

Republic of Namibia

KAS Fact book, July 2021

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Office Namibia-Angola

Revised edition

Overview

Independence	21 March 1990 (national holiday)
Capital	Windhoek (estimate: 300 000 inhabitants) ¹
Government	Republic (bicameral system) Member of the Commonwealth of Nations since 1990
Official Language	English (until 1990 also Afrikaans and German). Namibia has 13 recognized national languages, including 10 indigenous African languages and 3 Indo-European languages. Most frequent mother tongues are: Oshiwambo (48.9%), Nama/Damara (11.3%), Afrikaans (10.4%). ²
Administration	14 regions: Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Kavango, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, Zambezi
President	His Excellency Dr Hage Geingob (since 2014)
Area	824 292 km ²
Geographical borders	Angola (north), Zambia (north-east), Zimbabwe (north-east), Botswana (east), South Africa (south), Atlantic Ocean (west)
Population	2 678 19 inhabitants ³ , 52% urban ⁴
Population growth rate	1.83% ⁵
Unemployment rate	Total: 34%
Currency	NAD (N\$) 1€ = N\$16.87 ⁶ (28.06.2021)
Religion	80% - 90% Christian (at least 50% Lutheran), 10% - 20% indigenous beliefs

¹ windhoekcc.org, na: http://www.windhoekcc.org.na/tour_history_heritage.php (Accessed: 28.06.2021).

Other estimates higher number.

² CIA, The World Factbook, (2021).

³ CIA, The World Factbook, (2021).

⁴ CIA, The World Factbook, (2021).

⁵ CIA, The World Factbook, (2021).

⁶ oanda.com: <https://www1.oanda.com/currency/converter/> (Accessed: 28.06.2021).

Contents

- 1. History – Colonialism and Independence 4
- 2. State and Politics..... 4
 - 2.1 Judiciary 4
 - 2.2 Legislative..... 5
 - 2.3 Executive..... 8
- 3. Namibia in the SADC 9
- 4. Economy 10
 - 4.1 Economic Data 10
 - 4.2 Business Climate Index..... 11
 - 4.3 Namibia’s Exports..... 12
 - 4.4 Namibia’s Import 12
 - 4.5 Tourism..... 13
- 5. Society and Stage of Development..... 14
 - 5.1 Employment and Unemployment..... 16
 - 5.2 Namibia’s 5th National Development Plan (NDP5)..... 17
 - 5.3 Harambee Prosperity Plan..... 18
 - 5.4 Culture 18
- 6. Climate 19

1. 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 UNO⁷ – 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 Organisation* (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.

2. State and Politics

Namibia, as a democracy, separates its powers into three branch⁸ of government: the Judiciary (the courts), the Legislative (Parliament) and the Executive (President and Cabinet). The following exemplification allows a closer insight into each of the three branches.

2.1 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.

⁷ United Nations Organisation.

⁸ lac.org.na: https://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Gov2_Three_Branches_of_Government.pdf (Accessed: 31.03.2021).

Hierarchy of the Judiciary⁹

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: P. Shivute
Deputy Chief Justice: P. Damaseb
Judges of Appeal: S.Mainga, D. Smuts, E. Hoff

High Court

Judge-President: P. Damaseb
Deputy Judge-President: H. Angula
Judges of the highcourt: N. Ndauendapo, C. Liebenberg, N. Shivute, M.Tommasi,H. Geier, S. Ueitele, H. January, D. Usiku, T. Masuku, H. Oosthuizen, B. Usiku, H. Prinsloo, J. Salionga, C. Claasen, E. Rakow, O. Sibeya

Lower Courts

Chief Magistrate: P. Christiaan
Deputy Chief Magistrate Human Resources: I. Unengu
Deputy Chief Magistrate Training: V. Stanley
Deputy Chief Magistrate Court Administration: H. Salionga

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

2.2 Legislative

In Namibia the legislature consists of two chambers, the *National Assembly* and the *National Council*. The *National Assembly's* 96 members are elected by direct poll. Up to eight 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 three members of each region members and is comparable to a senate. Members of the National Council hold their seats for five years and can be re-elected.¹⁰ Furthermore, there is a *Regional Council* in each region, which is also elected for five years.

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

APP	All People's Party
CDV	Christian Democratic Voice Party (CDV)
CoD	Congress of Democrats
DPN	Democratic Party of Namibia
IPC	Independent Patriots for Change
LPM	Landless People's Movement

⁹ judiciary.na: <https://www.judiciary.na/pages/courts/#> (Accessed: 15.03.2021).

¹⁰ Constitution of Namibia, Article 70.

MAG	Monitor Action Group
NEFF	Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters
NDP	National Democratic Party of Namibia
NEFC	National Empowerment Fighting Corruption
NPF	National Patriotic Front
NUDO	National Unity Democratic Organization of Namibia
PDM	Popular Democratic Movement
RDP	Rally for Democracy and Progress
RP	Republican Party of Namibia
SWANU	South-West African National Union
SWAPO	South-West Africa People's Organisation
UDF	United Democratic Front of Namibia
UPM	United People's Movement
" – "	Worker's Revolutionary Party

ECN. <http://www.ecn.na/parties.html> (Accessed: 22.02.2021).

