



Republic of Namibia

Harambee Prosperity Plan

FINAL REPORT (2016/17 - 2019/2020)

**ACTION PLAN OF THE NAMIBIAN GOVERNMENT
TOWARDS PROSPERITY FOR ALL**



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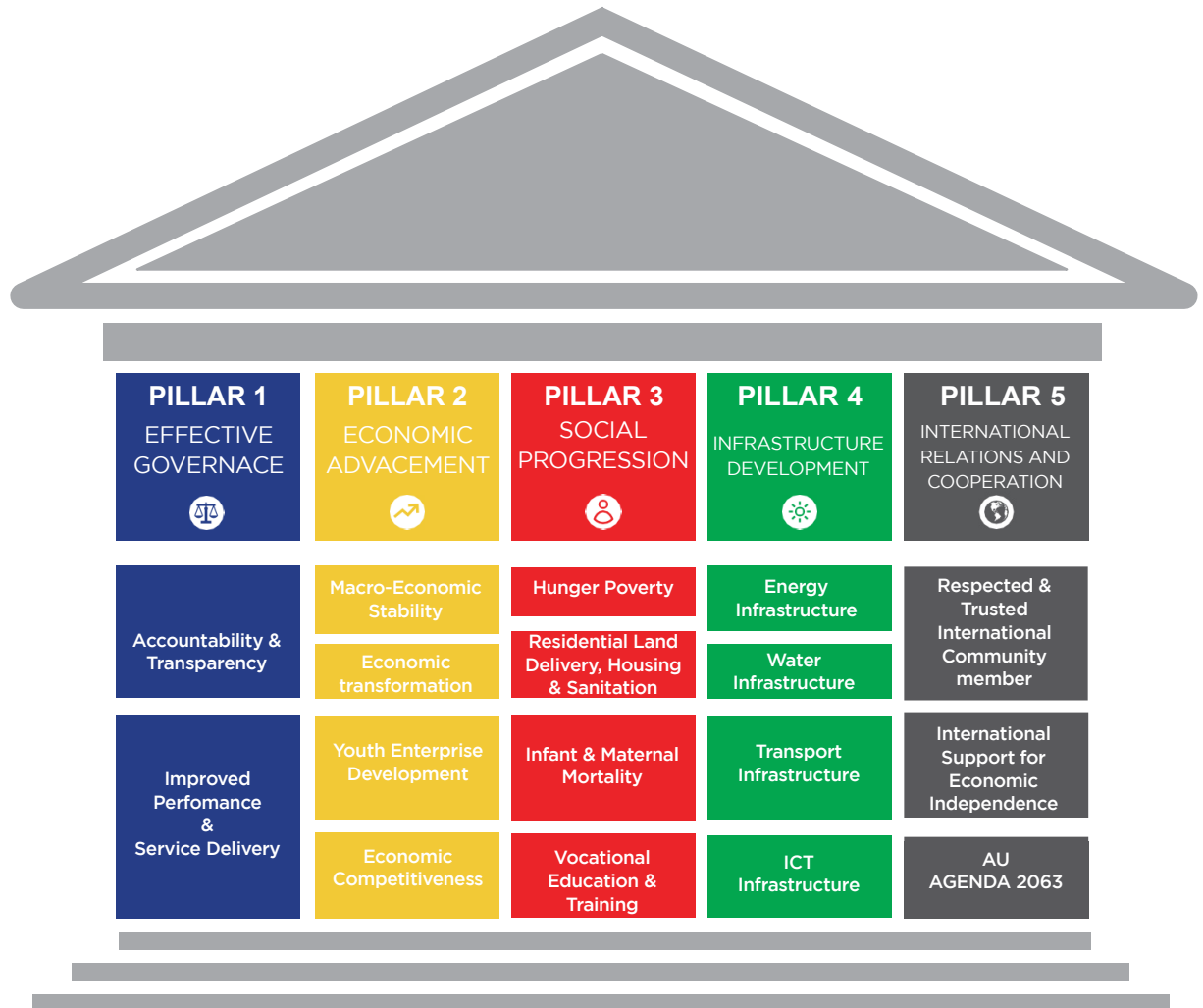




LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AG	Attorney General	MW	Mega Watt
AU	Africa Union	NNCI	Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BIPA	Business Intellectual Property Act	NDP5	Fifth National Development Plan
BPR	Business Process Re-engineering	NEEEF	New Equitable Economic Empowerment Framework
CCWSS	Cabinet Committee on Water Supply Security	NIPA	Namibia Investment Protection Act
CPB	Central Procurement Body	NIRP	National Integrated Resource Plan
HPP	Harambee Prosperity Plan	NPC	National Planning Commission
ICSF	Integrated Client Service Facility	OMAs	Offices, Ministries and Agencies
IPP	Independent Power Producer	OP	Office of the President
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
LED	Light Emitting Diode	PA	Performance Agreement
LRDC	Law Reform and Development Commission	PMS	Performance Management System
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	RED	Regional Electricity Distributor
MICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	REFIT	Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy Ministry of Finance	SADC	Southern African Development Community
MoJ	Ministry of Justice	SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
MoPE	Ministry of Public Enterprises	TCE	Technical Committee of Experts
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	TEU	Tonnage Equivalent Unit
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	TI	Transparency International
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	TVET	Technical, Vocational Education Training
		UN	United Nations
		VET	Vocational Education Training

HPP STRUCTURE



YEAR 1-4 (2016/17-2019/20)

THE HARAMBEE PROSPERITY PLAN (HPP) is constructed around the Namibian narrative. It acknowledges that we are not starting afresh, but that we must continue with the construct of an inclusive Namibian House, built on a solid foundation of peace and stability. We are unified by our national identity and stand united in cause, to usher Namibia into the epoch of Prosperity.

5 pillars

17 sub-pillars

45 goals and outcomes



Foreword



The HPP aims to ensure that every Namibian has access to the basic amenities for survival. The aim is to meet most fundamental needs, to enable every Namibian to realize their full potential and prosper, each according to his or her inherent ability.

During my inauguration as the third democratically elected President of our Republic, I declared all-out war against poverty, inequality and corruption as a precondition for prosperity.

I am mindful of the burning desire of the Namibian people to inhabit a poverty-free Namibia. Namibians desire a nation where everyone feels a sense of belonging and is presented with a fair opportunity to prosper. The aspiration of the Namibian people, compelled us to formulate the Hambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) to fast-track socio—economic development and bring us closer to the goal of shared prosperity.

The HPP aims to ensure that every Namibian has access to the basic amenities for survival. The aim is to meet most fundamental needs, to enable every Namibian to realize their full potential and prosper, each according to his or her inherent ability. When we speak of prosperity, we do not intend to create opulence and excess. The Kiswahili word has

been deliberately selected to call for unity and encourage Namibians to work towards a common purpose and the word ‘Harambee’ has entered the ‘Namlish’ lexicon as a verb and call for co-operation.

Building on the legacies of our two former Presidents, who cemented our democracy, HPP as a four-year impact plan has its goals and outcomes rooted in the SWAPO Party Manifesto and Political Programme. Furthermore, it complements the National Development Plans as a tool to accelerate development towards the attainment of Vision 2030.

The HPP embraced a “bottom up” approached to planning and was formulated from the consultative community engagements and Town Hall Meetings held in all 14 regions. Namibians from all walks of life were given an opportunity to address, engage and challenge the status quo and provide suggestions on how things can be done differently. This engagement had a

profound effect on me as President as it yet again demonstrated that Namibians do not seek handouts, but an enabling environment for those with abilities to thrive while Government takes care of the vulnerable.

During the Harambee implementation period, feedback sessions through Town Hall Meetings were conducted throughout the country. Communities listened attentively, appreciated the feedback, and in turn, raised community concerns and presented proposals. The submissions were interrogated by Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs), and feedback to communities has been provided through Regional Governors.

During the period under review, Namibia was hit by an economic downturn and severe drought spells, which led to subdued economic growth and inadvertently affected the implementation of the Plan. Despite various independent intervening variables that adversely affected our ability to obtain the set target, we achieved satisfactory results by focusing on key deliverables with minimal financial implications and by cultivating a performance culture in the Public Service that seek to do more with less.

Some of the key outcomes achieved include among others, the following:

- A more transparent Namibia
- Zero death recorded as a result of hunger poverty
- Increased capacity in vocational educational training system
- Increased available serviced land and housing
- Ensured energy and water supply security
- Namibia continues to be a respectable and trusted member of the international community

I am pleased to note that, in terms of

accountability and transparency, Namibia ranked 4th in Africa at the end of the reporting period as ranked by the Ibrahim Index of African Governance. Namibia also regained her position as the country with the freest press in Africa as reported by Reporters Without Borders.

Poverty has declined over the years. This decline is attributable to our targeted Social Safety Nets and Welfare programmes which reached more than a million Namibians during the reporting period. Similarly, Government redirected resources to the value of 2.1 billion Namibian Dollars towards the drought relief programme, which benefitted an average of 564, 983 people per annum across all 14 regions.

Delivery of serviced land, housing and sanitation has progressed in line with the targets set over the term. Serviced land and housing attained more than 80 per cent of the target. The Vocational Education Training Centres (VTCs) diversified their programmes to include different trades and expanded its capacity to take in more trainees.

I acknowledge cooperation and feedback from OMA's and key stakeholders who provided the Presidency with timely and consistent input throughout the implementation of HPP and during the compilation of the Final report.

We have gained invaluable experiences during the implementation of HPP, and I can reassure that these will inform our Term Two Plan.

Hage G. Geingob
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
NAMIBIA
JUNE 2020



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The HPP Final Report is an account of achievements and challenges experienced during the implementation of the forty-five (45) goals and outcomes under the five (5) pillars and seventeen (17) sub-pillars over a period of four years (2016/17 – 2019/2020). The Plan is comprised of seven (7) chapters which are as follows:

Chapter 1: Building on the Legacy

Chapter 2: Effective Governance & Service Delivery

Chapter 3: Economic Advancement

Chapter 4: Social Progression

Chapter 5: Infrastructure Development

Chapter 6: International Relations & Cooperation

Chapter 7: Execution, Monitoring and Reporting

Chapter 2: Effective Governance and Service Delivery

Effective governance is not only essential, but is a pre-condition to facilitate sustainable socio-economic development. Namibia has a strong governance architecture. In this respect, two sub-pillars: Accountability & Transparency, and Improved Performance & Service Delivery, were identified as critical success factors for attaining effective governance.

Namibia increased its ranking on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, making the country one of the top five best-governed countries in Africa. Namibia is 4th on the continent preceded by Mauritius, Seychelles, Cabo Verde in the top three positions respectively, and followed by Botswana at number 5. Similarly, on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, Namibia improved rankings over the Harambee period and currently ranks as the sixth most transparent country in Africa. As far as Improved Performance and

Service Delivery is concerned, the average performance score on the sectoral annual plans was 70%. The introduction of the Performance Management System assisted in the improvement of performance and service delivery. Similarly, the first Annual Citizen Satisfaction Surveys [CSS] carried out in 2017 achieved a satisfaction rate of 54 per cent. In addition, E-services remain a strategic priority to harness efficiencies and deliver government services closer to the people. To this end, e-services were rolled out in 14 OMAs during the reporting period.

Chapter 3: Economic Advancement

The Namibian economy experienced unprecedented headwinds since 2016 as a result of declining economic growth and per capita income, low investments and a high public expenditure ratio. These were compounded by the global economic downturn, declining commodity prices and exchange rate fluctuations. The economy reported more than ten consecutive quarters of contracting GDP, with the debt ratio to GDP increasing from 37.6 per cent during the 2015/16 Financial Year to 54.8 per cent during 2019/2020 Financial Year.

Economic transformation remains a key priority of this Government for industrialisation, empowerment and employment creation. To this end, progress has been made through a number of policy interventions, such as the adoption of the Industrial Policy, the creation of Namibia Industrial Development Agency (NIDA), business processes reforms which led to the establishment of Business Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA). Extensive consultations on the enabling economic empowerment legislation, the Namibia Equitable Economic Empowerment Bill (NEEEB) have been undertaken and the Bill will soon be tabled in Parliament. Unemployment remains stubbornly high

at 33 percent in 2018, with unemployment among the youth increasing from 43.4 to 46.1%. The manufacturing sector was expected to create a total of 8,000 jobs over the Harambee period, but only 4941 jobs were created.

Enterprise development recorded satisfactory improvements over the term. Following the closure of the SME Bank, Government through the Development Bank of Namibia established SME Centers across the country to respond to SME funding needs. The DBN approved a total of 425 million Namibian Dollars for SME projects between 2017 and 2020, benefitting 318 SMEs. The establishment of 121 rural youth enterprises was successfully completed. This intervention is expected to create employment for over 1,147 youth countrywide. An amount of N\$8.5 million has been set aside to capitalize these constituency enterprises.

With respect to our goal to become the most competitive economy in Africa, Namibia dropped from 90th position to 94th position on the global competitiveness index as reported by the World Economic Forum Report of 2019. However, when measured against its Sub-Saharan African peers, Namibia remains in the top ten competitive economies at position 5.

Chapter 4: Social Progression

Government introduced the Food Bank programme to address hunger poverty. During the period under review, the Food Bank was rolled out to all 14 regions, benefiting a total number of 10,156 households or 42,081 individuals. Other Social Safety Nets implemented by Government include the the Foster Care Grant for vulnerable and orphaned

children; Marginalized and Disability Grants; the School Feeding Programme; Food for Work and the Veterans' grants. In total, Government spends 3.9 billion Namibian Dollars on social grants, benefiting 1 million people or 41 percent of the total population per annum.

The delivery of serviced land, housing and sanitation has progressed in line with the targets set over the term. The HPP target to deliver 20,000 new houses was achieved at 82%, with delivery of 16,464 houses by March 2020. The delivery of residential erven was achieved at 89 percent or 23,194 plots of the targeted 26,000. While the bucket toilet system was not entirely eliminated by the end of the period envisaged, the execution rate of 74 percent give us optimism that we can eradicate the bucket toilet system in the next few years.

With respect to infant and maternal mortality, the successful implementation of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission yielded excellent outcomes. We are pleased to note that, 97% of babies born to HIV-positive mothers are HIV-free. In addition, 6 Maternal Shelters were completed in different regions, including a Pediatric Centre of Excellence in Oshana Region. A total of 2 400 community-health workers were trained and 69% of them have been deployed around the country. The supply of essential medicine, rapid diagnostic kits and tests, as well as employment of specialists in various public health facilities was prioritized.

The number of enrollments at Vocational Education Training Centres (VTCs) have increased significantly from 16,000 in 2015 to 35 ,000 in 2020. Additional building and upgrading of VTCs in different areas of the country has commenced during the Harambee period.



Chapter 5: Infrastructure Development

Namibia has well developed infrastructure, with the World Economic Forum ranking Namibia at number 1 in Africa for road infrastructure. Significant progress has been made to upgrade a number of key infrastructures as enablers for socio-economic development. The deepening and expansion of the Port of Walvis Bay was completed at the cost of N\$4 billion while significant progress was made to upgrade a number of roads from gravel to bitumen standards. MTC upgraded from 2G to 3G telecommunications network, which enables users to access and upload information online. To date, 83 per cent of Namibia's population have access to 3G services.

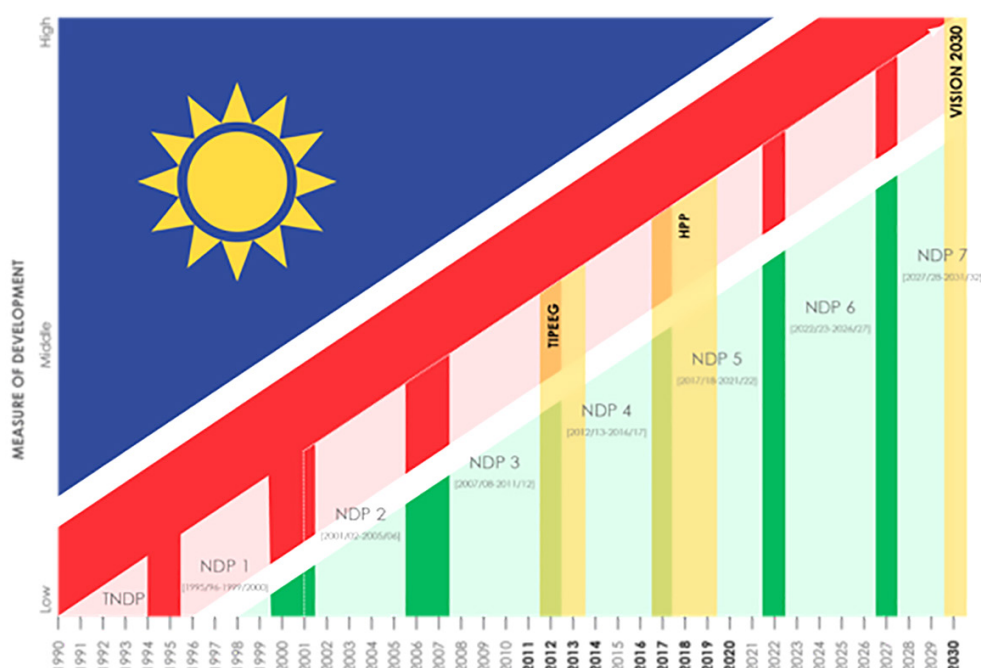
Securing electricity and water supply for both industry and household consumption was a material concern at the onset of the HPP. As a result of policy reforms in the energy sector, the country experienced zero load shedding over the term. Electricity generating capacity increased from 400 MW to 624 MW, while national demand increased to 713 MW which is augmented by imports of 319 MW. Supply of water for human consumption and industrial purposes was secured

during the period under review. The Cabinet Committee on Water Supply Security made concerted efforts to secure the supply of water to the central and coastal areas which faced critical water shortage. This has now been guaranteed, even in a scenario where there was no rain. Currently, 94 per cent of the population has access to potable water.

Chapter 6: International Relations and Cooperations

The multilateral order is the best guarantor for world peace and shared prosperity. The Namibian government remains committed to strengthening the multilateral system, through support for international accords and international problem solving. During the period under review, we endeavoured to strengthen mutually beneficial relations with friendly nations through State Visits, Working Visits, Joint Commissions of Cooperation and Political and Diplomatic Consultations. As a child of international solidarity, midwifed by the UN, Namibia continues to honour all her regional, continental and international obligations. Namibia's active participation in the UN, the AU, the SADC statutory meetings and nurturing bilateral relations are critical to support our national development goals.

RATIONALE FOR THE HARAMBEE PROSPERITY PLAN



Following the attainment of independence, the Namibian Government embarked on a national planning journey based on short, medium and long-term development plans aimed at promoting social economic advancement for all citizens. Poverty levels were as high as 70 per cent as recorded in 1993/94. Today, poverty levels have been reduced to 18 per cent. In many respects, Namibia at Independence and Namibia today are miles apart, as more children attend school than ever before; more Namibians are able to access essential medicines and physical infrastructure has expanded significantly.

Planning in Namibia is anchored in our compelling Vision 2030, which stipulates that by the year 2030 “Namibia will be a prosperous and industrialized Nation”. The “Measure of Development” initiated for the attainment of Vision 2030 is presented in graph 1 and explained below.

After successfully executing the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) from 1990 to 1994, Government introduced a

national development framework based on medium-term national development plans (NDPs). The First National Development Plan (NDP1) covered the period 1995/1996 to 1999/2000. In 2001, the Government launched the long-term Vision 2030. The main objective of Vision 2030 is for Namibia to be a prosperous and industrialized country by the Year 2030. The five year National Development Plans (NDPs) serve as the building blocks for Vision 2030.

The Second National Development Plan (NDP2) was launched in the same year as Vision 2030, covering the period 2001/2002 to 2005/2006; NDP3 from 2007/2008 to 2011/2012; NDP4 from 2012/2013 to 2016/2017, and NDP5 from 2017/18 to 2021/2022.

In order to counter the depressed economic aftermath of the 2008/2009 economic downturn, the Namibian Government initiated the Targeted Intervention Programme for Employment and Economic Growth (TIPEEG) in 2011. The Programme was designed to boost



local economic performance and create employment opportunities through capital injection into specific economic sectors, specifically the construction sub-sector. This intervention was implemented during the period 2011/12 – 2013/14, and overlapped with the last year of NDP3 and the first two years of NDP4, that covered the period 2012/13 to 2016/17.

To fast track socio-economic development, a year after the inauguration of Dr. Hage G. Geingob, Namibia's third democratically elected President, Government launched the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) spanning from 2016/2017 to 2019/20. This Plan overlapped with the last year of NDP4 and the first three years of NDP5. Like TIPEEG, HPP did not replace the NDPs, but was intended to complement and reinforce the implementation capacity of critical development components of NDP4 and NDP5 in an accelerated manner. HPP is built and moulded around the narrative of inclusivity in the Namibian House, where no one should feel left out. It acknowledges and builds on the strong foundation and progress made since Independence.

The HPP adopted a focused and targeted approach to achieve high impact in defined priority areas. HPP was closely linked to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework [MTEF] and selected capital projects identified under NDP4 and previous MTEFs for which feasibility studies were available. These include amongst others, projects in the areas of energy, water, transport and some projects for industrialisation. Impactful projects such as Neckertal Dam, the expansion of the Port of Walvis Bay and the phase one upgrade of the Windhoek-Okahandja road to a dual carriage way have been completed.

The Plan did not solely rely on budgetary allocations to succeed. Many initiatives under HPP are reform measures that did not require huge capital outlays. For example, the deregulation of the energy market by moving away from a single buyers model and promoting Independent Power Producers was achieved. Such a reform, added additional benefit to creating a more conducive environment in the sector and resulted in increased production capacity from 400mw to 624mw over the HPP period.

Despite the headwinds experienced during the HPP implementation period, key socio-economic indicators attest to the fact that the Namibian Nation is marching steadily towards prosperity. Indications are that the Government's medium- and long-term plans will steer the country towards Vision 2030.

The Plan was built on five Pillars that are made up of sub- pillars, to form the frame/ structure of a House. These Pillars are:

- Effective Governance
- Economic Advancement
- Social Progression
- Infrastructure Development
- International Relations & Cooperation.

Ultimately, the sub-pillars, goals, targets and actions stipulated under each of these Pillars, brought us closer to the promise of prosperity. A Namibia where no one dies because of a lack of food. A Namibia where all have decent shelter and access to basic amenities.

The Final HPP Report highlights achievements and challenges. We are confident that the Plan yielded the desired outcome for the benefit of each and every Namibian.





FINAL REPORT (2016/17-2019/20) GOALS AND OUTCOMES



CHAPTER 1

BUILDING ON THE LEGACY

The HPP was built on the progress Namibia has made as a nation since Independence. We have reason to celebrate and be optimistic about the future. What we have achieved over the course of 30 years makes us confident that we will win the war against poverty and income inequalities. Our achievements to date are reflected in solid institutions anchored in a world-class Constitution, a well-managed economy, and good progress made with regard to social development. During the implementation of Harambee, we solidified our commitments towards fighting hunger poverty by strengthening our social safety nets.

We have a sound Governance Architecture

Today, we speak of the New Africa, an Africa where coups d'état are a thing of the past, an Africa of electoral democracy, where former African leaders are respected and can retire peacefully in their countries. Namibia is well-positioned within this New Africa. Namibia has a robust democratic governance architecture, which has served its people well over the past 30 years. It has now become widely accepted that the institutional underpinnings of democracy, rule of law, governance and individual freedoms, such as freedom of speech, are key ingredients required to propel and sustain inclusive development. Namibia has succeeded in laying a strong foundation for these important freedoms.

Accountability is a key cornerstone of effective Governance. It refers to the principle that individuals, organizations or communities are responsible for their actions and may be required to explain themselves to others. Lack of accountability may lead to increased levels of corruption, with attendant

negative consequences for economic growth and development.

Namibia is a well-functioning electoral democracy where the people are the ultimate sovereigns and have the opportunity to hold political office bearers accountable at the ballot box, on a regular basis. Accountability at the highest level is further entrenched by the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, which are fully autonomous of each other. Furthermore, the Constitution-mandated institutions such as the Attorney General, Auditor General, Anti-Corruption Commission, and the Ombudsman, supplement the accountability architecture in Namibia. Accountability is further promoted by the Fourth Estate, the media, which is deemed to be the “most free on the African continent, according to Reporters Without Borders.

“Namibia is a well-functioning electoral democracy where the people are the ultimate sovereigns.”

