



Republic of Namibia

KAS Factbook October 2009

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Independence	21 March 1990 (national holiday)
Capital	Windhoek [223.529 Inhab., referring to another source ¹ 400.000]
Government	Republic (bicameral system), member of the Commonwealth of Nations since 1990
Official Language	English (until 1990 also Afrikaans and German)
Administration	<i>13 regions:</i> Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa
Area	824,292 km ² ²
Population	2.108.665 Namibians ³ 50% Ovambo, 9% Kavango, 7% Damara, 7% Herero, 6% White (incl. about 20.000 German descendants), 5% Nama, 4% Capri-vians, 3% San (bushmen), 2% Rehoboth Baster, 0,5% Tswana Black 87.5%, White 6%, Mixed 6.5%
Population density	2.67 per km ²
Population growth rate	0.95 % (2009 estimate) ⁴
GNP (2007)	3305 US\$ per capita ⁵
Currency	1 Namibian dollar (NAD) = 100 Cents 1 EUR = 11,62 N\$ ⁶
Geographical borders	Angola (north), Zambia (north-east), Zimbabwe (north-east), Botswana (east), South Africa (south), Atlantic Ocean (west)
Languages	English, 48% Oshiwambo, 11% Nama/Damara, 11% Afrikaans, 10% Kavango, 8% Otiherero, Khoekhoe, German
Religion	80-90% Christians (among these 62% Protestants and 17% Catholics), 10-20% indigenous religions



¹ <<http://www.az.com.na/lokales/enormer-zuzug.76346.php>>.

² CIA, *The World Factbook*, <<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>>, (8.10.09).

³ CIA, *The World Factbook*.

⁴ CIA, *The World Factbook*.

⁵ Cf. Worldbank, <<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/GNI.pdf>>.

⁶ Interbankexchange rate <<http://www.bankenverband.de/waehrungsrechner/index-xi.asp?channel=>> (7.10.2009).

History – Colonialism and Independence

The “Scramble for Africa“ began in the Age of Colonialism at the end of the 19th century. At the 1884/85 Congo Conference in Berlin, Namibia became a German colony known as “Deutsch-Südwestafrika“. During the First World War, the German “Schutztruppe“ surrendered in the 1915 battle against the South African army. Thereupon Namibia became a mandated territory of South Africa in 1920. In 1966 the UNO – in the capacity of the League of Nation’s successor – withdrew the mandate. But the South African government did not accept this and continued – despite international protests – illegally administrating the territory as its fifth province. Eventually the long winded liberation struggle of the 1960s founded *South West Africa People’s Organization* (SWAPO) lead to the nation’s first free elections and drove Namibia into independence in 1990. Sam Nujoma became the nation’s first president. Walvis Bay, Namibia’s only deep water harbour – that is responsible for the entire overseas trade – remained South African until 1994.

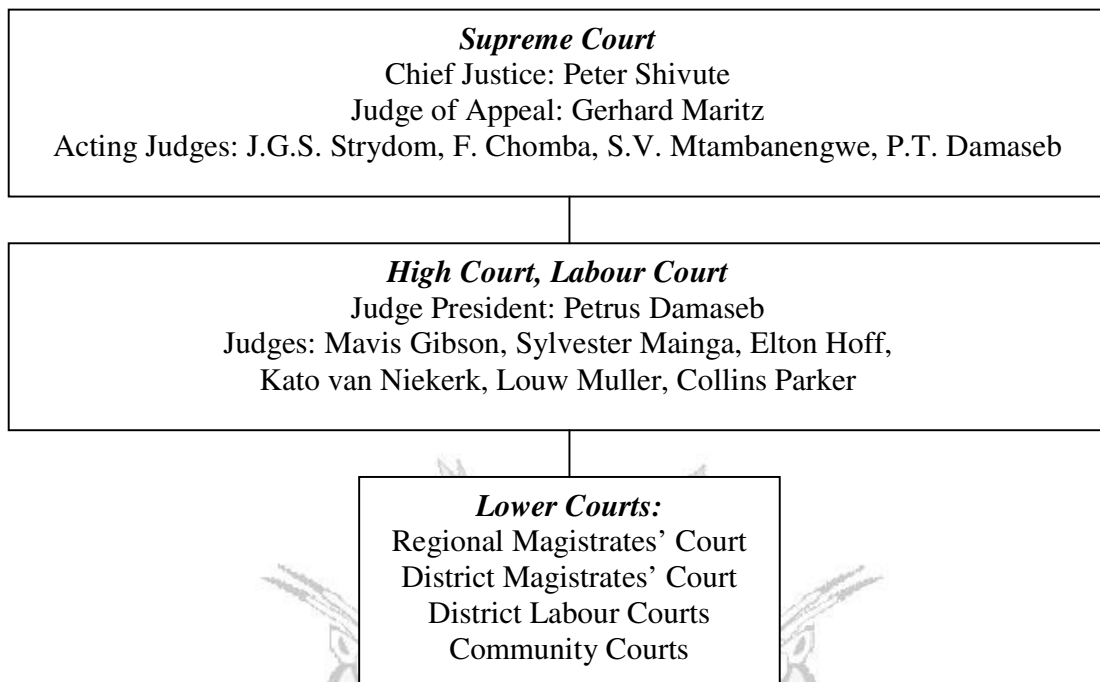


State and Politics

Judiciary

The Namibian Constitution of 1990 is considered one of the most modern in the world. The judiciary in Namibia is independent. The courts’ structure is made up of a three tier hierarchy: the *Supreme Court*, the *High Court* and the *Lower Courts*. The highest court of appeal is the *Supreme Court*. The *Magistrates’ Courts* (part of the *Lower Courts*) have civil and criminal jurisdiction with certain restrictions and limitations in respect of the seriousness of the offence, the nature of punishment, and territorial jurisdiction. Prior to 1990, the courts of Namibia were an extension of the judicial system of South Africa. Today, South African jurisdiction, Roman-Dutch law and Namibian jurisdiction form the basis of the Namibian common and customary law.

Hierarchy in the Judiciary



Cf. Bösl, Anton/Horn, Nico (Hrsg.): The Independence of the Judiciary in Namibia, Windhoek 2008, S. 69-95.