National Assembly: Election results (in %)							
	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009 ¹¹	2014 ¹²	2019
SWAPO	57.3	72.7	76.3	76.1	74.29	80.01	65.5
DTA	28.6	20.4	9.4	5.1	3.13	4.80	-
CoD	-	-	9.9	7.1	0.66	0.38	0.6
UDF	5.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.4	2.12	1.8
NUDO	-	-	-	4.2	3.01	2.01	1.9
MAG	1.6	0.81	0.67	0.8	0.58	0.34	-
SWANU	-	-	-		0.62	0.71	-
RP	-	-	-	2	0.81	0.68	1.8
APP	-	-	-	-	1.33	2.29	1.8
RDP	-	-	-	-	11.16	3.51	1.1
other	8.4	4	1.5	0.9	0.71	-	-
CDV	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
LPM	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
NEFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
NDP	-	-	-	--	-	-	0.6
NPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
PDM	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.6
UDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
WRP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4

Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN): <https://www.ecn.na/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NA-ELE-RESULTS-UPDATE-2019.pdf> (Accessed: 08.03.2021)

¹¹ For a critical analysis of the election please refer to Anton Bösl. Namibias Demokratie – ihre Fassade und Erosion. Die Parlaments- und Präsidentschaftswahlen im November 2009. in KAS Auslandsinformationen. 2/2010. Berlin

¹² The number of seats was increased from 72 to 96.

Turnout of voters (in %)									
Year	1989	1992	1994	1998	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019
Presidential election	-	-	76	-	61	85	96.5		60.8
National Assembly	97	-	76	-	61	85	-	72	60.4
Regional Council	-	81	-	40	-	55	66		
Local Authorities		82		34		44	34		

Cf. ECN. http://www.ecn.na/election_result.html (Accessed: 26.02.2021).

Results of the presidential elections (in %)								
Presidential candidate	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009	2015	2019	
Sam Nujoma (SWAPO)	-	74.46	76.84	-	-	-	-	-
Hifikepunye Pohamba (SWAPO)	-	-	-	76.45	75.25	-	-	-
Hage Geingob (SWAPO)	-	-	-	-	-	86.73	56.3	
Mishake Muyongo (DTA)	-	23.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Katuutire Kaura (DTA)	-	-	9.63	5.12	2.98	-	-	-
McHenry Venaani (DTA)	-	-	-	-	-	4.97	-	-
McHenry Venaani (PDM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Justus Garoëb (UDF)	-	-	3.02	3.83	2.37	supported H. Geingob	-	-
Apius Auchab (UDF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Henry Ferdinand Mudge (RP)	-	-	-	1.95	1.16	0.97	0.5	
Kuaima Riruako (Nudo)	-	-	-	4.23	2.92	-	-	-
Asser Mbai (Nudo)	-	-	-	-	-	1.88	-	-
Esther Utjua Muinjague (NUDO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Ben Ulenga (CoD)	-	-	10.5	7.28	0.72	0.39	-	-
Hipido Hamutenya (RDP)	-	-	-	-	10.91	3.39	-	-
Mike Ratoveni Kavekatora (RDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Usutuaije Maamberua (SWANU)	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	-
Tangeni Iijambo (SWANU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ignatius Shixwameni Nkotongo (APP)	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.4	
Kosie Pretorius (MAG)	-	-	-	1.15	-	-	-	-

Panduleni Fillemon Bango Iitula (IC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.4
Epafras Jan Mukwilongo (NEFF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Bernadus Clinton Swartbooi (LPM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ECN. http://www.ecn.na/election_result.html (Accessed: 26.02.2021).

2.3 Executive

President	His Excellency Dr Hage Geingob The presidency is limited to two terms of five years each.
Deputy President	Dr Nangolo Mbumba
Prime Minister	Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila
Deputy Prime Minister	Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah

Under President Geingob a number of ministries¹³ has been renamed, split or newly created. The Ministry for Veteran Affairs has been abolished.

	MINISTRY	MINISTER	DEPUTY MINISTER
1.	MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & COOPERATION	Hon Netumbo Nand-Ndaitwah	Hon Jelly Matundu
2.	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS IMMIGRATION SAFETY & SECURITY	Hon Frans Kapofi	Hon Daniel Kashikola
3.	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE & VETERANS AFFAIRS	Hon Rear Admiral Peter Hafeni Vilho	Hon Hilma Nicanor
4.	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	Hon Iipumbu Shiimi	-
5.	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION	Hon Lucia Iipumbu	Hon Vena Sinimbo
6.	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER, & LAND REFORM	Hon Calle Schlettwein	
7.	MINISTRY OF URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Hon Erastus Uutoni	Hon Derek Klazen
8.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	Hon Kalumbi Shangula	Hon Esther Utjua Muinjangu
9.	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS & CULTURE	Hon Anna Nghipond- oka	Hon Faustiba Caley
10.	MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION	Hon Itah Kandji-Murangi	-

¹³ namibiaembassy.org: <https://www.namibiaembassyusa.org/page/government-offices-ministries-and-agencies> (Accessed: 28.06.2021).

