



## Republic of Namibia

### KAS Factbook March 2011

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<b>Independence</b>	21 March 1990 (national holiday)
<b>Capital</b>	Windhoek (about 243,000 inhabitants, referring to another source <sup>1</sup> 400,000)
<b>Government</b>	Republic (bicameral system) member of the Commonwealth of Nations since 1990
<b>Official Language</b>	English (until 1990 also Afrikaans and German) Besides tribal languages like Oshivambo, Nama/Damara, Kavango, Otjiherero, Khoekhoe
<b>Administration</b>	13 regions: Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa
<b>President</b>	Hifikepunye Pohamba
<b>Area</b>	824,292 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Geographical borders</b>	Angola (north), Zambia (north-east), Zimbabwe (north-east), Botswana (east), South Africa (south), Atlantic Ocean (west)
<b>Population</b>	2,128,471 Namibians 50% Ovambo, 9% Kavango, 7% Damara, 7% Herero, 6% White (incl. about 20.000 German descendants), 6,5% mixed, 5% Nama, 4% Caprivians, 3% San (Bushmen), 2% Rehoboth Baster, 0,5% Tswana 37% living in rural areas <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population density</b>	2.67 per km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population growth rate</b>	0.91 % (2010 est.)
<b>GDP</b>	4.64 billion US\$ (2010 est.)
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	51.2% (2008) <sup>3</sup>
<b>Currency</b>	1 Namibian Dollar (NAD) = 1 ZAR; 1 EUR ≈ 9,81 N\$ <sup>4</sup>
<b>Religion</b>	80%-90% Christian (among them at least 50% Lutheran), 10%-20% indigenous beliefs

Cf: CIA, The World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html> (21.02.11)

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.az.com.na/lokales/noch-mehr-zuzug.121712.php> (28.02.11)

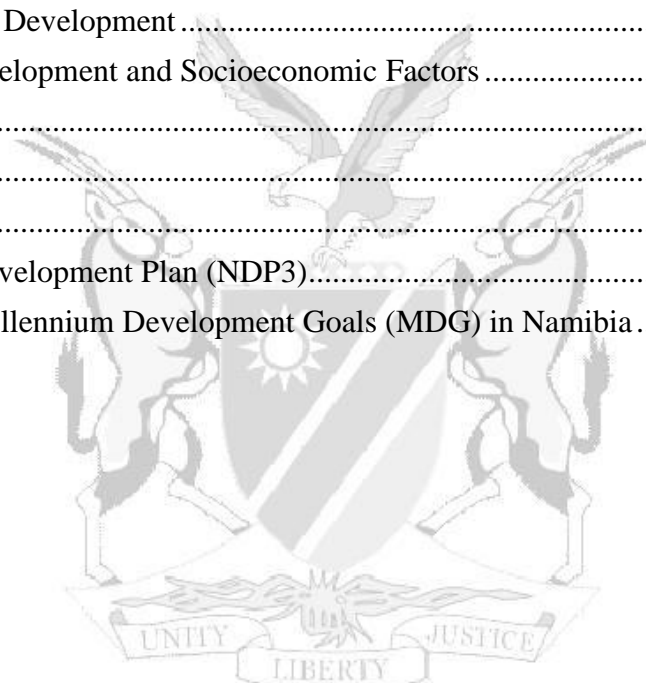
<sup>2</sup> The World Health Organisation 2008 <http://www.who.int/gho/countries/nam.pdf> (22.02.11)

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Namibia Labour Survey Force 2008. This number is based on the broad definition of unemployment. „The *broad* measure of unemployment regards all those without jobs, who are available for work and looked or did not look for work. The *strict* measure of unemployment considers those without jobs, who are available for work and are actively looking for work.” After the strict definition 37,8% were unemployed in 2008.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.oanda.com/lang/de/currency/converter/> (21.02.11)

# Contents

History – Colonialism and Independence .....	3
State and Politics .....	3
Judiciary .....	3
Legislative .....	4
Executive .....	8
Economy .....	10
Economic Data .....	10
Foreign trade .....	14
Tourism .....	17
Society and Stage of Development .....	19
Demographic Development and Socioeconomic Factors .....	20
Health .....	21
Unemployment .....	22
Land reform .....	22
Third National Development Plan (NDP3) .....	23
Progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in Namibia .....	25



## **History – Colonialism and Independence**

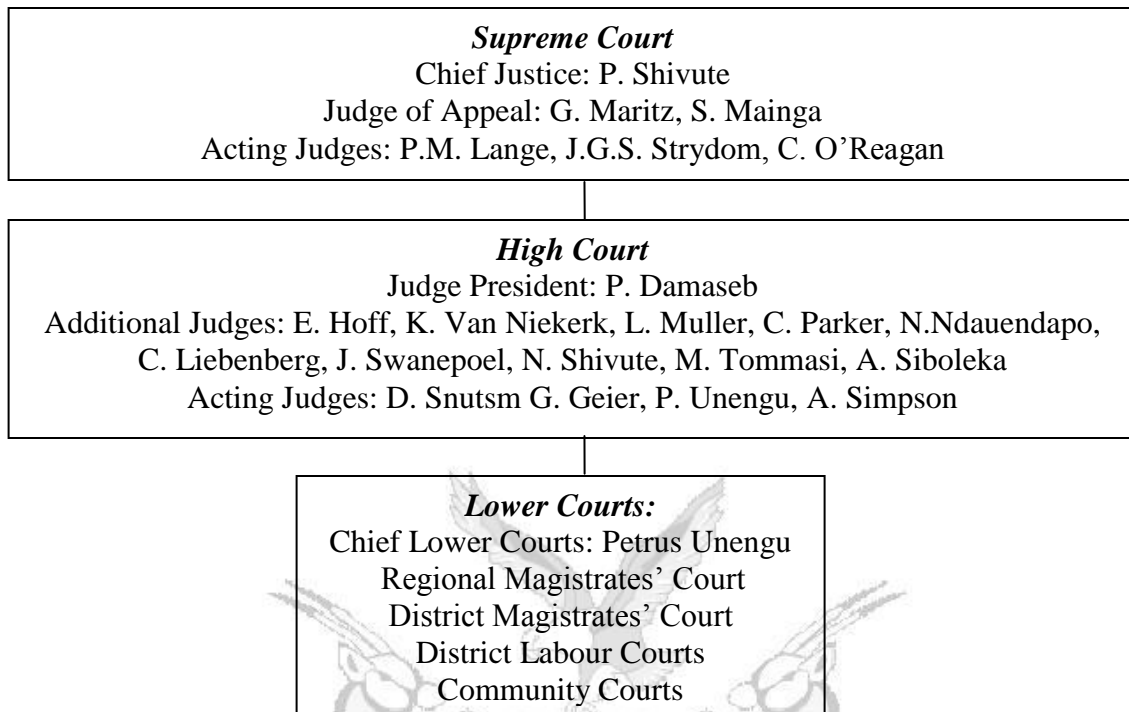
The “Scramble for Africa” began in the Age of Colonialism at the end of the 19th century. At the 1884/85 Congo Conference in Berlin, Namibia became a German colony known as “Deutsch-Südwestafrika“. During the First World War, the German “Schutztruppe” surrendered in the 1915 battle against the South 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 administering 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 of the Judiciary



For further information see Horn, Nico & Bösl, Anton (Hrsg.): The Independence of the Judiciary in Namibia. Windhoek 2008

## 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 five years.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, there is a *Regional Council* in each region, which is also elected for five years.

