



# NAMIBIAN COASTAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

## Report on visioning process

October 2007 – April 2008

January 2009

EcoAfrica

**Namibian Coast Conservation & Management Project – NACOMA**



## **1. A Human-centred Coastal Policy**

The development process for the Namibian coastal white paper development has followed a human-centred approach. Long gone are the days when people believed that the natural world could be divided up into neat administrative units and that each of those units could be managed by a team of scientific experts. While science has a critical role to play in terms of defining biophysical realities along the coast, successful coastal management requires much more. It has become clear over the last decade or two, that socio-economic and governance aspects are as important as a sound understanding of natural systems when it comes to effective coastal management. Furthermore, whether it is the people living in and using the coastal areas, or the major industries (many of which are controlled from afar), *people* are still the primary influences on how coastal resources are used, and it is people and their activities that need to be managed in order to maintain a healthy coastal environment and utilise the coastal resources in a sustainable manner. It is also people who are the main beneficiaries of a properly managed coast. Therefore stakeholders' views, needs, concerns and aspirations in terms of how they want to see their coast used in the future is occupying a central place in the Coastal Policy Process.

## **2. A Bottom Up, Top Down approach**

The Namibian Coastal Policy Process has been hailed as a remarkable example of a 'bottom up, top down' policy initiative. In the same way that a pure resource-centred approach would have its limitations, so too would a 'top-down' approach where Government merely tells the people how things should be. This may have worked in the old days but not in a democratic Namibia. People are simply too large a part of the process of coastal management. Yet a 'bottom up' approach alone could never meet the challenges that come with coastal management. Well directed actions at a national level, driven by strong political will, will be necessary to overcome the obstacles to achieving sustainable use of our coastal areas. This policy process is combining both approaches in what can be referred to as a 'top down, bottom up' approach, where Government and civil society join hands in confronting the difficulties preventing optimal use of our coastal areas. It is from this dialogue between Government and the people that a successful and highly implementable policy will be born. Fortunately the Namibian Government realized from the start that the *continued inclusion* of people will be a key factor in the establishment and implementation of the Namibian Coastal Policy. The ICZMC, being at the regional government level that is positioned 'between the ground and the national power centre, was ideally placed to drive the process for a long time, with the support and guidance of national government together with full involvement of other partners at the local government and ground level.

## **3. Meaningful Participation**

The methodology first and foremost recognised the diversity of users in terms of their demography, the sectors in which they are involved, the biophysical settings that determine settlement patterns, and the resource base that provide livelihood; all of them intertwined in a lattice of interlinked factors. The human-centred approach to the development of this policy aspired to respond to this diversity and to ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders that have a stake in the coastal zone, including the nation at large, as the coast is an asset that belongs to all the people of Namibia.

The visioning process used in the development of the coastal policy was inclusive, responsive and comprehensive. It comprised a series of streamlined phases that included ample opportunity for inputs, while being fully cognisant of the results of many decades of scientific endeavour that helps to form public opinion and informs decision making at the same time. A

phase of awareness rising preceded the consultative participatory workshops in the four coastal regions; this contributed to the objective creating an enabling environment for *informed and meaningful participation*, as opposed to mere attendance at public meetings.

The consultative workshops were designed to solicit extensive inputs from all coastal stakeholders including the general public, remote rural communities, CBOs, NGOs and minority groups, governmental institutions, special interest groups, and the private sector, as well as experts groups including scientists. Other inputs into the process came from specialist studies, a long series of meetings and programmes that came before and led up to the coastal policy process. The detailed approaches used to source these inputs are discussed briefly in the pages that follow.

#### **4. Visioning Exercises and Draft Green Paper Workshops**

Three rounds of coastal policy visioning workshops (in the periods August to December 2007, and March to July 2008 - See Annex4 - Results of Visioning Workshops), were held in towns and settlements of the four coastal regions (Kunene, Erongo, Hardap and Karas), particularly those near the coast but also the main administrative centres of the interior. Participants came from various segments of society, resulting in good demographic and sector representation. Translators were available during meetings and, in some meetings, two-way translations in up to four languages were provided.

By the end of the second round of workshops, a total number of 49 visioning workshops had been conducted in 20 towns and settlements. A total number of 1554 people attended the workshops. (See *Green Paper Annexure 1 – Table of Meetings*) In addition, targeted consultative meetings were conducted with the regional councils, local authorities and key line ministries of the coastal regions. Informal one-on-one interactions with interest groups also occurred when requested. In the second round of workshops, an amalgamate vision, developed from the draft visions from each community, was presented as a draft national vision that was discussed and in some case modified, by each community.