Cf. Superior Courts of Namibia, <<http://www.superiorcourts.org.na>>, 8.10.09.

Legislative

In Namibia the legislature consists of two chambers, the *National Assembly* and the *National Council*. The *National Assembly's* 72 members are elected by direct poll. Up to six delegates are nominated by the president for their special expertise and skills; however, they do not have the right to vote within the *National Assembly*. The legislative period is five years. The *National Council* contains 26 members and is comparable to a senate. From each of the 13 regions, two delegates are sent to the *National Council* for a period of six years. Furthermore, there is a Regional Council in each region, which is also elected for six years.

Election results of the *Constituent Assembly*⁷ 1989:

Party	ACN	CDA	DTA	FCN	NNDP	NNF	NPF	SWAPO	SWAPO-D	UDF
% of votes	3.5	0.4	28.6	1.6	0.1	0.8	1.6	57.3	0.5	5.6
Places in parl.	3	0	21	1	0	1	1	41	0	4

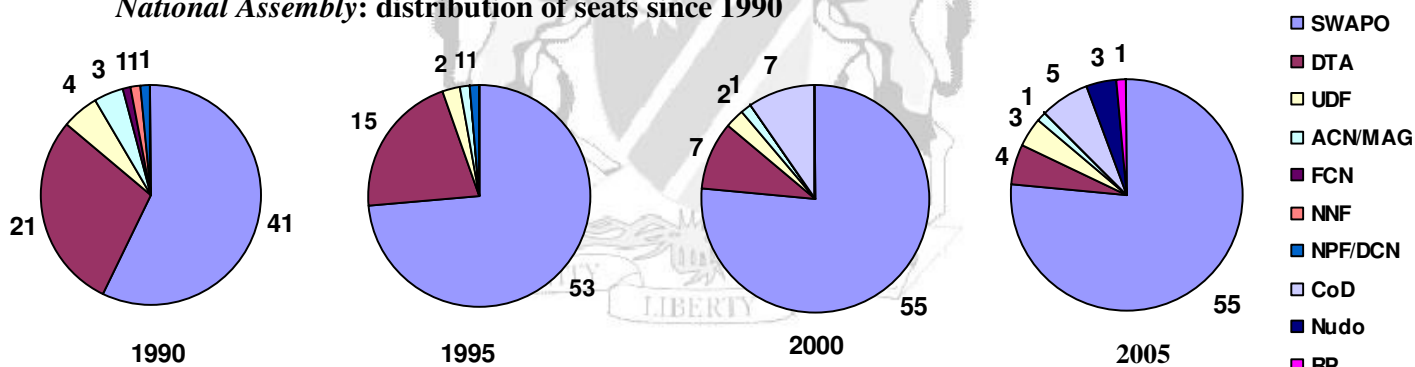
Cf. *ibid.*, Hopwood, 2008, p. 42.

Election results of the *National Assembly* in (% of votes)

Party	CoD	DCN	DTA	FCN	MAG	NDMC	Nudo	RP	SWANU	SWAPO	UDF	WRP
1994	-	0.82	20.45	0.23	0.81	-	-	-	0.52	72.72	2.68	0.19
1999	10.05	0.34	9.48	0.14	0.67	-	-	-	0.35	76.15	2.93	-
2004	7.27	-	5.14	-	0.85	0.54	4.25	1.98	0.44	75.83	3.71	-

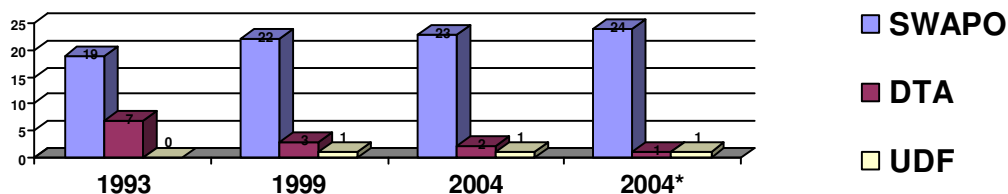
Cf. *ibid.*, Hopwood, 2008, pp. 42-43.

National Assembly: distribution of seats since 1990



Cf. *ibid.*, Hopwood, 2008, p. 19.

National Council: distribution of seats since 1993



*After a by-election in Omaheke region in March 2004 SWAPO party got one further seat in parliament to the disadvantage of the DTA. Cf. *ibid.*, Hopwood, 2008, p. 20.

⁷ At independence on 21 March 1990 the *Constituent Assembly* became the *National Assembly*.

Regional Councils: election results in % of votes

Party	CoD	DTA	FCN	Independet	NDMC	NPF	Nudo	RP	SWANU	SWAPO	UDF	WRP
1992	-	27.13	-	0.11	-	0.19	-	-	0.71	67.39	2.44	0.05
1998	-	23.91	0.17	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	67.92	4.45	-
2004	5.62	5.49	-	0.08	0.71		3.70	1.5	0,28	79,20	3.41	-

Cf. *ibid.*, Hopwood, 2008, pp. 42-43.

Regional Councils: distribution of seats coutrywide since 1993

Party	DTA	Nudo	SWANU	SWAPO	UDF
1993	21	0	0	77	3
1998	16	0	0	82	4
2004	2	3	1	96	5

Cf. *ibid.*, Hopwood, 2008, p. 25.

Turnout of voters

Year	1989	1992	1994	1998	1999	2004
Presidential election	-	-	76%	-	61%	85%
National Assembly	97%	-	76%	-	61%	85%
Regional Assembly	-	81%	-	40%	-	55%

Cf. *ibid.*, Hopwood, 2008, pp. 45-46.

List of Parties (with respective presidents)

APP	All People's Party (Ignatius Shixwameni)
CoD	Congress of Democrats (Ben Ulenga)
DPN	Democratic Party of Namibia (Adam Isaak)
DTA	DTA of Namibia (Katuutire Kaura)
MAG	Monitor Action Group (Jurie Viljoen)
Namibia DMC	Namibia Democratic Movement for Change (Frans Goagoseb)
NDPN	National Democratic Party of Namibia (Martin Lukato)
NUDO	National Unity Democratic Organization of Nam. (Kuaima Riruako)
RDP	Rally for Democracy and Progress (Hidipo Hamutenya)
RP	Republican Party of Namibia (Henk Mudge)
SWANU	SWANU of Namibia (Usutajie Maamberua)
SWAPO Party	SWAPO Party of Namibia (Hifikepunye Pohamba)
UDF	United Democratic Front of Namibia (Justus Garoeb)

Executive

President Hifikepunye Pohamba

The presidency is limited to two terms of five years each.

