



NAMIBIA INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY  
(Incorporated Association not for gain.)

Cooperative Agreement No. 690-A-00-04-00267-00

## FINAL REPORT

1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 - 30<sup>th</sup> June 2008



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

### 1. SUPPORT TO PARLIAMENT (“INSIDE” PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT)

Percentage of bills of public interest that receive public comment:

	Target 2005/6	Actual 2005/6	Target 2006/7	Actual 2006/7
National Assembly	85%	90%	90%	100%
National Council	85%	75%	80%	90%

### 2. SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY (“OUTSIDE” PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT)

All annual set indicator results have been exceeded, and are as follows:

**Strategic Objective:** Strengthened Interaction between Civil Society and Selected Government Institutions.

**Intermediate result 1:** Improved responsiveness to citizens by elected representatives and other selected government Officials.

**Indicator 1:** Number of program supported meetings MPs and/or other elected officials hold with constituents and stakeholders.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Target	80	120	50
Result	109	132	81

Program-supported meetings are defined as opportunities for dialogue between civic groups with elected representatives that have been created as a result of this program. Meetings can be segregated according to the type of elected representative as follows:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Meetings with the President:	5	7	4
Meetings with an MP or group of MPs:	27	35	18
Meetings with a Regional Councillor(s):	30	38	24
Meetings with a Local Councillor(s):	47	52	35

The main conclusion to be drawn is that civil society largely uses decentralized government structures in their advocacy activities, as most meetings were conducted with Local and Regional Authorities. However, interestingly, the President lends his ear to civil society with a total of 4% of all meetings held with him. Comparatively, the number of meetings with MPs is relatively low, which may indicate that MPs may not be responsive or accessible enough.

**Strategic Objective:** Strengthened Interaction between Civil Society and Selected Government Institutions.

**Intermediate result 2:** Increased political engagement of civil society.

**Indicator 1:** Number of civic groups that engage in public dialogue around political and socio-economic issues of public interest with elected representatives and other selected government officials.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Target	40	60	65
Result	52	65	65

This indicator refers to civic groups that are supported by the program through training and technical assistance to interact with elected representatives on political and socio-economic issues. The NID was able to draw in CSOs that had previously been supported through the USAID-funded CSDP. However, a significant number of new groups active in a variety of issues joined the current civil society network.

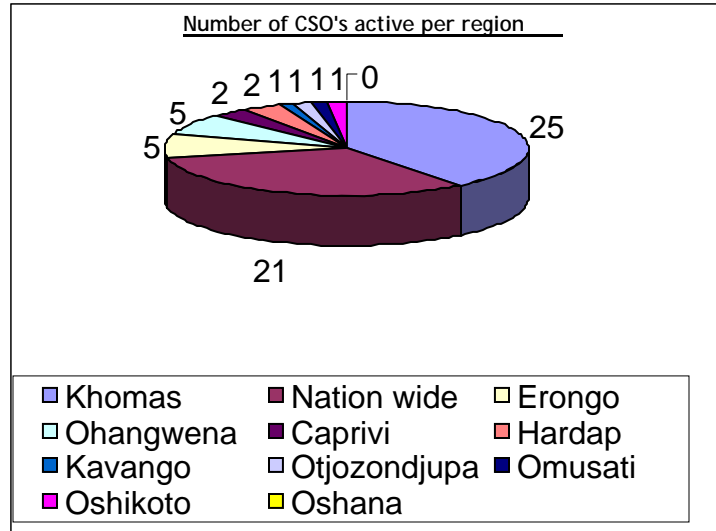
### **IR 2 INDICATOR 1**

#### **Number of program-supported civic groups that engage in public dialogue around political and social issues of public interest with elected representatives and other selected GRN-Officials**

<b>Civil Society Organization</b>	<b>Region</b>
1. Citizens for accountable and transparent Society (CATS)	Khomas
2. Voluntary Association of Namibia (Ivan)	Nation wide
3. Change of live	Kavango
4. Catholic Aids Action	Khomas
5. Lironga Eparu	Nationwide
6. Breaking the Wall of Silence (BWS) -	Nation wide
7. The University Center of Namibia (Tucsin)	Khomas
8. Womens Action for Development (WAD)	Nation wide
9. Namibia Womens Council (NWC)	Nation wide
10. Criminals Return to Society (CRIS) - Erwin	Khomas
11. National Society for Human Rights (NSHR)	Nationwide
12. Urban Trust of Namibia (UTN)	Otjozondjupa
13. Forum for the Future (FFF)	Nation wide
14. Namibia Rural Development Program (NRDP)	Nation wide
15. Legal Assistance Center (LAC)	Nationwide
16. Misa Namibia - Mathew Haikali	Nation wide
17. Ombetya Yehinga	Nation wide
18. Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN)	Nation wide
19. Nepru	Khomas
20. Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU)	Erongo
21. Namibia Development Trust (NDT)	Ohangwena
22. Walvis Bay Multi Purpose Trust (WBMPT)	Erongo
23. Eehnana Multi Purpose Youth Centre	Ohangwena
24. Big Issue	Khomas, Erongo, Karas
25. Sister Namibia	Khomas

26. Katutura Community Radio (KCR)	Khomas
27. Komeho Namibia Development Agency	Omusati
28. Khomas Woman in Development	Khomas
29. Church alliance for Orphans	Khomas
30. John Muafangejo Arts center	Khomas
31. Opuwo Beads and Seeds Project (Self employment Project)	Kunene
32. Kaoko-Epupa Development foundation	Kunene
33. Parliamentarians for woman health	Khomas
34. People in need	Khomas
35. Roessing Foundation	Nationwide
36. Chobe young farmers organization	Caprivi
37. Caprivi Regional youth forum	Caprivi
38. Labour resource and research institute	Khomas
39. Namibia Non-Governmental Organization Forum	Khomas
40. Elcin-Diakonia in the City	Khomas
41. Council of Churches in Namibia	Nationwide
42. Namibia Community Based Tourism Association	Nationwide
43. Namibia Network of AIDS Service Organisation	Nationwide
44. Namibian Ass.of Parents for children with disabilities	Khomas
45. Insight Karas	Karas
46. Walvis Bay Multipurpose Centre	Erongo
47. Expressing Etosha - Visual Artist Circle	Khomas
48. Namibia Red Cross Society	Nationwide
49. Khorixas Support Group	Erongo
50. Eheke Support Group	Omusati
51. Tubusis Women's Action	Karas
52. Women's Network Otavi	Oshikoto
53. Bookap Taradi	Karas
54. Ngulungu Penduka	Ohangwena
55. Nawa	Khomas
56. Project Hope	Khomas
57. The Rainbow Project	Khomas
58. PMTC Plus Project	Khomas
59. Erongo Regional Group	Erongo
60. Victory Women's Movement	Nationwide
61. Mabasen Women's Group	Hardap
62. Mariental Women's Group	Hardap
63. Namibian Women's Lobby	Khomas
64. Tanidare Empowerment Center	Khomas
65. Ombili Women's Center	Khomas

The highest number of CSOs are active in the Khomas region, with national CSOs following a close second.



**Strategic Objective:** Strengthened Interaction between Civil Society and Selected Government Institutions.

**Intermediate result 2:** Increased political engagement of civil society.

**Indicator 2:** Increased advocacy capacity among supported civic groups.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Target (80 max.)	30	50	58
Result	42.78	55.25	63.50

This index measures the advocacy capacity of program supported CSOs to conduct effective dialogue and represent civil society concerns. An advocacy capacity index tracking the following eight advocacy components was developed and is measured per CSO:

- Timeliness of the issue
- Information about the issue
- Alternate policy formulation
- Strategy / Action plan
- Allocation of Resources
- Coalition building
- Public awareness building
- Persuasive action

CSO's advocacy activities are rated according to these components (each component counts 10 points) and a total score (out of a maximum of 80) is arrived at. An average score for all CSOs is calculated and compared to the baseline score to determine the increase in advocacy capacity.

Civic groups that scored the highest according to the advocacy index are the Legal Assistance Centre, Women's Action for Development, the Catholic Aids Action and the National Society for Human Rights.

Number of persons trained in Advocacy skills:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of workshops:	6	17	9	32
Persons trained:	161	402	187	750
Male:	77	211	95	383
Female:	84	191	92	367

3. ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN (ZTFCC)

Number of persons trained in anti-corruption as part of the ZTFCC:

	<u>2006</u>				<u>2007</u>			
	Male	Female	Total	No. of W/shops	Male	Female	Total	No. of W/shops
1. Government Institutions	32	18	50	5	192	103	295	18
2. NGO/CSO ToT	52	65	117	3	273	228	501	18
3. Grassroots education	435	292	727	17	542	421	963	31
TOTAL:	519	375	894	25	1,007	752	1,759	67

	<u>2008 (end April 08)</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>			
	Male	Female	Total	No. of W/shops	Male	Female	Total	No. of W/shops
1. Government Institutions	66	37	103	6	290	158	448	29
2. NGO/CSO ToT	98	87	185	7	423	380	803	28
3. Grassroots education	373	256	629	18	1,350	969	2,319	66
TOTAL:	537	380	917	31	2,063	1,507	3,570	123

In addition, in 2008 up to the end of the Cooperative Agreement the NID has visited a total of 32 secondary schools countrywide to give lectures on anti-corruption and integrity, and has thereby reached a total of about 6,000 pupils and 100 teachers.

Civic education and training material on anti-corruption that was produced is the following:

Training Manuals:	3
Posters:	3
Brochures:	4 (each printed in 8 languages)
Newspaper advertisements:	12 (total of 44 placements in 4 newspapers)
Newspaper strips:	12 (total of 31 placements in 4 newspapers)
Competitions:	3
Website:	1 ( <a href="http://www.anticorruption.info">www.anticorruption.info</a> , total visitors: 174,664;

with most visitors (21,41%) from the USA, 24.34% of visitors find the website through Google)

Graftwatch in Insight magazine: 18  
Survey reports: 3  
Books: 1  
Red Cards & Whistles



## 1. INTRODUCTION

A Cooperative Agreement (#690-A-00-04-00267-00) between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID) was signed and came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 with the overall Strategic Objective of *Strengthening the interaction between civil society and selected government institutions.*

The results of the overall program was to be measured through two strategic objective level indicators:

- *The number of interventions by civic groups to influence policy or legislation.*
- *The percentage of bills of public interest that receive public comment.*

With the help of two intermediate results the depth of the program was measured:

Intermediate Result 1: Improved responsiveness to citizens by elected representatives and other selected government officials.

Indicators:

1. *Number of meetings MPs and or other elected officials hold with constituents and stakeholders.*
2. *Number of legislative committee meetings in which citizens or civil society groups participate.*

Intermediate Result 2: Increased political engagement of civil society.

Indicators:

1. *Number of civic groups that engage in public dialogue around political and socio-economic issues of public interest with elected representatives and other selected Government officials.*
2. *The extent to which USAID-supported civic groups increase advocacy capacity.*

All set targets relating to the above indicators have annually and throughout the program been exceeded, despite an initial delay in program implementation due to developments relating to the presidential, national and regional elections held at the end of 2004, over which the NID had no control.

A modification of the Cooperative Agreement was signed and came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2006 to make provision for support to the NID's *Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign (ZTFCC)*. After having been launched officially by the President of Namibia, Hifikepunye Pohamba, the ZTFCC made a major impact on the general anti-corruption drive in Namibia with, amongst other results, a total of 3,570 representatives from civil society and government institutions having been trained in anti-corruption by the NID.

An earlier than anticipated close-out of the Cooperative Agreement (30<sup>th</sup> June 2008 instead of 30<sup>th</sup> September 2009) necessitated a gearing up of program activities to ensure that pre-set results were achieved and to increase the likelihood that programs initiated with USAID support can be sustained. The last 18 months of the program therefore focused on the:

- consolidation and sustainability of the overall program through increased institutional capacity of program partners;
- increased focus on core program elements;
- increased support to the anti-corruption program.

These efforts have proven to be successful in that funding from other sources has been obtained by the NID to continue with all program activities initiated under this Cooperative Agreement after the end of USAID funding.

The overall Cooperative Agreement was implemented through the following program elements:

## 2. STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND SELECTED GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

### 2.1 Introduction

In terms of the NID's Cooperative Agreement with USAID, a mechanism for increased and informed interaction between elected leaders, government institutions, civil society groups and the public on public policy and legislative matters was implemented through support to Parliament to strengthen Parliament's capacity to conduct legislative outreach programs, and civil society to make use of such legislative outreach opportunities and meaningfully engage with the authorities at all levels.

A distinction will be made in this report between "inside" Parliamentary activities, i.e. technical support and training to Parliament to equip MPs and staff to conduct specifically their outreach activities in a sustainable manner, and "outside" Parliamentary activities, i.e. training and technical support to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) aimed at equipping CSOs to meaningfully interact with Parliament on policy and legislative issues.

In order to pursue program objectives w.r.t. the "inside" Parliamentary activities in a collaborative manner, a partnership between Parliament, the Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing and Rural Development, the Legal Assistance Center, the University of Namibia and the Namibia Institute for Democracy was consolidated in the formation of the Namibia Democracy Support Centre (NDSC), which was supported to conduct the "inside" Parliament activities of the overall program and act as focal point for capacity building and public-civic interaction at the local and regional levels.

The "outside" Parliamentary activities, i.e. technical support and training to CSOs, was conducted under the leadership of the NID. A separate annual small sub-grant was also made to the Constituency Channel to provide media coverage and act as channel of information between Parliament and Civil Society on all activities.

### 2.2 "Inside" Parliamentary activities

In order to conduct the "inside" Parliamentary activities in a collaborative manner, the Namibia Democracy Support Centre (NDSC) was established as an institution that currently houses three sectors of Namibian society: Government institutions, academic institutions and civil society. It is envisaged that support of private sector sources to this program will be solicited. The NDSC was initially constituted as an independent, autonomous membership-based organization, managed by full-time staff under the guidance of an Executive Committee, on which the following partner institutions are represented:

- Parliament of Namibia
- Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development
- University of Namibia
- Legal Assistance Centre
- Namibia Media Women's Association
- Namibia Community Radio Network

- Namibia Institute for Democracy

In terms of the program, the NDSC received an annual sub-grant from the NID to carry out the “inside” Parliament program activities, linking with the “outside” Parliamentary activities. In this way, participatory democracy in Namibia could be decentralized and strengthened through informed and constructive engagement on legislative and public policy matters. The NDSC focused on transformative and accountable approaches to public participation as a constitutional imperative, while serving as resource center as well as a forum for periodic and on-going public dialogue on public policy and legislative issues with the ultimate goal of improving the frequency and quality of the interaction between government institutions and civil society.

The aims of the NDSC’s activities were:

- To build and consolidate democracy in Namibia by providing innovative ongoing and long-term opportunities for communication through interactive seminars, workshops, panels and discussion forums, in order to help democratic institutions at all levels of society;
- To promote partnership between regional, national and local non-governmental organizations and institutions and help them develop regional projects, as well as undertake joint efforts;
- To facilitate the increased participation of women in the policy, decision and legislative processes and to enhance the representation of women in decision-making positions;
- To build the necessary local capacity to facilitate and sustain interaction between government institutions and civil society organizations on specific public policy issues such as HIV/AIDS, natural resources management, education and land;
- To make the public administration more accountable to the citizens and to raise the awareness of citizens - as beneficiaries of public decisions - about the need to be involved in solving problems facing the community; and
- To mobilize resources by strengthening smart partnerships between government, private sector, civil society organizations and the development community.

After a competitive recruitment drive, Mr. Moses Ndjarakana was appointed by the NDSC Executive Committee to the position of Executive Director on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2005. He was assisted by a secretary, Ms. Talana van Schalkwyk. An agreement was reached with Parliament whereby offices were made available free of charge at Parliament for the NDSC.

The NDSC was formally launched on 22nd November 2005 by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Honourable Theo-Ben Gurirab and the Chairperson of the National Council, Honourable Asser Kapere. The launch received wide coverage in the media.

During the period after the launch extending to December 2005, the Executive Director with the assistance of the staff of NID set up the administration of the NDSC and finalised management policies.

During the same period important courtesy calls were paid to the following offices:

- The Prime Minister

- The Deputy Prime Minister
- The Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly
- The Honourable Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly
- The Honourable Chairman of the National Council
- The Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the National Council
- The Secretaries of Parliament
- The Secretary General of the SADC PF

One of the main objectives of the NDSC and activities supported under this Cooperative Agreement was the support of outreach activities of Parliament, which immediately received attention. The support of the NDSC to these activities led to an immediate increase in frequency of such visits by various Standing Committees, the Honourable Speaker and his Deputy, as well as the Chairperson of the National Council and his Deputy. The following outreach activities were facilitated by the NDSC between its inception in October 2005 and the end of the Cooperative Agreement program activities at the end of April 2008:

### *2.2.1 Outreach program of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources, Economics and Public Accounts*

During November 25<sup>th</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> 2005, the NDSC co-facilitated an “Exposure trip for the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources, Economics and Public Accounts” together with the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO). One of the main objectives of the outreach was to promote networking, communication and information dissemination to all stakeholders including political leadership on the National CBNRM programme, and to initiate and maintain an effective support system that was capable of continually providing leadership, direction and vision, and strategic planning for community based natural resources management. As part of this vision, the Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Accounts was identified to be the first institution to be targeted for outreach, due to its thematic representation and direct involvement on policy issues. This standing committee consists of the following 7 ruling party members, and 7 opposition party members, who participated in the outreach activity:

- Hon. Hage Geingob - Chairperson
- Hon. P. Mushelenga - Deputy Chairperson
- Hon. C. S. Ankama
- Hon. R. /Ui /o /oo
- Hon. T. Nambahu
- Hon. H. Christiaans
- Hon. L. Basson
- Hon. H. G. Booy
- Hon. J. De Waal
- Hon. M. Venaani
- Hon. T. Gurirab
- Hon. K. Gertze
- Hon. A. Tjihuiiko
- Hon. H. Mudge

Four conservancy programmes in the Kunene region in the North Western part of Namibia were visited. Community members had the opportunity to interact directly with members of the committee during various public meetings held throughout the area. A report containing issues raised by communities and conservancies activities in the area was subsequently tabled in Parliament.

### 2.2.2 *Parliamentary Retreat Workshop*

On the 10th of March 2006 a Parliamentary retreat workshop for MPs on the “Agenda for Change” was facilitated by the NDSC. The Speaker of the National Assembly, Theo-Ben Gurirab, opened the retreat by encouraging the participants to focus more on programs which can eradicate poverty than just to attending conferences and workshops. The NDSC’s Executive Director, Mr. Moses Ndjarakana made use of the opportunity to introduce the NDSC and planned activities. He provided an overview and historical background of the “Agenda for Change”. He also reminded the House on what the “Agenda for Change” had achieved especially with the assistance of NDI since the adoption of this agenda in the House. The crux of the two day workshop was to review progress made since the adoption of the agenda. At the end of the workshop the National Assembly resolved to forge ahead and strive to establish an independent Parliamentary service.

### 2.2.3 *Speaker’s Outreach Program to the Hardap and Karas regions*

From the 17<sup>th</sup> of July to 28<sup>th</sup> of July 2006 the NDSC co-facilitated a ten-day official outreach tour by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Honourable Theo-Ben Gurirab, to the southern regions of Hardap and Karas, meeting with local officials and community members. The aim of the trip was to bring Parliament to the people by allowing them the chance to express their concerns and air their grievances to senior government officials. “Our mission is to create a platform for the people to speak to us,” Gurirab said as he addressed an audience in Maltahöhe, “we want to be able to afford the people the opportunity to speak candidly to us.”

The Speaker was accompanied in his delegation by three Members of Parliament, Hon. Dienda, Hon. Hoffmann and Hon. Christians, members of the secretariat of the National Assembly, the Executive Director of the Namibia Democracy Support Centre (NDSC), Naita Hishoono of the Namibia Institute for Democracy, the Constituency Channel, and representatives from the following line ministries: Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Labor, Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development.

The NID represented the civil society component of the delegation to build partnerships with civic and community groups in the Hardap and Karas regions. At many of the towns that were visited, people voiced a number of common concerns, such as high unemployment, poverty, access to education and health care, unfair labor practices, increasing prevalence of anti-social behaviors, just to name a few. All of these issues can be better addressed by the community if they can present a united voice and a clear message to those concerned in the government and private sector. As organizations they can work with other civic groups that share these same concerns, both within the same region and across the country, in an effort to learn from one another by sharing ideas, tactics and resources as they work to make their communities better places to live.