A final round of workshops was organised and conducted during October 2008. The objective of the third round of workshops was to gather comments, discuss management options presented in the draft Green Paper, and solicit more inputs from the coastal stakeholders. In total 178 people attended, which brings the overall total of participants in the visioning workshops to 1732.

#### **5. Questionnaires**

In addition to the visioning workshops, 1000 questionnaires were completed in the Erongo and Karas Regions where, unlike the Kunene region, on-site translation of all major indigenous languages was provided during visioning workshops. (See *Green Paper Annexure 2 – Example of Questionnaire and Annexure 3 – Analysis of Questionnaires*)

#### **6. Summary of key outcomes of stakeholder consultations**

A wide range of issues emerged from the Visioning workshops which in the Green Paper are grouped into seventeen (17) categories:

1. Specific Management Issues, and Management Authority Systems
2. Education, Awareness and Capacity Building
3. Multiple Use, Planning and Zoning;

4. Conservation
5. Economic Opportunities
6. Mining;
7. Land Ownership and Access to the Coast;
8. Strategies for Sustainability;
9. Tourism;
10. The need to have Infrastructure and Basic Services;
11. Community and Public Participation;
12. Transparency and Simplicity;
13. Social Responsibility, Youth Development;
14. Environmental Health;
15. Sustainable Options for Fulfilling Essential Future Energy and Water Needs;
16. Culture and Heritage;
17. Geographic reach of the Policy (must cover land and sea).

### **7. Development of the vision**

In all the visioning workshops participants identified key issues, problems and concerns along the coastal areas. Participants were asked to express their views on *what kind of coast* they want to see, and *what kind of resource uses* they want to see there. The discussions were steered towards finding agreement on how Namibians see their coast and want its values and uses to evolve over the medium-term to long-term. The process was designed to foster a sense of collective involvement, ownership and engagement and guide the mainstreaming of coastal biodiversity efforts at regional and local levels. Each meeting came up with a draft Vision. Subsequent meetings identified further key tenets of what should be in the Vision. The different versions were molded into a complete Vision that became the Draft National Vision. The Draft National Vision was presented during the second round of workshops, with minor adjustments. The inputs from the various workshops were aggregated to form the National Vision which was presented in the Draft Green Paper feedback meetings.

### **8. The National Coastal Vision for Namibia**

The articulated vision recognises that the coast is a significant area with high ecological, social and economic functions and features which contribute to economic growth and an improved quality of life when managed sustainably. The National Coastal Vision for Namibia reads as follows:

*“We, the Namibian people want our coastal areas used in a wise manner, so that social, cultural, environmental and economic concerns are carefully balanced with the overall aim of sustainability in mind, and conservation and economic progress going hand in hand in an integrated manner. All our resources should be developed to their full, including our natural and human resources, with fair and transparent access to opportunities for all, now and into the future”.*

**9. The next phase: Development of Namibia Coastal Management White Paper (NACOWP) and Namibian Coastal Management Policy**

In this phase the actual management of the coastal zone will be addressed, by using the outcomes and discussions that emanates from the Green Paper. The Green Paper described all the issues related to the coastal areas as well as the stakeholders' visions, expectations and aspirations with regards to the coast. These expectations, visions and aspirations will now be discussed with Government in this next phase and from there the Namibian Coastal Policy which sets out principles, objectives, directions and mechanisms will be formulated. It will be accompanied by an Implementation Strategy and Action Plan, which will ensure that implementation occurs, and that mechanism for the effective management of the Namibian coast will be maintained.

