

CHAPTER 13 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS

13.1 National Level

13.1.1 Administration

As of 1999 there are 19 ministries within the prime minister's cabinet. Local administration is organized by 13 regional offices and local authorities which include 28 districts (16 municipalities, 12 towns) and 16 villages.

Regions are divided into three; northern region covering Caprivi, Kunene, Oshana, Oshikoto, and central region covering Erongo, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, and southern region covering Hardap and Karas.

Each region has a regional council which deal with population distribution, natural and other resources, and the economic development potential of the region as well as the existing and planned infrastructure in sectors such as water, electricity, communication networks and transport system in the region on behalf of the central government. The councils organized in each municipality, town and village are responsible for various administrative services for the people local level. Table 13.1-1 shows the socio-economic indicators at national level.

13.1.2 Socio-Cultural Profiles

1) Population

The total population of Namibia in 1991 was 1.41 million which increased with an annual average growth rate of 3.16 % from 1981 (UNDP estimated it at 1.6 million in 1997), which consists of 73% in rural and 27% in urban areas. The area of the country is 824,292 sq. km representing an average population density of 1.7 persons per sq. km, with a significant variation in density among the regions. The total number of households in 1991 was estimated at 82,864 with an average family size of 5.7 persons with 4.8 persons in urban and 6.1 persons in rural area.

The World Bank forecasts that the Namibian population will be 2.23 million in 2010, 2.70 million in 2020 and 3.11 million in 2030. Table 13.1-2 shows the regional distribution based upon 1991 census.

2) Labour Force

The economically active population, which include all persons who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, is estimated at 479,779

and 388,014, or 44%, of which are in employment. Of the employed population 46.8 % works in the agricultural sector which indicates that the agricultural sector is the major contributor to employment followed by the service sector (refer to Table 13.1-3).

3) Household Income and Expenditure

Data and information of the living standards of Namibian households is available from the 1993/94 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey published by the Central Statistics Office of the National Planning Commission in May 1996. The report shows that the average annual household income is estimated at 17,198 N\$. However, the report also indicates income disparity amongst the 13 regions. Khomas region is classified as having the highest average household income of 47,049 N\$ and the lowest is 6,439 N\$ in the Ohangwena region. Disparity in household income prevails between rural (9,453 N\$) and urban areas (32,335 N\$). Average annual household expenditure is 12, 783 N\$ and 32.5 % of that is spent on food. Average urban household expenditure 22,912 N\$ per year and they spend 23.4% of that on food which is in companion to the 46.6% of rural household expenditure on food. Average annual rural household expenditure is in N\$ 7,601 (refer to Table 13.1-4).

4) Settlement Programs

Over last five years (1995 to 2000), the Namibian government has aimed at resettling of 14,000 landless families in 150,000 ha of land on the basis of the Commercial Agriculture Land Act of 1995. Between 1998 and 1999, the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation has purchased eleven (11) farms for its resettlement programme out of a possible 248 farms offered for sale to the Government by commercial farmers.

5) Ethnic Groups Distribution

There are many ethnic groups in Namibia, such as the Owambo, Herero, Himba, Nama, San (Bushmen), Caprivians, Kavango, Damara, Basters and “Whites”. The group of “Whites” predominantly Afrikaaner and Germans live mainly in the central, southern and coastal parts of the country.

6) Social Forms and Culture

Namibia has a low population of 1.41 million, but the people are diverse in terms of tribes, language and culture. Five (5) language families are found in Namibia. There are 13 officially recognized languages. Oshiwambo speakers constitute 51% of Namibia’s population and are the largest language group in Namibia. It is said that the

differences in the typical social form and culture of some of the ethnic group can be observed in land ownership of commercial farms and communal land. Commercial farms are operated mostly by white people, predominantly Afrikaaner and Germans and are still widely in control of the local economy. People composed of the other tribes mentioned above either operates communal farms or are employed as farm workers. Each commercial farm employs on average about six (6) farm workers. The cultures of the white and native tribes are considerably different in terms of lifestyle, living standards, dietary habits etc.

13.1.3 Economic Activities

1) Gross Domestic Products

Between 1976 and 1989, the annual growth rate of GDP was 0.86%, with negative growth in several intermittent years (1982-1985). Since 1989 averaged growth rate is 3.9% per annum, with major fluctuations between years, and with a declining growth rate since 1994. GDP growth rate decreased to 2.9% in 1996 and then to 1.8% in 1997 from growth rates of 3.4% in 1995. The slump in the economic performance is considered to be due to of the South African economic slow-down on which the Namibian economy has been dependent. GDP growth rate of the agricultural sub-sector was recorded as 23.3 % in 1994, which was highest rate over these eight years, but has been declining for several years and dropped to -11.1 % in 1997. This was due to the serious drought conditions that prevailed. Table 13.1-8 shows the change in GDP and its growth (refer to Tables 13. 1-5 to 13.1-7, Table 13.1-18 and Fig.13.1-1).

2) First Five-Year Plan (1995/95-1999/2000)

The First National Development Plan (1995/96 - 1999/2000) has now been implemented, targeting the following four major items;

- 1) Reviving and sustaining economic growth
- 2) Creating employment opportunities
- 3) Reducing inequalities in income and distribution
- 4) Reducing poverty

Annual economic growth is planned to attain 5 % and employment opportunities will be created for 70,000 people by the year 2000. Annual population growth is projected at less than 3 %.

Growth rate in the agricultural sector is aimed at 4% per annum for commercial farms

and 9% for subsistence farming (refer to Table 13.1-5).

As for water, it is recognized as follows;

- Water is a basic human need
- The government is committed to providing safe drinking water to the whole population
- Water is a key input for economic development
- The government will ensure the required water consumption that reflects the relative contribution of each industry development is sustainable

Table 13.1-8 shows projected growth rates by sector during the five-year plan.

3) Agriculture

In Namibia the agricultural sector contributes to the national and regional economy by producing food, earning foreign currency through exports and providing employment opportunities to 46.8% (1991) of the economically active population. The contribution to GDP by the agricultural sector in 1998 accounts for 8.0% following to manufacturing sector (16%) and mining sector (12.6%). Despite this apparently small contribution, it is reported that three quarters of the poor people in Namibia depend on agriculture. Namibian agriculture is divided into two (2) very different sectors, these are commercial and communal farms. Commercial agriculture covers a total area of 36.2 million ha. Around 4,000 freehold farmers operate 6,337 land holdings averaging 5,700 ha and concentrate on livestock. They contribute 5.5% (1998) of GDP, 68% of agricultural GDP and 10% of exports, and employ about 36,000 labourers, which represent about 8% of the labour force. On the other hand, communal areas cover 33.5 million ha (of which 10 million ha are unutilised) and supports about 140,000 families which represents an estimate 29% of the labour force. The contribution to total GDP by the communal agriculture sectors was estimated at 2.5% in 1998. Namibia is far from being self-sufficient in food. Between 50 and 80% of grain its requirement is imported every year. There are two (2) reasons for this; one is that Namibia's proximity to South Africa, which is one of the World's largest maize producers. The other is that the production costs of grain in Namibia are significantly higher due to necessity for high investment in irrigation systems needed for such production. The major agricultural activity is in the sector, in which cattle, goats and sheep are raised mostly on natural grazing lands. In 1998 2.19 million cattle, 1.71 million goats, 2.08 million sheep and 15 thousand pigs were raised. Commercial farms accounts for 63% of small livestock and 44% of large livestock.

The major agricultural export commodities are live animals and animal products, which

earned 8.0% of the total exporting value in 1998 with it has an increasing trend.

4) Mining

Mining and quarrying contribute at 12.6% to GDP following to the figure of 16.3% of the manufacturing sector in 1998. The most valuable minerals are diamonds, uranium, copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver. The mining sector dominates the national economy in terms of its contribution to income and especially to exports. In particular, diamond mining has been the most important one and accounts for 73% of the whole mining sector contribution to GDP. In terms of export earnings, the mining sector is the most important and accounts for about 30% of the value of total goods and services exported in 1998.

5) Industry

Basically industry is divided into three (3) sectors, they are primary industries covering agriculture, fishing and mining, secondary industries covering manufacturing, and tertiary industries covering services and others. The overall industrial growth rate has been declining from 6.7% in 1994 to 2.7% in 1998. This overall decline is reflected in the slow down of GDP at market prices from 6.3% in 1994 to 2.4% in 1998. The manufacturing sub-sector, which is composed of meat processing, fish processing and other manufacturing, contributed 16.3% to GDP in 1998. Fish processing in particular plays a relatively important role accounting for 5.8 % of the manufacturing sub-sector.

6) Tourism

The untapped potential of Namibia's tourism industry lies in its low population density combined with spectacular and varied landscapes such as deserts, spoiled seashore, canyons and game parks. Tourism in Namibia is ranked fourth in the service sector, and contributes about 4 % to GDP and is growing at a rate of about 10% per year. The tourism sector is also the third largest foreign exchange earner, after mining and manufactured products. The sector earned about N\$ 800 million in 1996. With over 10,000 jobs, its contribution to the labour market is more than the mining sector. The number of tourists visiting Namibia have increased significantly, reflecting the good security situation of the country. In 1997, about 500,000 tourists visited Namibia.

7) Foreign Trade

The major export commodities are ores and minerals which earned N\$ 3,186 million in 1998 and has the first rank in terms of earnings. Other major exports include manufactured products, live animal and animal products and fish and aquatic products.

The total export of goods was estimated at N\$ 7,067 million in 1998. The major import commodities are food, live animal, beverages, tobacco, vehicles and transport equipment etc. Total imports in 1998 were estimated at N\$ 8,021 million. The trade balance in 1998 shows a deficit of N\$ 954 million though there was a surplus from 1990 to 1994. Table 13.1-9 shows the major export and Tables13.1-10 to 11 show the import commodities and the imports by country.

8) Inflation and Prices

Table 13.1-12 shows the consumer price index of food and non-food commodities from 1976 to 1998. Annual inflation rates over the 10 years period from averaged 13.76% for food and to 12.05% for non-food commodities.

13.1.4 Infrastructure

1) Transportation

(1) Railways

Railways are the most important transportation means in Namibia. As of 1995, there are four (4) railway lines with total track length of 1,769 km of which 613 km are running lines. The railway transported 122,000 passengers and 1.7 million tons of freight in 1995.

(2) Roads

Road classification is composed of trunk roads, main roads, district roads and farm roads. The total length of the road network was 63,251 km in 1995 of which 5,021 km are paved, leaving 58,230 km of gravel roads. Accordingly, the percentage of paved roads is estimated at 7.9%.

2) Electricity

Electricity is generated from the Racine hydroelectric station (240 MW of capacity), the Van Eck coal-fired station (120 MW) and from the diesel-power stations in Walvis Bay (24MW) and Katima Kulilo (3 MW). In addition to the domestic sources of electricity, Namibia is connected to the South Africa ESKOM grid for the importation and exportation of power by way of an inter-connector with a rated capacity of 150 MW. The current electrification rate is estimated at 24%. According to the 1991 Census, only 6% of rural households used electricity compared to 69% of urban households (refer to Table 13.1-13).