11.	MINISTRY OF WORKS & TRANSPORT	Hon John Mutorwa	Hon Veicco Nekundi
12.	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES & MARINE RESOURCES	Hon Pohamba Shifeta	-
13.	MINISTRY OF MINES & ENERGY	Hon Tom Alweendo	Hon Kornelia Shilunga
14.	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES & MARINE RESOURCES	Hon Albert Kawana	Hon. Sylvia Makgone
15.	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	Hon Yvonne Dausab	-
16.	MINISTRY OF LABOUR, INDUSTRIAL REALTIONS & EMPLOYMENT CREATION	Hon Utoni Nujoma	Hon Hafeni Ndemula
17.	MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	Hon Leon Jooste	-
18.	MINISTRY OF SPORT, YOUTH & NATIONAL SERVICES	Hon Agnes Tjongarero	Hon Emma Kantema-Gaomas
19.	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	Hon Peya Mushelenga	Hon Emma Theofilus

	PRESIDENCY		
	MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY	Hon Christine //Hoebes	-
	MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY, POVERTY ERADICATION & SOCIAL WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disability Affairs ● Marginalised Communities 	Hon Doreen Sioka	Hon Bernadette Jagger Hon Alexia Manombe-Ncube Hon Royal/Ui/o/oo

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)

3. Namibia in the SADC

Namibia is one of the 16 member states (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which was established in 1992. By striving for *economic development* and ensuring *peace and security* the SADC is a "Regional Economic Community" which is committed to *regional integration* and *poverty eradication* within Southern Africa.¹⁴

¹⁴ sadc.int: <https://www.sadc.int/about-sadc/> (Accessed: 05.07.2021)

On 10 June 2016 the EU signed an “Economic Partnership Agreement” (EPA) with the SADC EPA Group including Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Eswatini with Angola having the option to join the agreement in future. It is the first agreement of its kind in Africa.

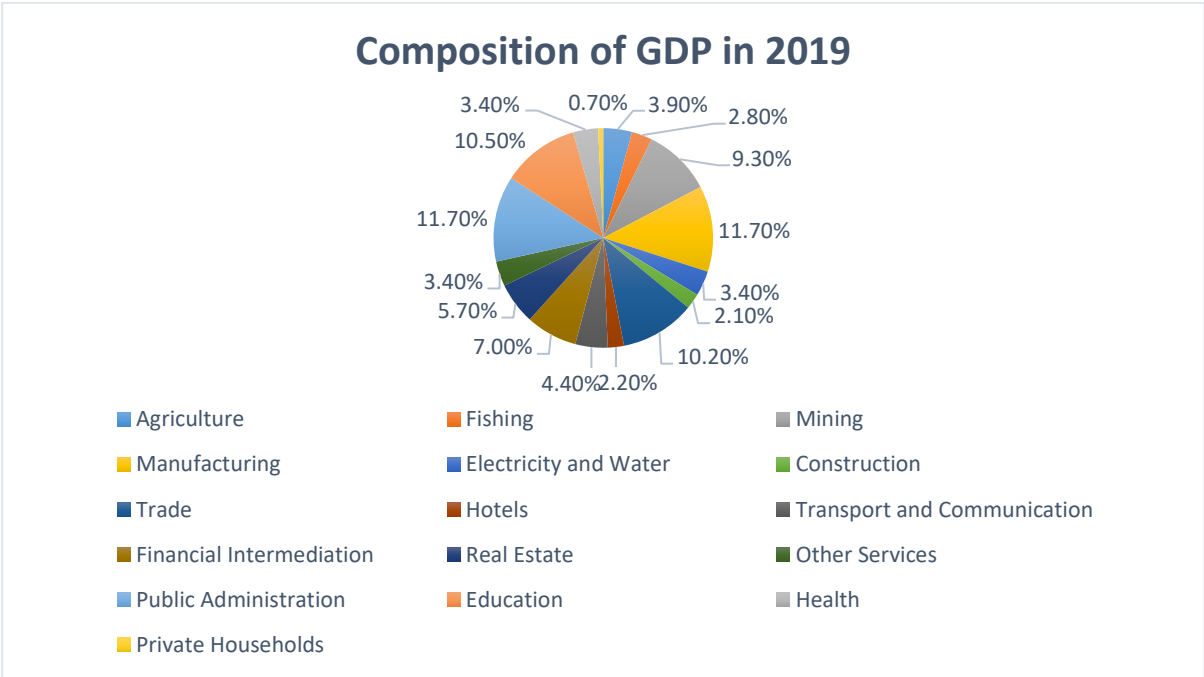
The objectives of the agreement with the SADC EPA Group comprise development of trade as well as social and environmental matters, improvement of the opportunities for trade in goods and the protection of geographical indications such as names like Rooibos, Stellebosh or Paarl. Vice versa, South Africa is committed in protecting more than 250 European names.¹⁵

4. Economy

31 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.

4.1 Economic Data

As reported by the World Bank the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Namibia was worth US\$ 12.37 billion in 2019.¹⁶ The chart of the composition of the GDP shows the economic performance of various sectors during the year of 2019.



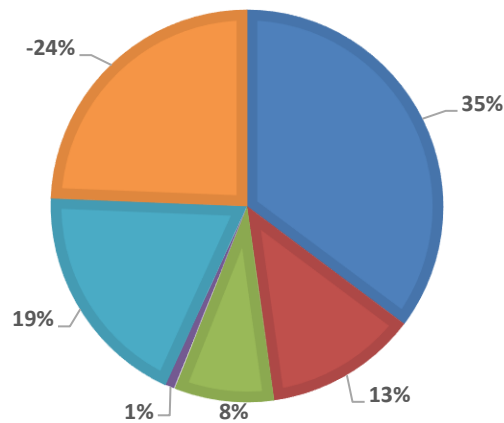
Source: https://ippr.org.na/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Namibia-QER-Q2-2020_final.pdf (08.03.2021 – p. 8).