**ANNEX 1: Outline of the Attendance of the Visioning Process**

**REGISTER OF MEETINGS**

**1st Round of Visioning Workshops – October / November 2007**

<b>No</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Attendance</b>
1	Walvis Bay - Langstrand	21 Aug 2007	26
2	Swakopmund-Town Hall	20 Nov 2007 (14h00)	88
3	Swakopmund-Meduletu Hall	20 Nov 2007 (18h00)	34
4	Walvis Bay – MPC	21 Nov 2007 (14h00)	31
5	Walvis Bay – Kuiseb Community Hall	21 Nov 2007 (17h30)	59
6	Arandis – Town Hall	23 Nov 2007 (09h00)	8
7	Henties Bay – Community Hall	23 Nov 2007 (17h00)	28
8	Kuiseb – Topnaars Community Hall	24 Nov 2007 (14h00)	15
9	Opuwo Teacher Resource Centre	26 Nov 2007 (10h00)	19
10	Orupembe – Water Point	27 Nov 2007 (14h00)	12
11	Onjuva	28 Nov 2007 (16h00)	37
12	Purros-Purros - Conservancy Office	28 Nov 2007 (10h00)	32
13	Sesfontein – School Hall	28 Nov 2007 (15h00)	44
14	Tora Conservancy – Conservancy Office	29 Nov 2007 (10h00)	43
15	Terrace bay – NWR Office	29 Nov 2007 (14h00)	33
16	Windhoek – NEWS Office	5 Dec 2007 (18h00)	15
17	Lüderitz – Municipal Offices	11 Dec 2007 (09h00)	13
18	Lüderitz – Benguela Hall	11 Dec 2007 (18h00)	23
19	Aus – Community Hall	12 Dec 2007 (09h00)	26
20	Bethanie – Community Hall	12 Dec 2007 (18h00)	13
21	Keetmanshoop – Municipal Offices	13 Dec 2007 (09h00)	11
22	Keetmanshoop – Multi-Purpose Resource Centre	13 Dec 2007 (18h00)	8
23	Mariental – Regional Council Offices	14 Dec 2007 (10h00)	17
	<b>FIRST ROUND PARTICIPATION</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>635</b>

**REGISTER OF MEETINGS**

**2nd Round of Visioning Workshops – March / April 2008**

<b>No</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Attendance</b>
24	Walvis Bay – Kuiseb Hall	5 Mar 2008 (18h00)	41
25	Swakopmund – Meduletu Hall	6 Mar 2008 (18h00)	94
26	Lüderitz – Municipal Chambers	10 Mar 2008 (14h00)	23
27	Lüderitz – Benguela Hall	10 Mar 2008 (18h00)	12
28	Walvis Bay – Town Hall	12 Mar 2008 (14h00)	8
29	Walvis Bay – Namsov Hall Tataleni	12 Mar 2008 (18h00)	41
30	Swakopmund – Ministry of Fisheries Lecture Hall	14 Mar 2008 (14h00)	25
31	Kuiseb – Topnaar Traditional Authority Office	15 Mar 2008 (16h00)	30
32	Arandis – Town Hall	17 Mar 2008 (17h30)	37
33	Henties Bay – Town Hall	18 Mar 2008 (17h30)	55
34	Swakopmund – Erongo Regional Council Office	4 April 2008 (14h00)	12
35	Opuwo – Teachers Resource Centre	7 April 2008 (10h00)	36
36	Onjuva	10 Apr 2008 (09h00)	32
37	Purros -	11 Apr 2008 (16h00)	44
38	Torra Conservancy	13 Apr 2008 (14h00)	36
39	Terrace Bay	14 Apr 2008 (09h00)	34
40	Khorixas	16 Apr 2008 (09h00)	71
41	Windhoek – NEWS Office	16 Apr 2008 (18h00)	22
42	Windhoek – UNAM/Polytechnic	17 Apr 2008 (18h00)	15
43	Windhoek – MET DEA Board Room	18 Apr 2008 (15h00)	17
44	Aus Meeting Marmer School Hall	18 May 2008 (15h00)	53
45	Bethanie Meeting Community Hall - Schmellenville	19 May 2008 (16h00)	59
46	Keetmanshoop Meeting Public Library	20 May 2008 (16h00)	17
47	Maltahohe Meeting Daweb School Hall	21 May 2008 (14h00)	69
48	Mariental Meeting Community Hall Empelheim	22 May 2008 (17h00)	22
49	Oranjemund School Auditorium	19 July 2008 (14h00)	14
	<b>SECOND ROUND PARTICIPATIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>919</b>
	<b>TOTAL - 2007 &amp; 2008</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1554</b>

