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REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NAMIBIA

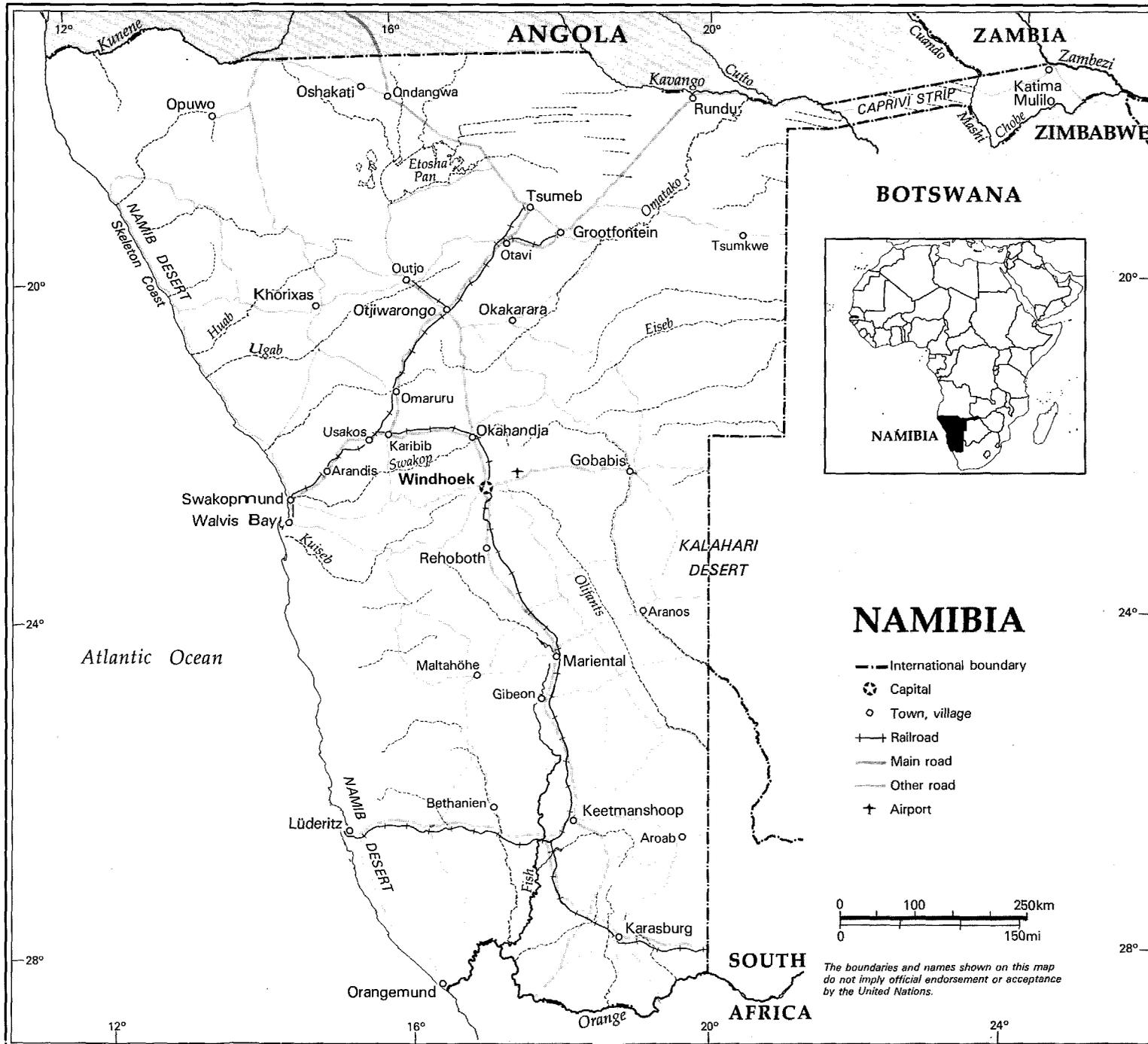
VOLUME II

Provisional Investment Programme

Windhoek, May 1990

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THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NAMIBIA

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GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

PROVISIONAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Windhoek, May 1990

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PROVISIONAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

I Introduction

The Namibian economy is sharply divided into modern and traditional sectors. The level of development and standard of living of the well-off minority in the modern sector does not differ from those in the developed countries. The majority of the population, however, lives in poverty corresponding to that of the least developed countries.

Both mining and agriculture are to some extent dependent on factors beyond the control of the Namibians such as drought, international markets fluctuations, and trade policies. Exports represent more than 50 per cent of gross domestic product. Uranium, diamonds, base metals, and livestock products account for more than 80 per cent of export receipts and 40 per cent of GDP.

In a country which is so dualistic and open to external and weather-related shocks as Namibia, quantitative planning will be very difficult. However, in the medium term (3 to 5 years) most of the random variations may even out. Hence, it is reasonable to pay more attention to medium term developments than short term prospects.

The purpose of the Provisional Investment Programme is to give a consistent macro-economic framework to the priority programmes defined in the General Policy Statement and further

elaborated below. Quantitative estimates of the order of magnitude of the need for external resources for the reconstruction and development of the Namibian economy are also presented.

Taking into account the fact that Namibia's economy is skewed, fragile, and short of skilled manpower, a cautious approach to public investments has been adopted. Indeed, in the immediate post-independence period, resources are most urgently needed in maintenance of services, restructuring the public administration, and creation of new institutions. All this has to take place in circumstances where a substantial budget aid from South Africa is no longer available.

In the transitional period (1990-1992) the external assistance should concentrate primarily in maintenance and rehabilitations of key services and infra-structures, technical assistance including feasibility studies, and direct budgetary support. At the same time, while fundamentally restructuring the priority sectors, preparations for the long term investment programmes and projects will be taken care of in order to embark upon an accelerated and sustainable growth path. A consolidation of government machinery is necessary in the beginning in order not to over extend scarce human resources. A failure to do this could jeopardize the long term goal of economic growth and social progress.

II Macro-Economic Framework for Investments and Growth

In the 1960s the Namibian economy was growing at a remarkable annual average rate of 8.7 percent. Since the late 1970s, Namibia's economic performance has been weak and real per capita income has declined. In the first half of the 1980s, it is estimated that real GDP fell at an average of 1.5 percent per annum owing to a severe drought, weakening export prices and a slow-down in investment. With improved weather conditions and an increase in security-related outlays by the South African Government, the growth rate accelerated to 2.7 percent per annum during 1986-88, while in 1989 production was again stagnant because of drought and some technical difficulties in the mining industry as well as a reduction in South African expenditures on territorial forces.

The agricultural sector has achieved an average annual negative growth rate of about 1.2 percent since 1980, mostly because of decreasing investment in the sector by about 4.5 percent per annum on the average. With a relatively low incremental capital output ratio of about 1.5 on the average, the agriculture sector could contribute substantially to the revival of the economy given adequate and well targeted investments.

As in the case of agriculture, investment in the mining sector has fallen sharply from R112.4 million in 1980 to R58 million in 1988 at constant prices. There has been a corresponding decline in the growth of the value added in the sector by about 5.8 per cent per annum on the average due to the unfavourable international market situation, sanctions and probably also political uncertainty. Because of its size in total output (about 27 per cent of GDP in 1988), the resumption of both investment and growth in the sector is particularly important.

The manufacturing sector plays a relatively marginal role in the Namibian economy, accounting for only about 4 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Investment in the sector has been consistently declining throughout the 1980s from 15.8 million Rands in 1980 to only 2.9 million Rands in 1988 at constant 1980 prices. However this negative trend has not significantly affected the output of the sector which, instead of declining, increased during the 1980-1985 period and stagnated thereafter. This would suggest that the sector could register a high growth rate if appropriate investment opportunities, especially for small and medium-scale industries, were provided.

Other sources of potential growth are the sectors of construction and trade. As in the case of small and cottage industries, the trade and construction sectors are generally labour-intensive and could contribute to reducing

substantially the rate of unemployment. Investments in public works and infrastructure facilities should therefore be promoted.

In addition to the identification of sources of growth in the next few years, it should be emphasized that Namibia's growth potential could be achieved only with strong institutions and qualified and competent civil servants and skilled workers. Therefore, despite the insignificant direct impact on economic growth, investment in institution building and the development of human resources capabilities should be given high priority. During the 1980s, investment in human capital had been, to a large extent, neglected.

Against this sectoral and historical background an acceleration of the growth rate to an average of 4 - 5 per cent per year for the first three years and later to 5 - 6 per cent should be achievable. The long-term growth rate should not be less than the above target, if the expectations and the aspirations of the rapidly increasing population are to be realized.

During the first years after independence the budget should be restructured so that even a medium growth rate of GDP can lead to considerable reduction in unemployment, which is now estimated to be at least 30% of the labour force excluding the continuing flows of returnees. In addition, there is considerable underemployment in the traditional sector.

Employment generating measures will include among other things labour intensive public works such as road and water construction, training programmes for unemployed, support schemes for self-help and other affordable house construction, settlement in new lands, and the development of small-scale businesses.

Preliminary budget estimates for FY 1990/91 indicate that, even after austerity measures, there will be a deficit of some US\$ 200 million, which is approximately the same amount as the apparent budget support from South Africa during the last few years before independence, at 1990 prices. The proposed budget will include the most important development programmes and projects.

Due to constitutional and other constraints, the restructuring and scaling down of public administrations will take some time. Hence external assistance of, some US\$200 million will only compensate for the shortfall of the previous budget aid and avert the negative impact on growth of massive austerity measures, which otherwise will be necessary.

Even with considerable foreign aid, public sector expenditure and revenue structures will make it difficult for Government to stimulate economic activity. Hence, during the consolidation of new administrative structures and policies, the impetus for growth has to come from the private sector. The lifting of sanctions will no doubt encourage mining industry investments and

exports. Also, agriculture and agro-related industries, fisheries and tourism may become lucrative for both domestic and foreign investors. There are already encouraging signs of increased activity of the private sector in Namibia. With the known multiplier effects to employment and consumption, the already planned increases in private investments should lead to a recovery of total production in 1990-92.

A highly tentative projection of supply and demand for the years 1990 - 92 is presented in Table 1 below. The high growth rates of investments are mainly explained by the fact that investments in many key areas were neglected in the 1980s, when the share of total investment in GDP was unnaturally low. In the case of public investments, the level in the year before independence, i.e. the reference year, was already influenced by cutbacks of South African budget support.

During the 1980s, Namibia's terms of trade deteriorated and export volume was stagnant. Lifting of sanctions as well as an introduction of a 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone would increase exports considerably in the long run, even though fishing has to be limited for the time being in order for the depleted stocks to recover.

The growth of public consumption (mainly wages and salaries) will be modest, since the size of the Government is already excessive. Due to the

constitutional constraints public consumption will grow in the beginning of the three year period and decline in the end. Both private consumption and export earning in the current year are negatively affected by the fact that expenditures of UNTAG forces are cut off.

The marginal propensity to import is quite high in Namibia, especially while approaching full utilization of plant and equipment. However, imports have to grow faster than exports in order to have a transfer of real resources into Namibia. The Current account deficit implicit in Table 1 is, however, well within the range of expected incoming foreign aid.

Table 1: Balance of supply and demand 1989

	<u>-1992</u>	
	1989*	1990-92 change in volume, %, p.a.
	R.millions	
Gross domestic product	4761	4
Imports of goods and services	3106	8
TOTAL SUPPLY	7867	5.5
	=====	===
Exports of goods and services	2805	6
Consumption	4188	4
Investment	764	15
Change in inventories	110	..
TOTAL DEMAND	7867	5.5
	=====	===

* Ministry of Finance provisional estimates

The medium and long-term capital requirements for accelerated growth in Namibia can be illustrated by the experiences of other developing countries. According to World Development Report 1989 (p.27) in a sample of eighty developing countries a high GDP growth rate (over 7 percent) implied on average a gross investment/GDP ratio of 28.6 percent while for a medium GDP growth rate (3 - 7 percent) a corresponding figure was 22.6 percent and for a low growth rate (less than 3 percent) 19.0 percent.

In the second part of 1980s, Namibia has experienced a GDP growth rate of 2 to 3 per cent. Although the capital output ratio is relatively high in Namibia, gross investment/GDP ratio has recently been around 15-17 percent, i.e. below that of the low growth countries referred above.

With the existing incremental capital output ratio, a long term growth rate of 5 to 6 percent would require a gross investment ratio as high as 30 percent of GDP.

During the stagnation period in the 1980s net domestic saving (which was approximately equal to net current transfers received from the rest of the world) more or less covered the financing of net investments so that the current account was balanced within a range of normal business cycle fluctuations. However general government and corporate saving dominate, net domestic saving to the extent that personal saving is only 12 per cent of the total. This is not surprising since

the majority of the population lives in extreme poverty and has no surplus to save.

The tax rate is already relatively high in Namibia and the tax system well developed. Hence there is not much room to increase saving of general government when taking into account the burdens inherited from the previous regime and the limitations for rapid rationalization of the public administration imposed upon the Government by the Constitution. Corporate saving, on the other hand, depends on the business cycles and the distribution of income. As the share of wages is not particularly high in national income, it is not envisaged that the corporate savings can immediately increase through increased share for profits. It should therefore be concluded that possibilities of increasing domestic saving are limited until new investments generate increased incomes.

If domestic saving and external transfer of resources do not accommodate enough growth, one alternative left is to lower the capital requirements of the economy by giving priority to productive investments with fast income generating capacity. In this scenario, emphasis would not be given to investments with long gestation periods. Thus, with a lower incremental capital output ratio, a GDP growth rate of 5 to 6 percent may be achievable by a gross investment ratio of around 25 percent. If the savings ratio cannot be raised from the

current level (about 15 percent) an additional financing gap of about 10 percent of GDP will emerge.

The above growth scenario leads to the conclusion that in the beginning of the transition period a considerable budget deficit should be tolerated and covered by grants for consolidation and maintenance of services, as well as for the restructuring of public administration. After the new institutions and infra-structures are well established a shift to more growth and development oriented projects will take place. By eliminating most of the budget gap in three years, public saving will increase and resources will be released to more productive purposes permitting accelerated growth to be financed, without excessive foreign borrowing. By successful economic policies which include controlling inflation and reducing unemployment a virtuous circle will emerge, where accelerated growth brings in tax receipts and thus reduce the budget gap, which on the other hand encourage investments and accelerate the growth rate further. In the opposite case of a vicious circle a chronic budget deficit will absorb all external assistance, keep interest rates high and depress private investments to the effect that unemployment will stay high and require increasing amounts of public funds.

III Public Investment Priorities

In 1988 investment of the General Government excluding the parastatals were 38 percent of

total gross fixed investments. There are obvious historic and geographic reasons for an unusually high share of public investments in Namibia. Since the Government aims at ensuring a more dynamic role for the private sector in the future, it will assume a share of less than a third for General Government investments during the transitional period.

With a 4 to 5 percent GDP growth rate, public investment may amount in 1990-92 to some R400 million a year at 1990 prices, while the gross investment ratio would be some 21 percent of GDP (R1250 million).

When considering public investment priorities it should be emphasized that some of the current expenditures are *de facto* investments in the institution building and human capital even though they are classified as consumption in standardized national accounts. As a matter of fact, at the birth of an independent nation, these non-conventional investments may turn out to have the highest rate of return in the long run. Therefore, projects involving only technical assistance will be included in this public investment programme.

1. Investment in institution building and human capital

Experiences from other independent African countries indicate that public administration and management training should have a high priority

right from the beginning. The uniqueness of Namibia's colonial history and inherited structures make institution building and investments in human capital even more urgent and challenging.

The Namibian Cabinet consists of a President, a Prime Minister and 16 Ministers. Most of the ministries are undergoing a thorough restructuring. Regional Councils and Local Government Councils are yet to be established to replace the now defunct ethnic administrations. According to the Constitution the staff of these authorities will be integrated in the new administration.

The Central Government will have to be restructured immediately to take care also of the management and administration of Local Government affairs, hitherto the responsibility of the now abolished ethnic administrations. This highly centralised administrative system, which is unavoidable immediately after independence, could last for at least one year, after which a decentralization will take place.

The Namibian Government will need technical assistance from the international donor community for its programme of establishing new institutions such as the Central Bank; financial institutions especially for small scale industries, the informal sectors and the rural areas; technical, marketing and extension services for emerging entrepreneurs, the National

Planning Commission, the Customs Administration, the Central Statistical Office, and for restructuring Central, Regional and Local Governments. It is important to get support for training of the incoming personnel. Aid coordination, project implementation and monitoring and evaluation are also new functions to be carried out in the first instance by relatively inexperienced staff. With adequate and appropriate international cooperation and support, unnecessary and costly setbacks can be avoided during the transitional period.

An effective training component should be included in the FY 1990/91 budget. If every third civil servant would, on average, get annually one week education or training, this would amount to an expenditure of some US\$ 5 million. Part of the training programme could perhaps be organized abroad with the help of corresponding ministries and agencies in donor countries as well as in countries of the region.