Issues that were raised during public meetings can be summarized as follows:

#### Rehoboth Town Council Meeting

1. Rehoboth has been two years without a permanent CEO
2. Work of the Government needs to be decentralized - work needs to be done across the country and not just in Windhoek
3. The town still has debts on the books for loans that were given before independence and the town wants those debts to be written off
4. Need the appropriate amount of funding to implement the SWAPO Party manifesto - right now Rehoboth does not have the funds

5. Hardap region needs more access to government services - not enough offices in the region
6. Many residents own the city of Rehoboth money for loans extended to them to pay for housing and many of these residents can't meet the payments - town council can't take their house away, yet the town can't afford to have these people default on their loans - looking for the national government for support
7. Ministries are too centralized in their decision making process - takes too long to get everything approved by the Ministry - need more decentralization

#### Rehoboth Community Meeting

1. Community wants better information as to how the town council will use the money it collects from taxation - more accountability and transparency - allegations of corruption in the town council
2. How come it is so difficult to get land in Rehoboth to build a house on - need better access to land - needs to be available to residents
3. Community is worried about the growing number of street kids - should have a law forbidding people from giving them money - we must do a better job of taking care of the community's children
4. Make it mandatory that children attend school up until a certain age
5. Elected leaders are not accessible enough
6. The community meeting was not adequately advertised in the community with enough advance warning - need more opportunities like this to voice our concerns - feel that government does not listen

#### Kalkrand Community Meeting

1. Language barrier at this meeting
2. Meeting was not advertised far enough in advance - many people did not know about the meeting
3. No ambulance in the town
4. Unemployment in Kalkrand is too high and growing - problem especially amongst those who leave school early
5. Problem with people in the community not cooperating with the police

#### Stampriet Community Meeting

1. How come the debate in parliament appears nasty
2. Unfair dismissal after six years of work
3. There are no provisions made for those who leave school after grade 10, either because they drop out, fail out or cannot afford to attend school any farther - there are no opportunities for these children - lack of secondary school in Stampriet is a major problem
4. Lack of job creation in the community
5. Will community get to see any sort of effort to redistribute land in the near future
6. Lack of waste disposal sites
7. How come no white people have attended this meeting
8. Want a reintroduction of capital punishment for murderers
9. What happened to the GIPF pension fund
10. Why are the shebeens being closed
11. Time with the speaker is too little - there are still questions that need to be asked
12. How come there are no development projects in Stampriet - where is all the money going

13. Why after 16 years of independence is sanitation still a major issue - many parts of the community still do not have adequate sanitation
14. There is a lack of communication between the community and the Regional Council

#### Aranos Village Council Meeting

1. Hospital has been downgraded to a day clinic because the community is too small - lack of medical care in the community now - but there is still people coming from other regions to receive medical care in Aranos - 500 farms locally
2. People do not receive the medical attention they need in time - not enough access to a doctor - Mariental is 145 km away
3. Only have a police station open from 8:00 - 17:00 - hard to get an officer after hours - often not enough petrol - often cars do not run and the police officers drink too much after hours
4. Local schools do not have enough of a budget for materials, text books, supplies, furniture, etc.
5. No science lab or computers in the secondary school - not enough classrooms
6. Need to expand the school from grade 10 to grade 12 - most residents cannot afford to send their children all the way to Mariental to attend secondary school
7. In the Agricultural sector black people are just workers on farms - they do not have the opportunity to own their own land
8. People cannot receive official documentation because there is no office in Aranos - need a temporary one or a traveling one
9. No magistrate in Aranos
10. Lack of union organization in Aranos and surrounding regions - the unions are not making an effort to visit and help organize workers - local workers are being exploited
11. The informal settlements are expanding at a rapid pace and the town is having trouble meeting the needs of the community - attempting to give these settlements water but very expensive and the town does not have the money to complete the project - 500 households, 1500 people live in the informal settlements
12. Crime in the settlements is a problem - need lights - N\$ 2.5m
13. Are receiving volunteers to help build houses in the community and receiving N\$ 549,000 from the Ministry to help with the project
14. 15 year contract with SERCO - this is not an ideal situation - taken over total control of the electricity - the town council receives no information - they suspect they are not being paid enough in royalties but having a difficult time challenging because they have no information
15. Company providing low cost housing in the town but they are reversing the original deal that they signed with the town - want more money and want to change higher rents
16. Problem with wandering animals in the town - people's farm animals can wander and causing accidents with vehicles
17. Building a multi-purpose youth center to help deal with the growing problem of street kids
18. Councilors need more training in certain fields - specifically finance and accounting - possible a workshop on how to do budgets
19. The town council is possible not taking full advantage of the resources offered by the central government - central government does offer chances to upgrade training

### Aranos Community Meeting

1. Problem with the unions - they do not help those in the small towns - also a problem with union deductions
2. Employer used to offer employees food at work and now does not - also difficult to travel to work when we make so little - more than 5 km each day to walk - no overtime payment
3. All of these problems have been sent to the union leaders but they do not come to listen - they get union dues but they do not use the money to help
4. No ambulance services
5. Police are ineffective at handling crime
6. Raising unemployment
7. Government properties are in terrible repair and some are severely underutilized
8. Ownerless livestock wandering the street

### Maltahöhe Town Council

1. Most of the people in the region live on less than US\$ 1/day and poverty is a major issue in the region
2. Maltahöhe has not been given a good deal by Namwater and Nampower - there is problems with debt assumed by the town council and there are problems with service provision
3. Need assistance in helping the council to pay its debt
4. Maltahöhe has a huge surrounding population and its hospital is only a health centre - does not have the resources to service the community - nearest hospital is Mariental and there is no ambulance service to there
5. Need to utilize the empty portions of the hospital
6. Needs financial support to help bring services like water, electricity and sewage to the informal settlements
7. Informal settlements are destroying the environment by using trees as a source of fuel
8. Rising unemployment is a problem - not enough jobs to support the growing population
9. The problem of HIV/AIDS is magnified by poverty - no money or access to anti-viral drugs - poverty also leads to social disorder, crime, etc.
10. Region is not getting enough money for development - cannot begin new projects without more money
11. Not enough police- area they are required to serve is too big - hours have already been extended - shortages for fuel transport - no radios for communication - police also serve as the ambulance
12. Tourism is a potential source of growth but the police need to be able to service the lodges and they currently do not have the resources to do so - lodges are becoming more of a target
13. Outsiders are taking jobs away from the local residents
14. Need to expand the number of grades offered in Maltahöhe to 12 - residents cannot afford to send their children to Mariental for secondary school

### Maltahöhe Community Meeting

1. Concerned about the demeanor in Parliament
2. Problem of communication between local councilors and the community members
3. No financial institutions in the town - ATM only works some of the time
4. Not enough resources for community development



5. The health facilities are inadequate - lack of access to a doctor
6. Police cannot service the region because they are unable to transport themselves to the rural areas
7. Hostile relationship between councilors and local authorities
8. Problem with labor relations between employee and employer - problem of adequately training staff
9. No kindergartens
10. Not enough labor inspectors because labor issues and treatment of staff is a big issue - union members are not getting jobs
11. Decentralization has not been implemented in the southern regions of the country
12. Need a social housing policy for disabled people
13. Irregularities on tenders given by the town council
14. Teenage pregnancy and issue
15. Grade 10 dropout rate a problem
16. Lack of services in the informal settlements

#### Mariental Town Council

1. Lack of school transport
2. NBC needs to be done in local languages as well
3. No reception of NBC radio in some parts of the community
4. Labor issues
5. Land redistribution
6. What is the duty responsibilities of the local authorities - need clarification

#### Mariental Community Meeting

1. What do the local authorities do - what do regional councilors do
2. SWAPO voters are minority in the south and residents feel that the south is left out because they don't support SWAPO
3. Unsatisfied with SOREX - not benefiting the consumers
4. Want a tourism project at caravan park
5. Labor commissioners sign only with one political party
6. Hardap is considered the poorest region in Namibia and what is being done about it
7. No reception at NBC radio
8. Growing number of street kids
9. Labor standards and private companies - restaurants
10. Region needs a larger budget
11. Does the Speaker represent both the white and the black community or only the black
12. Need to know how Parliament decides upon the budget for the regional council
13. More time to speak
14. Need more public bus service in the region

#### Gibeon Town Council

1. Help resident pay electricity bills
2. Price and supply of electricity is a big issue
3. Need more employment creation
4. road upgrading
5. Need expanded sanitation facilities
6. Need more health car infrastructure
7. Need more housing

8. Concern that SOREC will control all the electricity
9. Namwater too expensive - council is N\$ 1.6 M in debt to them
10. Agribank - people not getting enough assistance - cannot apply for loans
11. Problem with resettlement - too slow
12. Not enough teachers
13. need vocational training centre
14. Most people can't afford to go great distances to school
15. Still waiting on designs of buildings for over two years from the government
16. Fire in school and still not fixed - what to do with old building
17. No financial institutions
18. Cannot begin capital projects - budget is not approved early enough in the year
19. No HIV/AIDS treatment in Gibeon
20. No funeral services
21. Police station needs to be upgraded to a class B station - already operating 24 hours a day
22. Not addressing the issue of shebeens

#### Gibeon Community Meeting

1. Disappointed by village council and lack of provision of services
2. Question of the affordability of the new water system
3. Housing prices too high
4. Lack of health facilities
5. Ineffective police services
6. Shebeen issue - alcohol abuse
7. School fees too high
8. No training facilities in Gibeon
9. Lack of opportunities leads to social dysfunction
10. Gibeon village council meetings are closed to the public - no transparency
11. Traditional council is enough - don't need local council
12. No sewage in parts of the community
13. Commercial farmers are taking advantage of communal farmers
14. Not properly maintaining infrastructure

#### 2.2.4 Deputy Speakers Outreach Program to the Kavango and Caprivi regions

An outreach program for the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Doreen Sioka was facilitated to the Kavango and Caprivi regions by the NDSC and took place from 31<sup>st</sup> July to 4<sup>th</sup> August 2006. She was joined by MPs Hon. Asser Mbai and Hon. Dr. Amweelo, as well as representatives of the Constituency Channel.

Hon. Sioka met leaders and communities of Kavango and Caprivi during the outreach program and made presentations about Parliament, its functions and powers, and the importance of public participation in the law-making process.

The construction of the Rundu to Nkurenkuru road, which the government had promised to complete since independence, lack of health facilities, unavailability of purified water resources and unfair distribution of relief food were, among others, some of the greatest concerns raised by the Kavango and Caprivi communities, which were visited by the Hon. Deputy Speaker and her delegation. A report on this outreach was subsequently tabled in Parliament.

### 2.2.5 *Chairperson of the National Council's Outreach Program to the Erongo Region*

The Chairperson of the National Council, Hon. Asser Kuveri Kapere undertook a Parliamentary outreach trip to the Erongo Region, which was co-facilitated by the Namibia Democracy Support Centre (NDSC) from the 27<sup>th</sup>-September to the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2006.

The program was aimed at taking Parliament to the people. The Chairman held several community meetings to inform the public about the law making process, and the importance of their participation in that process. The Chairman also had an opportunity to hold a meeting in Swakopmund with all Regional and Local Authorities Councilors, Chief Regional Officer, Chief Executive Officers of various towns and villages and recognized Traditional Leaders.

Throughout this outreach program, the Chairman was accompanied by Hon. Apius Auxab, Councilor for Daures Constituency, Hon. D.U. Xoagub, Councilor for Karibib Constituency and a team from the Secretariat of the National Council, Mr. Ndjarakana of the Namibia Democracy Support Centre and Ms. Naita Hishoono from the NID.

Places visited were Walvisbay, Swakopmund, Hentiesbay, Gaus, Omihana, Okombahe, Omatjete, Karibib, Otjimbingwe, Okapere and Arandis. In total, eleven Cities, Towns, Settlements and Villages were visited.

A new concept introduced to the Outreach program was that of having some of the legislation that affects the day-to-day lives of people explained to the communities. During this outreach program, four Acts of Parliament, the Married Persons Equality Act, Combating of Domestic Violence Act, Combating of Rape Act and the Inheritance Act were explained to the people. People at the grassroots were unaware of the existence of such legislations, and the exercise was so empowering; especially for women. All communities visited, requested that the exercise be repeated with more time allocated and to include other legislation such as those pertaining to traditional authorities and communal land reform.

Public meetings with communities were conducted in the following venues:

/Nai | Gab

The Parliamentary entourage was welcomed by the Chief of the Dauren Daman Chief Elifas Taniseb. Chief Taniseb told the delegation that his area had long been neglected by national leaders and that it was the first time that a high level delegation visited their area. The Chief expressed his wish that other ministries could pay them a visit and stated out that the main problem faced by his community was the issue of recognized and non-recognized traditional leaders or authorities. He urged Government to speed up the recognition process since those not recognized had no authority to deal with Government, and are sometimes undermined by their subjects. Consequently, this matter undermined developmental efforts. Other challenges facing the community included the following:

- inadequate awareness efforts about HIV and AIDS
- invisibility of the Constituency Councilor
- stock theft
- unemployment
- water crisis
- Poverty
- People wanted to know, how far the decentralization process has gone.
- In order to reduce poverty at this settlement they wanted
- a project like "Food for Work" to be reintroduced in all settlements near the Ugab River.

## Omihana

Chief Fransicus Tjiveze welcomed the delegation. The Chairperson briefed the audience about their responsibility to take their elected leaders accountable for service delivery repeated the same process. They appealed to the central government to look into their plight as soon as possible and listed out their problems as non-availability of:

- Electricity
- Communication like cell phone network
- clinic and an ambulance
- water
- Communications and Telecommunications were stressed
- Ambulance services.

## Uis

Economically life has been hard in this town since the closing down of the Tin Mine shortly after independence. Prior to independence, this town could provide employment for thousands of Namibians. Now poverty, unemployment meets the eye of all visitors when entering especially the black township.

At Uis the Chairman took a different approach. He decided to have a luncheon with the elderly of the town. It was important to hear the problems faced by senior citizens. Some of the houses of the senior citizens looked well compared to others in some of the towns and cities of Namibia. These are single houses and not joint compartments where each Pensioner leaves alone with some family members.

Hon. Kapere informed the community members that the government would always look after pensioners. The luncheon was not only about food, but he used the opportunity to network with them, find out their trails and tribulations and other matters concerning pensioners in Uis. As usual, the old age had more problems than towns visited:

For example, the issue of an absence of telephone connections was raised. Hon. Kapere urged the pensioners to priorities what they want and advised them to concentrate on water and electricity payment rather than luxurious items like telephones. The major concern raised by the Chairman was that the majority of parents leave their children with grandparents to be looked after while not supporting them or supplementing the Old age rations. "These old people have to even send their grand children to school paying from the N\$370-00 government supply to them. Looking after children means you should shelter, feed, medical attention and many other basic needs, and all these needs are to be met by the old people".

Learning for the first time that parents can take their children to court for maintenance was a relief to many pensioners that there is hope to sustain them. The only problem is as old as they are now, how accessible are the courts and distance thereof.

## Okombahe

This is seat of the Damara Traditional Authority. A meeting took place between Parliament delegation and that of the Council's Development Committee. The Committee briefed the Chairman and his entourage about problems faced by the village.

The main event was held at Community hall called Gaob Oms in Damara/Nama language (the

Kings Palace). In attendance were regional Councilors, traditional and Church leaders, Farmers Association, Head of Government institutions and the community of Okombahe.

The Meeting was addressed by Chief Immanuel /Gaseb of the !Oe //Gan Traditional Authority. In his address he pleaded that dialogue between government and that of his Authority be maintained and strengthened. The Chief maintained that Traditional Authority is the catalysts for promoting social harmony and for helping to foster affective participatory democracy and consolidating development institutions as co-owners and beneficiaries of growth and transformation.

The Chief said that his Authority is firmly committed to improve the existing mechanisms to enable the community to play a meaningful role in the process of nation building and social development. Chief /Gaseb brought the following points afore:

- Lack of water as well as delivery of water to houses
- Lack of sanitation
- Building of houses
- facilities to care for the elderly and people with disability
- Mineral deposit: There is currently no clarity with regard to the role of traditional authorities in the allocation of mining rights and licenses. He wanted to know to what extent should traditional authority be acknowledged when licenses are granted to mining companies. Are traditional Authorities located in areas where such mining take place not entitled to royalties?
- The allocation of land rights: The Chief lamented very often people relocate to areas under their jurisdiction, but these leaders in those areas are ignored by many such individuals.
- The Community received an ambulance as a donation from the Italian Government, but the Namibian government took from them without giving them other alternatives. What is the community supposed to do, considering they have no Ambulance serving their area?
- They believe that through decentralization process, including delegating powers and functions to communities at local levels, traditional communities will and can play an even greater role in encouraging and motivating communities, not only to participate in the process, but also to win those developmental projects that are aimed at improving the quality of lives of all people, in particular the rural areas. The Chief appealed to government to speed up the decentralization process, by so doing bringing services closer to the people.
- escalating scourge of HIV and AIDS, by increasing the number of orphans and unemployment in the community
- Traditional leaders not benefiting from Conservancies

Hon Kapere took note of the concerns from the !Oe //Gan Traditional Authority. He promised to look into these concerns and respond timely to these concerns.

## Omatjete

The meeting was attended by traditional authority leaders, teachers, councilors and the community.

Chief Zeraeua, explained that during the apartheid era politics divided Namibians, but now it's vital and important that the community forge for unity and for national reconciliation and unity. People fought in different political parties, but should now join hand in Omatjete's developmental agenda.

Here at this settlement of Omatjete, the issue of linking politics to developmental agenda took centre stage. Councilors, Traditional leaders and church leaders felt that politics should not enjoy priority above issues of development.

#### Karibib / Otjimbingwe

The Chairman met the Councilor for the Constituencies, Karibib and Otjimbingwe. Their discussions centered on the constituencies developmental issues.

The Chief inform the Chairman of problems in his area:

- Problem with the ministry of Resettlement on allocation of farms under his jurisdiction. He complained that the Ministry was implementing the resettlement scheme on farms purchased within his geographical jurisdiction without his traditional authority being consulted.
- While Otjimbingwe was overgrazed, the Ministry resettled people from outside Otjimbingwe.

A community meeting was addressed by the Chairman Kapere on how public should hold elected leaders accountable for their socio-economic upliftment. The Chairperson informed the audience on the pivotal role the electorate played in the decision making process of governance and the electoral process. He informed them that there were no quick solutions to their problems and concerns. However the issues raised will be forwarded to the relevant Ministries and other institutions.

#### Swakopmund

A meeting between the Chairman, Regional and Local Councilors, as well as traditional leaders and members of the community in Swakopmund on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2006 was attended by 67 persons. Program Manager of the NID's CSSP, Naita Hishoono, together with the Constituency Channel and the Walvis Bay Multi-Purpose Centre on behalf of the Erongo-supported CSOs demonstrated a short videoprogram that was produced earlier on problems encountered by civil society in the Erongo region. Concerns raised included problems w.r.t. illegal shebeens that were still operating throughout the region, the authority of the traditional leaders vis-à-vis common law as well as conflicts between Local Councilors and the Erongo Regional Council due to a perception that the Regional Council attempts to dominate Local Authorities.

General issues of concern that were raised by community members and CSO representatives during the outreach program included the following:

- The recognition of traditional leaders by Government vs. non-recognition of others is problematic, as communities lead by non-recognized leaders felt left out. Government delegations only meet with recognized traditional leaders.
- The non-delivery of services by Government is a problem. Ministry officials in the regions were being accused of not focusing on their duties, but instead conducting their own business.
- Some communities raised concerns about the resettlement of persons mainly from the North into their communities.
- The privatization of electricity and water supply was identified as a problem, as it was felt that people cannot afford the rates charged for water and electricity.
- Crime
- Alcohol/child/women abuse
- Unemployment
- Poverty
- Corruption

## Arandis

The last leg of the Chairman's visit ended in Arandis. Although the meeting was not well attended the message was conveyed to the role of citizens in access to information on Parliament and input that they can make during sessions, or proposed bill for consideration.

### 2.2.6 Outreach Program for MPs to the Oshana and Ohangwena Regions

The NDSC, SADC-PF and NDI co-facilitated an outreach program to sensitize Namibian Parliamentarians to HIV/AIDS in the Oshana and Ohangwena regions. During the course of this outreach program, MPs were briefed by local businesses, NGOs, CSOs as well as local authorities about local conditions w.r.t. HIV/Aids and local initiatives to combat the disease. MP's were encouraged to pass the National Policy on HIV/Aids and strengthen their working partnership between local authorities, institutions, NGOs and CSOs on this issue. These two regions were chosen as the infection rate is amongst the highest in Namibia (Oshana 25%, Ohangwena 19%) and the Oshana region has the highest Aids orphan rate in Namibia.

On 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2006 the MP's met with regional and local authorities of the Oshana and Ohangwena regions. The representatives of the Ondangwa, Ongwediva and Oshakati local authorities highlighted reasons for the spread of the AIDS-epidemic in their regions. These included unemployment, lack of entertainment facilities and lack of other past time activities such as sport. This often leads to alcohol abuse which often then leads to unprotected sex. Issues discussed at this meeting were:

#### Hon. Mushelenga:

- highlighted the need for sustainability of food supply to families affected by HIV/AIDS
- Cooperation with companies to come up with scholarships for HIV/AIDS orphans
- Encouraged to learn from Ministry of War Veterans regarding orphans
- Advocated for proper HIV/AIDS education: be more broader in approach, create awareness of health practices (wearing gloves while giving first aid)
- "When we go back, the first thing to mention in Parliament must be HIV/AIDS."

#### Kathrina Shimbulu, Deputy Mayor of Oshakati:

- complained about lack of coordination between HIV/AIDS organizations in Oshana;
- Youth is a difficult target group as "they think know everything";
- MPs must look into laws, asked for HIV/AIDS policy;
- requested specific statistics for towns;
- complained about lack of coordination between national and regional programs;
- highlighted the need for supply of suitable nutrition and medication;
- TV advertises (risky) sex; NBC must show which suffering follows HIV infection; "Let the people see the suffering!"
- complained about witch doctor practices: to 'cure' the patients, they have to sleep with them;
- Traditional leaders have to interfere;
- highlighted the importance of the churches to encourage abstinence.

Mr Kaxuxuena, Staff member of Parliament:

- highlighted the need for HIV/AIDS education (condom use, issues e.g. size, colors, lubricants) and nutritional education;
- complained about politicizing, people are creating excuses for not condomising;
- stop the advertisements of witch craft through the media.

Hon. Manobe-Ncube advocated for the involvement of minority groups like disabled people, “Contrary to popular belief disabled people are also sexually active.”