## **ANNEXURE 2: Example of Questionnaire**

### **White Paper (Coastal Policy Development) Questionnaire**

#### **Introduction**

The Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project (NACOMA – <http://www.nacoma.org.na>) with the assistance of EcoAfrica Environmental Consultants is in the process of developing Namibia's Coastal Policy. Namibians, especially those living in the coastal regions of Kunene, Erongo, Hardap and Karas, now have the opportunity to contribute to the process of formulating a common coastal vision and developing a policy for Namibia's coast. It is extremely important that the public as well as the private sector, local and regional governments provide input into the policy process, as the end result will affect their lives directly. This is the opportunity for everyone to have their say in how coastal resources should be used, and to express their views on opportunities that the coast may hold. The Coastal Policy can only be attained and celebrated if it reflects the inclusion of all stakeholders, users and benefactors of the coast, hence the need for your contribution. We would like to request you to fill in this form and this input will contribute formally to the development of the White Paper -, the draft policy. Should you have any question regarding the process, please do not hesitate to contact Nadine Pickering at 08125 13902 or Romie Nghuilikwa email: [nadine@ecoafrika.co.za](mailto:nadine@ecoafrika.co.za) or [romie@ecoafrika.co.za](mailto:romie@ecoafrika.co.za) or the NACOMA office at 064 403905 (P. O. Box 7018 Swakopmund)

**Please complete the table below (Compulsory)**

<b>Name of the Interviewer</b>	
<b>Date of the Interview</b>	
<b>Town and Region of the Interview</b>	
<b>Name of the Interviewee</b>	
<b>Institution of the Interviewee</b>	
<b>Contact details for future correspondence</b>	

**1. Please name three (3) ways in which our coast or coastal resources are currently being used (e.g. fishing, coastal tourism development)?**

---

---

---

---

**2. Please identify three (3) main threats or issues about the coastal resources or coastal environment in Namibia that concern you (e.g. our scarce drinking water being used for mining)?**

---

---

---

---

**3. In your opinion, what can be done to mitigate / address these threats or what can be done to solve these issues?**

---

---

---

---

**4. Mention at least two (2) of the activities that you know of, which are putting our coastal environment at risk.**

---

---

---

---

**5. Could you please mention any activities that people can engage in to improve their livelihoods along the coast?**

---

---

---

---

**6. Could you please name any threats to these activities or livelihoods (mentioned in 5 above)?**

---

---

---

**7. If someone is asking you, what is the Vision for your coast? Or what do you want to see for your coast in the future? Or how would you want to see your coast used? If you close your eyes, what will you say?**

---

---

---

---

**8. According to your opinion, where does our coastal area/zone end? How far does it go inland and how far does it go into the sea?**

---

---

---

---

**9. Is there anything else you want to say or anything that you would like to see in the policy?**

---

---

---

**10. Did you hear before about the development of the coastal Policy? If so, how: TV, radio, newspaper, pamphlet, friend etc.?**

---

---

---

PLEASE RETURN HARD COPY TO NACOMA / MET / MFMR OFFICES IN SWAKOPMUND

***Thank you for your time!***

### **ANNEXURE 3: Questionnaire Analysis – NACOMA Coastal White Paper Policy Survey**

#### **Introduction**

Namibians, especially those living in the coastal regions of Kunene, Erongo, Hardap and Karas, had the opportunity to contribute to the formulation of a common vision towards a policy for the Namibian coastal areas. This was the opportunity for everyone to have their say in how coastal resources should be used, and to express their views on opportunities that the coast may hold. The White Paper Policy can only be attained and celebrated if it reflects the inclusion of all stakeholders, users and benefactors of the coast, hence the need for everyone’s contribution. In addition to the visioning workshops that were conducted in the four coastal regions, a survey was conducted in the Erongo and Karas Regions with the aim of collecting more inputs. This survey was carried out by groups of trained youth (from Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Luderitz and Keetmanshoop) that also participated in the visioning workshops. A total number of 1000 questionnaires (500 in Walvis Bay, 250 in Swakopmund, 125 in Luderitz and 125 in Keetmanshoop) were distributed among the stated towns.

#### **Results Analysis**

##### **Regional and Demographic Representation for the overall Survey**

<b>Regional Representation</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
Erongo Region	750
Karas Region	250
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>1000</u></b>
<b>Demographic Representation</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
Male	595
Female	505
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>1000</u></b>

