NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ORDINARY LEVEL   **6136/2**

PAPER 2   2 hours

Marks 70   **2022**

Additional Materials   Answer Book

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces on the Answer Book.
- Answer each question on a separate page.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.

- Answer **all** questions.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1 A, which shows the Harambee prosperity Plan.

> **HARAMBEE PROSPERITY PLAN (2016)**
>
> The Harambee Prosperity Plan1 launched during the State of the Nation Address in April 2016, has become a national focal point for efforts to eradicate poverty and wealth disparities in Namibia. It has garnered more political attention than any other plan or policy in Namibia to date, and it contains more specific targets and timelines than most similar plans and policies, coupled with a refreshing political emphasis on implementation.
>
> The Harambee Prosperity Plan is structured around five pillars: (1) effective governance and service delivery; (2) economic advancement; (3) social progression; (4) infrastructure development and (5) international relations and cooperation. However, it has been criticised by civil society for inadequate attention to gender issues.
>
> The main area in the Harambee Prosperity Plan where women are specifically discussed is in their role as mothers, in respect of the strategies for reducing infant and maternal mortality. This focus could suggest that women are first mothers and only secondly economic players.
>
> The Plan fails to set specific numerical targets pertaining to gender balance. For example, the target of delivering prosperity to a youthful nation identifies youth and "in particular young women" as key target beneficiaries for development, but there is no specific milestone relating to young women. Similarly, one target of the plan is "Economic empowerment leading to higher inclusion of disadvantaged groups into the formal economy"; previously-disadvantaged groups obviously include women, but there is no specific action or milestone pertaining to women in the formal economy.

(Namibia Gender Analysis 2017)

Fig. 1A

(i) Using Fig. 1A, state the aim of the Harambee Prosperity Plan. [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 1A and your own knowledge, state the president who implemented the Harambee Prosperity and the year that it was launched. [2]

(iii) How did the plan fail the nation? [1]

(iv) What was the focus of the plan in terms of the role of women in development? [2]

(v) Describe any **three** pillars of the Harambee Prosperity Plan. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows sustainable development goals clustered into three pillars
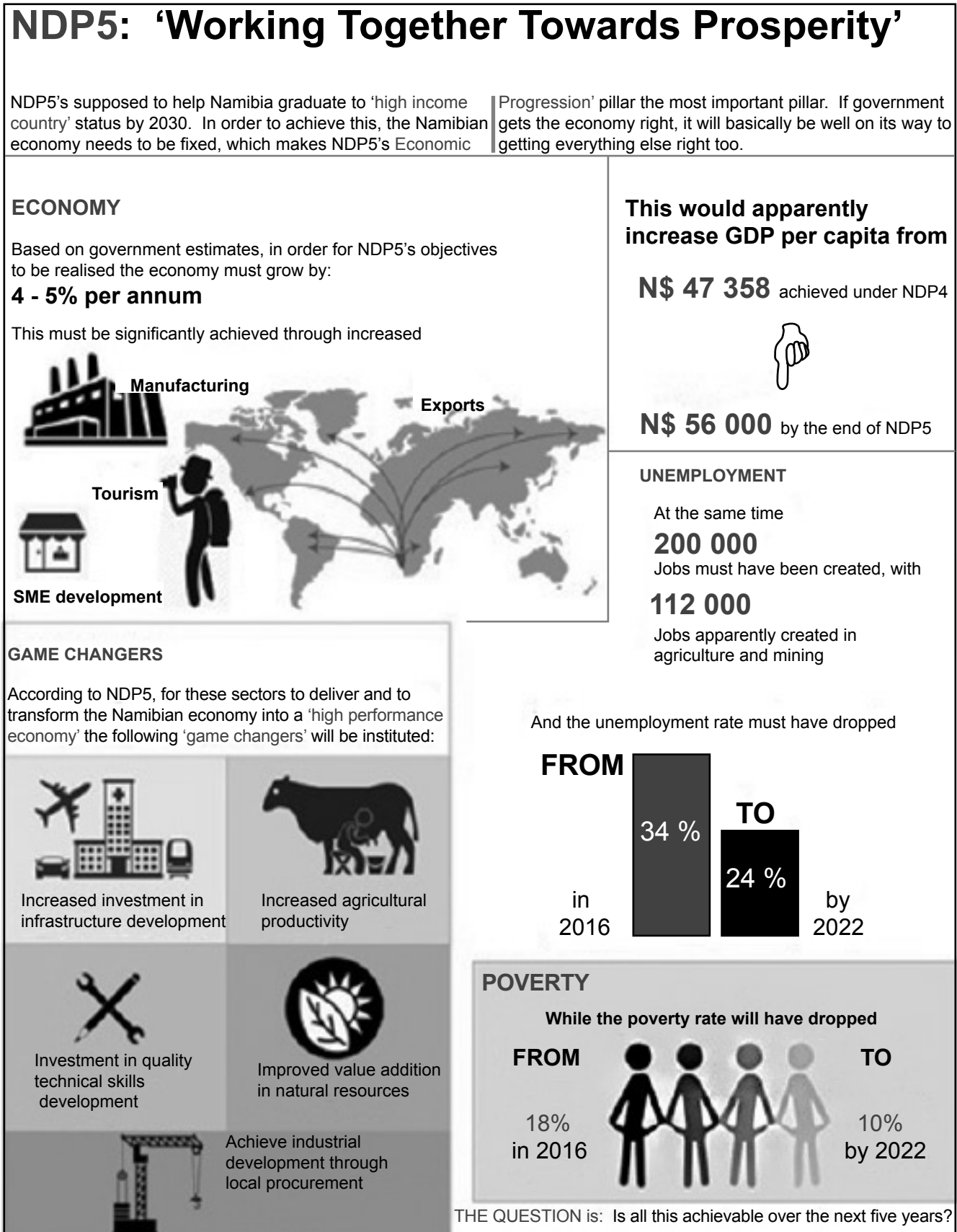
A   **B**   **C**