Hon. /Ui/o/oo advocated for the involvement of gays and lesbians and to overcome different traditional backgrounds.

Ndilimeke Mavulu, planning and development officer, Oshana Regional Council, expressed the need for a changing of attitudes towards the issue of sugar daddies/mummies and need for legislation against advertising for “witchcraft” in media.

Jürgen Haag, technical adviser to the Namibia Business Coalition on AIDS (NABCOA), subsequently conducted a presentation on economic and workplace issues regarding HIV/AIDS. Haag highlighted that workplace programs on HIV/AIDS save up to 3,5 to 7.5 times more money than the measures actually cost. Nampost has an HIV/AIDS policy way beyond Namibian standards, said Haag. He criticized the AIDS-insurance of the Ohlthaver & List Group: For N\$30 per month all medical treatment on AIDS is covered, but opportunistic infections like TB are excluded. Nonetheless, the O & L policy is a step into the right direction from which 4,000 employees benefit.

On 8<sup>th</sup> December 2006 the delegation visited the Onandjokwe hospital, which was established in 1908 by Finnish missionaries and is now managed by ELCIN. The hospital caters for 3,215 patients which are on antiretroviral treatment. 13,000 women were tested in 2006, compared to about 3,000 men.

Subsequently, the delegation met with a number of CSOs active in the two regions. The CSOs described the following as challenges:

- limited resources available to fight HIV/AIDS;
- accessibility of ARV-treatment is often difficult;
- there is a long waiting list for ARV-treatment;
- the underspending of public funds on HIV/AIDS is a concern;
- the meaningful involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS is a challenge;
- there is a complicated process to register orphans and vulnerable children;
- NGOs/CSOs/volunteer workers often obstructed by political/business elite;
- food security for people on treatment was problematic.

These issues were discussed with the MP’s who promised to take these to the relevant Ministries.



### 2.2.7 Deputy Speaker's Outreach Program to the Oshikoto, Oshana and Ohangwena regions

The NDSC co-facilitated a parliamentary outreach program to the Northern regions of Oshikoto, Oshana and Ohangwena under the leadership of the Deputy Speaker, Honorable Doreen Sioka from 5<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> May 2007. She was accompanied by the Hon. Philimon Moongo, Chief Ankama and Jeremiah Nambinga. The Outreach Program was conducted with the theme; "Consulting Constituencies on Service Delivery". In each region the delegation visited at least five Constituencies.

The delegation visited the following venues, where meetings were conducted with members of the respective Regional Councils and Local Authorities, and public meetings were held with community and traditional leaders as well as residents:

#### a) Oshikoto Region

##### *Tsumeb Constituency:*

Issues raised at a public meeting in this constituency involving community members and local CSOs were the following:

- tribalism and favouritism;
- government not doing enough to help the residents to initiate capital projects;
- grade 10 learners who fail are being denied access to formal schools. It is felt that provision should be made for such kids in formal schools or Vocational Institutions;
- women in the town of Tsumeb are not being given opportunities to establish their own income-generating activities, which then results in most women being unemployed at the town;
- government's subsidy for the town's development was not enough to sustain all the town's project needs, therefore relevant ministries or agencies should step in and help out;
- the slow implementation of the decentralization process.

The Deputy Speaker told residents that, even though their problems and concerns were being noted, it was vital for them to remember that the aim of the delegation's visit was to bring Parliament closer to the people. And it is against this background that Honorable Sioka said that all the questions and queries should go through the Regional Councilor of the Tsumeb Constituency, as he is the focal person in the Constituency.

##### *Omuthiyagwipundi Constituency:*

The attendance in the public meeting was impressive with about sixty percent of the people in attendance being women. Issues raised were:

- Moving the Oshikoto Regional Council from Omuthiya to Tsumeb. Oshikoto Regional Governor, Penda Ya Ndakolwa told the delegation that the heart and the center of the Oshikoto region was in Omuthiya.
- The slow pace at which the process of decentralization is progressing in their region. They said because of this they even fail to get National Identity Documents, because in Omuthiya there is no Home Affairs Department and all their applications have to be processed in Tsumeb which is more than two hundred kilometers way, while the nearest town of Ondangwa is in another region. The residents thus appealed that if possible they should be provided a branch of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Omuthiya Constituency.

- The Councilor for the Oniipa Constituency, John Shiindi also raised the problem of hunger in his constituency. He felt that the only way to fight this problem is to engage in food productions projects such as crop farming. He said there is plenty of land in the area that can be used for this type of project and should the residents get the necessary assistance, this project will produce sufficient food enough for human consumption and even for commercial purposes. Shiindi was adamant that if his people had the necessary skills and assistance they would be self-sufficient. Hon. Chief Samuel Ankama shared this opinion and said that the land at Omuthiya was fertile enough and would be good for the production of Mahangu.

#### *Onayena Constituency:*

The major problems raised in the Onayena constituency were:

- The absence of most government offices and departments, such as Home Affairs, which complicates the application by residents of official documents.
- A lack of NBC coverage.

#### *Oniipa Constituency:*

In the Oniipa Constituency, residents voiced issues relating to conflict of interest within the Traditional leaders in the Constituency, because some traditional leaders serve in other employment positions. The residents thus wanted to know whether it was allowed to have the same people in various senior positions when other people are struggling to get jobs. In response, the Deputy Speaker told the residents that there is no law prohibiting people from taking two positions, but she pointed out that it was advisable that they give chance to one another, as Namibia is faced with the problem of unemployment. Oniipa Councilor, John Shiindi also said that the area was faced with the problem of an absence of financial Institutions such as banks. Currently, all residents' banking needs have to be taken to Ondangwa.

#### *Olukonda Constituency:*

The major problem Olukonda residents had relates to unemployment, especially amongst the youth. This often leads to young people engaging in criminal activities.

Councilor Philemon Ndjambula told the delegation that even though his Constituency had some natural resources, his people lacked the potential to make use of these resources. Another factor that contributed to poverty was ignorance on project management amongst community members. This, the councilor said was a serious problem, because the residents did not want to initiate their own projects, but want the government to do everything for them.

Also at Olukonda, a group of women formed a project called "Ohandje" (an Oshiwambo word meaning mine), where they produce and sell traditional foods to the local community. These women say they came together to form this group because they felt there was a high rate of unemployment and nobody was able to provide any form of employment for them. They said they wanted to empower women in the area, while at the same time making use of the Natural Resources available. The Deputy Speaker commended the women for their initiative, and said that women should continue to take upon such challenges in order to help eradicate poverty in the society. She added that government alone can not afford to fight poverty on its own, and such efforts will be essential tools in the eradication of poverty.

A further challenge at Olukonda is the non-availability of social workers. Residents say there is only one social worker in the Oshikoto region, who is based in Tsumeb, which is very far from the Olukonda area.

The issue of decentralization was also raised. Councilor Ndjambula said the implementation of the policy is progressing very slowly and he charged that this was the reason why services are not brought to the people. He thus appealed to the government to ensure that the policy of decentralization is fully implemented in the rural areas.

Some residents wanted to know why some opposition parties in the National Assembly only blame and criticize what the government has done but they do not come up with any suggestions to help the ministries with problems. In response, DTA Member of Parliament and also part of the delegation, Philemon Moongo, told the residents that the opposition parties do not just criticize but they are also there to help the government where they can. Moongo said when they are criticizing; they are not negative but are giving the Ruling Party ideas on how to improve on what they have already built.

b) Oshana Region

*Okatana Constituency:*

In the Oshana Region the first stop was made at the Okatana Constituency where the delegation was welcomed by Church and Traditional leaders, Councilors and the Constituency Councilor Lot Kuushomwa. Kuushomwa told the delegation that his region was faced with serious water problems, saying that because the rural water supply pipe was situated in Oshakati and this was far from his Constituency. The residents of Okatana also said they want to have a representative in the National Assembly, and they want this person to come from the Traditional Authorities. Against this background the residents thus wanted to know whether there was a law prohibiting Traditional Leaders from becoming Members of Parliament.

In response Deputy Speaker Doreen Sioka said there was no rule that would prevent Traditional Leaders from joining Parliament.

*Oshakati East Constituency:*

Issues that were brought under the attention of the delegation are the following:

- Rising crime
- Difficulty in accessing the Regional Council
- Oshakati West Councilor, Aram Martin appealed to the delegation to assist rural schools with computers.
- Learners only hearing about the Parliament but have not seen it and they do not know how it operates because their schools can not afford to take them there.

*Ongwediva Constituency:*

Ongwediva Councilor, Sevelious Ekandjo told the delegation that it was a blessing for his constituency to be chosen to be visited because they were faced with many problems that needed to be put into perspective. Problems raised include the slow implementation of decentralization. Residents indicated that they fail to access some government services, particularly relating to those from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare. Residents have difficulties in registering Orphans and Vulnerable Children in the area, because the Child Welfare Ministry does not have a branch there. The number of OVCs is increasing

owing to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which was problematic as most of these children depend on their grandparents, who in many cases have other dependants and are unemployed. Often, such children end up on the streets as criminals.

Speaking on behalf of his constituency, Councilor Sevelius Ekandjo, said that residents have no access to safe drinking water. The community has come up with a mobilization project that will have the community members digging for a pipeline that will connect rural areas to the major pipeline from Oshakati. Ekandjo said that this was a way of empowering community members to enable them to work for what will benefit them and not expect to be paid for any type of work they do, even if they are the beneficiaries of that project. Another challenge facing the town of Ongwediva was that of electricity in rural areas, especially in schools. The residents say that there are very few schools in the area that have electricity and this sometimes hampers the learners' performance, because some educational resources need to use electrical power.

Another challenge raised was that of bad road networks, that should link them to the town center and other places such as hospitals, clinics and police stations.

#### *Ompundja Constituency:*

Regional Councilor Adolf Uunona told the delegation that a dream has finally come true for his people, because they always wanted to receive a visit from any Member of Parliament and this day, history was made when they were visited by the Deputy Speaker. Issues raised by community members relate to the following:

- Residents wanted to know the difference between Civil Laws and Traditional Laws, because they felt that Traditional Authorities are being undermined within their area of jurisdiction.
- Residents expressed concern over the increasing number of Chinese business operators in the region and the country at large, saying that that these people are exploiting Namibian nationals by their way of doing business, because all they want is to make money out of Namibia. The residents thus felt a law should be introduced to regulate the operations of Chinese business people, in order to prevent them from exploiting Namibians.
- A lack of safe drinking water was raised as a concern. Residents came up with the suggestion that catchments and storage facilities should be erected, so that they can store the rain water during the rainy season and be able to use it during drier seasons. They appealed to the delegation to come to their rescue and help them establish catchments for this scarce resource.
- Another problematic issue raised was the fact that the area does not have a Police station close by and their queries have to go to Oshakati, some one hundred kilometers away. The residents said when crimes take place at their area, they have to travel long distance to report the crime and by the time the police arrive on the scene, the accused will have fled the area or sometimes evidence destroyed.
- Another facility that is lacking is a clinic or a Health Center, residents have to travel long distances to seek medical attention. The Councilor added that a feasibility study has been conducted at the area, to explore the possibility of establishing a Health Center and it revealed that the area was suitable. Councilor Uunona said that they were just waiting for the government to help with the provision of the necessary materials to begin with the construction of the Health Center.

*Uuvudhiya Constituency:*

At the Uuvhidhiya Constituency, local dancers and traditional performers flocked to the Constituency Office to witness the arrival of the Deputy Speaker, Honorable Doreen Sioka and her delegation.

Uuvudhiya Councilor Amutemnya Ndahafa told the delegation that there was a salt pan in the Uuvudhiya area and that there was a possibility of putting this salt pan to good use, should the necessary funds be availed to them. Councilor Amuntenya said this was a way of creating employment opportunities for the community and at the same time make use natural resources available in the area.

The residents also said they want Mobile Tele Communications (MTC) Network coverage to be extended to the area in order to enable them to communicate with the outside world. The Uuvudhiya Constituency does not have electricity and this according to the residents is a problem. The residents also wanted to know whether it was possible for them to have an Agricultural Extension Office at the place, because there are a lot of livestock farmers in the area. They say that they need the services of a veterinary officer, because their livestock normally suffers during times of disease outbreaks and the animal lives are often endangered, because experts are situated far from the place.

In her closing remarks, the Deputy Speaker told the gathering that she may not have answers to all their queries but they have been noted down and will be taken up with the responsible Offices in Windhoek.

*Ondangwa Constituency:*

During a public meeting in the Ondangwa Constituency, the following problems were raised by the community:

- Residents wanted to know whether prisoners are entitled to any rights and if so how far do these rights stretched.
- Residents expressed concern over the rate of electricity and water tariffs at the town. The residents charged that the tariffs are frequently increasing and this makes it difficult for them to keep up with the bills as most of them are unemployed. They wanted to know whether these bills were being increased because of the services the town council offers or because they want to get more money out of the residents.
- Another issue raised was that of Namibians students studying abroad and in other foreign countries. The question on the residents' minds was whether the Namibian government provides subsistence to these students, because some of the students who had gone to study abroad have failed to continue with their studies, because of lack of financial assistance.

*Uukwiyu Constituency:*

At the Constituency Office, the delegation was welcomed by Councilor Peter Shgwedha. Issues raised in a community are:

- Widespread Child Labour in the region.
- Difficulty of community members to access national documents such as the Constitution. Residents said they wanted these documents to be translated into the local languages so that all Namibians can read and understand them, at the moment only those who can read English have access to the information contained in these documents.

c) Ohangwena Region

*Engela Constituency:*

In the Ohangwena region, the first Constituency visited was the Engela Constituency some seventy kilometers outside Ondangwa. At Engela, the delegation was welcomed by Community Development Committee (CDC) members, in the absence of the Councilor. Residents of Engela said they were concerned about the light sentences being imposed on criminals. The residents charged that the laws are too lenient on criminals and this is one of the reasons why crimes are being committed frequently.

They also put the delegation's attention on the issue of inheritance among family/spouses when one family member passes away and does not leave a will. The residents expressed worry over the fact that the inheritances are sometimes not equally distributed and in most cases the mothers are left with nothing, when they are still expected to take care of the young ones who are left behind. The residents also wanted to know how traditional leaders can become members of Parliament. Another problematic issue is that of transport to get them to government meetings and public hearings so that they can also give in their inputs. They said that they want to be provided with transport, because in most cases they always hear that public hearings are taking place but fail to attend, because they are being conducted in urban areas, far from some small villages. The community appealed to government to provide transport.

They added that they feel neglected, because all the public hearings take place are in urban areas, and only gives a platform to those close by to give their opinions and the rural people are left out

*Eenhana Constituency:*

Upon arrival at the Constituency, the delegation was welcomed at the Eenhana Multi-Purpose Center, where Constituency Development Committee Members (CDC), Church Leaders, Traditional Leaders and the Mayor of the town, Julia Shikongo, welcomed the delegation. During a community meeting the Eenhana residents told the Deputy Speaker that they were faced with a problem of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), because most of these children residing at Eenhana were not registered by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare and for this reason they were not benefiting from government grants. The residents thus appealed to the government to step in and help with the registration of OVCs, especially in rural areas because these kids were putting a heavy burden on their grandparents who often just have a small pension payout to leave on.

The residents of Eenhana also want Eenhana to be declared a National Heritage and be given a Heroes Acre to bury their heroes there. They proposed this because of a Mass grave that was recently found there.

Another issue raised was the need to build an institution of higher learning, where the school leaving children in the area could go and further their studies. The nearest University is in Oshakati but not all the residents can afford to take their children there. Residents also wanted to know whether there was a possibility of having a branch of the College of the Arts in the area, because they also want their children to learn at the College but find it hard to do so, because it is only Windhoek.

Residents are faced with serious water problems and have come up with suggestions that a water canal be dug from the Kavango river to supply water to the Eastern part of the

Ohangwena , because currently the pipe that supplies water does not cover the whole region but only ends at Eenhana.

Still at Eenhana the residents raised the issue of expatriate doctors that are leaving State Hospitals and starting their own private practices. They proposed a law to be introduced in this regard to prevent the expatriate doctors from leaving State Hospitals.

Speaking at the closure of meeting, Honorable Doreen Siyoka vowed to the gathering that all their concerns have been taken down and will be passed on to the relevant authorities.

#### *Oshikango Constituency:*

The delegation was taken to tour the St Mary's Odibo Mission and was given a brief history thereof. The St Mary's was established in 1924 by Reverend Tobias Lukenge and has produced high ranking officials like Ministers and other prominent figures in the society. It is against this background that Oshikango Councilor, Hiyavelwa Nambinga wants the Mission to be declared a place of National Heritage.

During a public meeting the residents exchanged their views with the Deputy Speaker and highlighted some of the critical issues in the area. A burning issue in the Oshikango Constituency was that of the Grade 10 failure policy. Residents also wanted to know whether it was a law that the Speaker of the National Assembly should be a male and his Deputy a female. In response, the Deputy Speaker said there is no such law but it is possible for a female Member of Parliament to become a Speaker and a male to be Deputy or even both to be of the same sex.

The residents of Oshikango Constituency also indicated that they wanted public hearings to be taken to the rural areas, because they only hear in the news that public hearings were held in urban areas which is far from them. Against this background the residents feel that their inputs are being left out. They therefore appealed to the delegation that policy regulations should be changed to accommodate people in other environments, especially people in rural areas. And they were also concerned about how to get access to any information regarding Parliament, because most of them do not have internet access. In response, the Deputy Speaker told them that they are always welcome to visit the Parliament building when they get to Windhoek and they be taken for a tour. Honorable Siyoka also said they can visit Parliament Stands at Shows and Trade Fairs where all the necessary information will be given to them.

#### *Ohangwena Constituency:*

At Ohangwena, the delegation was welcomed by the Regional Governor, Usco Nghaamwa. During a public community meeting the residents said they were concerned about the Land Act No. 5, which prevents the sale of Communal Land. They also wanted to know why traditional leaders charge different fees for the land under their jurisdiction. Residents also said that the Land reform Act was not clear, and needed to be clarified, especially Acts 28, 41 and 32. Another resident of Ohangwena suggested that communal land should not be sold but just be leased from the communal owners.

The issue of marriage legislation was also brought up at Ohangwena, as residents felt that foreigners come to marry Namibians just to easily acquire citizenship. Subsequently they divorce, go back to their country and bring their families to Namibia

The residents also spoke about the proclamation of towns and wanted to find out about the policy on villages such as Nafidi, Odobe, Ongha and Omungwelope, which were earmarked to be proclaimed towns but not proclaimed yet. They therefore want to know how the policy works in this regard and how long it takes for a particular place to be proclaimed a town.

### *Endola Constituency:*

Endola Constituency Councilor, Ruth Nhinda said her constituency is faced with the problem of lack of old age homes, because there are so many elderly people in the area who are suffering, because they do not have people to look after them. She would like to see old age homes be erected in the area to cater for the needy elderly people. Residents also told the Deputy Speaker and her delegation that they were concerned about the amounts of money allocated to the regions from the National Budget. The residents wanted to know whether each region received the same amount because it seems some regions are getting bigger amounts than other regions.

The residents of Endola also said that some officials at some ministries are impregnating school girls but nothing is being done to these people, so they want to suggest that a law also be introduced to deal with these people.

Residents added that they want the Constitution to be translated into local languages and be distributed to all the regions so that people can get easy access to the document.

### *Ongenga Constituency:*

The last place to receive Parliament in the Ohangwena region was the Ongenga Constituency where the delegation was welcomed by Councilor Leonard Shimutwiken. At the gathering, the delegation was told of the problem of Road Tenders that are not being equally allocated. The residents charged that the Tenders are only being given to the same people over and over again but chance is not being given to other people also in the same business.

Another serious problem in the area is the increasing number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children.

Residents also suggested that the Ministry of Education should bring back religious studies in schools because the children of nowadays are immoral as they lack religious and moral education.

In her closing remarks, Deputy Speaker Doreen Sioka told the gathering that even though some places were not visited, the National Assembly will continue to bring Parliament closer to the people until when the whole Namibia has been covered.

### *2.2.8 Parliamentarian's Women Caucus Outreach Program*

The Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus aims to bolster its parliamentary obligations, build networks and accelerate the regional agenda on gender and women's empowerment perspectives within SADC Parliaments. The "added value" of the Caucus is that it's a flexible mechanism, with a mandate to independently address gender issues at national and regional levels. It supplements activities of the Parliamentary Committees responsible for Gender Equality where the existing structures or numbers of women in Parliaments cannot "move and shake" Parliaments and reshape the policy agenda. This increases the visibility of women Parliamentarians' attempts to make the work for gender equality and women's empowerment integral in the mainstream Parliamentary work.

The overall objective of the Caucus is to spearhead and sustain the regional agenda on gender and women's empowerment within Parliaments to achieve the full and accelerated implementation of the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development.



The National Council Women's Caucus was therefore supported by the NDSC to conduct an outreach program from 25<sup>th</sup> July to 17<sup>th</sup> August 2007 to eight regions with the goal of taking the Namibian laws which protect women and children to as many communities as possible. The outreach had the following specific objectives:

- to brief the public on the existence of the Women Caucus and the responsibility of Namibia's elected leaders;
- to inform and educate women on the Rape Act, Domestic Violence Act, Maintenance Act, Married Persons Equality Act and Inheritance Act;
- to find out as to how many people are aware of these Acts and whether the Acts are being implemented and advise them henceforth;
- to investigate any problems relating to the above-mentioned Acts and propose recommendations to the relevant institutions and authorities;
- to determine from these communities what they view as the reason for these rife acts of violence in our country and to receive their proposals on how to deal with it, as part of participatory democracy; and.
- to gauge the preparedness of women to stand for elections in any decision-making position.