Technical assistance programmes for establishing new institutions will be specified later. The IMF has already been assisting in establishing the Central Bank. Similar projects may be identified for National Planning Commission, Customs Administration and Central Statistical Office. Properly funded technical assistance and training components may be in the range of US\$2 to 3 million. Technical and logistic support to enable the Government to establish Regional and Local Governments Councils to speed up the decentralization process will also be of high priority.

In summary, in addition to normal recurrent costs, a total amount of US\$10 million per annum may be required for investment in institution building and human capital during the first years after independence. Subsequently, an appropriate funding envelope for education and training in the public sector will be included as a part of normal budget expenditures.

2. Water and other infrastructural investments

Namibia is characterized by low annual rainfall and high evaporation rate, and is therefore regarded as one of the most arid regions of the world. Effective water supply schemes are crucial for economic growth and social progress and should enjoy a high priority among future national development projects.

The only perennial surface water sources available are rivers forming the southern and parts of the northern border of the country. The flow in rivers in the interior is ephemeral and unreliable, and the surface water sources have thus a limited potential. Namibia therefore has to rely to a great extent on its groundwater sources to augment water supply.

Despite difficult conditions, a reasonably well developed bulk water supply infrastructure has been established. The existing capital stock in the water supply infrastructure is estimated to be R2 billion at 1990 prices. It is imperative that this national asset should be protected and well maintained.

The most urgent new water schemes are water supplies to the fishing and mining industries and to towns along the central West Coast. Since the presently utilized alluvial aquifers are being over-taxed, enhancement of recharge to these aquifers should be implemented and additional water sources be identified and developed.

The West Coast water supply scheme is to be re-evaluated and the incorporation of additional sources like the construction of the Omdel Dam and further investigations into the groundwater sources of the Kuiseb River are urgently required.

Continued economic and population growth in the central part of the country will require additional water sources to be incorporated in the regional supply network within the next 5-10 years. An evaluation of the groundwater potential of the Karst Area in the north to augment expected shortages should be carried out and the feasibility of extending the existing national water scheme to the Okavango River by means of a 250 km pipeline be investigated.

Urban centres in the Owambo region, the country's most densely populated area, are supplied with water from the Cunene River by means of an extensive canal and pipeline system. Some segments of the network have reached their design capacities and require upgrading. Most urgent is the construction of extensions to the Ogongo-Oshakati and the Oshakati-Oshikango water supply schemes. Rural water supply can also, with

immediate effect, be improved by embarking on an extensive programme of creating public water points along all existing bulk water pipelines which supply water to the urban centres.

The extension of rural water supply for domestic use and stock watering purposes in the northern and north-eastern parts of the country can facilitate rural resettlement and development of stock farming activities. Since the cost of importing water by pipeline may be prohibitive, the local groundwater sources should be investigated and developed in the first instance. Groundwater investigations in Owambo, Kavango, Eastern Caprivi and Bushmanland are to be undertaken as a priority.

Employment opportunities for a burgeoning population can be created and a significant contribution to the economy of the country could be made by the development of irrigation projects in areas with access to perennial water sources and in the Fish River Basin. The development of irrigation along the Okavango, Kunene and Zambezi Rivers as well as the Brukkaros irrigation scheme in the Fish River offer interesting prospects.

The development of new water schemes to sustain the expected growth in the economy requires an annual expenditure of some US\$40 million. It is estimated that about two thirds of this amount should be financed by foreign-aid.

Currently Namibia is quite adequately serviced as far as other infrastructure needs are concerned but future development of the country will require considerable expansion of these systems. For example, connections of road, railways and power systems to neighbouring countries could be considerably improved and expanded.

Since the population is concentrated in the Northern regions, a completion of the surfaced road between Rundu in the Kavango and Katima Mulilo in Eastern Caprivi up to Ngoma on the boundary with Botswana could be identified among the first priorities for employment generation. The construction cost of a bitumen surfaced road of some 300 kilometres is US\$ 45 million, which would be disbursed over several years. The project could start in 1991 and a proper training component should be included. In addition to positive regional and employment effects, the road link to Botswana and Zambia may turn out to be economically viable since exporting copper through Walvis Bay may be the least expensive alternative for Zambia. Also, other SADCC countries may benefit if they have a road link to the Atlantic Ocean through Namibia.

Other road projects worthwhile considering are the upgrading of the road between Gobabis and Buitepos, which will attract traffic between Botswana and Namibia, and the completion of the surfaced trunk road between Aus and Goageb, being the last remaining gravel section between Keetmanshoop and fish harbour at Luderitz. A

master plan for rural feeder roads in Ovambo as well as feasibility studies on feeder roads in other regions of the country are also among the highest priorities. A new "Sporbaan-road" concept for labour intensive technique in constructing feeder roads has been used on a trial basis between Oshakati and Okahao. It is expected that similar projects can quickly be replicated with substantial impact on employment and rural development.

Before independence SWAWEC, which was responsible for electricity supply, generated and distributed electricity country wide by a grid, which was linked to the South African network. The same arrangements will continue to be in place after independence. There is, however, a need to expand the electrical grid network to facilitate rural development throughout Ovambo and Kavango. This will require additional power to be sourced from Ruacana and later from a new hydro-electric scheme at Epupa on the Angolan border. Agricultural and rural development in Caprivi is dependent on a power link to the Zambian and Zimbabwean grid.

Public works and other infrastructural investments (excluding those of the parastatals) will total US\$45 (R120) million a year in the period 1990-92, most of which it is hoped can be financed by foreign aid.

3. Agriculture and rural development

The share of agriculture in the Namibian economy is relatively small compared to other African countries. Commercial agriculture accounted for only about 10 per cent of GDP in 1988, ranking third after mining and quarrying, and public administration. The contribution of the sector to the overall growth of the economy has been modest in the 1980s.

While commercial agriculture (mainly livestock) is well developed, the communal farming, which comprises 95 percent of all farmers, is characterized by poor utilization of land and low productivity. Since there are still un-and-under-utilized land areas, which could be developed more intensively, the growth potential of the agricultural sector is considerable. Increased and diversified crop production would not only improve substantially the food self-sufficiency ratio of the country but will also contribute to reducing unemployment in addition to accelerating agricultural and overall economic growth. There is also potential for employment generation and/or food-sufficiency in the sub-sectors of livestock, inland fisheries and forestry.

The investment programme in the agricultural and rural development sector is designed to address the following issues:

- opening up new areas for crop production and livestock farming;

- improving agricultural productivity;
- establishing an effective control and surveillance mechanism for fisheries;
- development of inland fisheries;
- rehabilitation, expansion and proper management of forest resources;
- training and extension services;
- agro-industrial linkages.

There are large areas identified by the Food and Agriculture Organization FAO (UNDP, 1989) with potential for agricultural settlement in Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi. The proposed short-term expansion programmes concerns essentially lands that are largely or mostly unoccupied but sometimes subject to seasonal communal grazing. To utilize these identified areas with potential for agricultural settlement in the medium and short term, substantial work will be required particularly for drilling boreholes or pumping from rivers, building road, electricity and farming infrastructure.

After independence, Namibia has taken full control of her 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone. This has the potential of a sustainable catch in excess of US\$ 750 million annually and merits the urgent establishment of an effective control and surveillance mechanism. Investments, current and potential are considerable and the sector has great medium-and-long-term potential.

The development of inland fisheries could generate employment in rural areas and, at the

same time, increase food-sufficiency and improve food-security. To this end, assistance would be required in Ovambo in making existing oshonas more useful for fish production and in creating more ponds to retain water for longer periods. This would increase and prolong seasonal captures and, consequently, generate marketable surpluses.

The major problems in the forestry sub-sector are the uncontrolled felling, grass fires and the shortage of building poles and fuel wood. In the short term, assistance is needed for the expansion of the new and ongoing forestry plantation programme and woodlot schemes for fuelwood as well as for environmental conservation and agro-forestry. Such projects could be carried out through public works programmes in order to reduce the unemployment rate. The untapped natural forests in North-Eastern Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi can also play a major role in reducing unemployment if well managed and effectively utilized.

Agricultural training and extension services suffer from many deficiencies including, *inter alia*, shortages of staff in terms of the number of farmers to be covered, low education level of extension workers, and difficult working conditions. Assistance is needed in in-service training of extension workers with a view to upgrading their technical level and increasing their number, particularly the number of women since more than 60 per cent farming operations are done by women; in the supply of adequate

resources including transport equipment; and in reforming the curriculum of existing agricultural colleges to be more adapted to local climatic and crop conditions as well as farming structures and technologies. Better formal education and training is required for farmers.

Due to the dualism of the agricultural sector, and the fact that commercial farming is not economically linked to other sectors, there is need to develop secondary industries especially in the processing of livestock products (e.g. tannery, leather industries, etc.). Assistance will be required in establishing financial schemes for small-scale agro-industries.

Out of the total capital expenditure of the General Government some R20 to 30 million will be allocated annually to agricultural financial support schemes and R50 million for public investment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Most of these expenditures may be attractive for foreign financial support.

4. Education

The present situation of education in Namibia is characterized by wide gaps and inequalities resulting from the previous system of 11 separate education authorities. The major inequalities relate to the curricula, the class sizes, the qualification of the teachers and the quality and quantity of teaching materials. In addition, the separate administrations made it impossible to have a uniform and harmonized educational system.

Since the authorities were responsible for providing not only primary and secondary education, but also for primary teacher training and building of school facilities, and given the scarcity of the financial resources available to many of them, the situation deteriorated continuously to reach alarming proportions. The poor quality of education resulted in a very high rate of drop-outs at all levels, in addition to the 30 to 40 per cent of school age children who do not enrol in schools. This has undoubtedly contributed to the high rate of unemployment.

Teachers qualifications are generally below standard. For example, in 1989, 38 per cent of the teachers in secondary schools had standard 10 and below while about 31 per cent had this standard plus 1 or 2 years of training. Given the fact that schools with less than 10 per cent pass rate had a high concentration of teachers with inadequate standard, it could be concluded that about 62 per cent of the teachers in secondary schools are unqualified.

Against the above background, the priorities in the field of education must address the following issues, especially with respect to Primary and Secondary Education, as well as vocational and non-formal education:

- teacher skills development and training of trainers;
- Curriculum reform;
- learning materials and equipment;

- physical infrastructure development;
- vocational training;
- development of technical skills;
- administration of the education system.

In addition, there is also need for support measures to ensure that the reforms to be introduced will be consistent with the overall restructuring and rehabilitation of the socio-economic fabric of Namibia.

In order to ensure a coordinated implementation of the activities in various areas, technical assistance is required in the establishment of an integrated National Institute of Education Development. The Institute will co-ordinate and monitor inter alia curriculum development, teacher education programmes, resources and text books development.

Another important support measure is the establishment of a National Institute of Public Administration. The restructuring of the former Public Administration requires the development of human resources in public administration, management and supervision. Technical assistance is therefore needed in this respect.

Although the process of bringing about a unified education system is not of a short term nature, it should start immediately to enable the harmonization and efficient monitoring of the rehabilitation actions to be undertaken. This is a necessary step for ensuring an efficient decentralization to regions, districts and

municipalities to be created. The inputs required are mostly of technical assistance in, or budgetary support for:

- rationalizing of the existing administrative and financial policies;
- establishing a teaching service commission;
- reorganizing the examination council.

Other areas for technical assistance and financial support include:

- upgrading of teachers skills and provision of adequate teaching materials;
- devising vocational and non-formal training programmes; and
- building infrastructure facilities.

In order to complement the measures proposed for the immediate post-independence period, there is need to put in place a proper administrative structure so that the present disparities would no longer exist in the medium and long run. Such structure would include a central coordinating machinery with educational services decentralized to regions, districts and municipalities.

The total amount of external assistance required to execute successfully the above programme would be some US\$ 40 million a year, i.e. one fourth of the total education budget. US\$ 20 million could be allocated to technical assistance, and US\$ 20 million to cover recurrent and capital costs of institutions and programmes.

5. Health

The Health sector in Namibia has two main characteristics i.e. a relatively good curative infrastructure with district, regional and national hospitals in certain areas on the one hand, and on the other insufficient and inefficient Primary Health Care facilities in many parts of the country, especially in rural areas. As a result, most resources were spent on selected health service facilities (mainly national and regional hospitals) which provide expensive secondary and tertiary care that has little effect on major health problems such as malaria and tuberculosis and other common but devastating diseases.

A major reorientation of the Namibian Health system should take place in order to give the priority to Primary Health Care for communities. The principles on which such services would be based are equity, accessibility, affordability and community involvement. Hence, the problems to be addressed with respect to Primary Health Care include:

- promotion of proper nutrition;
- maternal and child care, including family spacing;
- immunization against the major diseases;
- basic sanitation;
- prevention and control of locally endemic diseases;
- education and training with respect to health problems in communities;

- appropriate measurement for common diseases and injuries; and
- community participation in health and social matters.

Along with the promotion of Primary Health Care, the existing strong secondary and tertiary curative services in Namibia should also be maintained and, where required, appropriately strengthened and developed to provide an integral national system of referral support for primary health care services. The latter would thus be fully integrated in the present systems.

Training and development of health and social workers is also an important area of focus during the first years after independence. This should include retraining and additional development of existing health workers, as well as the training of new categories of health workers to address health and social problems in an appropriate manner.

In view of the above orientation the investment programme in the sector of Health will consist of the following three main areas:

- Broad based primary health care projects;
- Infrastructure improvement and provision of equipment; and
- Manpower development and training;

The primary health care projects will not only include the establishment of new centres or the rehabilitation of existing ones, but also the

launching of specific programmes. Such programmes may have one or more of the following objectives:

- disease prevention or control;
- addressing pressing health-related issues (e.g. malnutrition, alcoholism, physical disability, etc.)
- conducting national surveys especially for filling essential information gaps in the health and social status of the Namibian people.

Financial, technical, and material assistance is needed in implementing the above projects.

Infrastructure improvement concerns primarily district hospitals which are the most cost effective because they provide essential curative services at the lowest cost of all hospitals and are generally accessible to the communities. Moreover they play a crucial logistic support to Primary Health Care clinics, and could serve for in-service training and supervision of their personnel. They are also referral centres to which PHC clinics can send problem patients. Unfortunately, many of these hospitals badly need rehabilitation or reconstruction especially those in the northern region which were affected by the war. The provision of medical and transport equipment is also required for both primary health care centres and district hospitals.

Manpower development and training are required for the whole range of health workers. First and

foremost there is need to train village health workers, sanitation officers and laboratory auxiliaries to extend basic side-room laboratory diagnostic facilities in the health centres of the rural areas. There is also need for training courses to strengthen skills of professional health officers especially in view of the fact that some hospitals were dependent on South African health professionals, especially nurses, and that a significant number of them might withdraw from independent Namibia. In this regard, there is an urgent need to devise and implement an orientation training programme for Namibian health workers trained abroad, while in exile. Such programme would especially aim at strengthening the number of nurses working in primary health care services specifically in northern Namibia, and particularly in mission health services suffering from acute nursing staff deficits. There is also need to establish a National Institute for Health, Manpower Development and Training aimed at strengthening mid-level management and training of health workers.

The total annual amount of external assistance required for the successful implementation of the above programme would be about US\$ 30 million i.e. 30 percent of the total budget for health. An amount of US\$ 10 million could be allocated to technical assistance, and US\$ 20 million to cover current and capital costs.

6. Housing

The main problems to be addressed in order to improve the housing situation in Namibia are:

- (i) the acute shortage of houses resulting in large number of squatters in many areas throughout the country;
- (ii) the poor conditions of many existing houses in both urban and rural areas;
- (iii) the difficult accessibility to ownership of houses for many Namibians because of the high cost of construction relatively to the low levels of income of the majority of the population; and
- (iv) the inadequacy of peri-urban development.

Regional and local planning of human settlement is also an essential element for bringing about decent housing conditions in Namibia. It is only on such basis that the necessary communal services (access roads, water and sewerage systems, power supply systems) could be efficiently provided.

The present system of a variety of types of houses (i.e. conventional houses, economic houses, sub-economic houses and low-income houses) also needs to be fundamentally reviewed. It is important to ensure that future housing programme in Namibia results in the provision of affordable but not necessarily low standard houses.

In view of the above considerations, the following areas need urgent attention during the transitional period:

- regional and local planning of settlements and related communal services;
- peri-urban development for services to housing plots;
- affordable housing through *inter alia* the rehabilitation of some existing houses, the devising of appropriate mechanisms for the construction of new houses (cooperatives and self-help programmes, Trust Fund), supply of rental housing and the development of locally produced building materials.

The total annual amount of external assistance required to execute the housing programme in the above areas would be about US\$20 million. Out of this total requirement, an amount US\$15 million should cover capital expenditure and US\$5 million for technical assistance for related institutions and programmes.

IV Outlook for Private and Joint Venture Investments

1. Cooperation between public and private sector.

Principles of the economic order in Namibia are defined in the Constitution, where it is stated that "the economic order of Namibia shall be based on the principles of a mixed economy with the objective of securing economic growth,

prosperity and a life of human dignity for all Namibians". All conventional forms of ownership, private as well as public and cooperative, etc., are accepted. Foreign investments are encouraged subject to the provisions of an Investment Code.