Reflecting the progress made in entrenching this robust governance architecture, Namibia's second President, Hifikepunye Pohamba, became the fourth African leader to receive the Mo Ibrahim prize for Governance in Africa. Moreover, all Namibians meaningfully participate in democratic processes and structures and our female population has not been left behind. As a result of the ruling Party's decision to promote 50/50 zebra style gender representation across all structures of the Party, Namibia now ranks number 2 in Africa and number 4 in the world in female representation. Female representation in Parliament, as well in decision-making positions, will go a long way to further



reinforce our shared beliefs of inclusivity and fair oppo

Our economy is well managed

Namibia has established a firm macro-economic architecture. The Harambee Prosperity Plan was launched when Namibia recorded strong positive growth of about 5 per cent per annum, with a growth rate of 6.4 per cent in 2014. Even after significant fiscal stimulus and following the global financial crisis, Namibia's debt was well contained at 25 per cent to GDP in the 2014/15 fiscal year. To accelerate and sustain growth, the debt to GDP ceiling increased to 37 per cent of GDP in 2015/16, and was expected to reduce to less than 30 per cent by the end of the Harambee period.

However, In 2016/17, Namibia was hard hit by an economic down-turn and severe drought. As a result, the economic growth fell to -0.9 per cent level in 2017 and the debt to GDP increased to 49 per cent by 2019. Despite the fact that the HPP-set target of 30 per cent was not achieved, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Budget Review and Fiscal consolidation plus the Treasury Authorisation Warrant, provided the Fiscus an opportunity to keep the economy at float.

We have also witnessed substantial foreign direct investment inflows, especially into our mining sector, which enjoys a globally conducive trade environment. The investment climate in Namibia is conducive not only for the mining sector, but also for all other economic sectors. For example, there are no restrictions on the repatriation of foreign capital and our laws protect the rights of foreign investors in Namibia. During the Harambee period, the

investment inflows continued and a total of 34 private sector investment projects valued at N\$100 million commenced.

We are making progress in the fight against poverty

Citizens do not eat well-crafted Constitutions. They do not eat good governance and press freedom. Neither do they eat macro-economic stability, as reflected by low inflation and debt ratio. Despite progress made in the areas of democratic governance and macro-economic architecture, there are some critical social imbalances in Namibia, including high-income disparities, poverty and high unemployment rates, particularly youth unemployment. For this reason, Government has declared a full-scale war against poverty, committing itself to address and reduce the challenge of unequal income distribution.

“Government has declared a full-scale war against poverty, committing itself to addressing and reducing the challenge of unequal income distribution.”

To build on the solid governance and stability indicators, Government continues its commitment to bringing socio-economic prosperity to all Namibians by creating a more inclusive economy. The ambitious targets set for the Harambee Plan, were not unattainable. Despite the negative growth, the government was still able to honour its obligations of social responsibility. Going forward, to achieve inclusive growth, Government will promote a transformational, labour-intensive growth model that stimulates value addition, diversification and results in the creation of industries and jobs.



CHAPTER 2

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE & SERVICE DELIVERY





CHAPTER 2

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE & SERVICE DELIVERY

An Effective Governance Architecture is essential for sustained socio-economic development and poverty eradication. Key achievements under the first pillar of the HPP required the least financial resourcing, depended on change management and a performance culture that delivers improved Public Services. This pillar is a critical success factor for the attainment of desired outcomes and activities under all five pillars of the Plan.

The Effective Governance Pillar Comprises two sub-pillars, namely:

- Accountability & Transparency
- Improved Performance & Service Delivery.

These two sub-pillars target the following 5 outcomes over the Harambee Period:

- Increase in the Ibrahim sub-index of accountability from a base of 65.1 points in 2015 to 90 points in 2019/20
- Improve ranking from position 6, to become the most transparent country in Africa as measured by Transparency International by 2020
- Retain position as the country with the most free press in Africa during the Harambee period.
- Ensure that 80 per cent of targets assigned to management cadres and political office bearers are met on an annual basis during the Harambee period
- Ensure a citizen satisfaction rate of 70 per cent by the end of the Harambee period

Progress assessment of the desired outcomes under Pillar 1 during the HPP period has been satisfactory. Out of the 5 desired outcomes, 4 were on target by the end of March 2020 while one was not.

The 4 desired outcomes that are assessed as on target are:

- Increase in the Mo-Ibrahim accountability index
- Improved transparency ranking from position 6 in Africa as measured by Transparency International
- Retaining number one position as the country with the most free press in Africa
- 80 per cent achievement of performance targets

A desired outcome that did not meet the target was:

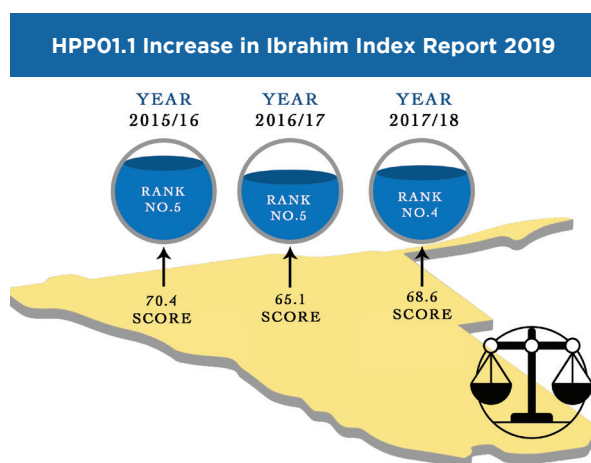
- Ensuring a Citizen Satisfactory rate of 70 per cent by the end of the Harambee period

UNDER THE SUB-PILLAR 'ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY' THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

Increase in Mo-Ibrahim index of accountability

Namibia's position with respect to Governance in Africa, as measured by the Ibrahim index, has improved over the Harambee period. As depicted in the graph below, Namibia ranked at 4th position in Africa as reported in the Ibrahim Index of

African Governance 2018 Report. Namibia improved with 3.3 points from a score of 65.1 to 68.4 during the period under review. The positive impacts of reforms implemented in these areas were reflected in the 2017/18 report, and moved Namibia one position up to the current 4th position.

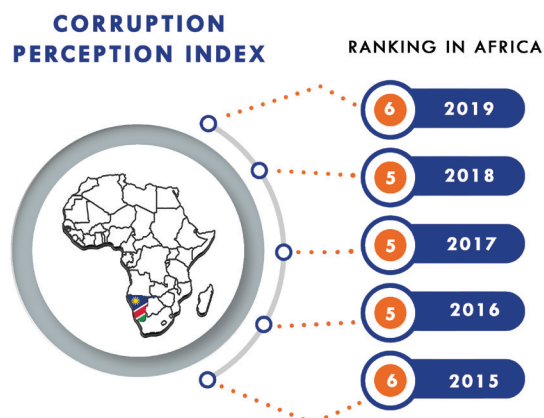


Source: Ibrahim Index Report 2019

On becoming the 3rd most transparent nation in Africa

Namibia performed well on the Corruption Perception Index during the Harambee Period. The country improved ranking from 6th position in 2015 to 5th position in both 2016, 2017 and 2018 and back to 6th position by end of HPP period. Namibia's performance was influenced by the adoption and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan. The National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee tasked with driving implementation was inaugurated on 26 September 2016. Income and asset declarations, Performance Management system for Public Office Bearers and for senior management cadres continue to be implemented.

HPP01.2 BECOME 3RD MOST TRANSPARENT NATION IN AFRICA AS MEASURED BY TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BY 2020



Source: Transparency International 2020

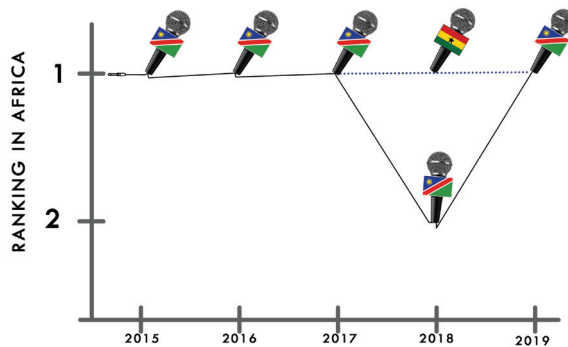
Retaining Position as the country with the most free press in Africa

The ranking by Reporters Without Borders, published annually, measures the level of media freedom in 180 countries. The measure includes levels of pluralism, media independence, and respect for the safety and freedom of journalists. The Namibian Government committed to maintaining press freedom during the Harambee period. Regrettably, in 2018, Namibia lost the number one position, regaining in 2019 and retaining in 2020.

Namibia will **host the 2021 World Press Freedom Day in Windhoek**, to coincide with the 30th Anniversary of the Windhoek Declaration on Press Freedom.



HPP01.3 RETAINING POSITION AS THE COUNTRY WITH FREEST PRESS IN AFRICA DURING THE HARAMBEE PERIOD



Source: Reporters Without Borders 2020 (Own Graph)

UNDER SUB-PILLAR 'IMPROVED PERFORMANCE & SERVICE DELIVERY' THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

Ensure that 80 per cent of targets assigned to management cadres and political office bearers are met on an annual basis during the Harambee period

It is pleasing to note that Ministers and management cadre have generally embraced the Performance Agreement System introduced during the Harambee period. At the beginning of every Financial Year (FY), Ministers sign Performance Agreements with the Head of State. Equally, the Management cadres sign performance agreements with the Secretary to Cabinet.

This has been done consistently since the 2015/16 FY. All signed performance agreements of Ministers are accessible on www.opm.gov.na. It is also worth noting that all Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) have approved five years Strategic Plans, while 98 per cent have approved Annual Plans for 2019/20 FY that are accessible on the OMAs respective websites.

“ One-on-One performance reviews have been conducted.”

The performance scores on the implementation of sectoral annual plans are evaluated through the quarterly progress reports, against HPP targets. These are submitted to the Presidency through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The average annual performance score over the Harambee period for all OMAs as evaluated by OPM is;

- 65% - 2017/18
- 74% - 2018/19
- 83% - 2019/20

“ Develop performance reward schemes for OMA: Various forms of recognition were considered but currently the focus is on non-monetary value items.”

The annual declaration of assets and income by Public Office Bearers and Civil Servants within 3 months of the new financial year, has been done throughout the HPP period. The declaration of interest forms for 2018/19 are evaluated by the OPM and an overall Public Service Report has been produced. There are ongoing consultations to introduce an e-Declaration system to ease the implementation of the mandatory declarations. The declaration of assets and income by the President and the First Lady contributed towards the implementation of this target.

“ Ministers & ED’s performance agreements are extracted from Ministerial Annual Plans.”

Ensure a citizen satisfaction rate of 70 per cent by the end of the Harambee period

The first fully fledged Citizen Satisfaction Survey in the Republic of Namibia was carried out in 2017 to measure turn-around times and the quality of service that government is providing. The result of the survey was a 54 per cent satisfaction rating. A Cabinet Submission was then issued to among others, publish the results of the survey, to outline when the next survey would be done and also to instruct the 30 surveyed Government Institutions to identify Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) to close the gap in terms of service delivery. All surveyed government institutions submitted RAPs in 2018 with the intention to address the shortfall in service delivery identified by the Citizen Satisfaction Survey.

In the absence of the Citizen Satisfaction Survey, the HPP requested OMAs to carry out a process of soliciting feedback through

feedback boxes. As a result, Suggestion Boxes were institutionalized at all OMAs and Regional Councils (RCs). Despite developing guidelines and providing training to OMAs & RCs, the OPM has not received reports on suggestions collected from these boxes. This compromises the uptake and compliance of this key goal of HPP by implementing institutions.

“

There has been a realization that the public/citizens are more than willing to give comments/complaint/compliments. It is concluded that PROs and/or Liaison Officers in the OMAs and RCs should serve as dedicated focal points to deal with feedback from the public/citizens. This task should be added to their performance agreements and reported on. The OPM, through the Directorate of Public Service Innovation and Reform, will still be responsible to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the feedback system. There is no doubt that the Feedback System is needed to enhance service delivery with the view to improve the Citizen Satisfaction Rating. It’s all about us (as Government) “walking the talk”.

”

In order to institutionalize the Suggestion Boxes system, the Government has to overcome the following three challenges:

- Lack of functioning websites at some OMAs and RCs
- Some OMAs and RCs are hosted on private servers outside of Government, over which the monitoring office has no control; and
- The issue of uptake by the focal persons, is a persistent challenge



It should therefore be noted that the public/citizens have already started using the system and it is Government that is not responding. This matter will be escalated for an intervention at the appropriate political-cum-administrative levels across government.

On e-Governance

The provision for e-governance remains

a strategic priority to harness efficiencies and deliver Government services closer to the people.

The Government developed a detailed rollout plan for 10 OMAs to prioritize e-services as a pilot phase. By March 2020, the systems and solution rolled out, or in the process of being rolled out, included 14 OMAs as indicated below.



1. Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

Implementation of Human Capital Management System (HCMS)

will make it possible to know exactly the number of people in the Public Service, help to get rid of ghost workers, and improve the management of HR in the Public Service. The Ministries of Basic Education, Defence, Agriculture and Works & Transport have concluded their reports.

Electronic Document and Records Management System [EDRMS]

This project was implemented to ensure a risk-free records and electronic archive for use by the Public Service in an Information Communication Technology (ICT) environment, in line with the e-Government policy directives and internationally recognized standards. The implementation of EDRMS continued as a project for the Public Service in line with Cabinet directives, and with the endorsement of the National Archives of Namibia. At present, 13 OMAs and RCs have operationalized the system. The list of OMAs and RCs is available from the OPM.

Customer Feedback System

An online feedback system was developed and implemented. This system provides the means for citizens to provide feedback, suggestions and complaints, and ask questions regarding government services. The system is accessible on the Government portal and OMAs' websites. The management system of the feedback system provides OMAs and RCs with the capacity to view and manage the feedback received from the public.

2. Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI)

National Population Registration System (NPRS)

The NPRS, operational and deployed at most MHAI's offices manages the birth to death vital event life cycle of citizens and permanent residents. It is used to issue birth, death, marriages and National ID documents.

e-Birth & e-Death notification System

The e-birth system facilitates notification of births, improves birth registration and provides vital statistics. Access is provided to public and private health facilities to register births with Home Affairs. The e-death system is an intra-governmental project consisting of MHAI, Ministry of Health and Social Service (MHSS), Namibian Police (NAMPOL), Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and UNICEF, which is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).



The e-Birth Notification System was awarded the prestige Radiant Launch Award by the Association of Professional Social Compliance Auditors (APSCA), for providing the most significant developments in the area of public sector identity schemes, applications and services in 2018.



Online Visa and Permits Application

The Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) was completed. The system has been developed and installed. However, it requires extra interfacing modules to be developed that will enable the system to interface with the public. This requires extra funds which are not yet available. The funds are needed to pay for the development of the required interfacing modules.



3. Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development (MITSMED)

Online Business Registration: www.bipa.na

The portal exists where a client can confirm the availability of a company name, also known as reservation of company name. The following are the issues affecting BIPA with regard to online company registration:

- Absence of a Payment Gate-Way
- Legal and Policy Issues (Data Protection, Electronic Transaction)
- Business Process Review/BPR: BIPA is currently reviewing the manual forms and supporting business processes
- Reservation of names and companies registration can be done partially online due to outstanding legislation that allows for e-signature and payments to BIPA

Integrated Client Service Facility (ICSF): www.doingbusinessnamibia.com

The ICSF project is a commitment to improve the ease of doing business in Namibia. A NamBizOne portal, which will provide information to both foreign and domestic investors on establishing businesses in Namibia, has been developed and launched.

4. Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC)

Online application for the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund:

www.nsfaf.fund The online portal was developed and installed. It is fully functional and NSFaf staff and students are utilizing the system.

Adults Education Information Management System (AEIMS)

This system records information about the promoters of adult education and the students' activities.

Online Grade 10 and Grade 12 Candidates registration for Examination in selected secondary schools

This system has been developed and implemented. Staff have been trained. User acceptance testing and piloting training was done. Grade 10 and 12 exam registration training was conducted in 17 schools in the //Karas Region.

5. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) and Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

Forestry Produce Harvesting and Transport Permits Management System

The system for managing Forestry Produce Harvesting and Transport Permits was completed and piloting of this is in progress.

Online application for Environmental Certificates

A web-based system was developed and implemented. The site contains all information related to environmental impact assessment.

6. Office of the Judiciary (OOJ)

e-Justice system: www.ejustice.moj.na This is an electronic platform for filing, case management, and diarizing of court documents within the litigation process.

7. Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Services (MYSNS)

National Youth Credit Scheme

This is an online system to administer loans disbursed to youth in business. The youth can use the application to view the status of their applications at www.nys.com.na.

8. Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)

This system is used as an administrative tool to monitor land sales and financial management by the Local Authorities. The system manages all Local Authority urban lands, including a central repository for scanned documents from land transactions, easy access to key information on sales, leasing, donations and changes of land use, GIS data on allocated land, etc. The system has been successfully piloted at ten (10) Local Authorities and within the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development.

9. Ministry of Gender Equality and Child welfare (MGE CW)

Child Welfare Database System

The system is used to capture and store data about vulnerable children and gender based violence incidents related to children.

10. Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MoLIREC)

Electronic Labour Information Management System (ELIMS)

This system enables employees and employers to file for cases online, e.g. unfair dismissals and treatment, etc.

Namibia Integrated Employment Information System (NIEIS)

The main purpose of the system is to register job seekers and vacancies in the public and private sector, to assist job-seekers in finding suitable employment. The intention is that companies will also upload opportunities, namely vacancies, tenders and grants.

11. Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT)

Business Processing Re-engineering (BPR) was done. Staff were trained and the OPM software developer team will develop the system.

12. Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR)

Online Deeds Registration

The feasibility study including the Business Process Re-engineering was completed. However, there is a need to do benchmarking with two identified countries (Sweden and South Africa) to enable the team to identify a suitable model.

13. Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)

Electronic Health Management System (e-Health)

The ministry has decided to go for an off-the-shelf product and is busy with the tendering process for this.



A Government committed to improving service delivery

For the first time in the history of Namibia, Cabinet Ministers have signed performance agreements since the 2016/17 financial year.

Between 2016/17 and 2018/19, implementation rates under the performance agreements have averaged approximately 77%, while the average implementation rate for the three-quarters of the current financial year stands at 84%. The Performance Management System (PMS) developed under the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP), Effective Governance Pillar, was introduced in an effort to restore citizen confidence in Government.

Civil servants and Public Office Bearers (POBs), at both management and non-management cadre level, have performance agreements.

Over the past 30 years, the Namibian government has made commendable strides, having established a robust democratic and governance architecture based on the principles of accountability and transparency.

The Head of State, HE Dr. Hage G. Geingob, recently emphasized that democracy, rule of law, effective governance and individual freedoms are key ingredients for the country, with all the governance indicators rating Namibia highly for quality of governance.

There is no doubt that the introduction of the performance management system at ministerial level has demonstrated the political will of Government, in terms of its approach to governance.

This mechanism has proven to be an effective and invaluable tool for effective performance management and governance. As a Government, we are

committed to improving service delivery. An electronic tool for the management of the Performance Management System has been developed to optimize its operationalization. Efforts also continue to ensure optimal alignment of operational activities of OMAs to strategic objectives, so as to optimize operational and policy outcomes.

Performance Agreements for Public Office Bearers are based on the Offices/Ministries' five year Strategic Plans, which are in turn aligned to National Development Plans (NDPs) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP).

To track progress in meeting agreed targets, quarterly progress reports are compiled. Where performance is not on track, remedial measures are introduced. At the end of each year, an annual report is produced. This annual report feeds into the annual reports and accountability reports of OMAs, which are tabled in parliament. Going forward, in an effort to to heighten performance and accountability, OPM will further intensify monitoring, evaluation and implementation.

As a country, we aspire to set the tone for good governance on the African continent. With this in mind, it is imperative that we have sound governance architecture in place. Through good governance practices, Government can win the confidence of the Namibian people; deliver on its promise to bring prosperity and make tangible steps towards the realization of an inclusive and prosperous Namibian House.

Initiatives under the HPP and the PMS include the re-engineering of processes and procedures in OMAs, to eliminate bureaucratic bottlenecks, as well as the Customer Service Charters, which define OMAs service delivery standards, the rights

of their customers, and how complaints from customers are to be handled.

These measures reinforce existing laws and institutions aimed at good governance

and the fight against corruption.

Rt. Hon Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila
Prime Minister of Namibia
June 2020



Challenges under Effective Governance Pillar over the HPP Period

There has been a shift from good governance to Effective Governance, placing greater emphasis on the principle of checks and balances to ensure public service delivery and accountability, in order to yield greater impact. Achieving milestones within provided timeframes therefore requires regular assessment, refinement, and adjustment to chart a more realistic and attainable way forward, which will bring desired goals and outcomes closer to reality.

Notable challenges experienced under the Accountability and Transparency and Improved Service Delivery sub-pillar during the Harambee period include the following:

- Prevailing economic conditions and budgetary constraints hampered optimal implementation of activities. However, essential to optimizing public service delivery is a change of mindset, embedding a responsive performance culture coupled with business process re-engineering to harness performance efficacy.
- The delay in legislating reform impacts international rankings such as the Ibrahim index in accountability.
- The Annual Citizen Satisfaction Survey was conducted and remedial interventions have been developed. However, slow uptake by government is affecting the implementation of the system.

ACTION RATING SHEET



Achieved



Almost Achieved



Not Achieved

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Rating
Approval & full implementation of National Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan	Cabinet approved the Strategy and Action Plan. The Committee to drive the implementation was inaugurated on 26 September 2016. Most of the interventions are on-going activities that have to be sustained indefinitely to keep the lid on corruption down.	OPM	
Income and asset declarations by Public Office Bearers (POBs) and Accounting Officers	All Ministers and Deputy Ministers have declared their income and assets to the President. All Parliamentarians have submitted their asset income declarations to the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairperson of the National Council, respectively. 95 per cent of all other Public and Political Office Bearers, Including Accounting Officers, have declared their assets and income to their appointing authorities.	OPM	
Introduction of Quarterly Management Accounts one month after the end of each quarter by all ministers and 2 per cent deviation rule as per State Finance Act	The Quarterly Management Accounts have not been widely adopted as yet. However, it is pleasing to note that none of the votes deviated from the 2 per cent variance during period under review.	MOF	
Availability of Quarterly Progress Reports, one month after the end of each quarter, on implementation of capital projects	Quarterly Progress Reports on Capital Projects are available. The execution rate of capital projects was 96.8 per cent during the period under review.	NPC	
Adherence to the New Procurement Act by all OMAs	All OMAs are adhering to the new Public Procurement Act.	MOF	
All associated Guidelines and Regulations for the Public Procurement Act (PPA) to be developed and gazetted by 2016	Supporting Regulations and Guidelines were gazetted for commencement on 1 April 2016.	MOF	
Policy Advisory Unit of the PPA to be operational	The Policy Unit came into existence upon the promulgation of the Act in December 2015. The Policy Unit has now been operationalized after the appointment of officials.	MOF	
Appointment of key personnel to operationalize the Central Procurement Body	Directors were appointed on 28 March 2017.	MOF	
Alignment of all SOE procurement policies to the new Procurement Act	The alignment of SOEs' procurement policies to the Public Procurement Act was done in 2017/18. although compliance is still an issue	MOPE	



Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Rating
Pilot the provision of e-governance services in key OMAs such as Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development, Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Land Reform and the Ministry of Justice	The following e-services are functional & accessible to the public: 1. MoF - Online Tax Administration System – www.ltas.mof.na 2. BIPA - Online business registration – www.bipa.na 3. OPM - Online Feedback system available on OMAs websites. 4. MoHAI – e-birth & e-death notification system available in state health facilities, police mortuaries and private hospitals. 5. MITSMED - NamBizz One portal is available on www.doingbusinessnamibia.com 6. MoHETI – NSFAF Loan Grants Administration System: www.nsfaf.fund	OPM	
Availability of guidelines on dissemination of public information to the public by June 2016.	The design standards were developed. Cabinet approval is required before implementation.	MICT	
Submit approved social media use policy and plan	Government Communication Plan has been approved by Cabinet and endorsed by Parliament. Government Social Media Use Policy has been approved by Cabinet and endorsed by Parliament.	MICT	
Availability of broadband, policy and implementation plan.	The Broadband Policy has been developed, approved by Parliament and launched by MICT. The policy aims to enhance coverage, connectivity and internet access.	MICT	
Comprehensive review of existing legislation that may hamper achievements of National objectives to be undertaken and appropriate legislative amendments prioritized.	The review of 557 laws has been concluded and 28 laws repealed or amended by the 'Repeal of Obsolete Laws Act of 2018. The review of laws will be an ongoing exercise beyond HPP period	MoJ/ LDRC	
Submit a detailed roll-out plan for e-governance (ten prioritized for OMAs) by July 2016.	Some key e-governance services such as e-justice, investment facilitation information, NSFAF online application, Submission of Tax returns and Online Feedback systems are operational.	OPM/ MICT	

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Rating
Annual accountability reports in addition to being published in the budget books, will be disseminated on Ministerial websites during the budget discussions	All accountability reports are available on the www.opm.gov.na for all OMAs during the budget.	OPM/ MoF	
Ministerial Performance Agreements will be released annually via ministerial websites one month after the start of each FY	All Ministers Performance Agreements are available on www.opm.gov.na .	OPM	
Ensure each OMA has approved strategic plan and annual work plan	All OMAs have approved Strategic Plans (100%). 98% have Approved Annual Plans for the 2019/20 FY. They are all accessible on the OMAs websites.	OPM	
All Ministerial Performance Agreements to be signed off within one month of the start of each fiscal year	At the beginning of every financial year, Ministers sign Performance Agreements (PAs) with the President. This has been done since Sept. 2015. Minister's signed PAs for 2019/20 and other years are accessible on the OPM Website.	OPM	
Performance Agreement at managerial and functional level to be signed off within one month of the beginning of each financial year	At the beginning of every financial year, the Executive Director's sign Performance Agreements (PAs) with the Secretary to Cabinet. This has been done consistently since 2015/16 FY. All (100%) ED's have signed PAs for 2019/20.	OPM/ OMAs	
Quarterly progress reports to be submitted against HPP targets	Quarterly progress reports against HPP targets are being submitted to the Presidency.	OPM	
Performance Agreements to be reviewed on a quarterly basis	All Ministers submit quarterly reviews to the Presidency. One-on-one reviews are conducted with Executive Directors and management cadres, while quarterly progress reports from OMAs are submitted to the OPM for appraisal.		
Implement Citizen Charters by all Ministries.	18 out of 46 OMAs and RCs, have developed and launched the charters = 39%; 18 have finalized the development and are ready to launch = 39%; and 10 are still to review or develop their charters = 22%. The popularization of the launched charters and living up to the promised standards is still a challenge. A feedback mechanism has been initiated through the provision of a feedback box system at all OMAs.		



Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Rating
Develop a Citizen Satisfaction Survey (CSS) tool, appoin and independent administrator, and publish survey results publicly	The first fully fledged Citizen Satisfaction Survey in Namibia was carried out in 2017 to measure turn-around times and quality of the service that government is providing. The result of the survey was a 54% satisfaction rating. A Cabinet submission was then issued to, among others, publish the results of the survey, to outline when the next survey will be done, and also to instruct the 30 surveyed Government Institutions to identify Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) to close the gap in terms of service delivery.		
Develop sector-based targets on turnaround time in the private sector and measure customersatisfaction in the business sector	The survey was initiated but was put on hold due to financial constraints. However, the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI), opted to proceed with the remedial interventions identified in the 2015 survey.	NCCI	
Development remedial action plans based on feedback from Citizen/ Customer Satisfaction survey	Remedial action plans were developed and the OPM will monitor and report on their implementation.	OPM/ NCCI	
Implement additional measures to solicit citizen feedback, random opinion polls, and feedback boxes at all Offices/Ministries/Agencies (OMAs).	Since 2015, the Suggestion Boxes were institutionalized at all OMAs. Guidelines were drafted, training was provided and forms to be completed were presented to all OMAs and Regional Councils (RCs).	OPM	
Develop a performance reward for OMAs	A draft Public Service Staff Rule E VI Part III is being developed and is at an advanced level. Various forms of recognition were considered but currently the focus is on non-monetary value items.		



CHAPTER 3

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT





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ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Namibian economy experienced unprecedented headwinds since the start of HPP in 2016, reporting more than 10 consecutive quarters of contracting GDP until the end of December 2018. The economy grew at a meagre rate of 0.6 per cent in 2016, while 2017 and 2018 recorded a decline in economic growth of 0.9 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. Contributing factors include the decline in global commodity prices, sluggish growth in the South African economy impacting SACU revenue, years of drought and floods, a slow pace of public project implementation and rising debt.

The Economic Advancement pillar under the Harambee Prosperity Plan comprises 4 sub-pillars, These are:

- Macro-Economic Stability
- Economic Transformation
- Youth Enterprise Development, and
- Economic Competitiveness

Together, these sub-pillars target the following 12 desired outcomes over the Harambee period:

- Anchor public debt at 30 per cent as a ratio of GDP by the end of the Harambee period
- Maintain import coverage of 3 months during the Harambee period
- Maintain and improve on international credit ratings of BBB minus as assigned by Fitch Ratings Agency
- Create a minimum of 8,000 new jobs in the manufacturing sector by the end of Harambee period

- Increase volumes of locally produced goods supplied to the retail sector as per targets set in the Namibia Retail Sector Charter
- Attract a minimum of 7 investment projects by Year 3, and 10 by the end of the Harambee period
- Economically empower disadvantaged groups and lead them to higher inclusion in the formal economy
- Increase access to finance by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises from 22 per cent to 40 per cent by Year 3, and to 50 per cent at the end of the Harambee period
- Introduce new financial instruments to overcome the hurdle of collateralized credit for start-ups
- Establish an SME Development Agency with countrywide representation by 2020
- Establish 70 rural youth enterprises countrywide, each employing between 5 and 10 youth by Year 3 and 121 youth enterprise by the end of the Harambee period
- Ensure Namibia is rated as the most competitive economy in Africa by 2020, as measured by the World Economic Forum and World Bank

Achievement of the desired outcomes under the economic advancement pillar has been most challenging during the HPP period, due to global economic conditions, which affected Namibia negatively since 2016. As a result, global growth has slowed drastically, putting downward pressure on commodity prices. This, together with a recurring drought, has negatively

affected Namibia's economic output and fiscal position. Out of a total of 12 desired outcomes, 5 have been on target while the other 7 have not been on target at the end of the HPP period.

The 5 desired outcomes that have met target:

- Maintain and import coverage of 3 months during the Harambee period
- Attract a minimum of 10 investment projects through investment promotion activities, creating 1,000 jobs during the Harambee period
- Establish 121 rural youth enterprises countrywide, each employing between 5 and 10 young people by the end of the Harambee period
- Introduce new financial instruments to overcome the hurdle of collateralized credit for start-ups
- Increase access to finance by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises from 22 per cent to 40 per cent by Year 3 of the Harambee period, and 50 per cent by the end of the HPP period

The 7 desired outcomes that are off-target

- Anchor public debt at 33 per cent as a ratio of GDP by Year 3 of Harambee period, and 30 per cent as a ratio of GDP by the end of the HPP period
- Maintain and improve international credit ratings of BBB minus as assigned by Fitch Ratings Agency
- Create a minimum of 8,000 new jobs in

the manufacturing sector by the end of the Harambee period

- Increase volumes of locally produced goods supplied to the public and retail sector as per the Retail Charter targets
- Establish an SME Development Agency with countrywide representation by 2020
- Economically empower disadvantaged groups and lead them to higher inclusion in the formal economy
- Ensure Namibia is rated the most competitive economy in Africa by 2020, as measured by the World Economic Forum and World Bank

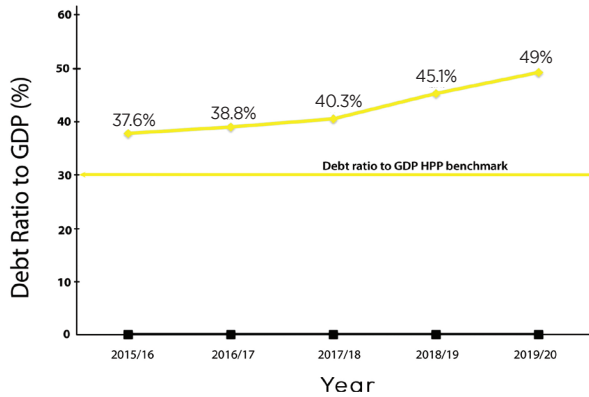
A total of 54 activities were planned for implementation under the Economic Advancement Pillar for the Harambee period. It is deemed that 29 of all the programmed activities have been successfully executed; 19 activities commenced but lagged behind target due to a number of reasons as explained in this chapter, while the remaining 6 have not met the target. Therefore, the implementation rate by the end of the Harambee period is recorded to be 54 per cent.

UNDER THE SUB-PILLAR 'MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY' THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

Anchoring public debt to 30 per cent as a ratio of GDP by the end of the Harambee period was a tough commitment given the economic situation the country found itself in. High budget deficits resulted in an increase in public debt from 25.4 per cent during the 2014/15 financial year to 49 per cent by the end of HPP (2019/20).



Graph 2 : Economic Growth, GDP-Debt Ratio over the Harambee Period



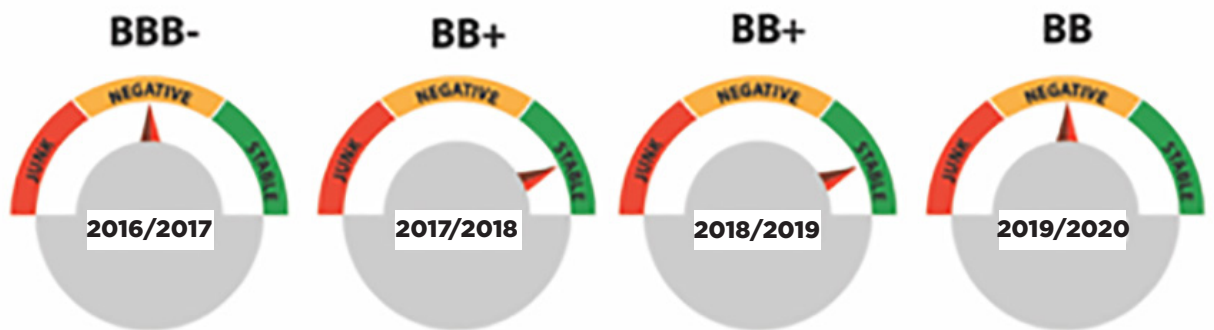
Source: Ministry of Finance, 2020

Increase in public debt had a direct implication on the country's ability to

further finance debt and consequently the economic outlook as rated by international rating agencies. In February 2019,

Fitch changed their rating of Namibia from stable to negative economic outlook, with a downgrade from an investment grade to below investment grade. The negative outlook is particularly linked to weak domestic economic growth. However, although Namibia's stock of international reserves declined in nominal terms it remained above adequate levels, recording 5.3 months of imports of goods and services by 31 March 2020. The target to maintain an import coverage of 3 months has thus been achieved during the Harambee period.

NAMIBIA FITCH CREDIT RATING OVER HPP PERIOD



Source: Ministry of Finance

The government introduced stricter cost control measures

to reduce the proportion of non-core expenditure, curb wastage and control overpriced tenders. The main control measure was the amendment of the treasury authorization warrant period from a quarterly to a monthly period. This gives the Ministry of Finance a better oversight on expenditure per vote per month. As indicated in the 2019/20 Budget, the fiscal consolidation strategy adjusted expenditure downwards from the initial 42 per cent of GDP in 2014/15 to 34.9 percent of GDP in 2018/19, representing a 7.9 per cent adjustment of GDP.

The Public Procurement Act (Act No. 15 of 2015) entered into force in April 2017, and established relevant administrative structures such as the Central Procurement Board of Namibia and related functions, intended to usher in a more credible governance architecture and internal mechanisms to control historical over-inflation of tender prices. The decision to prioritize the completion of ongoing capital projects such as Neckartal Dam and the National Oil Storage Facility has enabled savings on incurred penalties. Furthermore, Medium Term Expenditure Review Reports, which aim to re-prioritize expenditure, are adhered to on an annual basis.

Wage Bill containment

At 51% of non-interest operational expenditure, and 15.5 per cent of GDP, the personnel expenditure increased by 110 per cent over the past 8 years (2012/13 to 2019/20). This increase was driven primarily by job evaluation grading, salary increments and notch adjustments for categories below management level. However, during the Harambee period, measures to contain escalation of the wage

bill were approved in Cabinet in 2016/17. These measures include amongst others, clearance from Secretary to Cabinet before a position is filled, audit of payrolls on an annual basis, and strict monitoring of overtime. Implementation commenced in the 2018/19 financial year and is ongoing. It should be noted that containment strategies to the wage bill also apply to Public Enterprises.

Revenue Measures

Proposals on how to broaden and deepen the revenue tax base were approved by Cabinet and announced in the 2017/18 and 2018/19 budgets. The Namibia Revenue Authority (NamRA) is implementing the measures. NamRA Act No.12 of 2017 was passed by Parliament on 12 December 2017. The Inception Board was appointed in December 2018. A number of critical institutional policies have been developed and approved by the Board. NamRA commenced during the Harambee period but is expected to become fully operationalization by the end of 2020. During the Harambee period, the Integrated Tax System (ITAS) was introduced and is accessible at www.ITAS.mof.na. The Tax Arrear Recovery Incentive Programme yielded improved revenue collections and was deemed a success. The introduction of presumptive tax and taxation of gambling activities has not been done during the Harambee period, however, a joint study between the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment and Tourism on the registration of gambling machines is underway countrywide. The setting up of a new presumptive tax did not materialize. However, It was decided that part of this target will be achieved by strengthening provisions of the current Income Tax Act.

The introduction of a **Solidarity Wealth Tax** was found to not be viable and instead



the government is exploring the possibility of introducing a Sovereign Wealth Fund, which is on its way to Cabinet for principle approval.

State Lottery

The enabling legislation for the establishment of the State Lottery is not yet in place. The Lotteries Bill has been drafted after a public consultative process, and it is in the process of going to parliament.

Private sector participation in Infrastructure development

The Public Private Partnership Act, No. 4 of 2017, was enacted in June 2017, providing a legal framework to leverage private capital investment in infrastructure development.

UNDER SUB-PILLAR 'ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION' THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

Job creation in the manufacturing sector

Despite the economic contraction, unemployment declined slightly in 2018 compared to 2016, from 34 per cent to 33.4 per cent. This was due to a slight recovery in the agriculture sector after severe droughts in previous years. Unfortunately, youth unemployment increased from 43.4 per cent to 46.1 per cent in 2018. While the tourism sector (hotels and restaurants) experienced a substantial increase in employment, the construction sector shed more jobs.

The Namibia Industrial Development Agency (NIDA) Act was promulgated in December 2016, and the entity was operationalized with the appointment of the Board in the third quarter of 2018. NIDA is the implementing agency for

the Industrial Policy and sector growth strategies, responsible for fostering economic transformation.

The Namibia Investment Promotion Act was enacted in December 2016. However after consultations with the Private Sector, the Act was withdrawn, revised and will be tabled in Parliament this year.

The following manufacturing initiatives were aimed at creating 5,500 jobs by Year 3 and 8,000 jobs over the Harambee period. It should be noted that this target was not achieved, as only 4,941 jobs were created by year 3 of HPP. The jobs were supposed to be created in the following industries.

- The business plan for the Pharmaceutical Plant has been completed. However, construction has not commenced due to budgetary constraints. Consequently, no productive capacities for pharmaceutical products in the local market have been created.
- Keetmanshoop Garment Factory: Construction was completed in 2016 and operationalization commenced upon the appointment of a contract manager in late 2019. At full production, the factory is expected to create 60 permanent jobs and 35 trainees on the floor.
- Keetmanshoop Furniture Factory: Construction was completed in March 2017, and operationalization is imminent since the appointment of a contract manager in late 2019. It is envisaged that this factory will play a key role in producing essential furniture for schools and hospitals, thereby substituting imports and strengthening

our balance of payments position.

- Northern Tannery Plant (Ondangwa): Construction of the oxidation ponds were completed. The construction of a pipeline to connect the factory to the oxidation ponds is ongoing. Activities to appoint a contract manager were initiated in 2019 and this is expected to be completed in 2020. Upgrading is due for commissioning in January 2020. Once completed, the Tannery will have the capacity to create approximately 60 jobs and will unlock significant value for the agricultural sector in the Northern Communal Areas. Budgetary constraints have affected project timelines.
- Mangetti/Kavango Cattle Ranch: This was scoped to create 2,000 jobs by establishing a cattle ranch, fodder production and tourism facilities. During the period under review, the business plan was completed and the game fencing and solar works commenced. Progress to date has been slow.
- Karibib Gemstone Centre: Operations to construct a gemstone valuation hub for small-scale miners have not commenced due to lack of funding. The normal training continues and the centre has trained 320 students, of which 70 per cent are women. 100 trainees are gainfully employed in the diamond cutting and polishing industry.
- Otjiwarongo Garment Factory: Construction never commenced due to lack of funding.

Industry Growth Programmes

The studies for 10 Industry Growth Strategies geared towards local value addition were finalized in November

2016 for the following: marine resources; metal fabrication; handcrafts; cosmetics; leather and leather products; game meat processing; game taxidermy; Swakara wool and wool products; gemstones and charcoal. In 2020, an 11th Sector Strategy on Invader Bush Value Chains was unveiled with the aim of setting up a biomass industrial park.

The industry growth strategies have positively impacted approximately 700 beneficiaries. Achievements under these Industry growth strategies include the following.

- 10 Entrepreneurs were trained in wool production practices.
- 10 people were trained in the Handicraft Sector in 2017 and 2019.
- 8 trainers underwent training of trainer certification in the Wool Sector.
- 10 people underwent gemstone training at Karibib.
- 600 Charcoal producers were organized under the Namibia Charcoal Association and the booklet 'Good practices for Namibian Charcoal' was produced and available. Efforts were initiated by the Charcoal industry to obtain Namibian Forest Stewardship Council certification by 2020.
- The first Namibian Coloured Gemstone and Jewelry Showcase was organized in October 2017 under the Gemstones and Coloured Jewelry sector.
- The number of entrepreneurs with exportable products increased from 5 in 2016, to 36 in 2019/20 under the Cosmetics Sector.
- A 100,000 tonnage Namibian game



meat export opportunity has been secured for the EU markets. This represents investments in six (6) export certified abattoirs.

Equipment Aid Scheme

Since the re-introduction of this scheme in 2016, 187 eligible SMEs have benefitted from it. The Equipment Aid Scheme has yielded a transformational impact on the operations of beneficiaries. Unfortunately due to inadequate budgetary allocations, this scheme has not attained the target of 600 beneficiaries by Year 3 and 800 beneficiaries by the end of the Harambee period.

Similarly, the **Industrialization Upgrading Modernization Programme (IUMP)**, which provides support for the establishment of local productive capacity, has not received adequate resource allocation during the Harambee period. Going forward, an amount of N\$2.3 million has been ring-fenced to revamp and revive the pilot phase of a new proposal.

Namibia Retail Sector Charter

To increase the volumes of locally produced goods supplied to the public and retail sectors, Namibia requires a Barcode as an instrument for international retailing products and has commenced the process to establish an entity responsible for issuing barcodes. The Namibia Retail Sector Charter was signed into force on 31 March 2016, with 26 signatories representing major retailers. The first report assessing implementation based on the scorecard methodology was published during 2017/18. To date, local sourcing through signatory retailers stands at approximately 35 per cent in main retailers. Work has commenced to ensure that Namibia acquires its own barcode regime by the end of 2020.

Industrial Erven

There is in excess of 90,000 hectares of lettable industrial erven and SME Parks countrywide. Construction of an additional 6 industrial parks commenced and progress is reported below.

- **Walvis Bay Industrial Economic Zone** has been initiated. The 400 hectares logistics hub has been subdivided into two projects: an industrial park and a comprehensive film production complex. Relevant memorandum of agreements/understanding govern the two projects.
- **Brakwater Industrial Park** has been completed. 25 hectares have been subdivided into 15 fully serviced industrial erven. Advertisements are due for the installation of electrical works and prospective tenants.
- **Walvis Bay Industrial Park** is completed bar bulk services and utilities. 31 hectares were sub-divided into 9 industrial erven, and a separate 17 hectares portion is allocated to the Namibia Peugeot Assembly Plant. Project completion faced challenges such as the presence of underground water.
- **Omaruru Business Park** has been delayed due to contract termination as a result of poor performance. A new contractor is to be appointed to complete outstanding work as 80 per cent is already completed.
- **Kavango Thatch Grass Logistics Centre:** construction is completed and work has commenced on ensuring a tenant to occupy the Centre.
- **Outapi, Opuwo and Tsumeb Industrial Parks:** The Outapi park is completed. Opuwo construction is at 80 per

cent. Tsumeb park is constrained by budgetary and poor contractor performance issues.

Targeted Investment Promotion

Over the Harambee period, Namibia held the International Investment Conference in November 2016 and an Economic Summit in July 2019. The former was hosted by the Namibia Investment Centre (NIC), while the latter was spearheaded by the private sector under the High Level Panel on the Namibian Economy (HLPNE). The International Investment Conference secured a total of 34 investment projects, some of which are listed below with values and jobs created.

- **Whale Rock Cement:** Mining and cement manufacturing at Otjiwarongo. Investment is valued at N\$1,5 billion. 450 jobs were created, of which 10 percent are in mining and quarrying
- **Peugeot Opel Assembly Namibia:** Vehicle manufacturing at Walvis Bay. Investment is valued at N\$190 million; 23 jobs were created
- **Socotra Investment:** Farming agribusiness in the // Karas Region. Investment is valued at N\$140 million. 218 jobs were created
- **Aloe Investment:** 5MW Solar Power Plant at Rosh Pinah. Investment is valued at N\$120 million. 60 jobs were created
- **Sky Investments:** Diamond Cutting & Polishing business in Windhoek. Investment is valued at N\$100 million. 30 jobs were created
- **Greenland Property Development:** Kapps Farming, agriculture business in Windhoek. Investment is valued at

N\$100 million. 29 jobs were created

- **Namibia Plastics and Packaging Distributors:** Industrial plastic manufacturing factory located at Brakwater. Investment is valued at N\$43 million. 30 jobs were created
- **Shipwreck Lodge:** Luxury lodge located at the Skeleton Coast. Investment is valued at N\$34 million. 32 jobs were created
- **PolyCare Research Technology Factory:** Manufacturing building materials in Windhoek. Investment is valued at N\$24 million. 30 jobs were created
- **JJ Timber Equipment Spares & Training:** Manufacturing business in Kavango East, valued at N\$10 million. 148 jobs were created

The total value of investments secured amounts to N\$2,65 billion and approximately 1,601 jobs created (of which 803 jobs are included in the figure for jobs created in the manufacturing sector). This exceeds the target to secure 7 investment projects by Year 3 and 1,000 jobs over the whole HPP period, by 27 projects and 601 jobs. Additionally, the Economic Summit outcome added a total of N\$14 billion investments and financial commitments, with Ongos Valley Housing Project being the largest infrastructure projects in terms of employment creation. It is noted that, while the Ongos Valley Housing Project will provide between 300 and 500 jobs during the installation of bulk infrastructure, it will create between 8,000 and 15,000 direct construction jobs during the construction of phase 1.

Broad Based Economic Empowerment



The Namibia Equitable Economic Empowerment Framework (NEEEF) aims to address the skewed ownership of productive assets; the low level of participation in business by previously disadvantaged persons; the lack of socio-economic transformation in traditional communities and rural areas; high levels of unemployment; continuing racial imbalances in the management and control of private sector enterprises; and the economic status of particularly racially disadvantaged women, youth and people with disabilities.

The intention is to economically empower the beneficiaries to actively participate in the control of the economy and contribute towards building industries as well as local investment. Equally, the revised draft Bill supports the Social Progression Pillar in an attempt to improve human resources and skills development. The draft Bill is in its final stages of approval before submission to Parliament. However, the Government has made efforts to implement empowerment related activities in the following sectors.

- **Tourism:** The Harambee period added 4 communal conservancies, bringing the total from 82 to 86, covering 53.29 per cent of communal land, with an estimated 250,000 resident members.

By 2019, 49 conservancies (57 per cent) had trophy hunting agreements in place, with overall returns from these agreements of N\$39.47 million in the 2018/19 financial year. The conservancies generate over N\$54 million annually. The Government issued a directive in 2018 that at least 50 per cent of the total annual income from tourism concessions and hunting activities, or any income generated by conservancies or community tourism concessions, should be allocated towards the implementation of community development projects.

- **Agriculture:** The Government introduced the Small Stock Distribution and Development project to empower rural vulnerable households to gain a sustainable means of income generation and improve their socio-economic well-being. The project benefitted 20 small-scale communal rural households per region, who each received 20 ewes/does and one (1) ram/buck. In addition, the beneficiaries are also supported with the construction of kraals, small stock equipment, vaccine and medicine. The project has so far benefitted 492 communal farming households.