¹⁵ Ec.europa.eu: <https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/sadc/> (Accessed: 05.07.2021)

¹⁶ tradingeconomics.com: <https://tradingeconomics.com/namibia/gdp> (31.03.2021).

GDP COMPOSITION BY ENDUSE IN 2017

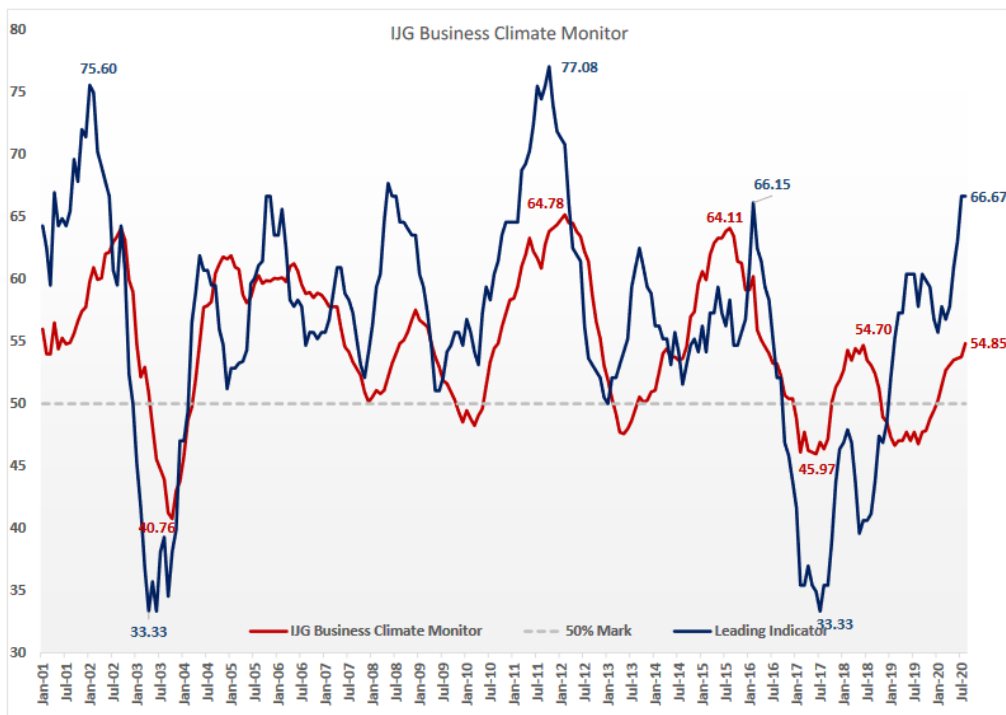
■ Household Consumption ■ Government Consumption ■ Investment in Fixed Capital
■ Investment in Inventories ■ Exports of Goods and Services ■ Imports of Goods and Services



Source: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/namibia/#economy> (08.03.2021).

4.2 Business Climate Index

The Business Climate Index comprises from 31 indicators which are divided into five categories: policy environment, primary sector output, secondary and tertiary output, external account, and pricing. Through the processed data the insights into the development of the local economy and its development.¹⁷



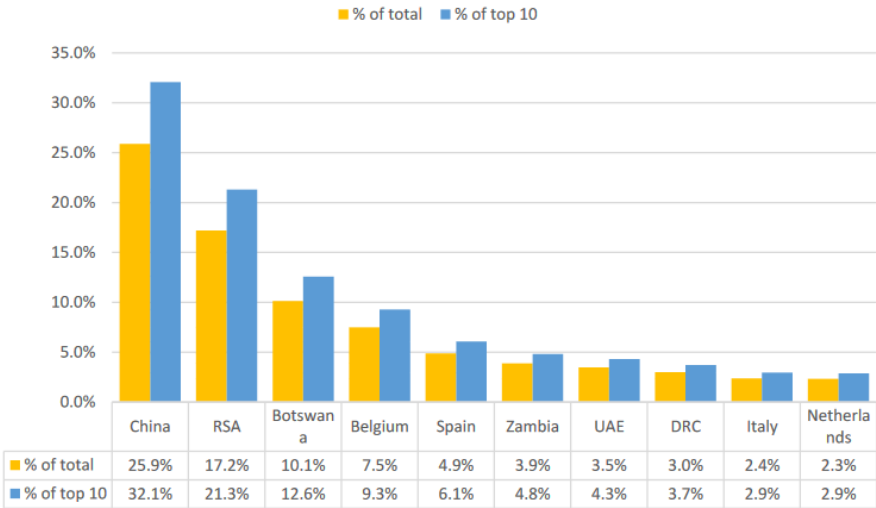
Institute for Public Policy Research, The IJG Business Climate Monitor for August 2020: https://ippr.org.na/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/IJG_BCM_Aug20_final.pdf (Accessed: 05.03.2020).

¹⁷ ippr.org.na: https://ippr.org.na/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/IJG_BCM_Aug20_final.pdf (Accessed: 31.03.2021).