Since Namibia is not capable of generating adequate savings for capital formation needed for accelerated growth and increased employment, the inflow of foreign capital and technical know-how is most welcome. Because of serious budgetary constraints, private sector investment has a key role in utilizing Namibia's human resources, wasted now in unemployment and underemployment.

The role of the state in the economy will be limited to initiating reconstruction and development, securing basic needs to all the Namibians, redistributing incomes in favour of the less fortunate, as well as safe-guarding the proper functioning of the markets. Government will intervene directly in production mainly through parastatals and joint ventures. The objective is, however, not to subsidize unprofitable enterprises in order to increase the sphere of influence of the Government but rather take initiatives that bear too high risks at the moment to be viable for private sector. The guidelines for parastatals will be so formulated that social objectives such as employment generation and regional development has to be taken into account within sound business and management practices.

Private sector will not be favoured or disadvantaged in taxation or other legislation. It should acknowledge its social responsibilities toward the state and local communities as well as workers and trade unions. The Government aims at ensuring a more dynamic role for the private sector, which should be an engine for growth and prosperity. Laws, which have long limited access to private sector production for the majority of Namibian households, shall be eliminated.

In the past, no single mining corporation was owned wholly by Namibians. The Government is not, however, planning any nationalization of existing mining companies. Instead the Namibian business community is invited to participate in this vital sector.

In order to facilitate private investments the state will increase investments in the development of water, energy and road infrastructures, which are critical for mining and other industries as well as manpower development. The Government will seek to enter into joint ventures with the private sector mainly in the areas of fishing, large-scale farming and agro-industries.

2. Policies on foreign investments

According to the Constitution all persons shall have the right to acquire, own and dispose property and bequeath their property to their heirs or legatees provided that Parliament may, by legislation, prohibit or regulate the right to

acquire such property by persons who are not Namibian citizens. Expropriation of property is possible only through the payment of just compensation. Foreign investment will be encouraged within Namibia and an Investment Code will be adopted by Parliament in the near future.

While welcoming foreign investors the Namibian Government calls on companies to be good corporate citizens; to respect the workers' health and welfare; to protect Namibia's precious environment in extracting resources; and to invest more of their profits in the development of Namibia.

Namibia will not be able to generate all the necessary capital for economic development from domestic or official foreign sources. Therefore, an inflow of capital and technical know-how from abroad is necessary in the form of foreign direct investment. The Investment Code will spell out Government's open and inviting attitude to investment and set out the kind of commitment that would be expected from investors towards Namibian goals of national development.

Mineral rights and fisheries will be preserved for the State, but agreements to utilize them will be subject to negotiations with the Government. While hundred percent foreign ownership will be allowed, it is recommended that local partners be included in most ventures. Establishing a company with a dominant foreign

ownership requires an authorization by the Namibian Government. The same rule will apply for acquiring larger parcels of land.

The Namibian Government is prepared and willing to manage its fiscal and monetary matters within a context of relatively liberal capital movements subject to the balance of payments situation. If the growth oriented programme envisaged in this document with dynamic private sector involvement materializes, there will be little need for restrictions on the capital account of the balance of payments.

Since the Namibian economy is not diversified and is prone to great fluctuations, foreign investors are encouraged to make long-term commitments when entering into ventures in Namibia. Short term speculation on Namibian natural resources will be discouraged.

The Namibian Government will, for its part, make the environment conducive for private investments on issues such as taxation, foreign trade and capital regulations, capital markets, and company legislation. Issues like political risks and Government participation will be approached in the spirit of good Government behaviour along the lines of international conventions.

3. Outlook by sectors

Three dominant sectors for private investment in Namibia at the moment are agriculture and fisheries, mining and real estate.

In agriculture there may be major investments in sugar plantations and the sugar industry in Caprivi. Such projects are linked to the construction of a cross-border road through Caprivi via Katima Mulilo to Zambia. Since Kavango and Caprivi wetland are suitable also for tobacco and flower plantations, more agricultural and agro-industrial investments can be expected in the region in the future.

The capital stock of agriculture and fishing declined steadily in the 1980s. After independence this trend will be reversed. Both commercial and subsistence farming need new capital investments. New financial arrangement will encourage farmers to invest despite the harsh financial market conditions presently in Namibia with market interest rate over 20 percent.

After proclaiming a 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone and the replenishment of fisheries resources, ample opportunities will open up for private and joint venture investment in fishing. With an effective fisheries management programme, the exploitation of marine resources could generate revenue greater than the mining sector in five to seven years.

A cautious estimate for average annual private investments in the agriculture sector in 1990 - 1992 amounts to US\$75 million (R200 million), the bulk of which would be for the fishing vessels.

Mining has been dominated so far by extraction of diamonds, uranium, and copper. Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) has announced the development of two new mines at Auchas, and Elizabeth Bay at a cost of R200 million. Rossing Uranium, on the other hand, is currently planning capital expenditure of some R140 million in 1990-92. Tsumeb Corporation will invest some R50 million in new production lines. The above companies have traditionally accounted for 90 percent of Namibia's mining production in value terms. However, it may be envisaged that more companies become involved in mining in Namibia. Minerals such as gold, silver, lead, zinc and tin, are already extracted in Namibia and increased investments may turn out to be profitable in the future. Marble, granite and semi-precious stones also offer profitable opportunities for exploitation. Also oil and gas reserve potentials are currently under examination. It is clear that Namibia's mineral reserves are far from being explored or exhausted. Technical assistance and cooperation in exploration may lead to new discoveries of resources and finally open up new mines and production lines.

When the planned new investments in mining are translated into annual figures and replacement investments are included, an annual gross fixed investment of at least R210 million a year could be achieved.

The real estate sector is already booming in Windhoek. Independence has brought with it increased need for office space and accommodation. The ongoing construction works in Namibia are worth at least R200 million. The housing shortage is one of the main concerns of Government and it can be estimated that the production of some 16 thousand affordable houses will cost at least some R100 million. If the boom in office building levels off at the same time as house construction increases, annual investment in real estate of the order of R200 million in 1990 - 92 could be realistically contemplated.

Recently, investments in tourist accommodation, which used to be very modest, has increased to become third in importance after mining and real estate. This trend is expected to continue and strengthen after the lifting of sanctions, which it is expected will encourage more tourism, especially from the US and Europe.

The next important area in private investment is transport, communication and electricity. In real terms, investment in transport and communication has steadily decreased in the 1980s, being less than a half in 1988 that of 1980. There is no doubt that transport and communication activities will increase after independence. For example, the projected road link to Zambia and Botswana can be expected to increase road traffic within Namibia as well as shipping from Walvis Bay. An assumed R60

million investment p.a. in transport and communication would represent a recovery of the sector, but still be below the 1980 level of investment in real terms.

Manufacturing has so far played only a minor role in the Namibian economy. In the long run, however, Namibia has great potentials for resource - based industrialization on the one hand and demand generated import substitution on the other. More minerals, fisheries and food should be processed and manufactured in Namibia. Since starting from the very low level, investments in manufacturing may be quite modest (some R30 million p.a.) during the first years after independence. There are, though, opportunities for private sector initiatives especially for small scale industries in such area as processing and canning of meat and fish, processing of karakul pelts and wool, milling of maize, groundnuts and oilseeds, canning of vegetables and fruits, production of cement, bricks and timber, ship and boat repair and assembly, carpet making and other consumer based industries. Also, minerals should be processed further in Namibia thus serving local markets as well as exporting to the world markets. As a key exporting sector in the long term development strategy, the manufacturing sector should be given high priority in terms of institutional and manpower development.

In the long run, the Namibian economy will, no doubt, be diversified through industrialization, but in the short run, agriculture, fishing and mining will be the economic basis for prosperity and development.

TABLE 2
GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED INVESTMENT 1988 - 1992,
R MILLIONS AT CURRENT PRICES

	1988-89	1990-	
	<u>Budget*</u>	1989	1992**
<u>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</u>	243.7	266.4	400
of which			
water supply		43.1	100
other infrastructure services		90.1	120
agriculture, and fisheries		8.3	50
education		45.3	50
health		8.5	30
other sectors		71.1	50
PRIVATE INVESTMENT			
(INC. PARASTATALS)	402.4		850
of which			
agriculture and fishing	45.5		200
mining and quarrying	170.8		210
manufacturing	8.5		30
electricity and water	10.8		30
construction	10.1		20
wholesale and retail, cater-			
ing and accommodation	18.7		90
transport and communication	36.8		60
finance, insurance, real			
estate and business services	95.4		200
community, social and			
personal services	5.8		10
<u>Total INVESTMENT</u>	646.1	764***	1250

* capital expenditure, central government

** projected investments, annual average at 1990 prices

*** estimate

SOURCE: Statistical/Economic Review and budget documents.

V CONCLUSIONS

After many years of stagnation and erosion of the capital stock, the outlook for growth and investment is promising in Namibia. The Government's policy of reconciliation, peace and unity has been well received by the international and local business community, which has rapidly introduced new initiatives for production and employment generation.

The exploitation of Namibia's natural resources has not always benefited the Namibians. The lack of national sovereignty together with political uncertainty has led to the depletion of fisheries and run down of capital in agriculture and to some extent also in mining. With independence, the investment climate has changed dramatically. Agriculture and fisheries will become key sectors for investments at the same time, capital expenditures will recover in the mining sector as well.

The Namibian Government is targeting an annual average GDP growth rate of 4 to 5 per cent in 1990-92 in order to increase employment and training opportunities by some 30,000 to 40,000 during the same period. Later on, when further savings are made possible in the public sector, the growth rate should accelerate to 5-6 percent, which is necessary to accommodate rapid population growth and aspirations of the so far neglected majority of Namibians.

Because of constitutional constraints, the Government has limited room for balancing the budget in the near future. However, in the medium and long run, accelerated growth and new fishing royalties will bring in receipts while at the same time the growth of expenditures are reduced by scaling down the public administration. In the short run the Government has to take into account, when formulating the public investment programme, the stringent budget situation. Hence the increase in public investment will not keep pace with the private sector in 1990-92 though infrastructural investment are particularly important for agriculture and rural development as well as for employment generation.

The public sector investment programme includes a total of R400 million p.a. for General Government investments in 1990-92. Parastatals and private sector investment amounts to R850 million per year in real terms in the same period. Labour intensive infrastructural investments such as road construction and water supplies take the bulk of the public investment programme. Other major areas are, according to the priorities defined in the General Policy Statement of the Government, agriculture and rural development, education, health, and housing. Also investments in institution building and human capital are given a high priority.

This programme is designed to be realistic and of utmost importance to Namibia, but domestic

resources are definitely inadequate to get it off the ground. The international donor community is therefore called upon to join in development cooperation for the reconstruction of Namibia along the lines described above.

The new administration of Namibia has been established only three months before the Donor Pledging Conference. While it has clearly identified the areas which need immediate attention and assistance, only some project proposals appropriate for external financial assistance have been formulated at the moment. However, foreign assistance in the order of US\$270 million per annum, as detailed below, is required in order to implement successfully the entire investment and development programme for the period 1990-92, as articulated in this document.

TABLE 3

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS 1990 - 92

US\$ MILLION p.a.

1.	Institution building and human capital	10
2.	Water supply	30
3.	Other infrastructural investments	30
4.	Agriculture, fisheries and rural development	30
5.	Education	40
6.	Health	30
7.	Housing	20
8.	Other sectors	10
9.	Direct budget support	70
	TOTAL	<u>270</u>

The review of the public investment programme makes it clear that all foreign assistance should not be directed to new projects and investments, since it would mean, in the long run, budgetary burdens in the form of recurrent costs. While addressing the most urgent issues in the priority areas, the inherited budget deficit has to be resolved before full fledged development programmes can be executed. In the meantime, a significant proportion of donor support should come as a direct budget support, part of which may be used as once and for all compensation for redundant employees of the now defunct ethnic administrations. Because of the immediate liquidity needs and the time required for the preparations of investment projects, it is desirable that more than a quarter (US\$ 100 million) of donor support is received as direct budget support in the fiscal year 1990/91 and this be reduced to less than a quarter by 1992/93.

After carrying out this programme for reconstruction and development, Namibia will expect to reduce gradually her dependency on foreign aid. Successful partnership in development cooperation during the coming difficult years will lay foundations for friendship and mutually beneficial economic relations between equal nations in the future.

APPENDICES

PROGRAMME BRIEFS

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NAMIBIA PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PLANNING ANALYSIS - 1990
Summary of priority development costs by programme
All amounts in thousand Rand

Sector/code	Name of programme	Summary projected cost by year of disbursement				
		90/91	91/92	92/93	3yrTOTAL	Beyond
1-AGRICULTURE		190251	161445	168287	519983	476661
2-EDUCATION		126144	124438	94549	345131	66360
3-HEALTH		95150	74603	50013	219766	13440
4-HOUSING		100147	107350	69588	277085	69803
5-WATER		88725	101811	137785	328321	526715
6-INFRASTRUCTURE		114106	160119	232123	506348	1466156
7-OTHER		44587	37184	27282	109053	26363
TOTAL FOR SECTOR PROGRAMMES		759110	766950	779627	2305687	2645498
TOTAL		759110	766950	779627	2305687	2645498

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PROJECT COST SUMMARY
BY PROGRAMME WITHIN SECTOR

Sector/code	Name of programme	Summary projected cost by year of disbursement				
		90/91	91/92	92/93	3yrTOTAL	Beyond
1-AGRICULTURE						
AG0001	Integrated rural agricultural support centres	10895	7978	7156	26029	6229
AG0002	Programme to develop land for agriculture	12688	21452	32378	66518	70444
AG0003	Programme to improve livestock productivity	13655	12585	14400	40640	19456
AG0004	Research centres	9760	7424	5806	22990	0
AG0005	Programme for agricultural research	2430	3000	2065	7495	0
AG0006	Training for agriculture	5760	5772	5660	17192	0
AG0007	Agricultural marketing and agro-industries	5123	19409	13250	37782	12032
AG0008	Financial services for agriculture	18180	18180	18180	54540	5300
AG0009	Food security programme	22500	32000	32000	86500	0
AG0010	Inland fisheries expansion	1800	1800	1492	5092	0
AG0090	Other development plans for the agriculture sector	11500	12000	12000	35500	345000
AGF001	Surveillance and control of fishing in the Namibian BEZ	44000	10000	16200	70200	12000
AGF002	Fisheries resource analysis and management	27650	4000	2000	33650	4000
AGF004	Support for development of fishing industry	530	530	530	1590	0
AGF090	Other development plans for fisheries	150	150	0	300	0
AGR001	Forestry resource management and research	695	695	700	2090	0
AGR002	Forest rehabilitation and woodlot development	4530	4270	4270	13070	2200
AGR090	Other development plans for forestry	200	200	200	600	0
TOTAL FOR 1-AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES		192046	161445	168287	521778	476661
2-EDUCATION						
ED0001	Education policy, admin and institutional development	900	800	1708	3408	100
ED0002	Curriculum development, text books and learning aids	1100	1100	700	2900	0
ED0003	Buildings/facilities for primary education	27868	28511	12311	69290	2240
ED0004	Support (recurrent costs) for primary education	4650	4650	4650	13950	0
ED0005	Buildings/facilities for secondary education	25495	31172	36195	92862	35320
ED0006	Support (recurrent costs) for secondary education	4650	4650	4650	13950	0
ED0007	Buildings/facilities for higher education	5800	8765	5680	20245	0
ED0008	Support (recurrent costs) for higher education	700	700	700	2100	0
ED0009	Buildings/facilities for vocational education	9000	2000	2000	13000	6000
ED0010	Support (recurrent costs) vocational/technical education	13708	14892	6470	35070	6600
ED0011	Support (recurrent costs) adult and non-formal education	5700	5700	5700	17100	0
ED0012	Teacher training and skills development	10360	10195	4200	24755	2000
ED0013	Housing for teaching staff	3150	3135	2650	8935	5300
ED0014	Sports programme for students and youth	3749	3768	1935	9452	0
ED0015	Special education programme	8000	3000	3000	14000	6000
ED0090	Other development plans for the education sector	1400	1400	1400	4200	2800
TOTAL FOR 2-EDUCATION SECTOR PROGRAMMES		126230	124438	94549	345217	66360
3-HEALTH						
HE0001	Health policy, administration and planning	1840	1640	1540	5020	40
HE0002	Training of health professionals and sub-professionals	7550	5800	5000	18350	400
HE0003	PHC staff - recurrent costs for enlarged PHC programme	10530	10530	10530	31590	0
HE0004	PHC community health centres - construction required	6785	0	0	6785	0
HE0005	PHC clinics - construction required	3600	0	0	3600	0
HE0006	PHC programme - accommodation for PHC staff	3350	0	0	3350	0
HE0007	Furniture and equipment for expanded PHC programme	4937	0	0	4937	0