The following NC members participated:

1. Hon. Margaret Mensah-Williams: Chairperson
2. Hon. N. Siwombe
3. Hon. Kabula
4. Hon. Rosalia Sibiyi
5. Hon. Hilma Nicanor
6. Hon. Ruth Nhinda
7. Ms. Willmary Visser & Mr. B. Chaka – Legal Counsel
8. Ms. Adelheid Jafet – Assistant Clerk

In preparation of the outreach, a briefing was conducted with these NC members on the Rape Act, Domestic Violence Act, Maintenance Act, Married Persons Equality Act and Inheritance Act; and some printed materials were supplied to NC members. Public meetings were then conducted by the Caucus between 23<sup>rd</sup> July and 10<sup>th</sup> August in the following venues:

- Windhoek
- Oshakati
- Ondangwa
- Tsumeb
- Katima
- Rundu
- Grootfontein
- Walvis Bay
- Swakop
- Omaruru
- Otjiwarongo
- Rehoboth
- Keetmanshoop

The following is a summarized overview of comments made by people taking part in community meetings with the Parliamentary Women's Caucus in these venues:

- A concern was raised about the rise of violence against women and children.
- The difficulties in the registration of orphans and vulnerable children often leads to such children becoming criminals.
- Grandparents carrying the burden of their grandchildren on their N\$370 pension.
- Inheritance rights in customary laws are discriminatory.
- Social workers not attending to cases of domestic violence.
- Politicians only visiting regions during election time.
- Traditional culture, values and ways of life hamper women's advancement in terms of uplifting their status in society.
- Police need to be trained in domestic violence to effectively handle cases of that nature.
- Men are to be encouraged to report cases of domestic violence to the police.
- More awareness for men is needed to report cases of violence (socialization and upbringing does not allow men to report cases of abuse to police).
- Policemen need to be more sensitive towards men when reporting cases of violence.
- Maintenance Act education should exclusively be provided to men on their parental responsibility .
- According to women who participated, many government or senior officials do not pay maintenance.
- The "taboo" in the Oshiwambo culture where women do not claim for support from fathers. The belief is that "he is a father and could not be forced for looking after his child/children", that they do not report men for maintenance.
- Children's behavioral attitudes need to be changed by educating them on their positive role they need to play in society and community.
- Churches and traditional authorities to contribute to society's mind set as far as gender based violence is concerned.
- When women report their husbands for abuse they are threatened with divorce (women are forced to remain in abusive relationships because of traditional customs).
- "Lobola" (bride price) also puts women in a compromising state, so as not to speak out against abusive husbands and boyfriends. When running away from home, women often are forced by elder relatives to return to their abusive husbands, as it is undesirable to desert children, husband and home.
- Women can't register children with the Ministry of Home Affairs because they do not have parents (fathers) ID/birth certificates required to register children.
- Alcohol and drug abuse by the youth are problematic.
- Abused of maintenance support by women is a problem.
- More awareness raising and education on inheritance for surviving spouse and children is needed.
- Women who dump children to be brought to book with stiffer sentences.
- When women report domestic violence (if married) they're turned back to negotiate as this are considered bedroom matters.
- When men report cases of violence, they are not taken seriously.
- Police do not understand what domestic violence is.
- Police are not sensitive towards women reporting cases of gender based violence.

- Inheritance and grabbing of goods by relatives is common.
- Police are under-resourced in addressing crime effectively.
- Laws are made without proper consultation with the people.
- The laws on domestic violence appeared biased toward men.
- People feel the laws are not gender neutral.
- People request counseling to be given to rape survivors.
- Registration of OVCs to be sped up, as most of the children have become “street beggars”.
- Access to health services are to be addressed.
- Sexual harassment at workplace should be looked into.
- A witness protection order to be re-visited as many people are afraid to be State witnesses in domestic violence cases.
- The common reason for failing to report violent crimes to the police are that victims view the incidents as personal or private matters.
- They fear retaliation from the abuser.
- They do not believe that police will do anything about the incidents.
- Lack of systems to address sexual abuse of children at schools.
- There is a need for more safetyhomes for abused children.
- System of inheritance of children to be re-visited and strengthened.
- Shebeens to be controlled in towns/suburbs as many children can easily access alcohol and drugs.
- Sex education to be strengthened in schools.
- Increase social workers for schools, regular visits are required.
- Mothers should educate each other to stick to one sexual partner to enable them to know who is the father of their child.
- The police to call in the fathers to provide their personal details to the Home Affairs ministry for the registration of children.
- Grandparent/guardians to lay charges against the parents for child maintenance.
- Most of the people don’t now laws, they appealed to their elected leaders to educate and empower communities.
- People called for the reintroduction of death sentences or castration in cases of rape of babies.
- Government must legalize prostitution, for commercial sex workers to trade legally.
- All Acts to be translated into local languages.
- Shebeens must be moved from residential areas to Business Areas.
- San People should be educated on the laws of the country.
- All reports on outreach programs should be tabled timeously in Parliament and feedback to various regions given.
- Follow-up should then be made to visited regions, to see if some of their concerns have been addressed by relevant institutions.
- There is a tendency that Parliamentarians visit the same regions every year without meeting their promises to the electorate or the constituencies and the same old complaints are reactivated again and again.

#### *2.2.9 Outreach program to initiate the establishment of Parliamentary Access Centres*

Following a motion submitted in the National Assembly on 6th March 2007 by Hon. Chief Ankama to establish Parliamentary Access Centres (PAC’s) in all regions in Namibia, the NDSC co-organised a series of public hearings by the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee to the Omusati, Oshana, Caprivi, Okavango, Erongo, Karas and Omaheke regions to conduct an audit of the existing infrastructure that would be used to implement the project,

investigate the cost of implementation of the project through various identified venues. The objective of the PAC's would be to serve as a strong link between citizens and government on the national, regional and local levels.

Regional and Local Councillors and residents of the regions visited were very enthusiastic and welcomed the project. In the Omaheke region, a multipurpose centre that houses a community library and community IT centre was identified for use as a PAC. A project cost proposal was submitted by the Regional Council which outlines the region's commitment to the cost of renovation to upgrade the premises. In the Omusati region the Regional Council's new building was identified as a resource base for the PAC, the Council made a submission to the Public Service Commission for approval of staff to assist the PAC once it is. In the Oshana region, an old building belonging to the Ministry of Land and Resettlement was identified as a suitable premise for a PAC, the Council is currently in the process of setting up a library and plans will include the PAC. In the Kavango region an open space next to the public library was identified and the Regional Council's commitment to the project attained. In both the Caprivi and Erongo regions no suitable infrastructure could be identified.

The PAC's in the regions will not only enable the local government councilors and citizen at the regional and local authority permanent access to Parliament but will also serve as an information centers that will empower constituencies and improve good governance and meaningful development. The PAC's will also facilitate increased participation in the legislative process and interaction between government institutions, civil society organizations and the citizens thus sustaining the Parliament's program bringing parliament closer to the people. The NDSC is committed to further support the establishment of the PAC's.

#### *2.2.10 Technical assistance to MPs and staff*

Throughout the program period and as part of the mandate of the NDSC, the NDSC facilitated technical assistance and training programs to MPs and staff to enhance the capacity of Parliament to be more accountable to citizens. Such activities focused on the following:

a) Annual training workshops for MPs on the national budget

The NDSC facilitated annual training workshops on the national budget for members of the National Assembly and the National Council, as well as State and Parastatal institutions such as Namwater, the Agricultural Bank of Namibia, the National Planning Commission, the Development Bank of Namibia, Telecom Namibia and the Bank of Namibia.

These budget workshops were presented by local economists Mr. Mihe Gaomab, Mr. Martin Mwinga from First National Bank and Mr. Robin Sherbourne from the Bank of Namibia and focused on the technicalities of the budget preparation cycle, as well as designing a budget to cater more specifically for long term growth and poverty reduction.

A total of six training workshops on the budget were conducted by the NDSC between 2006 and 2008, during which a total of 116 participants were trained, of whom 53 were Members of Parliament and the others representing State and Parastatal institutions.

b) Legislative Training of the Members of the third National Council

A three-day legislative training workshop for the Members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Council was organized by the NDSC and was held at Otjiwarongo on the 7<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> of August 2006. 23 out of the 26 Members of the National Council participated.

Mr. Moses Ndjarakana, Executive Director of the NDSC presented the participants with the overview of the NDSC followed by the welcoming remarks by the Governor of Otjozondjupa Region, Hon. Theofelus Eiseb. The official opening was done by the Chairperson of the National Council, Hon. Asser Kapere.

The objective of the workshop was to focus on the Parliamentary Practice: Rules & Procedures, Parliamentary Committees' Systems, and Parliamentary Oversight and on Public Speaking.

Mrs. Penny Akwenye, the Resource Person from the Development Bank of Namibia, discussed the Millennium Challenge Account while Mr. Mwelwa Chibesakunda, a Parliamentary Consultant from Zambia presented various topics, such as: Parliamentary Practice - Rules & Procedures, How other Legislatures in SADC Region exercise the Oversight Function, Formal Oversight powers of the Members of Parliament and the General Principles of Representation, Accountability and Constituency Relations.

Professor Charles Taylor from the University of Namibia presented the following topics:

- Parliamentary Committees' Systems
- The Relationship between the three branches of the State
- Parliamentary Oversight and how Members of Parliament should use formal Oversight powers.

The participants were very impressed with the workshop and especially welcomed the platform that was given after each presentation for questions, comments and discussions.

c) Training workshops for parliamentary staff on report writing and minute taking

In accordance with one of its objective of providing innovative ongoing and long term assistance to democratic institutions in terms of capacity building, the NDSC facilitated a total of two minute taking and report writing workshops facilitated by local resource person Mr. Roberts Nasilele of New Vision Namibia. During these two workshops, which took place from 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> May 2006 and 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2007, 21 National Assembly and 15 National Council staff were trained.

Mr. Jacobs, the then acting secretary of National Assembly, on both occasions stated that Parliament recognized the importance of its staff and encouraged them to develop their skills through capacity building program, adding that due to budgetary constrains, Parliament could not always succeed in organizing training courses, and that it therefore became extremely important to enter into partnership to obtain the required financial and technical assistance for capacity building program.

NDSC Director Moses Ndjarakana, during the workshops highlighted the role of parliament in the government and parliamentary staff role in that process. He stressed that parliament embodies the will of the people and for that reason parliament is within its authority to overdo the executive and see to it that government policies, public accountability, transparency and checks and balances are in consonance with the aspirations of the nation. The parliament therefore has established a committee system covering every field of the executive. This system according to Mr. Ndjarakana brings the legislature face to face with bureaucrats, increasing the information available to Parliament to probe effectively into acts of the administration and enables the public to put their views directly to Parliament. The role of Parliamentary clerks is to capture that process in such a way that it reflects the salient features that will tell the story in a truthful, simple, impartial and understandable manner. It is fortunate for National Assembly to be in partnership with the NDSC and Mr. Ndjarakana as its

Executive Director as the former secretary to the National Assembly was in a better position to understand the needs of the parliament.

d) Public Accounts Training Workshops for members of the Public Accounts Committee

Two public accounts training workshops for members of the Public Accounts Committee were organized by the NDSC and presented on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> March 2007 and 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2008.

The training workshops were aimed at capacity building and enhancing members' knowledge and understanding of the State Act, Treasury instructions, other regulations thereto and how to analyze the Auditor General's reports as well as the conducting of Public hearings.

The workshops were attended by 66 participants, 16 females and 50 males, of which 32 participants were MP's and the rest parliamentary staff. Participants included the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, Johan De Waal, Committee member Hon. S.I. Gobs, the Chairperson of the National Council's Standing Committee on Public Accounts and the Economy, Mr. Walter Haseb, Chief Accountant in Government Accounting, Mr. D.J. De Greef, Chief Accountant - Budget Management & Control, Mr. Lamech Uyepa, Director: Regional, Local, and Traditional Authority Co-ordination, Mr. Junias E. Kanjeke, Auditor-General and Mr. W. Barth, Deputy Auditor-General.

The workshops were presented by various presenters and covered the following topics:

- Understanding of the State Finance Act and Treasury Instructions.
- Understanding the Namibian Constitution, Local Authorities Act, 1992 and Regional Councils Act (within the financial management context).
- The Role of the Office of the Auditor-General in the Public Accounts Committee.
- Understanding and analyzing financial statements and audit reports of local authorities and regional councils.
- Formulating probing questions and preparations for a hearing.
- Effective ways (pointers) how to categorise good, satisfactory and qualified (bad) audit reports (local authorities and regional councils) for the purpose of review.

e) Gender specific assistance to Parliament

These activities were mainly implemented by the Legal Assistance Centre through a sub-grant by the NID and in cooperation with the NDSC and the NID and focused on the following:

- Information sessions for elected representatives on gender, gender-related laws and/or gender analysis

These sessions targeted elected representatives, such as Local or Regional Council members, the National Assembly's Standing Committee on Human Resources, Social and Community Development, the National Council's Standing Committee on Regional Development and Reports, the National Council's Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs, and the Women's Caucuses of the National Assembly and National Council.

The LAC researched and prepared a power point presentation on gender-related law reform and court cases since independence which was suitable for inputs to different groups. This involved assembling information on gender laws from various LAC publications and researching and summarizing key gender cases in Namibia and in South Africa. This presentation was used for a one-hour input on 23 July 2007 at a 3-day workshop for Local Authorities and Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare personnel, to coincide with the launch of a book entitled

“At the Coalface: Gender and Local Government in Southern Africa”. The workshop was attended by 59 people from all regions. Some 35 of the participants were Local Authority councilors, about 80% of which were women. The presentation on gender laws and cases was accompanied by a hand-out for the participants based on the power point slides. The input was well-received and was followed by a lively discussion session. The purpose of the meeting was to equip and inspire local councilors to formulate a Draft Gender Strategy for Local Government in Namibia.

Large numbers of LAC publications were provided to the Parliamentary Women’s Caucuses of the National Assembly and the National Council for use in constituency outreach efforts. Two LAC staff members presented a workshop on 13 August 2007 on the National Council’s Women Parliamentarians Outreach Programme for the Khomas Region. The workshop explained the Combating of Rape Act, the Combating of Domestic Violence Act, the Married Person’s Equality Act and the Maintenance Act including inheritance rights - drawing from the LAC publications provided. The role of the LAC representatives in the outreach was to monitor the information being disseminated (which was based on the LAC publications provided), to help interpret or explain the law if necessary, and to correct any misperceptions of the law. Most of the information from the LAC publications was correctly interpreted and presented by the MPs. The LAC representatives offered the group a clarified interpretation of the Native Administration Proclamation 15 of 1928 with respect to inheritance, specifically regarding its race-based nature.

- Information sessions for legal staff of Parliament on gender analysis and internet research

Two sessions targeting the legal staff of the National Assembly and National Council were presented on 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> April and 28<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April 2008.

The first workshop consisted of gender training combined with internet research training by means of a mix of presentations, discussion and practical activities. The gender training took approximately three quarters of a day, and the internet training took approximately 1.5 days.

A total of 24 people attended the two workshops (15 men, 9 women).

The first research session was attended by 8-11 people (as the session was held in Parliament, attendees were at times required to attend other meetings and were not always able to attend the whole session). Nine people attended all three days.

Of the 11 people, 8 were men and 3 were women.

George Lututu	Willy Shimbome
Dorothea Fransman	Kawakuru Tjibasu
Samuel H Kaxuxuena	Auguste Shali (attended one day only)
Cornelius Kanguatsivi	Amalia Iita (attended one day only)
Chippa Tijera	Juliet Mupurua (attended two days)
Edward Hansen	

The second research session was attended by 13 people (7 men, 6 women)

M Mombola  
AJ George  
JP Frederick  
JC Motinga  
P Frederik  
C Groenewaldt  
M Muundjo  
J Jacobs  
David Nahogandja  
NS Kaukungua  
SR Tsandib  
V Kaenda  
T Kaambo

The (first) group was extremely good at participating in the discussion sections of the gender training. They contributed many original points relating to the information they were given.

Some points of discussion were:

*Sexual relations:* In the past, an Oshiwambo man would not have sexual relations with his wife for approximately 3 years after the child has been born (until weaned). This was when a man had more than one wife. In the present day this is not practiced. This could mean that men are more eager to resume sexual relations after the birth of a child before the mother is ready. It could also mean that men conduct affairs whilst they wait for their wife to be ready. This can increase the risk spreading HIV/AIDs if unprotected sex occurs.

*Widows and land:* The group discussed the issue of widows' land rights. They suggested that in some cases widows are evicted from the land because they cannot use it productively. If the traditional leader receives a tithe from the land, he/she may be eager to reallocate the land to ensure that the tithe continues. Therefore in some cases, cases of widows' land rights are affected by the personal interest of traditional leaders.

*Customary marriage:* Customary marriage was described as a 'stakeholder issue', meaning that the marriage is not just an affair between a man and a woman. Therefore when considering whether and how customary marriage should be legalised, the concerns of people who consider themselves to be 'stakeholders' must be considered if law reform is to be successful.

*Divorce:* It was stated that there was no such thing as separation in some cultures. When a couple separates this is considered to be a divorce and the couple are unlikely to return to each other. This increases the rate of 'divorces' in Namibia. It is also important that the definition between divorce and separation is made clear when debating law reform in this area.

The internet training section was extremely well received by both groups and it appeared that much of the information was new to them. Even one of the LAC assistants (an intern from Canada who is trained in computers) stated that he had learnt some new tips for internet research.

A total of 20 evaluation forms were received; 9 from the first session and 11 from the second session. All of the forms were extremely positive. The groups enjoyed the session and stated that they had learnt a lot of new information - three people described the workshop as an 'eye-opener' and the main learning point was summarised by many people with the statement 'how to find information in less time'.



Many people in the first session requested that the session should be longer, with one person suggesting that a week-long course should be held. Three people suggested that the course should be held off-site as interruptions from other staff members were unavoidable. One person suggested that the internet training should not be combined with another subject (in this case gender). This recommendation was put into place when the second session was run as only the internet research section was covered. It was even recommended that such a session be tailored for Members of Parliament in future.

Some of the comments made were:

'Rachel and colleagues congratulations'

'Well prepared'

'It has surpassed my expectations'

'It was worth attending and came at the right time'

'Thank you for this much needed training, keep up the good work'

'It was a very worthwhile experience'

'Everything was perfect'

### 2.2.11 Institutional support to the NDSC

An assessment was conducted by the NID in January 2007 of the NDSC's capacities to fulfill its mandate *vis-à-vis* this Cooperative Agreement and its readiness to be sustainable beyond USAID funding. Recommendations on weaknesses detected could then feed into a strategy for sustainability for the NDSC.

The assessment found that the NDSC, while clearly having a mandate to support Parliamentary capacity building, was in danger of turning into an internal Parliamentary support unit, without looking to and exploiting its civil society links. There was a perception that the NDSC initiated very few of its own activities, but rather preferred to react to requests from Parliament for assistance.

The NDSC therefore needed to be assisted to be more aware of legislative developments. The NDSC should be assisted to build a program of activities around proposed policies and draft bills, without waiting for them to reach committee stage. This, in turn, would involve engaging with NGOs and CSOs proactively, rather than waiting for them to contact the NDSC (they might not see the NDSC as a useful facilitating link, unless the NDSC takes the initiative).

While it was important for the NDSC to monitor developments, attend public hearings, and stay abreast of committee work, this should be with a view to organizing its own support activities, which would promote the involvement of civil society and facilitate civil society access to relevant parliamentary activities. Working within parliament to ensure public access to debates should also be prioritized.

However, it was also realized that the NDSC also lacked institutional capacities to enable the organization to grow and prosper after USAID funding ended. For example, there was a lack of involvement by some NDSC EC members. The NDSC's Constitution assumed that the organization's EC would be engaged and active in guiding the activities of the organization. The powers of the NDSC are vested in the EC. It was clear that if the EC had not been functioning as envisaged, it would be hard for the NDSC to achieve its aims and objectives. The NDSC's legal status was one of a membership based organization. This form was initially chosen as it meant that the EC's members were not set in stone and could change over time without affecting the fundamental existence of the organization. This would make it easier to add new organizations

to the EC in a bid to strengthen the management of the NDSC and to release organizations that no longer contributed to the objectives of the NDSC.

For the NDSC to function effectively it would be necessary for the EC to operate as outlined in the constitution. This would mean meeting at least six times in a financial year (with a quorum of at least 51% of the members) and holding an Annual General Meeting. There seemed to be consensus among the NDSC's more active members that the EC had not functioned as effectively as it should and that meetings have not been held with the frequency mentioned in the Constitution. Attendance has also been a problem - with some institutions being almost constant no-shows. The NDSC's report on its first year of operation said "the University of Namibia (UNAM) and the Ministry of Regional, Local Government, Housing and Rural Development are not really involved in NDSC activities". The lack of UNAM involvement in the NDSC specifically needed to be reviewed as a matter of urgency, since research and analysis of issues pertaining to democratization were part of the NDSC's mandate. If a working relationship with at least one academic institution could not be established, this component of the tripartite partnership (parliament, civil society, and academia) should be re-evaluated. It might be possible to establish a more productive relationship with a smaller research organization, such as the Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit (NEPRU).

Since the Namibia Non-Governmental Organizations Forum (NANGOF) was active, it could have been useful to consult NANGOF over which civil society organizations could play an active role, or whether the umbrella body itself should have any active involvement in the running of the NDSC.