4.3 Namibia’s Exports¹⁸

Namibia is rich in natural resources – especially in ore and minerals. Therefore, it is no surprise that Namibia’s top export products in 2019 were copper (N\$23,633 million), precious stones and metals (N\$20,571million) and ores (N\$12,899 million). For example the famous diamond “Sperrgebiet” can be found in the Namib desert along the Atlantic coast-line. In the mining sector the exploitation of uranium is the second most important portion. Apart from that, Namibia exported N\$10,034 million worth of fish and N\$3,140million worth of vessels in 2019.

Export consumption by country



Namibia Statistics Agency: Annual Trade Statistics Bulletin 2019 (Accessed: 08.03.21).

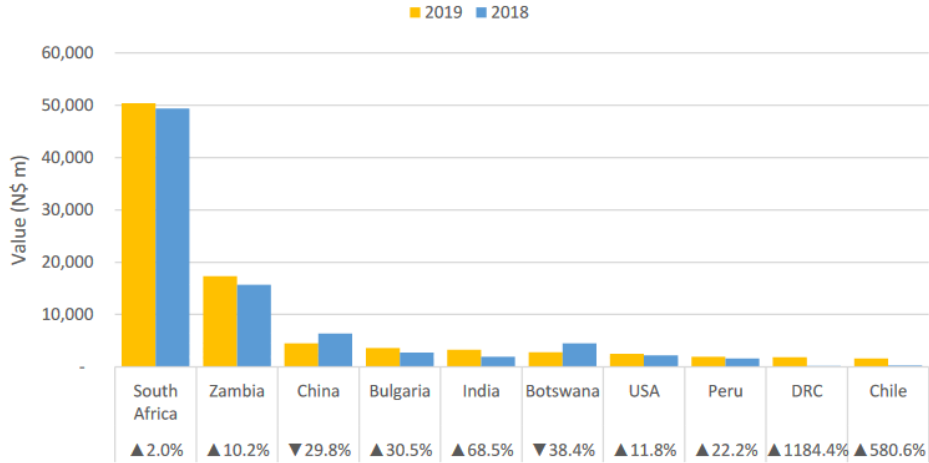
4.4 Namibia’s Import¹⁹

In 2019, Namibia’s top five commodities that were imported were copper, oils and mineral fuels, motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery and metal ores. The value of imports for these commodities combined rose to N\$55,776 million compared to its previous year level of N\$48,114 million subsequently rising their combined contribution total imports from 43.5 percent last year to the current share of 50.1 percent.

¹⁸ Namibia Statistics Agency: Annual Trade Statistics Bulletin 2019 (Accessed: 08.03.2021).

¹⁹ Namibia Statistics Agency: Annual Trade Statistics Bulletin 2019 (Accessed: 08.03.2021).

Import consumption by country

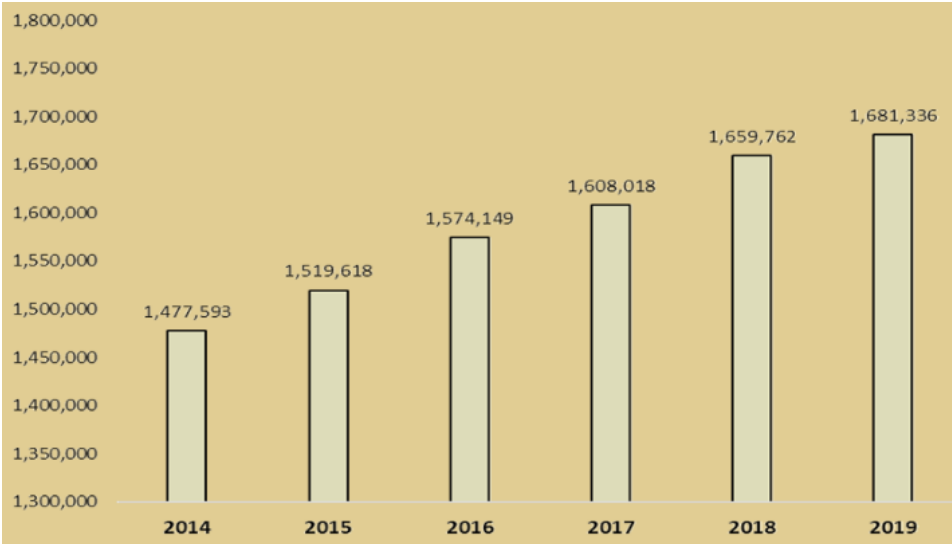


Namibia Statistics Agency: Annual Trade Statistics Bulletin 2019 (Accessed: 08.03.2021).

4.5 Tourism

Due to its dry climate, special scenery and huge wildlife 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.