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Sector/code	Name of programme	Summary projected cost by year of disbursement				
		90/91	91/92	92/93	3yrTOTAL	Beyond
HE0009	Transport equipment required to expand PHC programme	6610	0	0	6610	0
HE0010	Other ambulance and transport equipment required	12600	14000	12600	39200	13000
HE0011	District hospital rehabilitation and maintenance	7291	3075	2300	12666	0
HE0012	Referral hospital upgrading and maintenance	13957	15558	3143	32658	0
HE0013	Psychiatric health	8400	5900	5900	20200	0
HE0014	Social services	4300	14700	5700	24700	0
HE0015	Health promotion	2800	2800	2700	8300	0
HE0090	Other activities in the health sector	600	600	600	1800	0
TOTAL FOR 3-HEALTH SECTOR PROGRAMMES		95150	74603	50013	219766	13440
4-HOUSING						
HO0001	Development of sites for affordable housing	31804	35489	17321	84614	58303
HO0002	Programme to upgrade existing low-income housing	22600	26711	6104	55415	0
HO0003	Financial services to support home ownership	4500	16000	20000	40500	0
HO0004	Improved transport for low-income communities	6000	0	0	6000	0
HO0005	Institutional development to support housing	18253	1407	1300	20960	0
HO0006	Support for development of housing construction industry	100	100	0	200	0
HO0007	Support for self help and community housing projects	100	100	0	200	0
HO0008	Sewage and water services for housing development	11121	21220	16100	48441	11500
TOTAL FOR 4-HOUSING SECTOR PROGRAMMES		94478	101027	60825	256330	69803
6-INFRASTRUCTURE						
INA001	Air transport service support	11650	17945	20500	50095	37006
INB001	Broadcasting system modernisation and strengthening	11500	13400	3000	27900	0
INB001	Low voltage consumer distribution and rural electricity	7726	17323	16963	42012	111250
INB002	Extension high voltage electric power distribution (GRID)	250	250	30000	30500	170000
INB003	Electric power generating capacity expansion	1000	1850	200	3050	0
INL001	Railway maintenance and rolling stock upgrading	16000	16770	35700	68470	332250
INM001	Support for maritime affairs	8200	8200	5600	22000	0
INR001	Strengthening transport links with SADCC countries	5500	10000	60500	76000	568615
INR002	Trunk road upgrading of internal road network	27280	39450	33953	100683	124835
INR003	National secondary and feeder road system upgrading	11085	15252	15240	41577	92500
INR004	Support to the Department of Transport	1300	1300	1300	3900	0
INT001	Telecommunication system modernisation and maintenance	17863	24202	14630	56695	29700
TOTAL FOR 6-INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES		119354	165942	237586	522882	1466156
7-OTHER						
OT0001	Government institution strengthening and reorientation	2300	2300	1800	6400	0
OT0002	Institutional framework to support development	650	450	0	1100	0
OT0003	Government buildings and facilities	15037	12527	6837	34401	3148
OTC001	Socio-economic community development programme	1872	450	400	2722	830
OTE001	Support for job creation and small business development	13020	15020	18205	46245	22385
OTL001	Law and order, maintenance of security	6116	2327	40	8483	0
OTM001	Support for Meteorological Department	2700	2700	0	5400	0
OTT001	Support for the tourist industry	2862	1410	0	4272	0
TOTAL FOR 7-OTHER SECTOR PROGRAMMES		44557	37184	27282	109023	26363

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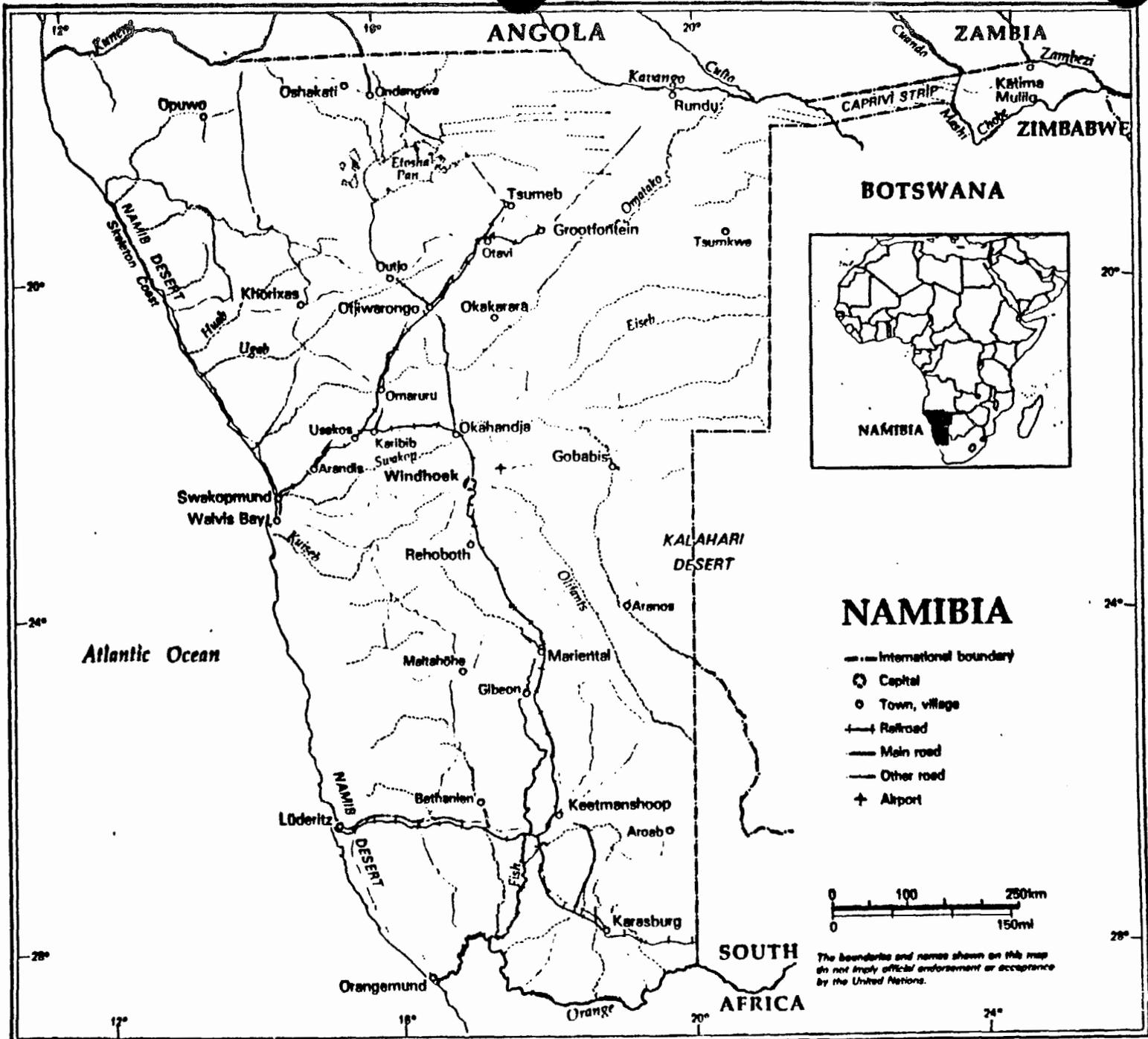
NAMIBIA PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PLANNING ANALYSIS - 1990
 Summary of priority development costs by programme
 All amounts in thousand Rand

Sector/code	Name of programme	Summary projected cost by year of disbursement				
		90/91	91/92	92/93	3yrTOTAL	Beyond
5-WATER						
WA0001	Groundwater investigations and strategic water planning	6607	9375	0	15982	0
WA0002	Water supply infrastructure maintenance and upgrading	4200	6128	3300	13628	0
WA0003	Eastern water carrier and related water systems	13820	13210	64000	91030	441950
WA0004	Water supplies for Northern region development	50327	57513	43345	151185	38600
WA0005	Water supplies for Western region development	5085	8330	20260	33675	26165
WA0006	Water supplies for other regional development	7256	7755	10180	25191	20000
TOTAL FOR 5-WATER SECTOR PROGRAMMES		87295	102311	141085	330691	526715
TOTAL		759110	766950	779627	2305687	2645498

APPENDIX

General Guidelines for Aid Coordination

1. All programmes and projects supported by official development assistance will be submitted to normal budgetary procedures and scrutiny. Some local funding is always assumed, usually in the range of 20 to 30 percent of the total costs. For FY 1990/91 budget there will be a general provision for local costs for each ministry, to be adjusted later, if necessary.
2. The National Planning Commission will prepare and maintain a centralized databank of projects available for donor consideration. Project suggestions from donors should be supported with adequate information to be supplied to the National Planning Commission databank.
3. After the Donor Pledging Conference a permanent Ministerial Steering Committee will be set up under the Chairmanship of Director General of Planning to approve all incoming donor contributions in excess of R1 million.
4. National Planning Commission will prepare every third year a medium term investment programme, which will articulate national priorities for development investments for the next five years. This document, as approved by the Cabinet, will be the basis of the cooperation between Namibia and donor countries.
5. The National Planning Commission will be responsible for formal aid and loan agreements with Bilateral and Multilateral Donors, including Memoranda of Understanding concerning technical assistance activities and reciprocal responsibilities. It will monitor pledges, commitments and disbursements. It will also produce and reconcile statistical information on donor activity and evaluate project performance.



MAP NO. 3381 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1966

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GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

PROVISIONAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Priority Project Profiles

Windhoek, May 1990

INTRODUCTION

The following details concerning the investment plans for development are based on a project planning database established for the National Planning Commission of Namibia following independence.

The table on the first page shows a summary of project costs by sector for a three year period starting in fiscal year 1990/91

The second table (a 3 page list) shows the breakdown of project costs by programme within the sector for the same three year period.

A set of programme briefs (about 100) describes in more detail each of the programmes that make up the summary.

A third table (a 24 page list) shows the breakdown of project costs by individual project within programme.

A set of project briefs with similar format to the programme briefs are available for the individual projects. These project briefs are not included in this report. In some cases where a series of projects have similar details, multiple project briefs have not been prepared.

The stage of preparation of the individual projects varies. In many cases complete feasibility and engineering studies have already been carried out. In some cases the project is a continuation of existing works. In some cases the project has only been identified and the project preparation cycle must be carried out before implementation.

The data submitted in this report was current as of May 18, 1990. The working details will continue to be updated within the database, and subsequent outputs of the database system will reflect the updated information.

PROGRAMME BRIEFS

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NAMIBIA PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PLANNING ANALYSIS - 1990
 Summary of priority development costs by programme
 All amounts in thousand Rand

Programme code	Name of programme	Summary projected cost by year of disbursement				
		90/91	91/92	92/93	3yrTOTAL	Beyond
	AGRICULTURE	190251	161445	168287	519983	476661
	EDUCATION	126144	124438	94549	345131	66360
	HEALTH	95150	74603	50013	219766	13440
	HOUSING	100147	107350	69588	277085	69803
	WATER	88725	101811	137785	328321	526715
	INFRASTRUCTURE	114106	160119	232123	506348	1466156
	OTHER	44587	37184	27282	109053	26363
TOTAL FOR SECTOR PROGRAMMES		759110	766950	779627	2305687	2645498
TOTAL		759110	766950	779627	2305687	2645498

**PROJECT COST SUMMARY
BY PROGRAMME WITHIN SECTOR**

Date 05/18/90
 Time 12:46:10
 DBF is PJ001
 PRG is NBREP007

NAMIBIA PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PLANNING ANALYSIS - 1990
 Summary of priority development costs by programme
 All amounts in thousand Rand

Sector/code	Name of programme	Summary projected cost by year of disbursement				
		90/91	91/92	92/93	3yrTOTAL	Beyond
1-AGRICULTURE						
AG0001	Integrated rural agricultural support centres	10895	7978	7156	26029	6229
AG0002	Programme to develop land for agriculture	12688	21452	32378	66518	70444
AG0003	Programme to improve livestock productivity	13655	12585	14400	40640	19456
AG0004	Research centres	9760	7424	5806	22990	0
AG0005	Programme for agricultural research	2430	3000	2065	7495	0
AG0006	Training for agriculture	5760	5772	5660	17192	0
AG0007	Agricultural marketing and agro-industries	5123	19409	13250	37782	12032
AG0008	Financial services for agriculture	18180	18180	18180	54540	5300
AG0009	Food security programme	22500	32000	32000	86500	0
AG0010	Inland fisheries expansion	1800	1800	1492	5092	0
AG0090	Other development plans for the agriculture sector	11500	12000	12000	35500	345000
AGF001	Surveillance and control of fishing in the Namibian EEZ	44000	10000	16200	70200	12000
AGF002	Fisheries resource analysis and management	27650	4000	2000	33650	4000
AGF004	Support for development of fishing industry	530	530	530	1590	0
AGF090	Other development plans for fisheries	150	150	0	300	0
AGR001	Forestry resource management and research	695	695	700	2090	0
AGR002	Forest rehabilitation and woodlot development	4530	4270	4270	13070	2200
AGR090	Other development plans for forestry	200	200	200	600	0
TOTAL FOR 1-AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES		192046	161445	168287	521778	476661
2-EDUCATION						
ED0001	Education policy, admin and institutional development	900	800	1708	3408	100
ED0002	Curriculum development, text books and learning aids	1100	1100	700	2900	0
ED0003	Buildings/facilities for primary education	27868	28511	12911	69290	2240
ED0004	Support (recurrent costs) for primary education	4650	4650	4650	13950	0
ED0005	Buildings/facilities for secondary education	25495	31172	36195	92862	35320
ED0006	Support (recurrent costs) for secondary education	4650	4650	4650	13950	0
ED0007	Buildings/facilities for higher education	5800	8765	5680	20245	0
ED0008	Support (recurrent costs) for higher education	700	700	700	2100	0
ED0009	Buildings/facilities for vocational education	9000	2000	2000	13000	6000
ED0010	Support (recurrent costs) vocational/technical education	13708	14892	6470	35070	6600
ED0011	Support (recurrent costs) adult and non-formal education	5700	5700	5700	17100	0
ED0012	Teacher training and skills development	10360	10195	4200	24755	2000
ED0013	Housing for teaching staff	3150	3135	2650	8935	5300
ED0014	Sports programme for students and youth	3749	3768	1935	9452	0
ED0015	Special education programme	8000	3000	3000	14000	6000
ED0090	Other development plans for the education sector	1400	1400	1400	4200	2800
TOTAL FOR 2-EDUCATION SECTOR PROGRAMMES		126230	124438	94549	345217	66360
3-HEALTH						
HE0001	Health policy, administration and planning	1840	1640	1540	5020	40
HE0002	Training of health professionals and sub-professionals	7550	5800	5000	18350	400
HE0003	PHC staff - recurrent costs for enlarged PHC programme	10530	10530	10530	31590	0
	PHC community health centres - construction required	6785	0	0	6785	0
	PHC clinics - construction required	3600	0	0	3600	0
HE0006	PHC programme - accommodation for PHC staff	3350	0	0	3350	0
HE0007	Furniture and equipment for expanded PHC programme	4937	0	0	4937	0

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Sector/code	Name of programme	Summary projected cost by year of disbursement				
		90/91	91/92	92/93	3yrTOTAL	Beyond
HE0009	Transport equipment required to expand PHC programme	6610	0	0	6610	0
HE0010	Other ambulance and transport equipment required	12600	14000	12600	39200	12600
HE0011	District hospital rehabilitation and maintenance	7291	3075	2300	12666	0
HE0012	Referral hospital upgrading and maintenance	13957	15558	3143	32658	0
HE0013	Psychiatric health	8400	5900	5900	20200	0
HE0014	Social services	4300	14700	5700	24700	0
HE0015	Health promotion	2800	2800	2700	8300	0
HE0090	Other activities in the health sector	600	600	600	1800	0
TOTAL FOR 3-HEALTH SECTOR PROGRAMMES		95150	74603	50013	219766	13440
4-HOUSING						
HO0001	Development of sites for affordable housing	31804	35489	17321	84614	58303
HO0002	Programme to upgrade existing low-income housing	22600	26711	6104	55415	0
HO0003	Financial services to support home ownership	4500	16000	20000	40500	0
HO0004	Improved transport for low-income communities	6000	0	0	6000	0
HO0005	Institutional development to support housing	18253	1407	1300	20960	0
HO0006	Support for development of housing construction industry	100	100	0	200	0
HO0007	Support for self help and community housing projects	100	100	0	200	0
HO0008	Sewage and water services for housing development	11121	21220	16100	48441	11500
TOTAL FOR 4-HOUSING SECTOR PROGRAMMES		94478	101027	60825	256330	69803
6-INFRASTRUCTURE						
INA001	Air transport service support	11650	17945	20500	50095	37000
INB001	Broadcasting system modernisation and strengthening	11500	13400	3000	27900	0
INE001	Low voltage consumer distribution and rural electricity	7726	17323	16963	42012	111250
INE002	Extension high voltage electric power distribution (GRID)	250	250	30000	30500	170000
INE003	Electric power generating capacity expansion	1000	1850	200	3050	0
INL001	Railway maintenance and rolling stock upgrading	16000	16770	35700	68470	332250
INM001	Support for maritime affairs	8200	8200	5600	22000	0
INR001	Strengthening transport links with SADCC countries	5500	10000	60500	76000	568615
INR002	Trunk road upgrading of internal road network	27280	39450	33953	100683	124835
INR003	National secondary and feeder road system upgrading	11085	15252	15240	41577	92500
INR004	Support to the Department of Transport	1300	1300	1300	3900	0
INT001	Telecommunication system modernisation and maintenance	17863	24202	14630	56695	29700
TOTAL FOR 6-INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR PROGRAMMES		119354	165942	237586	522882	1466156
7-OTHER						
OT0001	Government institution strengthening and reorientation	2300	2300	1800	6400	0
OT0002	Institutional framework to support development	650	450	0	1100	0
OT0003	Government buildings and facilities	15037	12527	6837	34401	3149
OTC001	Socio-economic community development programme	1872	450	400	2722	839
OTE001	Support for job creation and small business development	13020	15020	18205	46245	22385
OTL001	Law and order, maintenance of security	6116	2327	40	8483	0
OTM001	Support for Meteorological Department	2700	2700	0	5400	0
OTT001	Support for the tourist industry	2862	1410	0	4272	0
TOTAL FOR 7-OTHER SECTOR PROGRAMMES		44557	37184	27282	109023	26363