3) Water Supply and Sewerage

Precipitation in Namibia is highly variable depending on the location. In addition, the rainfall season is concentrated in two (2) to four (4) months between January and April. Thus, Namibia is a dry country with limited rainfall, and high evaporation rates. Hence, for agriculture and other economic activities, water is a key limiting factor and impacts greatly on the environment. In 1996, 62% of the water demand was supplied from sources within the country (36% groundwater, 24% ephemeral rivers and 2% unconventional sources), and 38% from the border rivers. Water consumed in 1996 is estimated at 280.9 million m³ per year.

Domestic: urban	67.9	million m ³
Domestic: rural	13.1	
Tourism:	0.7	
Mines	20.0	
Livestock	42.2	
Irrigation	137.0	
<u>Total</u>	<u>280.9</u>	

Source. Water in Namibia

In Windhoek, reclamation of potable water from domestic sewage effluent has been carried out to augment the potable water supply. The reclamation plant was constructed in 1968 and has been modified, improved and expanded over the years. The reuse of water forms part of the integrated Water Demand Policy.

In supplying water Namwater and local authorities exchange contracts regarding the bulk water supply, in which the local authority is called the “Bulk Customers” being supplied a definite amount of water. Local authorities purchase water based on a contract with Namwater and collect water fees from consumers to pay to Namwater. Namwater supplies domestic water to urban areas through main pipelines and reservoirs (water tanks) and manages these facilities including regular water quality tests, while local authorities manage feeder pipeline networks in the town areas where they supply.

As for small consumers being supplied water from Namwater, contracts between Namwater and “customers” are also exchanged as well as the case of the bulk water supply service.

Individual commercial farm owners have the responsibilities for supplying water to their own farms. When developing groundwater, owners must get approval of a water permit from the DWA. Since commercial farmers use bulk water to irrigate crops such as grapes, vegetables and fodder crops, they are considered to be bulk water consumers.

For sewerage treatment, septic tanks and oxidation ponds are currently used in the town areas. As with the water permits, wastewater discharge requires a permit to be approved by the DWA. Currently applications for bio-filters, oxidation ponds, septic tanks and French drains are being prepared.

Windhoek is the most important center in industries, manufacturing, commerce and tourism etc. but as a fast-growing city in a dry country, Windhoek is continuously faced with the challenge of adequate bulk water supply.

4) Telecommunication

In 1995, 77,948 telephone units were in use of which 42,817 are residential, indicating one (1) telephone unit per six (6) households. The number of units has been increasing at an annual average rate of 7.7%. As telex, 484 units are in use.

5) Education

Namibia's main schooling system covers 12 grades. These grades are categorised into four phases: Lower Primary (Grades 1 to 4), Upper Primary (Grades 5 to 7), Junior Secondary (Grades 8 to 10) and Senior Secondary (Grades 11 and 12). There are, in addition, several vocational or technical training schools.

There were 1,457 schools in 1997 and the net primary school enrolment was estimated at 94.9%, and a rate of 36.5% was observed for secondary schools in the same year. The pupil/teacher ratio is 29:1. Adult literacy averages 81.0%, but it is reported that 69% of the local people are said to be illiterate.

6) Health

Predominant children's diseases include poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, and malaria. Malnutrition is still placed 9th on the 10 main causes of death. AIDS is the highest at 18.6% in 1997 followed by 10.2% for Pulmonary TB and 8.7% for Malaria. Life expectancy at birth in 1995 was 56 years. The population per doctor and per hospital bed are 4,089 in 1997 and 242 in 1995, respectively. Access to health care facilities within one (1) hour is very low at 55% in 1996, which has an average of 35% in rural and 93% in urban areas.

13.1.5 Financial Situation

1) Public Finance

With independence in 1990, Namibia inherited a debt of Rand 714 million, which was

nearly 13% of GDP. But following South Africa's own transition to democracy, negotiations to set aside the remaining debt are well advanced. Since the independence of Namibia from South Africa, the government has pursued a conservative foreign borrowing strategy and the present debt to GDP ratio is one of the lowest in the world.

Taxes have been the main sources of government revenues, and non-tax revenues have been lagging behind. Tax revenue for the financial year 1997/98 increased by 24% as compared to 14.2% in 1996/97. Direct taxes increased by almost 45% from N\$ 1,387 million in 1996/97 to N\$ 1,899 million in 1997/98, while indirect taxes increased by 1.3% (refer to Table 13.1-14). Tables 13.1-15 and 13.1-16 show government expenditure by sector.

2) Balance of Payments

Namibia's balance of payment since independence is characterized by increasing current account surplus and capital account deficit. A surplus on the current account of the balance of payments has been maintained throughout the post-independence period. Except in 1990, when Namibia exported a higher value of merchandise goods than it imported. These surpluses are offset by net imports of services but the current account as a whole has consistently been in surplus as a consequence of high net investment income and transfers in the form of aid and SACU (Southern Africa Custom Union) payments. The current account surplus has been reflected by a deficit in the capital account. The capital account shows signs of increased direct investment in Namibia by foreign countries, but there are still massive outflows of Namibian savings in the form of portfolio investments through life assurance and pension fund companies.

3) Foreign Assistance and Debt

Independence opened the way for development cooperation with overseas donors. In the first five (5) years from Independence, the Namibian government received foreign assistances in the form of grants in cash and in kind. The total amount of all grants shows an increasing trend since Independence (refer to Table 13.1-17).

Debt of the central government excluding interest on TB's (treasury bill), stood at N\$ 3.9 billion at the end of December 1998 compared with N\$ 3.0 billion in the preceding year. As a ratio of GDP, public debt amounted to 24% in 1998 compared with 18.8% in 1997. Foreign public debt increased by 54% to N\$ 545 million in 1998 compared with a 25% decline a year earlier. The significant increase in 1998 was brought about mainly by disbursements on existing loans as well as new borrowing.

Accordingly, the share of foreign debt in total public debt rose from 12% in 1997 to 14% in 1998, and as a ratio of GDP, from 2.3% to 3.3% over the same period.

Table 13.1-1 Socio-Economic Indicators of Namibia

Economy			
GDP 1998	N\$ 16,826 million		=US\$ 3,041 million
GDP per capita, 1998	N\$ 9,615		=US\$ 1,738
GDP growth rate, 1998	2.40%	Government expenditure as %	
GDP growth rate(1990-1998)	3.80%	of GDP, 1997	31.30%
Export as percentage of GDP, 1998	42%	Deficit as % of GDP, 1997	3.50%
Total exports, 1998	N\$7,067 million	Trade balance, 1998	-N\$954 M
Total imports, 1998	N\$8,021 million	Poor households, 1994	38%
HDI index, 1998	0.644	HDI ranking, 1998	107
Population			
Population, 1991(census)	1,409,920	Population density, 1991	1.6
Population, 1997(UNDP)	1,600,000	Population density, 1997	1.9
No. of households, 1991	254,389	Average family size 1991	5.2
Population growth rate, 1981-1991(%)	3.16%	Population under 15 years, 1997	
Population urban/rural, 1991	32%/68%		42%
Crude birth rate, 1996	34	Crude death rate, 1992	12
Health			
Life expectancy at birth, 1995	56 years	Population per doctor, 1997	
Infant mortality rate, 1996	58 per 1,000		4,089
Under five mortality rate, 1996(UNICEF)	77%	Population per hospital bed, 1995	
Underweight children	15%		242
Access to health care, 1996		35% rural and 93% urban	
Access to safe water, 1996		65% rural and 100% urban	
Adequate sanitation, 1996		20% rural and 93% urban	
Education			
Adult literacy, 1996	81%	Mean year of schooling	4
Primary school enrollment(net), 1997	95%	Secondary school enrollment, 1997	
Pupil/teacher ratio, 1997	29:1		36.5%
Walking over 1 hour to school, 1993	23%	Under-qualified teachers	28%
Employment			
Potential labour force, 1991	821,533	Economically active, 1991	480,000
Percentage in agriculture, 1991	40%	or 58% of labour force	
Percentage in government, 1991	15%	Unemployment, 1997	
Percentage in other services, 1991	4%		22.9% of labour force

Source: Human Development Report 1998
Statistical Abstract 1999

Table 13.1-2 Total Population and Population Density for 1970, 1981 and 1991*

	Area (km sq) (‘000)	Total Population (‘000)			Population Density Persons Per Sq Km		
		1970	1981	1991	1970	1981	1991
Total	824	737	1034	1408	0.853846	1.153846	1.623077
Bethanie	18	4	3	3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bushmanland	18	0	2	4	0	0.1	0.2
Caprivi	12	26	38	71	2.3	3.3	6.2
Damaraland	47	13	24	33	0.3	0.5	0.7
Gobabis	41	23	22	28	0.6	0.5	0.7
Grootfontein	27	22	22	34	0.8	0.8	1.3
Hereroland East	52	11	19	25	0.2	0.4	0.5
Hereroland West	17	9	15	19	0.5	0.9	1.2
Kaokoland	58	13	17	26	0.2	0.3	0.5
Karasburg	38	9	10	11	0.2	0.2	0.3
Karibib	13	10	9	12	0.8	0.7	0.9
Kavango	51	55	106	136	1.1	2.1	2.7
Keetmanshoop	38	22	18	21	0.6	0.5	0.5
Luderitz	53	17	14	17	0.3	0.3	0.3
Maltahohe	26	5	5	4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mariental	48	21	21	25	0.4	0.4	0.5
Namaland *	21	-	13	16	0	0.6	0.8
Okahandja	18	10	13	21	0.6	0.8	1.2
Omaruru	8	5	5	7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Otjiwarongo	21	16	16	24	0.8	0.8	1.1
Outjo	39	13	9	13	0.3	0.2	0.3
Owambo	52	306	452	618	5.9	8.7	11.9
Rehoboth	14	24	28	34	1.7	2	2.4
Swakopmund	45	8	15	21	0.2	0.3	0.5
Tsumeb	16	19	19	23	1.1	1.2	1.4
Windhoek	33	76	111	162	2.3	3.3	4.8
Not Allocated	-	-	8	-	-	-	-

* In 1970 Namaland was included in Mariental, Bethanie and Keetmanshoop.

Note: The district data for 1991 is presented for purposes of comparison with previous censuses.