(https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/7/1961/htm)
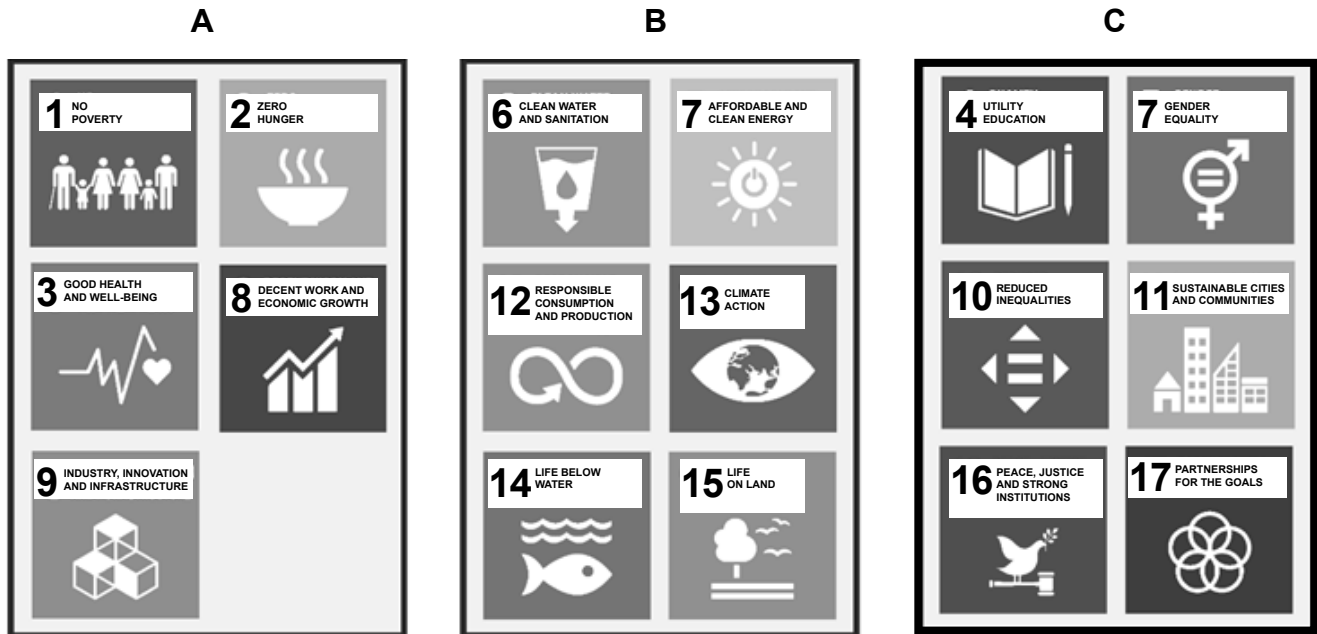
Fig. 2

(i) Using Fig. 2, identify the **three** pillars of sustainable development labelled
A, **B**, and **C**. [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 2 and your own knowledge, suggest **two** reasons why ending
poverty and hunger in all forms is one of the United Nations' sustainable
development goals. [2]

(iii) Sustainable development can only occur if farmers practice sustainable
agriculture. What is meant by *sustainable agriculture*? [1]

(iv) Explain why Goal 13 is important for sustainable development. [3]

[Turn over

(c) Study Fig. 3, which shows the fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) of Namibia.