**Table 1: Regional and Demographic Representation**

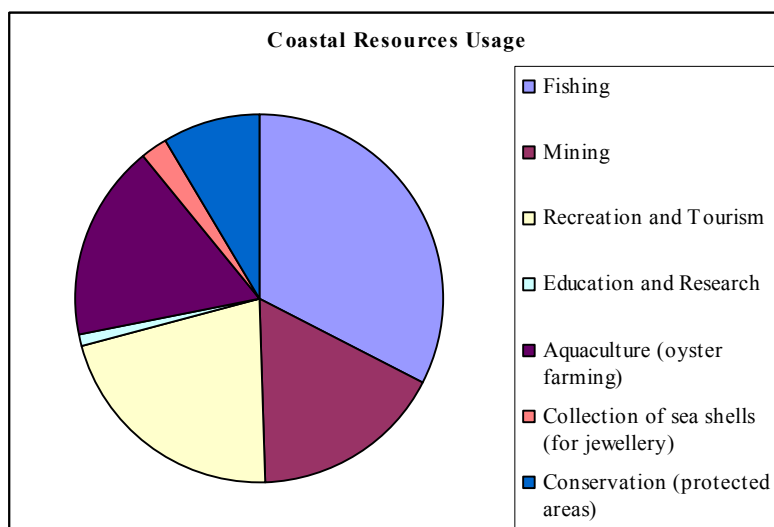
In this report, regional representation is used as the basis for data analysis. The regional and demographic representations of the survey are shown in Table 1 above. In Question 1 – 6; issues about out coast identified are presented; in Question 7, visions of the respondents of our coast are presented; in Question 8, the coastal zone definitions identified are presented; and in Question 9, respondents have been asked to state any other issue that they would like to be included in the policy.

**1. ISSUES ABOUT OUR COAST (Question 1 – 6)**

**Question 1: Please mention three kinds of ways in which our coastal resources are used?**

<u>Answers</u>	<u>Erongo Region ( per 750 respondents)</u>	<u>Karas Region (per 250 respondents)</u>	<u>Total (per 1000)</u>
Fishing	485	162	647
Mining	251	84	335
Recreation and Tourism	322	107	429
Education and Research	15	5	20
Aquaculture (oyster farming)	255	85	340
Collection of sea shells (for jewellery)	36	12	48
Conservation (protected areas)	107	63	170

**Table 2: Coastal resource usage**



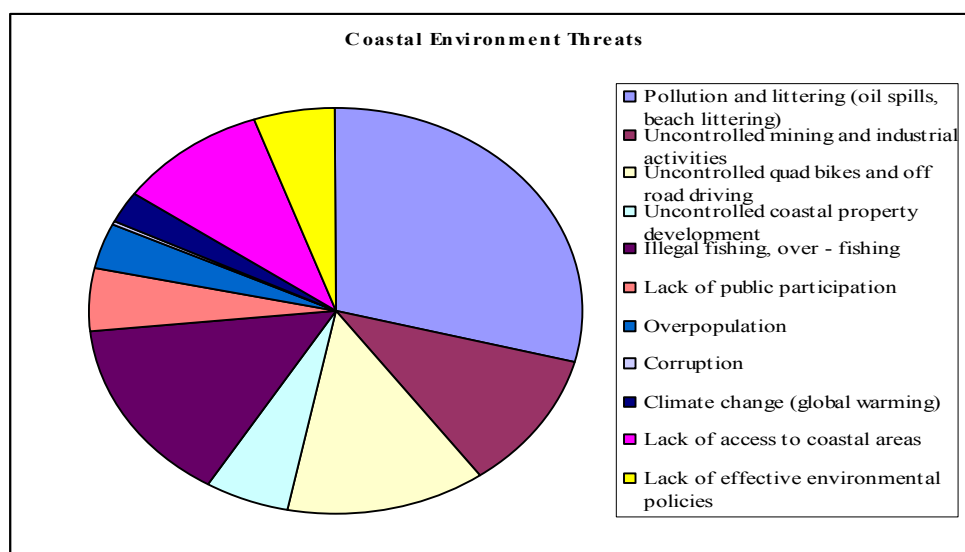
**Figure 1: Coastal resources usage**

Table 2 shows responses on the question of coastal resources usage from each region (Erongo and Karas), while Figure 1 presents the combined responses for both regions. In both regions, the majority of the respondents identified fishing; mining; recreation and tourism; and aquaculture as ways in which coastal resources are used. Conservation (protected areas); collection of sea shells (for jewellery) and education and research were also identified though just by 17%, 4.8% and 2% of the respondents respectively.