Table 1: Small Stock Distribution & Development Statistics

Targeted Group	Targeted Group	Targeted Group	Revolved to new beneficiaries
2008/09	141	Omaheke (47) Hardap (47) !Kharas (47)	Omaheke (20) Hardap (75) !Kharas (76)
2014/15	60	Oshana (20), Kunene South (20) and Kavango West (20)	Oshana (2), Kunene South (6) and Kavango West (12)
2019/20	100	Zambezi (20), Kavango East (20), Ohangwena (20), Erongo (20), Otjozondjupa (20)	
Sub total	301		191
Total	492		

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (2020)

Land Acquired for resettlement – During the Harambee period, the Government spent N\$629 million on 64 farms and resettled 176 farmers, while 4 farms were allocated to institutions

Table 2: Farms acquired & Beneficiaries resettled April 2016-March 2020

Number of farms	Number of hectares	Expenditure	Number of Individuals/ Families Resettled	Number of Institution
64	355 664.4802	N\$629,953,305.37	176	4

Source: Ministry of Land Reform (2020)

Employee Housing Support: At independence, Namibia inherited hostel accommodation facilities for mineworkers. The mining industry has over the years transformed housing policies by taking a multi-pronged approach, which involves provision of housing units or facilitated access to mortgages (housing allowance and home-ownership scheme).

Private Sector procurement policies: The Mining industry commits up to 41 per cent revenue (approximately N\$11 billion annually) towards preferential procurement from local service providers, including SMEs and entrepreneurs. More may have been done towards preferential procurement by the private sector, however this information is not captured centrally. In future, the Namibia Equitable Economic Empowerment Commission will be the central repository for private sector procurement of local content.

UNDER SUB-PILLAR ‘YOUTH ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT’, THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

MSME Access to Finance

In light of the closure of the SME Bank and the HPP target to establish a Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Government directed the Development Bank of Namibia (DBN) to establish an SME Centre to respond to MSME funding needs, with capital commitment from the Government. As a result, DBN has renewed its focus on SMEs financing since 2017, and has established a department focussing on SME lending.

Overall lending to SMEs

The DBN has approved a total amount of N\$425 million for SME projects between April 2017 and February 2020. These



loans benefited a total of 318 SMEs, and facilitated the creation of 956 new permanent jobs as well as 1,696 temporary jobs during this period. 95.1 per cent, or N\$404.1 million out of the total N\$425 million that the DBN approved between April 2017 and February 2020, effectively benefited previously disadvantaged Namibians (PDNs), while N\$104.3 million (24.5 per cent), and N\$85.5 million (20.1 per cent) benefited businesses owned by youth and women, respectively. The total funding to SMEs was N\$105.6 million in 2017/18 alone and grew to N\$161.6 million for 2019/2020.

While SME lending activities are spread across several sectors, most of the SMEs activities that the DBN has funded are in the construction and business services sectors, with N\$134.8 million (31.7 per cent) and N\$114.9 million (27 per cent), respectively, approved in those sectors between 2017 and February 2020. On a regional basis, funding was skewed toward Regions with notable economic activities, namely Khomas with N\$107 million (25.2 per cent), followed by Oshana with N\$47.1 million (11.1 per cent) and Erongo with N\$39.4 million (9.3 per cent).

In tackling challenges such as access to finance that are facing MSMEs, financial sector reform initiatives have been undertaken during the Harambee period. The SME Financing Strategy, consisting of a Venture Capital Fund, Credit Guarantee Scheme and a Training and Mentorship Programme, has been approved by Cabinet and operationalized under the DBN, which established an SME Centre in October 2018. The Fund was capitalized with a N\$20 million contribution from DBN and N\$110 million from Government. These instruments became operational in December 2019.

Non-collateralized lending for Start-Ups

In line with stimulating youth entrepreneurship and addressing the constraints of access to finance DBN, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, crafted a skills based loan facility pilot programme. The facility is a targeted impact loan aimed at assisting qualified and skilled youth entrepreneurs to build their businesses and create employment, by improving access to finance for this category of entrepreneurs. By 19 March 2020, DBN had received 56 loan applications for a total loan amount of N\$36.5 million, for the skills based facility. It should be noted, however, that DBN only has an amount of N\$21 million available for this pilot facility. The majority (87 per cent) of applicants fall in the age group below 35 years, with a total loan value N\$ 31.8 million, and 8 per cent between 36 years and 41 years (total loan value N\$4.7 million). The youngest applicant is 21 years old. DBN is currently busy processing the applications for consideration and possible approval. Beneficiaries of this facility will be provided with coaching and mentorship to enhance business sustainability.

• SME Financing Strategy

DBN was mandated by the Minister of Finance to host SME Financing Strategy, consisting of a Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), a Mentoring and Coaching Programme (MCP) and Venture Capital Fund (VCF). Implementation of VCF will only commence upon implementation of CGS and MCP.

• Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS)

The CGS is designed to ensure that bankable SMEs, who are ready to take up loans but only lack viable collateral, are able to get loans from lending institutions

through a shared risk arrangement between CGS, lending institutions and the borrowers. To ensure the sustainability of the CGS and comply with the Short-term Insurance Act, (Act No. 4 of 1998), the CGS will be established in partnership with NASRIA, a Government-owned short-term insurer. Two financial institutions have applied for participation in the CGS, while another three have indicated that they would like to participate in future. Upon gazetting of the CGS as a special risk under the NASRIA Act, 2017 (Act No. 5 of 2017), and a final NAMFISA review of the CGS, credit guarantee insurance policies will be signed with the financial institutions.

Insurance Act, (Act No. 4 of 1998), the CGS will be established in partnership with NASRIA, a Government-owned short-term insurer. Two financial institutions have applied for participation in the CGS, while another three have indicated that they would like to participate in future. Upon gazetting of the CGS as a special risk under the NASRIA Act, 2017 (Act No. 5 of 2017), and a final NAMFISA review of the CGS, the credit guarantee insurance policies will be signed with the financial institutions.

- **Mentoring and Coaching Programme (MCP)**

With the support of GIZ, who has availed a grant of up to €152, 300 Euros (N\$2.9 million at 19.089 exchange rate, dated 19 March 2020), the DBN-structured MCP intends to commence with pilot testing of the programme in May/June 2020.

- **Collaboration with the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service**

On request by the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service, the DBN availed N\$1.2 million and its staff members to train the youth representatives of the 121 Youth Owned Rural Enterprises. In collaboration with UNAM's Small Business Support Programme, 407 young people

were trained on how to start and manage a business. To date, 118 business plans were developed for consideration through the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service.

MSME Development Support

In addition to SME training reported under the Industry Growth Strategies, the **Student Entrepreneurship Programme (SEP)** was launched in July 2017, to identify, train and facilitate the establishment of 14 Youth Owned Enterprises. To date, 140 Young Namibians have been trained and organized into regional enterprises of 10 per group. They were equipped with bankable Business Plans. In 2020, the Ministry of Industry, Trade and SME Development has approved N\$1.5 million in grants to 18 of the best business plans as start-up funding support.

A business acumen and entrepreneurship training programme, **EMPRETEC**, was launched in October 2019, providing 26 certified Business Development Advisors to conduct mentorship and coaching to MSMEs. EMPRETEC trained 106 entrepreneurs and an additional 40 poverty affected beneficiaries. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is implementing the programme in collaboration with 5 other OMAs.

Construction for development of an **MSME Start-Up Centre** in Katutura, Windhoek, is due for completion during 2020. Comprehensive Business Advisory Services will be provided for entrepreneurial start-ups.

The establishment of 121 Rural Youth Enterprises

The Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Services managed to register all 121 rural youth constituency enterprises in line with the aspirations of the Youth Enterprise



Development sub-pillar of the HPP. The establishment of the 121 Rural Youth Constituency Enterprises commenced with the registration of the enterprises by the Business Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA) in the 2018/19 financial year, preceded by the training of personnel involved in assisting enterprises, as well as training 407 selected youth from all 121 Constituencies. Currently, the enterprises are at the final stage of amending their founding statements, registering, and acquiring Good Standing Certificates from the Social Security Commission (SSC) and Ministry of Finance. The intervention is expected to create employment for over 1,147 youth countrywide. The Government, through the Ministry of Finance, has dedicated an amount of N\$8.5 million towards the realization of the 121 rural youth constituency enterprises.

Currently, out of 121 Rural Youth Constituency Enterprises, 108 enterprises have developed and finalized their business plans, and are ready for funding, whereas 13 enterprises are in the process of finalizing their business plans. To this end, 98 Business Plans were submitted to DBN for funding and the MLIREC has committed to support enterprises to the tune of N\$500,000.

The National MSME Policy was launched in December 2016. The National Youth Entrepreneurship Policy, an offshoot of the MSME Policy, has been drafted and is due to undergo public consultation during 2020, before being tabled to Cabinet for approval.

Information Database System

A National Establishment Survey has been identified as a necessary instrument to develop an information database system recording MSME data, including sectors, employment information and contribution

to GDP. In a phased approach, the Enterprise System has been developed by MITSMED, in collaboration with BIPA, to certify and validate MSMEs. To date 10,777 MSMEs are certified through the Enterprise System. MSME certification enables beneficiaries to prove good standing status as they seek economic opportunities such as tendering.

UNDER THE SUB-PILLAR 'ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS' THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

A competitive business environment is critical to our socio-economic development agenda. During the Harambee period, Government has spearheaded policy and regulatory reforms aimed at making the business environment more conducive, improving productivity and promoting innovation and market efficiency.

A critical enabling legislation and institutional reform is the Business Intellectual Property Act (BIPA Act No. 8 of 2016). BIPA is operational on a phased-in approach for online services. In the current Doing Business Report 2020 of the World Bank, Namibia has slightly improved from 172 to 165 in the category “starting a Business”. The online registration that has been available for some time has been recognized by the World Bank as a reform. Consequently, the shortening of the first process step, “Reserve a unique company name”, from 18 to 6 days has been confirmed. The overall impact of this reform on registering a business is 12 days reduction, from 66 to 54 days. Equally, an important reform is the reduction of days to register property, from 52 to 5 working days, starting from lodgment to registration of property.

Technological readiness is measured by the

intellectual property rights landscape. To this end, BIPA finalized and facilitated the promulgation of the Regulations under the Industrial Property Act, 2012 (Act No. 1 of 2012), through which the Act entered into force. This Act consolidated the protection and administration of industrial property rights into one legislation. BIPA facilitated the development, adoption and launch of the first Namibian National Intellectual Property Policy, which defines the national framework for the role of intellectual property in the national development agenda. BIPA granted protection to a total of 5,792 Intellectual Property Rights, of which 92 per cent consists of trademarks registration and 8 per cent is attributed to Patents, Industrial Designs and Copyright.

While Namibia's macro-economic stance and institutional arrangements remain robust, problematic factors for doing business in Namibia are access to finance and an inadequately skilled labour force. The small market size is an inherent issue. However, with the domestication of various international trade agreements, Namibia's economies of scale should be seen beyond its population size.

The slow process for entering the Namibia Investment Promotion Act into force equally impacted the launching of the Integrated Clients Services Facility, Single Window and the revision of Incentives Scheme. These have all affected Namibia's global competitiveness rankings, which dropped by 6 positions between 2016 and 2018, from 84th position in the world to 90th position, as reported by the World Economic Forum Report of 2017/18.

The following key reforms are updated as follows.

- **The Namibia Investment Promotion Bill:** NIPA was signed into law in 2016.

It has, however, not been gazetted, due to drafting issues highlighted by the private sector, which necessitated further consultations. The consultations continued through 2017, 2018 and 2019. As a result, a new draft Bill was produced concurrent with its Regulations in 2020. It is expected that the Act will be promulgated in 2020.

- **New Incentives** were developed and are currently being reviewed by the Ministries of Finance and Industrialization, Trade and SME Development. The envisaged Incentives Scheme would include the broadening of Special Economic Zones (SEZ). Pending finalization, the old Incentive Scheme remains applicable in the interim.
- A key reform required to improve economic competitiveness is the harmonization and integration of business registration processes, which are currently fragmented across various OMAs. Integration into an **Integrated Client Service Facility (ICSF)** will ensure business registration is more efficient, thereby reducing the number of days it takes to register and start a business in Namibia from 66 days to 54 days, as currently cited in the World Bank Doing Business Report. This process has started and is on course. The ICSF system is expected to be fully operational during 2020.
- In order to expedite reforms and facilitate online investment queries, the establishment of an electronic One-Stop-Shop will form part of the above process. The **One-Stop-Shop** will provide an online platform for 13 e-services.

- The Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (HMAI), through the



immigration Selection Board (ISB), has issued **visas and permits** as per the needs of the country, and in line with statutory provisions. This target has been achieved. The NCCI is represented through MITSMED, which is a member of ISB.

- **Improve Quality of Higher Education:**

This activity has been placed on hold pending improvement in Government revenue. According to 2019 uniRank (4icu), the Namibia University of Science and Technology ranked 45 in Africa and the University of Namibia ranked 55 in Africa.



Source: Development Bank of Namibia (2020)

ISS receiving a Good Business Award at the DBN Good Business Awards From left to right: Ms Leandra Du Plessis (ISS), Mr Andreas Penda Ithindi (Senior Technical Economic Advisor to the Minister of Finance), Mr Ian Jeftha (ISS), Ms Joani Jeftha (ISS), Ms Tania Hangula (DBN Board Chairperson) and Mr Martin Inkumbi (DBN CEO)

Ian Shuttle Solutions cc (ISS), is one of the SMEs that benefited from DBN finance. The

entity was established in 2011, to transfer (transport) staff on behalf of corporates. It also offers in-city tours, and local transfers to lodges, as well as chauffeur services. The company is owned by Mr Ian Jeftha and his two daughters, Ms. Leandra Du Plessis and Ms Joani Jeftha.

To date, the staff complement has grown to 57, and the fleet is 33 vehicles, comprising mini-buses, sedans, pick-ups, and large buses that are air-conditioned and equipped with public announcement (PA) technology, as well as tracking systems. ISS clientele include, amongst others, Namibia Dairies (Pty) Ltd, Windhoek Country Club Resort, Nampharm (Pty) Ltd, and Namibia Breweries Ltd, with whom cordial relations have been maintained since ISS's establishment. The business is well known for its outstanding and reliable services, guided by a good organizational culture.

MASHARE IRRIGATION PROJECT

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry (2020)



Mashare Irrigation Project Blueberries.



Albert Basson, Director of the Project Plantation, and David Nujoma, CEO of the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF), during the visit to Mashare Irrigation

Mashare Irrigation Scheme is a self-driven Namibian Public Private Partnership (PPP) project. It operates on business principles of return to capital, and mutual understanding and trust between parties, without following the protracted long negotiations that sometimes delay or halt the implementation of projects.

The scheme, established in 2000, is one of the five Government Green Schemes in Kavango East Region. Since 2005, Mashare Irrigation (Pty) Ltd, the Project Coordinator, has operated on land on a 25-year renewable lease from the Government of Namibia.

In 2015, the southern side of the farm was developed, taking the total irrigated land up to 460 hectares. During the Harambee implementation period (2017), Mashare Irrigation extended its lease agreement on the scheme for another 25 years.

In 2018, Mashare Irrigation Pty Ltd raised capital from Spitz Capital (a Reg. 29 unlisted investment vehicle with the GIPF as anchor investor) to develop the full farm. Spitz Capital approved the application.

In 2019, Mashare Irrigation developed 20 hectares of blueberries – a permanent crop that has high job creation and foreign earnings potential. The strategy

is to invest in high value exportable crops that have high social impacts through job creation. The impact envisioned during the development and harvesting time includes 600 workers upon the completion of the 40 ha berries development and 6,000 workers when the total area under intensive crops of 300 ha are in full production. The first harvesting time of blueberries is expected in June 2020.

Currently, there are 50 permanent employees and 100-300 casual workers. The average money spent in the community on seasonal and development wages amounts to N\$1.3 million per annum.

GIPF is happy to contribute to the national agenda of food self-sufficiency and added blueberries that look feasible from a return perspective. To date, GIPF has invested N\$90 million in the blueberries farming project after spending N\$27.5 million in grains and vegetables production on the same project.

The project is in full production, the Government is satisfied and financiers have confidence that there is value for money. The PPP has been fully implemented and the Mashare Irrigation Project is successful – an example to emulate.



Notable challenges experienced during the Harambee period include the following:

- HPP is closely linked to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework [MTEF] and focuses on specified priority capital projects identified under NDP4 and previous MTEFs. Public expenditure consolidation has considerably limited the full and expedient implementation and completion of commenced capital projects, targeted under HPP.
- Financial resource constraints necessitated a re-prioritization of programmes and expenditure, during the period under review.

Key pieces of legislation that have a bearing on the investment climate

NEEEB is at an advanced stage towards

finalization, pending the last round of public consultations, approval by Cabinet and promulgation by Parliament during the 2020/2021 FY.

The full operationalization of BIPA will improve the ease of doing business and facilitate faster business registration and ultimately job creation.

Access to funding for MSMEs has improved and government remains committed to rollout various financial instruments and revive the Equipment Aid Scheme.

Budget cuts to the various economic stimulating projects significantly affected development of new enterprises.

The priority will be to conclude projects already commenced in various regions of the country.

ACTION RATING SHEET



Achieved



Almost Achieved



Not Achieved

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Rating
Determine savings targets for bulk procurement of materials and suppliers	This was not done and the activity has been carried forward to new fiscal year.	NPC	
Enhance the review of costs on capital projects	Completed during the 2018/19 Mid-Term Budget Review.	MOF	
Approve measures to contain escalation of the Government wage bill before end of Year 1 of HPP	Measures approved by Cabinet in 2016/17. Some recommendations were implemented during 2018/19 FY. This is an ongoing exercise.	OPM	
Make expenditure review reports available, aimed at re-prioritizing expenditure	Expenditure was re-prioritized as per 2016/17 Mid-Term Budget Review and subsequent 2017/18 and 2018/19 budgets.	MOF	
Operationalize Independent Revenue Authority	NamRA Act No. 12 of 2017 was passed by Parliament on 12 December 2017. The inception board was appointed in December 2018. The focus in 2020, remains concluding consultation on some matters, and ensuring full operationalization of the Agency to full strength.	MOF	
Approve proposals on how to broaden the tax base	Proposals to broaden the tax base were approved by Cabinet and announced in the 2017/18 and 2018/19 budgets. Measures are to be implemented by Independent Revenue Authority.	MOF	
Introduce presumptive tax and taxation of gambling activities	Gambling Activities: An Exploration Study on the registration of gambling machines is underway countrywide. This is being carried out through a joint operation between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Presumptive Tax: Setting up a new tax regime could not be pursued at the moment. It was decided that part of this target can be achieved by strengthening provisions of the current Income Tax Act.	MOF	
Approval of PPP Bill by National Assembly	The PPP Act, No.4 of 2017 was enacted in June 2017.	MOF	
Investigate modalities for introduction of Solidarity Wealth Tax, threshold to be determined	The Solidarity Wealth Tax was found not to be viable. Instead the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Namibia are exploring the possibility of introducing the Sovereign Wealth Fund.	MOF	
Establish Tax Advisory Committee to oversee collection and deployment of redistributive tax measures	The committee was established in 2016/17.	MOF	
Investigate feasibility of establishing and institutionalizing a State Lottery	The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has developed the enabling legislation for the establishment of a State Lottery. The public consultative process was completed for the Lotteries Bill and it was submitted to the legal drafters at the Ministry of Justice.	MET	



Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMA	Raiting
Develop proposals on how to better leverage the assets of SOEs to reduce the financial burden on the National Budget	Although proposals were developed and restructuring of SOEs is now included in the Public Enterprises Act No.1 of 2019, the proposals were not approved due to the delay in operationalizing the Act, which only entered into force on 16 December 2019.	MOPE	
Commence phase 1 of upgrading of Kavango Cattle Ranch, to include fodder production and tourism	Business plan completed and game fencing commenced but this was hampered by SME contractors' challenges. Electrical fencing work has started. MITSMED is looking at how to resolve the elephant problem whilst completing the upgrading work.	MITSED	
Approval of NIDA Bill by National Assembly	Bill was enacted into law in December 2016	MITSED	
Develop 10 Industry Growth Programmes geared towards local value addition	All 10 strategies were finalized and launched in November 2016, and Industry Growth facilitators appointed to drive implementation since November 2016.	MITSED	
Karibib Gemstone Centre to commence production	Operations not commenced due to lack of funding	MITSED	
Northern Tannery Plant to be revived and upgraded	Project work commenced and oxidation ponds were relocated 15 km away. Currently the pipeline to link the ponds and plant is the next activity. MITSMED has called for an expression of interest to allocate a tenant to the plant.	MITSED	
Equipment Aid Scheme to be revived	The fund was revived in 2016/17, however funding constraints have hampered the rollout since 2015.	MITSED	
Keetmanshoop Furniture Factory to be constructed	Construction completed in March 2017. A tenant was allocated the factory.	MITSED	
15 hectares of industrial plots to be serviced in Brakwater	Project completed. 25 Hectares sub-divided into 15 fully serviced industrial erven.	MITSED	
400 hectares logistics hub to be initiated in Walvis Bay	Project initiated. Development partner was identified and 200 hectares allocated. Additional 157 hectares acquired to accommodate a film studio.	MITSED	
Ongwediva Garment Factory to be completed	Re-zoning of land submitted for approval, completed, and design development is underway. Progress is slow due to financial constraints.	MITSED	

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Raiting
Commence construction of the Otjiwarongo Garment Factory	Technical documentation completed up to tender stage. The project progress has been hampered by financial constraints.	MITSED	
Implement the Namibia Retail Sector Charter (NRSC). Annual Progress Reports on targets to be prepared and publicly released	NRSC launched in March 2016. MIT has commenced with the work to establish a Bar Code Centre for Namibia, which will provide more impetus to the Retail Charter objectives. Current local sourcing by signatory retailers stands at approx. 35%.	MITSED	
Scoping and packaging of high quality investment projects	Over 20 projects were scoped, packaged and promoted in 12 markets and beyond, during the HPP period.	MITSED	
Host International Investment Conference	Namibia Hosted the Invest In Namibia International Conference at Windhoek in November 2016.	MITSED	
Introduce and operationalize NEEEF	Submitted the final draft Bill to Cabinet, Cabinet Committee on Legislation (CCL) and Cabinet Committee on Policy and Priorities (CCOPP). NEEEF is not yet operationalized.	OPM	
Proposal for housing support from members of NCCI & Chambers of Mines	NCCI reported that availability of land is an impediment. The Chamber of Mines is actively providing housing support and facilitating access for employees.	NCCI	
Members of NCCI and Chamber of Mines to adjust procurement policies to favour SMEs and local entrepreneurs	A survey is being conducted among NCCI members to provide respective company reports on how they have implemented this, and also to provide information on their procurement support to SMEs. However, capacity remains a predicament at NCCI, due to serious financial resource challenges.	NCCI	
Develop mentorship scheme for members (for Year 2 implementation)	Engagement with NCCI members on development of Mentorship Scheme has commenced. Although a mentorship mechanism has been developed, Implementation has been a challenge due to lack of financial resources	NCCI	
Promulgation of new Land Reform Act	The Land Bill has not been promulgated as it was referred back to the Ministry of Justice for further drafting. Since 2016, the Draft Bill has been circulating between the Ministry of Land Reform, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General, for finalization, but issues kept coming up. After the Second National Land Conference, it was expected that the Ministry would accelerate the incorporation of all the recommended changes to the Land Bill and resubmit to parliament for enactment.	MLA	
Increase allocation of financial resources to buy land and resettle landless Namibians	Requests for additional funds were submitted to the Ministry of Finance during 2016/17 FY. 64 farms were acquired during HPP period (April 2016 – March 2020), with a total of 355 664.4802 hectares. Expenditure is N\$629 million. The number of beneficiaries resettled is 175 families while 4 farms were allocated to institutions.	MLA	
Amend the current land tax regime to be more progressive in nature	Amendments to the land tax is an outcome of the 2nd National Land Conference and forms part of the Conference Implementation Plan.	MLA	



ACTION RATING SHEET



Achieved



Almost Achieved



Not Achieved

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Rating
Host a second land conference	The Second National Land Conference was held in Windhoek in October 2018.	MLA	
Provide support for establishment of local production capacity in targeted industries, throughout HPP	10 Industry Sector Growth strategies were developed and are currently being implemented. An 11th Sector on bushbased value chains was commenced in 2020 by publishing a Strategic Action Plan thereto.	MITSED	
Continue to upgrade, modernize and expand industrial and SME infrastructure, throughout HPP	Construction of 6 additional industrial parks commenced during 2018/19 FY. Funding constraints hampered the development of industrial infrastructure during this period.	MITSED	
MSME Policy to be approved and launched	MSME National Policy approved by Cabinet and launched in August 2016.	MITSED	
Approve National Youth Entrepreneurship Policy	Draft was developed, however incomplete work around the economic incentive regime hinders the completion of any entrepreneurial support policy frameworks.	MITSED	
Approve Youth Enterprise Development Fund	6 Ministries have collaborated to facilitate the implementation of EMPRETEC, a national entrepreneurship training, coaching and mentorship programme. EMPRETEC was launched in October 2019. A youth-based skilled lending facility was allocated funding and is being rolled out by the Development Bank of Namibia.	MITSED	
Develop an impact evaluation framework to assess the impact of youth development financing	An Enterprise Information System was developed to create the requisite database platform to enable evaluation of the impact of all entrepreneurial support mechanisms within MITSMED. The system is called DIDESS.	MITSED	
Availability of modalities for Financial Sector Strategy and SME Financing Strategy, including Venture Capital; Training & Mentorship Programme & Skills Based loan facility.	MSME Financing Strategy was approved by Cabinet in 2018/19 and capitalized with N\$110 million, to be implemented by the DBN, SME Centre.	MOF	
Reintroduction of revised Credit Guarantee Scheme of MSMEs to be hosted at SME Bank	Officially handed over by the Ministry of Finance to the DBN SME Centre, for implementation.	MOF	
Institutional design of SME Development Agency.	The Agency provisions were removed from the MSME National Policy, therefore work could not proceed for institutional design. Construction of an MSME Centre at Katutura is due for completion during 2019/20 FY, as an implementing vehicle for the National MSME Policy of 2016.	MITSED	
Scope and facilitate establishment of 10 Constituency Enterprises	121 Constituency based, youth owned enterprises have been registered. Currently conducting business plan feasibility, before funding.	MSYNS	