NDP5: 'Working Together Towards Prosperity'

NDP5's supposed to help Namibia graduate to 'high income country' status by 2030. In order to achieve this, the Namibian economy needs to be fixed, which makes NDP5's Economic Progression' pillar the most important pillar. If government gets the economy right, it will basically be well on its way to getting everything else right too.

ECONOMY

Based on government estimates, in order for NDP5's objectives to be realised the economy must grow by:

4 - 5% per annum

This must be significantly achieved through increased

Manufacturing

Exports

Tourism

SME development

This would apparently increase GDP per capita from

N$ 47 358 achieved under NDP4

N$ 56 000 by the end of NDP5

UNEMPLOYMENT

At the same time

200 000

Jobs must have been created, with

112 000

Jobs apparently created in agriculture and mining

And the unemployment rate must have dropped

FROM

34 %

in 2016

TO

24 %

by 2022

GAME CHANGERS

According to NDP5, for these sectors to deliver and to transform the Namibian economy into a 'high performance economy' the following 'game changers' will be instituted:

Increased investment in infrastructure development

Increased agricultural productivity

Investment in quality technical skills development

Improved value addition in natural resources

Achieve industrial development through local procurement

POVERTY

While the poverty rate will have dropped

FROM

18% in 2016

TO

10% by 2022

THE QUESTION is: Is all this achievable over the next five years?

(https://www.npc.gov.na/national-plans-ndp-1/)

Fig. 3

(i) Using Fig. 3, identify the key goal of NDP5. [1]

(ii) Explain what happened to the rate of poverty from 2016 to 2022. Use statistics to support your answer. [2]

(iii) Using Fig. 3 and your own knowledge, suggest **three** ways in which exports promotes economic growth. [3]

(iv) The government needs to grow the economy by 4-5% per annum by 2030 in specific sectors. Plans, known as 'Game Changers' are in place to try to achieve this.

Describe some of the challenges that the government faces when trying to achieve economic growth. [6]

(d) Study Fig. 4, which shows the share of seats held by women in single or lower houses of national parliaments in 2000 and 2020, by region.