Prime Minister Nahas Angula

Results of the presidential elections (in %)

Presidential candidate	1989	1994	1999	2004
Justus Garoëb (UDF)	-	-	3.02	3.83
Katuutire Kaura (DTA)	-	-	9.63	5.12
Henk Mudge (RP)	-	-	-	1.95
Mishake Muyongo (DTA)	-	23.08	-	-
Sam Nujoma (SWAPO)	-	74.46	76.84	-
Hifikepunye Pohamba (SWAPO)	-	-	-	76.45
Kosie Pretorius (MAG)	-	-	-	1.15
Kuaima Riruako (Nudo)	-	-	-	4.23
Ben Ulenga (CoD)	-	-	10.50	7.28

Cf. Graham HOPWOOD, *Guide to Namibian Politics*, Windhoek 2008, pp. 42-44.

List of Ministries and current Ministers (October 2009)

Ministry: Minister, Vice Minister

- 1) Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Marco Hausiku, Lempy Lukas
- 2) Ministry of Defense: Major General Charles Namoloh, Victor Simunja
- 3) Ministry of Education: Nangolo Mbumba, Becky Ndjoze-Ojo
- 4) Ministry of Environment & Tourism: Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Leon Jooste
- 5) Ministry of Finance: Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, Tjikero Tweya
- 6) Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources: Dr. Abraham Iyambo, Kilus Nguvauva
- 7) Ministry of Gender Equality & Child Welfare: Marlene Mungunda, Angelika Muharukua
- 8) Ministry of Health & Social Services: Richard Nhabi Kamwi, Petrina Haingura
- 9) Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration: Rosalia Nghindinwa, Stephanus Mogotsi
- 10) Ministry of Information and Communication Technology: Joel Kaapanda, Rafael

Dinyado

- 11) Ministry of Justice & Attorney General: Pendukeni Iivula-Ithana, Utoni Nujoma
- 12) Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare: Immanuel Ngatjizeko, Petrus Iilonga
- 13) Ministry of Lands & Resttlement: Alpheus !Naruseb, Enock Ya Kasita
- 14) Ministry of Mines & Energy: Erkki Nghimtina, Bernard Esau
- 15) Ministry of Regional & Local Government & Housing & Rural Development: Jerry Ekandjo, Kazenambo Kazenambo
- 16) Ministry of Safety & Security: Dr. Nickey Iyambo, Gabes Shihepo
- 17) Ministry of Trade & Industry: Dr. Hage Geingob, Teopolina Mushelenga
- 18) Ministry of Works and Transport: Helmut Angula, Paul Smit
- 19) Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport & Culture: Willem Kondjore, Pohamba Shifeta
- 20) Ministry of Presidential Affairs: Albert Kawana
- 21) Ministry of Veteran Affairs: Ngarikutuke Tjiriange

Equated to ministries are:

The National Planning Commission: Director General Prof. Peter Katjavivi

The Namibia Central Intelligence Service: Ben Likando

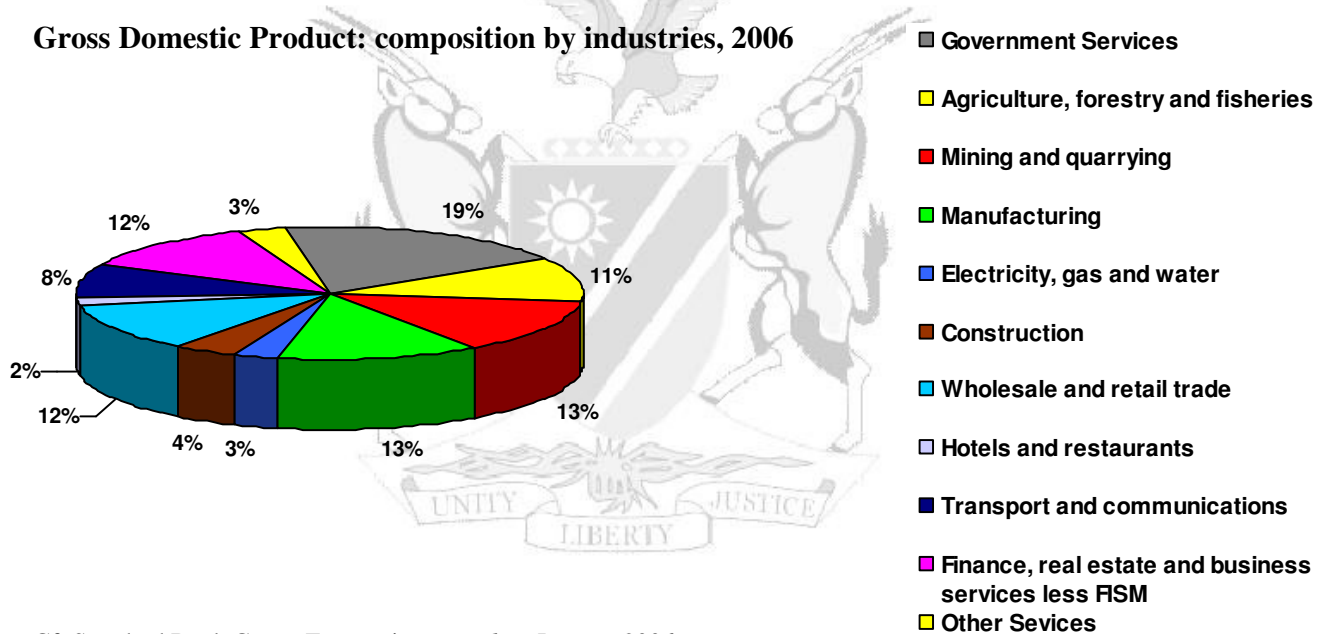


Economy

Nineteen years after independence, Namibia still remains dependent on its most important economic partner, the Republic of South Africa. About half of the population lives on subsistence farming, but this sector only forms about one tenth of the GDP. Mining and processing of minerals is another important industry, but it only employs 3 percent of the population. Meanwhile, Namibia is the fifth largest producer of uranium in the world. Despite the comparably high income per capita for this region, the wealth distribution is extremely uneven in Namibia.