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Date 05/18/90
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NAMIBIA PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PLANNING ANALYSIS - 1990
 Summary of priority development costs by programme
 All amounts in thousand Rand

Sector/code	Name of programme	Summary projected cost by year of disbursement				
		90/91	91/92	92/93	3yrTOTAL	Beyond
5-WATER						
WA0001	Groundwater investigations and strategic water planning	6607	9375	0	15982	0
WA0002	Water supply infrastructure maintenance and upgrading	4200	6128	3300	13628	0
WA0003	Eastern water carrier and related water systems	13820	13210	64000	91030	441950
WA0004	Water supplies for Northern region development	50327	57513	43345	151185	38600
WA0005	Water supplies for Western region development	5085	8330	20260	33675	26165
WA0006	Water supplies for other regional development	7256	7755	10180	25191	20000
TOTAL FOR 5-WATER SECTOR PROGRAMMES		87295	102311	141085	330691	526715
TOTAL		759110	766950	779627	2305687	2645498

PROJECT COST SUMMARY BY SECTOR

AGRICULTURE

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# AG0001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	13553
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	11165
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME Integrated rural agricultural support centres			
PG# AG0001			
PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme			
PJ# Individual project briefs are available			
BENEFICIARIES Farmers, the rural community and the national economy			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The Ministry of Agriculture is planning to reorient many of its activities so that there is a focus on upgrading the living conditions and productivity of the communal farmer, and less emphasis and public sector resource allocation towards the large scale commercial farmer.

In order to deliver practical assistance to the communal farmer, it is planned to expand the network of rural agricultural support centres to serve all the agricultural regions of the country. This network will incorporate the existing support projects that have been established on a small scale over the past few years by FNDC and others. The support centres will provide training and extension to the farmers, transfer the results of agricultural research to the farming community, assist with financing and credit, marketing and trade as well as support community and social development activities.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry	MoAg	Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	10968	11205	7416	29589	6329	35918
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link#

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|SECTOR          |REGION          |PROJECT COST (US$000) |722
| 1-AGRICULTURE | National      | 3YR TOTAL             | 4721
|                |                | of total :            |
|                |                |   TA (foreign)        | 0
|                |                |   Equipment           | 0
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|PROGRAMME       | Programme to develop land for agriculture
|PG# AG0002
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|PROJECT TITLE   | Summary of Programme
|PJ#            | Individual project briefs are also available
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|BENEFICIARIES  | Farmers, rural community and national economy
|RESULTS
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Much of Namibia is sparsely populated, mainly because the land conditions are unsuitable for human habitation. However, there are some areas where land with good soils is not be used because there is no water. The Ministry of Agriculture plans to expand the programme to develop land for agriculture so as to bring more land into productive use, and enable more Namibians to be gainfully employed.

Much of the work on land development for agriculture will be carried out in conjunction with the Department of Water Affairs. The programme will also take into consideration the interests of all parties concerned regarding land use, including matters such as communal rights and the pastoralist system of livestock management.

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|                | PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
|SECTOR -----> | PROGRAMME          | PREPARATION STATUS:
|Ministry         |                    | Engineering study prepared
|Impl agency      |                    | START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
|Other agency     | ASAP              | 0          0
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=====
|                | SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING
| Rands 000      | ----- Total project ----- | -----Project cost by year-----
|                | Local   Foreign  TOTAL      | PriorFY91 FY90/91  FY91/92  FY91/92  3yrTOTAL  Beyond  TOTAL
|ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS
| TA cost        | 0       0       0          |
| Capital costs  | 0       0       0          |
| Operating costs| 0       0       0          |
| Other costs    | 0       0       0          |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| TOTAL costs    | 0       0       0          | 0       3973   3417   5122   12512   6634   19146
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
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|PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING
| Private finance
| Government budget
| Govt/donor grants
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| TOTAL financed | 0       0       0          | 0       0       0       0       0
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# 3 0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	17017
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	9675
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
=====			
PROGRAMME	Programme to improve livestock productivity		
PG#	AG0003		

PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		

BENEFICIARIES			
RESULTS			
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Livestock agriculture is the dominant agricultural activity in Namibia. The productivity of livestock production has been increased over the years by attention to breeding and the management of animal health.

These programmes should be expanded to include more of the communal farmers and pastoral livestock. The programme will focus on animal health improvement in the Northern region so that the offtake from these areas can be marketed freely without health risk. Projects to improve the health condition of animals include vaccination, and animal movement control through fencing.

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PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS											
SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME			PREPARATION STATUS:							
Ministry				START YEAR			NO YEARS		PRIORITY		
Impl agency				1991			0		90		
Other agency											
=====											
SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING											
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
	-----			-----							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	8655	7585	9400	25640	19456	45096	
=====											
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING											
Private finance											
Government budget											
Govt/donor grants											
	-----			-----							
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0		
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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AG0004

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	13270
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Research centres
PG# AG0004

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The existing research stations doing applied research for agriculture need to be strengthened and upgraded to focus on the practical needs of the small scale communal farmer as well as the large scale commercial farmer. In particular, the research stations in Kavango and Caprivi doing research on crop production under irrigation need to be strengthened and the dry land crop production centres in Caprivi, Kavango and Owambo. Livestock research in all the communal farming areas needs to be strengthened. The main theme of the research work will be to identify specific ways in which small scale farm productivity can be improved at low risk and small cost to the farmer.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry	MoAg		
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS
Other agency		1991	0
			PRIORITY
			90

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Hands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	13988	11372	9806	35166	0	35166
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0	

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AG0005

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	2049
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	2049
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Programme for agricultural research
PG# AG0005

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Agricultural researchers, farmers, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

A number of projects for agricultural research show promise of being of commercial and economic value in the unusual agricultural environment of Namibia. The most important programme will continue to be ongoing research into livestock health, breed improvement, and related livestock issues. Crop research will focus on varieties and farming systems for dryland crop production, and the crops and farming systems that are most suitable for irrigation in the specific conditions in Namibia.

A long term programme to establish date production on a substantial scale is being pursued, including the related research on improved cultivars. A project to develop a system of artificial mass rearing of the cochineal insect is also planned.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS				
SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:		
Ministry	MoAg	Project preparation at various stages		
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0	90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	2430	3000	0	5430	0	5430

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	2065	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AG0006

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	7136
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Training for agriculture
PG# AG0006

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Agricultural students, the agriculture sector
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

A major long term effort to improve the knowledge of agriculture is required in order to the communal farmers to increase their productivity. Training will focus on ensuring that extension workers are sufficiently knowledgeable about relevant agricultural matters to ensure that their work with farmers and with rural communities has a practical value. Formal training of extension staff and other agricultural workers will be upgraded at the training centres in various parts of the country. This will require both upgrading of facilities, as well as some incremental training of the trainers. The content of the training programmes will be linked to the research findings at the research centres. Feedback into the training programmes will also be obtained from the agricultural support centers, and by having farmers also participate in formal short term training activities.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	--- Total project ---			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	\$yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	6500	6512	5900	18912	0	18912

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance	
Government budget	
Govt/donor grants	
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AG0007

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	18797
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	14257
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Agricultural marketing and agro-industries
PG# AG0007

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Workers, farmers, rural communities, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The success of agricultural production is based on productivity and access to markets. With independence, there is the opportunity to change some of the marketing and distribution channels to diversify markets. In order to do this Namibia must satisfy the health standards of world markets, and carry out food processing to high standards. For this some of the existing facilities need to be upgraded.

In the past most of the export agricultural products have originated from large scale commercial farms. A focus of agricultural policy will be to give the small communal farmers more access to these same market opportunities. Prerequisites for this include better animal health facilities, quarantine and abattoir facilities in areas where communal farming is practiced.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS				
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:		
Ministry	MoAg	Project preparation at various stages		
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0	90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	5123	19409	13250	37782	12032	49814
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AG0008

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	303
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	30377
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Financial services for agriculture
PG# AG0008

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Farmers, rural communities

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Productivity improvements for small farmers is often constrained by lack of finance or credit available on appropriate terms. It is apparent that small farmers in Namibia experience financing constraints. It is anticipated that the farmer support activities planned under the agriculture support centre programme (AG0001) will include assistance with access to credit. This programme has the intent of funding such credit. This programme will also address the institutional issues that arise in connection with agricultural credit, particularly for small farmers, and will establish an appropriate institutional framework to satisfy the financing needs of the small farmer community in the most cost effective way.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry	MoAg	Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	20500	30000	30000	80500	0	80500

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AG0009

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|SECTOR                |REGION                |PROJECT COST (US$000)  |30377|
| 1-AGRICULTURE       | National             | 3YR TOTAL              |      |
|                      |                      | of total :             |      |
|                      |                      | TA (foreign)           | 0    |
|                      |                      | Equipment              | 0    |
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|PROGRAMME            |Food security programme|
|PG# AG0009          |
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|PROJECT TITLE       |Summary of programme  |
|PJ#                 |Individual projects are also available|
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|BENEFICIARIES
|RESULTS
=====
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Food security is a basic responsibility of Government. Before independence food security was assured within the overall agricultural and food framework of South Africa, but with independence there is the need for major reorientation to be assured of adequate food security. Namibia is not food self-sufficient and imports a large proportion of its total food grain consumption. Much of the crop production is rain-fed and in areas of low and unreliable rainfall. This programme addresses the need for food grain storage capacity at central locations in Namibia to assure supplies in the event of an interruption in the supply of imported food, or crop failure following drought conditions in the country. The programme includes the financing needs arising from stocking grain, and other costs of storage. Another element of the programme is to assure that food security is also adequate throughout the country at the household level.