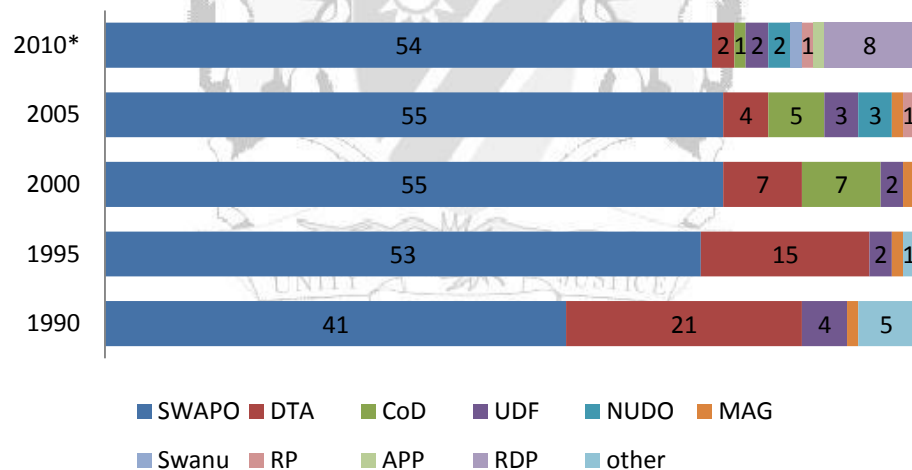
<sup>5</sup> Before the second amendment of the Constitution in 2010 it was six years (see the Constitution of Namibia, Article 70).

**National Assembly: Election results (in %)**

	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009 <sup>6*</sup>
SWAPO	57.3	72.7	76.3	76.1	74.29
DTA	28.6	20.4	9.4	5.1	3.13
CoD			9.9	7.1	0.66
UDF	5.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.4
NUDO				4.2	3.01
MAG	1.6	0.81	0.67	0.8	0.58
Swanu					0.62
RP				2	0.81
APP					1.33
RDP					11.16
other	8.4	4	1.5	0.9	0.71

Cf. Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN). [http://www.ecn.na/election\\_result.html](http://www.ecn.na/election_result.html) (23.02.11)

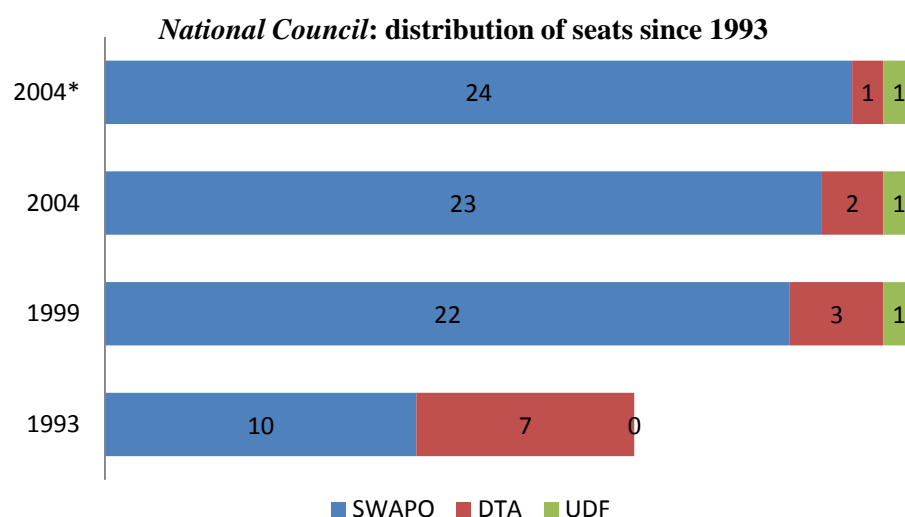
**National Assembly: distribution of seats since 1990**



Cf. <http://www.parliament.gov.na/>

<sup>6</sup> For a critical analysis of the election see Anton Boesl. Namibias Demokratie – ihre Fassade und Erosion. Die Parlaments- und Praesidentschaftswahlen im November 2009. in KAS Auslandsinformationen. 2/2010. Berlin

\* Nine opposition parties challenge the results of the 2009 elections in court. The judgement has not been delivered.



\*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. <http://www.parliament.gov.na/>

**Regional Councils: election results (in %)**

Party	CoD	DTA	FCN	Independent	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	-
2010 <sup>7</sup>												

Cf. Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN). [http://www.ecn.na/election\\_result.html](http://www.ecn.na/election_result.html) (21.02.11)

**Turnout of voters (in %)**

Year	1989	1992	1994	1998	1999	2004	2009
Presidential election	-	-	76	-	61	85	96,5
National Assembly	97	-	76	-	61	85	-
Regional Council	-	81	-	40	-	55	66
Local Authorities		82		34		44	34

Cf. ECN. [http://www.ecn.na/election\\_result.html](http://www.ecn.na/election_result.html) (21.02.11)

<sup>7</sup> There is no data that sums all regions. For the results by region see Electoral Commission of Namibia. [http://www.ecn.na/election\\_result.html](http://www.ecn.na/election_result.html) (23.02.11) or Election Watch <http://www.electionwatch.org.na/node/387> (01.03.11)

## **List of parties that are currently accredited with the Electoral Commission of Namibia**

APP	All People's Party (Ignatius Shixwameni)
CP	Communist Party (Hewat Beukes)
CoD	Congress of Democrats (Ben Ulenga)
DPN	Democratic Party of Namibia (Salomon Isaacs)
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 (Usutuaije Maamberua)
SWAPO Party	SWAPO Party of Namibia (Hifikepunye Pohamba)
UDF	United Democratic Front of Namibia (Justus Garoëb)
UPM	United People's Movement (Bismarch Van Wyk)

Cf. ECN. <http://www.ecn.na/parties.html> (21.02.11)



## *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 %)**

<b>Presidential candidate</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2009</b>
Justus Garoëb (UDF)	-	-	3.02	3.83	2.37
Katuutire Kaura (DTA)	-	-	9.63	5.12	2.98
Henk Mudge (RP)	-	-	-	1.95	1.16
Mishake Muyongo (DTA)	-	23.08	-	-	-
Sam Nujoma (SWAPO)	-	74.46	76.84	-	-
Hifikepunye Pohamba (SWAPO)	-	-	-	76.45	75.25
Kosie Pretorius (MAG)	-	-	-	1.15	-
Kuaima Riruako (Nudo)	-	-	-	4.23	2.92
Ben Ulenga (CoD)	-	-	10.50	7.28	0.72
Hipido Hamutenya (RDP)	-	-	-	-	10.91

Cf . ECN. [http://www.ecn.na/election\\_result.html](http://www.ecn.na/election_result.html) (21.02.11)