(unstats.un.org)
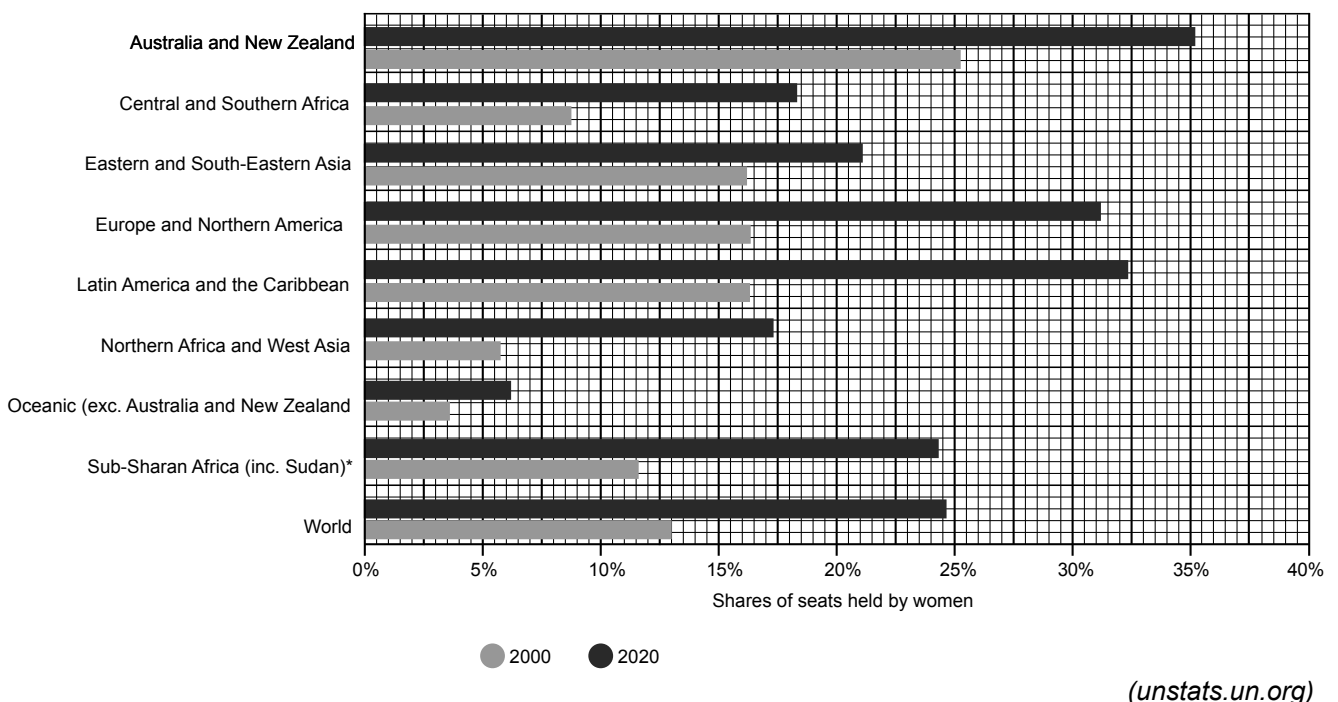
Fig. 4

(i) Using Fig. 4, identify the region which shows the greatest change in the share of seats held by women in parliament between 2000 and 2020. [1]

(ii) Calculate the percentage change in the share of seats held by women in parliament from 2000 to 2020 in Sub-Saharan Africa. [1]

(iii) Compare the share of seats held by women in parliament in Australia and New Zealand and Oceania in 2020. Use statistics to support your answer. [2]

(iv) Using Fig. 4 and your knowledge, suggest **three** reasons why most democratic governments are trying to increase the number of women in parliament. [3]

[35]

[Turn over

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 5, which shows a water-related disease.

(http://www.extremetech.com/extreme/226538-gene-drive- breakthrough-creates-weaponized-mosquito-extinction-strain)
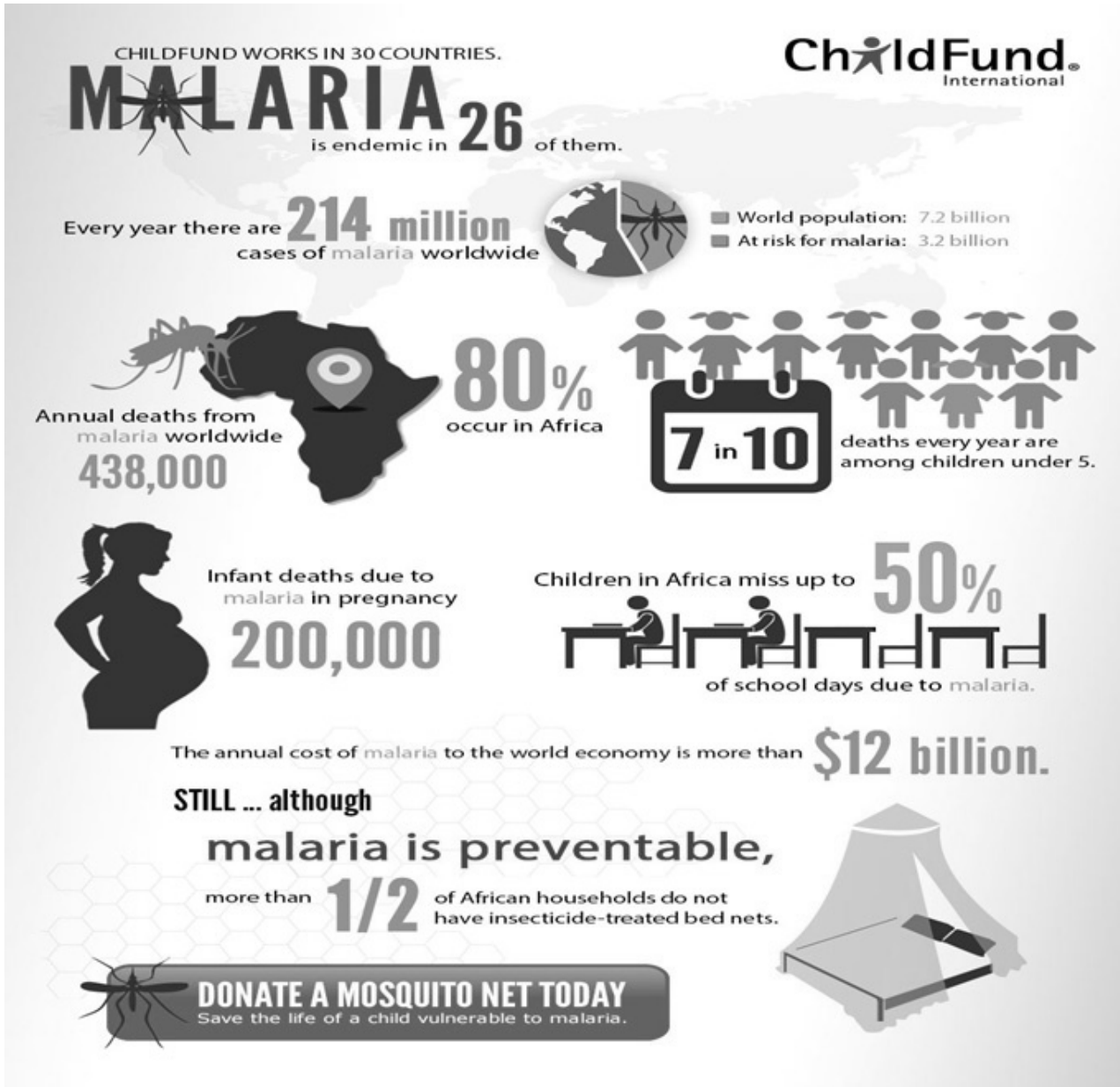
Fig. 5