Source: Statistical Abstract 1999

Table 13.1-3 Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and above by Sex and Industry, 1991 Census

	Total	Male	Female
Total	388,014	217,135	170,879
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	181,426	93,473	87,953
Fishing	2,784	2,556	228
Minig and quarrying	14,682	13,834	848
Manufacturing	22,837	10,758	12,079
Electricity, gas and water supply	2,974	2,826	148
Construction	18,609	18,109	500
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	33,705	17,424	16,281
Hotels and restaurants	4,023	2,189	1,834
Transport, storage and communications	9,322	8,003	1,319
Financial intermediation	3,935	1,934	2,001
Real estate, renting and business activities	4,612	3,246	1,366
Public administration, defense and social security	27,133	22,105	5,028
Education	22,384	8,927	13,457
Health and social work	10,743	3,355	7,388
Other community, social and personal service activities	5,824	3,663	2,161
Private households with employed persons	21,458	3,790	17,668
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	608	386	222
Not stated	955	557	398

Table 13.1-4 Annual Household Incomes by Regions

Region	Population(%)	Total Income	Total	Average Household	Average per capita
		Million(N\$)	Income(%)	Income(N\$)	Income(N\$)
Caprivi	6.6	122	2.9	7,248	1,338
Erongo	5.4	349	8.3	21,055	4,701
Hardap	3.9	279	6.6	22,308	5,153
Karas	3.9	311	7.4	26,991	5,758
Khomas	11.6	1,616	38.4	47,409	9,995
Kunene	4.2	110	2.6	10,583	1,864
Ohangwena	13.7	164	3.9	6,439	863
Okavango	9.0	182	4.3	8,944	1,459
Omaheke	3.4	157	3.7	17,183	3,341
Omusati	11.0	184	4.4	8,441	1,204
Oshana	11.6	254	6.1	10,528	1,577
Oshikoto	8.4	163	3.9	8,689	1,406
Otjozondjupa	7.2	314	7.5	13,756	3,126
Namibia	100.0	4,210	100	17,198	3,031
Rural	71.1	1,531	36.4	9,453	1,550
Urban	28.9	2,679	63.6	32,335	6,676

Source. Statistical Abstract 1996

Table 13.1-5 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Current Prices										
(N\$ Million)										
Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture	513	591	426	458	869	900	1,029	988	1,188	
Commercial	352	380	304	310	561	535	651	560	810	
Subsistence	161	210	122	148	308	365	378	408	377	
Fishery products	129	183	243	291	349	376	478	491	618	
Mining and quarrying	1,084	1,104	1,112	851	1,268	1,146	1,654	1,785	1,876	
Diamond mining	554	722	775	598	872	763	1,169	1,251	1,371	
Other mining and quarrying	530	381	337	253	396	383	485	534	505	
Primary industries	1,726	1,877	1,780	1,600	2,486	2,422	3,159	3,245	3,680	
Manufacturing	755	806	991	1,204	1,452	1,625	1,550	1,881	2,414	
Meat processing	44	57	64	70	77	85	85	96	129	
Fish processing	168	130	230	350	494	550	354	525	861	
Other manufacturing	543	619	698	784	880	989	1,111	1,260	1,423	
Electricity and water	106	105	160	110	192	225	265	258	353	
Construction	139	145	215	259	304	343	404	320	323	
Secondary industries	1,000	1,056	1,367	1,573	1,948	2,193	2,218	2,459	3,090	
Whole and retail trade, repairs	420	470	581	640	724	833	916	1,054	1,105	
Hotels and restaurants	78	96	123	129	178	223	226	309	371	
Transports, and communication	282	305	357	398	423	496	438	583	613	
Transport and storage	164	190	215	245	230	283	181	281	247	
Post and telecommunications	118	114	142	153	192	213	257	302	366	
Finance, real estate, business services	495	570	692	779	871	979	1,129	1,320	1,480	
Financial intermediation	181	255	289	341	314	385	536	667	776	
Financial services indirectly measured	-158	-224	-254	-300	-280	-352	-457	-554	-636	
Real estate and business services	473	539	657	737	837	946	1,049	1,207	1,340	
Owner-occupied dwellings	294	338	407	453	515	580	642	751	841	
Other real estate and business services	179	202	249	284	323	366	407	456	499	
Community, social and personal services	64	77	86	101	110	127	148	164	172	
Producers of government services	1,277	1,617	2,041	2,182	2,404	2,738	3,333	3,687	3,999	
Other producers	138	156	188	210	238	267	294	317	335	
Tertiary industries	2,753	3,291	4,088	4,439	4,947	5,663	6,484	7,433	8,075	
All industries at basic prices	5,479	6,223	7,215	7,612	9,381	10,278	11,861	13,136	14,845	
Import duties	27	25	43	43	64	89	99	152	240	
Other taxes on products	547	608	793	932	1,131	1,327	1,462	1,613	1,741	
GDP at market prices	6,054	6,857	8,050	8,587	10,576	11,694	13,421	14,901	16,826	

Source: Statistical Abstract 1999

Table 13.1-6 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

1990 Constant Prices										
(N\$ million)										
Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture	513	553	443	431	531	521	573	509	479	
Commercial	352	360	344	329	332	304	352	294	308	
Subsistence	161	193	99	102	199	217	221	215	170	
Fishery products	129	164	217	277	286	305	303	308	361	
Mining and quarrying	1,084	1,295	1,425	1,110	1,227	1,291	1,339	1,391	1,342	
Diamond mining	554	852	1,045	782	845	904	940	939	955	
Other mining and quarrying	530	443	380	348	383	386	400	452	388	
Primary industries	1,726	2,012	2,085	1,818	2,044	2,117	2,215	2,208	2,182	
Manufacturing	755	724	791	871	917	944	886	991	1,060	
Meat processing	44	45	46	47	49	50	51	53	53	
Fish processing	168	126	181	238	258	261	175	246	283	
Other manufacturing	543	553	563	586	609	634	659	692	724	
Electricity and water	106	98	136	67	83	103	85	56	90	
Construction	139	129	177	197	215	221	238	175	146	
Secondary industries	1,000	951	1,104	1,135	1,215	1,269	1,209	1,222	1,297	
Whole and retail trade, repairs	420	420	441	448	457	478	487	515	508	
Hotels and restaurants	78	86	94	91	113	128	120	151	171	
Transports, and communication	282	299	310	316	357	394	422	469	497	
Transport and storage	164	168	172	176	210	238	240	253	259	
Post and telecommunications	118	131	139	140	146	156	182	216	238	
Finance, real estate, business services	495	510	525	545	550	562	600	645	681	
Financial intermediation	181	221	216	223	223	230	262	291	309	
Financial services indirectly measured	-158	-193	-190	-194	-2	-211	-220	-235	-244	
Real estate and business services	473	482	499	516	529	543	558	589	616	
Owner-occupied dwellings	294	302	309	317	325	333	341	367	387	
Other real estate and business services	179	180	189	199	204	210	216	223	229	

Table 13.1-7 Gross Domestic Products by Activity, Percentage Contributions

Current Prices - percentages

Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture	9.4	9.5	5.9	6.0	9.3	8.8	8.7	7.4	8.0
Commercial	6.4	6.1	4.2	4.1	6.0	5.2	5.5	4.3	5.5
Subsistence	2.9	3.4	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.5
Fishery products	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	4	3.7	4.2
Mining and quarrying	19.8	17.7	15.4	11.2	13.5	11.1	13.9	13.6	12.6
Diamond mining	10.1	11.6	10.7	7.9	9.3	7.4	9.9	9.5	9.2
Other mining and quarrying	9.7	6.1	4.7	3.3	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.4
Primary industries	31.5	30.2	24.7	21.0	26.5	23.6	26.6	24.7	24.8
Manufacturing	13.8	12.9	13.7	15.8	15.5	15.8	13.1	14.3	16.3
Fish processing	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
Other manufacturing	3.1	2.1	3.2	4.6	5.3	5.4	3	4	5.8
Electricity and water	9.9	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6
Construction	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2	2.4
Secondary industries	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.2
Whole and retail trade, repairs	18.2	17.0	18.9	20.7	20.8	21.3	18.7	18.7	20.8
Hotels and restaurants	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.1	7.7	8	7.4
Transport and communication	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.5
Transport and storage	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.1
Post and telecommunications	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.1	1.7
Finance, real estate, business services	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5
Finance intermediation	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.5	10	10.0
Finance services indirectly measured	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.2
Real estate and business services	-2.9	-3.6	-3.5	-3.9	-3.0	-3.4	-3.8	-4.2	-4.3
Owner-occupied dwellings	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.9	9.2	8.8	9.2	9.0
Other real estate and business services	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.7
Community, social and personal services	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4
Producers of government services	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other producers	23.3	26.0	28.3	28.7	25.8	26.6	28.1	28.1	26.9
Tertiary industries	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
All industries at basic prices	50.2	52.9	56.4	58.3	52.7	55.1	54.7	56.6	54.4
Percent of GDP at market prices:									
All industries at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0
Import duties	90.5	90.8	89.6	88.6	88.7	87.9	88.4	88.2	88.2
Other taxes on products	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	1	1.4
GDP at market prices	9.0	8.9	9.8	10.9	10.7	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0

Source: Statistical Abstract 1999

Table 13.1-8 Actual and Forecast Real Growth in GDP by Sector 1990-2000

Sector	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996-2000
												Average
Agriculture (commercial)	5	2	-3	-4	2	-3	6	4	3	3	3	4
Agriculture (subsistence)	3	13	-59	35	72	-15	27	5	5	5	5	9
Fishing	-22	13	89	44	6	4	15	13	11	10	9	12
Diamond mining	-16	54	23	-27	11	0	0	1	2	2	6	2
Other mining	0	-17	-10	-8	10	3	5	19	0	0	0	5
Manufacturing	3	2	2	3	4	5	10	15	15	15	15	14
Fish processing	44	-34	58	32	16	-38	29	23	19	17	15	21
Meat processing	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Electricity and water	3	-9	39	-53	23	18	14	2	2	2	2	4
Construction	-11	-16	37	6	1	30	3	3	3	13	12	7
Trade	1	0	5	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	6	5
Hotels and restaurants	-22	9	9	-3	25	10	11	14	15	16	17	14
Transport and communication	4	6	4	2	5	2	4	4	5	5	6	5
Finance and business services	0	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	4	4	4	4
Social and personnel services	1	2	1	0	2	1	3	3	4	4	4	4
General government	8	12	7	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	1
Other producers	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	4	4	4	4
Private non-mining growth	1	0	6	4	7	1	8	7	7	8	8	7
Mining growth	-9	20	11	-22	11	1	2	8	2	2	4	3
Total growth	0	7	8	-2	7	1	5	5	4	5	5	5

Source: First National Development Plan 1995/96-1999/2000

Table 13.1-9 Export of Goods and Services

Current Prices - N\$ Million									
Product group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Live animals and animal products	242	246	268	281	493	547	689	400	562
Cattle	121	120	118	142	232	271	386	126	259
Sheep and goats	78	83	104	83	138	148	143	144	179
Ostriches and products	3	4	5	5	44	27	48	34	22
Karakul wool and pelts	16	12	10	4	5	4	3	2	2
Other hides and skins	24	26	30	45	64	97	110	93	100
Fish and other aquatic products	2	4	16	27	57	26	17	14	14
Tuna	0	1	13	24	39	22	13	10	10
Guano and oysters	2	3	3	3	18	4	4	4	4
Ores and minerals	1,672	1,989	2,107	2,349	2,367	2,650	3,344	3,605	3,186
Copper	208	192	222	188	244	250	154	194	52
Gold	50	61	66	74	96	99	118	123	102
Silver	38	33	33	34	35	41	31	26	15
Lead	78	54	48	39	50	49	113	4	1
Zinc	99	52	60	44	50	45	73	116	118
Diamonds	849	1,222	1,350	1,515	1,486	1,763	2,328	2,495	2,150
All other ores and minerals	351	375	327	455	406	402	527	647	747
Electricity	10	4	6	0	1	4	0	0	2
Manufactured products	889	1,013	1,343	1,569	1,780	1,918	1,984	2,171	3,303
Meat and meat preparations	175	272	293	294	380	368	445	315	644
Prepared and preserved fish	393	443	658	874	1,128	1,254	1,220	1,447	2,020
White fish	125	225	324	397	583	747	1,014	1,081	1,461
Canned fish	130	120	228	342	445	390	34	191	320
Fish meal, fish oil and dried fish	61	52	35	39	42	34	40	33	49
Rock lobster and crab	76	44	68	91	53	79	126	134	180
Seal products and seaweed	1	2	2	5	5	5	6	7	10
Other manufactured products	322	299	392	401	273	296	319	408	640
Total exports of goods fob	2,816	3,256	3,740	4,226	4,688	5,145	6,035	6,190	7,067
Direct purchases in Namibia by non-resident	289	337	426	686	853	1,060	1,315	1,597	1,659
Other services	52	63	59	60	67	83	135	154	149
Total exports of services	341	399	484	746	920	1,143	1,450	1,752	1,808
Total exports of goods and services	3,157	3,656	4,224	4,971	5,608	6,288	7,485	7,942	8,875