For the NDSC to gain the maximum from its small staff (an Executive Director and a Secretary), much closer monitoring and support was required from the EC or perhaps a nominee of the EC to ensure that workable plans and strategies are developed and implemented.

The NID therefore recommended changing the NDSC's legal status to that of a Section 21 Company not for Gain according to the Companies Act (Act 61 of 1973). This would require the appointment of specific persons to the Board of Directors of the NDSC, who could be handpicked to ensure their commitment to the NDSC. Official registration could also make fundraising for the NDSC easier.

This recommendation was ratified by the NDSC's EC during October 2007. The following persons were nominated to be appointed as Directors of the NDSC:

- Doreen Sioka, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly
- Chief Ankama, who is driving the establishment of the Parliamentary Access Centres
- Hafeni Ndemula, Member of the National Council - he is also the Regional Councillor for the Walvis Bay Urban constituency
- Norman Tjombe, the current Chairperson of the NDSC
- Takawira Musavengana, Secretary-General of the SADC-PF
- Moses Ndjarakana, Executive Director of the NDSC
- Theunis Keulder

With the assistance of the Speaker, UNAM and the NBC were approached to nominate representatives of these institutions for additional Board membership.

An application for registration of the NDSC as an Incorporated Association not for Gain was lodged at the registrar of companies in March 2008. The formal registration was, however, not finalized at the time of this report.

A short workshop for the new Board members was conducted on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2008 to provide them with background information on the NDSC as well as an overview of their duties as Board members. A strategic planning session evolved mainly around fundraising for the NDSC. The new Board members were requested to actively assist in fundraising, as the NDSC had no other donors to USAID through NID and the agreement with the NID would come to an end on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2008.

A company manual for the NDSC was drafted, which included a set of organizational management policies and standard operating procedures.

Mr. Ndjarakana resigned as Executive Director of the NDSC on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2008. As the NDSC's Cooperative Agreement with the NID was due to run out on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2008, it was decided that Mr. Theunis Keulder manage the remaining affairs of the NDSC. This enabled him to implement the necessary administrative and bookkeeping systems. He also immediately went on a fundraising drive for the NDSC. An agreement with the National Planning Commission to fund some activities of the NDSC post USAID-funding was being negotiated at the time of writing this report.

### *2.2.12 Capacity strengthening of Parliament w.r.t. Information Technology*

Parliament had requested the NID for assistance to upgrade its website and intranet. Upon investigation numerous problems with regard to the website and intranet were discovered. It was found that the look and feel and information architecture of the website was inherited from the original design and, in the last seven years, minimal changes had been effected such that 90% of the current offering was inherited from the original site. Whilst there was some statistics monitoring of the site, statistics were monitored infrequently and, whilst serving as a measure of site performance did not serve the function of addressing areas that require attention expeditiously.

Therefore it was decided, jointly with Parliament, to develop a new website and intranet.

A series of briefings, consultations and workshops have been held with Parliamentary stakeholders to ascertain website requirements. Throughout, the Directorate of Information Services (IS), which caters for both the National Assembly (NA) and National Council (NC), has played a key facilitating role at Parliament.

In the website conceptualization process, which seeks to ascertain website requirements in terms of website objectives and expectations and finalize information architecture, interaction design and specifications for development, the following workshops were held:

Description	Date	In attendance	Output
Preparatory Meeting	20 September 2007	IS & Information and Research NA & NC	Requirements & Draft Sitemap for revision
Rough Conceptualization Workshop	28 September 2007	IS & Information and Research NA & NC	Draft Sitemap for revision
Rough Conceptualization Workshop	3 October 2007	IS & Information and Research NA & NC	Draft Sitemap for revision
Rough Conceptualization Workshop	1 November 2007	IS and Table Offices NA & NC	Draft Sitemap for revision
Refined Conceptualization Workshop	12 & 13 February 2008	IS	Sitemap for approval

Visual Design Workshop	20 March 2008	IS	Screenshot for review
Visual Design Workshop	4 April 2008	IS	Screenshots for review

The outcomes of these meetings and workshops are summarized as follows:

#### Website Vision

To strengthen the interaction between Parliament and the electorate.

#### Website Mission

Ensuring the relevance, accessibility and usability of Parliament's web presence.

#### Rationale

The primary goal of website development is to ensure that a dynamic platform is created which will allow for natural growth and enable the complete maintenance of the website by Parliament itself. The future shall be a new face (look & feel), improved information architecture and information design, stream-lined communication and dialogues and meaningful interactivity. The success should be carried by an astute and comprehensive marketing plan, both marketing of the website as well as within the website, where constant M&E shall ensure keeping a finger firmly on the pulse of website activity and indeed actively anticipating such activity.

#### Development

To meet these requirements and expectations, website development has been initiated to occur as follows:

- Development of static and basic Content Management System (CMS) supported main- and sub-pages.
- Development of dynamic and database-driven modules, including public and admin back-office sites/portals. Notably, this area shall replace the existing parliNet area. Originally intended as an IntraNet, this area is flawed and largely unused. Analysis, however, revealed that parliNet is an admin portal rather than an IntraNet and that currently Parliament would prefer the development of a functioning admin portal with certain IntraNet modules than an IntraNet per se.

Whilst the support rendered by and buy-in solicited from Parliament has been most enthusiastic, the most significant hurdle in the development of the new Parliament website has been the slow turnaround time at Parliament in terms of providing often much-needed feedback for conceptualisation to continue. This is, however, not untypical for a bureaucratic institution but has led to a delay in finalizing the website, which is currently being envisaged for completion by the end of June 2008.

The sitemap for the website and screenshots are attached in Annex A.

#### 2.2.13 Activities of the Constituency Channel

The Parliament-based Constituency Channel was supported by the NID through technical assistance and a small annual sub-grant to serve as a source of legislative, public policy and developmental information for community radios in the Country, as well as NBC radio and TV. The Constituency Channel was established as a mouthpiece for those that seek to influence how they are governed and those that have been given the public mandate to govern. The Constituency Channel also facilitates public forums from within Parliament and through video

conferencing with the regions. Parliament sessions were covered and programs were fed to other community radios with issues emanating from Parliament. The reports were aired on Radio Live Rehoboth on 90.3 at 13h30, Katutura Community Radio on 106.6 at 13h45 and Radio Omulunga on 100.9 in the Oshiwambo language at 13h15.

The Constituency Channel has been involved in the following specific activities during the program period:

- i. The Constituency Channel covered Constitution Day which was held at the National Assembly on the 8<sup>th</sup> of February 2006. The Channel interviewed different MPs as to what the day meant to them. The program was broadcast on Katutura Community Radio.
- ii. The Constituency Channel covered the annual official opening ceremonies of the activities of Parliament during February of 2006 to 2008. The productions highlighted the importance of the day and reviewed the statements delivered during the previous parliamentary openings and achievements. The programs were broadcast on Katutura Community Radio.
- iii. The Constituency Channel recorded the annual tabling of the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance Ms. Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila in the National Assembly during March 2006 to 2008. The programs were broadcast on Katutura Community Radio.
- iv. The Constituency Channel participated in all training workshops conducted by the NDSC and reported on them. Interviews were also conducted with various participants. The programs were broadcast on Katutura Community Radio.
- v. The Constituency Channel provided an apprenticeship for two media students from the College of the Arts, Lahja Nashuuta and Simson Nghinyangulwa. The role of the students was to assist with recording, editing, scriptwriting and presenting.
- vi. The Constituency Channel accompanied the NDSC on all outreach activities and reported thereon on Katutura Community Radio.

#### *2.2.14 Parliamentary activity*

During the period of the Cooperative Agreement, the NDSC kept track of Parliamentary activity, especially with regard to tracking public input through parliamentary committees and other means. Almost all democratic legislatures depend on committees to conduct their business and Namibia has parliamentary committee system that needs to be supported by both Government and civil society. NDSC works closely with the Namibian parliamentary standing committees be it through public hearings, workshops and conferences in an effort to build and consolidate democracy in Namibia.

There is a growing trend towards more and more bills not being referred to Standing Committees to solicit input from the public. Originally, the reason for a bill not being referred to Standing Committees have been threefold:

- it would delay legislation,
- countrywide consultation by the ministries themselves on a bill,

- lack of resources.

Due to the fast tracking of bills a number of Acts are being returned to Parliament for amendments barely a few months after their implementation (ie. new Labour Act). It defies the nature of democratic representation for a House to reason that consulting the electorate may delay the enactment of legislation. Besides, there is a difference between officials of a ministry conducting countrywide research to determine necessity for legislation and the House consulting the electorate once a bill has been tabled. Much of public comment on bills has been voiced through the media, as well as CSOs taking the initiative to engage with elected leaders in different manners.

- a) A summary of bills discussed in the National Assembly during the period since 2006 is as follows:

Name of Bill	Date Tabled	Passed or Rejected and Date	Technical or Public Interest	Amended (Yes or No)	Referred to Committee? (Yes or No)
Appropriation Bill	15.03.07	Passed 07/05/07	Public Interest	No	No
Vocational Education & Training Bill	11.04.07	Passed 08/07/07	Public Interest	No	No
Electricity Bill	29.03.07	Passed 12/07/07	Public Interest	Yes (12/07/07)	No
Value-Added Tax Amendment Bill	08.03.07	Passed 03/07/07	Technical	No	No
Labour Bill	06.03.07	Passed 08/07/07	Public Interest	Yes (05.07.07)	No
Medicines and Related Substances Control Amendment Bill	08.10.06	Debate in Progress	Public Interest	No	No
Companies Amendment Bill	13.09.07	Passed 27/02/08	Public Interest	No	No
Environmental Management Bill	20.09.07	Debate in Progress	Public Interest	Yes (12.07.07)	No
Motor Vehicle Accident Fund	08.03.07	Debate in Progress	Public Interest	No	No
Income Tax Amendment Bill	11.10.07	Debate in Progress	Public Interest	Yes (05.07.07)	No
War Veterans Bill	23.10.07	Debate in Progress	Public Interest		

Affirmative Action (Employment Amendment Bill)	08.11.07	Debate in Progress	Technical		
Reconsideration Labour Bill	02.10.07	Debate in Progress	Public Interest	Yes (throughout 2007)	Yes
Appropriation Bill	05.03.08	Debate in Progress	Public Interest		Yes
Vocational Education and Training Bill	06.03.08	Debate in Progress	Public Interest		

b) A summary of bills discussed in the National Council is as follows:

Name of Bill	Date Tabled	Passed or Rejected and Date	Technical or Public Interest	Amended (Yes or No)	Referred to Committee? (Yes or No)
Appropriation Bill	06.06.07	Passed 07.06.07	Public Interest	Without Amendment	No
Value-Added Tax Amendment Bill	06.06.07	Passed 21.05.07	Public Interest	Without Amendment	No
Labour Bill	13.08.07	Passed 22.08.07	Public Interest	With Amendment	No
Vocational education and Training Bill	13.08.07	Passed 22.08.07	Public Interest	Without Amendment	No
Electricity Bill	13.08.07	Passed 22.08.07	Public Interest	Without Amendment	No
Medicines and related Substance Amendment Bill	02.10.07	Passed	Public Interest	Without Amendment	No
Companies Amendment Bill	02.10.07	Passed	Public Interest	Without Amendment	No
Vocational education and Training Bill	07.10.07	Passed	Public Interest	Without Amendment	Yes

1. Bill Name: Appropriation Bill

Summary of Substance of Bill: To appropriate funds to cater for the financial requirements of the State during the financial year ending 31 March 2008.

Date Submitted for First Reading: 06.06.07

Date Passed or rejected: Passed 21.05.07

Sponsor of Bill: Ministry of Finance

Date Bill Referred to Committee: N/A

Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill: Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration

Date and Location of Public Meeting or Hearing held by the committee:

Date	Location	Comments on substance of public meetings
26 March 07	Room C1	Budget Analysis Workshop for Members of Parliament including Cabinet Ministers and Heads of parastatals aimed at facilitating meaningful exchange of ideas and understanding of the budget.

#### Record of Public Comment

Name of Organization or Individual	Date of Meeting or Submission (if available)	Type of Public Comment (if available)
Ministry of Finance	26.03.07	Refer to analysis below
IPPR	" "	
NEPRU	" "	
NDSC	" "	

#### Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment

As the Appropriation Bill is never referred to a Standing Committee, public comments are made through newspaper articles while Budget analyses are made by financial experts through roundtable discussions or briefings. This year was no different. The NDSC, in partnership with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration held a Budget Analysis Workshop and invited financial experts to analyze, discuss and facilitate a better understanding of issues raised in the Budget. The workshop was aimed at facilitating intensive debate to enable Members to make meaningful contributions in the chambers.

#### Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General

The NDSC has worked in partnership with this Standing Committee since 2006 when they coordinated the Budget Briefing Workshop. Since then, Parliament institutionalized the practice and NDSC has become a partner in this process of better information sharing, communication and capacity building towards facilitating meaningful exchange of ideas between Members of Parliament and civil society organizations. During this year's budget analyses, the resources persons noted that since the last budget analyses there has been some improvements in some areas such as allocations for social welfare. However, the members appreciated, as an eye opener, the breakdown indicated to them in areas such as:

- Massive spending on defense
- Endless subsidies to Air Namibia
- Massive spending in education and poor results
- Low health spending amid HIV/AIDS
- Low execution rate of land reform
- Endless subsidies to state media
- Accuracy of revenue estimates
- Over-and-under-spending on recurrent and capital items



The impact of the budget workshop on the members could be discerned from the debates on the floor of the Houses. This has been evident especially from the backbench members and members of the opposition in as much as they could directly refer to areas in the budget that were of concern to them during the workshop.

2. **Bill Name:** Vocational Education & Training Bill

**Summary of Substance of Bill:** The Bill provides for the establishment of a national training authority and a national training fund.

**Date Submitted for First Reading:** 11.04.07

**Date Passed or rejected:** Passed 08.07.07

**Date Bill Referred to Committee:** N/A

**Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill:** N/A

**Date and Location of Public Meeting or Hearing held by the committee:** N/A

**Record of Public Comment:**

Name of Organization or Individual	Date of Meeting or Submission (if available)	Type of Public Comment (if available)
Namibia Training Authority	07.06.07	NTA will consist of 11 members appointed by the Education Minister.

**Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment**

It was noted that companies in future will have to pay a training levy to the fund which replaces the existing vocational training fund set up in 1994. The levy will support vocational training institutions and provide financial and technical assistance to employers, training providers, employees and trainees.

**Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General**

The Bill will ensure partnership between the private and public sectors so that vocational and technical training will be relevant and responsive to the needs of the country. 11 members will comprise of the following, five members will be nominated by employers' representatives serving on the Labor Advisory Board, two will be nominated by the trade union representatives and three will come from Government.

3. **Bill Name:** Electricity Bill

**Summary of Substance of Bill:** To provide for the establishment and functions of the Electricity Control Board and to provide for matters incidentals thereof.

**Date Submitted for First Reading:** 29.03.07

**Date Passed or rejected:** Passed 12.07.07

**Sponsor of Bill:**

**Date Bill Referred to Committee:** N/A

**Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill:** N/A

**Date and Location of Public Meeting or Hearing held by the committee:** N/A

**Record of Public Comment:**

Name of Organization or Individual	Date of Meeting or Submission (if available)	Type of Public Comment (if available)
Regional Electricity Distributors	15.07.09	That the electricity distributors should fall under the Minister of Regional and Local Government and Housing rather than under the Mines Ministry.

		The removal of clauses in the Bill which refers to these companies means that they would not be operating illegally until new legislation for them was passed.
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**Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment**

The new draft legislation for the country's electricity sector aims to remove all reference to Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs). REDs created a worrying situation in which many local authorities have been left without revenue from electricity distribution.

**Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General**

In as much as the slow pace of rural electrification and the cost of electricity to both rural and urban constituencies is a major concern to both urban and rural dwellers, it is disheartening to note that the public was not afforded an opportunity to air their views.

**4. Bill Name: Value-Added Tax Amendment Bill**

**Summary of Substance of Bill:** To make provision for the time and supply of immovable property and further provide for the determination of the value of the VAT, and to authorize the commissioner to make arrangement with another person for making certain tax refunds on commissioner's behalf.

**Date Submitted for First Reading:** 08.03.07

**Date Passed or rejected:** Passed 13.07.07

**Sponsor of Bill:**

**Date Bill Referred to Committee:** N/A

**Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill:** N/A

**Date and Location of Public Meeting or Hearing held by the committee:** N/A

**Record of Public Comment:** None

**Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment:**

This is a highly technical Bill that did not enjoy substantive comments from the House or the public. Comments that were made were mostly of political nature as opposed to addressing the substance of the Bill

**5. Bill Name: Labour Bill**

**Summary of Substance of Bill:** The Bill introduces a new system of dispute prevention and resolution that is intended to be efficient, speedy and cost-effective. This system removes most primary disputes from the courts, replacing the district labour courts with a system of conciliation and arbitration under the Office of the Labour Commissioner. The bill also intends to strengthen the role of the tri-partite Labour Advisory Council by establishing the Committee on the Prevention and Resolution of Disputes, and the Essential Services Committee. The Bill will ensure that Namibia's labour market regulatory frameworks keeps pace with current demands, anticipates future needs and support national development goals. The Bill provides for the resolution of labour disputes through arbitration.

**Date Submitted for First Reading:** 6 March 2007

**Date Passed or Rejected:** Passed on 22 August 2007

**Sponsor of Bill:** Ministry of Labour

**Date Bill Referred to Committee:** July 2007

**Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill:** Standing Committee on Human Resources

Record of Public Comments:

Name of Organization or Individual	Date of Meeting or Submission	Type of Public Comment
Namibian Employers Federation (NEF)	06.07.07	<p>Outlawing labour hire forms totally is a regrettable infringement on the rights of those companies who are in compliance with decent labour practices.</p> <p>Unlike other countries in the region where employers can negotiate compassionate leave with their staff, in Namibia it is to become law.</p> <p>In the long run the new Labour bill will work against employees and the unemployed, adding that when “disaster strikes it will be too late” and Vision 2030 will remain a mere dream.</p>
Public Service Union of Namibia	18 June 2007	<p>“There is nothing dramatically different in the new Labour Bill for the old Act to warrant the hue and cry”. The bill proposes annual leave of “four working weeks” instead of the current 18 working days stipulated by the Labour Act of 1992.</p> <p>The exclusion of labour-hire services from the new Labour Act means Namibia has taken a huge step in doing away with the cruelty, abuse and general inhumanity that has characterized the concept of contract labour.</p>
Africa Personnel Services (APS)	11 July 2007	<p>The new bill bans labour hire companies, APS said that they were exploring the possibility of launching legal action to get the move reversed or modified.</p>
Trade Union Congress of Namibia (TUCNA)	11 July 2007	<p>“These individuals (Labour Companies) struggle to try and convince Government to at least recognize the existence of this evil, (talking of) economic implications if the Labour hire companies become lawful in our country” TUCNA was adamant that the ban as stipulated by the new Labour Act should be kept intact.</p>
Labour Resource & Research Institute (LaRRI)	31 August 2007	<p>Labour hire should be seen mainly as the application of the capitalist logic of pursuing higher profits at all costs and by any means necessary.</p>

		Companies have a myriad of reasons for making use of labour-hire companies, including the fact that outsourcing work significantly reduces the impact that strikers have on their businesses.
Pupkewitz Group	31 August 2007	This process of outsourcing labour was in fact a direct response to legislation that is too strict on employers, as well as to an inefficient Labour Ministry.

#### Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment

Seven different organization participated in the hearing and workshop held by the Namibia Chambers of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) to provide a platform for the organization to air their input for submission to the National Council for the inclusion to the amendment of the Labour Bill. All participating organization were requested to make presentations and submissions to the NCCI on areas that need improvement, amendment and omission in its entirety. It was noted that the Labour Bill 2007 is not entirely a new piece of legislation and many topics covered in the new legislation features in the current Labour Act of 1992.

Listed below are the concerns of organizations that attended the hearing;

- The ban on the labour hire companies will see these companies becoming illegal from the moment the new legislation is published in the Government Gazette;
- The proposed annual leave of four working weeks instead of the current 18 working days stipulated by the Labour Act of 1992 wil have a negative impact on attracting the foreign investment that Namibia needs and will mitigate against Namibia achieving the goals set out in Vision 2030.
- The omission of the Prison Service from the Bill is a serious oversight both in terms of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders as well as the Conventions of the International Labour Organization.
- The Labour Bill, should have given consideration to the fundamental freedoms provided by the Namibian Constitution, such as Article 21 which states: “All persons shall have the right to: ‘Freedom of Association, which shall include freedom to form and join associations or unions including trade unions.’”

On a brighter note, it was noted that the Bill provides for the provision to solve labour disputes through arbitration which will help to resolve labour disputes quicker.

6. **Bill Name:** Medicines and Related Substances Control Amendment Bill

**Summary of Substance of Bill:** To provide for the establishment of the Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council for the registration of medicines intended for human and animal use, for the control of medicines and scheduled substances and to provide for incidentals matters

**Date Submitted for First Reading:** 08.10.06

**Date Passed or rejected:** Parliament debate in progress.

**Date Bill Referred to Committee:** N/A

**Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill:** N/A

**Date and Location of Public Meeting or Hearing held by the committee:** N/A

**Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment:**

The debate is still in progress.

**Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General:**

The bill is still being debated in Parliament.

7. **Bill Name:** Companies Amendment Bill

**Summary of Substance of Bill:** This Bill is to amend the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 2003 so as to amend and delete certain definitions, to provide for a period within which the Council must be appointed, to provide for the appointment of chairpersons of committees established by the Council and to amend provisions relating to the classifications of medicines and other substances as scheduled substances.