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|PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
|SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME PREPARATION STATUS:
|Ministry           |Project preparation at various stages
|Impl agency       |START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
|Other agency      |1991 0 90 A priority area
=====
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|SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING
|Rands 00C
|----- Total project -----Project cost by year-----
|Local Foreign TOTAL PriorFY91 FY90/91 FY91/92 FY91/92 3yrTOTAL Beyond TOTAL
|ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS
|TA cost           |0 0 0
|Capital costs     |0 0 0
|Operating costs   |0 0 0
|Other costs       |0 0 0
|-----
|TOTAL costs       |0 0 0 0 20500 30000 30000 80500 0 80500
|-----
|PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING
|Private finance
|Government budget
|Govt/donor grants
|-----
|TOTAL financed    |0 0 0 0 0
|-----
=====
```

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AG0010

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	1921
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Inland fisheries expansion
PG# AG0010

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Rural farmers, rural communities
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Expansion of inland fish production will improve nutrition and the standard of living of rural communities. Fish production is constrained by natural conditions, but can be expanded by interventions such as stocking ponds with fingerlings, and by simple culture practices. The programme will include some research on appropriate ways to expand inland fish production in the Northern region.

It is also apparent that fish production, as well as other economic activities, would be increased if the water level in Lake Liambezi was raised.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	1800	1800	1492	5092	0	5092	
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING											
Private finance											
Government budget											
Govt/donor grants											
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AG0090

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	0
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	0
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME Other development plans for the agriculture sector			
PG# AG0090			
PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme			
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available			
BENEFICIARIES Investors, workers, agricultural communities, etc			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

In general the production activities in agriculture are carried on by the private sector, either at the level of the small communal farmer, or on a larger scale with commercial farming enterprises.

Several major large scale agricultural development projects have been proposed by private sector investors. It is unclear at the present stage of negotiations how much of the essential off-farm infrastructure will have to be financed by government, and how much will be financed by the private investors. The main cost projections within this programme relate to very preliminary estimates of what costs might have to be funded by the public sector in order for private investors to commit their funds to large scale agricultural development projects.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS										
SECTOR	PROGRAMME			PREPARATION STATUS:						
Ministry				Project preparation at various stages						
Impl agency				START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY				
Other agency				1991	0	90	A priority area			
SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AGF001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	12677
Fisheries		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Surveillance and control of fishing in the Namibian EEZ
PG# AGF001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Namibian fishing industry, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The Namibian marine fishery resources are very rich, and a source of possible wealth for the country. Prior to independence these resources were heavily overexploited by the world's fishing fleets and the stocks have been seriously depleted. Following independence, Namibia has declared a 200 mile exclusive economic zone, in order to preserve and manage the marine stocks in a responsible manner for the long term. It is clear that there are many vessels in the world's fishing fleets will still seek to operate in these waters, with or without authority, unless there is an adequate deterrent. This programme seeks to ensure that Namibia has a comprehensive capacity to undertake fisheries surveillance in the area of the EEZ, and has the capacity also to arrest offenders and bring them to justice. It should be noted that the programme anticipates higher costs associated with ongoing operations than the initial start-up capital expenditures.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	11000	11595	11000	33595	0	33595
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AGF002

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	0
Fisheries		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME	Fisheries resource analysis and management		
PG#	AGF002		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Namibian fishing industry, national economy		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The scientific analysis of the marine resources is the underlying basis for successful management of these resources for sustained exploitation. This programme is to strengthen Namibia's capacity to carry out the essential scientific work that is needed for resource management, including the provision of an at-sea research capacity and stock assessment survey capability.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS		PREPARATION STATUS:			
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY	
Ministry		1991	0	90	A priority area
Impl agency					
Other agency					

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# AGF004

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE Fisheries	National	3YR TOTAL	0
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Support for development of fishing industry
PG# AGF004

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Namibian fishing industry, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The marine resources of Namibia have the potential to be an important element in the overall economic performance of the country. This potential will not be realised if the national marine resource wealth is exploited in a manner that results in the vast bulk of the benefits arising from the exploitation of the resource flowing out of the country. This programme is to provide professional support to the Namibian authorities to establish a management regime that optimises the benefit to the national economy for both the short term and the future. The management regime will included not only marine resource analysis, but also the operational, financial and economic aspects of fisheries development and resource management for both short term and long term benefit to the nation.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# AGF090

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	113
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	113
Fisheries		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Other development plans for fisheries		
PG#	AGF090		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Fishing industry, national economy		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The fishing industry has the potential to be one of the most important contributors to national production. Not all the possible projects for this priority sector have been defined, especially projects that would be needed in connection with fishing industry development if negotiations over the Walvis Bay situation are delayed for any reason.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS											
SECTOR	PROGRAMME			PREPARATION STATUS:							
Ministry				Project preparation at various stages							
Impl agency				START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY					
Other agency				1991	0	90	A priority area				
SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING											
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	300	0	300	
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING											
Private finance											
Government budget											
Govt/donor grants											
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# AGR001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	788
Forestry		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Forestry resource management and research
PG# AGR001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Forestry industry, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Forestry and woodlots must be an integral part of rural and community development. In some parts of Namibia there are important forest resources many of which have been exploited indiscriminately in the years before independence.

There is a need to determine the present state of the forest resources and to plan for forest resource management to optimise the long term economic benefit for the country.

There is also a need to undertake research in forestry to ascertain what species are the most practical for woodlot use under the unusual soil and climatic conditions of the country.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	
SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry	Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency	START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency	1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING											
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	695	695	700	2090	0	2090	

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# AGR002

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	0
Forestry		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Forest rehabilitation and woodlot development

PG# AGR002

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme

PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Forestry industry, rural communities, environment

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Many parts of Namibia have a fragile environment, which could rapidly suffer degradation with overgrazing and removal of brush. Other parts of the country have good forest potential, but much of it irresponsibly overexploited before independence. This forestry programme is to meet the challenge of the environment by promoting the planting of trees that are appropriate for the region, and using the forest and scrub bush bio-mass production in the most productive way to support national economic development, including the raising of the standard of living of the majority of the population.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance	
Government budget	
Govt/donor grants	
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0

85

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# AGR090

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
1-AGRICULTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	226
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Other development plans for forestry
PG# AGR090

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Community at large, environment
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Forestry and woodlots must be an integral part of overall rural and community development. No specific project briefs have been prepared for this programme though it is part of an important priority sector.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	
SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry	Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency	START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency	1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	200	200	200	600	0	600
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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EDUCATION

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# ED0001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	1323
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	1286
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME	Education policy, admin and institutional development		
PG#	ED0001		

PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		

BENEFICIARIES			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Education is a priority for the long term development of Namibia. The Government must address some very difficult problems in order to achieve a fair and equitable educational system that serves all the people in an appropriate manner, and at reasonable cost. The administration is faced with the difficulties of integrating several different educational administrations into a single national organisation, while at the same time having to expand the system to satisfy the needs of the majority of the population, improve the skills and qualifications of a teaching staff which is largely insufficiently qualified, change the primary language of instruction to English from Afrikans, and revise and modify curriculum and change text-books. This programme aims to provide assistance to the Government in order to help with these important changes.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry	MoEd	Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							

TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	900	800	1708	3408	100	3508

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										

TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# ED0002

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	1094
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Curriculum development, text books and learning aids
PG# ED0002

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

This programme is to provide support to the Government in connection with curriculum development, text book revisions and learning aid design. The Government must undertake a large scale revision of its curriculum in order for it to reflect in an appropriate manner the policy and spirit of independence and the new Government. It has been decided that English will be the official language, and that English will be the medium of instruction for education. Practically, this means that all curriculum and text books must be revised. It also means that a majority of the teachers must learn English in order to be able to work in the new language environment. The Government needs a lot of assistance to help with these changes, though at the same time, there is a concern to ensure that the changes introduced result in an improved educational system for students of all ages and groups.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	1100	1100	700	2900	0	2900

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance	
Government budget	
Govt/donor grants	
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# ED0003

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	26992
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	26147
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Buildings/facilities for primary education
PG# ED0003

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Primary school students
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

There is a large backlog of construction to provide adequate classrooms and other facilities for all students who should attend primary school. A programme to provide physical facilities for primary education is needed because of this backlog, but its importance has been increased because of the Government's formal commitment to have primary education for all, and a determination that there should be a general upgrading of services available to the majority of the population. The distortion in the allocation of resources prior to independence was particularly apparent in the education sector, and it is clear that substantial improvements in the primary education facilities formerly operated by the second tier administrations is essential. Other work is being done to identify the specific districts where primary education is most in need of physical facility improvement.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	
SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry	Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency	START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency	1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING											
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	27868	28511	12911	69290	2240	71530	
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING											
Private finance											
Government budget											
Govt/donor grants											
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# ED0004

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	5264
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	5264
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Support (recurrent costs) for primary education
PG# ED0004

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Primary school students

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The recurrent costs of education are as much of a burden on public finance as paying for physical facilities. This burden is going to be particularly acute in Namibia as the Government focuses more educational resources towards the majority of the population, where, before independence, education was inadequate. In order for education to be upgraded as required, it will be necessary to recruit additional teachers, and for these teachers to have better teaching qualifications than the majority of the teachers who are presently employed. This upgrading process will increase not only the number of teachers, but also the average pay, and implies a considerable cost to Government. However, without this investment in education, the majority of the people of Namibia cannot improve their economic status over the longer term, and it is therefore an essential investment.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry	MoEd	Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	4650	4650	4650	13950	0	13950

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/16/90

Ref#/Link# ED0005

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	48370
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	35042
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Buildings/facilities for secondary education		
PG#	ED0005		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Secondary education in Namibia reflects the distortion that pervades the economy of the country. Though some schools are of excellent quality, most of the secondary schools in the country have insufficient facilities and are inadequately equipped and staffed, particularly for mathematics and science. It is only around 1 in 8 students who can progress from primary education in Namibia to secondary education because of the secondary education capacity. A long term programme to overcome these problems is planned. In the short term some of the backlog in facility construction must be undertaken, as well as substantial construction of junior secondary wings on primary schools. In the future, as secondary education is expanded, it is planned to have more schools so that less students need to live in hostels.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR ----->	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	25495	31172	36195	92862	35320	128182
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0006

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	4837
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Support (recurrent costs) for secondary education
PG# ED0006

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Secondary school students

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The recurrent costs of education are as important in resource allocation as capital costs. The Government has a need to upgrade secondary education so that the opportunities associated with education are available to the majority of the population. The teachers in many of the schools are inadequately qualified for the level of education that is required. There is a need for more teachers, and for teachers with better qualifications and experience. As the Government upgrades secondary education, there will be higher costs for teachers both because of the larger number required and also the pay associated with better qualifications. The operating costs of the school system will also increase as the Government upgrades the standards of the system for the majority of the population. Assistance to support these improvements is needed.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY92	FY93	3yr	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	25495	31172	36195	92862	35320	128182
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0007

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	7639
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	7639
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Buildings/facilities for higher education		
PG#	ED0007		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Students in higher education		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Some of the buildings and facilities for higher education are very good but they only serve a small proportion of the national population, and are generally centralised in Windhoek. Facilities for better higher education do not exist in the regions of the country which limits educational opportunities for the majority of the people, and makes higher education more costly because many people have to be boarded in hostels.

Some projects have been identified. More work is being done to identify the needs in detail.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	-----> PUBLIC	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	5800	8765	5680	20245	0	20245
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0008

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	79
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	792
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Support (recurrent costs) for higher education		
PG#	ED0008		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Higher education students		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The higher education system of Namibia needs to be expanded to serve the majority of the population in a more appropriate manner. The cost of expanding educational opportunity in Namibia is not only capital cost but also operating cost, and in particular the costs associated with teachers and teaching supplies. The problem of teacher shortage is going to be aggravated in the short term by the need to have teachers in the schools, universities and other educational institutions who have english language capability. Support for educational recurrent costs for higher education is needed. Some detailed project proposals have been prepared, others are in need of formulation.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS				
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:		
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages		
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0	90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	700	700	700	2100	0	2100
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0009

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	7169
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	4905
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Buildings/facilities for vocational education

PG# ED0009

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme

PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Vocational students, employers, national economy

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Vocational education has been made a high priority of the Government following independence. This reflects Government's determination to encourage productive employment for the majority of the nation's population. There is a severe shortage of trained and skilled personnel in the country which can only be rectified by a major programme to strengthen vocational education so that practical skills training is available to a much larger proportion of the population than in the past. Some of the facilities for vocational education exist, but not in the areas where there is the most need for vocational education. Appropriate equipment and materials for good vocational education are also lacking and must be obtained in order for the programme to achieve the desired results.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	9000	2000	2000	13000	6000	19000
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0010

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	157
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Support (recurrent costs) vocational/technical education
PG# ED0010

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Vocational students, employers, the community at large
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The expansion of vocational and technical education will be constrained not only by capital finance but also by recurrent cost. Expansion of vocational education will make a big difference to the employment profile of Namibia in the next few years, but in order for vocational training to achieve its potential benefit there is a need for it to have operational funds not only for the salaries of the trainers, but also for the key operating supplies that are essential in any effective practical training. The Government needs assistance so that it has access to a supply of suitably trained trainers for vocational education and also for the supply of operating supplies.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	13708	14892	6470	35070	6600	41670

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance	
Government budget	
Govt/donor grants	
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0011

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	6452
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Support (recurrent costs) adult and non-formal education
PG# ED0011

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Adult students, community at large

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Adult education and non-formal education are areas of importance for the Government following independence. A very large proportion of the population has never had the educational opportunity that is now regarded as the norm, and it is therefore appropriate for special efforts to be made to give adults and others whose education has been interrupted openings for education. Various projects have been identified ranging from alphabetisation programmes to different forms of vocational training oriented to specific work and trades. In order for these programmes to have an impact on the majority of the population, the cost is substantial. Support in the form of trainers to work in the field of adult and non-formal education is needed, as well as other forms of support for the recurrent costs of these programmes.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	5700	5700	5700	17100	0	17100
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0012

0

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|SECTOR                |REGION                |PROJECT COST (US$000) |1009
|  2-EDUCATION        |   National          |  3YR TOTAL            | 9341
|                      |                      |  of total :          |
|                      |                      |    TA (foreign)       |    0
|                      |                      |    Equipment          |    0
=====
|PROGRAMME            |Teacher training and skills development
|PG#   ED0012
-----
|PROJECT TITLE       |Summary of programme
|PJ#                 |Individual project briefs are also available
|BENEFICIARIES      |Teachers, then students
|RESULTS
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The progress of the educational system in Namibia depends on teachers, more than on any other single factor. At independence, there was a high proportion of teachers in Namibian schools who were underqualified, particularly in subjects like mathematics and science. Many of the teachers do not speak English, and this is going to be a serious problem as the system converts to an English based educational programme. This programme is to assist in a variety of ways to train teachers and upgrade teacher skills through in-service training. Inter alia, there is a need to recruit teachers internationally who can assist in training trainers and a need to upgrade teacher training facilities and make training facilities available in the regions of the country as well as at the centre.

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|                PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
|SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME          PREPARATION STATUS:
|Ministry                Project preparation at various stages
|Impl agency            START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
|Other agency           1991          0          90 A priority area
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|                SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING
|Rands 000
|                ---- Total project ----          -----Project cost by year-----
|                Local   Foreign  TOTAL          PriorFY91 FY90/91  FY91/92  FY91/92  3yrTOTAL  Beyond  TOTAL
|ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS
|TA cost                0         0         0
|Capital costs          0         0         0
|Operating costs        0         0         0
|Other costs            0         0         0
|-----
|TOTAL costs            0         0         0          0   10360   10195   4200   24755   2000   26755
|-----
|PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING
|Private finance
|Government budget
|Govt/donor grants
|-----
|TOTAL financed          0         0         0          0     0     0     0     0
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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0013

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	5371
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	3371
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Housing for teaching staff
PG# ED0013

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Teachers
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

A general theme of development efforts is for the focus of resource allocation to move away from the centre towards the regions where the majority of the population live. In many areas adequate housing for professionals including teachers is in very short supply. In order to attract and retain higher quality teaching staff over the longer term it will be essential to provide suitable housing. This programme is to provide support to enable the Government to move ahead in the near future with a long term programme to provide housing for teaching professionals. In the short term this programme can be linked with the recruitment of international volunteers who require housing during their assignments. This programme also links with the national priority to upgrade housing throughout the country, and is a logical area where Government ownership of housing has long term benefits clearly exceeding liabilities.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	3150	3135	2650	8935	5300	14235

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0014

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	356
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	3566
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Sports programme for students and youth
PG# ED0014

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Students and youth
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Sports have an important role in education and in the development of youth. Though sports facilities in Namibia have been well developed in some of the schools, the majority of students and youth in the country do not have facilities or finance for education. The Government recognises that where sports are an integral part of the educational experience, there are substantial advantages to the students. The Government plans to upgrade sports facilities so that students and youth can benefit from participation in sport. Assistance to support sports programme for students and youth is needed.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	3749	3768	1935	9452	0	9452

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance	
Government budget	
Govt/donor grants	
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# ED0015

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	2641
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Specialised education programme

PG# ED0015

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme

PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Disadvantaged students

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Prior to independence, education for disadvantaged children was limited to a very few. It is apparent that there is a substantial need for special education in order to provide educational opportunity to a large number of children with learning disabilities or other disadvantages such as deafness, blindness, or other physical disability. The Government has identified some of the needs, but has not yet formulated detailed proposals to address the problems. However support is clearly going to be needed in order to respond adequately to a significant problem.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME

PREPARATION STATUS:

Ministry

Project preparation at various stages

Impl agency

START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY

Other agency

1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	1400	1400	1400	4200	2800	7000
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# ED0090

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
2-EDUCATION	National	3YR TOTAL	26
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Other development plans for the education sector
PG# ED0090

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Students, economy at large
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Other development plans for the education sector is a programme set for miscellaneous items related to education, but not part of any of the other programmes. Specific project content has not been identified within this programme with the exception of a project related to the development of a library system for schools which has been given a very high priority within the education ministry. The lack of books in both schools and communities in some of the areas that have been neglected in the past is a matter of great concern, and a matter that should be addressed as soon as possible.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	1400	1400	1400	4200	2800	7000

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

HEALTH

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	5290
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	5290
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Health policy, administration and planning
PG# HE0001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Health administration for the population at large

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The health sector is one of the Government's priority areas for development. In order for the Government to satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population, several major policy changes have had to be made. As in other areas of Government, a major reorganisation has had to be undertaken to integrate the health services into a single functional structure. A change of focus has had to be made in order to deliver health services to the majority in a cost effective manner. In order for these changes to produce effective results, the process of admin and planning must be adequately supported. A range of studies that need to be undertaken to assess the health sector situation and progress are planned. Improvements in the management systems for the health sector are planned. Support is needed for these programmes and others that have been identified.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Hands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	4840	4640	4540	14020	0	14020
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0002

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	847
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	8320
Primary health		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME Training of health professionals and sub-professionals			
PG# HE0002			
PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme			
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available			
BENEFICIARIES Health staff, patients, community at large			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Prior to independence the health sector was developed more for curative care than extensive primary care and preventative health. In order to establish a sound primary health care service nationally, there is a need to increase the staffing of the health service, and for this there is a need for staff training on a substantial scale. Training is needed at all levels, but particularly there is a need for nurse training, and health staff to work in communities. The staffing levels planned for the health service for the immediate future are based on norms that are only some 50% of the level that would give adequate health coverage, but even at this level of staffing, there is a need for a substantial increase in staffing and a major effort in the area of training. Training will be strengthened both in the formal area at the nurses training centres as well as in decentralised training locations.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	8750	7000	6300	22050	400	22450	
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING											
Private finance											
Government budget											
Govt/donor grants											
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0003

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	11920
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	11920
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME PHC staff - recurrent costs for enlarged PHC programme
PG# HE0003

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Primary health care staff and their patients
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

An enlarged primary health care programme to serve a majority of the people of Namibia will require substantial additional staff and funding for their salaries. Even at a staffing level that is only about 50% of the staffing level that would be the theoretical norm, the incremental salary cost of health care workers will be substantial. Very detailed information is available concerning the staffing levels that are required for the primary health care service that is needed throughout Namibia. Support for these staff costs would be a significant help in the programme to strengthen the primary health care service. This programme is linked with other primary health care support programmes and the training of health staff programme.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	10530	10530	10530	31590	0	31590
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0004

