

**Unit ID: 684**

**Domain**

**CIVIL SOCIETY IN DEVELOPMENT**

**Title:**

**Demonstrate knowledge of  
decentralisation in Namibia and its  
relevance to civil society activities**

**Level: 5**

**Credits: 6**

### **Purpose**

This unit standard specifies the competences required by members of civil society to demonstrate an understanding of decentralisation in Namibia. People credited with this unit standard are able to describe decentralization as a feature of government, describe the plans and legislative framework for decentralization in Namibia and appraise the implications for Civil Society Organisations of decentralisation in Namibia. This unit standard is intended for people in civil society to acquaint them with the plans, processes, threats and opportunities of decentralisation in Namibia.

### **Special Notes**

1. Assessment evidence may be collected from a real workplace, or simulated real workplace or an appropriate simulated realistic environment in which civil society organisations and activities occur.
2. Glossary of terms:
  - ‘CSOs’ refer to Civil Society Organisations and include Non Governmental Organisations, faith based organisations and community based organisations.
3. Regulations and legislation relevant to this unit standard include the following:
  - Decentralisation Enabling Act No. 33 of 2000
  - Constitution of the Republic of Namibia of 1990
  - Traditional Authorities Act No. 17 of 1995
  - Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992
  - Regional Councils Amendment Act No. 30 of 2000
  - Ministry of Regional Local Government and Housing “A Decentralisation Policy for The Republic of Namibia – Decentralisation, Development and Democracy (1997)
  - Decentralisation Implementation Plan 2001.

## **Quality Assurance Requirements**

This unit standard and others within this subfield may be awarded by institutions which meet the accreditation requirements set by the Namibia Qualifications Authority and the Namibia Training Authority and which comply with the national assessment and moderation requirements. Details of specific accreditation requirements and the national assessment arrangements are available from the Namibia Qualifications Authority and the Namibia Training Authority. All approved unit standards, qualifications and national assessment arrangements are available on the Namibia Training Authority website [www.nta.com.na](http://www.nta.com.na).

## **Elements and Performance Criteria**

### **Element 1: Describe decentralization as a feature of government.**

#### **Performance Criteria**

- 1.1 The centralisation - decentralisation continuum is explained and examples of at least four countries are given to differentiate along the continuum.
- 1.2 Forms of decentralisation are described in terms of different countries and with respect to different Namibian government departments.
- 1.3 The concepts of delegation and devolution are described and differentiated from a political science perspective.
- 1.4 Reasons for decentralisation are explained in political science terms.

### **Element 2: Describe the plans and legislative framework for decentralization in Namibia.**

#### **Performance Criteria**

- 2.1 The plans and legislation are described in terms of dates and required actions.
- 2.2 The rationale for decentralisation in Namibia is explained in terms of economic, social and political benefits.
- 2.3 The extent of implementation of decentralisation is described in relation to the originally planned timescale, regions and government departments.
- 2.4 The link between decentralisation and development in Namibia is described using, for example, education, social and economic indicators.

### **Element 3: Appraise the implications for CSOs of decentralisation in Namibia.**

#### **Performance Criteria**

- 3.1 Attitudinal barriers to decentralisation are explained using three specific examples.
- 3.2 Financial barriers to decentralisation are identified and described using three specific examples.

- 3.3 CSOs' roles in capacity building are identified and described using three specific examples.
- 3.4 CSOs' roles as intermediaries between government organisations and individuals are identified and described using three specific examples.

### **Registration Data**

<b>Subfield:</b>	Civil Society Management
<b>Date first registered:</b>	27 May 2010
<b>Date this version registered:</b>	27 May 2010
<b>Anticipated review:</b>	2014
<b>Body responsible for review:</b>	The Steering Group for CSMT&A