Source: Statistical Abstract 1999

Table 13.1-10 Import of Goods and Services

Current Prices									
Product group	N\$ Million								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Food live animals beverages tobacco	657	873	969	1,103	1,129	1,205	1,499		
Textiles clothing and footwear	191	245	242	274	340	426	540		
Wood paper and paper products furniture	139	207	234	251	331	367	384		
Mineral fuels and lubricants	371	340	409	583	435	318	414		
Chemical plastic and rubber products	268	279	343	387	533	617	802		
Metal and metal products	247	214	225	255	373	462	526		
Machinery and electrical goods	556	492	560	451	769	1,107	1,146		
Vehicles and transport equipment	520	543	700	798	762	998	1,179		
All other goods	426	402	409	455	378	479	524		
Imports of goods cif incl. customs duty	3,375	3,595	4,091	4,558	5,049	5,980	7,012	7,886	8,418
BoN adjustments	37	41	139	91	-61	96	117	70	75
Imports of goods, cif, BoN	3,439	3,662	4,273	4,692	5,453	6,164	7,169	8,108	8,733
Less: Freight and Insurance	-256	-270	-311	-330	-160	-549	-588	-666	-711
Imports of goods fob	3,183	3,392	3,692	4,362	4,993	5,615	6,582	7,442	8,021
Direct purchases abroad by residents	158	181	204	233	274	325	383	457	488
Charter of foreign fishing vessels	184	332	296	315	292	250	307	235	6
Other services	575	764	956	1,038	1,098	1,425	1,808	1,767	2,031
Imports of services	916	1,277	1,456	1,586	1,663	2,000	2,498	2,459	2,526
Imports of goods and services	4,099	4,669	5,417	5,948	6,656	7,615	9,080	9,901	10,547

Source: Statistical Abstract 1999

Table 13.1-11 Imports by Country

Countries	N\$ Millions				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	4,273.77	5,049.01	5,979.23	7,012.14	10,633.58
Africa	3,822.93	4,524.00	5,329.45	6,332.85	9,695.81
Angola	11.30	2.37	3.66	5.73	15.90
Botswana	0.72	1.08	54.31	9.49	13.12
Gabon	0.82	0.22	-	4.08	0.03
Ghana	0.03	7.91	0.02	0.01	0.03
Ivory Coast	211.32	255.56	0.17	1.07	0.17
Nigeria	0.01	2.63	0.09	0.00	0.86
South Africa	3,582.41	4,146.62	5,192.96	6,205.68	9,613.06
Swaziland	3.12	5.45	1.25	0.01	0.93
Zambia	1.39	9.41	9.73	6.96	3.75
Zimbabwe	10.21	91.75	61.73	80.51	46.48
Other	1.60	1.94	5.53	19.30	1.48
America	82.41	75.51	115.17	200.04	247.57
Brazil	5.16	0.97	0.58	0.73	1.27
Canada	2.84	8.06	9.03	3.58	1.51
Chile	4.41	1.66	23.14	26.65	105.55
Panama	-	2.48	-	2.64	0.34
United States	54.89	45.35	82.05	154.68	106.14
Uruguay	-	-	-	9.10	4.85
Other	15.11	16.99	0.37	2.65	27.91
Asia	33.19	95.66	67.11	57.45	95.92
China	0.48	4.60	2.38	13.53	35.72
Hong Kong	1.21	5.00	1.31	3.80	8.45
India	4.09	7.82	7.86	2.87	7.49
Japan	17.66	62.64	44.78	22.23	16.00
Singapore	1.65	4.36	0.89	2.15	1.31
South Korea	2.52	1.95	2.05	3.21	9.48
Taiwan	2.74	3.38	1.66	1.70	8.24
Thailand	0.30	0.03	1.67	3.21	1.06
Other	2.54	5.88	4.52	4.74	8.19
Europe	323.67	348.77	459.56	412.63	536.35
Austria	3.16	2.67	2.43	4.89	18.51
Belgium	8.91	7.92	16.20	8.19	10.23
Denmark	23.08	6.49	8.11	3.61	4.88
Finland	0.66	3.11	0.68	1.84	21.24
France	30.27	26.64	24.75	30.30	67.49
Germany	99.38	99.31	107.55	101.73	155.06
United Kingdom	45.72	40.59	92.63	67.98	32.16
Italy	2.72	14.30	11.62	31.51	43.84
Netherlands	11.04	16.61	41.28	17.01	16.37
Norway	12.50	5.08	58.89	14.84	12.73
Poland	18.36	1.37	0.00	0.09	1.72
Portugal	0.43	2.55	8.17	13.72	21.24
Russia	32.81	91.14	48.76	40.91	78.83
Spain	20.47	9.27	14.39	60.70	12.73
Sweden	7.70	5.44	3.17	3.59	6.14
Switzerland	2.88	12.46	3.83	3.95	16.49
Other	3.58	3.83	17.09	7.78	16.68
Oceania	11.56	4.14	7.94	9.17	47.32
Australia	9.13	2.79	3.02	5.15	10.55
New Zealand	2.36	1.36	1.87	2.38	36.75
Other	0.08	-	3.05	1.64	0.02

Source: Statistical Abstract 1999

Table 13.1-12 (1) Consumer Price Index-All Items Index (Base December 1992=1)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
1975	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.3
1976	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	13.7
1977	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.3	15.5
1978	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.8	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.1
1979	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.8	19.8	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	19.4
1980	20.6	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.4	21.7	21.9	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.8	23.0	21.8
1981	23.4	23.8	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.7	25.3	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.4	26.6	25.0
1982	26.9	27.3	28.0	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.1	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.4	30.6	28.9
1983	30.7	31.2	31.7	31.9	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.5	33.5	32.3
1984	33.6	33.7	34.2	34.6	34.8	35.0	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.8	35.3
1985	37.0	38.3	38.4	38.7	38.9	39.2	39.6	39.8	40.1	40.6	41.3	42.4	39.5
1986	42.9	43.0	43.6	44.0	43.8	44.2	44.6	45.0	45.6	46.1	47.5	47.4	44.8
1987	47.6	48.0	48.7	48.9	49.2	49.6	51.0	52.1	52.5	52.5	52.6	52.7	50.5
1988	53.2	53.7	54.3	54.8	55.2	56.2	56.9	57.9	59.9	59.8	60.4	60.9	56.9
1989	61.5	62.3	63.4	64.0	64.5	65.7	66.2	66.4	67.1	67.6	68.5	69.4	65.5
1990	70.0	70.7	72.0	72.4	72.7	73.1	73.5	74.3	74.6	75.5	75.9	76.4	73.4
1991	78.9	78.0	78.2	78.7	79.7	80.6	81.3	82.9	84.6	86.2	88.6	90.2	82.2
1992	91.7	92.4	94.1	94.9	95.9	97.2	97.2	98.4	99.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	96.7
1993	100.6	101.2	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	106.1	105.4	107.1	108.2	109.7	105.0
1994	110.9	111.4	111.7	112.6	113.9	116.0	117.2	118.1	120.0	120.7	120.9	122.1	116.3
1995	124.0	124.7	125.1	125.6	126.2	126.9	128.9	129.1	130.5	131.0	131.5	131.8	127.9
1996	132.9	134.2	135.1	135.4	136.0	137.1	138.6	139.6	141.3	142.0	142.9	142.9	138.2
1997	146.2	147.0	148.5	148.8	150.1	150.1	151.4	151.9	152.3	152.5	152.9	152.7	150.4
1998	154.4	154.9	155.2	155.2	156.6	158.7	161.4	162.2	163.3	163.9	164.6	165.9	159.7

Table 13.1-12 (2) Consumer Price Index-All Items Inflation Rate (%)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
1976	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.7	12.2	11.0	10.9	11.9
1977	11.4	12.1	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.9	13.4	12.5
1978	13.3	11.7	10.7	9.9	9.0	8.6	11.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	11.3	11.2	10.6
1979	10.6	10.7	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.5	13.9	14.7	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.6	13.3
1980	13.9	15.2	13.0	13.2	14.2	15.0	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.6	12.2	12.5
1981	13.6	13.7	14.8	14.8	14.2	14.2	15.3	14.6	14.8	15.4	16.1	15.6	14.8
1982	14.8	14.9	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.2	15.5	15.9	15.8	14.9	14.8	15.5
1983	14.1	14.0	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.7	11.9	11.9	10.6	9.9	10.1	19.6	12.0
1984	9.7	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.1	8.0	10.3	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.0	9.8	9.1
1985	10.0	13.4	12.2	11.8	11.9	12.2	10.1	10.5	11.0	11.9	13.1	15.2	11.9
1986	15.9	12.5	13.5	13.8	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.6	13.4	15.1	11.9	13.4
1987	10.9	11.6	11.7	11.1	12.4	12.4	14.3	15.8	15.1	14.0	10.7	11.2	12.6
1988	11.9	11.7	11.5	12.1	12.2	13.3	11.4	11.3	14.1	13.9	14.9	15.5	12.9
1989	15.6	16.2	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.4	14.6	12.0	13.0	13.3	13.9	15.1
1990	13.8	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.7	11.3	11.1	11.9	11.1	11.7	10.9	10.1	12.0
1991	9.8	10.4	8.6	8.8	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.5	13.5	14.2	16.7	18.1	11.9
1992	19.2	18.5	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.5	19.6	18.7	17.1	16.0	12.8	10.8	17.7
1993	9.7	9.4	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.5	9.4	7.9	6.3	7.0	8.3	9.7	8.5
1994	10.3	10.1	9.2	9.2	9.0	10.1	10.3	11.3	13.9	12.7	11.7	11.3	10.8
1995	11.8	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.8	9.4	10.0	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.8	7.9	10.0
1996	7.2	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.0
1997	10.0	9.5	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.5	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.9	8.8
1998	5.7	5.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.7	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.7	6.2