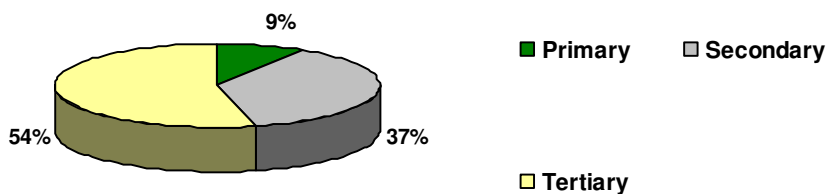
Economic Data (GDP, tax revenues, government debts)

Gross Domestic Product: composition by industries, 2006



Cf. Standard Bank Group Economics, *Namibia*, January 2006.

GDP: Composition by sectors (2006)



Cf. CIA, *The World Factbook*, 8.10.2009. There are conflicting numbers about the composition of sectors in Namibia, some estimate the part of the primary sector much bigger.

Growth rate of real GNP in (% - including forecast)

1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
4.1 %	3.5 %	4.8 %	4.1 %	3.8 %	4.0 %	3.3 %

Cf. NEPRU *Quarterly Economic Review No 64/ March 2008*. <www.nepru.org.na> (8.10.2009)

Development of GNP (in N\$ mill. - including forecast)

Period	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
N\$ mio.	21,436	33,142	37,300	48,228	59,516	64,590	70,017

Cf. Republic of Namibia, *Statement for the 2008/09 Budget*, presented by the Hon. Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, Minister of Finance, 5 March 2008. SARPN: <<http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0003021/index.php>> (8.10.2009)

Development of GNP (in N\$ - including forecast)

1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
8,328	12,846	19,926	23,334	24,967	26,715	30,000

Cf. NEPRU *Quarterly Economic Review No64/March 2008* <www.nepru.org.na> (8.10.2009)

Tax revenue in (N\$ mill. - including forecast)

Period	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Income tax	2610.2	4442.3	4024.2	5676.0	6637.4	7100,6	7431.3
Tax on goods and services	1945.0	2135.7	2057.3	3196.8	3932.6	4208,5	4505.2
Tax in international trade	2877.3	2596.9	4206.8	6697.9	8501.8	8500,0	8600.0
Total tax revenue	7550.3	9329.8	10468.2	15843.2	19383.3	20144,2	20899.5

Cf. Republic of Namibia, *Statement for the 2008/09 Budget*, presented by the Hon. Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, Minister of Finance, 5 March 2008. <<http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0003021/index.php>> (8.10.2009)

Development of Government debts (in N\$ mill. - including forecast)

Period	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Domestic dept	4731.3	6712.0	10543.0	10927.8	9955.2	10063,2	9402.5
Foreign dept	1141.4	1700.6	2099.4	2708.1	4829.9	6452,1	8196.2

Cf Republic of Namibia, *Statement for the 2008/09 Budget*. <<http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0003021/index.php>> (8.10.2009).

Development of exchange rate

Year	1990 ⁸	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁹
N\$ for 1 EUR	3,3	4,67	7,04	8,02	7,91	8,52	9,66	11,86	11,45
N\$ for 1 US\$	2,6	3,65	7,57	6,45	6,36	6,77	7,06	7,70	7,37

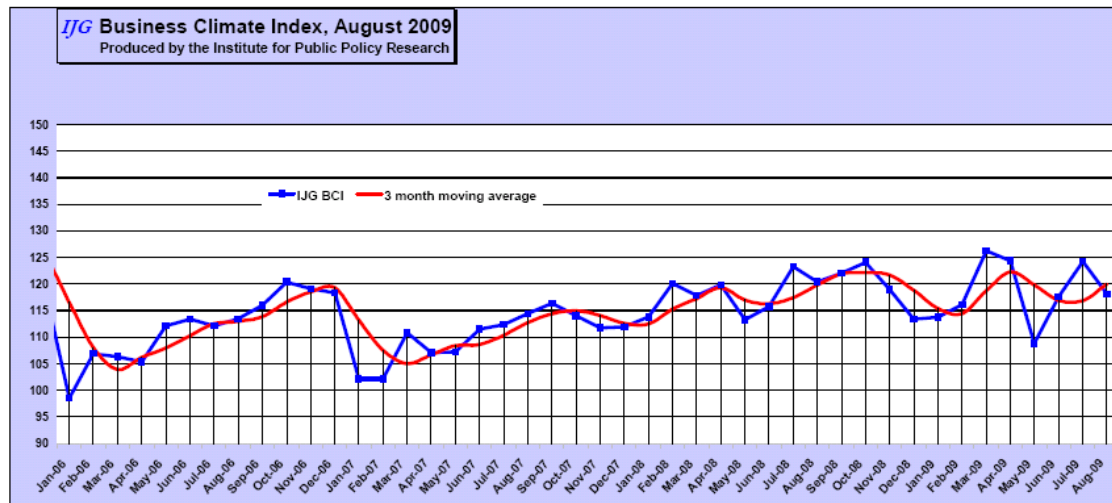
Cf. NEPRU Quarterly Economic Review No 64/ March 2008 <www.nepru.org.na> (8.10.2009).

Development of Inflation rate (in % - including forecast)

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
6.2	8.6	9.3	9.3	11.3	7.3	3.9	2.3	5.1	6.7

Own calculation of annual average using data about the inflation by the *Namibia Economic Policy Research Unit* (NEPRU), <<http://nepru.traktiv.com/index.php?id=19>> (8.10.2009).

Business Climate Index



Institute for Public Policy Research, *The IJG Business Climate Monitor for August 2009*.

<<http://www.ippr.org.na/IJG%20Business%20Climate%20Monitor/BCM%20-%20August%202009.pdf>> (8.10. 2009).