  (i) What causes the disease mentioned in Fig. 5? [1]

 (ii) Using Fig. 5, state the number of people who were at risk from the disease. [1]

(iii) Suggest how children in Africa are impacted by malaria. [1]

(iv) What do you call a disease that regularly occurs in a certain area or country? [1]

 (v) Describe **two** ways to prevent the disease illustrated in Fig. 5. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows the distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases by region, 13 July 2021.

Region	Total No. of cases	Active cases	Recoveries	Cumulative Deaths	Cumulative deaths with co-morbidities	Non-COVID deaths	Health Workers
Erongo	16229	2336	13572	316	265	5	369
Hardap	7027	532	6318	177	121	0	122
Kharas	6636	580	5934	122	110	0	216
Kavango East	4812	688	4033	91	66	0	227
Kavango West	414	108	301	5	5	0	30
Khomas	39382	14581	24065	735	582	1	1439
Kunene	2714	196	2483	35	34	0	78
Ohangwena	2747	501	2184	60	41	2	104
Omaheke	3414	46	3203	165	122	0	67
Omusati	3705	2068	1573	64	48	0	124
Oshana	7123	909	6077	136	93	1	444
Oshikoto	5164	62	5001	99	86	2	239
Otjozondjupa	7980	1512	6259	209	150	0	208
Zambezi	2009	551	1402	56	34	0	71
Total	**109356**	**24670**	**82405**	**2270**	**1757**	**11**	**3738**

(Namibia COVID-19 Situation Report No.482)

Fig. 6

(i) Which region in Fig. 6 reported the highest number of cases of COVID-19 in Namibia in July 2021? [1]

(ii) Using statistics from Fig. 6, calculate the percentage that confirmed cases in the Erongo region contributed towards the total number of cases in Namibia in July 2021. Show your calculations. [2]

(iii) Compare the statistics for Kavango East and Kavango West. Identify **two** differences between the two regions. [2]

(iv) Describe the social effects of a pandemic such as COVID-19, on a country like Namibia. [4]

[Turn over

(c) Study Fig. 7, which shows elements of health care.

Fig. 7

(i) Using Fig. 7, state the **two** elements that a government may provide that can contribute to good health. [2]

(ii) Education is an important element that contributes to good health care. Describe the different ways that education contributes to a healthy community. [6]

(iii) State any **two** Health Institutions that can advise people about good health. [2]

(d) Study Fig. 8, which shows Food Insecure Population Per Region in Namibia.