## **List of Ministries, current Ministers and Vice Ministers (February 2011)**

- 1) Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry: John Mutorwa, Petrus Ilonga
- 2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Utoni Nujoma, Peya Mushelenga
- 3) Ministry of Defence: Major General Charles Namoloh, Lempy Lukas
- 4) Ministry of Education: Dr. Abraham Iyambo, David Namwandi
- 5) Ministry of Environment & Tourism: Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Uahekua Herunga
- 6) Ministry of Finance: Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, Calle Schlettwein
- 7) Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources: Bernhard Esau, Kilus Nguvauva
- 8) Ministry of Gender Equality & Child Welfare: Doreen Sioka, Angelika Muharukua
- 9) Ministry of Health & Social Services: Dr. Richard Nchabi Kamwi, Petrina Haingura
- 10) Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration: Rosalia Nghindinwa, Elia Kaiyamo
- 11) Ministry of Information and Communication Technology: Joel Kaapanda, Stanley Simataa Dinyado
- 12) Ministry of Justice & Attorney General: Pendukeni Iivula-Ithana, Tommy Nambahu
- 13) Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare: Immanuel Ngatjizeko, Alpheus Muheua
- 14) Ministry of Lands & Resettlement: Alpheus Naruseb
- 15) Ministry of Mines & Energy: Isak Katali, Willem Isaacks
- 16) Ministry of Regional & Local Government & Housing & Rural Development: Jerry Ekandjo, Priscilla Beukes
- 17) Ministry of Safety & Security: Nangolo Mbumba, Erastus Utoni
- 18) Ministry of Trade & Industry: Dr. Hage Geingob, Tjikero Tweya
- 19) Ministry of Veterans Affairs: Nicky Iyambo, Hilma Nikanor
- 20) Ministry of Works and Transport: Erkki Nghimtina, Chief Samuel Ankama
- 21) Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport & Culture: Kazenambo Kazenambo, Pohamba Shifeta

### **Agencies (equated to ministries) are:**

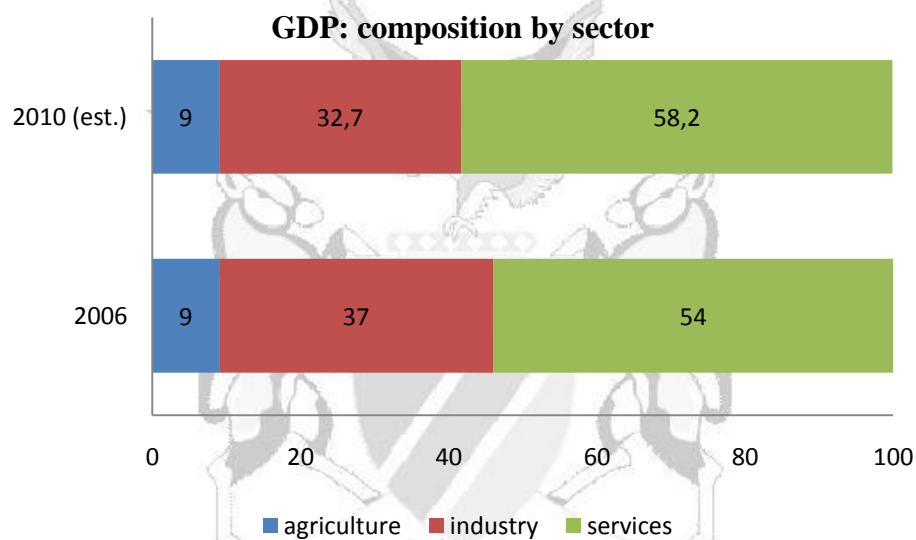
- The Namibia Central Intelligence Service: Ben Likando (Director)
- Electoral Commission: Moses Ndjarakana (Director)
- Anti-corruption Commission: Paulus Kalomho Noa (Director)

Cf. <http://www.grnnet.gov.na/grnabout.html> (21.01.11)

## **Economy**

Nearly twenty-one 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***

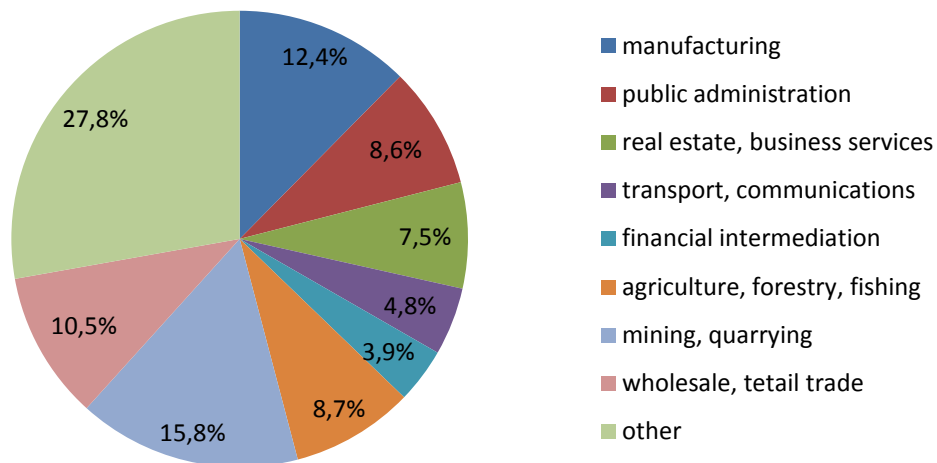


Cf. CIA, The World Factbook, 21.02.11

For more detailed information see Bank of Namibia, Economic Outlook,

<https://www.bon.com.na/Content/TopLevelItems/EconomicInfo/Publications/EconomicOutlook.aspx> (23.02.11)

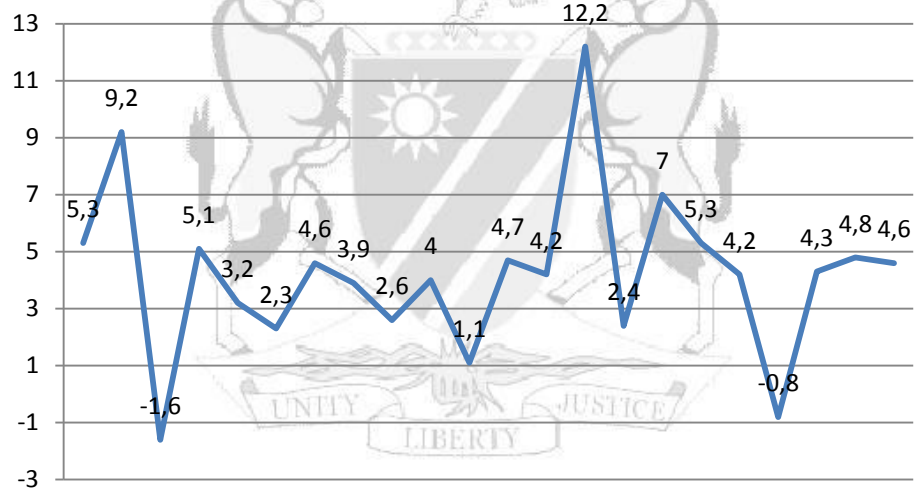
### GDP composition by activity 2008



Cf. Bank of Namibia. Economic Outlook.