**Date Submitted for First Reading:** 13.09.07

**Date Passed or rejected:** Passed

**Date Bill Referred to Committee:** N/A

**Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill:** N/A

**Date and Location of Public Meeting or Hearing held by the committee:** N/A

**Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General**

It is good to note that input from the public hearing are taken into consideration and the amendment thereof is reflected which shows that the legislative government acknowledges the citizens and civic organizations input.

8. **Bill Name:** War Veterans Bill

**Summary of Substance of Bill:** To provide for the administration of veterans affairs and the establishment of a fund to cater for veterans and their dependants. It also makes provision for the establishment of a Veterans Fund for the provision of assistance to veterans and dependants of veterans, to provide establishment of projects for the benefit of and assistance to veterans and dependants of deceased veterans, to provide for the integration of pension benefits of veterans, to provide for the constitution and functions of the Veterans Board and Veterans Appeal Board and to provide for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing

**Date Submitted for First Reading:** 23.10.07

**Date Passed or rejected:** Passed in principle

**Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment**

This Bill received wide public criticism, mainly through the media. War Veterans felt left out. The articles in the newspapers reviewed the comments from both members of Parliament during the discussion of the Bill. "We all know that some ex-Koevoet members have fled to South Africa because of the Swapo Government's discrimination when it comes to allocations. I honestly think that a serious omission was made to call this bill a War Veterans Bill. It rather should be called an Ex-Plan Fighters Veterans Subvention Bill" said the DTA MP in National Council Mumbuu.

**Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General**

The Bill was referred to Cabinet Committee on Legislation for further consultation and scrutiny.

9. **Bill Name:** Medicines and Related Substances Control Amendment Bill

**Summary of Substance of Bill:** To provide for the establishment of the Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council for the registration of medicines intended for human and

animal use, for the control of medicines and scheduled substances and to provide for incidental matters.

Date Submitted for First Reading: 08.10.06

Date Passed or rejected: Parliament debate in progress

Date Bill Referred to Committee: N/A

Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill: N/A

Date and Location of Public Meeting or Hearing held by the committee: N/A

Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment:

This is a highly technical Bill that did not enjoy substantive comments from the House or the public. Comments that were made were mostly of political nature as opposed to addressing the substance of the Bill.

Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General:

The bill is still in parliament and being debated in the current house.

10. Bill Name: Environment Bill

Summary of Substance of Bill: To establish a sustainable development advisory council, appoint environmental commissioner and environment officers who will provide for assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment.

Date Submitted for First Reading: 20.09.07

Sponsor of Bill: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Date Bill Referred to Committee: N/A

Name of Committee(s) Assigned Bill: N/A

Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment

Nearly 17 years after independence a bill to manage Namibia's environment properly and sustainably was tabled in parliament, in the context of resources utilization and conservation, as well as land use, this is underpinned by the concept of sustainable use and development without causing negative environmental effects which is the foundation stone of contemporary environmental management were the comments from the Minister of Environment and Tourism when the Bill was table in Parliament.

Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General

The bill was not referred to committee and still under discussion on Parliament.

11. Bill Name: Affirmative Action (Employment Amendment Bill)

Summary of Substance of Bill: To introduce a Bill to amend the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998, so as to provide for additional powers for the Employment Equity Commission, the delegation of powers to certain persons, the appointment of more than one review officer for a report, the continued submission of affirmative action plans and to provide for incidentals thereto.

Date Submitted for First Reading: 08.11.07

Date Passed or rejected: Bill still under discussion in National Assembly

Analysis of Quality and Impact of Public Comment

This is a highly technical Bill that enjoyed substantive comments from the House and the public. Comments that were made were mostly of political nature as opposed to addressing the substance of the Bill.

Noteworthy issues and/or Lessons Learned in General

The bill is still in parliament and being debated in the current house.

### Additional Information

Almost all democratic legislatures depend on committees to conduct their business and Namibia being a democratic country enshrines this system to the fullest. Committees are small groups of legislators who are assigned on either a temporary or a permanent basis, to examine matters more closely than could the full chamber. The committees allow the legislature to perform simultaneously numerous important functions that otherwise might not be conducted at all. Committee members are able to discuss issues informally and to develop relationship with committee colleagues who represent other parties. The NDSC works closely with the Namibian parliamentary standing committees be it through public hearings, workshops and conferences in an effort to build and consolidate democracy in Namibia. Reporting only on the bills tabled in the parliament will not give a fair picture of the broad spectrum of the activities that the committees and NDSC undertake throughout the year in promoting partnership within Namibia and beyond the boundaries while at same time mobilizing resources. During this reporting period the committee activities and reports tabled in the National Assembly were as follows:

Date	Report	Standing Committee
5 October 06	<p>Report on the visit of the delegation of the Public Accounts Committee to the Federal State Parliament (Landtag) of Bavaria, Germany.</p> <p>Subsequent to the Bavaria delegate visit to Namibia, the Public Accounts Committee Members visited the German Parliament with the aim of learning how the Bavarian authorities deal with the oversight function when it relates to reviewing the financial and management performance of public entities also referred to as parastatals or state-owned enterprises in Namibia. The learning objective of the mission also focused on the punitive mechanisms to prevent Accounting Officers from ignoring the State Finance Act, the Treasury Instruction, the Appropriation Act and recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee and the Auditor-General's Office.</p>	Public Accounts Committee
5 October 06	<p>Report on the review of performance audit report for the Auditor General on the Directorate of Customs and Excise of the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The main objective of the report was to review the performance audit report of the Auditor-General on the directorate of customs and excise of the Ministry of Finance, which was tabled in the National Assembly in August 2004.</p>	Public Accounts Committee
5 October 06	<p>Report on the Second Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) in Arusha, Tanzania.</p> <p>The key objective of the conference was to entrench GOPAC's mission to combat corruption by improving parliament's</p>	Public Accounts Committee

	effectiveness as an institution of oversight and accountability through peer support, education and leadership for results while at the same time providing a valuable learning event for parliamentarians by linking peers and experts to establish an agenda for action.	
1 November 06	Report of the 37 <sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Africa Regions) Conference held in Accra, Ghana. Under the theme “Health and Vitality Development - Parliament at the Forefront of the Global Fight against HIV/AIDS and Poverty,” the conference served as a platform for African parliaments to deliberate on issues of national and international importance as well as to seek ways to consolidate parliamentary democracy on the continent.	Public Accounts Committee
1 November 06	Report on the Rule of Law in Sub-Saharan Africa Conference. The aim of the conference was to discuss the roles of the three branches of State and Government as well as the Civil Society, in upholding the Rule of Law in Africa while finding solutions to problems and shortcoming in the upholding of the Rule of Law process unique to the African situation.	Standing Rules and Order Committee
8 November 06	Report on the SADC Organization of Public Accounts Committees (SADCOPAC) Annual Conference. SADCOPAC is an annual event that is aim at empowering its members to effectively carry out their function as oversight committees over public sector finance. Under the theme “Effective Public Financial Accountability in the SADC-Regions” the conference was aimed at exploring different topic such as auditing of State-Owned Enterprises, prudent investment policies for investing public funds and the role of performance auditing and its impact on governance.	Public Accounts Committee
8 November 06	Summary Report on the Conference of the Association of Public Accounts of South Africa. The objective was to deliberate on three major issues that are of great concern to the oversight role of Public Accounts Committee namely, dealing with conflict of interest and corruption, performance budgeting and monitoring as tools for accountability and Parliament oversight and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).	Public Accounts Committee



<p>14 November 06</p>	<p>Report of the Namibian Parliamentary Group to the 114<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference. The conference provided the parliamentarians with a platform to debate on the political, economics and social situation in world with the overall theme of promoting democracy and helping to build democratic institutions. The debate also included the role of parliaments in environmental management and in combating global degradation of the environment while seeking effective ways of combating violence against women in all fields.</p>	<p>Inter-Parliamentary Union Members</p>
<p>14 November 06</p>	<p>Report on the Children Status Bill. The main purpose of the Bill is to promote and protect the best interest of the child and to ensure that no child suffers discrimination or disadvantage because of the marital status of his or her parent. The report covers the input from the public and the stakeholder on their input to the Bill.</p>	<p>Human Resources, Social and Community Development Committee</p>
<p>14 November 06</p>	<p>Report on the familiarization visit to the Hardap and Omaheke regions by the Human Resources Committee. The purpose of the visit was to acquaint Members of the Committee with the conditions of schools and health centers in the regions and to assess the implementation of the policies and programs of the Government with regard to the issues of health, education and other relevant issues that fall within the ambit of the Committee. The report informs the Members of the National Assembly of the conditions of schools and health in both the Omaheke and Hardap regions.</p>	<p>Human Resources, Social and Community Development Committee</p>
<p>23 November 06</p>	<p>Report on the “High Bank Charges”. The main aim of the report was to investigate the appropriateness of the current financial burden placed on the public and also that of penalties against default payment or dishonored cheques by banks and creditors and their adverse effect on both business and the public.</p>	<p>Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration</p>
<p>28 November 06</p>	<p>Report on the visits to police stations, police cells, prisons, border posts and military installations in the North-East and Southern Regions during 2006. As an oversight functions, the standing committee made regional visit to the North-East and Southern Regions to the police stations, cells, prisons, border posts, military installations to investigate and</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security Committee</p>

	acquaint itself with conditions a these institutions and installations.	
29 November 06	Report on the Association of Public Accounts Committees (APAC) Skills Training workshop. To improve and enhance the skills level of Members of Parliaments and staff members of the Pubic Accounts Committee and also to assist oversight practitioners to better understand the role of financial management and internal control in the public sector.	Public Account Committee
06 March 07	Report on the Establishment of Parliament Access Centres in the Regions. The main objective of establishing the Parliament Access Centers in the regions is to enable local governments, councilors at regional and local authority levels to visit the center, access parliamentary related documents to inform-and-enrich their constituencies and further bring improvement for good governance and meaningful development.	Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee
07 March 07	Report on Fair Space for Bikers on the Roads. The report sought information to make it compulsory to include a fair space for bikers on especially main roads in towns and cities and that all existing road create safe space for bicycles users. The safety of cyclists and bikers was the main motive behind the introduction of the Motion. The ultimate plea to the standing committee was to debate all possible implications, both positive and negative, and to ensure the enactment of a legislation that will provide for the inclusion cyclist lanes on all roads and streets in all cities and towns.	Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee
02 Oct 2007	Report on the Skills training Workshop held at Okahandja Game Lodge from 16 - 17 march 2007	Public Accounts Committee
04 Oct 2007	Report on the Motion by the Minister of trade and Industry on Free trade Agreement between EFTA State and SACU States	Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration Committee
24 Oct 2007	Report on CPA Namibia Branch Committee on the 38 <sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Africa Region) Conference held in Cape Town, 21 - 28 July 2007	CPA Committee
30 Oct 2007	Review of the performance audit report on the delay in the remuneration of teachers  Review of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the vocational training fund for the financial year ended 31 March 2005.	Public Accounts Committee
13 Nov 2007	Review of the Performance Audit Report of the ministry of Environment and Tourism	Public Accounts Committee

	(Trophy Hunting)	
15 Nov 2007	Report of the Namibian National Parliamentary Group (IPU) to the 116 <sup>th</sup> inter-parliamentary union Conference held in Nusa Dua, Bali Indonesia from 29 April - 4 May 2007	IPU Committee

### 2.3 “Outside” Parliamentary Support

The “outside” parliamentary support activities refer to technical assistance and training to civil society organizations and other activities by the NID to ensure that civil society is able to effectively advocate on issues of concern to the relevant authorities and to make use of opportunities that present themselves to interact with elected representatives in an informed manner.

Program activities were conducted by the NID through its Civil Society Support Program (CSSP) and are as follows:

#### 2.3.1 *Increased capacity strengthening of CSOs on advocacy skills*

A program coordinator for this part of the program, Ms. Naita Hishoona, was appointed in 2006 and commenced on a country-wide consultative tour during June and July 2006 to re-establish contact with most of the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) previously supported under the USAID-funded CSDP, informed them of this program and invited them to participate in the program. The field trip provided for the NID with the opportunity to meet with other Civil Society Organizations, Community-based Organizations and Traditional, Local as well as Regional Authorities.

Where possible, partnerships were sought with established civic groups in a region that could act as multipliers to the NID’s activities. One such example is the Walvis Bay Multi Purpose Centre in the Erongo region, which offers different services to the community, like computer courses, bead works for people living with HIV/AIDS, drama and theatre lecturers and counselling. This modus operandi worked well.

In this way, a network of 65 CSOs throughout Namibia was established. These organizations were assisted through training in advocacy skills as well as technical assistance to implement their own advocacy campaigns. CSOs were also encouraged to consult communities on issues to be brought to the authorities’ attention during legislative outreach programs of Parliament.

The program benefited greatly by the contracting of Ms. Naomi Kisting, an advocacy trainer previously with the Legal Assistance Centre. Naita and Naomi organised and presented a total of 32 advocacy skills training workshops between 2006 and 2008, in which a total of 750 CSO activists (383 male and 367 female) were trained in advocacy skills.

These workshops have proven to equip especially rurally based CSOs to act as conduit for advocacy programs. The objective of these advocacy skills training workshops was to equip participants representing CSOs with skills regarding how to influence policy making and how to influence decisions by elected leaders. All workshops used the training manual “*Advocacy in Action*” as guidebook during the training.

Some comments that were made during the workshops include:

- “We need to persuade traditional leaders to involve more women in community decision-making”
- “The information about advocacy can help me to make my voice count”
- “Let’s educate the community by broadcasting radio talk shows in our local language”
- -“This workshop was a wake-up call. It enriches me with information that I’ll use in the future and share with the community”.

### 2.3.2 CSO networking opportunities

In order to provide for an opportunity for CSOs to network and share experiences with each other, two CSO networking conference were organized.

The first was presented in Swakopmund on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of August 2007. 46 participants from different CSO’s, of which 15 were female and 31 male attended. The conference was officially opened by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Theo Ben Gurirab. Other high ranking government leaders who participated included the Deputy Chairperson of the National Council, Hon. Margareth Mensah and the Deputy Minister of Youth and Sport, Hon. Pohamba Shifeta.

In summary, the following issues were discussed, debated and raised by delegates and the speakers at the conference:

#### a) Increasing interaction between CSOs and elected leaders

CSO members should:

- Serve on the local Constituency Development Committees (CDC);
- Conduct regular information meetings with traditional leaders, regional councilors and the known elected members in the society;
- Be in contact with the business community;
- Be willing to assist the local authorities when ever the need arises;
- Network with other civil society organizations within the region so that they may speak with one voice on the regional level;
- Serve on the Regional Development Coordination Committees to make sure that communities’ concerns are addressed on a regional level;
- Engage and monitor the national, regional and local budgets.

#### b) Nangof

CSOs called on Nangof to revive itself as an organization:

- The new Nangof should be inclusive of the whole of civil society;
- All CSO’s should become members of Nangof;
- Nangof should explain its role at the local grassroots level;
- Nangof should be decentralized and operate in the regions and local levels;
- Dissemination of information on Nangof should be broad and cover all regions via the media;
- Nangof should be more open and public in their involvement in planning and development of policies.

- c) Electoral Reform and Voter Education
- Civil Society needs to inform itself on electoral issues and work with Home Affairs to understand why voters still do not have identification cards;
  - The LAC should be requested to explain the Electoral Reform act;
  - CSOs should then provide Parliament with input about the new Electoral Act;

d) The National Planning Commission (NPC)

Civil Society is concerned that the NDPs do not have sufficient civil society input.

- CSOs should identify and train two people in each region to explain what the NDPs are and the effect they would have on the region.
- Civil society must be knowledgeable about any discrepancies between major policy documents such as Vision 2030, the Constitution and NDP 3.
- Civil society and the government should have a consultative process and become more involved in the drafting and implementation of these policies. In order to own the product, civil society must participate on every level in the drafting of the plans.
- Namibian civil society should lessen its dependence on international experts - but Namibians know Namibia best - CSOs called on government to use more Namibians within the planning process.

e) Public Service Delivery

- Civil Society must identify specific problems and approach the Ombudsman collectively if problems with regard to public service delivery are encountered;
- Relevant civil society organizations should offer training to public servants about service delivery;
- Civil society must strategize on the most appropriate public servants to be trained;
- Civil society is offering its services to the Office of the Prime Minister to assist in training and monitoring of public servants.

The second CSO networking conference was held in Windhoek on 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> February 2008 to co-incide with the official opening of the 7<sup>th</sup> session of the 4<sup>th</sup> Parliament of Namibia. A total of 22 persons (14 male and 8 female) representing 18 CSOs participated. The Parliament opening was celebrated under the theme: “Citizen’s Rights and Responsibilities in a Living Parliament”. The official opening took place on the 19<sup>th</sup> of February 2008 in Windhoek. In the spirit of Parliament’s theme, the NID in cooperation with the Namibia Democratic Support Center (NDSC) organized a tailored two day program designed to enhance dialogue and strengthen relations between CSO’s and selected Government institutions.

The Speaker of the National Assembly officially welcomed participants to Parliament. The two-day program included visits to the Directorate of Decentralization Coordination (DDC) at the Ministry of Regional, Local Government and Housing and Rural Development; the Parliaments Standing Committee on Human Resources, Social and Community Development and an official tour of Parliament. The CSO-representatives also took part in a public lecture on the theme: “Citizen’s Taking Ownership of the Electoral Process”, that was organized by the Forum for the Future (FFF). The CSO-delegates who hailed from twelve Namibian regions were welcomed at the DDC by its Director Mrs. Regina Ndopu-Lubinda. The DDC program included presentations on the “Progress and Challenges the Decentralizations process faces” and the “Role of Civil Society in the Decentralization-Process”. The highlight of the NID-CSO program was a meeting with representatives of the Parliaments Standing Committee on Human Resources, Social and Community Development. This committee is comprised of the following parliamentarians: Hon. Elia Kaiyamo, Hon. Hansina Christian, Hon. Reggie Diergaardt, Hon. Johannes Viljoen, Hon.

Elma Dienda and Hon. Ida Hoffmann. The Committee's Chairperson Hon. Elia Kaiyamo welcomed the 22 delegates whereafter they discussed various issues with the Parliamentarians, for instance, why there are no labor inspectors in the Karas Region, what Government is doing about the illegal dumping of babies in the regions, why certain Namibians are seemingly employed along political party lines and when Government will reprimand local councilors about non-compliance with their duties. Although the Standing Committee has oversight function in Parliament, the Parliamentarians informed the civil society activists that some of issues are already debated in Parliament.

Participants also took part in a discussion with the Director of the ACC, Mr. Paulus Noa, who explained to them how they could act as extensions of the ACC in the regions. The remaining time was used to discuss practical issues with regard to the Civil Society Support Program, relating to current technical issues and future funding of the program.

### *2.3.3 Involvement of the media and production of printed educational and training materials*

#### a) Media work on gender-related legal issues

A Herero-speaking staff member of the LAC was supported by the NID to give a one-hour presentation on NBC Herero Radio service on the issue of void and voidable marriages, as this applies to situations when sisters and brothers were married pre-independence to keep property in the family. The presentation was based on legal research on void and voidable marriages prepared in advance. There were 3 calls to the program and 7 more calls to the Legal Assistance Centre the next day. However, all of the follow-up calls concerned divorce rather than void or voidable marriages.

With NID support, the LAC arranged to work in partnership with students at Harvard Law School under a faculty-supervised program, so that they can get assistance with locating "best practices" from existing legislation on stalking to incorporate into the paper the LAC has drafted on this topic. In the meantime, another client has approached LAC with a complaint about being stalked. (In this case, a man and his wife are being stalked by a sex worker with whom the man interacted for one night several years ago; the sex worker in question went so far as to approach LAC staff to try to get the couple's home address after she saw them enter the building.)

#### b) Popularization of research findings on implementation of the acts covering rape and domestic violence

This activity was adapted somewhat to take advantage of political opportunities and because of the gap between invited participants and attending participants in some cases.

In August 2007 Dianne Hubbard of the LAC attended a consultative meeting organized by UN agency representatives who are working with NAMPOL to revise their information-gathering system, to lobby for inclusion of the recommendations on improved record-keeping from the rape report. The LAC recommendations were very favorably received at this forum, and if finalized as recommended would make future research on the implementation of the rape law much easier to conduct.

The planned training was subsequently accomplished in two workshop sessions which took place on 6-7 September 2007 in Rehoboth. Rehoboth was chosen as a target for several reasons: (a) The request for training on gender-based violence issues was initiated by the local community, indicating that there would be receptivity to the input (b) Gender-based violence of various

sorts appears to be high in Rehoboth, and is frequently identified by various community sectors as being a priority for action. (c) The next National Woman and Child Protection Unit (WCPU) to be formally launched will be the one in Rehoboth which is already operating informally. The workshops were organized and the participants chosen by a local representative of the Ministry of Health & Social Services.

On 6 September 2007, Anne Rimmer of the Gender Research & Advocacy Project of the Legal Assistance Centre conducted a workshop for WCPU Management Committee members in Rehoboth. This workshop was attended by 17 participants (13 women, 4 men). The group included 4 representatives of MoHSS, 3 WCPU officers and other committee members including school principals, church members and one media practitioner.