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
3-HEALTH	Programme	3YR TOTAL	2560
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME PHC community health centres - construction required
PG# HE0004

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Primary health care community health centres are an essential component of the Namibian health care system. In general they provide a general range of primary health care services as at a PHC clinic, as a base for a multi-disciplinary team of PHC workers who perform outreach services, they are a base for such activities as social work, rehabilitation therapy, oral health and eye care, they provide low risk maternity services and provide some basic curative services. The community health centre serves to support the activities of the PHC clinics, and also serves to reduce the workload that would otherwise have to be handled by the district hospitals. The specific need for community health centres has been identified by district throughout the country and the related costs have been calculated. Funding for the construction of the community health centres is required.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	6785	0	0	6785	0	6785

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0005

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	1358
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	1358
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME PHC clinics - construction required

PG# HE0005

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme

PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

In the Namibian structure of primary health care, the primary health care clinic is normally staffed permanently by nurses who provide a range of services. The child programme focuses on GOBI services (growth monitoring, oral rehydration, breast feeding and immunization). A maternal care programme has an emphasis on antenatal care, female education, family spacing and post natal care. A nutrition support programme places emphasis on early detection and intervention rather than subsequent nutritional rehabilitation. A treatment programme has emphasis on early treatment of acute respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, sexually transmitted diseases and malaria. A follow up programme focuses on tuberculosis, psychiatric conditions, hypertension, cardiac failure, diabetes and osteo-arthritis. Some outreach work is carried out in the community and to villages where there is not permanent clinic. The work of the PHC clinic is supported by visits from other health professionals and the community health centre in the area.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	3600	0	0	3600	0	3600	

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance											
Government budget											
Govt/donor grants											
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0006

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	120
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	1264
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME PHC programme - accommodation for PHC staff
PG# HE0006

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs have also been prepared

BENEFICIARIES Health service staff
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The effectiveness of the Namibian primary health care service will depend to a large degree on the quality of the staff who provide the service to the patients and serve the community. In order to encourage good health staff to serve in areas where the health need is the greatest, often in areas where the housing conditions are very poor, it is the practice to offer staff appropriate accommodation. As the primary health care service is expanded, and the staff numbers increase, it will be necessary to increase the availability of accommodation. It is planned to have staff housing built at the locations where housing is insufficient. Details of the staff housing need by district has been assessed and is available at the project level. Financial support is needed to implement this element of the PHC programme.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----					Beyond	TOTAL
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL		
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	3350	0	0	3350	0	3350

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0007

0

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=====
|SECTOR          |REGION          |PROJECT COST (US$000) |1863 |
| 3-HEALTH      | National      | 3YR TOTAL            |1863 |
|               |               | of total :          |     |
|               |               |   TA (foreign)      |  0  |
|               |               |   Equipment         |  0  |
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=====
|PROGRAMME      | Furniture and equipment for expanded PHC programme
|PG# HE0007
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|PROJECT TITLE  | Summary of programme
|PJ#           | Individual project briefs are also available
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|BENEFICIARIES | Patients and community at large
|RESULTS
=====
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Furniture and equipment is needed for the expanded primary health care service planned for Namibia. One of the needs is for mobile outreach equipment for all the districts. These mobile clinics are used to reach communities in outlying areas both to provide medical services and also to carry out health promotion activities. The furniture and equipment needed for the PHC clinic and the community health centres include such items as examination couches, chairs, tables, beds, trolleys, cabinets, storage facilities, communications equipment, medical equipment, cold chain equipment, etc. Standard equipment lists have been prepared for the PHC clinics and the community health centres and specific needs identified by district.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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=====
|SECTOR -----> |PROGRAMME      |PREPARATION STATUS:
|Ministry        |               |Project preparation at various stages
|Impl agency     |               |START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
|Other agency    |               |1991          0       90 A priority area
=====
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SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

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=====
|Rands 000      |----- Total project -----|-----Project cost by year-----|
|               |Local  Foreign  TOTAL   |PriorFY91 FY90/91  FY91/92  FY91/92  3yrTOTAL  Beyond  TOTAL
|ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS
|TA cost        |0       0       0     |0       4937   0       0       4937   0       4937
|Capital costs  |0       0       0     |
|Operating costs|0       0       0     |
|Other costs    |0       0       0     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|TOTAL costs    |0       0       0     |0       4937   0       0       4937   0       4937
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING
|Private finance
|Government budget
|Govt/donor grants
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|TOTAL financed |0       0       0     |0       0       0       0       0       0
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
=====
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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0009

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	2494
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Transport equipment required to expand PHC programme
PG# HE0009

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs have been prepared

BENEFICIARIES Patients, communities and health care staff
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Namibia is a very large country with a population that is often dispersed over a large area. In this situation transport has an unusually important role. Transport is needed in order to provide PHC service to villages not served by a PHC clinic, to enable doctors and nurses to provide support from a central community health centre to outlying PHC clinics, to permit other health staff such as social workers, oral health staff, mental health staff, rehabilitation therapy staff, eye specialists, etc. to do work away from their base. Transport is also need to help the staff carry out various forms of outreach work, training and health promotion in the communities they serve. The number of vehicles depends on the conditions of the area. Estimates of vehicle requirements have been made for each of the districts.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency 1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	6610	0	0	6610	0	6610
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0010

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	14792
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	14792
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Other ambulance and transport equipment required
PG# HE0010

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs have been prepared

BENEFICIARIES Patients, community at large
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The Namibian health service is based on a hierarchy of service from the PHC clinic in the small village to a community health centre in a larger community, a district hospital serving an area containing several community health centres, and referral hospitals to take care of specialised health cases. In order for the system to operate, it is essential to have suitable and sufficient transport capacity to serve patients. In outlying areas where there are virtually no roads, 4x4 ambulances are needed. Another type of vehicle is needed for long distance patient transport. Under certain conditions in the country fixed wing ambulance aircraft are the most appropriate to provide efficient health service and patient transport. In other conditions within the country, helicopter transport is cost effective. In addition to patient transport and health staff movements, general transport equipment is needed for medical supplies of all types.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year					Beyond	TOTAL
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL		
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	12600	14000	12600	39200	0	39200

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance									
Government budget									
Govt/donor grants									
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0011

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	4779
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME District hospital rehabilitation and maintenace
PG# HE0011

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Patients and community at large

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The district hospitals in Namibia range from good to completely inadequate. In particular some of the hospitals serving outlying areas and the north of the country are in need of rehabilitation. District hospital rehabilitation is being planned as part of an integrated plan for health service including primary health care at the community level. The district hospitals form a focal point for these PHC activities, serving as a local centre for patient referral and as base for a range of health professionals. The hospitals can also serve to provide in-service training for some of the health staff. Projects have been identified to upgrade some of the district hospitals, and more details are available at the project level.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year					Beyond	TOTAL
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL		
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	7291	3075	2300	12666	0	12666
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0012

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	12323
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Referral hospital upgrading and maintenance

PG# HE0012

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme

PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Some of the referral hospitals in Namibia are of a high standard, but there are parts of the country where there is not the capacity nor the standard that is needed to satisfy the demand for health care services. The referral hospitals in the north of the country need to be upgraded to meet the service requirements of the region and reduce the need to transfer patients to Windhoek. With independence, there are several health services which are no longer economically available from South Africa, and these services should now be added to the tertiary care facilities in Namibia.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME

PREPARATION STATUS:

Ministry

Project preparation at various stages

Impl agency

START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY

Other agency

1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	13957	15558	3143	32658	0	32658

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance

Government budget

Govt/donor grants

TOTAL financed

0 0 0 0 0

115

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0013

0

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=====
|SECTOR          |REGION          |PROJECT COST (US$000)  |76
|  3-HEALTH     |National       |3YR TOTAL              |7622
|               |               |of total :             |
|               |               |  TA (foreign)         |0
|               |               |  Equipment            |0
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|PROGRAMME      |Phsychiatric health
|PG# HE0013
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|PROJECT TITLE  |Summary of programme
|PJ#           |Individual project briefs are also available
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=====
|BENEFICIARIES |Psychiatric patients, community at large
|RESULTS
=====
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The is a need in Namibia to strengthen the phsychiatric health care activities. Before independence much of the phsychiatric health care activity was linked with South Africa, and serious cases were transferred to South African facilities. With independence, Namibia must establish its own capacity to handle phsychiatric health problems, including the difficult and expensive area of forensic phsychiatry. The problems of mental health have also been aggravated in the past decade by war and social dislocation in parts of the country, and this must also be addressed in an appropriate manner.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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=====
|SECTOR -----> |PROGRAMME
|Ministry        |
|Impl agency     |
|Other agency    |
=====
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PREPARATION STATUS:
Project preparation at various stages
START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

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=====
|Rands 000      |----- Total project -----|-----Project cost by year-----|
|               |Local  Foreign  TOTAL      |PriorFY91 FY90/91  FY91/92  FY91/92  3yrTOTAL  Beyond  TOTAL
|ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS
|TA cost        |0      0      0
|Capital costs  |0      0      0
|Operating costs|0      0      0
|Other costs    |0      0      0
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|TOTAL costs    |0      0      0      |0      8400    5900    5900    20200    0      20200
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING
|Private finance
|Government budget
|Govt/donor grants
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|TOTAL financed |0      0      0      |0      0      0      0      0
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
=====
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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0014

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	9320
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	9320
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Social services
PG# HE0014

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Vulnerable groups in the society
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

A range of social service activities are undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Social Services. In order to satisfy the needs and expectations of the majority of the people of Namibia there will need to be an expansion of social service activities. Several groups have been identified for improved social service support including the elderly poor, the children of working mothers and the handicapped. Other social service needs exist and must also be addressed in an appropriate way. Support is needed in order to implement projects to serve the social needs of the majority of the people.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	4300	14700	5700	24700	0	24700

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance	
Government budget	
Govt/donor grants	
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HE0015

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	31
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	3132
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Health promotion		
PG#	HE0015		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Community at large		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Health promotion activities will be integrated into many of the community development projects as well as into educational programmes and the activities of other Government departments. Several projects related to health promotion will be implemented by MoHSS including a project to prevent malaria infection, some projects involving supplemental feeding of children and activities to improve water and sanitation in both rural and peri-urban communities.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS									
SECTOR	----->	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:						
Ministry			Project preparation at various stages						
Impl agency			START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY				
Other agency			1991	0	90	A priority area			

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	2800	2800	2700	8300	0	8300
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# HE0090

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	679
3-HEALTH	National	3YR TOTAL	679
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Other activities in the health sector		
PG#	HE0090		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Patients, community at large		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

This programme category is for miscellaneous projects that have been identified within the health sector, but outside the programme areas already defined. The projects within this programme area include rehabilitation projects in orthopaedics, in connection with alcohol and drug abuse, and for released prisoners. Other projects for this programme area include occupational health which is important in the high risk mining industry.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:			
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages			
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY	
Other agency		1991	0	90	A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	600	600	600	1800	0	1800

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0						

119

HOUSING

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HO0001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	53930
4-HOUSING	National	3YR TOTAL	31929
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Development of sites for affordable housing
PG# HO0001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Housing has been identified as an important area to improve living conditions and the standard of living of the large majority of the population. In the immediate future and before all the long term policy issues are finalised, there are many areas where the Government can set the stage for housing improvement by installing the services needed for sites for affordable housing, and by ensuring that the services provided by Government to lower income areas are of a reasonable standard. The cost of providing satisfactory services in the form of water, sanitation, electricity, roads and storm drain structures to housing sites is substantial, and essential if any progress is to be made in improving housing conditions and reducing the backlog of housing demand.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	31804	35489	17321	84614	58303	142917

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HO0002

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	2090
4-HOUSING	National	3YR TOTAL	20907
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME Programme to upgrade existing low-income housing			
PG# HO0002			
PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme			
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available			
BENEFICIARIES Community at large, specific householders			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Upgrading existing housing is necessary in many parts of Namibia. There is severe overcrowding in many peri-urban communities, including the single quarters area of Katutura, Windhoek. There are substantial areas with shanty-town structures that need to be replaced with more appropriate structures. The building of alternative accommodation will be costly, but is required if health and social problems are to be avoided in the future.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	22600	26700	6104	55404	0	55404

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance	
Government budget	
Govt/donor grants	
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HO0003

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	15283
4-HOUSING	National	3YR TOTAL	15283
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Financial services to support home ownership
PG# HO0003

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Homeowners, and the community at large
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The long term role of the public sector in housing has not been determined, though the Government will certainly take a major role in catalysing improvement in housing conditions throughout the country. A project to support home-ownership by lower income workers through access to home finance on appropriate terms is under consideration. The exact terms of such a project have not been defined and would need to be defined in detail before implementation. Support in the form of home financing for the housing sector may have long term benefits that are far more favorable than more direct intervention by the Government in housing, as for example direct government or parastatal ownership of houses.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year					TOTAL	
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL		Beyond
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	4500	16000	20000	40500	0	40500

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HO0004

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
4-HOUSING	National	3YR TOTAL	2264
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Improved transport for low-income communities
PG# HO0004

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Residents and workers in the community

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The location of most low income housing relative to employment opportunities reflects Namibia's social and racial structure before independence. Low income housing is a long way from work, and transport becomes an essential element in the community living standard. In many parts of Namibia, the peri-urban transport services are not sufficient which makes travel to and from work very difficult. Though private taxi services provide transport to many, their service would probably be enhanced in competition with a well managed public bus service. The service in Windhoek has deteriorated as the buses have become older and more unreliable, but could be improved with new equipment and some maintenance support.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	6000	0	0	6000	0	6000
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# H00005

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	7902
4-HOUSING	National	3YR TOTAL	7902
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Institutional development to support housing
PG# H00005

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Householders, community at large
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The institutional organisation of the housing industry is under review. A parastatal organisation NBIC has taken a lead role in the construction of low income housing in Namibia for a number of years before independence. Though it has built over 7,000 houses, they are regarded as low cost and low quality, and the organisation has a poor reputation among those who live in NBIC houses. While NBIC has a poor reputation, it has an organisational structure with the potential to undertake serious professional large scale development of housing. It also has an organisational structure that enables it to handle rental payments in an efficient manner. The expansion of the housing stock could be facilitated by a reorganised NBIC, or new structures built on the existing professional cadre of the organisation. High level consulting, organisation and refinancing of NBIC are probably required.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	18235	1407	1300	20942	0	20942

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

125

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# HO0006

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	113
4-HOUSING	National	3YR TOTAL	1132
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Support for development of housing construction industry
PG# HO0006

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Housing industry

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The building material and housing construction industry are essential to the supply of affordable housing in Namibia. Before independence many building supplies were routinely transported from South Africa and used in local construction. Following independence and a new orientation for economic development, support for a local building material supply industry and a local construction contracting industry have become a higher priority. Some projects have already been identified, but need further analysis and project preparation before they can be fully implemented.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	1000	3000	0	3000

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance	
Government budget	
Govt/donor grants	
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# HO0007

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	75
4-HOUSING	National	3YR TOTAL	75
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Support for self help and community housing projects		
PG#	HO0007		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	House owners, community at large		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

This programme is for support for community housing and self help. Detail projects have not yet been formulated within this programme, though it is anticipated that community and self help projects will be developed and be a priority within the housing sector.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS				
SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:		
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages		
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0	90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	200	0	200
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# H00008

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	182
4-HOUSING	National	3YR TOTAL	18279
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Sewage and water services for housing development		
PG#	H00008		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are available		
BENEFICIARIES	Homeowners, community at large		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The provision of water and sewer services for houses in lower income communities and for future low income housing development is an essential pre-requisite for construction whether by the home-owner or by contractors. In areas where water and sanitation has not been adequate in the past, there is a need to upgrade the services in order to improve the health conditions. A series of projects have been identified that aim to improve water and sanitation conditions in high density peri-urban communities.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:			
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages			
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY	
Other agency		1991	0	90	A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	11121	21220	16100	48441	0	48441
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

128

WATER

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# WA0001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	6030
5-WATER	National	3YR TOTAL	6030
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Groundwater investigations and strategic water planning
PG# WA0001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES All water consumers, residential, industry and agriculture
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Namibia is a dry country, with dessert conditions in many parts. The country's future development depends on having adequate water for household, industrial and agricultural use, and having this water available on a sustained basis into the future. Already some of the existing groundwater resources are being fully exploited and it is essential that new water sources are located and existing water sources are used optimally. This programme includes projects which address these issues so that long term planning of water development can be done in an efficient manner for the benefit of all Namibia.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS				
SECTOR	-----> PUBLIC	PREPARATION STATUS:		
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages		
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0	90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	6607	9375	0	15982	0	15982

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# WA0002

0

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|SECTOR          |REGION          |PROJECT COST (US$000)  |35
|  5-WATER       |                |  3YR TOTAL             |3520
|                |                |  of total :            |
|                |                |    TA (foreign)        |0
|                |                |    Equipment           |0
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=====
|PROGRAMME      |Water supply infrastructure maintenance and upgrading
|PG#   WA0002
=====
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=====
|PROJECT TITLE  |Summary of programme
|PJ#           |Individual project briefs are also available
=====
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=====
|BENEFICIARIES |All water consumers, residential, industry and agriculture
|RESULTS
=====
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

An extensive water supply infrastructure has been built in Namibia over the past twenty years which permits much of the national economy to operate without being constrained by water restrictions. An important immediate priority is to ensure that this infrastructure is adequately maintained so that it continues to serve the national economy at a minimum long term cost. The projects included in this programme are maintenance projects that have been identified as critical for the immediate future.

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=====
|                |PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
|SECTOR ----->|PUBLIC          |PREPARATION STATUS:
|Ministry        |                |Project preparation at various stages
|Impl agency     |                |START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
|Other agency    |1991           |0           90 A priority area
=====
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=====
|                |SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING
|Rands 000      |----- Total project -----|-----Project cost by year-----
|                |Local   Foreign  TOTAL   |PriorFY91 FY90/91  FY91/92  FY91/92  3yrTOTAL  Beyond  TOTAL
|ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS
|TA cost        |0       0       0       | | | | | | | |
|Capital costs  |0       0       0       |
|Operating costs|0       0       0       |
|Other costs    |0       0       0       |
|TOTAL costs    |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                |0       0       0       |0       3700  5628  0       9328  0       9328
=====
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=====
|PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING
|Private finance
|Government budget
|Govt/donor grants
|TOTAL financed |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                |0       0       0       |0       0       0       0       0
=====
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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/17/90

Ref#/Link# WA0003

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	34350
5-WATER		3YR TOTAL	34350
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME	Eastern water carrier and related water systems		
PG#	WA0003		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Water consumers, residential, industry and agriculture		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The Eastern water carrier is the main water artery in the Namibian water system. It serves the population of Windhoek and surrounding area, as well as the region north. The system is being expanded to provide water service from the north of the country as far as Windhoek. The system has the potential to carry water from the Okavango River at the very north of Namibia to areas in the centre of the country, including large areas of the country which presently have little water such as parts of Hereroland. The projects identified for the development of the Eastern Water Carrier have been studied in detail and are designed to be implemented over a long period.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS				
SECTOR	----->	PUBLIC	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry			Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency			START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency			1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	13820	13210	64000	91030	0	91030
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# WA0004

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
5-WATER		3YR TOTAL	71 0
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Water supplies for Northern region development
PG# WA0004

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Water consumers in the northern region
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The largest concentration of population in Namibia is in the Northern region. Water supply infrastructure in this region is not adequate to provide the area residents with satisfactory water either in quantity or in quality. A major programme of upgrading the water is needed in order to satisfy the reasonable demands of the community and provide a basis for improved living conditions. In addition the water supplies for the region need to be improved and expanded in order to allow for the development of more land for agriculture, both crop agriculture and livestock. The projects that have been identified are at different stages of planning. Some may be implemented based on existing planning and design work, while other projects have still to be planned in detail. A large proportion of the Namibian population will benefit from the projects under this programme area.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency 1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year					Beyond	TOTAL
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL		
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	50327	57513	43345	151185	38600	189785
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# WA0005

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	22581
5-WATER		3YR TOTAL	12707
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Water supplies for Western region development
PG# WA0005

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Water consumers in the Western area
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The Western coastal area of Namibia make important economic contributions to the country through the mining industry and the fishing industry. Future development of these industries will be constrained unless there is adequate water supply both for industrial use and for the population associated with these industries. Several projects have been identified to increase the water supply capacity to the industry and population of the area. It is also planned to undertake an assessment of the long term strategy for water development that would be optimum for the Western coastal area.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING											
Rands 000	--- Total project ---			---Project cost by year---							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	5085	8330	20260	33675	26165	59840	

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0	

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# WA0006

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
5-WATER	National	3YR TOTAL	17 9506
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Water supplies for other regional development
PG# WA0006

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Water consumers in various areas of the country

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

This programme is to improve water supply in various other areas of the country. Development in all the urban and peri-urban communities in the country has the potential to be constrained by water supply shortages. The projects in this programme address this issue. In addition some of the projects also incorporate components so that the water is also used for agricultural purposes where it is advantageous to do so.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency 1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year					Beyond	TOTAL
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	PY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92		
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	7256	7755	10180	25191	20000	45191

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance
Government budget
Govt/donor grants

TOTAL financed 0 0 0 0 0

INFRASTRUCTURE

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INA001

0

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=====
SECTOR          REGION          PROJECT COST (US$000)    18903
6-INFRASTRUCTURE National          3YR TOTAL                18903
of total :
TA (foreign)                                0
Equipment                                    0
=====
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PROGRAMME      Air transport service support
PG#  INA001
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PROJECT TITLE  Summary of programme
PJ#           Individual project briefs are available
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BENEFICIARIES Air travelers, tourism
RESULTS
```