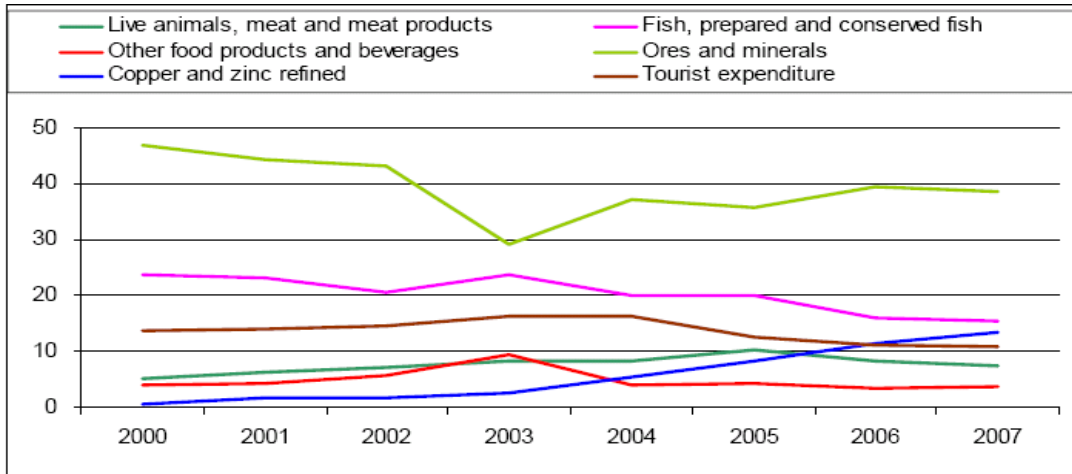
Foreign trade

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Export in mill. US\$	1262	1828	2070	2507	2818	
Import in mill. US\$	1726	2110	2326	2544	2870	3560

⁸ Approximate value with data from NEPRU: *Daily Exchange Rates* <<http://nepru.traktiv.com/index.php?id=19>> (8.10.2009).

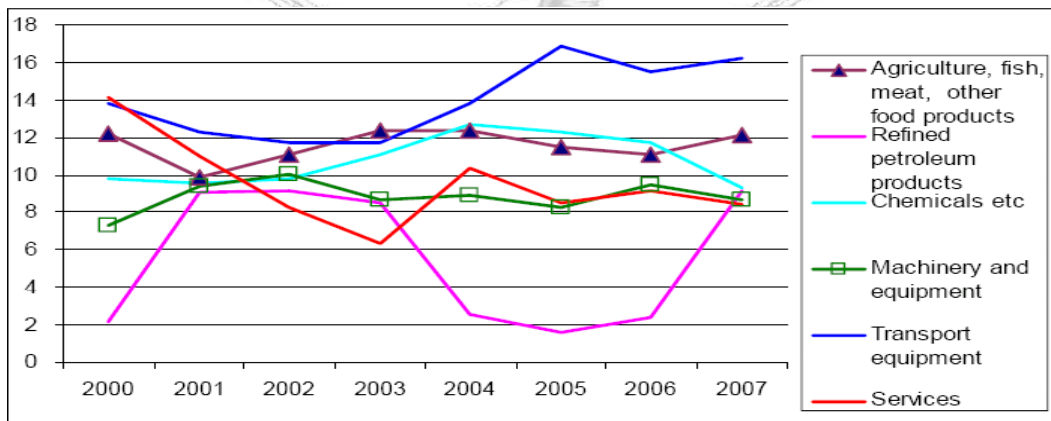
⁹ Interbankenwechsellkurs, <<http://www.bankenverband.de/waehrungsrechner>> (25.9.09).

Exports



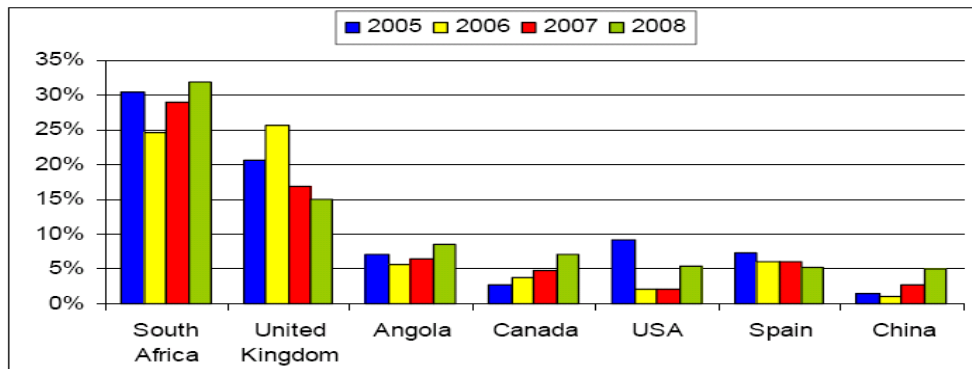
Nepu Trade Assessment, July 2009, http://www.nepu.org.na/fileadmin/download/presentations/2009/Rapid_Trade_and_Environment_Assessment.pdf (8.10.2009).

Imports



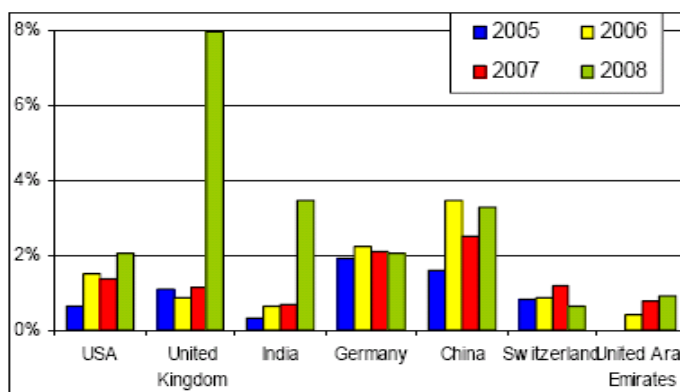
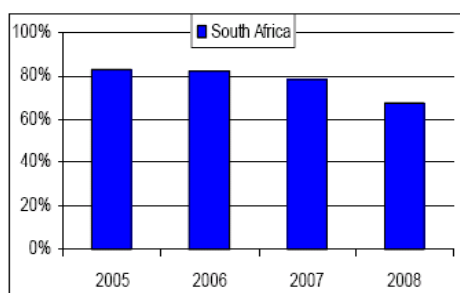
Nepu Trade Assessment, July 2009, http://www.nepu.org.na/fileadmin/download/presentations/2009/Rapid_Trade_and_Environment_Assessment.pdf (8.10.2009).