Table 13.1-13 Electricity Generation and Supply

Year ending 30 June	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Electricity Supply	1,706	1,833	2,049	2,019	1,796	2,136
Own Generation:	712	967	1,128	903	797	1,255
Ruacana	536	795	1,107	809	789	1,227
Van Eck	157	163	19	91	7	26
Paratus	18	6	0	2	0	2
Katima Mulilo	1	2	1	0	0	0
Imported:	994	867	921	1,115	999	881
Escom Agencies	798	657	702	896	800	630
Escom Orange River	189	200	209	207	188	234
Zesco / Zambia	8	9	10	13	12	17
Electricity Sales	1,498	1,629	1,805	1,736	1,707	1,859
Sales in Namibia:	1,495	1,600	1,660	1,707	1,707	1,837
Local Authorities	778	845	887	955	955	1,050
Mining	596	626	645	614	614	602
Government	92	96	91	97	97	127
Manufacturing	7	8	9	8	8	14
Rural Supplies	21	24	28	33	33	44
Exported:	2	29	145	29	1	22
To Botswana	2	29	0	1	1	1
To Escom Agencies	-	-	145	29	0	21

GWh= Gigawatt hour = Million Kilowatt hour *Provisional

Source: SWAWEK

Table 13.1-14 Namibia Financial Operation of the Central Government, 1989/90-1995/96 N\$ millions

At current prices	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98*	1998/99**
REVENUE AND GRANTS:										
Taxes on income and profits	799.6	655.2	597.8	804.6	930.3	1,030.6	1,088.6	1,354.0	1,862.3	1,674.0
Taxes on property	14.4	12.3	12.4	14.3	27.8	38.0	36.2	32.9	36.4	39.0
Domestic taxes on goods and services	454.9	479.5	576.0	800.5	906.7	1,132.4	1,301.9	1,341.9	1,494.4	1,572.6
Taxes on international trade	521.7	507.5	1,036.6	829.1	896.1	905.5	1,155.6	1,348.7	1,560.4	1,805.2
Other taxes	5.0	6.5	8.0	7.0	15.2	29.6	36.1	36.4	42.0	40.0
less Transfer from tax revenue	23.5	-	35.1	21.7	21.6	-	-	-	-	-
Total tax revenue	1,819.1	1,661.0	2,265.9	2,477.2	2,797.7	3,136.1	3,618.4	4,113.9	4,995.5	5,130.8
Entrepreneurial and property income	126.5	129.8	197.5	228.2	82.8	233.8	193.4	290.9	293.8	367.0
Administrative fees and charges	66.4	104.7	130.1	164.2	172.5	184.1	196.5	149.0	111.6	200.1
Fines and forfeitures	4.4	5.8	6.0	4.9	5.9	9.4	9.1	10.7	8.5	10.0
Other non-tax revenue	32.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Non-tax revenue	229.7	241.2	334.5	398.0	262.2	428.6	400.4	452.1	415.5	578.8
Total current revenue	2,048.8	1,902.2	2,600.4	2,875.2	3,059.9	3,564.7	4,018.8	4,566.0	5,411.0	5,709.6
Total capital revenue	2.9	3.8	4.5	1.2	1.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.6	3.7
Total revenue	2,051.7	1,906.0	2,604.9	2,876.4	3,061.4	3,568.4	4,022.3	4,569.5	5,415.6	5,713.3
Grants	140.4	101.1	67.8	73.5	54.9	38.4	44.9	50.3	100.0	64.0
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	2,192.1	2,007.1	2,672.7	2,949.9	3,116.3	3,606.8	4,067.2	4,619.8	5,515.6	5,777.3
EXPENDITURE AND LENDING LESS REPAYMENT:										
Expenditure on goods and services	901.3	1,489.6	2,032.7	2,345.4	2,449.4	2,731.1	3,146.2	3,884.4	4,225.0	4,532.5
Interest payments	131.2	26.8	20.9	21.6	70.0	117.5	189.0	239.2	375.0	44.0
Subsidies and other current transfers	732.9	203.7	312.8	394.9	383.5	467.7	614.0	678.3	700.0	675.0
Total current expenditure	1,765.4	1,720.1	2,366.4	2,761.9	2,902.9	3,316.3	3,949.1	4,801.9	5,300.0	5,647.5
Total capital expenditure	191.5	307.2	412.5	550.0	485.5	481.1	585.8	685.0	700.0	750.0
Total expenditure	1,956.9	2,027.3	2,778.9	3,311.9	3,388.4	3,797.4	4,534.9	5,486.9	6,000.0	6,397.5
Lending less repayments	26.6	51.5	12.6	30.3	17.8	31.9	48.6	41.8	120.0	100.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND LENDING LESS REPAYMENTS	1,983.5	2,078.8	2,791.5	3,342.2	3,406.2	3,829.3	4,583.5	5,508.7	6,120.0	6,497.5
OVERALL DEFICIT (-) / SURPLUS (+)	348.8	-71.7	-189.0	-435.0	-333.1	-222.5	-518.3	-888.9	-604.4	-720.2
TOTAL FINANCING:										
Loan disbursements	93.7	38.2	71.9	490.8	1,160.3	1,075.0	1,770.9	3,481.6	5,000.0	4,838.8
Loan redemptions	-271.1	-77.0	-72.8	-193.0	-682.7	-957.5	-1,269.7	-2,963.4	-3,859.6	-4,118.6
Net borrowing	-177.4	-38.8	-0.9	297.8	477.6	117.5	501.2	518.2	1,104.4	720.2
Decrease (+) / Increase (-) in cash balances	-171.4	110.5	189.9	137.2	-144.5	105.0	17.1	370.7	-500.0	0.0
TOTAL FINANCING:	-348.8	71.7	189.0	435.0	333.1	222.5	518.3	888.9	604.4	720.2
Note:										
Source:										
										**Main budget
										Ministry of Finance

Table 13.1-15 Government Consumption Expenditure at Current Prices

	(N\$ million)								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
General public services		436	651	630	631	780	1,027	896	
Defence affairs and services		147	183	188	204	224	276	363	
Public order and safety affairs		183	212	227	247	275	296	339	
Education affairs and services		616	771	843	961	1,023	1,049	1,300	
Health affairs and services		259	309	323	354	408	441	507	
Social security and welfare affairs and service		45	37	31	22	26	42	50	
Housing and community amenity affairs and service		202	240	268	202	204	222	251	
Recreation, cultural and religious affairs and service		23	27	31	36	46	51	53	
Fuel and energy affairs and service		4	5	6	10	10	11	16	
Agricultural forestry, fishing and hunting affairs and services		105	101	115	206	232	266	326	
Mining and mineral resources affairs and service		3	-1	-16	-19	4	15	17	
Transportation and communication affairs and service		178	203	220	248	282	307	314	
Other economic affairs and services		17	29	34	42	40	51	26	
Central Government	1,799	2,218	2,767	2,900	3,144	3,554	4,054	4,458	
Local Government	63	87	99	110	162	205	236	268	
General Government	1,862	2,305	2,866	3,010	3,306	3,759	4,290	4,726	

Table 13.1-16 Government Consumption Expenditure in Percentage

	(%)								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
General public services		18.9	22.7	20.9	19.1	20.8	23.9	19.0	
Defence affairs and services		6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.4	7.7	
Public order and safety affairs		7.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.9	7.2	
Education affairs and services		26.7	26.9	28.0	29.1	27.2	24.5	27.5	
Health affairs and services		11.2	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.3	10.7	
Social security and welfare affairs and service		2.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	
Housing and community amenity affairs and service		8.8	8.4	8.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.3	
Recreation, cultural and religious affairs and service		1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	
Fuel and energy affairs and service		0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Agricultural forestry, fishing and hunting affairs and services		4.6	3.5	3.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	
Mining and mineral resources affairs and service		0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	
Transportation and communication affairs and service		7.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.6	
Other economic affairs and services		0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	
Central Government	96.6	96.2	96.5	96.3	95.1	94.5	94.5	94.3	
Local Government	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.7	
General Government	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 13.1-17 Foreign Development Assistance to Namibia

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cash grants	140	240	396	325	289	280	301	246	197
Budget support to government	62	156	96	127	122	144	165	97	103
Non-budget support to government	8	17	176	125	127	61	58	72	45
Grants to Namibian NGOs	70	67	124	73	40	75	78	77	49
In kind grants	143	125	184	123	132	227	368	359	329
Goods	76	23	72	34	19	44	51	60	62
Services (including technical assistances)	58	86	97	79	102	172	310	295	2462
Educational scholarships	9	16	15	10	11	11	7	4	5
Total	283	365	580	448	421	507	689	605	526

Source: Annual Report 1998 Bank of Namibia

Table 13.1-18 Annual Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product by Activity

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture	5.2	7.6	-19.7	-2.9	23.3	-1.8	9.9	-11.1	-6.1
Fishery products	43.1	27.9	32.1	27.6	3.1	6.6	-0.6	1.6	17.2
Mining and quarrying	-6.9	19.5	10.0	-22.1	10.6	5.2	3.8	3.9	-3.5
Primary industries	-0.9	16.6	3.6	-12.8	12.5	3.6	4.6	-0.3	-1.2
Secondary industries	6.4	-4.8	16.0	2.9	7.0	4.4	-4.7	1.0	6.1
Tertiary industries	2.8	8.4	6.2	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.0	5.6	3.9
GDP at market prices	2.0	8.2	7.1	-1.7	6.3	3.7	-2.1	2.6	2.4