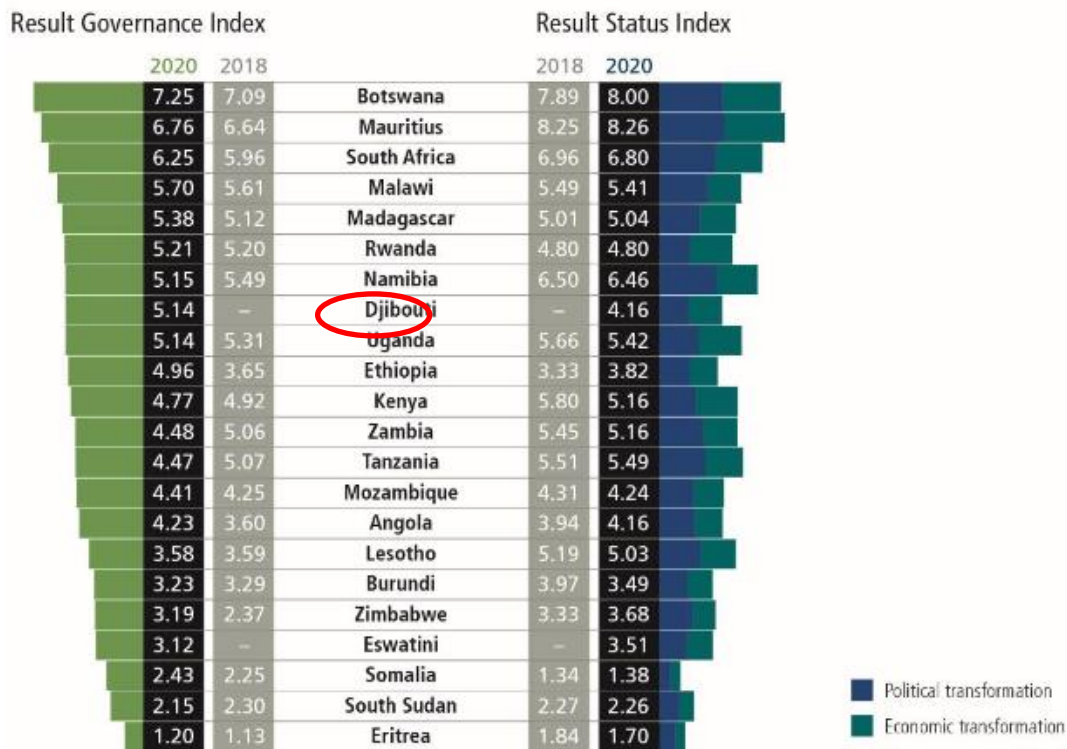
Foreign arrivals by Years, 2014 - 2019



Namibia Tourism Board, <http://www.namibia-tourism.com/reisebranche/statistiken/> (10.03.2021)

Bertelsmann Transformations Index (BTI) (2020)²⁴	Namibia	SI: 6.46 (rank 41) GI: 5.15 (rank 62)
	South Africa	SI: 6.80 (rank 31) GI: 6.22 (rank 19)

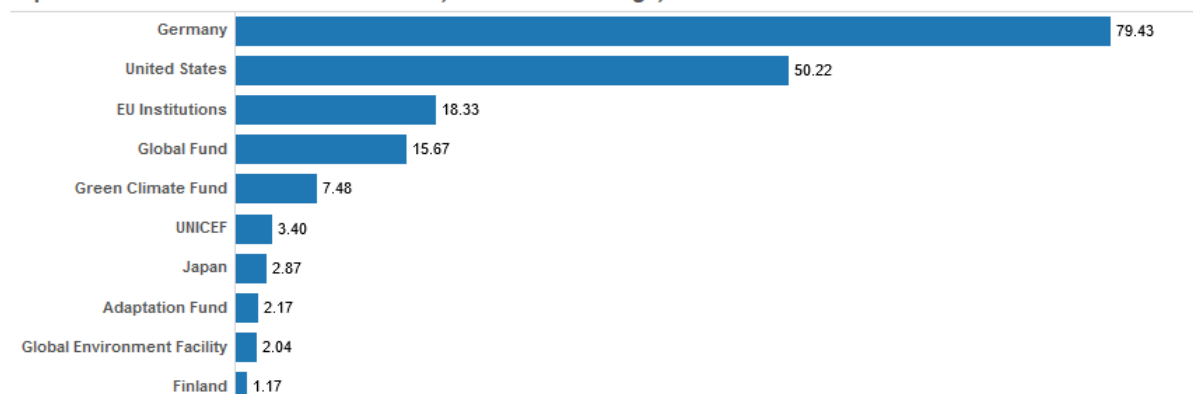
Namibia compared to other countries in Southern and Eastern Africa



Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) 2020: https://www.bti-project.org/content/en/reports/regional-reports/regional_report_ESA_2020_EN.pdf (Accessed: 25.03.2021).

Official Development Assistance for Namibia

Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Namibia, 2018-2019 average, USD million



Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Country report Namibia (Accessed: 08.03.2021).

²⁴ 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), <http://www.bti-project.de/fileadmin/Inhalte/reports/2014/pdf/BTI%202014%20Namibia.pdf> (06.04.2021)