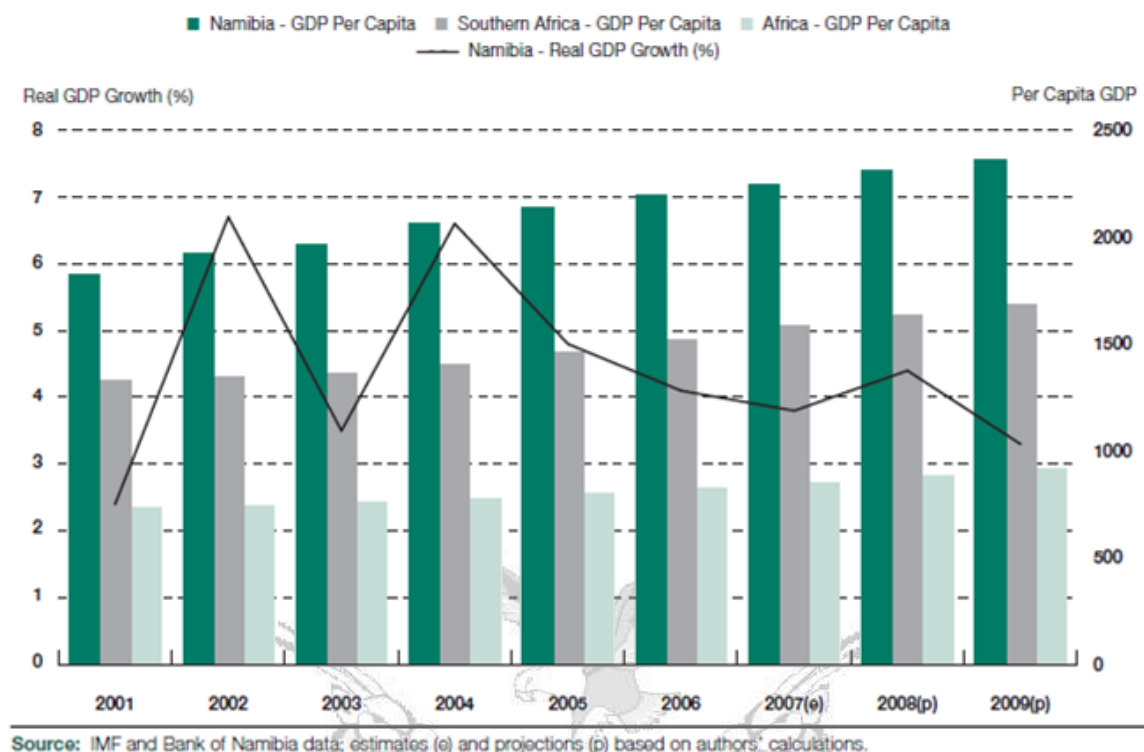
<https://www.bon.com.na/docs/pub/Economic%20Outlook%20February%202011.pdf> (24.02.11)

### percent change of GDP (constant prices) 1991-2012



CF: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010 (years 2010-2012 estimates)

## Real GDP growth and per capita GDP 2001-2009



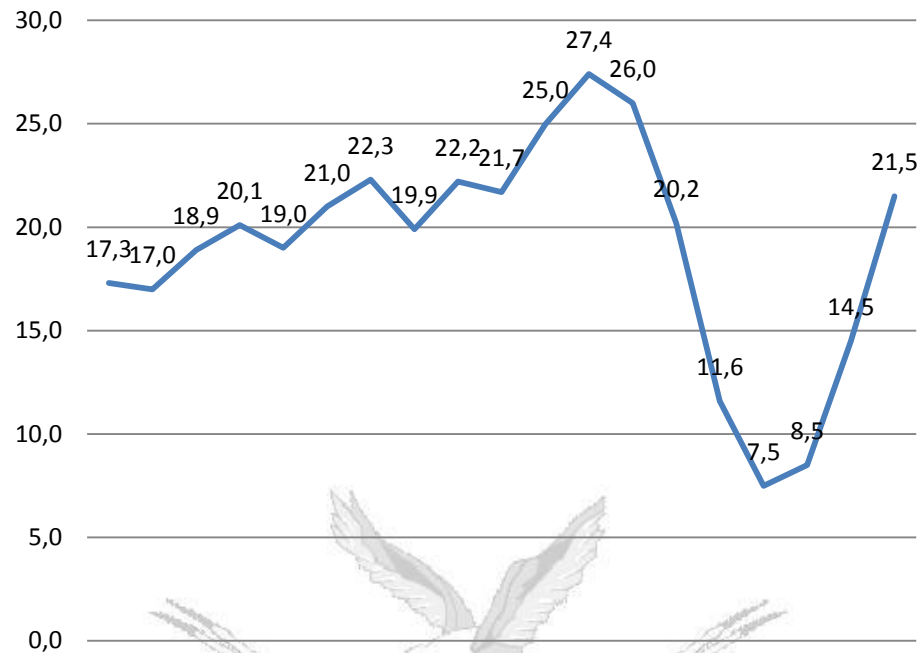
Graphic taken from African Economic Outlook 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/5/40578314.pdf> (23.02.11)

### Tax revenue in (N\$ mill)

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
						(est.)	(est.)	
taxes on income and profits	4,442	3,618	4,024	4,575	5,676	8,069	7,796	8,706
taxes on property	79	75	85	110	134	171	195	209,7
domestic taxes on goods and services	2,135	1,95	2,057	3,272	3,487	4,338	4,98	5,965
taxes on intern. trade and transactions	2,596	3,035	4,206	3,891	8,085	8,502	8,584	2,827
other taxes	75	82	94	113	134	142	174	205

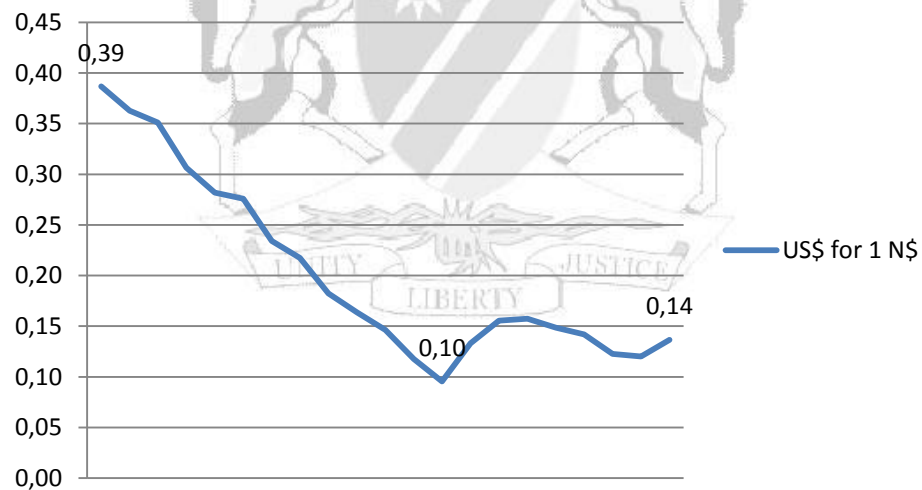
Cf. Namibian Ministry of Finance <http://www.mof.gov.na/budget.htm> (22.02.11)