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Raiting
Namibia Investment Promotion Act (NIPA) signed into Law	NIPA was enacted into law in 2016, however it has not been gazetted due to concerns raised by the private sector during consultations. A new Bill has been developed, and is undergoing extensive consultations. It is expected that the law is to be gazetted by June 2020.	MITSED	
New Investment Incentives gazetted	New incentives have been developed and reviewed. Pending their finalization, the old incentives scheme remains applicable.	MITSED	
Implement all outstanding recommendations from the 2010 Investor Roadmap Audit findings	Necessary reforms will be addressed through enactment of the NIPA, BIPA, and the introduction of the Integrated Clients Services Facility, Single Window and a revised Incentives Scheme.	MITSED	
Promulgation of Business and Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA) Act	BIPA Act was gazetted in August 2016.	MITSED	
Operationalize BIPA	Fully operational since August 2016.	MITSED	
Approve streamlined system for granting of work visas for scarce skills (with NCCI representation)	The Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, through the immigration Selection Board (ISB), has issued visas and permits as per the needs of the country, in line with the statutory provisions. This target has been achieved. The NCCI is represented through MIT, which is a member of ISB.	MHAI	
Hold regular structured Public Private Sector dialogues, twice a year during HPP period	Proposed Terms of Reference for PP Sector Dialogue were developed and submitted to the National Planning Commission, which has the enabling legislation to facilitate PP Dialogue.	NPC	
Develop and propose financial incentives for Higher Education Institutions to be amongst the Top 30 universities on Africa Universities ranking index	Activity placed on hold pending improvement in Government revenue. According to the 2019 uniRank (4icu) the Namibia University of Science and Technology ranked 45 in Africa and the University of Namibia ranked 55 in Africa.	MOHETI	
Commence institutional design and framework for the establishment of a Productivity Centre	The project is well on track and it is expected to be completed during 2020/21 FY. The training of technical staff has taken place and is continuing. The scoping study has been completed and the Productivity Policy has been approved by Cabinet in principle, pending the conduct of Cabinet Workshop.	MLR	
Office of the President to revamp Economic Advisory Committee (EAC) and appoint members	The President's EAC has been reconstituted into the High Level Panel on the Namibian Economy (HLPNE). This 22 member panel was appointed in March 2019. It submitted a final report to government on 25 February 2020.	OP	



CHAPTER 4

SOCIAL PROGRESSION



CHAPTER 4

SOCIAL PROGRESSION

Development must be people centred. The Social Progression Pillar aims to restore dignity, and improve the quality of life and social conditions of citizens. Priority is placed on food security, shelter, access to sanitation, public health care for mothers and infants, and vocational and educational training, to equip young Namibians with the skills required for the 21st Century. The Pillar aims to provide for basic amenities and build capabilities in the youth, while taking care of the most vulnerable members of our society.

“the best test of a nation’s righteousness is how it treats the poorest and most vulnerable in its midst” – Jim Wallis

The Social Progression Pillar consist of four sub-pillars:

- Hunger Poverty
- Residential Land Servicing, Housing & Sanitation
- Infant & Maternal Mortality
- Technical Vocational Education & Training

The four sub-pillars set the following 10 outcomes as targets over the Harambee period:

- Zero deaths as a result of hunger
- Service a total of 26,000 new residential plots countrywide
- Construct 20,000 new housing units countrywide
- Construct 50,000 rural toilets
- Eliminate the bucket system by the end of 2017

- Significantly reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate by 2020
- Increase the number of TVET trainees from 15,000 in 2015 to 25,000 by 2020
- Significantly improve the quality of TVET training by 2020
- Improve the image of TVET to become a subsector of choice by 2020
- Speed up TVET refunds to private sector institutions that train employees

At the end of the Harambee period, social progression outcomes performed well. Out of 10 desired outcomes, 9 achieved the target or were achieved above 90%. Only one outcome is behind the target.

The 9 desired outcomes on target:

- Zero deaths recorded as a result of hunger during the Harambee period
- Service a total of 26,000 new residential plots countrywide
- Construct 20,000 new housing units countrywide
- Eliminate the bucket system by the end of 2017
- Significantly reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate by 2020
- Increase the number of TVET trainees from 15,000 in 2015 to 25,000 by 2020
- Significantly improve TVET training by 2020
- Improve the image of TVET to become subsector of choice by 2020.
- Speed up TVET refunds to private sector



- institutions that train employees.
- **The desired outcome behind target:**
- Construct 50,000 rural toilets during the Harambee period.

Under the Sub-pillar “Hunger Poverty”, the following achievements were reported

During the drought periods of 2017 and 2019, the Government diverted its resources that would have been used for economic development, and intensified its drought relief contribution. This was carried out with assistance from other stakeholders, including individuals from society. As a result, over the five-year period, the Government spent N\$2.1 billion on drought relief, benefiting a total of 2,8 million people over the period.

Table 3: Estimated beneficiaries and expenditure of Disaster (Drought) from 2015/16 Financial Year

FINANCIAL YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (N\$)
2015/16	578,480	291,688,803.81
2016/17	729,134	920,110,304.16
2017/18	798,384	146,517,538.86
2018/19	289,644	80,430,570.05
2019/20	429,274	628,212,955.68
Total	2,824,916	2,066,960,172.56

Source: Office of the Prime Minister (2020)

The rainy season of late 2019 into early 2020 brought relief to many farmers in the country, especially those who previously lost livestock due to the drought. Crop farmers in the northern part of the country are expected to have a bumper

mahangu harvest in 2020. However, there are still some areas, especially in the Kunene Region, where rainfall was below average. As a consequence, Government will continue to fight hunger poverty in drought affected areas.

A total of 40 activities have been programmed for implementation under the Social Progression Pillar during the Harambee period. 30 activities have been successfully executed and satisfactory progress has been made on approximately 5 activity(ies), while the remaining 5 have not met their target.

The Food Bank was launched during the first year of Harambee in the Khomas Region, covering all 7 Constituencies. The aim of establishing the Food Bank was to increase food security and arrest hunger poverty among vulnerable groups in urban and peri-urban areas. The distribution of food parcels is administered by Street Committees.

The Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW) reviewed and streamlined the eligibility criteria for beneficiaries and introduced a management tool known as the SCOPE System. The number of beneficiaries in Khomas Region was thereby reduced to 6,304 households, comprising 25,302 people. The University of Namibia was contracted to conduct the assessment to determine the viability, sustainability, and impact of the Food Bank in August 2017. Before the end of the Harambee period, the MPESW completed the roll out of the Food Bank Programme to all 14 Regions, with a total number of 10,156 households, equivalent to 42,081 people and 219 Street Committees.

Between June 2016 and March 2020, the Government spent N\$207 million for the Food Bank programme across 14 Regions.

Table 4: Number of households benefiting from the Food Bank per region

#	REGION	TOWN	HOUSE-HOLDS	PERSONS
1	Hardap	Mariental	370	1 630
2	//Kharas	Keetmanshoop	223	961
	//Kharas	Luderitz	143	513
3	Kavango West	Nkurenkuru	116	517
	Kavango West	Nkurenkuru	814	3 879
4	Kunene	Khorixas	180	738
	Kunene	Opuwo	125	525
5	Khomas	Windhoek	6 304	25 302
6	Ohangwena	Eenhana	173	912
7	Zambezi	Katima Mulilo	295	1 280
		Bukalo	93	148
8	Oshikoto	Tsumeb	35	152
		Oshivelo	30	106
9	Oshana	Oshakati	288	1 201
		Ondangwa	50	197
10	Omusati	Outapi	95	409
		Ruacana	56	246
11	Erongo	Karibib	39	114
		Swakopmund	174	538
12	Omaheke	Gobabis	167	696
13	Otjozondjupa	Otjiwarongo	177	993
		Okahandja	206	1 024
TOTALS			Households: 10,156	Persons: 42,081

Source: Ministry of Poverty Eradication & Social Welfare

The current Khomas Region's beneficiaries were reduced to 6,304 after the streamlining and review of the Food Bank Eligibility Criteria and introduction of the SCOPE System that was piloted in Windhoek from August 2019 to date.

Table 5: Five years Food Bank expenditure 2016/2017-2019/2020

FIVE YEAR FOOD BANK EXPENDITURE 2016/2017-2019/2020	
YEAR	EXPENDITURE N\$
June 2016-March 2017	52,496,000
Apr 2017- March 2018	50,863,394
Apr 2018- March 2019	56,031,541
Apr 2019-March 2020	47,595,763
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	N\$206,986,698

Source: Ministry of Poverty Eradication & Social Welfare

Since the commencement of the Food Bank Programme in June 2016 (2016/2017 Financial Year), to end of March 2020 (2019/2020 Financial Year), the expenditure of Food Bank operations including procurement of food baskets, payment of Street Committees and the Food Bank Consultant's Service Fees, was N\$ 206,986,698.00. Following review and streamlining of Food Bank Eligibility Criteria, the cost of the food baskets was reduced due to the removal of some beneficiaries in the Khomas Region.

Social Grants for the elderly and the disabled increased from N\$600.00 per month in 2015 to N\$1,300 during the 2019/2020 financial year. By March 2020, the number of old age pensioners was at 183,034. People with disability numbered 44,535. The total number of recipients of these social grants reached a total of 227,569. The national coverage currently stands at 96 per cent. Currently, the Government spends N\$237 million per month to pensioners and N\$58 million per month to disabled people.

This social grant is a relief to many elderly people, especially those who do not have remittances or any other additional income from their families to complement the pension money. Many elderly people thanked the Government during the Town Hall Meetings that took place during the Harambee period.



There are also 379,611 **Orphans & Vulnerable Children (OVCs)**, who receive N\$250 each per month. During the Harambee period, there has been an increase of 54 per cent coverage from the Year 1 baseline of 204,000. Over the past four years, the Government spent **N\$94.9 million** for OVCs.

The School Feeding Scheme, especially in Public Schools, has a positive impact on school attendance. It mitigates learners dropping out of school and improves nutrition for those learners who are exposed to hunger poverty. The coverage increased from 330,000 children in 2016/17 to 377,800 in 2018/19. The Government spent **N\$278 million** on this scheme during the Harambee period.

To address food security at a household level, especially in crop-growing areas, the directive from the HPP was that **tractors** be funded through an AfDB loan and added to the fleet of already existing Government tractors. This assists people in rural areas who are not covered by the Food Bank. To date, the Seed Improvement component of the project has been finalized and is being successfully implemented at Mashare Green Scheme in Kavango East Region. The following equipment has been procured: 10 tractors with implements; 2 trucks with a capacity of 10 tonnes to transport the seeds; and 4 (4x4) double/twin cab vehicles for towing seed pre-cleaners. The seeds produced are drought resistant and can give a satisfactory yield even in years where the rainfall is below average.

Food-for-Work

The aim of this programme is to create short-term employment for unemployed able-bodied people in communities, while compensating them with food or cash. During the Harambee period, the

Government allocated N\$26,6 million through Regional Councils for the implementation of this programme.

Over 429 small infrastructural development projects, such as construction of community health outreach centres, teachers' accommodation, clearing of bush on access roads, construction of access bridges, construction of community halls, and construction of kindergartens, were implemented. Over 16,000 rural people of whom about 54% are women, benefited from short-term employment created by Food/Cash-For-Work projects

Veterans Grants

The total number of applications received by Government for granting of veteran status since the establishment of the Veteran Affairs department is 55,324 applications, of which 30,321 applicants were granted veteran status. During the Harambee period, the Government paid a total of N\$120 million to 2,491 veterans in lump-sum benefits. In addition to the lump sum payment, 2,571 veterans are on monthly subvention grants that cost the government N\$1.5 Billion. Another N\$932 million was spent on ex-PLAN combatant veterans (former Robben Island and Kai//Ganaxab political prisoners). A total of 11,332 individual projects were funded to the tune of N\$302 million. In total, the Government spent N\$ 2.9 billion for 21,571 veteran beneficiaries over the Harambee period.

Social Safety Nets

The Government spent a total of N\$3.8 billion on various social grants & programmes targeted towards the most vulnerable in Namibian society. Table 6 below summarizes the various social grants expenditure and the number of beneficiaries per annum.

Table 6: Summary of Social Safety Nets and Grants given

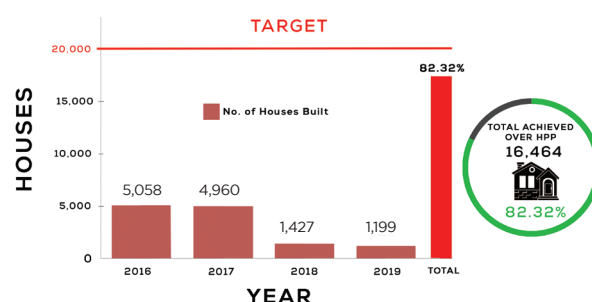
Type of Grant	No. of Beneficiaries (cumulative for HPP period)	Value in N\$ for 2015/16 – 2019/2020
Food Bank	42,081 beneficiaries and 219 Street Committees	206,986,698
Old Age Pension	183,034	237,944,200
Foster Care Grants(OVCs)*	379,611	94,902,750
Disability Grants	44,535	58,000,000
School Feeding Programme	377,800	278,167,430
Veterans Grants	21,571	2,955,068,893
Food / Cash for Work	16,000	26,600,000
Total Social Safety Nets	1,064 851	3,857,669,971
Drought Relief Programme	2,246,436	1,775,271,368.75

Source: Various OMAs implementing Social Grants & Programmes

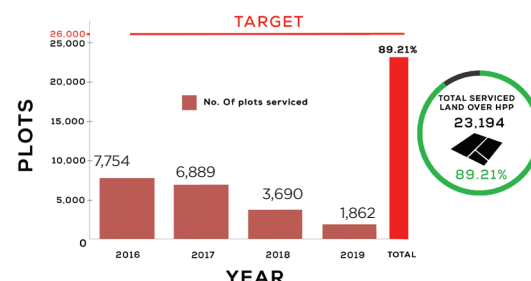
UNDER SUB-PILLAR “RESIDENTIAL LAND DELIVERY, HOUSING AND SANITATION”, THE FOLLOWING ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

The delivery of serviced land and construction of houses has progressed well. The Government (National Housing Enterprise), together with partners such as GIPF, the Shack Dwellers Federation and Build Together delivered 16,464 houses, which is 82.32 per cent of the targeted 20,000 new houses,. However, not all the houses are occupied due to various factors such as unaffordability, poor workmanship

and uninstalled municipal services. The main bottlenecks are Court cases that are not yet resolved. This figure is exclusive of private sector housing construction.



Of the targeted 26,000 new residential plots over the Harambee period, a total of 23,194 plots were serviced through a combination of Government and GIPF efforts. This is 89.21 per cent of the HPP target.



Subsidization of local Authorities

To expedite the servicing of land, Government subsidized some local authorities to service land, particularly where there is a big influx of people. In addition, the Government provided local authorities with operational subsidies. See Table 7 below.

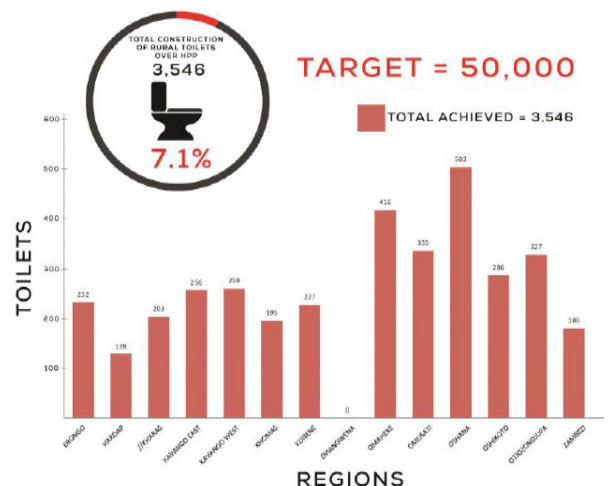
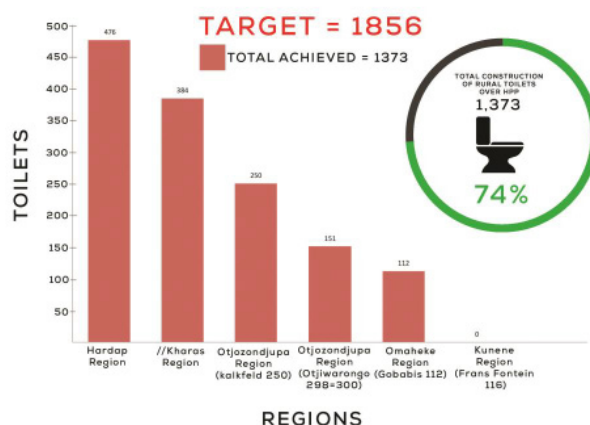
Table 7: Land Servicing Support and Subsidies (N\$)

Description	2016/17	2016/18	2018/19	2019/20
Land Servicing & Support	565 693 00	390 600 000	697 768 000	561 600 000
Operation Subsidy	50 706 400	60 000 000	60 706 400	92 840 466



The bucket toilets were not all eliminated during the Harambee period. Out of 1,856 toilets, only 1,373 toilets were replaced with running water ablution facilities. The overall achievement is, therefore, 74 per cent.

During the period under review, the construction of 50,000 rural toilets fell behind schedule in all 13 regions. Only 3,546 toilets were constructed, with none in the Ohangwena Region. This is only 7.1 per cent of the total HPP target. The delay was mainly due to financial constraints.



UNDER THE SUB PILLAR “INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY”, THE FOLLOWING ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

Maternity wards are being upgraded at Rundu and Onandjokwe. A new Maternity Theatre at Oshakati Intermediate Hospital has been completed. A Pediatric Centre of Excellence has been established at Onandjokwe Intermediate Hospital. In addition, Maternal Shelters/Waiting Homes have been completed at Opuwo, Engela, Eenhana, Okongo, Gobabis and Usakos. Construction of waiting shelters at Katima Mulilo and Outapi commenced during the Harambee period. The construction of maternal shelters is crucial to address first and second delays, especially for “high-risk pregnancies” and for women from distant and or hard-to-reach communities with limited access to public transport in cases of emergency.

During the period under review, the Government made efforts to take health services to the doorstep of many communities by opening six (6) clinics in Utuseb (Erongo), Kaenda and Ngoma clinics (Zambezi), Shadikongoro and Ncaute clinics (Kavango East), Gcwatjinga (Kavango West), and Ndamono (Oshikoto). Another six (6) clinics are under construction, namely Oikokola and Oshikulufitu (Omusati), Onamafila and Onanghulo (Ohangwena), Okondjatu (Otjozondjupa).

Furthermore, NAMDEB private hospital male ward is being converted into a public clinic and construction of staff accommodation in Oranjemund (//Karas) is ongoing.

The upgrading of Okahao OPD (Omusati), Katutura hospital pharmacy, Engela hospital dental and ophthalmology (Ohangwena),

Onandjokwe Pediatric ward and mothers’ lodges (Oshikoto), Okahandja hospital OPD and Okakarara laundry and kitchen (Otjozondjupa), is ongoing. Approval has been given for construction to commence at Muzii Clinic (Zambezi), Mariental, and Schlip clinics (Hardap).

Training of Community Health Workers and Health Care Providers

A total of 2,400 community-health workers (CHWs) were trained, of which 1,646 have been deployed around the country. Of the deployed CHWs, 100 received additional training on early detection of hypertension at the community level through the Package of Essential Non-Communicable Diseases (PEN) guidelines, and provided 100 Blood Pressure machines for use by CHWs. The training of CHWs allows early detection and referral of pregnant women with elevated blood pressure to the nearest health facilities and action to prevent hypertension in pregnancy, a high-risk factor for maternal deaths and stillbirths.

Training of Trainers included the following

180 doctors and midwives were trained in Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care/Life Saving Skills; 887 doctors and midwives, 278 doctors and midwives were trained in Focused Antenatal Care; 126 were trained in Essential Newborn Care; and 553 were trained in Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI). The health workers who were trained came from clinics, hospitals, maternity wards and training institutions.

Equipment and Supplies

There have been deliberate actions to equip health facilities with essential maternal and new-born care equipment and supplies for the provision of essential emergency, basic care and comprehensive obstetric and neonatal care, based on the



functions performed at hospital. During the reporting period, the following equipment was procured or donated by partners: 6 portable sonars; 74 Doppler ultrasound machines; 46 fetoscopes; 13 autoclaves; 13 ultrasound machines; 80 blood pressure machines; 62 digital hemoglobinometers (HB) meters; 10 parameter monitors; 2 resuscitation, hand-operated neonate sets; 9 stationed and transport incubators; 8 infant warmers; 2 continuous positive airways pressure machines; 25 anaesthetic machines, 66 baby scales; 67 examination lamps; 12 emergency trolleys.

In the improvement of medical network gas supply, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) undertook assessments of medical gas network infrastructure. This is to ensure that theatres, ICUs, paediatric units and maternity wards have a constant oxygen supply. The Ministry tested the functionality of the backup generator systems, and those that were not functional were repaired, i.e. at Eenhana hospital. Back-up electrical systems are crucial in order for operations of theatres and management of maternal and neonatal emergency cases.

Essential Medicines

The Namibia Essential Medicines List (NEMList) was updated to include the latest evidence-based essential maternal and neonatal medicines in accordance with international standards and recommendations. The new Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council was appointed and inaugurated in early 2020.

Rapid Diagnostic Kits and Tests

Availability and access to rapid diagnostic kits can decrease the burden of diseases and potential transmission. This further decreases maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Efforts to strengthen the Medical Laboratories Systems and services continue.

The Namibia Institute of Pathology (NIP) provides rapid Syphilis testing; the Namibia Blood Transfusion Service (NAMBTS) provides Rhesus Factors testing with same-day results. The HIV rapid test is offered in all Antenatal Care Clinics and Maternity wards: 98 per cent of women know their HIV status during pregnancy and 99 per cent know their status at delivery. Of those who come to the maternity ward with unknown HIV status, 100 per cent are offered HIV testing. The Hepatitis E Rapid diagnostic kit has been introduced at NIP for early detection to mitigate the impact of Hepatitis E on maternal health.

Adequate Staffing

5 specialists, 53 medical doctors, 19 dentists, 216 enrolled nurses, 224 registered nurses; 5 pharmacists and 9 pharmacist's assistants have been recruited during the Harambee period. In addition, 106 medical interns and 9 dental interns were enrolled in the MoHSS internship training programme. A total of 107 Emergency Practitioners recruited by the MoHSS enables a responsive management of emergencies. In December 2019, Cabinet approved 4,595 positions for recruitment to fill critical posts and increase the complement of Community Health Workers at service delivery level.

During the Harambee period, 60 ambulances with maternal functionality have been procured and distributed to all hospitals countrywide, and 100 emergency care practitioners have been trained specifically for the ambulances.

- 70 delivery beds have been procured and distributed to regions as required, countrywide
- A vaccination campaign to protect children against measles, rubella and poliomyelitis and polio was conducted

during the period under review. 100 per cent coverage has been achieved countrywide

To address the challenge of staffing shortages in the regions, the Health Professional Council Bill aims to

empower the line Ministry, and deploy medical doctors to rural communities as volunteers. To overcome the hurdle of national distribution of medicine, a cost-saving smart partnership has been entered into with NamPost to deliver medication countrywide.

An ancient Kangaroo Mother Care method and Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) reduces Neonatal Mortality: a Neonatal Health success story for Kavango regions, Namibia

Source: Ministry of Health & Social Services (2020)



Picture of Kangaroo Mother Care

Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) has made progress in addressing maternal and child health. During the 2017/2018 financial year, it was reported that most pregnant women (86.9%) attended Antenatal Care and 94.9% of the deliveries were conducted by a skilled birth attendant. The successful implementation of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) yielded excellent outcomes, and 97% of babies born to HIV positive mothers are HIV free.