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Before independence air transport services in Namibia have relied on technical support from South Africa. These services should now be strengthened so that they can operate efficiently without this support. This applies particularly to aircraft maintenance and the training of technical staff, including air traffic control staff. With independence it is likely that the flow of air traffic into Namibia increase, and increase the need for better flight control systems to maintain safety levels. Some of the airfields in the country also should be upgraded to serve internal needs more safely. The main projects to improve air traffic services have been identified.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

```
=====
SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME      PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry          Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency       START YEAR NO YEARS  PRIORITY
Other agency      1991          0          90  A priority area
=====
```

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

```
=====
Rands 000
----- Total project -----
Local   Foreign  TOTAL          Project cost by year-----
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS
TA cost      0         0         0
Capital costs 0         0         0
Operating costs 0         0         0
Other costs  0         0         0
-----
TOTAL costs  0         0         0          0  11650  17945  20500  50095  0  50095
=====
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING
Private finance
Government budget
Govt/donor grants
-----
TOTAL financed          0         0         0         0         0
=====
```

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# INB001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	1052
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	10528
Broadcasting		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Broadcasting system modernisation and strengthening
PG# INB001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES The community at large
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

It is planned to upgrade the broadcasting services in several ways. The service will be strengthened in order to have more capability to undertake local programming of a high standard. It will also include more English language programming to encourage the use of English as the official and working language of the country. TV and radio will also be used to support the Government's work in the field of education, in particular vocational and adult education. Modernisation of the equipment being used for the broadcast services is envisaged, as well as the strengthening of programming. Some of the projects to improve the broadcasting system have already been started, and others are in various stages of planning and preparation.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	11500	13400	3000	27900	0	27900
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INE001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	57834
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	15853
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Low voltage consumer distribution and rural electricity
PG# INE001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Householders and electricity consumers
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Electric power supply to small homeowner consumers and small business will improve housing conditions and encourage the growth of small business and employment. Many peri-urban consumers in Namibia still do not have access to electricity. A long term programme to expand the low voltage reticulation of electricity is planned. The availability of low cost electric power in some of the rural areas of the country will also help accelerate agricultural development, particularly where electric power can be used for irrigation pumps. Parts of the programme have already been planned and can be implemented immediately, other more distant parts will be planned and implemented later.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year					Beyond	TOTAL
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL		
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	7726	17323	16963	42012	111250	153262

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING

Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INE002

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	75660
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	11509
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Extension high voltage electric power distribution (GRID)		
PG#	INE002		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Electric power consumers, national economy		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Extension of the high voltage national electric distribution system will enable Namibia to make the best possible use of its electric power resources in the future. The system is presently linked with South Africa, and power is imported from South Africa for part of the 24 hour daily cycle. With suitable modifications to the distribution grid, and when there is additional power generating capacity in Namibia, it will be possible to export power to neighboring countries in SADCC as well as to South Africa. Some of the planning has been completed.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	250	250	30000	30500	179000	200500
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INE003

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	1150
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	1150
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Electric power generating capacity expansion
PG# INE003

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Electric power consumers in Namibia, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The electric power generating capacity of Namibia can be a comparative advantage for the country in the future if it is developed to its full potential. In the short run power capacity constraints should be removed by projects that focus on upgrading existing facilities, or small additional power projects. In the long run the development of a large scale power generating facility at the Epupa falls is anticipated. This programme does not include funding for the construction of this large scale project, but only funds for the initial planning stages.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year					TOTAL	
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL		Beyond
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	1000	1850	200	3050	0	3050
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INL001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	2583
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	25837
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Railway maintenance and rolling stock upgrading		
PG#	INL001		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Cargo transport, national economy		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

TransNamib, a wholly owned parastatal organisation operates the railway system. Until a few years ago the railway was an integral part of the South African railway system, and the traffic pattern has remained the same. After independence it is expected that the traffic pattern will change to some extent, and that there will be the need for some system changes and upgrading to maintain the system for the future. Strengthening the maintenance capability of the railway has a high priority, both for track maintenance, rolling stock and motive power. Reducing dependence on wagons from South Africa must be addressed. Improving the rail service associated with the port of Luderitz should also be undertaken. In the long run, it may also be desirable to expand the rail system to provide service into the neighboring SADCC countries.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	16000	16770	35700	68470	0	68470
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INM001 0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	8301
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	8301
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME	Support for maritime affairs		
PG#	INM001		

PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Cargo shippers, fishing industry		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Prior to independence all aspects of maritime affairs were handled by the South African authorities. After independence these activities must now be managed by the Namibian government. The issues are made more complex by the situation of Walvis Bay and South Africa's continuing association with this port. Because of the Walvis Bay situation, it is important that the port of Luderitz is strengthened so as to be a viable alternative to Walvis Bay for the fishing industry and maritime trade.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	8200	8200	5600	22000	0	22000

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INR001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	24325
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	28679
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Strengthening transport links with SADCC countries
PG# INR001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Cargo and passenger transport, tourism, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Before independence all the main transport links were between Namibia and South Africa. There is a need to reorient the transport network so that it links with the neighboring SADCC countries. There are no bitumin surfaced road links with Botswana and roads should be improved and upgraded to bitumin surface standard. The road link with Zambia would be improved with a road bridge over the Zambesi which should be studied. Rail links with Zambia and Zimbabwe are possible and should be studied. Project details are available for individual elements of the programme.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	
SECTOR -----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry	Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency	START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency	1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	5500	10000	60500	76000	568615	644615

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INR002 0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	85101
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	37993
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Trunk road upgrading of internal road network
PG# INR002

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Cargo and passenger transport, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The internal trunk road network in Namibia is generally built to a high standard. There are some links within the system that have been neglected in the past because of the orientation of the economy towards South Africa. These links should be now be improved and upgraded to the standards that are appropriate for the new economic and developmental orientation of the economy. An improved road to serve the port of Luderitz in the south to reduce reliance on Walvis Bay is a priority. Upgrading the road system leading to Eastern Caprivi is another priority. This road also links with the neighboring SADCC countries. Removal of other danger spots on the road network should also be undertaken.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	27280	39450	33953	100683	124835	225518
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INR003

SECTOR 6-INFRASTRUCTURE	REGION National	PROJECT COST (US\$000) 3YR TOTAL 25627 of total : TA (foreign) 0 Equipment 0	6053
PROGRAMME National secondary and feeder road system upgrading			
PG# INR003			
PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme			
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available			
BENEFICIARIES Workers, area residents, local economy, national economy			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The secondary and feeder road system in Namibia has been generally neglected in the past. The road network which serves some of the densely populated parts of the country, particularly in the north, are totally inadequate and make transport and other economic activities very difficult. A national programme to improve the secondary and feeder road network must be implemented. An immediate priority is to improve the road system in Owambo within the framework of a master plan. Construction of some roads can start immediately. By using labour intensive methods, there will be substantial economic benefits not only when completed but also in the form of employment during the construction period.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs:	0	0	0	0	11085	15252	41577	67914	92500	160414
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed:				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# INR004

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	1471
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	1471
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME Support to the Department of Transport			
PG# INR004			
PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme			
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available			
BENEFICIARIES Department of Transport, staff, national economy			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Before independence, the design, construction and maintenance of the transport infrastructure has always been heavily reliant on technical assistance from South Africa. With independence there is a need to strengthen the Namibian capability to carry on the same functions, as well as to reorient the operations to serve the majority of the population in an efficient cost effective manner.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS												
SECTOR	PROGRAMME			PREPARATION STATUS:								
Ministry				Project preparation at various stages								
Impl agency				START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY								
Other agency				1991	0	90	A priority area					
SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING												
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	Total project			Project cost by year								
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yr	TOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0									
Capital costs	0	0	0									
Operating costs	0	0	0									
Other costs	0	0	0									
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	1300	1300	1300	3900	0	3900		
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING												
Private finance												
Government budget												
Govt/donor grants												
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0			

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# INT001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	3260
6-INFRASTRUCTURE	National	3YR TOTAL	21394
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Telecommunication system modernisation and maintenance		
PG#	INT001		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Communication users, national economy		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The post and telecommunication system in Namibia has been developed to a high standard, but does not have the capacity to serve the majority of the population. The orientation of the system network needs to be modified in order to serve the majority in a more satisfactory way. Upgrading the network within the country is planned in several areas including the Northern region. The primary international telecommunication links rely on connections through South Africa. Reorientation and strengthening the network is needed. Several specific projects have been identified and some upgrading work is ready to be implemented.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	17863	24202	14630	56695	29700	86395
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

OTHER SECTOR PROGRAMMES

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# OT0001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
7-OTHER	National	3YR TOTAL	3962
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Government institution strengthening and reorientation
PG# OT0001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Government

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The reorientation of Government offices required following independence is substantial. The scale of the work needed has been increased significantly by the need to eliminate the racially based administrations of the past and integrate them into a single structure. The Government needs support in making the necessary changes as fast as possible, and in strengthening the structure of Government within the new policy framework. Some major new institutions need to be established in order to operate independently from South Africa, such as an independent Central Bank. Reorientation and possible restructuring of some of the public sector enterprises to support the Government's development programme is also necessary, including FNDC and NBIC (First National Development Corporation and National Building and Investment Corporation). This might include restructuring to have a Namibian Development Bank and Housing Finance Institution, but detailed studies and planning remains to be done.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorPY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	2300	1800	6400	10500	0	10500
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# OT0002

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	
7-OTHER	National	3YR TOTAL	415
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Institutional framework to support development
PG# OT0002

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Government, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The Government has to establish a completely new framework for economic development, and in particular for international private investment. An appropriate investment code needs to be introduced, as well as legislation to ensure that the development of key sectors of the economy such as mining, fisheries and commercial agriculture are carried out in a manner that serves the long run interest of the country.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Bands 000	Total project			Project cost by year								
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yr	TOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS												
TA cost	0	0	0									
Capital costs	0	0	0									
Operating costs	0	0	0									
Other costs	0	0	0									
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	650	450	0	1100	0	1100		
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING												
Private finance												
Government budget												
Govt/donor grants												
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0			

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# OT0003

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	14169
7-OTHER	National	3YR TOTAL	12981
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Government buildings and facilities		
PG#	OT0003		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Government departments, regions		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Following independence there has been the need to undertake a major restructuring of Government, particularly in connection with the elimination of the ethnic administrations and the establishment of new system of regional government. Many buildings can be modified for use within the new government structure, but there is a need for additional government buildings, particularly in areas where government services have not been provided in the past. Some essential buildings have been identified, and others will be defined later as the details of the new government organisations are finalised.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS				
SECTOR	----->	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry			Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency			START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency			1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING											
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS											
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	15037	12527	6837	34401	3148	37549	
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING											
Private finance											
Government budget											
Govt/donor grants											
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0			

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# OTC001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	10
7-OTHER	National	3YR TOTAL	1027
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME Socio-economic community development programme			
PG# OTC001			
PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme			
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available			
BENEFICIARIES Community residents, local and national economy			
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Community driven development projects will be an integral part of the overall development programme. Some projects have already been identified, but it is recognised that many more should be possible in all sectors. The need to have community involvement in the process of identifying and preparation of such projects precludes their being available in detail at this time. However, provision is being made on an aggregate basis so that the economic resources needed for these projects can be planned in advance. It is possible that such community level projects could be supported by an appropriate national development finance institution such as the proposed Namibian Development Bank. It is also possible that the international NGO community could participate in providing support for community level development projects within the overall development framework being established by Government.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS										
SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:								
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages								
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS	PRIORITY						
Other agency		1991	0	90	A priority area					
SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	1872	450	400	2722	0	2722
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed	0 0 0 0 0									

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# OTE001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	25898
7-OTHER	National	3YR TOTAL	17450
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Support for job creation and small business development		
PG#	OTE001		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	Workers, national economy		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Possibly the most important aspect of economic activity is employment and wages which permit the worker to participate in the economy as a consumer. In Namibia, the remittance of wages is recognised as an important contributor to rural income, and it is essential that wages and employment opportunities keep pace with other elements of the economy. In the long run, private investment will be the driving force for employment, but in the short term the Government must take initiatives to expand employment in both the formal and the informal sectors. Public works will be implemented using appropriate labour intensive methods, and encouragement will be given to the expansion of small scale industry and the informal sector.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	13020	15020	18205	46245	22385	68630
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/18/90

Ref#/Link# OTL001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	320
7-OTHER	National	3YR TOTAL	3201
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0
PROGRAMME	Law and order, maintenance of security		
PG#	OTL001		
PROJECT TITLE	Summary of programme		
PJ#	Individual project briefs are also available		
BENEFICIARIES	The community at large		
RESULTS			

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Law and order and the maintenance of acceptable security standards in the country is a very high priority for Government and for development success. Support to assist the Government so that the legal system and the security organisations perform to high standards is therefore also a priority.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS			
SECTOR	-----> PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:	
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages	
Impl agency		START YEAR	NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991	0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING										
Rands 000	---- Total project ----			-----Project cost by year-----						
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	6116	2327	40	8483	0	8483

PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

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NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

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Ref#/Link# OTM001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	2037
7-OTHER	National	3YR TOTAL	2037
		of total :	
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Support for Meteorological Department
PG# OTM001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Travel industry, particularly air travel
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The meteorological service has been closely associated with South Africa in the past. Following independence the service needs to be strengthened to have the capacity to service Namibia's needs, in particular the growing need for better meteorological information for the aviation and travel industry.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

Rands 000	Total project			Project cost by year					TOTAL	
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	PriorFY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL		Beyond
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS										
TA cost	0	0	0							
Capital costs	0	0	0							
Operating costs	0	0	0							
Other costs	0	0	0							
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	2700	2700	0	5400	0	5400
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Private finance										
Government budget										
Govt/donor grants										
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0		

NAMIBIA - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT/PROGRAMME BRIEFS

Printed 05/25/90

Ref#/Link# OTT001

0

SECTOR	REGION	PROJECT COST (US\$000)	16
7-OTHER Tourism	National	3YR TOTAL of total :	1612
		TA (foreign)	0
		Equipment	0

PROGRAMME Support for the tourist industry
PG# OTT001

PROJECT TITLE Summary of programme
PJ# Individual project briefs are also available

BENEFICIARIES Tourism, national economy
RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

The programme for tourism support relates to those activities which the Government must take responsibility for in order for the tourism industry to be possible. Most investments in the tourism sector will be undertaken within the private sector, but Government must ensure that underlying "raison d'etre" to support the industry is maintained and strengthened. Thus, the Government must protect the wildlife and environment upon which the Namibian tourist industry is based today, and will rely on in the future.

PROJECT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR ----->	PROGRAMME	PREPARATION STATUS:
Ministry		Project preparation at various stages
Impl agency		START YEAR NO YEARS PRIORITY
Other agency		1991 0 90 A priority area

SUMMARY PROJECT/PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	Total project			Project cost by year							
	Local	Foreign	TOTAL	Prior	FY91	FY90/91	FY91/92	FY91/92	3yrTOTAL	Beyond	TOTAL
TA cost	0	0	0								
Capital costs	0	0	0								
Operating costs	0	0	0								
Other costs	0	0	0								
TOTAL costs	0	0	0	0	2862	1410	0	4272	0	4272	
PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINANCING											
Private finance											
Government budget											
Govt/donor grants											
TOTAL financed				0	0	0	0	0	0		