### General government net debt (% of GDP) 1993-2011



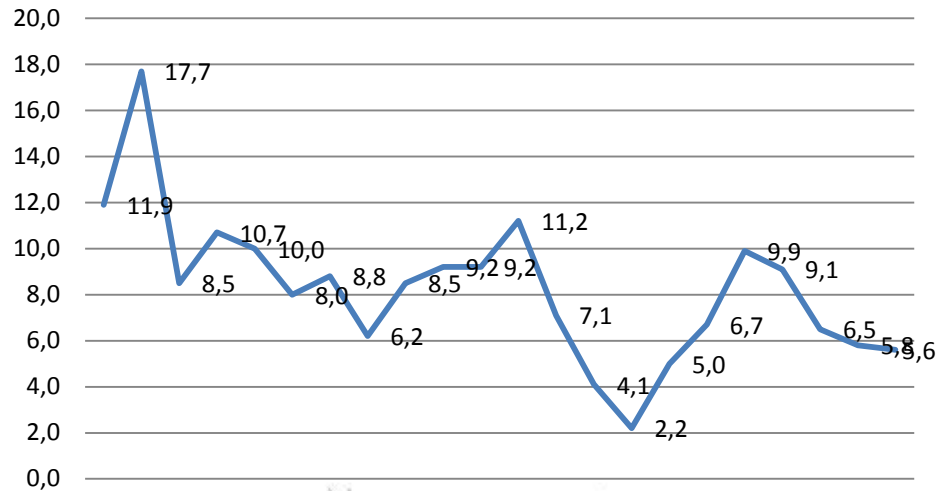
CF: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010 (years 2010-2012 estimates)

### Development of exchange rate 1990-2010



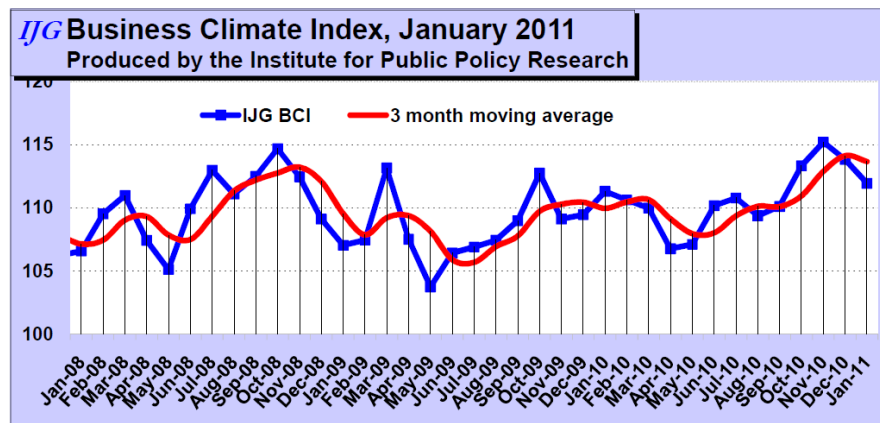
Cf. Bank of Namibia. <https://www.bon.com.na/content/toplevelitems/EconomicInfo/Statistics%20and%20Rates/Balance%20of%20Payments/ExchangeRatesIndices.aspx> (23.02.11)

### Inflation, average consumer prices (Percent change) 1991-2012



Cf: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010 (years 2010-2012 estimates)

### Business Climate Index



Cf: Institute for Public Policy Research, The IJG Business Climate Monitor for January 2011.  
<http://www.ippr.org.na/sites/default/files/Business%20Climate%20Monitor%202011.01.pdf> (01.03.11)

### Foreign trade

#### Development of im- and exports since 2005 (in US\$ thousand)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Value exports	2,503,627	3,375,576	4,039,949	4,728,811	1,727,576
value imports	2,515,321	2,798,014	4,025,490	4,688,137	1,097,178
net trade value	-11,694	577,562	14,459	40,674	630,398

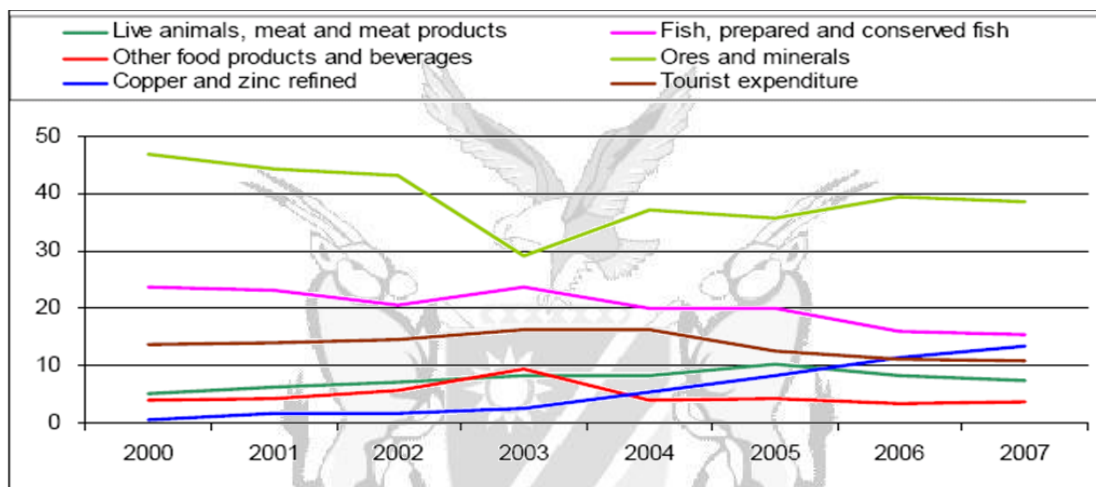
Cf. ITC, Trade Competitiveness Map, <http://www.intracen.org/menus/countries.htm> (23.02.11)

### Main trading partners in 2009 (in US\$ thousand)

Total import value	1,097,178	Total export value	1,727,576
1. China	264,470	1. USA	329,282
2. USA	202,325	2. China	312,379
3. Germany	121,921	3. Canada	218,323
4. Bulgaria	96,804	4. UK	177,272
5. Sweden	72,252	5. Germany	172,654

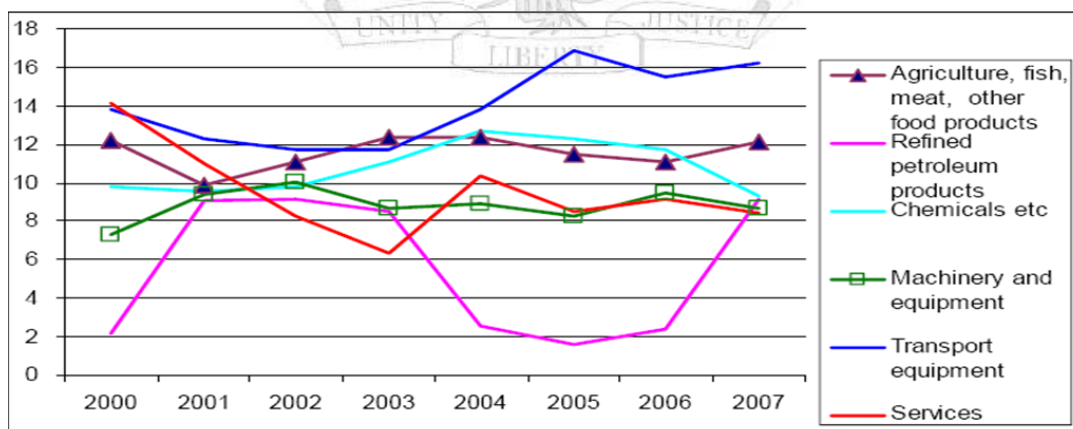
Cf. ITC, Trade Competitiveness Map, <http://www.intracen.org/menus/countries.htm> (23.02.11)