The Government invested in key interventions to improve maternal and neonatal health, focusing on programmes such as Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care/Life-Saving Skills, Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses, Infant and Young Child Feeding, specialization management

of emergencies, including antepartum, intrapartum and postpartum haemorrhage training and service delivery. Additionally, a frontline cadre of Community Health Workers has been introduced. Their training includes community-based Maternal and Newborn Care that enables them to educate pregnant women and mothers on how to identify danger signs, to bring about positive results in the fight to save the lives of women giving birth.

Besides the above investments, the MoHSS, with support from partners, continues to explore sustainable, low-cost interventions. One of the effective, natural essential newborn care interventions that can reduce neonatal mortality, is the Kangaroo Mother Care. This method allows mother and baby to bond early through skin-to-skin contact/ It keeps the baby warm, a factor essential to keep the baby alive in the immediate period after birth, by preventing hypothermia. The method facilitates early breastfeeding and this improves milk production. Also, health education given to the mothers about hand and personal hygiene as an introduction to the Kangaroo method is a protective factor against infections and diarrhoea diseases. The chest-to-chest closeness of the mother and baby is also reported to help with postpartum depression.

The set-up and utilization of Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)

Source: Ministry of Health & Social Services (2020)



In the photo above: one of the nurses trained in CPAP monitoring a newborn baby in need of respiratory support. This is what she had to say about her training:

Through government funding to the MoHSS during the Harambee Prosperity Plan, and in partnership with a Switzerland-based non-profit organization that focuses on supporting high-quality newborn care, Neo-for-Namibia, several essential pieces of equipment were procured to improve neonatal care. These included heated beds, monitors, devices for respiratory support and other appropriate supplies used in newborn care. The set-up and utilization of Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) for respiratory support

to neonates in need of breathing support, especially among pre-term babies who are at increased risk of death due to hypoxia, was another milestone. Considering the cost and the limited number of ventilators in the country, this is again another sustainable way of saving the life of a baby without necessarily putting the baby on a ventilator.

“We have been trained in Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) and it was my first time to use CPAP. Previously we put all the children on 100% oxygen. We as nurses can now put up CPAP on our own. We can assess which baby needs CPAP and wean them off CPAP without any problem. We don't have to wait for a doctor's order. It has become a nurse's job.”

The collaboration between the MoHSS and Neo-for-Namibia started with Rundu Intermediate Hospital, which caters for Rundu, Nankudu, Nyangana and Andara districts in Kavango Region.

Namibia Institutional Neonatal Mortality 2015/16 – 2019/2020

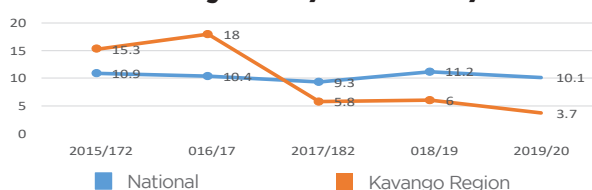
A fully-costed TVET Transformation & Expansion Strategy (TVETTES) has been developed, with special emphasis on programme diversification, fit-for-purpose equipment, refurbishment/expansion of physical infrastructure, and capacity-building for trainers. The strategy also includes support to Ministries, e.g. the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service, for the Kai//Ganaxab Centre, and SoEproviders, e.g. the National Youth Council (NYS) and, which are responsible for skills development in the TVET sector.

During the Harambee period, service and earthwork was completed at the following VTCs: Nkurenkuru, Khorixas, Keetmanshoop and Zambezi. The construction is unfortunately delayed by the procurement process. In addition, expansion of the Kai//Ganaxab Centre, Okakarara, Valombola, Nakayale and Gobabis VTCs has commenced. Omuthiya VTC was put on hold due to lack of resources.

A total of 34,920 trainees were enrolled for TVET programmes countrywide, at both public and private Training Providers (TPs), during the 2019/20 financial year. The enrolment of trainees increased by

9,783 over the four-year period, from 25,137 in 2016 to 34,920 in 2020. A total of 13,487 trainees are directly funded through the VET Levy Key Priority Grant allocation, in accordance with priority skills development areas highlighted in Skills Development Plan 1 for the TVET Sector (SDP1).

Namibia Institutional Neonatal Mortality 2015/16 - 2019/20



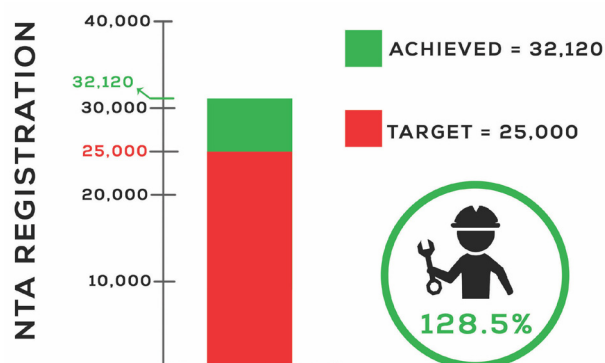
UNDER THE SUB-PILLAR “TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING”, THE FOLLOWING ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

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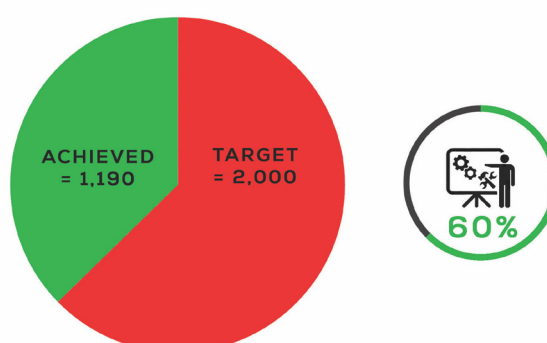
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Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

A total of 6,581 RPL applications (cumulatively) have been received since 2015, in different occupational areas, of whom 2,604 candidates were assessed with 1,380 (53 per cent) declared competent, and thereby duly certified. The candidates received Statements of Achievement to certify relevant competencies.

NTA PRIOR LEARNING





Improve the Quality of TVET

615 trainers from public, State Owned Enterprises (SoEs) and private TVET providers underwent training, both in-country and outside the country, between March 2016 and March 2017. A draft policy has been endorsed by the Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Innovation (MHETI) and is currently with the NTA's internal approval process. The Board approved an Attraction and Retention Policy in December 2016, which includes strategies to attract qualified artisans to the training market.

To date, a total of 527 trainers/instructors from public, community-based and private training providers have undergone training in 2019/20 financial year. This include trainers with the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), Mutare Polytechnic (Zimbabwe) and Bremen University (Germany).



Improve the Quality of TVET

A joint committee has been established by the MHETI and the NTA Board to spearhead this and related initiatives to transform the TVET system. A highly successful inaugural TVET National Skills Competition was held from 14 to 17 September 2016 at Ramatex in Windhoek. In addition, a VET advocacy campaign, entitled 'Live Your Passion', commenced in November 2016 and concluded in June 2017. Through this

campaign, 25 successful TVET graduates (some turned entrepreneurs) were profiled as ambassadors/ champions, in partnership with NBC TV and New Era. Feedback from the public, especially on social media platforms, is overwhelming. The NTA also continues to participate in career expos around the country. A further 21 successful TVET graduates were profiled as ambassadors for the sector.

11 competitors represented Namibia at the 45th WorldSkills Competition from 22 to 27 August 2019, in Russia, where Namibia won the bid to host the second edition of the WorldSkills Africa Competition in 2020. The first WorldSkills Africa competition was held in Kigali (Rwanda) in 2018. The competition will be held at the Dome in Swakopmund, from 25 to 31 October 2020.

Apprenticeship Pilot Programme

A Policy on Work Integrated Learning for the TVET Sector was approved by the NTA Board in September 2019. The Policy was subsequently submitted, via the MHETI, to the National Planning Commission for review, and possible consideration as a National Policy. 50 companies/workplaces are currently participating in the Apprenticeship programme, with about 600 apprentices, across a wide range of trades and occupations.

Entrepreneurship programme

Support for TVET graduates and current Level 3 trainees has commenced. Due to limited financial resources, this programme is currently on hold. However, discussions are underway to implement the programme in collaboration with other Ministries/Public Entities, mandated to support SME and enterprise development. A linkage was established

with the Development Bank of Namibia and the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service, to ensure that TVET graduates are able to access the new Government Skills-based Lending Facility, through the DBN. In the 2018/19 financial year, a total of 128 trainees from 5 VTCs, i.e. 23 from Valombola, 27 from

Eenhana, 26 from Okakarara, 25 from Zambezi and 27 from Rundu, participated in an entrepreneurship coaching and mentoring support programme, as well as incubation at VTCs, as far as practically possible. More than 60 of these trainees have registered businesses as a direct outcome of this intervention.



Elizabeth Kambonde - A Trailblazer for Women in Mechanical Careers

Source: Namibia Training Authority (2020)



The electronic technology in vehicles is getting more complex by the day. Most modern cars have a wide range of electronic equipment controlling all aspects of performance. Auto-electricians install, maintain and repair the electrical wiring, parts and electrical and electronic systems in vehicles.

Meet 38-year-old Elizabeth Kambonde, a skilled auto-electrician, employed by the diamond mining giant, Namdeb, as a workshop foreman at its Southern Coastal Mines Plant at Oranjemund. This is her story.

Elizabeth grew up in the Onembaba village near Okalongo in the Omusati region. Her father passed away when she was very young, leaving her mother as the sole breadwinner. Her Grade 12 results at Oshikoto Senior Secondary School at Tsumeb, were not good enough for her to enroll for training as a nurse. Elizabeth therefore enrolled at the Namibian College

of Open Learning to improve her grades, and took on a job as a cashier at a local supermarket.

Her mother was adamant that Elizabeth should enroll at the Rundu Vocational Training Centre, so she did. “Auto-mechanics was actually my first choice, but the centre’s officials felt that my bodyframe was too small and that I did not have the physical strength and dexterity required for this trade. Auto-electrician was my second choice and the centre accepted my application,” she says.

Being one of a handful of girls in her class only motivated Elizabeth to work harder and to invest all her time and energy in her training and apprenticeship. Her hard work and commitment paid off and, upon graduation, Elizabeth landed employment as an auto-electrician at Namdeb, where she continued to make a good impression during a job attachment stint in 2004. “I believe I impressed them, because I demonstrated to my supervisors that despite being a woman, I was able to meet expectations.”

Today, Namdeb employs Elizabeth as a Workshop Supervisor, at its Uubvley Heavy Commercial Vehicle Engineering Workshop, where she leads an 18-member all-male team, comprising artisans and artisan assistants. “Although I was aware of Namdeb’s programme to support and encourage its female employees to grow and develop in otherwise male-dominated career paths, I never applied to be appointed on the basis of my gender. Rather, I applied, because I believed that I was a good candidate, and because I’ve built up a track record of solid performance and competence,” she stresses.

Asked whether she had the support of her male subordinates after her

appointment, Elizabeth highlights that although she could sense that a few had their reservations, she has been able to win them over. “It was challenging at first, but I believe that as fellow artisans, they’ve now accepted me as a competent, knowledgeable and skilled team leader. I’ve been able to earn their respect and trust,” she adds.

Under Elizabeth’s leadership, the workshop team has successfully put in place a planning system that clearly indicates performance and progress being made towards targets. The team also has a proud safety record. Elizabeth appreciates that her journey of success in what is still very much a male-dominated trade, can serve to inspire young Namibian girl-children

to enter technical and vocational career paths. “My message to young technically inclined girl children is simple. Don’t fear this work. Success comes with hard work.”

Elizabeth Kamonde is humble but resolute, small in stature but big in heart. Her story teaches us that leadership is not about a title or a designation, it’s about impact, influence and inspiration. Impact involves getting results, influence is about spreading the passion you have for your work, and you have to inspire others to strive for the best they can be. As a leader, she knows the way, she goes the way, and she shows the way. She is living her passion as an auto-electrician in a world dominated by men, and she believes that other young women can do the same.

Challenges Under Social Progression over the HPP Period

The Social Progression Pillar delivered to expectation, exceeding targets in most activities.

- Notable challenges experienced during the Harambee period include the following. Challenges experienced in tendering for the construction of rural toilets point to perceived irregularities in the allocation of work, which has undermined the pace of delivery. Equally in the construction of Vocational Training Centres, where servicing of land and earthwork was completed led to delays.
- Fiscal budgetary constraints have hindered the full execution of the fertilizer mixer plants, the construction of Omuthiya VTC, the formulation of incentives for commercial farmers in the maize triangle, the provision of

rural health services, pre-allocation of un-serviced land and setting up of a revolving fund for financing housing for low-income earners.

- The mass houses, especially in Windhoek and Swakopmund have not been completed. Contracts disputes are still in Court.
- The severe shortage of rainfall during the 2016/17 and 2018/19 financial years meant that scarce public resources were diverted into drought relief interventions.
- Notwithstanding financial constraints, the public health sector has generally maintained the monthly average usage of drugs, countrywide. To achieve cost savings going forward, innovative means to procure medicine are being considered, including pooled procurement mechanisms.



ACTION RATING SHEET



Achieved



Almost Achieved



Not Achieved

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Rating
Adoption of the National Poverty Eradication framework	Framework adopted and currently being implemented.	MPESW	
Ongoing drought relief (food distribution and water) provision to affected households	Food assistance provided to 622,444 rural people across all 14 regions, at a cost of N\$557 million, during the period under review.	OPM	
Implementation of Poverty Blueprint throughout the Harambee period	The Ministry coordinated the Blueprint Implementation Plan reporting for 2018/2019 financial year (FY). The report is finalized and will be published by 2019/2020 F.Y. In addition, the 2019/2020 FY Implementation Plan report will be finalized in the next financial year.	MPESW	
Approval of revised subsidies and extension support services for small farmers	The activity was achieved during the 2017/18 financial year.	MAWF	
Expansion of Green Schemes along approved national targets throughout the Harambee period	A total of 5,670 ha is currently under irrigation through the Green Scheme programme countrywide. An additional 1,700 ha has been debushed and fenced off (13.6 km fence) at Katima/Liselo irrigation project in Zambezi Region, for development of additional green scheme production.	MAWF	
Incorporation of maize triangle in national Green Scheme and approved incentive	Agricultural incentives scheme finalized, however no progress was made due to financial constraints during the period.	MAWF	
Approved debushing strategy for increased grazing land and crop production	Bush Thinning Strategy to improve sustainable rangeland management and livestock conditions was approved by Cabinet. A total of 2,892 ha has been debushed on government and commercial farms by a total of 123 contracted companies, during the Harambee period.	MAWF	
Opening of Windhoek based Food Bank and opening of 6 additional Food Banks countrywide by 2020, two each year during the	The Food Bank Programme was piloted in Khomas Region from the end of 2016. In 2019, all 14 regions were covered with the total number of beneficiaries being 10,156 households, equivalent to 42,081 people. 219 Street Committees were recruited.	MPESW	
Establishment of fertilizer mixer plants to make fertilizer available at affordable prices by Year 2 of Harambee	The private sector made the investment in the fertilizer factory that is currently serving the domestic market.	MAWF	
Administration of targeted social safety nets throughout the Harambee period	The Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, with active participation of the Core Team on Social Protection, and technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), spearheaded the development of the Social Protection Policy that seeks to improve efficiency and consolidation of social safety nets.	MPESW	
Reintroduction of Food for Work Programme in Year 2 of Harambee	The Food-for-Work Programme, worth N\$26.6 million, was implemented by the Regional Councils. 429 small projects were implemented and 16,000 people benefited.	MURD	

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Raiting
Improved coverage of Foster Care Grant gradually through the Harambee period.	379,611 Orphans & Vulnerable Children were receiving N\$250 per month during Year 3 of HPP 2018/19, representing an increased coverage of 54 per cent from the Year 1 baseline of 204, 000.	OPM	✓
71 % national coverage of social grants to pople with disability	People with disability numbered 44,535 by March 2020. The national coverage currently stands at 96%.	MPESW	✓
Improve coverage of the School Feeding Programme, gradually, throughout the Harambee period	The number of learners assisted under the Feeding Scheme increased from 330,000 in 2016/17 to 377,800 in 2018/19.	OPM	✓
Investigate feasibility of a National Minimum Wage.	The feasibility report has been developed and awaits Cabinet submission.	MLIREC	✓
Administration of targeted social safety nets throughout the Harambee period	Social Safety Nets continue to be successfully administered. 10% of the national budget is allocated to this activity.	MPESW	✓
Increase of the Old Age Social Grant to N\$1,100 per month by June 2016 and to N\$1,200 by June 2017	The Old Age Social Grants increased from N\$1,100 in June 2016to N\$1, during the 2019/2020 financial year. The number of Old Age Persons is 183,034 by March 2019.	MPESW	✓
Implementation of Massive Urban Land Servicing Programme throughout HPP	21,332 of the targeted 26,000 plots were serviced during the Harambee period.	MURD	✓
Subsidization of qualifying local authorities to expedite urban land servicing	Budget provision was approved as follows: 2016/17 - N\$523 million; 2017/18 - N\$396 million; and 2018/19 - N\$606 million.	MURD	✓
Establishment of revolving fund for house financing for low-income earners	Account was opened with SME Bank, however this bank has since been closed down and the funds are not recoverable.	MURD	✗
Municipalities to pre-allocate unserviced that is not serviced to qualifying candidates	No significant progress has been made on this activity, which is a part of the 2nd Land Conference Resolutions on the formalization of informal settlements.	MURD	✗
Banking sector support to the Shack Dwellers Federation to enable the construction of 500 houses per annum	1,607 houses were constructed by the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia during the review period. The banking sector is providing the necessary support.	MURD/ shack dwellers	✓



Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Raiting
Resumption of the National Mass Housing Initiative	The National Mass Housing Initiative has resumed.	MURD	✓
Introduction of special housing solutions for civilservants, uniformed personnel, teachers, nurses and doctors	Commenced with houses constructed by GIPF at Osona Village, Rocky Crest Extension 4, Nkurenkuru, Keetmanshoop and Otjomuise Lifestyle Estate, which will cover the special housing needs for the classified groups.	MURD	✓
Introduction of housing for mine workers	The scheme is in place. The Mining industry housing policy provides housing units or facilitated access to mortgages. During the HPP period, the Chamber of Mines serviced 122 plots in Oshakati and helped to initiate similar projects in Okahao, Karibib, Opuwo and Keetmanshoop.	Chambers of Mines	✓
Construction of 50,000 rural toilets by unemployed rural youth	Only 2,490 toilets were completed in 13 Regions. Ohangewena Region did not construct any toilets under this activity over the HPP period.	MURD	✗
Identify, train and deploy community health workers and midwives	2,400 Community Health Extension Workers were trained and 1,646 deployed countrywide.	MOHSS	✓
Supply of maternity ward equipment: ultrasounds, functional operating theatres, oxygen resuscitative and suction points	All district and regional hospitals have received equipment and machines.	MOHSS	✓
Introduce quality ultrasound training, countrywide	Increased provision of critical equipment to all hospitals delivering babies.	MOHSS	✓
Ensure the delivery and availability of essential drugs and monitoring equipment	The public health sector generally maintained the monthly average usage of drugs per hospital. Major repairs were conducted to imaging equipment, and paediatric phototherapy lights, infant warmers and cardiotochographs have been procured.	MOHSS	✓
Expedite recruitment process to ensure a basic minimum of staffing levels at each hospital	353 registered nurses, 327 enrolled nurses and 53 doctors and medical dentists were recruited. 168 medical officers and 28 specialists were deployed to 33 health centres countrywide. A further 60 doctors were sent abroad for medical specialization.	MOHSS	✓
Introduce a dedicated maternal/ neonatal transport system	60 new ambulances with maternal functionality were procured and distributed to hospitals. 100 emergency care practitioners were trained for the ambulances.	MOHSS	✓
Development of shelters for mothers in waiting	Construction of shelters at Opuwo and Gobabis, Engela, Eenhana, Okongo and Usakos were completed in 2018. Ground breaking for Katima Mulilo shelter took place in January 2019. Bidding documentation for Outapi and Aussenkehr maternal shelters is ongoing.	MOHSS/ Social Security	✓

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Raiting
Development of TVET Expansion Master Plan	Expansion plan developed and approved	MOHETI	
Refurbish existing building in Kunene region for use as a VTC	Commenced. Construction of the VTC at Khorixas is underway.	MOHETI	
Introduction of TVET apprenticeship programme	Implementation of Apprenticeship Pilot programme has commenced, with 300 interns attached to 21 companies.	MOHETI	
Train 200 instructors/trainers, who will also undergo compulsory industry attachments	1,667 (615 in 2016-17) trainers from public, community-based and private TVET providers have undergone training, domestically and abroad during the period under review. To date 527 have been trained.	MOHETI	
Commence development of National TVET Practitioners Policy, due for completion by Year 2 of Harambee	The draft policy was developed and is due to be tabled to Cabinet.	MOHETI	
18,000 trainees to be enrolled in TVET by Year 3 of Harambee	34,920 trainees were enrolled for TVET programmes countrywide at both public and private training providers, by Year 3 of Harambee.	MOHETI	
Roll out recognition of prior learning services. 2 000 candidates to be certified countrywide	1,380 candidates were declared competent and duly certified.	MOHETI	
Speed up TVET refunds to private sector who train their employees	Refunds have resumed and as at March 2019, there were no outstanding payments, except for non-compliant employers	MOHETI	
Rebrand VTC and continue to implement career advocacy campaign	A costed TVET Transformation & Expansion Strategy is being implemented. A successful inaugural TVET National Skills Competition was held during September 2016. A TVET advocacy campaign entitled "Live Your Passion":commenced in November 2016 and concluded in June 2017, with 25 successful TVET graduates profiled as ambassadors in local media.	MOHETI	



CHAPTER 5

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 6

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

An effective transport infrastructure is the backbone of a vibrant economy. Namibia's favourable geographical position on the south western coast of the African continent, bordering with Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, puts the country in good stead to become the transport and logistics hub in southern Africa. Good infrastructure is also a key enabler of economic growth, as it attracts investment, promotes business growth expansion, facilitates trade integration and enhances technological advancement and productivity. The Infrastructure Development Pillar is critical to drive economic growth and recovery for sustainable development.

The Infrastructure Development Pillar comprises of 4 sub-pillars, namely.

- Energy
- Water
- Transport and
- Information Communication & Technology

The following 15 outcomes were set as targets for these 4 pillars over the Harambee period.

- Zero national load shedding
- Increase local electricity generation capacity from 400 MW in 2016 to 600 MW by 2020.
- Provision of electricity to all schools and health facilities by 2020
- Increase rural electrification from 34 per cent in 2015 to 50 per cent by 2020
- Increase access to water for human consumption (safe drinking water) from current coverage of 50 per cent to 100 per cent by 2020

- Ensure sufficient water supply reserves for business activities including industrialization, residential land servicing and housing development
- Complete the deepening and expansion of the Port of Walvis Bay to handle 1 million TEUs per annum
- Expand the bitumen road network by 526 kilometres
- Upgrade 600 kilometres of the national railway infrastructure to SADC standard
- Maintain national air safety security
- 80 per cent of the population of Namibia to be covered by broadband service by 2020
- 80 percent broadband connectivity and usage for all primary and secondary schools in Namibia to facilitate e-learning by 2020
- Increase broadband connectivity and usage to 70 per cent of health facilities in Namibia to facilitate e-health by 2020
- 100 per cent broadband connectivity and usage in all public sector agencies in Namibia to facilitate e-governance by 2020
- 100 per cent coverage by digital TV and radio broadcast to all households by 2020

Assessment of desired outcomes under the Infrastructure Development Pillar at the end of the Harambee period indicates a performance of 67 per cent. Out of the 15 desired outcomes, 10 are on target, with the remaining 5 behind target. the remaining 5 are behind target.



The 10 desired outcomes on target or exceeding the target, are:

- Zero national load shedding
- Increase local electricity generation capacity from 400 MW in 2016 to 600 MW by 2020
- Increase access to water for human consumption (safe drinking water) from current coverage of 50 per cent to 100 per cent by 2020
- Ensure sufficient water supply reserves for business activities including industrialization, residential land servicing, and housing development
- Complete the deepening and expansion of the Port of Walvis Bay to handle 1 million TEUs per annum
- Expand the bitumen road network by 526 kilometres
- Maintain national air safety security
- 80 per cent of the population of Namibia to be covered by broadband service by 2020
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- 100 per cent coverage by digital TV and radio broadcast to all households by 2020

Desired Outcomes behind target

- 80 per cent broadband connectivity and usage to all primary and secondary schools in Namibia to facilitate e-learning by 2020

- Provision of electricity to all schools and health facilities by 2020
- Increase rural electrification from 34 per cent in 2015 to 50 per cent by 2020
- Upgrade 600 kilometers of the national railway infrastructure to SADC standard
- Increase broadband connectivity and usage to 70 per cent of health facilities in Namibia to facilitate e-health by 2020

A total of 38 activities were programmed for implementation under the Infrastructure Development Pillar during the Harambee period. 21 activities have been successfully executed. Significant progress has been made on 5 activities, while the remaining 12 activities fell short of desired progress by the end of Harambee period.