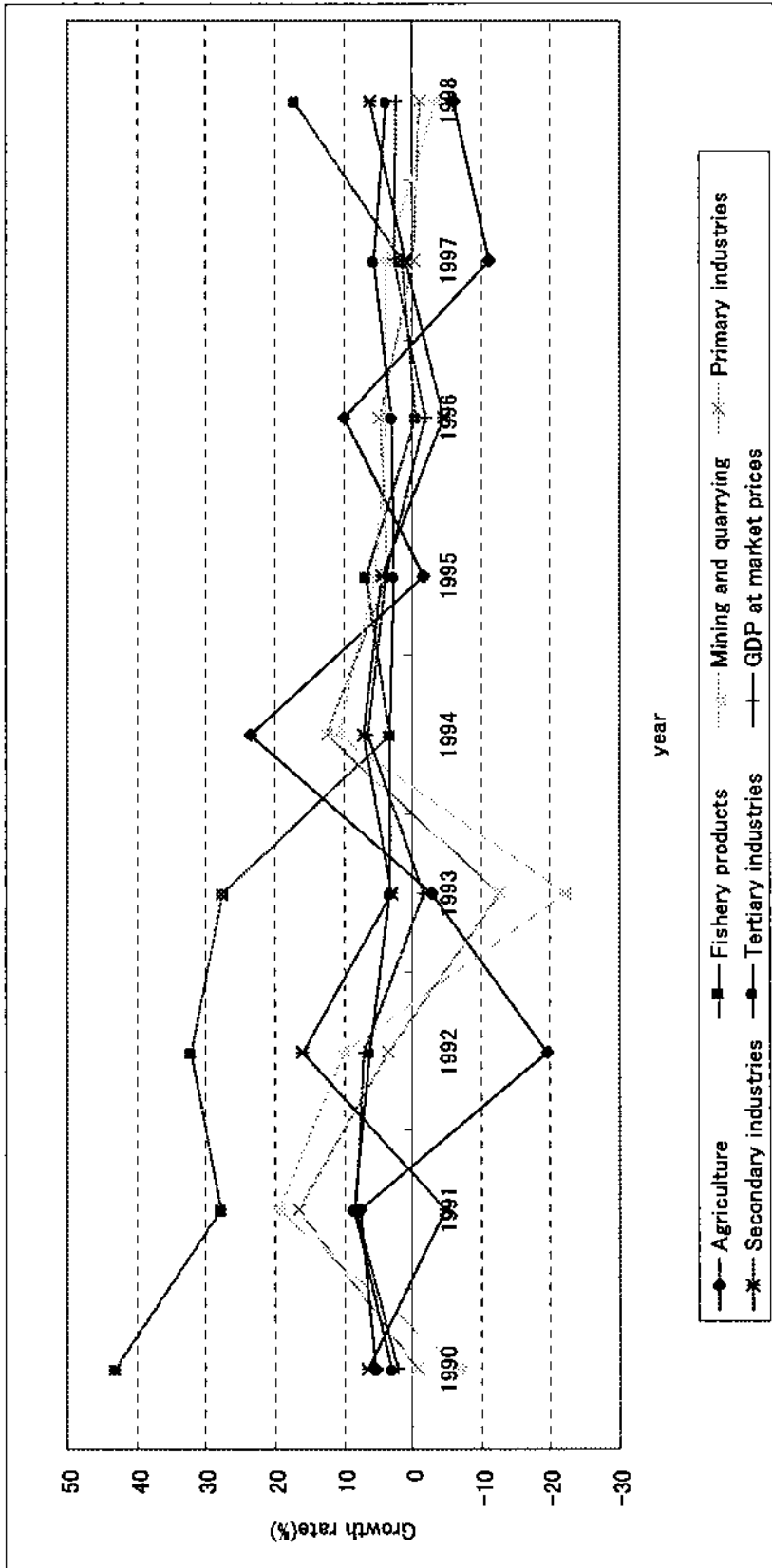


Fig. 13.1-1 Annual Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product by Sector

13.2 Socio-Economy in the Study Area

13.2.1 Administration

The Study Area covers the administration of four regions, five districts and five villages and it includes communal lands in the three at the districts :

Regions	Districts	Villages	Communal Land
Khomas	Windhoek	-	-
Hardap	Mariental, Rehoboth	Aranos, Gochas, Stampriet, Karkrand	Namaland & Hoachanas
Omaheke	Gobabis	Leonardville	Aminuis & Corridor
Karas	Keetmanshoop	-	Namaland

Each village has a village council to work for various social services. Mariental district office is located at Mariental municipality. Tables 13.2-1 to 13.2-5 show the socio-economic indicators of the regions concerning the Study Area.

13.2.2 Population

The population in the Study Area is divided into three groups; village center, commercial farms and communal land. It is estimated based on the result of the Hydro-census commenced in November 1999 on sub-contract basis. From the 1991 census basis, population in the Study Area was estimated at 28,815 and taking into account annual growth rates since 1991 would give a current figure 35,096.

Districts	Village Centers	Commercial Farms	Communal Land	Total
Mariental	3,865	7,944	1,906	13,715
Gobabis	797	3,451	7,830	12,078
Rehoboth	-	600	-	600
Windhoek	-	880	-	880
Keetmanshoop	-	474	438	912
Total	4,662	13,349	10,174	28,815

Source: Figures on 1991 census basis.

13.2.3 Ethnic Groups

The ethnic groups in the Study Area consist of Tsuwana, Herero, Nama, San and Whites. In the communal land of Aminuis and Corridor, the Tsuwana, Herero and San groups depend mainly on raising livestock. Nama groups in the Hoachanas and Namaland live also on raising livestock. Most of the "Whites" who own commercial farms are predominantly Afrikaaner and Germans.

13.2.4 Culture and Custom

The ethnic groups living in the Study Area have their own customs and life styles. “Whites” maintain their European lifestyle living on commercialised livestock raising or agricultural production with irrigation systems. Contrary native people like Herero, Nama, and San etc. live on subsistence livestock raising. The husband is the decision maker in their families as shown below;

	Money to Spend	Animals to be Sold	Food to be Bought	Children To be Sent To School	Cloths To be Bought
Head	72%	63%	50%	54%	49%
Spouse	3%	4%	15%	6%	9%
Both	17%	21%	26%	28%	33%
Others	8%	12%	9%	12%	9%

Source: Socio-economic survey eastern communal areas 1994

13.2.5 Livelihood of the People

“Whites” who manage commercial farms enjoy higher living standards in the Study Area compared to farm workers and people in the communal areas. On average six workers are employed on a commercial farm. Farm workers live on a salary between N\$200 and N\$400 per month per capita and with some supplementary commodities and housing spaces. The owners of commercial farms live by selling livestock or agricultural crops on a commercial basis. Most of the agricultural products are marketed through cooperatives. Commercial farming is mechanized with tractors, irrigation systems, cold storage etc. On the other hand people in the communal lands live on subsistence livestock raising, pensions and wages. They sometimes sell livestock at auctions being held regularly. Catholic settlement areas also exist in the Study Area in which clinics, schools, workshops, processing plants etc. are provided. They live off raising livestock and growing crops with irrigation systems. There are several farms in the study area which have been distributed to landless families under the government resettlement program.

13.2.6 Income and Expenditures

There was a Socio-Economic Survey done in the Eastern Communal Areas in 1994. SSD reported that households had access to between N\$ 109 and N\$ 250 per month and that 38% of the surveyed households spent more than N\$250 whereas 20% of all households spent less than N\$ 109 per month.

“The Value of Water-A Study of the Stampriet Aquifer in Namibia” written by Ms. Anna Lindgren, tried to analyse the household income of the commercial farmers in the

Study Area. This is the only data available for the commercial farms at this moment. In this report, monthly income is estimated to be about N\$ 48,000 per commercial farm. This implies that there exists considerable disparity between commercial farms and communal farms in the Study Area.

13.2.7 Trend of Livestock and Agriculture

Livestock in the Study Area are composed of sheep, goats and cattle, of which sheep accounts for 65% while cattle account for 15% and 14% for are goats. Dependency on sheep farming is considerable due to low rainfall and the grazing capacity of the Study Area. Annual rainfall from 1949/50 to 1996/97 averages 185 mm and since the 1980s there have been continuous droughts excluding 1990/91(385mm/year).

Number of Livestock	
Cattle	120,941 head
Sheep	525,979 head
Goats	110,245 head
Horses	5,123 head
Pigs	713 head
Donkey	2,823 head
Ostriches	18,842 birds
Poultry	19,668 birds

Note. Estimated on 1998 livestock census

As a whole, the number of livestock in the Study Area shows a declining tendency over the past 10 years, particularly with regards to sheep and goats (refer to Fig. 13.2-2).

Natural grazing is done on both commercial farms and communal lands for cattle, sheep and goats. The carrying capacity in the Study Area is various considerably from 3 ha/SSU to 18 ha/SSU depending on wild grass production which is affected by rainfall. The grazing conditions from January to March are very good due to rainfall and grass levels, but the grass starts yellowing even in March and drying in May. From June to July the livestock generally lose weight due to low temperatures. In commercial farms supplementary feeding is usually done by feeding wheat, hay, Lucerne, etc.

Lucerne, Grapes, Water Melons, Sweet Melon and other vegetables are planted in the Study Area. However, those crops cannot be grown without irrigation because of the arid climate. Since irrigation needs higher investment only commercial farmers, therefore, can invest in irrigation systems although small-scale irrigation is done in the Catholic settlements and other settlements under the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation. Irrigable and irrigated areas in the commercial farms are averaged at 10.7 ha and 7.2 ha per farm respectively. Figure13-2-2 and 13.2-3 show monthly rainfall, temperature and cropping pattern.

13.2.8 Industry and Its Products

Since economic activities in the Study Area are concentrated on livestock and agricultural production, industrial products are also related to those. Sheep, goats and cattle are the major products in the Area. Sheep are processed into carcasses at the slaughterhouse in Mariental. Mariental district is known for Karakul and Dorper sheep as well as Ostriches. Karakul pelts are processed on a small scale at the commercial farms. The first commercial Ostrich farm originated in Mariental.

Vegetables, Sweet melons/Watermelons, Lucerne and Grape are other also main agricultural products, which are mainly grown along the Auob River with irrigation systems. Most crops are marketed to Windhoek as well as for export purposes. Lucerne (alfalfa) hay is processed into pellets by the Hardap cooperative plant. Mariental is famous for producing good quality raisins for exporting.

13.2.9 Tourism

Tourism is also another industry in the Study Area. There are 8 hotels and 11 lodges which have 10 to 15 rooms on average.

13.2.10 Infrastructure and Public Services

1) Water Supply

Local authorities are responsible for village water supply on contract basis with Namwater, while DRWS is responsible for rural water supply for small communities. In commercial farming areas it is the responsibility of the individual farmers themselves. In communal areas, a water-point is created for domestic consumption by DWA. However, currently there are no formal agreements on water supply between rural communities and DWA. Some farms in communal areas have windmills constructed by the government and beneficiaries pay a water fee of N\$ 5 per household per month.

2) Electricity

The electricity network links most village centers in the Study Area but unpopulated areas such as communal lands are not reasonably developed for electrification.

3) Roads and Railway

The Study Area is traversed by a main trunk road traversed at the western part which provides a direct link between Windhoek and South Africa. Well-maintained gravel roads as well as paved roads also provide links between the major village centers.

The main railway line in the Study Area links Windhoek and South Africa.

4) Telecommunication

The telecommunication network in the village centers is well developed in the Study Area, however this is quite poor in the communal lands.

5) Education

Primary and secondary schools are distributed in the Study Area. The currently Teacher/Pupil ratio is 1:21 to 1:24. One agricultural college is in the Hardap region.

6) Solid Waste Treatment

Village councils manage dumping sites on the outskirts of the villages in which solid waste is burned or buried into the ground.

7) Wastewater Treatment

Village councils are responsible for wastewater treatment in village centers by collecting wastewater regularly by tank lorries from household's conservancy tanks and dumping it into oxidation ponds which are placed at the outskirts of the villages.

8) Health

There are 5 hospitals in Hardap region, 4 hospitals in Karas and 1 hospital in Omaheke. Ratio of bed/1,000 population is 5.5 in Hardap, 5 in Karas, and 3.5 in Omaheke.

13.2.11 Employment Condition of Farm Workers

Farm workers on commercial farms usually live within the farm. They work by raising livestock, growing crops and repairing agricultural machinery and cars etc. Their salary ranges from N\$ 200 to N\$400 per month, and in addition to the salary they are offered meal, tobacco, sugar and sometime meat etc. In the harvest season, commercial farms planting vegetables and grapes hire many labourers from outside. The Labour Act (Namibian Labour Code) came into operation in 1992 which regulates the basic conditions of employment.