Namibia's main foreign trade partners: exports



Nepu Trade Assessment, July 2009, http://www.nepu.org.na/fileadmin/download/presentations/2009/Rapid_Trade_and_Environment_Assessment.pdf (8.10.2009).

Namibia's main foreign trade partners: imports

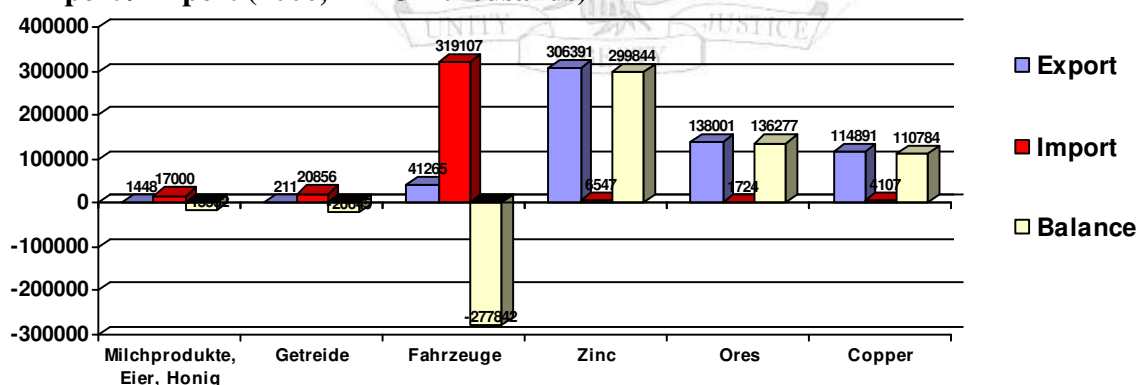


Nepru Trade Assessment, July 2009, http://www.nepru.org.na/fileadmin/download/presentations/2009/Rapid_Trade_and_Environment_Assessment.pdf (8.10.2009).

Namibia's import / export (2006, in mill. EUR)

Import		Export	
Total value	2.120,083	Total value	2.557,904
1. China	61,518	1. UK	655,794
2. Germany	39,601	2. Italy	184,549
3. USA	26,331	3. Spain	153,146
4. UK	14,971	6. Germany	69,2541

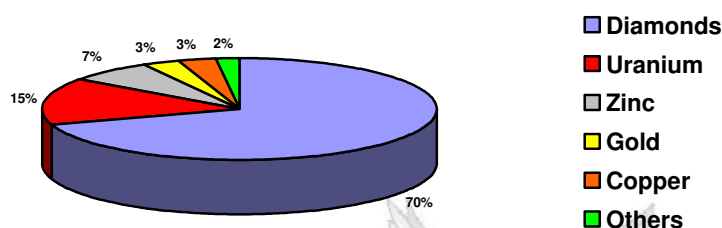
Import / Export (2006, in EUR thousands)



Cf. UNCTAD / WTO, *Trade Competitiveness Map*, <http://www.intracen.org/appli1/TradeCom/TP_TP_CI.aspx?RP=516&YR=2006> (8.10.2009).

Export of natural resources

Namibia is rich in natural resources. There is a huge quantity of ore and minerals. The famous diamond “Sperrgebiet“ can be found in the Namib desert along the Atlantic coast-line. The exploitation of uranium is the second most important portion of the mining sector. In 2006, the Rössingmine near Swakopmund contributed approximately 7 % to the worldwide uranium extraction.¹⁰



Cf. International Monetary Fund, *Country Report No. 08/82. Namibia. Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix*, Washington 2008, p.37, <<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2008/cr0882.pdf>> (8.10.2009).

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The *Foreign Direct Investment* (FDI) comprises the inflow of national money amounts from overseas. There are no statistical specifications available about the financial aid of NGOs and Christian organizations, etc. However, it is estimated to be approximately half of the foreign money in Namibia.

FDI-Indices Rankings (among 141 national economies)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Inward FDI Performance Index¹¹	45	46	46	47
Inward FDI Potential Index¹²	85	87	88	95
Outward FDI Performance Index¹³	-	121	122	121

Cf. UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2007. Country Fact Sheet Namibia*, <http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir08_fs_na_en.pdf> (8.10.2009).

¹⁰ Rössing Uranium Limited, *Rössing Uranium in 2007*, <<http://www.rossing.com>> (8.10.2009).

¹¹ The *FDI Performance Index* classifies national economies according to their acquisition of foreign direct investment (FDI) in relation to their Gross Domestic Product GDP. Hence the FDI Performance Index is the quotient of the entire foreign capital inflows of a country divided by its GDP.

¹² The *Inward FDI Potential Index* classifies a country according to its attractiveness for foreign investors, taking into account different factors without importance of its market size.

¹³ The *Outward FDI Performance Index* is calculated as the share of a country’s outward FDI in world FDI as a ratio of its share in world GDP. The Index reflects two sets of factors, “ownership advantages” and “location factors” that determine outward FDI by transnational corporations (TNCs) headquartered in a given country.