UNDER THE “SUB-PILLAR ENERGY” THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS IS REPORTED

In early 2016, the nation was concerned about load shedding. The HPP committed to zero load shedding during the period. This goal has been achieved without any incidence of load shedding during the period under review.

To supplement the national power supply, Government approved the National Integrated Resource Plan (NIRP) in Year 1 of HPP, which broadened the energy mix to include solar, wind, gas and diesel. Government also streamlined the policy and legislative environment, not only to address challenges but also to provide more clarity on the vision for the sector. This clarity will result in more investor confidence that will bring an influx of private capital and expertise. Policies completed are:

- The Renewable Energy Policy - approved by Cabinet in July 2017
- The National Energy Policy - approved by Cabinet in July 2017
- The Independent Power Producer Policy - approved by Cabinet in November 2018
- The Modified Single Buyer Model Framework - approved by Cabinet in April 2019.

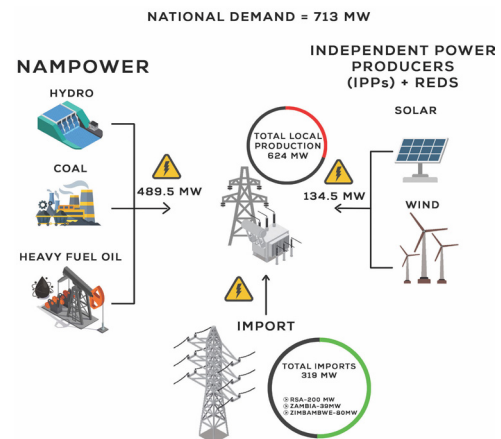
The Modified Single Buyer Model Framework has replaced the Single Buyer Model and as a result more competition is expected in the sector.

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The Draft Electricity Bill and Draft Energy Regulator Bill were approved by Cabinet and are currently with the Legal Drafters. Once passed, these two bills will ensure that the sector is well managed by a well capacitated regulator.

There are 19 Independent Power Producers in operation, generating power from renewable energy. It is expected that with the revamped policy and legislative landscape, more investment opportunities will be created, utilization of local energy resources will be prioritized, and a fair and transparent environment will be promoted.

Locally generated electricity capacity: By 31 October 2019, Namibia's maximum demand stood at 643 MW (excluding the Skorpion Zinc Mine), and 713 MW including Skorpion. Presently, the country has a total installed electrical generation capacity of 624 MW.

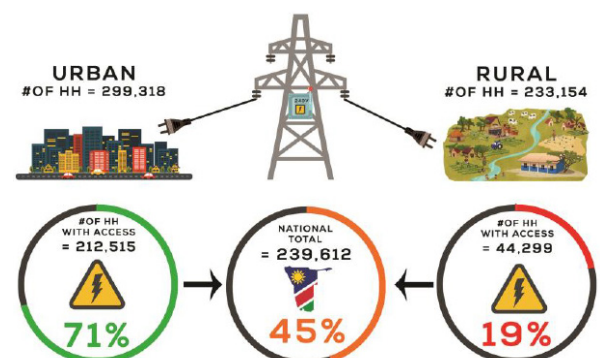


Rural Electrification and Access

A scoping study done after design of HPP revealed that the baseline of 34 percent was an overestimation, the revised baseline is 19 percent for rural, 71 percent for urban and 45 percent nationally.

Out of 1,263 rural schools, a total of 1,049 are electrified, of which 97 were electrified during the Harambee period. The rural electrification coverage is now 83.1 per cent. The coverage was much lower during the Harambee period due to budget constraints.

Electrification statistics during HPP period





The Renewable Energy Feed-In Tariff (REFIT) Programme, which targets 70 (14 x 5MW) MW capacity from non-hydro indigenous renewable energy sources, is on track, and 65 MW of renewable energy is already operational. Additional renewable energy capacity of 60 MW was added outside of the REFIT Programme. The upgrade of the Ruacana hydropower plant made a contribution of 15 MW. In total, 140 MW generation capacity was added under the HPP period.

In addition, power continues to be imported from neighbouring countries and the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), to make up the shortfall in local supplies.

Demand Side Management

The NamPower 1 Million Light Emitting Diode (1mLED) campaign was launched in August 2016 to reduce peak demand in residential areas. The campaign ended in June 2017 after 181,955, LED bulb installations and a reduction in consumption of 2.5MW.

The period between 2016 and 2020 was characterized by severe drought that had serious negative impact on the water security in the country. The water supply for household use, livestock watering, agriculture and other industries was badly affected, with most of the dams being tapped from their dirt storage and others completely drying up. Central area dams were so low that the water supply security to Windhoek was compromised. However, a complete drying up was averted through water sector intervention measures. Nature has also come to the rescue of the country through very good rains experienced during the 2019/2020 rain season.

The following measures were taken over the four year period (2016–

2020)

Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Water Supply Security (CCWSS), as well as the Technical Committee of Experts (TCE), to look into water security issues. Specific and well thought through project plans were put together, especially for the Central Areas of Namibia (CAN), The Central Coastal Areas (CCA) and the North Central Areas (NCA).

The actual Implementation of projects was carried out by NamWater and the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, as well as the City of Windhoek.

NamWater has implemented various projects including the electrification and upgrading of the Kombat ground water scheme, as well as Berg-Aukas, which resulted in additional water being supplied through the Eastern National Water Carrier to Windhoek via the Von Bach Dam scheme. The Calueqe canal was also cleared and rehabilitated and the Pump station at Omatako Dam was upgraded.

Other projects include the development of the Dorop Aquifer, which is part of the Kuiseb Aquifer system, including the partial replacement of the Kuiseb–Swakopmund pipeline. This work is expected to bring more water to the Swakopmund base for water security for the town and the surrounding mines.

Emergency water supply such as the rehabilitation and extension of the Etaka Canal from Uuvudhiya to Oponono saved a lot of livestock during the 2019 drought. Meanwhile, in Ohangwena, the deep Ohangwena Aquifer 2 was connected to supply water to Omundaungilo and

surrounding villages as well as Eenhana town. Plans for further utilization of the aquifer are underway. A de-fluoridation plant has been constructed at Eenhana to treat ground water with high levels of fluoride.

NamWater continued to operate and maintain the 19 national large dams, including the operation and maintenance of the 550 reservoirs. During the Harambee period, a total of 51 Water Supply Schemes/ pipelines were constructed, covering a distance of 12,375 km.

Increased access to potable water

A total number of 3,243 water points have been rehabilitated, 7,684 were installed after drilling, and the connection of 23,515 private off-takes were identified in all Regions. Water Point Committees and Caretakers are trained on the management and operation of their water points in the 13 Regions, as guided by the Community Based Management Strategy of Rural Water Supply. Meanwhile, 256 earth dams were excavated and rehabilitated in the 13 regions. Currently, 94 per cent of the population have access to potable water, and businesses have sufficient water for development activities such as servicing of land and construction.

Feasibility Studies have been completed for the following schemes:

- King Kauluma – Omutsegwonime Water Supply Scheme
- Ruacana South Water Supply Scheme
- Otjombinde Water Supply Scheme.

Study on Groundwater Resource

The Study on Groundwater Management in the North of Namibia was completed in May 2019 with financial assistance from German Cooperation. The Study revealed that the capacity of the Ohangwena II Aquifer in Namibia is 20 billion cubic metres.

It suggested that a water supply scheme of 80-180 cubic metres per hour could be a suitable option for local to regional water supply, and any large schemes need to be designed in a way to reduce maximum drawdown of the water. The study concluded that since the recharge of the Aquifer is highly dependent on the Angolan highlands, more work needs to be done covering Cubango Megafan on both the Angolan and Namibian sides.

The national groundwater resources situation is already known and well documented. However, the study referred to above included the finalization and implementation of a Groundwater Information System as well as groundwater monitoring.

Management of the Windhoek Aquifer

The Windhoek Aquifer has a natural yield of only around 5 per cent of the 2020 annual water demand for Windhoek. This is due to low natural recharge, coupled with highly variable rainfall in the recharge basin. However, under the Windhoek Managed Aquifer Recharge (WMARS) programme, the aquifer drought supply source, allowing for temporary over-abstraction under a drought scenario, with artificial recharge during wetter periods from water that would otherwise evaporate from surface water dams. In this regard, and during the period under consideration under guidance of the Cabinet Committee for Water Supply Security (CCWSS), significant investment was made into the Windhoek Aquifer to effectively bridge the droughts of 2014-16 and 2018/19 and avoid disaster as follows:

- Investment (2016/17) in the drilling and development of 12 deep well boreholes which, together with the existing aquifer development, allows



for an abstraction of 12 million m³ of water per annum, or 50 per cent of typical drought supply. This investment proved to be the cornerstone of supply until February 2020.

- During the interim period (2017/18,) surplus water from the three dam system, to the amount of 400 000 m³, was recharged back into the aquifer over a three-month period to augment future drought supplies. Water quality variations emerging from prolonged high abstraction, and affecting supply capacity, are being addressed through interim treatment installed in 2019/20 and currently operational at key supply reservoirs. A study for permanent treatment is currently underway. Further exploration for the expansion of the Windhoek Aquifer for higher abstraction (target 19 million m³ per annum) is currently being executed.
- Investment into security upgrades to ensure the security of supply at vulnerable installations was effected in 2019/20, before the end of Harambee period.

Efforts to incentivize industry to set up operations closer to water resources, and by so doing relieve demand on densely populated urban areas, requires concerted efforts and targeted business interventions. This intervention was negatively affected

by the not-yet-completed “Feasibility study for Desalination Plant and Water Carriage System to secure Water Supply to Central Coast, Windhoek and En-route Users”. Finalization of the study will inform the need for construction of a desalination plant.

Acquisition of a Water Desalination Plant

The acquisition of a desalination plant at the coast did not materialize during the Harambee period. However, the Cabinet Committee for Water Supply Security (CCWSS), in close cooperation with entities responsible for water in the country, made sure that the tap did not run dry. To address the water supply through a desalination process, the Government decided to conduct an inclusive feasibility study, which is currently 90 per cent completed. The study looked at viability for Government to construct a desalination plant with the possibility of transferring water to Botswana, central areas of Namibia, and en route users along the pipeline. The finalization of the study is delayed by the COVID-19 lockdown.

The construction of Neckartal Dam was completed and the inauguration took place on 13 March 2020. Planning of the 5,000 ha Green Scheme to utilize the water from the dam is underway.

Rehabilitating the Etaka Canal in order to pump water for drought relief - a project by MAWF and NAMWATER

In May 2019, the President declared a State of Emergency on account of the drought situation. Livestock were dying due to a lack of water and grazing, and the livelihood of rural communities was threatened by food shortages, as no ploughing could take place. The Oshana Region was also severely affected to the extent that 3,275 livestock perished.

NamWater heeded the call of the State of Emergency and joined forces with the Oshana Regional Council to rehabilitate the Uuvudhiya Canal. This canal runs for 120km from the south-wall pumping scheme in Omusati Region, towards the Oponono Lake in Oshana Region. As the canal stretches into Ombuga, a surface area of 197,294ha is available to carry up to 17,984 large livestock and 15,117 small livestock. In a good rain season, this number normally doubles or triples, due to the area being arable.

After consultation with the Ministry of

Agriculture, Water and Forestry, a plan was devised for NamWater to avail its resources and machinery, and for the Uuvudhiya Canal to be refurbished for water to flow and reach Oponono Lake. In an effort that took 13 machines, 24 staff members and about 20,000 litres of fuel, the project for rehabilitating Uuvudhiya canal was undertaken.

An amount of approximately N\$3 million was invested, with an operational cost of N\$700,000. A volume of 1,008,000 m³ water, at a cost of N\$350,000, was supplied over a period of 7 months, until the 2019 rain season.

NamWater heeded the call of Government. The Oshana Region sincerely thanks NamWater and the entire team for their co-operation and teamwork with the Region. Their efforts certainly brought relief to the drought affected communities along the canal in Oshana Region.



UNDER THE SUB-PILLAR “TRANSPORT” THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS IS REPORTED



Source: (Dual-carriage road, Windhoek-Okahandja, 2020)

Namibia is positioning itself as a gateway to the SADC market of 300 million consumers. This ambition can only be realized through investments in world-class infrastructure. This means a good road network, railway, affordable electricity, modern harbours, and airports according to international standards

Deepening and expansion of the Port of Walvis Bay

This was completed at the cost of N\$4 billion during the Harambee period and the new container terminal started functioning in 2019.

Extension of bitumen road by 526 kilometres

Namibia has a well-established road infrastructure, regarded as one of the best on the continent and ranked Number 1 in Africa for Road infrastructure by the World Economic Forum (2018). Road transport is the most used mode of travel in Namibia and the majority of towns and communities can be reached via a national road network comprising more than 44,500 km (2016). The HPP prioritized

the upgrading of 6 roads: the Windhoek-Okahandja road; Windhoek-Hosea Kutako International Airport (HKIA); Omuthiya-Ondangwa; Karibib-Usakos-Swakopmund road; Swakopmund-Walvis Bay, and Swakopmund-Henties Bay-Kamanjab roads,, totaling 526 km of bitumen road.

The following progress can be reported on the targeted 478 km of bitumen road upgrades at the end of the Harambee period:

- Windhoek-Okahandja road section is completed and 28 km is open for use. In Section 4A phase, 5 of the 8 bridges and 55 per cent culverts are completed. All phases are progressing well.
- Upgrade of Swakopmund-Walvis Bay: The first section of 38 km is completed and the south-bound way is open to traffic. The section from the Walvis bay – Swakopmund road block until Swakopmund traffic circle is also completed and the east-bound way is open to traffic. All bridges are completed. Construction of the last 16 km has commenced.

- Upgrading of the Windhoek-HKIA road to dual carriage has commenced. The contractor is currently busy with site establishment, setting up camp facilities, and confirming the survey benchmarks. However, the progress might be slowed down by the recent outbreak of the Coronavirus as the contractor was expected to bring in technical experts from China as part of the contract.
- Work to upgrade the Swakopmund-Henties Bay-Kamanjab road to bitumen standard has commenced. The section of 92 km between Swakopmund and Henties Bay is completed and open to traffic. Construction work on two bridges is ongoing and will be completed during the 2020/21 financial year.

Upgrading of the Omuthiya-Ongwediva road and Karibib-Usakos-Swakopmund roads has not commenced owing to the prevailing economic situation and budgetary constraints.

In addition to the targeted Harambee roads, significant progress has been made in upgrading the national road network during the Harambee period, with 6 roads having been upgraded from gravel to bitumen standard, totaling 819 km. These are:

- 131 km Omafo-Ongenga-Outapi road was completed in July 2016 in the Ohangwena and Omusati Regions.
- 139 km phase 2 of the Gobabis-Otjinene (Otjinene-Okamatapati) road was completed in October 2016, Omaheke Region.
- 98 km Oranjemund-Rosh Pinah road was completed in August 2017, //Karas

Region.

- 210 km Liselo-Linyati-Kangola-Singalamwe road was completed in July 2017, Zambezi Region.
- 110 km Gobabis-Aminius-Aranos road was completed in April 2018, Omaheke Region.
- 131 km Otjinene-Okamatapati road (Okamatapati-Grootfontein) was completed.

Construction of the following 7 gravel roads (totaling 373 km) was completed during the period under review:

- 45 km phase 2 Ngoma-Nakabolelwa road was completed in June 2016 in Zambezi Region.
- 6.7 km phase 2 of Okalongo-Omuvelo Wa Kasamane road was completed in June 2016, Omusati Region.
- 66 km extension of Omuntele-Amilema road was completed in March 2017, Oshikoto Region.
- 50 km Omukwiyuushona-Omuntele road was completed in August 2017, Oshikoto Region.
- 75 km Etomba-Omundaungilo road was completed in October 2017, Ohangwena Region.
- 38 km Epato-Onaushe road was completed in April 2018.

Upgrade of the national rail infrastructure by 612 kilometers to the SADC standard

The Trans-Kalahari Corridor comprises of tarred roads linking the Port of Walvis



Bay with Botswana and South Africa. This Corridor stretches over 1,900 km from Walvis Bay–Windhoek–Gaborone–Johannesburg. It is supported by a railway line from the Port of Walvis Bay to Gobabis (via Windhoek), where trans-shipment facilities are available, and it continues to Botswana. The Corridors, including the Trans-Cunene and the Walvis Bay–Ndola–Lumbubashi Corridors, aim to simplify cross-border transactions and customs operations along the Corridors, more particularly at the borders.

The following progress can be reported on the **targeted 390 km railway** upgrade as part of the Trans-Cunene Corridor, during the Harambee period:

The following progress can be reported on the targeted 391 km (i.e. 410km including first line of stations and sidings) railway upgrade during Harambee period:

The preparation of the expansion of the railway line has commenced and documentation has been completed.

Upgrading of the railway section between Kranzberg and Tsumeb Stations is an ongoing project wholly funded by Government. A total of 61.56 km (15.01 per cent of the total route distance) has been fully upgraded, with new 48 kg/m rails on new P2 concrete sleepers; 210.41 km (51.32 per cent of the total route distance) was partially upgraded with old or existing 30 kg/m rails on new P2 concrete sleepers; and 615 km underwent heavy maintenance repairs. This totals 886.97 km of refurbishment for maintaining safe train movement. As a result, railway efficiency has improved from 25 per cent to 75 per cent. The speed restriction has reduced from 309 km to 44 km, and the speed travelled now averages between 40 and 60 km per hour. Train speeds are

not allowed to exceed 60km/h due to the age and condition of the rolling stock, i.e. locomotives and wagons. In addition, Government has purchased 6 refurbished locomotives and 90 wagons for the transport of sulphuric acid to the mines. This has enabled TransNamib to enter into long-term supply agreements with the mines. A new Tamper and some small equipment were also acquired for ensuring continued rail infrastructure maintenance.

The Walvis Bay to Kranzberg rail stretch of 210 km will be co-funded by an AfDB loan.

Component A1: Railway Upgrading Works

This component comprises the upgrading of the Walvis Bay–Kranzberg railway line (210 km) to a higher carrying capacity of 18.5 tons per axle. By the end of the Harambee period, the upgrade of 612 km to SADC standards has not been achieved. It involves three procurement packages:

Supply of Goods

The contract to supply 2,000 tons of rails and 51 turnouts was signed on the 26 March 2019. All 2,000 tons of rails and 51 turnouts have been imported and 55 per cent of imported rails have been delivered at the laydown areas constructed in Walvis Bay, Arandis and Usakos. The remaining 45 per cent (8,943.33 tons) is still in the port and cannot be moved to laydown areas due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Works Package 1

The contract for the construction work of the Section Walvis Bay–Arandis (91 km) was awarded and signed on 20 January 2020. The contractor issued a Notification of Force Majeure on 14 February 2020, based on COVID19, which impacted the mobilization of contractor resources and

issuance of the Advance and Retention Guarantees. Upgrading work has therefore not yet commenced, mainly due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Works Package 2

The contract for the construction work for the Section Arandis–Kransberg (119 km) was signed on 28 November 2019. The contractor started mobilization and site establishment (construction of site offices and camp) in Usakos, in February 2020. The mobilization activities have had to be suspended due to COVID-19 restrictions, so construction activities have not yet started.

Ensure air safety standard

Namibia is strategically placed to take advantage of opportunities in the air transport industry. Namibia's national air safety security continues to be of international standard, and in full compliance to ICAO standards.

The Walvis Bay airport was extended to allow larger planes to land there, making it possible to accommodate international flights. Detailed designs for the upgrading of Eros airport runway and terminal have been completed and await the completion of the procurement process in order to appoint a contractor. Mpacha airport runway: The taxiway is completed and the pavement investigation completed for the runway rehabilitation. Due to limited funding, no further progress has been made. Hosea Kutako International Airport (HKIA): The short term intervention to ease passenger congestion is currently in progress.

UNDER THE SUB-PILLAR “ INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)”, THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS IS REPORTED

Namibia is among the least densely populated countries in the world, which increases the cost to Government of development per capita. In an effort to improve public service delivery, ICT forms a strategic priority sector. Sustained investments in the national ICT infrastructure have competitively positioned the country in the region. ICT is both a prerequisite for, and a potential major contributor to, economic advancement. It contributes to limitless possibilities with few boundaries, for all sectors of society. ICT increases the competitiveness of business and commerce in the global market place.

Broadband Infrastructure Development: 80 per cent of the population of Namibia to be covered by broadband services by 2020

Telecom Namibia and MTC expanded their fixed and mobile broadband networks by establishing several new sites across the country. Both upgraded their sites from 2G to 3G and from 3G to 4G, which enables users to access and upload information online within a shortest period of time, as provided for in the national Broadband Policy. To date, 83 per cent of Namibia's population have access to 3G services, which are the minimum required for proper broadband access services. Only 34 per cent of the population has access to 4G services.

80 per cent broadband connections and usage in all primary and secondary schools in Namibia, to allow e-learning by 2020

Only draft guidelines have been finalized.

Extend broadband connections and usage to 70 per cent of health facilities in Namibia, to facilitate e-health by 2020



Efficiencies through e-health aim to enhance services such as online patient records and pharmaceutical dispensing systems. The Ministry of Health and Social Services is undertaking a countrywide exercise to determine the availability of ICT infrastructure. Telecom Namibia expanded and upgraded its network to provide broadband connectivity to health facilities. By the end of February 2020, 99 health facilities across the country had been connected by means of a Telecom Namibia fixed broadband connection.

100 per cent broadband connections and usage to all public sector agencies in Namibia, to facilitate e-governance by 2020

The broadband connection to all public

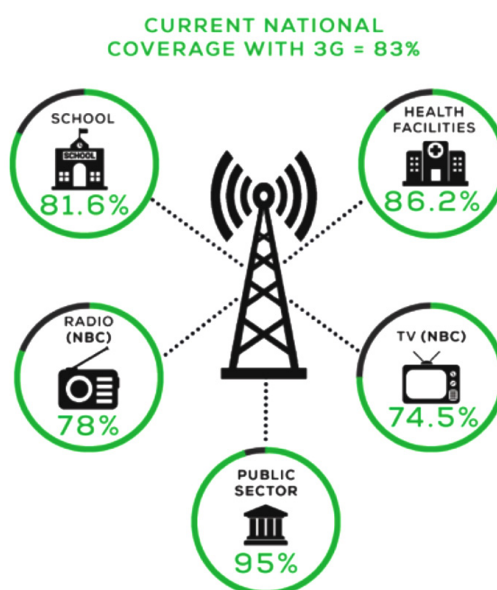
sector agencies is 95 per cent. .

100 percent coverage of digital television (TV) and radio broadcasts to all households by 2020

Radio is the most widely consumed form of media in the country. The population coverage for TV stands at 74.5 per cent (NBC) while the radio coverage stands at 78 per cent (NBC). Both TV and radio have progressed slowly or stagnated since 2016, owing to the unavailability of funding to roll out further infrastructure.

There are 18 licensed commercial broadcasters and 16 licensed community broadcasters. NBC has the largest footprint in the country, providing instant information, news and entertainment in 10 different languages.

BROADBAND COVERAGE IN NAMIBIA



Source: Ministry of ICT (2020)

Broadband Policy and Implementation Plan

The Broadband Policy and Implementation Plan has been approved by Cabinet, endorsed by Parliament and launched by MICT. The Policy aims to enhance coverage, connectivity and internet access. It sets the minimum download speed for operators to enable users to access and upload information online within a short period of time.

“

By June 2016, MICT made available guidelines on how Government would disseminate public information to the public. The Government Communication Plan and Social Media Use Policy have been approved by Cabinet and endorsed by Parliament. From July 2016, OMAs, Regional Councils and Local Authority Information Officers implemented the Plan and the policy. It is through these policy interventions that all OMAs, regional councils and local authorities are now required to ensure that public information is made available and easily accessible to the public within a reasonable timeframe. It is also through this Plan that Public Relations Officers in all OMAs, Regional Councils and Local Authorities are pro-actively communicating information on government policies, projects and programmes to both internal and external stakeholders timeously. The Ministry made significant progress in terms of the development of the Access to Information bill. The bill will promote transparency, accountability and good governance by informing and educating the citizenry about government's activities and processes.