### Exports



Cf: Nepru Trade Assessment, July 2009, [http://www.nepru.org.na/fileadmin/download/presentations/2009/Rapid\\_Trade\\_and\\_Environment\\_Assessment.pdf](http://www.nepru.org.na/fileadmin/download/presentations/2009/Rapid_Trade_and_Environment_Assessment.pdf) (22.07.2010)

### Imports

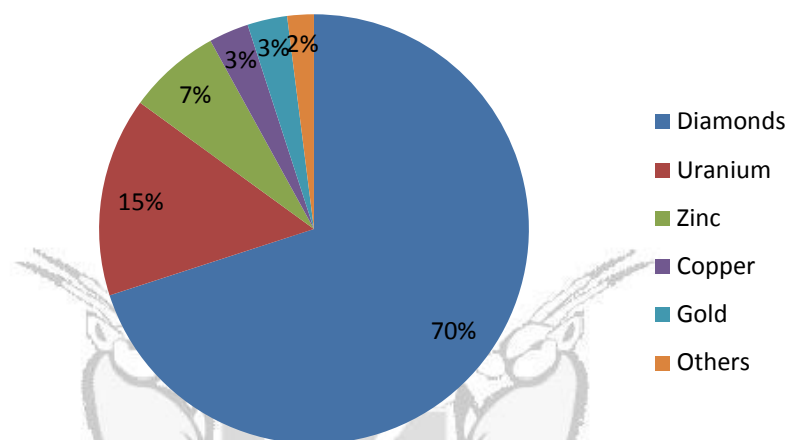


Cf: Nepru Trade Assessment, July 2009, [http://www.nepru.org.na/fileadmin/download/presentations/2009/Rapid\\_Trade\\_and\\_Environment\\_Assessment.pdf](http://www.nepru.org.na/fileadmin/download/presentations/2009/Rapid_Trade_and_Environment_Assessment.pdf) (22.07.2010).

## 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 coastline. The exploitation of uranium is the second most important portion of the mining sector. In 2006, the Rössing mine near Swakopmund contributed approximately 7 percent to the worldwide uranium extraction.<sup>8</sup>

**Export of natural resources**



Cf. International Monetary Fund. Country Report No. 08/82. Namibia. Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix. Washington. 2008. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2008/cr0882.pdf> (8.10.09)

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The Foreign Direct Investment 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

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in US\$ mill							
FDI flows	Ø 1990-2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
inward	97	226	348	387	733	720	516
outward	-	- 22	- 13	- 12	3	5	-3

Cf. for the data until 2005 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Country factsheet Namibia. [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir10\\_fs\\_na\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir10_fs_na_en.pdf) (22.02.11)

Cf. for the data from 2006 UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2007. Country factsheet Namibia. [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir08\\_fs\\_na\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir08_fs_na_en.pdf) (25.9.09)

<sup>8</sup> Rössing Uranium Limited, Rössing Uranium in 2007. <http://www.rossing.com> (22.07.2010).



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

Jahr	1991- 1992	1996- 1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ODA (in US\$ mill.)	212	217	134	146	183	125	152	217	207
ODA/BNE (in %)							2,29	2,44	

Cf. for the data until 2004 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](http://www.oecd.org/document/9/0,3343,en_2649_34485_1893129_1_1_1_1,00.html) (25.9.2009).

Cf. for the data from 2005 Development Co-operation Report 2010. Table 25 – ODA Receipts and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories. [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/development-co-operation-report-2010/oda-receiptsa-and-selected-indicators-for-developing-countries-and-territories\\_dcr-2010-table25-en;jsessionid=1dsp89gfvmd8.delta](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/development-co-operation-report-2010/oda-receiptsa-and-selected-indicators-for-developing-countries-and-territories_dcr-2010-table25-en;jsessionid=1dsp89gfvmd8.delta) (23.02.11)

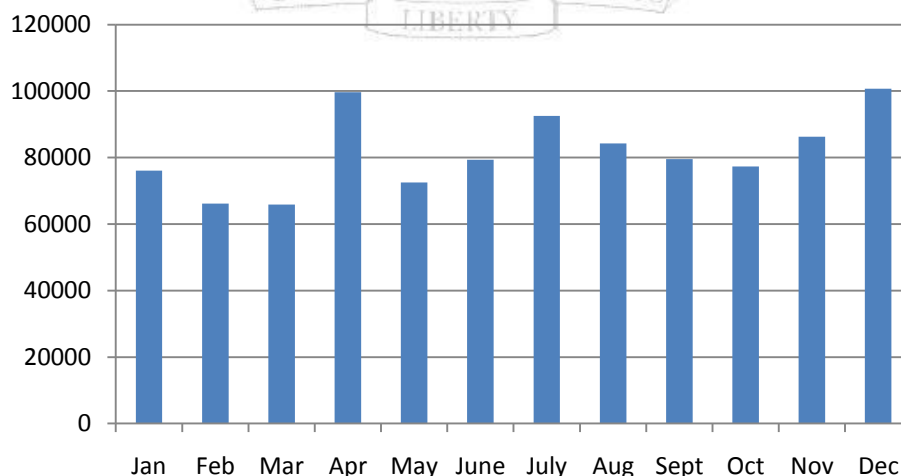
### Tourism

Due to its dry climate, Namibia is an ideal destination for tourists. German tourists are especially attracted by the Namibian history as well as the fact that some local people still speak German in many places and also that there are many German Namibians living permanently in Namibia. In 2009 81,974 Germans arrived in Namibia.

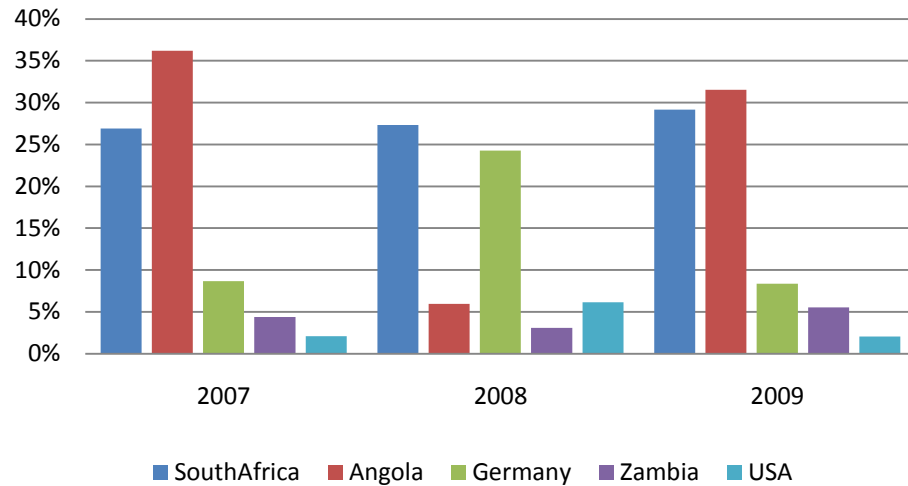
#### Number of tourist arrivals

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
total	777,890	833,345	928,912	931,111	980,173
% change		+7,13%	+11,47%	+0,24%	+5,27%