Demographic Development and Socioeconomic Factors

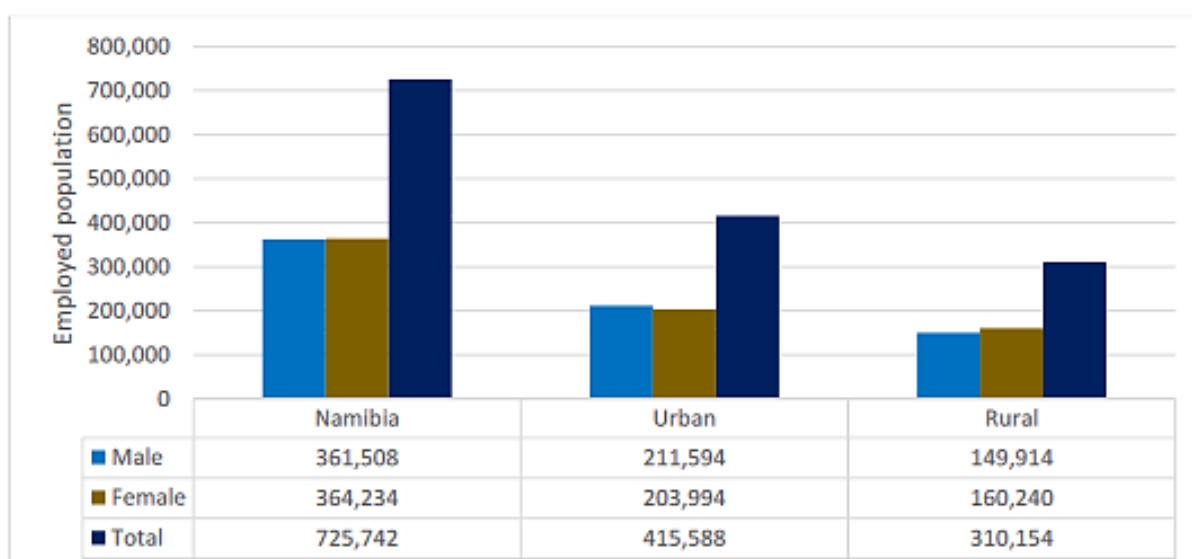
Live expectancy at birth	2021 est 65.87 years
Average age	2021 est 21.8 years
Infant mortality rate	2021 est 30.38 deaths/1,000 live births
Total Fertility Rate	2021 est 3.03 children born/woman
HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate	2019 est 12.7%
Obesity - adult prevalence rate	2016 est 9.5%
Literacy	2021 est 91.5%

CIA, The World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/namibia/#people-and-society> (Accessed: 25.03.2021).

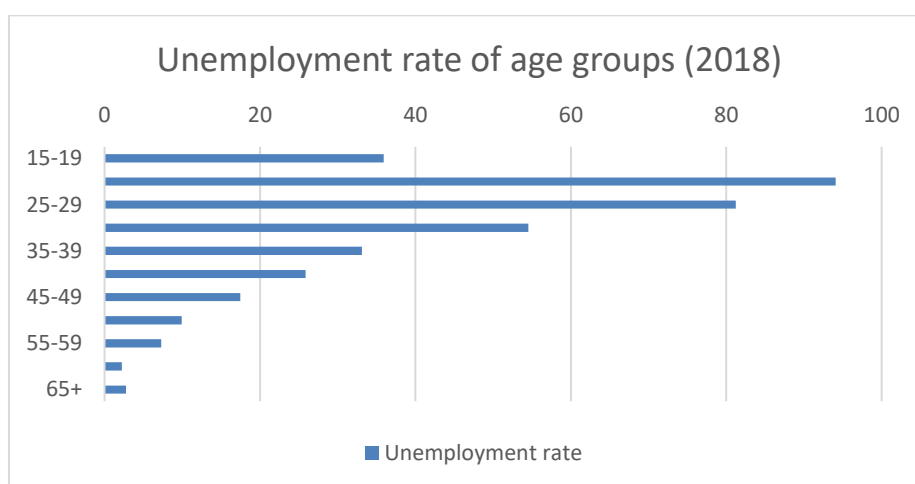
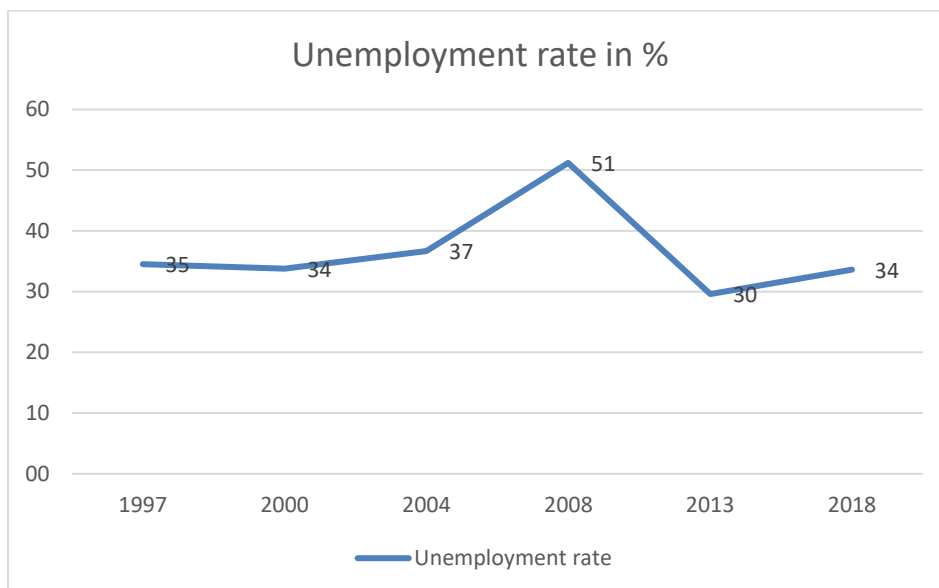
5.1 Employment and Unemployment²⁵

As shown in the figure following 725.742 Namibians were employed with a higher employment rate in urban than in rural areas. Men are more often employed but only with a slight difference. These figures result in an unemployment rate of 33.6%. Especially the younger age groups are affected by unemployment with an unemployment rate of 69.6% in the age group 15-19 and 57.0% in the age group of 20-24.