On 7 September 2007 Anne Rimmer conducted a workshop for police in Rehoboth. Although 25 police personnel were invited, the meeting was ultimately attended by 9 men and 15 women who included 9 police officers, 4 MoHSS social workers, and other participants from clinics and schools. The combining of target audiences is actually probably a useful outcome, as the Legal Assistance Centre assessment of the implementation of the Combating of Rape Act indicates that cooperation across sector boundaries is one key to success. The participants from clinic and schools were chosen from outlying areas where they would be likely to be the first "port of call" for someone experiencing gender-based violence.

Both meetings included discussion of the laws on domestic violence and rape, including discussion of recommendations from the LAC study on rape. Hand-outs to participants were the following LAC publications:

- Guide to the Combating of Rape Act
- Guide to the Combating of Domestic Violence Act
- Guidelines for Service Providers on the Combating of Rape Act
- Guidelines for Service Providers on the Combating of Domestic Violence Act
- Rape in Namibia: Summary Report.

Both workshops provided a forum for discussion of practical problems, and the groups were guided by the trainer to identify possible solutions. For example, one problem cited was the fact that complainants often lay charges of domestic violence or rape but then want to withdraw them. Possible solutions identified were:

- Explain the cycle of violence to complainants (using the diagrams in the LAC materials provided) as a way to try to persuade complainants to proceed with their cases.
- Explain to complainants that they can apply to traditional court for compensation AND lay a criminal charge at the same time if they wish.
- Find out WHY complainants want to withdraw with cases: is it intimidation? frustration with the time it takes for police officer to get there because of shortage of police transport?
- Refer complainants for counseling support.

Similar analysis was carried out for other practical problems identified by participants, drawing on findings from the study *Rape in Namibia*.

The following are some of the comments made on the anonymous evaluation forms collected at the end of the workshops:

[Did the workshop meet your expectations?]

- "It was very informing, especially for us officers who dealing with this Act [presumably the Combating of Domestic Violence Act] daily"
- "Well researched; appropriate for the audience"

[What did you learn from the workshop?]

- *“Much more about DV issues; about rape; how police officers should behave”*
- *“Now I have a lot of understanding on domestic violence and how to handle victims of domestic violence”*
- *“Very informative and engaged participants”*
- *“I learn that I know very little about important things”*

[How could the training have been improved?]

- *“There is nothing she [the trainer] should improve. She is very perfect and very interesting and very educative.”*
- *“No comment because it is the best.”*

The trainer noted that three individual participants seemed unresponsive. It was ultimately ascertained that this could have been due to poor communication between these participants and the local WCPU Management Committee which issued the invitations, as it appeared that these individuals were not quite sure why they should be attending such a workshop. However, the other participants seemed to be keen to participate in discussions, particularly in respect of trying to identify solutions to the problems they experience on the ground. One participant indicated that there was too much information for a one-day workshop, and several expressed an interest in additional training on these topics in future.

Dianne Hubbard of the Gender Research & Advocacy Project of the Legal Assistance Centre has been named as a representative to the Gender-Based Violence Task Force Committee established in the wake of the National Conference on Gender-Based Violence convened by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare in June 2007. Dianne made an input on recommendations from the study *Rape in Namibia* at this conference, and the Task Force may prove to be a useful vehicle for follow-up on these issues.

c) Publication of updated manual “Advocacy in Action”

The Manual has been highly praised and sought after. A questionnaire for soliciting feedback from selected users of the manual has been developed and circulated.

New sections have been drafted on the Anti-Corruption Commission and Constituency Development Committees. Information on the NAMPOL Complaints Department and the complaints process in a case where an executor appointed to oversee distribution of a deceased estate is not performing this task appropriately were also added.

The updated manual was printed in March 2008.

d) Re-print of previous training publications

Between 1990 and 2004, NDI published an array of training publications as part its work with the National Assembly and the National Council to strengthen the institutional capacity of Parliament. Most are out of print. Many are outdated, some are still relevant. Therefore, some publications that may serve as sources of information for present and future MPs, staff and CSO representatives were republished. The NID sought local experts to rework and in many cases, rewrite publications. Due to a slow turnaround time in getting feedback from Parliament, some publications are still in print at the time of report writing.

The following publications have been reworked and reprinted in cooperation with Parliament:



- Robin Sherbourne: Understanding the National Budget
- Frederico Links: The Parliamentary Reporter's Reference Manual
- Tangeni Amuphadi: Investigative reporting techniques
- Prof. Gerhard Töttemeyer: Constituency Handbook for Elected Representatives
- Graham Hopwood: Parliamentary Committee Quick Reference Guide
- Graham Hopwood: Analysing legislation: Reading Bills critically

The Cooperative for Research and Education (CORE) has assisted the NID to develop a Namibia-specific NGO Organizational Management Training Manual. The existing CORE manual, that has been used extensively by the NID in the past, was used as a basis, however, different sections of the manual go much more in detail, so that different sections can be used to conduct separate organizational management training workshops on each issue ie. directors' responsibilities, operations, human resources management, financial management, leadership etc. At the time of writing this report, this manual was in a publication stage.

#### *2.3.4 Support to Community Media*

The media, and community media such as the Constituency Channel in particular, should significantly showcase, enhance and expand the reach of the NDSC's work. It became clear that the Constituency Channel was not fulfilling these program elements in the way that the NID had envisaged these. In January 2007 a decision was therefore taken to provide institutional support to the Constituency Channel as part of wider and more general support to community media in Namibia.

In order to intensify program activities relating to the strengthening of community media, a full-time Coordinator for this activity, Ms. Callista Ncquula-Gebhard was appointed. Commencing in July 2007, a number of meetings were held between NID, UNESCO, MISA and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to determine how to, in a collaborate manner, support community radio initiatives and provide further support to the Constituency Channel. The meetings constituted discussions on how to go about the project in great detail. A highly successful community radio initiative in South Africa, Bush Radio, was subsequently approached to assist with the training and setting up of four community radio stations.

Callista visited the North to conduct a sustainability assessment of the Ohangwena Community Radio in view of supporting this initiative. Interviews of 18 males and 23 females were conducted with the wider community in various areas, namely: Eenhana, Engela, Oshikango, Oshakati, Ondangwa, Ongwedhiva and Ongenga. This was to ascertain the feelings of the people with specific regard to community radio and to inform the wider community on the services provided by community radios and the importance of community participation in the programming and generation of information.

Callista took part in a training program offered by UNESCO on community radio together with Mathew Haikali of MISA and a representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The aim of the training program was to equip her to gain an extensive insight into community radio stations to enable her to properly assist community radio stations in Namibia. The training was conducted at Bush Radio in Cape Town, which is a well-established community radio.

The central purpose of the training at Bush Radio was not only to be equipped with hands-on knowledge of what happens within a community radio station, but to comprehend the structures of community radio and accompanying legislation and policies, community mobilization, as well as issues on sustainability. This training was fundamental for suggestions to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the drafting of the new Communications Bill,

on which she also requested the NID's input. Namibia does not have any legislation governing community radio.

The training took place from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 24<sup>th</sup> August 2007, with an introductory meeting on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2007 with Brenda Leonard of Bush Radio. The first day was taken up by orientation. The remainder of the first week involved hands-on training in news, production, editing, interviews and programming. The second week dealt with policy making, legislation, volunteerism and internships, sustainability, drama production and various other issues which make Bush Radio unique, compared to other community radio stations in South Africa.

The second week was concluded by a visit to Globecom, which is a broadcast services provider. Various equipment types suitable to Namibia were identified.

Site surveys were conducted in Namibia to ascertain how community media initiatives could best be supported. Upon the conclusion of this assessment of the organizational and technical requirements of various local community media initiatives, a comprehensive report was compiled and forwarded to the community media steering committee. It was decided to focus support on the following initiatives:

a) Karas Community Radio - Karas Region

This radio station was successfully set up with NID's assistance. A training and needs assessment mission to prepare the station, its leadership, staff and volunteers from the community, for the effective use of the station and for the start of broadcasting was conducted. During the mission a number of challenges were identified with respect to organizational issues, infrastructure and further training:

- If the abbreviation 'KCR FM' is used it could be confused with the Katutura Community Radio, which is commonly known as 'KCR'. Thus, a differentiation in the name might be useful.
- The radio is thought of in the community as a 'Nama station', which, if not addressed, holds the danger of leading to friction in the community. The role of the community within the functioning of the station needs to be expanded.
- Administrative systems with policies and procedures need to be developed.
- The latest technology in form of the studio and equipment might not be secure, as the building has no secure fencing, burglar bars and alarm system. There is also a need for additional office furniture (desk and chairs).
- Short-term training should address news production (starting with policy) and program production skills (use of recorders and editing), whereas in the longer term there should be a focus on advanced production training and drama production.

Following up on the issues and recommendations a one-day workshop was organized and attended by Board members, staff and volunteers of the radio station between 10<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> March 2008. The feedback was excellent, however the trainers from Bush Radio acknowledged the fact that a great deal more of training was still necessary. The NID subsequently facilitated computer training for volunteers through the Teachers' Resource Centre, as not all volunteers were versed on how to operate a computer, which is vital to manage the radio equipment.

Karas officially launched their community radio station on the 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2008. Deputy Minister of Information Rafael Dinyando officially opened the Karas Community Radio Station in the presence of NBC-TV, Misa Namibia and NID.

b) Radio Live - Rehoboth

This community radio station was relatively well established. The NID supported this initiative with some basic radio recording equipment, as well as a training workshop for volunteers on community radio production, which was conducted by trainers from Bush Radio over a one-week period in February 2008. On the 4<sup>th</sup> March 2008, Radio Live was officially launched. The event was attended by staff of Radio Live and supporters such as the Deputy Mayor of Rehoboth Councilor C. McNab-Scherally; Councillor K. Benz; Councilor B. Jagger; Ms S 'Quiney' Cloete (part-time staff); Mr Morgan Schase (DJ); Mr E. Van Wyk (Hardap Regional Office); Mr Ntando Spike (DJ), all of whom expressed much appreciation for this gesture and hoped that community radio may strengthen in Namibia until such a time that it is not so 'disheartening' to source support or funds from prospective donors, due to a lack of representation of community radios in general. Also, much praise was bestowed on the NID as this was the first direct support this initiative had ever received since its inception five years ago.

c) Eenhana Community Radio - Ohangwena Region

This community radio initiative was originally supported and set up through assistance of the NID's Civil Society Development Program (CSDP). The community radio went through some turbulences with a high frequency of personnel turnover as well as political interference. Between August and November 2007, the NID facilitated numerous meetings between the community and the Regional leadership in an effort to remove stumbling blocks. The NID also briefed the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Hon. Netumbo Nditwah who personally visited the station together with the NID to ensure that the Eenhana Community Radio could operate free from any interference.

This enabled the NID to conduct volunteer training to operate the station. Training included session on organizational management and radio program production. Some technical assistance and basic recording equipment was provided by the NID which led to the radio station being able to successfully record and produce a number of radio programs for broadcast on the Oshiwambo language channel of the NBC.

The last activity of the NID under the current Cooperative Agreement was to assist the Eenhana Community Radio to apply for a broadcasting frequency, which is currently pending.

d) Constituency Channel

The Constituency Channel was specifically targeted for support by the NID as the original contribution of this initiative to report on events in Parliament was not progressing satisfactorily. As the biggest source of concern of the Constituency Channel was recording equipment, the NID sourced such equipment to the value of N\$22,000, which was officially handed over to the Constituency Channel on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2008.

## 2.4 Conclusion

The implementation of the "inside" Parliamentary activity was delayed substantially after the start of the commencement of the Cooperative Agreement due to elections held at the end of 2004, over which the NID had no control. The program has been successful as the frequency of outreach activities by the leadership of both Houses of Parliament has increased substantially between 2006 and 2008. Parliament has also become more receptive to assistance by external institutions to assist the institution with outreach activities. Unfortunately, such assistance by other external institutions is not conducted through the NDSC, as it seems that Parliament does not realize the advantages of having an in-house support institution such as the NDSC.

This situation is also due to the NDSC not positioning itself aggressively enough as a link between Parliament and external institutions, CSOs and donors. The original idea of establishing the NDSC as a conduit for all assistance programs by external institutions to Parliament was therefore not fully realized, with some external institutions now reaping the fruits of preparatory work being conducted by the NID through this CA.

The inability of the NDSC Director, coupled with the inactivity of EC members, to implement steps to ensure the sustainability of the NDSC has led to a situation where the NDSC, at the close-out of USAID funding, became dormant due to lack of funding. This is regrettable, as many opportunities existed for the NDSC as independent and autonomous institution to raise additional donor funding. Furthermore, especially in view of the earlier than anticipated close-out of USAID assistance, the NID concentrated its support during the last 18 months of the CA on assisting the NDSC to implement strategies aimed at sustainability, i.e. registration as Section 21 Company, recomposition of its Board, institutional training of new Board members and the development of a sustainability strategy.

The “inside” Parliamentary programs initiated under this CA will, however, to a large extent be continued by the NID through funding by its other donors. Amongst others, the NID is currently negotiating a grant from the National Planning Commission (NPC), which is administering a Swedish fund that aims to support a continuation of some of the current “inside” Parliamentary activities. The idea is that NID will conduct such activities in cooperation with the NDSC. Specific assistance will focus mostly on training programs that make use of the training manuals that have been re-published with USAID assistance. All activities in one way or another are focused towards strengthening Parliament’s outreach capacities, the main focus is on committees and their staff. The LAC will also be drawn in to continue with their gender-related initiatives in Parliament.

The “outside” Parliamentary activities, support to CSOs to conduct advocacy campaigns and increasingly interact with the authorities has developed well. Civil society is increasingly interacting with elected representatives in a pro-active manner and in various ways, which has led to a situation where almost all policies and bills now receive public input in one way or another. The media is often utilized in this process to raise issues and to publish policy analysis. The biggest obstacle of most CSOs however relates to deficiencies in institutional and organizational management skills and capacities. The NID will focus on such deficiencies in the continuation of the CSSP, which has been made possible through a grant by the Embassy of Finland to the value of N\$2,2m. This will enable the NID to assist CSOs with training and technical assistance in organizational management skills. Technical assistance in advocacy programs will, however, also be continued.

The network of 65 CSOs in the CSSP stable may be used fruitfully in a program that the NID has initiated in cooperation with the Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing and Rural Development. This program aims to increase public participation in decentralization and is funded by the Embassy of France.

The success of the NID’s CSSP that was established as part of this Cooperative Agreement is also demonstrated by the involvement of CSSP personnel in other non-USAID-funded programs. For example, from 29<sup>th</sup> August to 18<sup>th</sup> September 2007 the CSSP of the NID co-facilitated the initiative “German-African Students Exchange” at the Goethe Center/ NaDS under the theme “Go Africa”. During this project, 24 African and German students were invited by the Federal President of Germany to exchange their views about their political education. NID’s role was to facilitate and help with inviting local experts to do presentations in their respective governance field. These varied from elections, economic, politics and other socio-economics.

In October 2007, the NID CSSP spearheaded the founding of a new alliance for civic education with several civil society organizations (CSO’s) and education professionals. The cross-

institutional alliance called “Education for Democratic Citizenship in Namibia” (EDCIN) aims to broaden efforts to promote and implement civic education in the Namibian secondary and tertiary education system.

From the 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2007 the CSSP-manager Naita Hishoono was invited by the Swedish donor organization Forum Syd to take part in its annual Southern African Conference on Organizational Development. The conference was held in Pretoria at the Kutlwanong Democracy Centre. The CSSP-Manager also participated in a one week training course on statistics presented by the German capacity building organization InWent in Bonn, Germany during February 2008.

Even though the program of support to community radio initiatives proceeded relatively well, the following challenges have, however, been identified:

- Working with many stakeholders is both time consuming as well as placing unnecessary duplications on some of the initiatives in place, due to divided opinions on how the project should be initiated.
- MISA Namibia was instrumental in setting up most of the steering committees in the various regions, and since NID’s implementation of this project, MISA has failed time and again to inform the *ad hoc* committee of what transpired prior to all the work being done during this program.
- The various community radio committees produced reports that had been given to MISA Namibia some years ago, without any response or action being taken by MISA Namibia.
- The dormancy of the umbrella body for community radios, the Namibia Community Radio Network (NCRN), which would have been instrumental in giving the information that was much needed to aid the radio stations in improved communication, was hindering the pace of the project as a whole.
- The main challenges relate to the identity and sustainability of the community radio initiatives. Besides the name of the community radio, the most pertinent identity challenges emanate from disunity in the past (difference of opinion, e.g. location of the station), dealing with diverse cultures and overcoming cultural barriers, ethnic divisions and application of national, popular and vernacular languages. The discussions around these issues were inconclusive. Policy, organizational will and behavior will therefore become instrumental in overcoming these challenges.
- Lack of sustainability is problematic in organizational (managing the vision and mission and turning mandates into direction and implementation), technical (developing human capital and securing resources for the functioning of the station) and financial (diversifying the funding and income base) areas.
- With respect to organizational capacity and sustainability, the community stations needed to review its participation structures from the community and stakeholders in order to respond to ‘politics’ (external pressure and emerging opportunities) and opposition from other radio stations (value addition and relevance). Programming could be of greatest importance in this regard.
- Managing a community radio initiative with limited resources in many respects is a daunting task. Most important is training, attraction of people with skills for this training and retention of people who have been trained.
- Community radio stations were sometimes not sure who exactly their community was.
- Community radio initiatives should therefore allow for processes to emerge that build bridges between different sections of the community through programming (policy) and production.
- In order to allow for more participation and the effective utilization of community resources (such as retired professionals, financial contributions,

etc.) from different section of the community, the community radios will have to embark on a vigorous outreach initiative and accommodate suggestions and inputs. These initiatives could include public meetings, open-day events and fundraising, competitions (e.g. story telling), and entering into Memoranda of Understanding with strategic partners in the community. Enhanced participation will pave the way for organizational changes that ensure a buy-in from strategic partners.

The NID is in the process of finalizing a strategy for further support and strengthening of community radios for consideration of funding by the Regional Media Project of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. This can enable the NID to also continue to provide technical assistance to four community radio initiatives established with USAID funding under this CA.

### **3. ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The NID's *Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign (ZTFCC)* that commenced in 2005 with Swedish funding received a significant boost through the support of USAID to this campaign, commencing in January 2006. The USAID-funded portion of the ZTFCC activities aimed to strengthen the "supply" of anticorruption initiatives of government by assisting relevant government institutions and authorities on all levels with regulatory and procedural reform and policies and the resulting training and technical assistance needs, and by providing technical support to civil society throughout Namibia to strengthen the demand for a corruption-free society.

This campaign simultaneously sought to educate, to design and implement administrative systems and to enhance accountability through technical support and training to watchdog agencies, civic organizations that are committed to fighting corruption and government institutions that have a regulatory authority. These mechanisms comprise an integrity system of checks and balances, designed to manage conflicts of interest in the public sector that limit situations in which such conflicts of interest arise or have a negative impact on the common good. The pervasive nature of systematic corruption indicates that strategies to combat it must be broadly based and involve action on many fronts. This campaign has therefore been approached from a variety of angles on a variety of levels, in cooperation with partners such as the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Efficiency Charter Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister, the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industries and the Council of Churches in Namibia.

#### **3.2 Goals And Objectives**

The overall goal of the *Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign* is to reinforce Namibian efforts to arrest the growing trend of corruption in Namibia that is being registered in the media and recognized by key stakeholders in government, as well as the private sector and civil society, and to maintain the still high reputation Namibia enjoys within the region and internationally with regard to transparency and integrity.

Specific Objectives of the campaign include:

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of key government institutions to implement integrity systems through technical assistance and training;

- Enhancing public access to comprehensive, accurate, relevant and up-to-date information on corruption through surveys, public education/training programs and media campaigns;
- Strengthening the capacity of institutions, organizations and bodies involved in coalitions and networks that address corruption-related issues and advocate for improved integrity systems at all levels;
- Supporting efforts to increase the capacity of key institutions and government bodies to collaborate in alliance with civic groups on issues of improved service delivery and integrity, utilizing all available means of interacting openly and accountably with communities around issues of concern;
- Building civil society capacity (especially of community-, business and faith-based organizations and local-level citizen action groups) to utilize all accessible channels, structures and procedures to engage constructively with representative government bodies and other civic interest groups around the strengthening of integrity systems;
- Stimulating the overall capacity and willingness of all Namibians to become involved as citizens, to participate within collaborative structures together with government and other civil society institutions to ensure transparent governance at all levels characterized by a superior level of integrity.

### 3.3 Campaign Activities

The activities of the ZTFCC were structured as five essential components:

- Technical assistance and training in anti-corruption for selected public institutions
- Technical support and training to CSOs
- A Social Marketing Campaign
- Surveys
- Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure public knowledge of the ZTFCC and to take advantage of the President of Namibia's support to this campaign, the ZTFCC was launched on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2006.

#### 3.3.1 Official launch

The campaign was formally launched by H.E. President H. Pohamba at a function on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2006. The launch, which was two hours in duration, was attended by 87 participants, including Members of Parliament, the media, campaign partners, representatives of civil society, the media and the diplomatic corps. Campaign whistles and red cards were distributed officially for the first time at the launch and have since been available to the public. The media extensively reported on the event.