13.2.12 Disposal of Waste Water and Solid Waste

Conservancy tanks or septic tanks combined with French drains are usually used in households in the village centers. Oxidation ponds are managed by the Local Authorities to dump sewage water collected from households. On the individual

commercial farms, septic tanks combined with French drains are usually used by which sewerage water is disposed by seeping into the ground. In the communal land there are a considerable number of households and people that use the bush as toilets. Solid wastes are treated at dumping sites outside the villages and burned or buried into the soil. Livestock manure is not treated because livestock usually grazes in broad areas.

13.2.13 Commodity Prices

Statistics on the consumer price index is not available for the Study Area. However, it can be argued that through surveys in the area that there is not a big difference in commodity prices between Windhoek and the study area.

Table 13.2-1 Comparison of Indicators

Items	Namibia	Hardap	Omaheke	Karas	Khomas
1. Population					
Total	1,409,920	66,495	52,735	61,162	167,071
Males	686,327	33,728	27,312	33,923	87,706
Females	723,593	32,767	25,423	27,239	70,365
Urban(%)	28	44	16	45	88
Rural(%)	72	56	84	55	12
2. Area(sq.km)	823,144	110,382	87,202	162,384	37,590
3. Population density	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	4.4
4. Age composition(%)					
Under 15 years	42	39	43	32	30
15-64 years	53	56	52	64	68
Above 65 years	5	5	5	4	2
5. Marital status 15 years & above(%)					
Never married	50	49	50	48	54
Married legally	30	32	25	39	30
Married consensually	12	12	18	7	11
Divorced/separated	3	2	2	2	2
Widowed	4	5	4	4	3
6. Nationality(%)					
Namibians	96	98	99	93	94
Foreign nationalities	4	2	1	7	6
Angola	49	-	-	-	-
South Africa	25	-	-	-	-
Zambia	9	-	-	-	-
European countries	11	-	-	-	-
7. Main language spoken(%)					
Oshiwambo	51	5	-	15	27
Nama/Damara	13	49	24	38	21
Rukavango	10	-	-	-	-
Afrikaans	9	43	21	41	30
Otjiherero	8	-	43	-	-
San	-	-	12	-	-
8. Private households					
Number	254,389	13,358	9,500	12,048	33,662
Average family size	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7
9. Head of household(%)					
Males	61	72	73	73	73
Females	39	28	27	27	27
10. Education 15 years & above(%)					
Never been to school	26	21	46	12	13
Currently at school	19	13	11	9	11
Left school with some education from:	55	86	43	79	76
Primary school	49	42	44	39	27
Secondary school	45	53	50	54	61
Tertiary school	6	5	6	7	12
11. Children 6-16 years attending school(%)					
Boys	81	83	64	84	87
Girls	85	86	69	87	88
12. Labour force 15 years and above(%)					
In labour force	58	54	59	67	71
Employed	81	74	81	79	75
Unemployed	19	26	19	21	25
Outside labour force	42	46	41	33	29
Student	45	28	27	27	40
Homemaker	33	47	47	46	41
Retired, too old etc.	22	25	26	27	19
	Namibia	Hardap	Omaheke	Karas	Khomas
13. Housing conditions(%)					
Households with:					
No heating	32	45	42	62	42
Safe water	65	98	98	97	99
Bush as toilet	61	33	59	25	7
Electricity for lighting	24	30	22	41	78
Own radio	59	63	54	73	79
14. Fertility					
Average number of children per woman	6.1	4.9	6.1	3.8	4.1
15. Infant mortality					
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	67	72	78	70	39
16. Under five(5) mortality					

Table 13.2-2 Hardap Region

Population			
Area(sq.km)	110,382	Population, 1991	66,495
Rural population	37,475	Population density	0.6
Urban population	29,020	Population 15 years above	40,829
Economically active	22,128	Employed/Unemployed(%)	74/26
Households			
No. of households	13,358	Average family size	4.98
Annual income(N\$)	22,308	Annual income per capita(N\$)	5,153
Annual expense(N\$)	13,484	Annual expense per capita(N\$)	3,115
Composition of expense(%)	Food:28.5	Housing:21 Clothing:2. Others:43.5	
Electricity for lighting(%)	30	Bush as toilet(%)	33
Access to safe water	13,084	a) Piped water indoor	5,044
b) Piped water out door	3,277	c) Public pipe	2,004
d) Borehole	2,759		
Education			
No. of primary schools	42	No. of secondary schools	8
No. of agricultural colleges	1	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:21.1
Literacy(%)	79%	Teacher's training colleges	0
Universities	0		
Language Spoken			
Oshiwambo	5%	Nama/Darama	49%
Afrikaans	43%		
Industry			
Fishing: No commercial fishing exists, only for sports-fishing in the Hardap dam			
Mining: No significant mining activities			
Manufacturing: Small scale industries for the local market exist at Rehoboth and Mariental			
Agriculture			
Approximately 75% of farmland are taken up by commercial farms and 10% by communal areas. In the case of communal farms, the population is mostly concentrated to water points. About 35% of economically active population is working in agriculture.			
Agriculture are concentrated beneath the Hardap dam where 2,200 ha are under irrigation as well as the Stampriet where 15 farmers concentrate mainly on the production of lucerne and vegetables. The 32 farmers at the Hardap irrigation settlement concentrate on the production of lucerne, white maize and wheat.			
Livestock			
Total no. of livestock	1,134,000	Cattle	52,000
Sheep	961,000	Goats	121,000
Recently Mariental has become the center of Ostrich farming in Namibia with more than 60% of all domesticated birds. Carrying capacity of the region varies 2.5ha per small stock unit (SSU) in the northeast to 5.0ha/SSU in the southwest			
Health			
No. of hospitals	5	Infant mortality per 1,000 live bi 72	
Bed/1,000 population	5.5		
Crude of birth rates per 1,000	34.2	Fertility rates	4.9
Life expectancy(years)	Male:57.9	Female:61.5	

Source. 1991 population Census and Housing

Table 13.2-3 Karas Region

Population			
Area(sq.km)	162,384	Population, 1991	61,162
Rural population	38,430	Population density	0.4
Urban population	22,732	Population 15 years above	41,842
Economically active	27,978	Employed/Unemployed(%)	79/21
Households			
No. of households	12,046	Average family size	5.08
Annual income(N\$)	26,991	Annual income per capita(N\$)	5,758
Annual expense(N\$)	15,722	Annual expense per capita(N\$)	3,354
Composition of expense(%)	Food:31.1	Housing:26 Clothing:4 Others:38.6	
Electricity for lighting(%)	41	Bush as toilet(%)	25
Access to safe water	11,627	a) Piped water indoor	5,036
b) Piped water out door	3,075	c) Public pipe	1,219
d) Borehole	2,297		
Education			
No. of primary schools	32	No. of secondary schools	7
No. of agricultural colleges	0	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:21.0
Literacy(%)	88%	Teacher's training colleges	0
Universities	0		
Language Spoken			
Oshiwambo	15%	Nama/Darama	38%
Afrikaans	41%		
Industry			
Fishing: A number of fishing companies, including lobster industry, are located at Luderitz.			
Mining: Diamond, marble and gemstones mainly at Oranjemund and south of Luderitz etc.			
Manufacturing: Small scale industries and fish processing industries are located at Luderitz.			
Agriculture			
About 23% of economically active population are employed in the agriculture. Irrigation farming along the Naute dam and Orange river have gained a significant importance in recent recent year.			
Because of the low and unreliable rainfall, agricultural activities are concentrated on			
Livestock			
Total no. of livestock	1,197,152	Cattle	32,240
Sheep	880,000	Goats	265,400
Health			
No. of hospitals	4	Infant mortality per 1,000 live bi 70	
Bed/1,000 population	5		
Crude of birth rates per 1,000	26.2	Fertility rates	3.8
Life expectancy(years)	Male:58.4	Female:62.0	

Source. 1991 population Census and Housing
Statistical Abstract 1996
Namibia Regional Resources Manual
Agricultural Statistics Bulletin 1999

Table 13.2-4 Khomas Region

Population			
Area(sq.km)	37,590	Population, 1991	187,071
Rural population	20,015	Population density	4.4
Urban population	147,058	Population 15 years above	117,774
Economically active	83,637	Employed/Unemployed(%)	75/25
Households			
No. of households	33,662	Average family size	4.96
Annual income(N\$)	47,409	Annual income per capita(N\$)	9,995
Annual expense(N\$)	34,152	Annual expense per capita(N\$)	7,200
Composition of expense(%)	Food:17.5	Housing:3; Clothing:3. Others:41.5	
Electricity for lighting(%)	78	Bush as toilet(%)	7
Access to safe water	99	a) Piped water indoor	22,190
b) Piped water out door	8,165	c) Public pipe	1,824
d) Borehole	3,038		
Education			
No. of primary schools	49	No. of secondary schools	15
No. of agricultural colleges	1	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22
Literacy(%)	88%	Teacher's training colleges	1
Universities	1		
Language Spoken			
Oshiwambo	27%	Nama/Darama	21%
Afrikaans	30%		
Industry			
Fishing: No commercial fishing.			
Mining: Only the mining of copper/lead/zinc is still operational at Otjijase.			
Manufacturing: Meat processing, bottling and canning, beer brewing, plastics and refrigeration.			
Agriculture			
Crop production below some of the dams is possible. The region offers great potential for the establishment of industries connected with farming activities.			
Windhoek is the biggest consuming city in Namibia. Hence Namibia's agricultural products are marketed in or through Windhoek.			
Livestock			
Total no. of livestock	464,450	Cattle	190,000
Sheep	170,000	Goats	50,000
The region is blessed with best vegetation, a most reliable rainfall and a central location which makes it very suitable for extensive livestock farming.			
Health			
No. of hospitals	4	Infant mortality per 1,000 live b	39
Bed/1,000 population	7		
Crude of birth rates per 1,000	37.7	Fertility rates	4.1
Life expectancy(years)	Male:65.5	Female:69.5	

Source. 1991 population Census and Housing
Statistical Abstract 1996
Namibia Regional Resources Manual
Agricultural Statistics Bulletin 1999

Table 13.2-5 Omaheke Region

Population			
Area(sq.km)	87,202	Population, 1991	52,735
Rural population	44,395	Population density	0.6
Urban population	8,340	Population 15 years above	29,928
Economically active	17,648	Employed/Unemployed(%)	81/19
Households			
No. of households	9,500	Average family size	5.55
Annual income(N\$)	17,183	Annual income per capita(N\$)	3,341
Annual expense(N\$)	12,936	Annual expense per capita(N\$)	2,515
Composition of expense(%)	Food:36.6	Housing:1(Clothing:3. Others:49.7	
Electricity for lighting(%)	22	Bush as toilet(%)	59
Access to safe water	98	a) Piped water indoor	2,358
b) Piped water out door	2,313	c) Public pipe	1,624
d) Borehole	2,994		
Education			
No. of primary schools	18	No. of secondary schools	3
No. of agricultural colleges	0	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24
Literacy(%)	57%	Teacher's training colleges	0
Universities	0		
Language Spoken			
Oshiwambo	0%	Nama/Darama	24%
Afrikaans	0%		43%
San	12%		
Industry			
Fishing: No fishing exists.			
Mining: No mining exists.			
Manufacturing: Only small scale light industries at Gobabis.			
Agriculture			
Approximately 60% of economically active population is employed in agriculture. Agricultural activities in this region are concentrated on livestock.			
Livestock			
Total no. of livestock	940,000	Cattle	435,000
Sheep	315,000	Goats	190,000
Omaheke region is known as the biggest producer of cattle in Namibia. This region is blessed with good vegetation cover, a more reliable rainfall and an accessible terrain which makes it very suitable for extensive livestock farming. At present, there exists 900 commercial farms and 3,500 communal farms who are raising cattle.			
Health			
No. of hospitals	1	Infant mortality per 1,000 live bi	78
Bed/1,000 population	3.5		
Crude of birth rates per 1,000	39.3	Fertility rates	6.1
Life expectancy(years)	Male:56.7	Female:60.3	