**Question 2: Please identify three threats or issues about the coastal resources or coastal environment in Namibia that you do not like?**

<u>Answers</u>	<u>Erongo Region (per 750 respondents)</u>	<u>Karas Region per 250 respondents</u>	<u>Total per 1000 respondents</u>
Pollution and littering (oil spills, beach littering)	524	174	698
Uncontrolled mining and industrial activities (dumping of waste into sea water, leaving un-rehabilitated mining sites)	141	115	256
Uncontrolled quad bikes and off road driving	251	63	314
Uncontrolled coastal property development	121	15	136
Illegal fishing, over - fishing	237	109	346
Lack of public participation and information	91	33	124
Overpopulation	62	21	83
Corruption	7	2	9
Climate change (global warming)	54	6	60
Lack of access to coastal areas	97	141	238
Lack of effective environmental policies	71	55	126

**Table 3: Coastal Environment Threats**



**Figure 2: Coastal Environment Threats**

Based on the data presented in Table 3 and Figure 2 above, pollution and littering; uncontrolled quad bikes and off road driving; illegal and over-fishing; uncontrolled mining and industrial activities; and uncontrolled coastal property development are the key issues identified by most respondents in the Erongo and Karas Regions as key threats to the coastal environment. However, lack of access to coastal resources is also one of the key issues identified by most

respondents in the Karas Region. What is not presented in the table and figure above are the social issues (unemployment, poverty, rape, alcohol abuse) that most respondents also identified.

**Question 3: In your opinion, what can be done to mitigate/ address these threats or what can be done to solve these issues?**

<b><u>Answers</u></b>	<b><u>Erongo Region (per 750 respondents)</u></b>	<b><u>Karas Region per 250 respondents</u></b>	<b><u>Total per 1000 respondents</u></b>
Clean up campaigns (involving the community in the campaigns)	322	155	477
Effective implementation of law	81	33	114
Involvement of coastal communities in decision making	117	57	174
Ensure information sharing and awareness campaigns	220	77	297
Provide environmental education and training	98	41	139
All coastal residents should be given equal access to coastal resources (a sense ownership equals to better management)	71	125	196
Conduct research on climate change to ascertain adaptation measures and get lessons learned on other environmental threats	41	8	49
All mining sites should be rehabilitated	155	75	230

**Table 3: Ways to mitigate environmental threats**

Clean up campaigns; information sharing and awareness campaigns; involvement of community in the decision making process; equal access to coastal resources and rehabilitation of mining activities were identified as ways to mitigate or address environmental threats identified in Question 2. Though not in great numbers, some respondents indicated that research on best practices should be done to get lessons learned on mitigating threats to coastal environment. Emphasizing the need for effective implementation, most respondents in the Erongo Region have also indicated the need for proper monitoring especially during the festive seasons. On the answer of equal access to coastal resources, respondents from both regions have indicated the need for the provision of fishing permits and mining concessions to all coastal residents. Scarcity of water has been identified as a threat but linked to mining activities; sustainable management of scarce resources such as water has been identified in this section by the respondents in both regions. Though not mentioned as a concern in Question 2, in Question 3 most respondents from the Karas Region have also indicated that mining activities destroy our

coastal environment which is home to a variety of ecosystems (giving examples of threats to biodiversity hotspots), therefore rehabilitation should be encouraged.

**Question 4: Mention two (2) of the activities that you know of, which are putting our coastal environment at risk. [Please refer to question 1.](#)**

**Question 5: Could you please mention any activities that people can engage in to improve their livelihoods along the coast?**

<b><u>Answers</u></b>	<b><u>Erongo Region (per 750 respondents)</u></b>	<b><u>Karas Region (per 250 respondents)</u></b>	<b><u>Total per 1000 respondents</u></b>
Ecotourism and community based tourism	166	97	263
Self help projects (for example collection of sea shells)	113	73	186
Fishing	277	143	420
Recycling projects	15	7	22
Aquaculture (Oyster farming)	112	68	180
Mushroom farming	29	17	46
Vocational training centres	129	43	172

**Table 4: Activities to improve livelihoods**

In this question, most respondents identified fishing; ecotourism and community based tourism; self help projects; aquaculture and vocational training centres as activities in which coastal residents can be involved in to improve their livelihoods. In this question, some respondents have also focused on social problems of unemployment and that the government should create opportunities especially for the young people to improve their livelihoods. Respondents in the Karas Region have also indicated the need to be involved in conservation activities to both improve their livelihoods as well as contribute to the conservation efforts by many organizations.