Distribution of employment by sex, urban and rural



²⁵ The data is based on a 2018 survey of the Namibia Labour Force (latest Data): https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/NLFS_2018_Report_Final_.pdf (Accessed: 25.03.2021).



Namibia Statistics Agency: The Namibia Labour Force Survey 2018 Report, https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/NLFS_2018_Report_Final.pdf (Accessed: 29.03.2021).

5.2 Namibia's 5th National Development Plan (NDP5)²⁶

The *National Planning Commission* launched a development campaign themed "Vision 2030" together with President Sam Nujoma in 2004. "A vision that will guide us to make deliberate efforts to improve the quality of life of our people to the level of their counterparts in developed world by the year 2030." In this regard the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) is the fifth in the series of seven five-year national development plans that outline the objectives and aspirations of Namibia's long-term vision as expressed in Vision 2030. NDP5 will be implemented from financial year 2017/18 until 2021/22 and aims for economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability, good governance and financing.

²⁶ npc.gov.na: https://www.npc.gov.na/?wpfb_dl=294 (Accessed: 31.03.2021).

5.3 Harambee Prosperity Plan²⁷

The Harambee Prosperity Plan II (HPP II) is a government action plan which includes various strategic measures to implement short to medium term national development and to ensure prosperity for all. HPP II is consolidated in peace, stability and the rule of law and comprises five pillars:

Effective Governance

Economic Advancement

Social Progression

Infrastructure Development)

International Relations and Cooperation

Especially with regard to the Covid-19 pandemic the plan aims at overcoming the socio-economic challenges during as well as after the pandemic.

5.4 Culture²⁸

Namibia's cultural landscape is shaped by the diversity of its various indigenous groups:

Batswana

The Batswana who are the descendants of a small group of the Botswanan Kgalagadi area represent the smallest ethnic group in Namibia with a size of 7000 inhabitants. Most Batswana are situated in the remote Omaheke region (near Gobabis). Language: Setswana.

Hereros/Himbas

Originally descending from East Africa and entering the country via Zambia and southern Angola, the Hereros and Himbas have settled in the northern parts of Namibia, the Kaokoland. While the Himbas remained in the Kaokoland the Hereros have moved further south and represent the second largest group within Namibia with 100.000 inhabitants. Language: Otjiherero.

Ovambo

The Ovambo form the largest ethnic group in Namibia, originating from the north of the Etosha Pan. The Owambos are known for practicing agriculture, livestock farming and fishing, whilst the Ovambo women use to specialise in pottery, basketry and dressmaking. Language: Oshiwambo.

Nama/Damara

The Damaras are considered the oldest ethnic group within the country and account for 90.000 people, being small-stock farmers and small-scale miners in the Erongo region. Showing no difference in size the group of the Namas is predominantly situated in the Karas and Hardap regions. Language of both groups: Khoekhoegowab.

²⁷ Hppii.gov.na – downloads: The Presidency, Harambee prosperity Plan II, p. 6-101, Windhoek, Namibia, 2021. (Accessed: 05.07.2021).

²⁸ windhoekcc.org.na: http://www.windhoekcc.org.na/tour_history_heritage.php (Accessed: 28 June 2021).

San

Numbering 27.000 in Namibia the San, known as the Bushmen, are considered the earliest inhabitants of the country and are known for their rich tradition of hunting, gathering and stories captured with famous rock paintings (White Lady painting, Brandberg).

Caprivians

The Caprivians settled down in the north-eastern regions of Namibia bordering to Angola, Zambia and Botswana. Cattle farming as well as crop cultivation, fishing and hunting make up a large part of their economy. Language: Same as Lozi of Barotseland in Zambia.

Basters

The Basters make up 60.000 people of all Namibian inhabitants. The ethnic group is a combination of indigenous Khoisan people and European settlers. The preferred designation is Rehoboth Basters. Language: Afrikaans.

Coloureds

The Coloured's have backgrounds from different cultural backgrounds. Language: mostly Afrikaans.

Caucasians

Most white Namibians have descended from Europe over the past 350 years, settled down in the central parts of the country and make up 75.000 of Namibia's population. The most common language is Afrikaans, followed by German, English and Portuguese.

6. Climate

Namibia is considered one of the biggest and driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa and is characterised by a high climatic variety. According to the *Köppen-Geiger climate classification system* Namibia's climate is regarded a hot desert and hot semi-arid climate. Along the coast the climate can change to cold desert climate with cold semi-arid climate in the north-western region. This, also depending on the region, includes serious droughts over years, normal to partly heavy rainfalls, high temperature differences and scarcity of water.

Rainfalls occur during summer time from December to March with an average of 370mm per year. Temperatures vary between 30 and 35 degrees during daytime with very hot days in high summer (especially towards the north). During winter months from June to August the sky is mostly cloudless but often hazy due to bush fires and swirled up dust caused by wind and drought. Through the course of the day temperatures vary between 5 and 18 degrees but drop below 0 very seldom during the night and early morning.