Source. 1991 population Census and Housing
 Statistical Abstract 1998
 Namibia Regional Resources Manual
 Agricultural Statistics Bulletin 1999

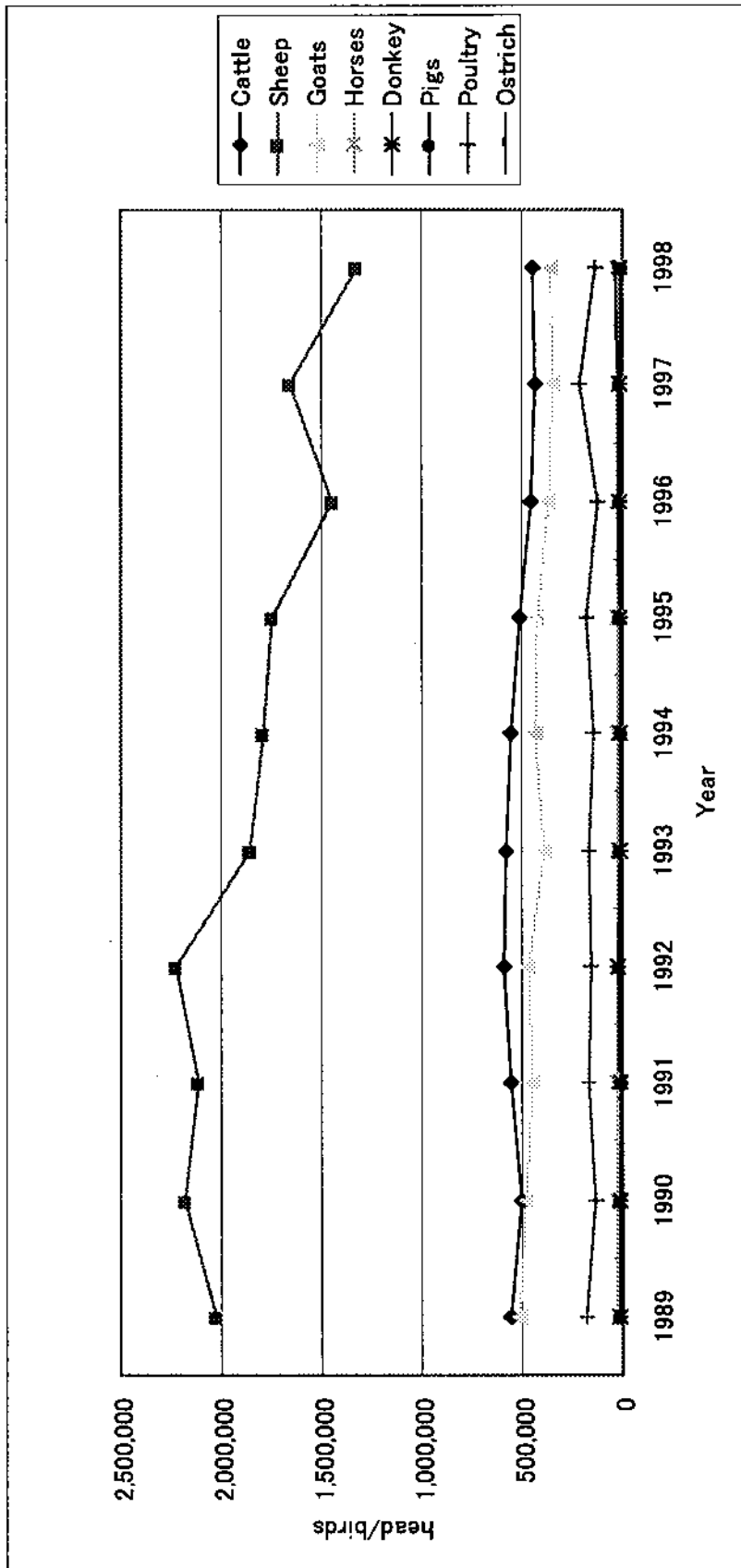


Fig. 13.2-1 Livestock Population in the Districts Concerned

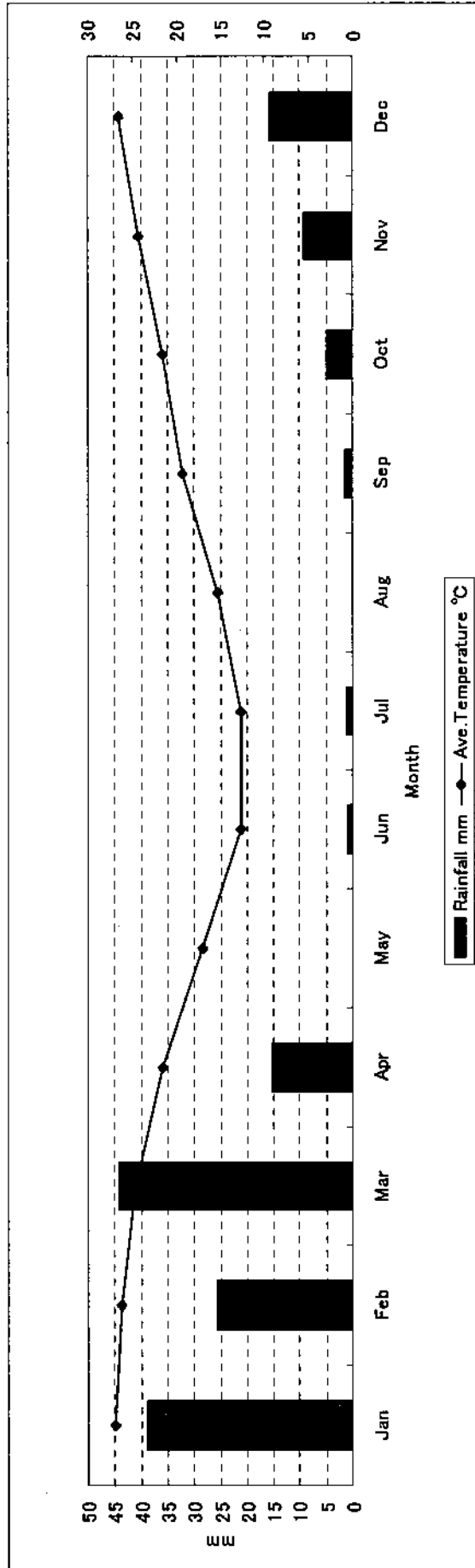


Fig. 13.2-2 Temperature and Rainfall in Stampriet

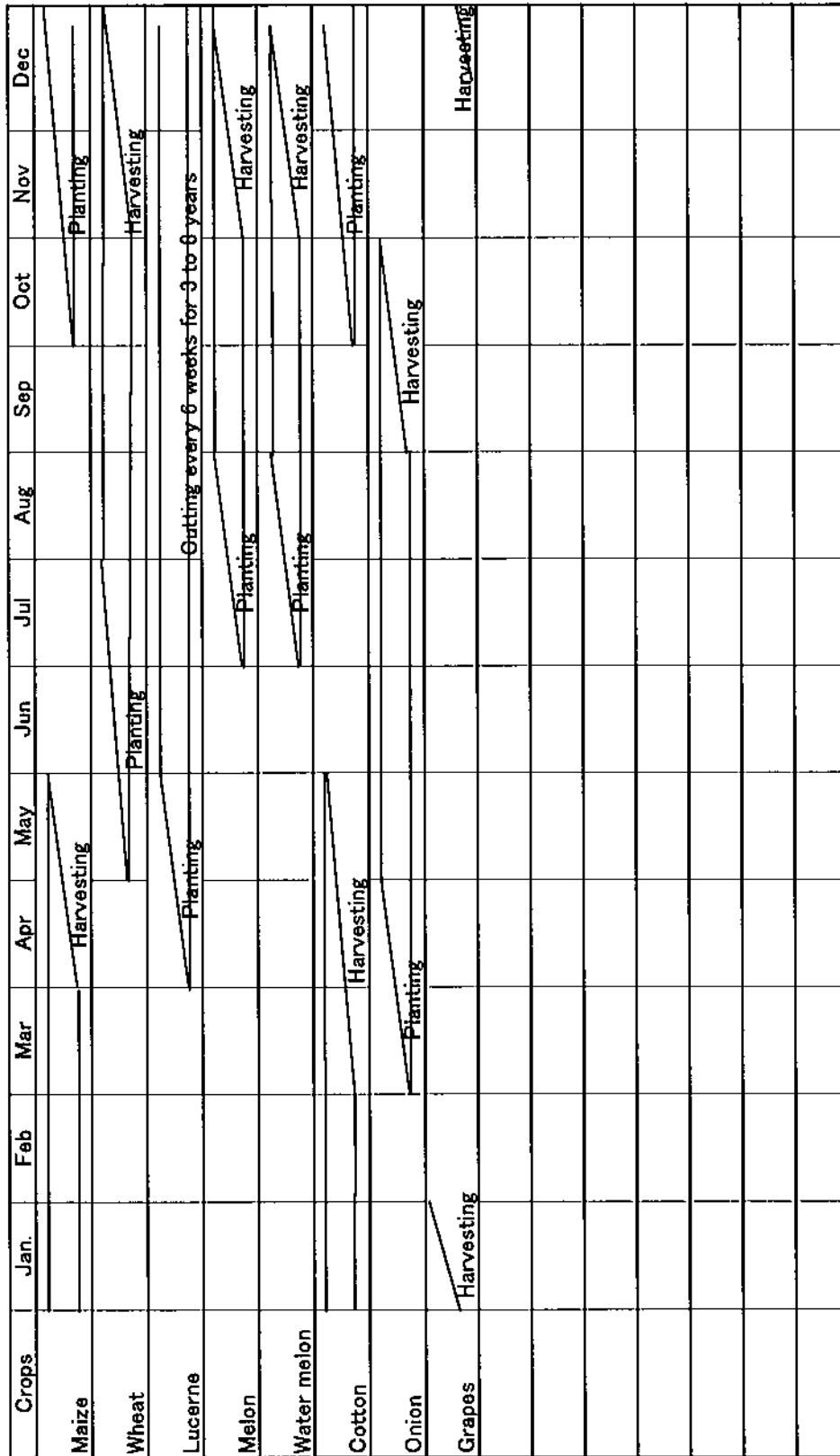


Fig. 13.2-3 Cropping Pattern