**Question 6: Could you please mention any threats to these activities or livelihoods?**

<b><u>Answers</u></b>	<b><u>Erongo Region (per 750 respondents)</u></b>	<b><u>Karas Region (per 250 respondents)</u></b>	<b><u>Total (per 1000 respondents)</u></b>
Lack of financial assistance to start up projects	233	115	348
Lack of access to the coast and opportunities	117	163	280
Lack of information and awareness on opportunities	126	97	223

**Table 5: Threats to livelihood options**

The leading threat to the activities and livelihoods options identified in Question 5 in the Erongo Region is lack of financial assistance followed by lack of information and awareness on opportunities. While in the Karas Region, the leading threat is lack of access to the coast and opportunities. Respondents have indicated the need for equitable access to resources and opportunities. The lives of people living along the coast must always be given first priorities when it comes to opportunities.

**Question 7: If someone is to asking you, what is the Vision for your coast? Or what do you want to see for your coast in the future? Or how would you want to see your coast used? If you close your eyes, what will you say?**

The following aspects of visions have been identified:

- As much as development is needed for our coast, it should be done in as much sustainable way that our natural biodiversity is maintained
- Clean beaches and residential areas, undisturbed dunes and wetland area, healthy marine life, fauna and flora, happy people (locals and tourists), feeling of security and quality of life
- Well managed eco - tourism destination
- A beautiful and well managed coast that is beneficial to all people
- A coast that is accessed by all
- A clean and healthy coast that can supply enough resources to keep and maintain coastal dwellers
- An oasis of opportunities with up to international standard harbour and water fronts as attraction for tourists.

- A zoned, controlled area, where activities such as quad-biking are restricted to a specific area, and non quad-bikers have the freedom to enjoy the coast. Allow for concessions that are low impact such as walking, even if the short term income is less than other, high impact activities. A beach free of buildings, full of birds, friendly fishermen and happy families
- An unpolluted coastline for the enjoyment of the general public and tourists and Namibia's marine resources managed scientifically and responsibly for long term sustainable utilization
- The habitat condition of the coast should be able to support optimal biodiversity and meet the needs of those people that depend on the resources in that coastal area.

**Question 8: According to your opinion, where does our coastal area/zone end? How far does it go inland and how far does it go into the sea?**

In this question, respondents gave ecological boundaries such as where the fog belt ends and where the natural habitats are greatly influenced by the sea conditions i.e. in Arandis for Erongo and Aus for Karas Region. Socio-economic reasoning has also been given that the coastal zone ends where communities' livelihoods are greatly dependent on the coast. Some respondents gave geographical distances such as 50 km inland and 50 km into the sea.

**Question 9: Is there anything else you want to say or anything that you would like to see in the policy?**

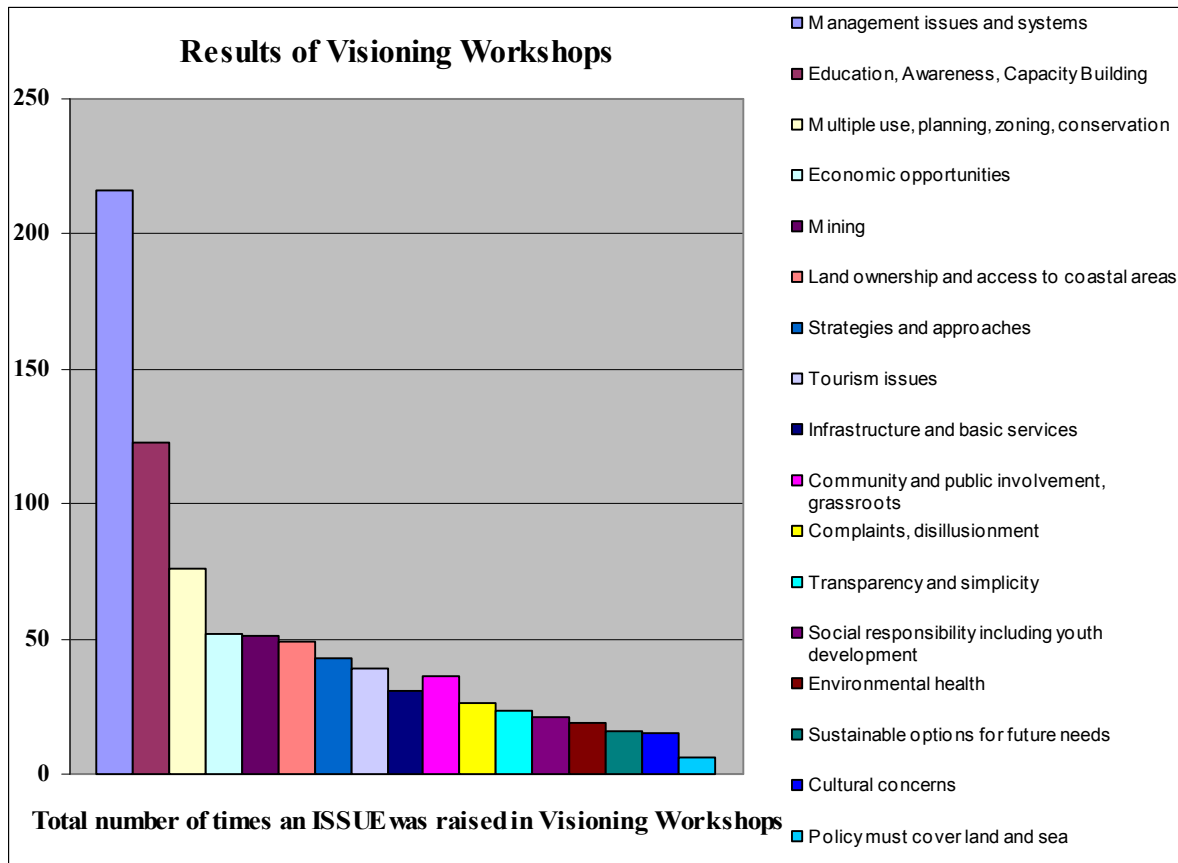
The following issues were highlighted as issues respondents would like to see or considered in the policy:

- People along the coastal areas are evacuated for mining activities but they do not benefit at all, the policy should revisit this.
- Destroying the environment through mining in protected areas (decrease of biodiversity), depleting the marine resources through over fishing, losing valuable coastal areas through uncontrolled building construction (residential areas for locals and tourists)
- Strict legislation (and proper implementation thereof) to prohibit mining in protected areas, convince municipalities that unspoiled environments are of more benefit in the long run, (this is unfortunately next to impossible), as awareness creation did not work prohibit quadbikes from the sensitive areas, never ending education might one day have a positive effect

- Put environmental protection before unsustainable development for the sake of making quick money and creating short term jobs (job creation is often a misused argument for dirty development). Exploitation of resources is a short term enrichment for some, mostly foreigners (in case of mining). No mining and other unsustainable development in protected areas. Prohibit all off road driving and keep quad bikes out off the sensitive areas
- Proper EIA must be done before any development activity
- Ancestral land should be respected
- Develop inland towns to prevent urbanization at the coastal cities
- The emphasize should be on management and not control, otherwise local people (Namibians) will again be excluded from places as in the past
- Oyster farming seems to be very lucrative and creates relatively good jobs. A clear policy document that the people on the ground can understand, help to implement and be part of.
- We need to ensure that all parties have a say and that all Namibians can enjoy the coast forever
- Any policy without the will or ability to implement it is useless! There are more than enough rules and legislations as is – what we lack is suitably equipped law enforcement officers who are educated and motivated enough to see through the implementation of policies
- Participation in high value activities facilitated through coordinated, sustainably planned development nodes that consider both environmental and social costs of development
- The MET must have a bigger budget and more resources to control and patrol areas, proper EIA's need to be done before mining licenses are issued (even for exploration licenses), mines should be inspected and held responsible on a regular basis for the damage they do (the same with Fisheries). Luderitz Town Council must make a plan to have more rubbish bins in and around town
- Eco-tourism, development of tourism routes (with activities, overnight stops and scenic drives), use Kolmanskop as a place for special events, such as weddings, concerts, for VIP guests (few people who pay a premium to come), planting and growing vegetables and fresh produce for local consumption
- People must have a fair standard of living (reducing the gap between rich and poor), living in a clean and safe environment, enjoying the wonders in a responsible manner, looking after it and being proud of it, and thus sharing it with visitors for an unforgettable experience
- National budgets to avail the required resources for coastal management purposes.

Poorly assessed economic and residential development activities

**ANNEXURE 4: Results of Visioning Workshops**



The figure shows the seventeen (17) issues that were raised during visioning workshops with stakeholders. The left axis represents the number of times the issue was raised during the course of the consultations.