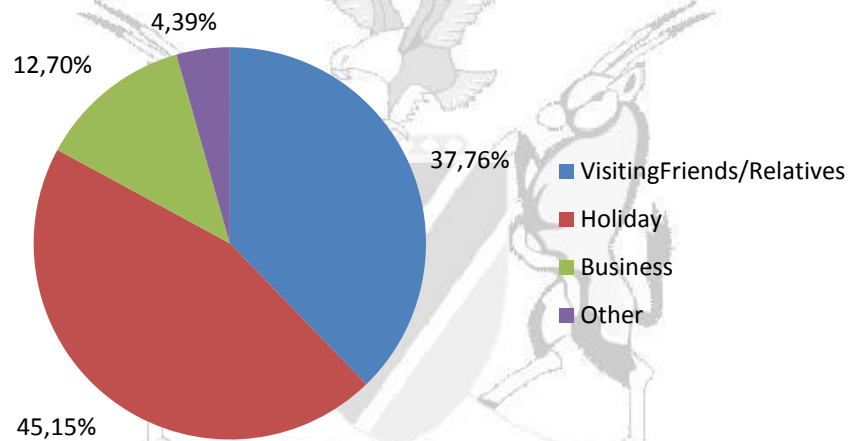
#### Tourist arrivals by month in 2009



### Tourist arrivals by nationality



### Purpose of visit in 2009



Cf. Tourist Arrival Statistics 2007, 2008, 2009. available on request from Namibia Tourism Board . The data for 2010 is not available yet (28.02.11)

### 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. [http://www.namibiatourism.com.na/trade\\_cat\\_sub.php?sub\\_cat\\_id=28](http://www.namibiatourism.com.na/trade_cat_sub.php?sub_cat_id=28) (22.07.10)

## Society and Stage of Development

Globally, Namibia is a country with a medium development level (upper middle income country<sup>9</sup>). 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.

<b>Human Development Index (2010)<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Namibia</b>	<b>0.606 (place 105, Medium Human Development)</b>
	Germany	0.885 (place 10)
<b>Gini-Coefficient (2010)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Namibia</b>	<b>0,743 (place 128)</b>
	Germany	0.283 (place 22)
<b>Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2009)<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Namibia</b>	<b>67 (Place 6)</b>
	Mauritius	83 (Place 1)
	Somalia	8 (Place 53)
<b>Bertelsmann Transformations Index (BTI) (2010)<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>Namibia</b>	<b>SI: 7.0 (Place 34)</b>
		<b>MI: 6,1 (Place 29)</b>
	South Africa	SI: 7.2 (Place 31)
		MI: 6.0 (Place 33)

<sup>9</sup> The World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. Based on its GNI per capita, every economy is classified as low, lower middle, upper middle (\$3,946 to \$12,195), or high income. [http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups#Upper\\_middle\\_income](http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups#Upper_middle_income) (28.02.11)

<sup>10</sup> The HDI measures development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income. The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts, and then shows where each country stands in relation to these goalposts, expressed as a value between 0 and 1. The UNDP Human Development Report 2010, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/> (22.02.11)

<sup>11</sup> The Gini coefficient measures inequality; a value of 0 indicates total equality, a value of 1 maximal inequality. The UNDP Human Development Report 2010, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/> (22.02.11)

<sup>12</sup> The 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 (score out of 100) [http://www.moiabrahamfoundation.org/en/media/get/20101108\\_eng-summary-iiag2010-rev-web-2.pdf](http://www.moiabrahamfoundation.org/en/media/get/20101108_eng-summary-iiag2010-rev-web-2.pdf) (22.02.11)

<sup>13</sup> The BTI is a ranking of 128 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> (22.07.2010)

## *Demographic Development and Socioeconomic Factors*

Factor	Year	Value
<b>Demographic Development</b>		
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
	2005	43,9 years
	2007	52.5 years
	2010 <sup>14</sup>	62.1 years
Population under 5 years	2008	13 %
Population 5-14 years	2008	27 %
Population 15-19 years	2008	11 %
Population 20-59 years	2008	42 %
Population over 60 years	2008	7 %
Average age	2008	20.7 years
Number of births per woman	1970-1975	6.6
	2000-2005	3.6
	2006	3,3
	2010 (est.) <sup>15</sup>	2.57
Degree of urbanization	1975	23.7 %
	2006	36.0 %
	2015	41.1 %
<b>Literacy rate</b>	2009 <sup>16</sup>	94.8 %
<b>Access to technology</b>		
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 %

<sup>14</sup> Human Development Report 2010, [http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR\\_2010\\_EN\\_Tables\\_reprint.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2010_EN_Tables_reprint.pdf) (22.02.11)

<sup>15</sup> CIA, The World Factbook. (21.02.11).

<sup>16</sup> The World Bank, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/NAMIBIAEXTN/0,,menuPK:382319~pagePK:141132~piPK:141109~theSitePK:382293,00.html> (22.02.11)

Access to/ own radio	2004	84.5 %
Access to/ own TV	2004	39.4 %
Access to/ own car	2004	46.6 %
<b>Focus of public spending</b>		
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
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
Access to clean water	2006	urban: 99.3 % rural: 78.3 %
Own toilets	2006	urban: 70 % rural: 22 %
Road networks	2010 <sup>17</sup>	64,189 km (91% unpaved)

Cf. Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung, Namibia im Überblick <http://www.hsf.org.na/download/NamibiaImUeberblick.pdf> (21.07.10)

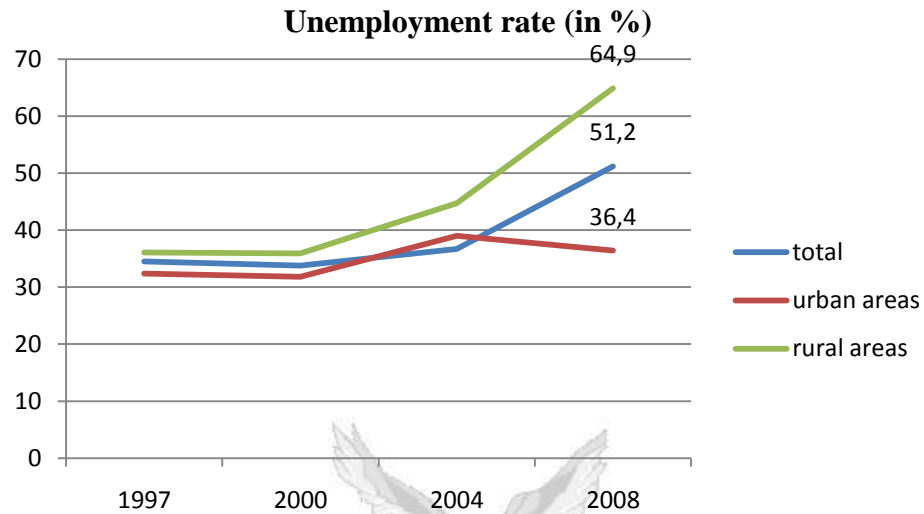
## Health

Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live birth)	4,2 %
Top ten causes of death in children under-5	1 Prematurity 18 %
	2 Pneumonia 14 %
	3 other 13 %
	4 Birth asphyxia 8 %
	5 Measles 7 %
	6 Diarrhoea 6 %
	7 Congenital abnormalities 6 %
	8 Malaria 5 %
	9 Neonatal sepsis 4 %
	10 Injuries 2 %
HIV prevalence among adults, 15- 49 years	15,3 %
Prevalence of tuberculosis	0,29%
Smear positive TB treatment success	82%
Physicians per 10,000 population	3
Nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	30,6