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In May 2017, the Draft Access to Information Bill was submitted to Cabinet and was referred to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation. It was certified by the Attorney General and approved by Cabinet, and it is expected that the line Ministry will table the Bill in Parliament during the current session

2020/2021 FY

”

Challenges and recommendations

Infrastructure development attracts a high level of skilled manpower that the country does not have, and high development expenditure. Like other activities in HPP, the number and types of infrastructure development activities selected to be included in Harambee were lifted along with their challenges from the National and Sectoral Plans.

Notable challenges experienced during Harambee Period include:

- The Infrastructure Development Pillar has been most affected by the impacts of fiscal consolidation (especially roads and ICT infrastructure). The lack of funds, therefore, slowed down some projects whose implementation had already commenced. Affected projects were shifted for future planning.
- Transportation cost due to the vastness of the country where materials have to be sourced far from the construction site, and sometimes transported over long distances, further increases the cost of development. For water and ICT, the unit cost of rolling out infrastructure is high and this negatively influences the affordability and pricing of key services.
- Although broadband coverage has been increased, there is a need to increase access, affordability as well as availability.



ACTION RATING SHEET



Achieved



Almost Achieved



Not Achieved

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Rating
Zero national load shedding	Target met. No load shedding was experienced during the HPP period. Energy imports from Eskom South Africa started in 2016 to 2022 as a commitment from the SADC Power Pool. Local renewable energy power plants were commissioned.	MME	
Finalization of White Paper on Energy and the National Integrated Resources Planning (NIRP)	Both Papers were approved by Cabinet and serve as overall electricity support frameworks. The Renewable Energy Policy and IPP Policy were also approved by Cabinet.	MME	
Commissioning of 70 MW solar energy	There are 19 Independent Power Producers (IPP). 13 of the (Renewable Energy Feed-in-tariffs (REFIT) are contributing 65 MW. The PV plant near Mariental produces 10 MW and the one near Keetmanshoop adds another 10 MW.	MME	
Commissioning of temporary 120 MW diesel generation plant	The project was not be implemented during the HPP period, as it has not yet been approved by NamPower.	MME	
Finalization of a modified Single Buyer Model	The Modified Single Buyer Model was approved by Cabinet. The Draft Electricity Bill was compiled, approved by Cabinet, and is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice.	MME	
Ongoing demand side measures throughout	In 2016, the Electricity Control Board reviewed and updated the 2006 Demand Side Management Study. Regional and Local Electricity Distributors received distribution licenses.	MME	
Commence rural electrification of all schools and health facilities by 2020	In 2016, the Electricity Control Board reviewed and updated the 2006 Demand Side Management Study. Regional and Local Electricity Distributors received distribution licenses.	MME	
Increase the Rural Electrification Rate from 34 per cent in 2015 to 50 per cent in 2020	A scoping study "Towards a 50% Electrification Rate" was completed and revealed that the baseline of 34 per cent was not correct. The new baseline is 19 per cent for rural, 71 per cent for urban, and 45 per cent nationally.	MME	
Establish Cabinet Committee on Water Management	The committee was established in July 2016. Taps did not run dry. The National Water Master Plan is currently under development.	OP	
Present detailed implementation plan for National Water Resources Monitoring System	Acquired Cello telemetric for surface water and carried out the following maintenance work on the National Water Resources Monitoring System: 1) Conducted service work on the Deep South area on 14 stations. 2) 6 Groundwater Areas inspected in Erongo - SEMP (mines), Swakop, Neineis, Khan, Kranzberg, Spes Bona, and Omaruru; Omaheke - Eiseb, Epukiro, Hochfeld, and farms in Gobabis area; Cuvelai Etosha Basin (CEB); Ohangwena, Karst Area, and Kunene. 3) One monitoring borehole in the Ohangwena Region (WW201636) has been ceded to aid with water supply during the drought. Monitoring in the area is being upgraded with post-paid telemetry sim cards for more ease in maintaining the transmission (15 telemetry simcards have been procured "	MAWF	
Implement the Windhoek managed Aquifer recharge	During 2017/18, surplus water from the three dam system in the amount of 400 000 m ³ was recharged back into the aquifer over a 3- month period, to augment future drought supplies. Investment (2016/17) in the drilling and development of 12 deep well boreholes was the cornerstone of water supply from the Aquifer until February 2020;	MAWF	

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Raiting
Complete construction of Neckartal Dam	Neckartal Dam has been completed and inauguration took place on 13 March 2020.	MAWF	✓
Commence work on the construction of 25 million m ³ /annum seawater desalination plant	The feasibility study on the Desalination Plant is 90 per cent completed. It was presented to stakeholders in January 2020. It includes the possibility of bringing water to Windhoek and Gaborone. The Study is commissioned by KFW and the final Report is due in May/June 2020.	MAWF	✗
Develop and provide incentives to bring industrial sites closer to water resources	No activity undertaken as the feasibility study is not finalized.	MAWF	✗
Establish new irrigation infrastructure and maintain existing infrstructure	An additional 1,700 ha has been debushed and fenced off (13.6 km) at Katima/Liselo.	MAWF	✓
Complete expansion and deepening of the Port of Walvis Bay	Port of Walvis Bay completed in 2018/19.	MAWF	✓
Commence work to upgrade of the Windhoek–Okahandja road to dual carriage	Phase 1 of the Windhoek–Okahandja road section is completed and open to traffic. In Section 4A, five of the eight bridges have been completed and all phases are progressing well.		✓



Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Raiting
Commence work to upgrade the Karibib–Usakos–Swakopmund road to a two plus one cross-section road	Work has not been commenced, until ongoing projects have been completed. All new projects are put on hold until ongoing projects are completed.	MWT	
Commence work to upgrade the Swakopmund– Henties Bay–Kamanjab road to bitumen standard	Work commenced as targeted. The first section of 92 km between Swakopmund and is Henties Bay completed and open to traffic. The construction work on two bridges is ongoing and will be completed	MWT	
Commence work to upgrade the Swakopmund–Walvis Bay road to dual carriage	Work commenced as targeted. The first section of 39 km is completed and the south bound is open to traffic. The section from the road block until the Swakopmund traffic circle is completed. The east bound is open to traffic. All the bridges have been completed. Work on the second section of 17 km has commenced.	MWT	
Commence upgrading of Walvis Bay–Kransberg– Tsumeb section of the rail network to SADC standard	Work is ongoing. Funds have been secured from AfDB. Tender advertized to start 2018/19.	MWT	
Commence upgrading of the Sandverhaar– Buchholzbrunn rail connection	Work has not commenced. However, bid documents are pending approval from the Central Procurement Board of Namibia.	MWT	
Commence work on the commuter train service between Windhoek Central and Katutura	Moratorium on the feasibility study due to fiscal constraints	MWT	
Commence work on the commuter train service between Windhoek and Rehoboth	Moratorium on the feasibility study due to fiscal constraints	MWT	
Construct sand tunnels on the Aus–Luderitz railway	The target was not met due to fiscal constraints.	MWT	
Commence work to upgrade Hosea Kutako International Airport (HKIA) and runway to Category 4F Aerodrome classification	Upgrading and renovation work on the airport has commenced.	MWT	
Commence work on the rehabilitation of the Eros runway and completion of the VIP Terminal	Detailed designs have been completed. Project awaits appointment of contractor.	MWT	
Commence work to upgrade the Mpacha airport runway	Work has commenced. The design is completed. The actual construction will only commence during the new financial year due to insufficient funds.	MWT	

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	OMAs	Raiting
Approve Broadband Policy	The Broadband Policy has been developed, approved by Cabinet, endorsed by Parliament and launched by MICT.	MICT	
Approve Electronic Transactions and Cyber Crime Bill	The Electronic Transactions and Cyber Crime Bill has been spilt into two. The Electronic Transaction Act (ETA) has been enacted. The Cyber Crime Bill is in its final stages of development.	MICT	 
Approve Infrastructure Sharing Guidelines (regulations)	HPP requires that the Guidelines on Infrastructure be developed, however the Communications Act provides for the Regulations to be developed. The Communication Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) developed the Infrastructure Sharing Regulations. These cover open access and were developed, validated, and approved by the CRAN Board, gazette, and are currently being implemented by CRAN.	MICT	
Approve open access guidelines	Infrastructure sharing and open access regulations cannot be separated, therefore it is implemented within the set of regulations of CRAN.	MICT	
Approve Universal Access Regulations and Guidelines	Regulations developed and came into force in March 2017.	MICT	
Broadband connections and usage for 80% of primary and secondary schools	Percentage of schools covered by MTC mobile broadband has reached 81.6%.	MICT	
Broadband connections and usage for 70% of health facilities	Percentage of health facilities covered by MTC mobile broadband has reached 86.2%.	MICT	
Establishment of a standardized Operations & Management (O&M) center for broadband	The target has not been met. O&M guidelines for the establishment are not clear since operators have their own O&M centres.	MICT	
Establishment of a Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT)	Target is provided for in the Cyber Crime Bill, which is in its final stages of development.	MICT	
100% coverage by digital TV and radio broadcast	Radio is the most widely consumed form of media in the country. The population coverage for TV stands at 74.5% (NBC) while the radio coverage stands at 78% (NBC). Both TV and radio progressed slowly or stagnated since 2016, owing to the unavailability of funding to roll out further infrastructure.	MICT	



CHAPTER 6

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & COOPERATION



CHAPTER 6

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & COOPERATION

Namibia is a child of international solidarity, midwifed by the United Nations (UN) through independent elections. Namibia, therefore, does not exist in isolation and occupies a distinct position on the international stage in fostering international cooperation.

One of the central tenets of our International Relations is that we are “a friend to all and an enemy to none”. Testament to this is the number of bilateral and multilateral relationships we have developed since Independence. Namibia is well represented through Diplomatic Missions around the world. Similarly, there are many countries that have established Diplomatic Missions in Namibia. As we embark on the second phase of our struggle, which is economic emancipation, Namibia will continue to work with all the nations of the world as well as regional, continental and international organizations, in the pursuit of our national development programmes and the lofty ideals of a world free of poverty, a world where we all live together in peace, and a world characterized by equity, equality and harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature. Namibia will also continue to stand with oppressed people around the world in the struggle for self-determination and the restoration of fundamental and inalienable human rights.

The International Relations and Cooperation Pillar under the Harambee Prosperity Plan comprises the following 3 desired

outcomes:

- Namibia continues to be a respectable and trusted member of the international community by honouring our obligations.
- The International Community will continue to support Namibia in translating her political independence into economic independence.
- Namibia will contribute to and benefit from the First Ten Year Plan of the implementation of the African Union (AU) Agenda 23.

At the end of the Harambee period, all 3 desired outcomes are on target and have been achieved. Namibia has honoured all her international obligations; the diplomatic community continues to extend cooperation and supports towards Namibia’s Development Plans; and Namibia continues to actively participate in AU events.

The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation (MIRCO) and the National Planning Commission (NPC), jointly with the UNDP and AU, launched the Integration of AU Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 into our Namibian Development Plans. The ministerial sub-committee on the First Ten Year Plan of the implementation of Agenda 2063 was chaired by Namibia during its launch year. Namibia is, however, no longer the Chair but is participating as the member representing Southern Africa.

Namibia's standing in the international community continues to be valuable. The country continues to participate in key international organizations such as the UN, AU, SADC and others, where Namibia's contributions add value to the debates.

A total of 9 activities have been programmed under the International Relations and Cooperation pillar during the Harambee period. All activities have been achieved.

UNDER SUB-PILLAR “INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION”, THE FOLLOWING ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

As a respected, trusted member of International Community, Namibia continued to participate in regional and international fora:

- **Formulation of SADC Agenda 2050 and Strategic plan 2020-2030**

Namibia continues to play an active role in the formulation of these policies and enhance and promote its national interests in the SADC region, through participating in SADC Council of Ministers' meetings. As Chairperson of SADC, Namibia chaired the senior official meeting to finalize the SADC Agenda 2050.

- **Co-host of the SADC Solidarity Conference with the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, in Pretoria 25-26 March 2019**

The Conference re-affirmed its unwavering solidarity with our brothers and sisters in Western Sahara and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. The Conference also reminded the international community that Africa's decolonization remains incomplete as long as the people of Western Sahara remain

under colonial occupation. It further identified strategies to end the illegal occupation and exploitation of Western Sahara's natural resources. MIRCO, on behalf of Namibia as Chair of SADC at that time, submitted the outcome of the Solidarity conference to the African Union Commission and the United Nations Security Council.

“ Identifying the following agreements to be monitored and implemented

Agenda 2063; the SADC Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Defence, Politics and Security; African Union Agenda 2063 flagship on Silencing the Guns by 2020; African Union Road Safety Charter; African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption; Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa; United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity; United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. ”

The SADC Region was faced with adverse climatic challenges, namely tropical cyclones Enawo, Idai and Kenneth that caused extensive flooding in Comoros, Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Consequently Namibia, as SADC Chair, launched an Appeal raising to US\$323 million to support the disaster response and meet humanitarian needs. Namibia also donated fish to Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Namibia participated in the General Debate of the 74th Session of UN General Assembly, which provided a forum for world leaders to discuss global issues under the theme “Galvanizing multilateral efforts for poverty eradication, quality education, climate action and inclusion”. Namibia continued to advocate for strong commitment to multilateralism in pursuit

of solutions for climate change; the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030); the African Union Agenda 2063; and the promotion of international peace and security.

Successfully hosted the meeting of the Global Focal Point Network on Women Peace and Security (WPS) in Windhoek. The meeting encouraged more member states, particularly from Africa, to join the Network and to further develop national action plans for the implementation of Resolution 1325. It culminated in the proposal to establish the International Peace Centre in Windhoek. The concept paper was subsequently presented to the Women Peace and Security (WPS) member states on the margins of the UN 74th Session in New York. In addition, MIRCO succeeded in introducing Disarmament and Youth as an integral part of the WPS Agenda.

As member of the C10 Head of State and Government on the reform of United Nations Security Council (UNSC), Namibia reaffirmed its position on the African Common Position, and continued to advocate and to canvass support for that position on the reform of the UN Security Council, as articulated in the Ezulwini Consensus and Sirte Declaration.

“Namibia within the Southern Africa Development Community

- The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is the National Contact Point for SADC.
- Namibia also continues to prioritize other issues, namely: regional economic integration, value addition to natural resources, peace and security, climate change, and women's empowerment, among others.
- Namibia is part of the Double Troika of SADC.

Namibia is serving as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council for the term 2020-2022,

UNDER SUB-PILLAR “TRANSLATING POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE INTO ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE”, THE FOLLOWING ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

Review and adopt revised Foreign Policy by Year Two of Harambee

- The Namibia Policy on International Relations and Cooperation, as reviewed, is being implemented to enhance realization of the objective of NDP5.
- All Manuals (Manual of Operations, Protocol Manual and the Foreign Service Rules), which are supporting tools of the Policy on International Relations and Cooperation, were also reviewed.
- The Ministry has assigned all 34 Diplomatic Missions represented in Namibia to the 14 Regions of the country, with the aim of soliciting support for humanitarian project in all Regions.

UNDER SUB-PILLAR “CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIRST TEN YEAR PLAN OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063”, THE FOLLOWING ACHIEVEMENTS ARE REPORTED

Namibia continues to participate in the implementation of the First Ten year Plan of the AU Agenda 2063 as follows:



- Namibia ratified the Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement
- Namibia participated in the Pan-African e-Network
- Namibia submitted a solemn declaration on the establishment of a Single Africa Air-Transport Market (SAATM)
- Silencing the Gun

Leveraging on International Tools to Address Climate Change in Namibia

The Government of Namibia remains committed to the global efforts to address the impact of climate change. This commitment is in line with Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia has been consistent in its approach towards supporting the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Green Climate Fund. This is supported by our consecutive participation in the previous 25 Conferences of Parties for the UNFCCC. Our active participation has influenced climate change discourse at an international level by coordinating certain thematic areas on climate change at a regional level; timely reporting of Namibia's obligations to the UNFCCC; and hosting of several regional and international conferences on climate change.

On the 22 April 2016, H.E Dr. Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia, signed the Paris Agreement on behalf of Namibia at the signing ceremony that took place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Namibia was one of 171 Members who signed the agreement on the same day. This was the first time that the UN received such a big number of signatories on the first day. Also in 2016, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia was successfully accredited by the Green Climate Fund as an implementing entity, enabling the institution to access climate finance on behalf of Namibia.

Through the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, Namibia secured a total grant amount of N\$560 million from the Green Climate Fund, and an additional

N\$390 million through international accredited entities, namely Deutsche Bank, the French Development Agency, and the Development Bank of Southern Africa. Furthermore, Namibia has received US\$691,000 of readiness support from the Green Climate Fund.

In 2019, additional resources were received through the Global Environmental Facility, worth N\$154 million, for a project entitled Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG).

To compliment the efforts of the private sector, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia launched the Sustainable Utilisation of Natural Resources and Energy Financing programme (SUNREF Namibia) in 2018. This is a three-year initiative with the French Development Agency (AFD), dedicated to invest a total amount of N\$720 million for renewable energy finance in Namibia. Financing of enterprises under this programme is made through loans with three participating commercial banks – FNB Namibia, Bank Windhoek and Nedbank. Each of these banks received a total of €15 million Euros for green investments in sustainable agriculture, sustainable tourism, efficient technologies, and renewable energy segments. Namibia is optimistic on the future of the green financing, hence the introduction of the New Green Economy Programme that will be implemented for ten years, which was approved by Cabinet to improve resilience of our agricultural production systems and food security under conditions of climate change.



Notable challenges experienced during Harambee period:

- Aspects of international trade are dependent on a collective consultative process and negotiations that are not entirely in the control of our national leadership. Collective processes may have bearing on the rate of national implementation.
- Namibia is a drought stricken country vulnerable to adverse weather conditions such as recurring droughts

and flooding. These natural disasters impact agricultural food security at household level. Therefore, one of the ongoing activities by the Namibian Government will be to provide humanitarian assistance through ongoing food distribution to affected households, during periods of droughts and flooding.

- Law enforcement efforts must be sustained and further intensified to bring down organized crime and illicit endangered wildlife poaching

ACTION RATING SHEET



Achieved



Almost Achieved



Not Achieved

Activities	Assessment as of March 2020	Rating
Continue to participate in the United Nations and African Union	Namibia continues to participate both at regional and international fora, making contributions on pertinent issues affecting communities.	
Continue to contribute towards peacekeeping operations, where called upon	Namibia continues to honour her obligations towards the United Nations peacekeeping operations.	
Acquire funding to finance Namibia's climate change and renewable energy mix efforts	Namibia secured funding of US\$10 million to fund Climate Change projects. An additional 5 project proposals have been submitted for funding to GCF and AREI	
Review and adopt revised Foreign Policy by year two of Harambee	The policy was successfully reviewed. Cabinet approved it and implementation commenced.	
Advocate for international support towards Poverty Eradication Programmes	The Instrument of Ratification of the Paris Agreement on the Climate Change was deposited, thus making Namibia one of the first parties to the Agreement, and maximizing opportunities to access funds.	
Promote conservation and reduce the killing of protected species	99 Rhinoceros were dehorned in Etosha National Park and Nyae Nyae Conservancy. Anti-Poaching patrols in Etosha and Bwabwata National Parks have been strengthened. The Nature Conservation Amendment Bill seeks to increase poaching fines and penalties. A Law Enforcement Training Centre was established and will offer advanced training on anti-poaching and species protection. It was inaugurated in March 2017. The Government has also introduced the Wildlife and Protected Areas Bill to promote conservation and reduce the killing of protected species.	



CHAPTER 7

EXECUTION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Harambee Prosperity Plan was designed to identify goals that be implemented in the short-term and with accelerated impact. In addition to National Development Plans, it has laid a solid foundation for Namibia to attain prosperity in the subsequent planning years. From the beginning, it was recognized that the implementation of the plan was based on a budget of its own but was rather aligned to the budget provisions of existing Government programmes.

Harambee was however clear on the following:

- Implementation modalities
- Deliverables that make it easier to track the progress
- The roles of stakeholders
- Targets to be achieved and timelines.

Moreover, the HPP put forward Effective Governance, Accountability and Transparency as key success factors, influencing the achievement of intended outcomes.

In some instances, tasks are not completed due to a lack of accountability. Therefore, the very first Pillar of HPP, namely, Effective Governance, has been important to the success of Harambee. It focused not only on the speed of implementation, but also the quality of deliverables and value for money for Government.

Monitoring of Harambee took different formats as follows, although not limited to:

- Town Hall Meetings providing a platform for feedback.
- Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Mid-term review including

budget consolidation and monthly treasury authorization warrants that informed Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) of available resources.

- The State of the Nation (SONA) address to Parliament provided feedback on Harambee activities on an annual basis.
- Site visits were made to capital projects such as roads, housing, green schemes, sanitation, rural electrification and industrial parks in all 14 Regions, with the aim of tracking implementation progress.
- Quarterly progress reports were submitted by OMAs and one-on-one briefings and discussions held subsequently.
- Regional monitoring and verification of targeted missions.

Cascading of Harambee into Performance Agreements of Ministers

At the launch of the Plan, Harambee performance indicators and targets were cascaded into the Performance Agreements of Ministers, Management cadres and in turn, to lower levels in the Public Service. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) verified, through pressure testing, that there was alignment between Ministerial Annual Work Plans and the Harambee targets. Furthermore, all OMAs Annual Plans are aligned to Harambee targets.

For the past four years of Harambee, Executive Directors in OMAs have been reporting on their achievements and the challenges that slowed down progress for certain activities. During this period,

it is observable that OMAs learned how to prioritize available resources to key activities.

Regular Review of Performance Agreements and Remedial Measures

The National Planning Commission (NPC) and OPM reviewed the progress performance targets on a quarterly basis. The OPM reviewed all targets and indicators agreed to in the performance agreements of Ministers. Where targets were off-track, remedial measures were proposed and agreed upon to ensure that performance got back on track in subsequent quarters. It was observed that in most instances, the implementation fell short due to financial constraints. The assessment by NPC was focused on the implementation of capital projects in addition to the financial execution rate.

During the Harambee period, the NPC produced four project monitoring Reports, where 145 completed projects were presented. The reports contain an independent view on whether capital projects are on track or not, and are cross-checked with implementing agencies before they are submitted to Cabinet for information and decision making. Where there are differences in opinion, the matters are referred to the Office of the Prime Minister.

Annual Assessments and Reporting

On an annual basis, the OPM oversaw all

Harambee performance targets through the Performance Appraisal Reports for Ministers. To ensure accountability, all Executive Directors participated in the assessment process and submitted their signed reports, including evidence of progress to OPM. The reports are uploaded onto the websites of the OPM and various OMAs.

Where action had not led to progress towards the attainment of Harambee goals, recommendations were made on what additional measures should be taken in subsequent years to yield the desired outcomes. In this regard, the actions and milestones of the detailed Harambee Action Plan (Appendix 2) have been updated on an annual basis. Activities that were not implemented or successfully completed were moved forward for consideration when the resources become available. Pillar, sub-Pillars, Performance Indicators and Overall Targets remained the same throughout the Harambee implementation period. However, new activities were in priority sectors to address the urgent development needs.

Over the Harambee period, the main feedback tools were Town Hall meetings and the State of the Nation Address (SONA). Two townhall meetings took place in all 14 Regions, while the President delivered the SONA on an annual basis. In addition, a detailed Annual HPP Y3 Report availing progress to the public accompanied the SONA of April 2019.



FACTS & FIGURES

1

Namibia's ranking on press freedom in Africa 2019.

4

Namibia's relative position on governance in Africa in 2020 as measured by Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

54.8%

Namibia's debt to GDP ratio in 2019/2020, against the Harambee target of 30 percent

121

Number of rural youth enterprises established in each constituency over Harambee period.

N\$16.5 billion

The total value of investments and financial commitments secured during Harambee period.

5.3 Months

Namibia's import coverage as at the end of March 2020

FACTS & FIGURES

183 034

The number of senior citizen that receive a monthly old-age social grant.

N\$3.9 billion

The amount spent on Social Safety Nets per annum.

96 percent

The coverage rate of social grants to citizens with disabilities.

10 156

The number of households that receive monthly food parcels under the Food Bank.

42 081

The number of individuals that benefit monthly from the Food Bank.

377 800

The number of school learners that benefit from the school feeding programme.

624 MW

Increase in local electricity generating capacity from 400 MW to 600 MW by 2020.

94 percent

Increase access to water for human consumption from 50 percent of the population by 2020.

1 192 KM

The number of kilometers upgraded to bitumen and or gravel roads added to national road network over the Harambee period.



NAMIBIA AT GLANCE 2020

Population	GDP (N\$ million)	GDP per capita (N\$ million)	Export (N\$ million)
2,4 million	178,677	72,664	92,134
	Import (N\$ million)	Labour Force	
	112,171	1,090,153	

**This Report has been compiled using information and data as submitted from OMAs and Stakeholders*

NOTES

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