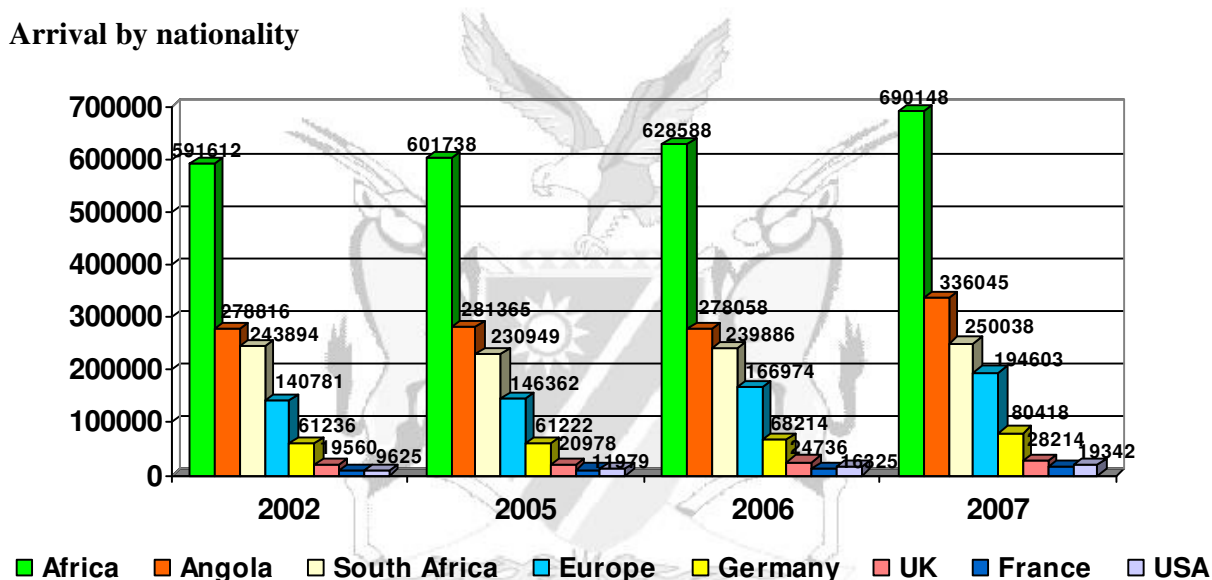
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in US\$ mill.

FDI flows	1990-2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Inward	97	149	226	348	387	697
Outward	-	- 10	- 22	- 13	- 12	- 3

Tourism

Due to its dry climate, Namibia is an ideal destination for tourists. German tourists are especially attracted by the Namibian history and the fact that some local people still speak German in many places.

Arrival by nationality



Cf. NTB, *Tourist Arrival Statistics 2007*, <http://www.namibiatourism.com.na/trade_cat_sub.php?sub_cat_id=32> (8.10.2009).

Percentile representation of number of tourists

2002 - 2003	2003 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007
- 8.2 %	+ 11.89 %	+ 7.13 %	+ 11 %

Cf. NTB, *Tourist Arrival Statistics 2007. Tables; Tourist Arrival Statistic 2006. Tables; Tourist Arrivals 2005; Tourist Arrivals 2003*. <http://www.namibiatourism.com.na/trade_cat_sub.php?sub_cat_id=32> (8.10.2009).

Share of tourism in GNP (in N\$ mill.)

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2017
3.661	4.803	5.488	5.400	5.664	6.648	7.751	8.985	28.436

Cf. NTB, *Namibia Tourism Satellite Account, 2nd ed. 2008*, p. 20, <http://www.namibiatourism.com.na/trade_cat_sub.php?sub_cat_id=28> (8.10.2009).

Society and Stage of Development

Globally, Namibia is often described as a lower middle income country with a medium development level. In fact, it is a country with large social inequalities. According to the Gini coefficient – a measure of income and wealth distribution among the population – in the 1990s, Namibia denoted the highest income disparities in the world.

Human Development Index (2009)¹⁴	Namibia	0.686 (Place 128)
	South Africa	0.683 (Place 129)
	Germany	0.947 (Place 22)
Gini-Coefficient (2007/08)¹⁵	Namibia	0.604¹⁶
	South Africa	0.578
	Germany	0.283
	Denmark	0.247 (Place 1)
Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2009)¹⁷	Namibia	68.8 (Place 6)
	South Africa	69.4 (Place 5)
	Mauritius	82.8 (Place 1)
	Somalia	15.2 (Place 53)
Bertelsmann Transformations Index (BTI) (2008)¹⁸	Namibia	SI: 7.32 (Place 27) MI: 5.86 (Place 34)
	South Africa	SI: 7.98 (Place 18) MI: 6.86 (Place 10)
	Czech Republic	SI: 9.56 (Place 1)
	Chile	MI: 7.52 (Place 1)

¹⁴ The *UNDP Human Development Report 2009* refers to data from 2007,

<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_NAM.html> (8.10.2009).

¹⁵ Cf. <<http://209.85.229.132/search?q=cache:aWPBxKHQRkMJ:hdrstats.undp.org/indicators/147.html+Gini+Koeffizient+aktuelle+Daten&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=na&client=firefox-a>> (8.10.2009).

¹⁶ In September 2009, the IPPR (Institute for Public Policy Research) published a study saying that the inequality between 1993/94 and 2003/04 did not diminish, but that the Gini-coefficient rather stayed the same level of 0.6, <<http://www.ippr.org.na/>> (8.10.2009).

¹⁷ Der Ibrahim Index measures the delivery of public goods and services to citizens by government and non-state actors in African countries, using indicators like safety and rule of law, participation and rights, sustainable economic opportunity, and human development. <<http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/en/section/the-ibrahim-index>> (8.10.2009).

¹⁸ The BTI is a worldwide ranking of 125 developing and transforming countries referring to their political and economic development (Status-Index, SI) and the outcome of reform strategies of governments to achieve rule of law, democracy and social market economy (Management-Index, MI), cf. <<http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/27.0.html>> (8.10.2009).

Demographic Development and Socioeconomic Factors

Factor	Year	Value
Demographic Development		
Population	1975	0.9 Mill.
	2005	2.0 Mill.
	2015	2.3 Mill.
Population growth rate (average)	1975-2005	2.7 %
	2005-2015	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth	1970-1975	49.4 years
	2003	48.3 years
	2007	52.5 years
Population	0-14 years	36.7 %
	15-64 years	59.5 %
	65+ years	3.8 %
Average age	2008	20.7 years
Number of births per woman	1970-1975	6.6
	2000-2005	3.6
Degree of urbanization	1975	23.7 %
	2006	36.0 %
	2015	41.1 %
Literacy rate	2006	98.3 %
Access to technology		
Phone (landline) per 1,000	2005	64
Phone (mobile) per 1,000	2005	244
Access to phones (landline and mobile)	2005	66.8 %
Supply of electricity	2005	34.0 %
Access to/ own radio	2004	84.5 %
Access to/ own TV	2004	39.4 %
Access to/ own car	2004	46.6 %
Focus of public spending		
Education	2008/09	22.3 % of the budget
Health and Social Issues	2008/09	10.1 % of the budget
Military	2008/09	11.2 % of the budget
Infrastructure		
Access to clean water	2006	urban: 99,3 % rural: 78, 3 %
Own toilets	2006	urban: 70 % rural: 22 %
Road networks (excluding city road networks)	2004	42,300 km incl. paved: 5.500 km

Cf. Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung, Namibia imÜberblick, S. 8 f,
<<http://www.hsf.org.na/download/NamibiaImUeberblick.pdf>> (8.10.2009).