(https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/styles/attachment)
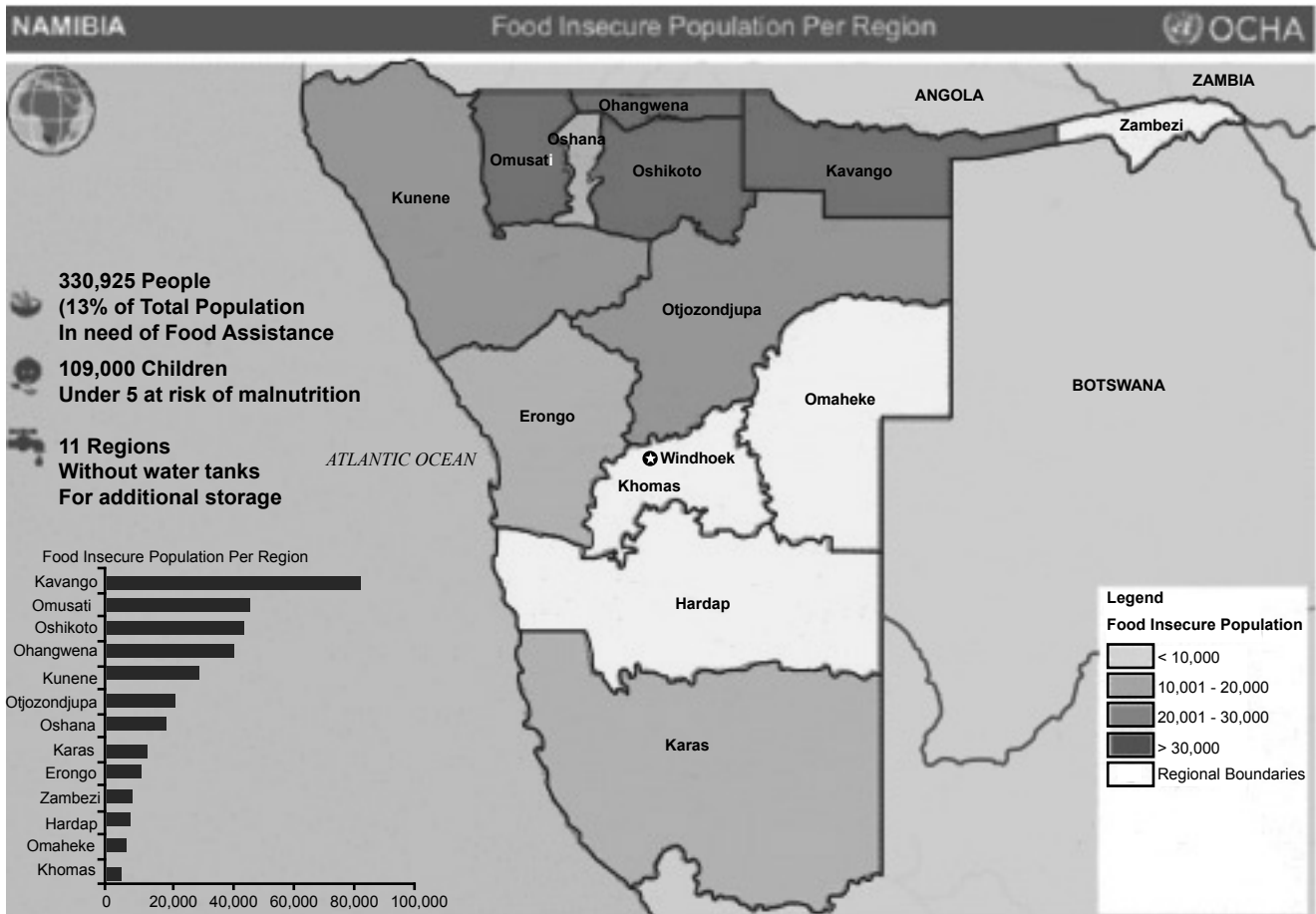
Fig. 8

(i) Using Fig. 8, identify **one** region which has a food insecure population between 20,001 and 30,000. [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 8, identify the region which has the highest food insecure population in Namibia. [1]

(iii) Eleven regions are without water tanks for additional storage in Namibia. Suggest **three** impacts this may have on farmers in these regions. [3]

(iv) Khomas has the lowest food insecure population in Namibia. Give **three** reasons for this. [3]

[35]

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