Cf. World Health Organization, Namibia Health profile. <http://www.who.int/gho/countries/nam.pdf> (28.02.11)

<sup>17</sup> CIA, The World Factbook. (21.02.11)

## Unemployment<sup>18</sup>



**Unemployment by age**

Alter	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Arbeitsl.- quote	83,6%	67,4%	53,3%	46,0%	43,6%	34,5%	38,0%	35,0%	36,1%	34,4%	27,3%

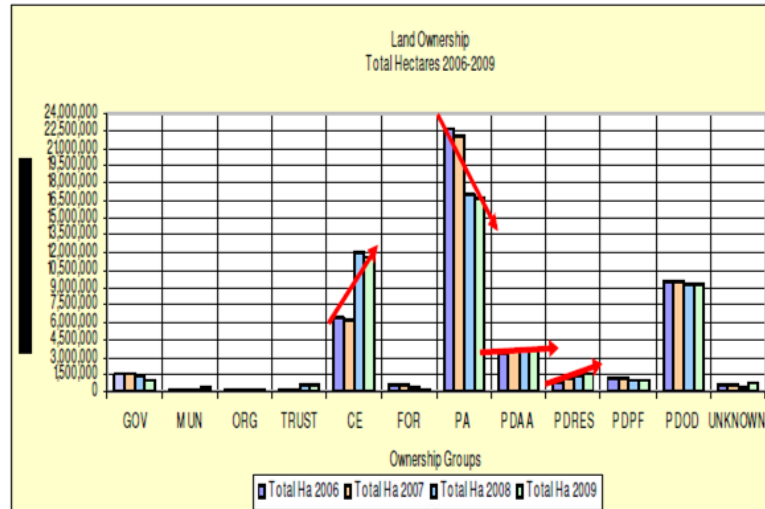
Cf. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Namibian Labour Force Survey 2008

## Land reform

Namibia covers land area of about 824.000 km<sup>2</sup>, 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.

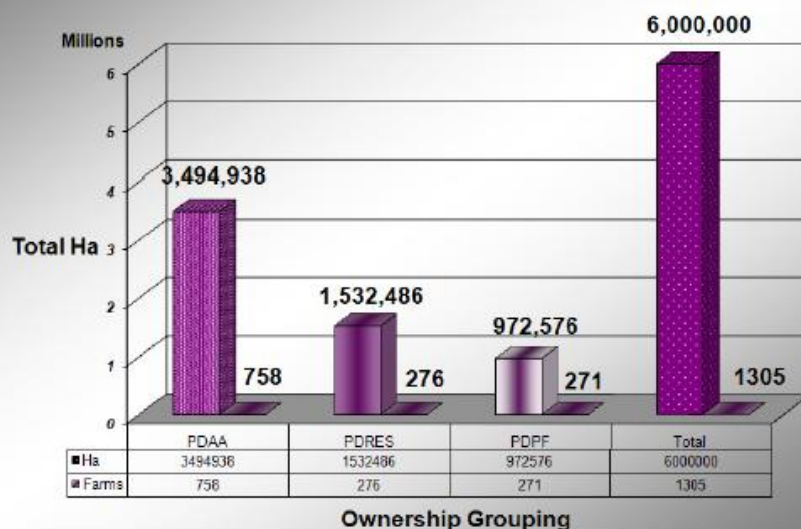
<sup>18</sup> The data is based on the broad definition of unemployment. „The *broad* measure of unemployment regards all those without jobs, who are available for work and looked or did not look for work.” (Namibian Labour Force Survey 2008)

Government (GOV)
Municipality (MUN)
Organisation (ORG)
TRUST
Corporate Entity (CE)
Foreigner (FOR)
Previously Advantaged (PA)
Previously Disadvantaged Affirmative Action (PDAA)
Previously Disadvantaged Resettlement (PDRES)
Previously Disadvantaged Privately Funded (PDPF)
Previously Disadvantaged Odendal (PDOD)



(Source: NAU 2011)

## Previously Disadvantaged Land Ownership November 2009



(Source: NAU 2010)

vgl. Hanns Seidel Foundation Namibia. Facts and figures about Namibia.  
<http://www.hss.de/fileadmin/namibia/downloads/NamibiaFactsFigures.pdf> (01.03.11)



### ***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”<sup>19</sup> for the Namibian people.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2003/04</b>	<b>Target</b>
Gini coefficient	0.604	0.58 (2008/09)
Ratio of per capita income of the poorest income group to that of the richest	3.7%	10% (2008/09)
Share of manufacturing in formal employment	6.2%	12.4% (2011)
Proportion of households with subsistence farming as main source of income	28.9%	25.95 (2011)
Proportion of households with commercial agriculture as main source of income	0.7%	5% (2008/09)
Proportion of household heads with no formal education	27.4%	24.7 (2008/09)
Proportion of household heads with tertiary education	8.4%	8.8% (2008/09)
Ratio of rural per capita income to urban one	34%	40% (2008/09)
Labour Force participation in rural areas	34% (2004)	36% (2010)
Female/male enrolment ratio (grade 1-12)	103% (2005)	103% 100% in all regions (2011)
Ratio per capita income of poorest region to that of richest region	14%	20% (2008/09)
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.  
[http://www.npc.gov.na/docs/NDP3\\_Vol.2\\_Revised\\_Draft\\_09.06.2008.pdf](http://www.npc.gov.na/docs/NDP3_Vol.2_Revised_Draft_09.06.2008.pdf) (22.07.2010).

<sup>19</sup> National Planning Commission, Vision 2030. Preface. <http://www.npc.gov.na/vision/pdfs/Preface.pdf> (25.9.2009)



## *Progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in Namibia*

<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>1990/93 baseline</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2012 target</b>	<b>Progress</b>
<b>1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>				
Proportion of households living in relative poverty	38%	28%	19%	Possible
Proportion of households living in extreme poverty	9%	4%	3.5%	Likely
<b>2) Achieve universal primary education</b>				
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
<b>3) Promote gender equality and empower women</b>				
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
<b>4) Reduce child mortality</b>				
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
<b>5) Improve maternal health</b>				
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
<b>6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>				
HIV prevalence, 20-24 years	11%	14%	12%	Possible
TB cases treated successfully	64%	76%	85%	Likely
<b>7) Ensure environmental sustainability</b>				
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
<b>8) Develop a global partnership for development</b>				
Official development assistance to Namibia (per capita US\$)	80	88 (2006)	90	Likely

Cf. National Planning Commission. <http://www.undg.org/docs/10517/Namibia-MDG-Report.pdf> (23.02.11)