Third National Development Plan (NDP3)

The *National Planning Commission* launched a development campaign themed “*Vision 2030*”. In this regard the *Third National Development Plan (NDP3)* aims to implement the recent *Vision 30* development goals. These are: creating “prosperity, harmony, peace and political stability”¹⁹ for the Namibian people.

Indicator	Baseline 2003/04	Target
1) Gini coefficient	0.604	0.58 (2008/09)
2) Ratio of per capita income of the poorest income group to that of the richest	3.7%	10% (2008/09)
3) Share of manufacturing in formal employment	6.2%	12.4% (2011)
4) Proportion of households with subsistence farming as main source of income	28.9%	25.95 (2011)
5) Proportion of households with commercial agriculture as main source of income	0.7%	5% (2008/09)
6) Proportion of household heads with no formal education	27.4%	24.7 (2008/09)
7) Proportion of household heads with tertiary education	8.4%	8.8% (2008/09)
8) Ratio of rural per capita income to urban one	34%	40% (2008/09)
9) Labour Force participation in rural areas	34% (2004)	36% (2010)
10) Female/male enrolment ratio (grade 1-12)	103% (2005)	103% 100% in all regions (2011)
11) Ratio per capita income of poorest region to that of richest region	14%	20% (2008/09)
12) Share of poorest 25% in total income	6.6%	12% (2008/09)

Cf. Republic of Namibia, *Third National Development Plan (NDP3)*. 2007/2008-2011/12, Volume I, Windhoek 2008, p. 58. <http://www.npc.gov.na/docs/NDP3_Vol.2_Revised_Draft_09.06.2008.pdf> (8.10.2009).

¹⁹ Foreword by Theo-Ben Gurirab, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia, in: *Office of the president*, National Planning Commission (ed): Namibia 2004 Millennium Development Goals.

Progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in Namibia

Development Goal	1990/93 baseline	2008	2012 target	Progress
1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
Proportion of households living in relative poverty	38%	28%	19%	Possible
Proportion of households living in extreme poverty	9%	4%	3.5%	Likely
2) Achieve universal primary education				
Net primary school enrolment	89%	92%	99%	Unlikely
Survival Rate for Grade 5	70%	94%	95%	Likely
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	88%	93%	100%	Unlikely
3) Promote gender equality and empower women				
Primary education (girls per 100 boys)	102	98	100	Likely
Secondary education (girls per 100 boys)	124	117	100	Achieved
Tertiary education (girls per 100 boys)	175	88	100	Possible
Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament	7%	27%	50%	Possible
4) Reduce child mortality				
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	57	49	38	Unlikely
Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)	83	69	45	Unlikely
Share of one-year-olds immunized against measles	76%	84%	85%	Likely
5) Improve maternal health				
Maternal mortality rate, deaths per 100.000 live births	225	449	337	Unlikely
Birth attended by trained health personnel	68%	81%	95%	Likely
Use of contraceptives	23%	47%	56.6%	Likely
6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases				
HIV prevalence, 20-24 years	11%	14%	12%	Possible
TB cases treated successfully	64%	76%	85%	Likely

7) Ensure environmental sustainability				
Access to safe drinking water (rural)	74%	80%	87%	Likely
Access to basic sanitation (rural)	14%	14%	65%	Unlikely
Protected Areas	14%	18%	20%	Likely
8) Develop a global partnership for development				
Official development assistance to Namibia (per capita US\$)	80	88 (2006)	90	Likely

The National Planning Commission published the second midterm report on Namibia's progress concerning the MDGs in 2008. It can be accessed at: <http://www.undg.org/docs/10517/Namibia-MDG-Report.pdf>.²⁰

Health

Top ten causes of death (2002)	1 HIV/AIDS	51 %
	2 Perinatal conditions	4 %
	3 Cerebrovascular disease	4 %
	4 Tuberculosis	4 %
	5 Ischaemic heart disease	4 %
	6 Diarrhoeal diseases	3 %
	7 Malaria	3 %
	8 Violence	2 %
	9 Lower respiratory infections	2 %
	10 Road traffic accidents	2 %
HIV prevalence among adults, 15 – 49 years (2007) ²¹		15.3 %
Antiretroviral therapy coverage (2005)		71 %
Tuberculosis prevalence per 100,000 population (2004)		586
Treatment of tuberculosis if detected (2003)		63 %
Number of physicians (2004)		598
Density of physicians per 1,000 (2004)		0.3

Cf. World Health Organization (WHO), *Country Health System Fact Sheet 2006*. Namibia. <http://www.afro.who.int/home/countries/fact_sheets/namibia.pdf> (8.10.2009).

²⁰ Cf. also National Planning Commission, *Namibia MDG Report 2004*, <<http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=N>> and UNDP, *MDG Monitor*, Namibia. Progress by Goal, <http://www.mdgmonitor.org/country_progress.cfm?c=NAM&cd=516> (8.10.2009).

²¹ CIA, *The World Factbook* (estimation), 8.10.2009.

Land reform

Namibia covers land area of about 824.000 km², which corresponds to 82.4 million hectares. According to the Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU), about 68.7 million hectares of this area is agriculturally usable. About 52 percent of this area (36 million hectares) are in the hands of formerly underprivileged people, 42 percent in the hands of formerly privileged people.

Cf. Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung, Namibia imÜberblick, S. 11, <<http://www.hsf.org.na/download/NamibiaImUeberblick.pdf>> (8.10.2009).

Receipt of money from the *Official Development Assistance (ODA)* (in US\$ mill)

Year	1991- 1992	1996-1997	2002	2003	2004
Official Development Assistance ODA (in US\$ mill.)	212	217	134	146	183
ODA per GNP (in %)			-	-	-

OECD, *Table 25. ODA Receipts and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories* (2007): <http://www.oecd.org/document/9/0,3343,en_2649_34485_1893129_1_1_1_1,00.html> (8.10.2009).