The program included the following:

- 10h00 Arrival of H.E. President H. Pohamba  
National Anthem & AU Anthem
- 10h05 Welcoming Address & Introduction to *Namibia's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign*

*Mr. Theunis Keulder ▪ NID Executive Director*

- 10h15 Remarks by Campaign Donors
- *Mrs. L. Johansson Blomstrand ▪ Charge d' Affaires Embassy of Sweden*
  - *Ms. S. Kinni-Huttunen ▪ Charge d' Affaires Embassy of Finland*
  - *H.E. Amb. J. Barr ▪ Ambassador of the United States of America*
- 10h30 Address by *Mr. P. Noa*  
*Director of the Anti-Corruption Commission*
- 10h45 Keynote Address & Official Launch  
*H.E. Mr. H. Pohamba ▪ President of the Republic of Namibia*
- AU & National Anthem

Upon the request of the President during the launch, the NID subsequently on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2007, paid a courtesy call to the Office of the President during which occasion he was briefed on the progress of the program. At the occasion, the President thanked the NID for its work in fighting corruption and expressed his ongoing support for the program. He also encouraged the NID's personnel to keep up the good work.

### 3.3.2 Technical assistance and training in anti-corruption for selected public institutions

Training was conducted envisaged to assist regulatory and control institutions in improving their capacity to ensure regulatory reforms to improve procedures relating to administrative corruption such as procurement reform, areas of financial management, public service delivery and human resources management.

A series of anti-corruption training workshops was presented to representatives of public institutions to meet the institutional capacity building objectives of the campaign. The workshops - commencing with an introduction to corruption, integrity and ethics - sought to provide a sound foundation from which to empower individuals with the knowledge to combat corruption at their workplace and to ensure that the necessary workplace policies are in place to minimize corruption.

#### *i. Introductory Workshop*

An introductory training workshop for public institutions was conducted in Windhoek on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2006. The workshop was presented by Dr. J. Minnaar van Veijeren of i-Value Risk Management from South Africa, a company specialising in ethics, good governance, corruption and forensic audits and focused on the following topics:

- Definition of corruption
- The Anti-Corruption Act
- Causes of corruption at the workplace
- Effects of corruption
- How to combat corruption at the workplace
- Examples of workplace policies to combat corruption.

The training workshop was officially opened by Mr. Paulus Noa, Director of the Anti-Corruption Commission who outlined the role and function of the Anti-Corruption Commission. The workshop was attended by a total of 26 delegates representing government institutions, but also the media, private sector, churches and various government institutions:



<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Anti-Corruption Commission	1	1	2
Office of the Prime Minister	2	2	4
Office of the Ombudsman	1	0	1
Association of Regional Councils	1	0	1
Association of Local Authorities	0	1	1
Namibia Employers Federation	1	0	1
National Assembly	1	2	3
National Council	2	1	3
UNAM	3	0	3
MISA	0	1	1
CCN	3	0	3
NBC	3	0	3
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>

Feedback was most positive with the following comments made by delegates:

- Remarks on the content and benefits of the workshop:
  - NID'S commitment to continue with training on this topic is welcome, since Namibians are still quite ignorant on how to tackle corruption.
  - I have learnt that education is the key in the fight against corruption.
  - Raising awareness on what constitutes corruption.
  - Gives impetus to a very important campaign. Sets the platform for exciting future collaboration.
  - Would like to see the media's role coming to the fore. Whilst the role of the media is acknowledged, there is little civil society support for media freedom and free expression.
  - We received important information. The examples were very helpful. One can speak with confidence on the subject of corruption.
  - Especially beneficial for the press and NGO's, CSO's to communicate what corruption is about. This presentation should also be made in schools and GRN-institutions.
  - Enough information/material provided to use in terms of media, public dissemination.
  - This workshop should target accounting officers in ministries, agencies and parastatals as well as heads of organizations.
  - It informs the community about the danger of corruption so that everyone has the skills to combat it.
  - Explanations and examples given were good.
  
- Remarks on the presenter and the style of presentation:
  - The presentation was excellent.
  - Presenter acted as the mediator for the participants to understand the material.
  - The material was well-confined, words used were self-explanatory and simple to understand, answers were straightforward.
  - The presenter was well-prepared, has vast experience in field of discussion. She was friendly and a good communicator. The material was available in simple language terminology. Topics were very relevant to Namibian situation. A big thank you to the NID and Janette.
  - Practical examples by presenter added to understanding.

- Suggestions for improvements or changes to the program:
- Please continue with follow-up workshops and bringing different stakeholders together. Namibia needs a combined, unified enlightened approach to fight this evil.
  - A day is too short to understand the subject.
  - More time needed.
  - Space provided in material excellent for personal notes, also the fact that notes have not been copied double sided. Neatly bound - great to keep for future reference. The material is excellent - newspaper clipping should be page numbered.

From a possible rating of excellent (12-10), good (9-7), satisfactory (6-4) or unsatisfactory (3-1) the overall rating of the training workshop was excellent, with an average score of 10.

ii. *Series of follow-up workshops*

In preparation of a series of four follow-up workshop with selected institutions that participated in the introductory workshop, draft ethics and anti-corruption policies were compiled and shared with these institutions. Training on these policies was subsequently provided by Dr. Minnaar during separate training courses conducted on the following dates in Windhoek:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
24 <sup>th</sup> July 2006	Anti-Corruption Commission	1	1	2
24 <sup>th</sup> July 2006	Association of Regional Councils	1	0	1
	Association of Local Authorities	0	1	1
25 <sup>th</sup> July 2006	Office of the Prime Minister	3	3	2
	Namibia Employers Federation	1	1	1
	CCN	3	0	3
26 <sup>th</sup> July 2006	National Council	2	2	3
	National Assembly	3	2	3
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>

This activity proceeded with the presentation of specific anti-corruption training programs to selected ministries as well as the compilation of anti-corruption policies in these. Subsequently, a total of 18 training workshops for government institutions were conducted in FY06/7. A total of 295 civil servants were trained (192 male and 103 female):

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Particip.</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>
15-Oct-06	Office of the Prime Minister	19	10	9
19-Nov-06	Ministry of Education	25	16	9
04-Apr-07	Ministry of Justice	13	5	8
05-Apr-07	National Planning Commission, Ministry of Justice	9	6	3
20-Apr-07	Office of the Prime Minister	9	4	5
24-Apr-07	Namibia Police (Nampol)	15	3	12
25-Apr-07	Office of the Prime Minister, Police and Lands and Resettlement	11	3	8
09-May-07	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication: Windhoek	10	8	2
10-May-07	Ministry of Environment and Tourism: Windhoek	20	13	7

10-May-07	NDF: Grootfontein	27	4	23
11-May-07	NDF: Grootfontein	28	5	23
15-May-07	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, NDF and OPM	18	9	9
22-May-07	Police Department Detectives	17	4	13
23-May-07	Ministry of Environment & Tourism	15	7	8
24-May-07	Ministry of Environment & Tourism	15	4	11
29-May-07	Ministry of Agriculture	7		7
30-May-07	Ministry of Defence	26	1	25
31-May-07	Ministry of Defence	11	1	10
		<u>Total</u>		
		295	103	192

Frequently asked questions and comments, some of which have been forwarded to the Anti-Corruption Commission, are summarized as follows:

1. Is it not a conflict of interest that the Office of the Prime Minister is responsible for the Anti Corruption Commission in Namibia, does this mean that the Prime Minister and staff of the office cannot be investigated?
2. Can the Anti Corruption Commission set up a wing in the NDF for the compatibility of the military laws with the law of the new Anti Corruption Act?
3. Are illegal aliens and asylum seekers from neighboring countries and the continent creating corruption with their illegal actions to survive in Namibia?
4. Are tips seen as corruption? The argument here being that when the same people go to one restaurant and they tip a lot, they are served better.
5. People have been asking if banks are being controlled to their recruitment policies, as rumors have it saying that bank employees are corrupt as they can help or hinder loans and other bank services.
6. How can private companies legally get documents from the ministries faster for clients who pay a lot of money to the companies?
7. There was also the discussion if the fight against corruption might leave human rights behind and ignore them completely later on. There was an expression of the lack of legal understanding and enforcement in many ministries and the laws and constitution are being ignored by the high ranking public servants. How aware are public servants of their own internal policies and/or guidelines, and do they adhere to the laws of Namibia and the new Ant-Corruption Act.
8. Does the ACC follow up on the side jobs many politicians have and how they influence policy making to profit their interests?
9. Which level of corruption is reported the most often?
10. What is the ACC doing to fight corruption in the youth of Namibia?
11. When government institutions refuse access for orphans and the increase of street children not corruption?
12. Are workshops also being held at schools and municipalities?
13. Is the system generally protecting the offenders, by letting them stay on and work in other ministries again, due to the apparent skills shortages?
14. Is there an Anti-Corruption day?
15. Is sabotage corruption?
16. If medicines are stolen and given for free to “forgotten” villages, is that also corruption? How ethical is anti-corruption really?
17. How can anti-corruption be taught to citizens who do not know how democracy works and what the definitions really mean?
18. Shouldn't messages be delivered to top management and the ground level staff together?
19. Are small towns more corrupt?

20. Are innocent people often only named in connection with corruption, but not involved at all?

### **3.3.3 Support to the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)**

The NID's program made special provision for assistance to the Anti-Corruption Commission. Namibia's ACC has been established in terms of the Anti-Corruption Act in 2006. Headquartered in Windhoek, the ACC's primary personnel consist of a Director, a Deputy-Director and ten investigators who are trained to investigate reported cases of corruption. The Commission, however, suffers from institutional deficiencies that may hamper the efficiency of their work. One of the major constraints is the central location of the Commission in Windhoek, with no regional offices. This hampers the reporting of corruption cases by rural people, who often don't have the means to report a case to the ACC in Windhoek. The NID therefore offered to the ACC the opportunity to conduct an outreach activities with its investigators to all regions of Namibia. Due to shortages in personnel however, this outreach was eventually limited to some investigators taking part in the grassroots education workshops being conducted throughout Namibia.

A current matter of concern to the ACC is the absence of whistleblower protection in the anti-corruption legislation. The overall legal protection of whistleblowers currently is unclear, as there seems to be some form of informer protection contained in other pieces of legislation. The NID therefore compiled and documented examples of whistleblower protection legislation in other countries and forwarded those to the Anti-Corruption Commission. A meeting was also conducted between the NID, the ACC and the Ministry of Justice to discuss how such legislation would fit into the Namibian legal framework. It was agreed that a workshop should be conducted with all stakeholders in the near future to take this issue further.

### **3.3.4 Anti-corruption training of trainers for CSOs**

In order to ensure that cases that are reported are relevant, the NID has conducted training programs with CSOs and community leaders in the regions to enable them to assist community members to report relevant cases to the ACC. The workshops provided a practical approach to anti-corruption education by providing the framework which assist CSOs and NGOs to fulfill their mandates effectively and introduce a systematic approach to anti-corruption initiatives by proactively engaging relevant partners. CSOs were also assisted to support community members to channel other complaints that may rather be relevant for the Office of the Ombudsman.

Between 2006 and 2008 a total of 28 training of trainers workshops were conducted for CSOs in all regions of Namibia. A total of 803 CSO trainers were trained in anti-corruption, of whom 423 were male and 380 female.

Training workshops were presented by CSSP manager Naita Hishoono and Naomi Kisting and were presented on the following topics:

- What is corruption
- Causes of corruption
- Effects of corruption
- Anti-corruption legislation
- The role of the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Ombudsman and other authorities w.r.t. fighting corruption
- Practical case studies from Namibia

Each workshop was evaluated through a questionnaire that was filled in by each participant, and a subsequent discussion on the workshop contents. Some comments made by participants were:

Remarks on the contents and benefit of the workshops:

- The Anti Corruption workshop will change the mind and attitude of the people towards corruption. We need more workshops, the establishment of the Ministry of Ethics and Moral Values and we need the establishment of an independent body to handle corruption instead of Government being responsible for it.
- During the training I learned to be honest myself and to other, to stand up for our rights and I must stand up for the people in my country and pray.
- Ignorance is dangerous and to gain knowledge helps one to identify where corruption is taking place.
- Personally - I can be more aware of what's going on in society. Others - I can help others to avoid involving themselves in acts of corruption. As a pastor to teach the truths of the bible which is important to live a good life. The principles in the bible can help to stop corruption.
- The training makes me understand the importance of the public involvement in ending corruption and the negative effects in our communities and the nation at large.
- This program is very important to the heads of department, CEO's, regional councillors, church leaders, NGO coordinators and school principals.
- This type of workshop is excellent and constructive within the entire society and community. More training and workshops will be good in future.
- Relevant information was acquired. The know-how to go about combating corruption was broadly explained. A better understanding of what and how corruption can be addressed was raised. Better and informed trainees were created.
- The training has given us integrity and has empowered us to fight corruption. Now, as a reporter I can do informed work when dealing with corruption.
- [The workshop has taught me] to root out corruption within our society, government and be corruption-free citizens of Namibia.
- [The training] serves as a motivational tool and a reminder as to what can go wrong at the work place and the nation as a whole.
- I believe that we must fight corruption. This training will assist me in this regard. Thanks!
- The training helped me understand the terms in order to teach others better.
- [I now] know how to combat corruption within society or at work. [I am now] able to give feedback at my workplace, disseminate information to others.
- [The training] helped me and others not to be ignorant of corruption in our community and throughout Namibia.
- [The information shared is] an eye opener in many respects.
- [The workshop] sensitized people about the effects of corruption - sensitized people to do something about corruption in their own way.
- It brings you to a full understanding to go out and train your community.
- [We were taught] to be equipped on the issue of corruption and to transfer the message to others. [I now] broadly understand the Anti-Corruption Commission.
- [I learnt] specific approaches, skills and knowledge that I can apply with my co-workers and other employees and community.
- [We need] more awareness on corruption within our country. We need more exposure to training like this. The training achieved a mindset change and I can make a difference.
- It was necessary in my life to gain such new skills and knowledge.

- I think it is good if we go on with this program, it would make a difference in our community.
- It was an eye opener for me and I think we can do something with this training in our work-place and community. I am very thankful for the training.
- I would like you to give more training session about corruption and fraud, how to assist the NID. One day is not enough.
- The understanding of corruption and its negative consequences in society will induce participants not to get involved in corrupt practices.
- The training was most helpful and very important.

Remarks on the presenter(s) and the style of presentation:

- The presenter was lively and energetic. The materials on offer were relevant and ample.
- The presenter is wonderful, catches everyone's attention. Material is good - a lot of reading to do later.
- The presenter really knew that she was doing, she is a good facilitator. It was a job well done by everyone. Keep it up! Let's fight corruption.
- The presenter is well informed. The material was well prepared and presented.
- You did not fail in your attempt to empower us!
- The materials were very good and well organized.
- Excellent Presentation!
- Please come again!!

Suggestions for improvements or changes to the workshop:

- Another workshop must be arranged to cover how to train others, as corruption is a broad subject.
- The Namibians need to set a standard of integrity and this is a beginning, you have my support.
- Just more time and workshops/training of this nature to all spheres of the community. Please, Please, Please!!!
- Material was definitely enough and we were most satisfied.
- The causes of corruption and prevention of corruption, please teach more and more on television and radio. Just educate the nation.
- I suggest that the Zero tolerance for Corruption campaign be introduced into our schools from primary level as a special subject.
- If the course could be adapted to a practical course of identifying corrupt activities, it would be very useful to auditors and the police.
- We need boxes at the police stations where we can place our anti-corruption reports.

A report containing all recommendations and remarks made during the workshops was compiled and presented to the Director of the Anti-Corruption Commission.

CSO trainers who had been trained were subsequently involved in the presentation of grassroots civic education workshops that were facilitated by the NID throughout Namibia.

### 3.3.5 Grassroots citizen education program

The NID presented a series of 66 grassroots civic education workshop to communities throughout Namibia with the aim of providing elementary education and a basic understanding of corruption issues and what to do about it to participants. A total of 2,319 citizens were educated, of whom 1,350 were male and 969 female. Workshops were geared primarily

towards so-called “multipliers” such as teachers, community leaders and traditional leaders, where it is hoped that these participants would be able to spread the message further. Workshops were presented around the following topics:

- Definition of corruption
- Causes and effects
- The anti-corruption act and the role of the anti-corruption commission
- What to do to fight corruption

Evaluatory discussions with participants at the end of each workshop demonstrated the need for this kind of educational activity. Examples of comments made are:

- I believe that no one will tolerate corruption. They will fight for it.
- The workshop helps me to help other people.
- I’m more than thankful to be present. I learned a lot. Most definitely I need the skills for our country which has a lot of (corrupt) practices.
- Since I am working with children I am really happy to know what corruption is, because there are cases where children are also the victims.
- It was good that the (awareness) material was distributed because at the end of the day the presenter is gone and we don’t have something to fall back on.
- More of the stakeholders should be invited (to this Anti Corruption workshop).
- Corrupt activities are happening in our town (Keetmanshoop) but we don’t know what to do about it. But now I know where to go and make a case.
- Excellent work done. Please be in contact with us and consider us again for future workshops! Bless u.
- This workshop empowered me with enough information to protect myself and to share the information with others.
- Mix the people: the pastors, politicians, teachers etc!
- We should do the same training with school children to help them think about this while they are young and before their minds get corrupted by society.
- Thank you NID for disseminating the information on the Zero Tolerance for corruption campaign. We really feel empowered now.
- The workshop taught us to become an honest nation with ethics and principles

As some participants in these workshops were schoolteachers, Ms. Naomi Kisting and Naita Hishoona were subsequently invited by numerous schools to conduct short lectures on anti-corruption to specific classes or during assembly time. Between January and April 2008, a total of 32 schools were visited throughout Namibia and lectures were given to about 6,000 pupils and about 100 teachers.

### 3.3.6 Social marketing campaign

The campaign sought to illustrate that there is a link between an individual’s quality of life and corruption i.e.

*Turning a blind eye compounds the effects on your quality of life. You, and nobody else, need to take charge of your life; you need to ‘say no way to corruption’.*

All execution was branded as *Namibia’s Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign* with the iconic Campaign red card logo accompanied by the strap line “Say NO WAY to corruption”. This branding sought to:

- Create a link between all campaign-related materials; and resultantly
- Establish a unitary campaign identity.

The intention of the media campaign was two-fold: firstly, to raise awareness of corruption and what constitutes acts of corruption, and secondly, to encourage individuals to report acts of corruption to the Anti-Corruption Commission. The Campaign was initially delayed in the latter due to the postponement in the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission, which was inaugurated in February 2006 and whose organisational structure and staffing requirements pended approval by National Service Commission. With these issues resolved, it was determined in co-operation with the Commission that the Campaign's focus would undergo a shift to creating awareness that the Commission is fully functioning and ready to receive and investigate complaints. As a direct result, the Campaign media strategy required some revision.

It was thus resolved in early 2007 to revamp the Campaign in terms of look and media mix. The iconic branding elements were retained through the revamp and thus the benefits in terms of campaign/brand recognition cultivated over the previous three years were accrued and further capitalised upon. The rationale for the revamp was additionally guided by the central premise to establish a period for greater involvement of the Anti-Corruption Commission in the Campaign and to ensure that the Campaign could be successfully handed over to the Commission upon the cessation of campaign activities via the USAID grant in 2008. A revamp of the Campaign look and alteration of media mix would optimally allow for such a gradual hand-over of activities and create greater ownership for and by the Commission.

The Campaign was reconceptualized in 2007 to focus strongly on a public call to action.

There were several public perceptions, which had to be addressed in order to attain campaign objectives. These include:

- Many people are not exactly sure of what constitutes corruption, other than the highly publicized incidences of grand corruption e.g. Avid NAD 30 million, ODC NAD 100 million;
- A general mood of cynicism and apathy surrounding the issue of corruption, as many people believe that nothing will be done about it anyway;
- The fear of victimization of whistle-blowers;
- It's easier to turn a blind eye, "Its really none of my business to get involved"; and
- "Even if I want to stand up and play my part, I'm not sure how to go about reporting it."

There were however, several insights about the people of Namibia, which were pivotal to addressing the issues above. These included:

- People *do* actually know what is right and what is wrong, even if they are not exactly sure why;
- Namibians (and all people in general) "love a bit of a scandal", and feel empowered when a wrong-doer is exposed;
- There is now a Commission to deal specifically with corruption; and
- Corrupt practices can be reported with the knowledge that the identity of the whistle blower will be protected.

The Campaign challenge was to inform the public of exactly what constitutes "corruption" and inspire them to take action!

The campaign 2004 - 2008 included the following media mix: Annual series of newspaper advertorials (2004 - 2006); national poetry and drawing competitions (2004 - 2006); Anti-corruption Commission logo competition (2007); radio spots, interactive website; series of brochures; insight magazine's Graftwatch (from June 2006); Anti-corruption Commission banners; series of four brochures.



a) *Annual Series of Newspaper Advertorials 2006 - 2008*

**Format** An annual series of newspaper advertorials, featuring approximately half-page body copy and half-page advert was produced. The advertorials were branded as *Namibia's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign*.

A series of three generic print adverts were produced after a pre-testing selection process in 2004 and used alternately across the series. The adverts serve as a warning for vigilance and call for action against corrupt practices whilst the body copy emphasizes that corruption contravenes the essence of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

The print advert statements are:

- "We demand public service";
- "Don't steal our education"; and
- "I blow the whistle on corruption"

**Topics** Topics over the duration of the campaign continue to sequentially build and expand on themes introduced in the previous series. This approach serves to not only broaden, but deepen knowledge relating to corruption. Topics included:

2006 Series: An introduction to the concept of corruption

- An introduction to corruption
- The law
- Reasons and causes for corruption
- Dimensions of corruption
- Similar crimes
- Cost of corruption
- Climate for and perpetrators of corruption
- Preventing corruption
- Reporting corruption
- Test your integrity

2007 Series: Dimensions of Corruption

- An introduction to corruption
- Bribery, embezzlement and fraud
- Extortion, intimidation, favouritism and nepotism
- The Corruption perceptions Index and White-collar crime
- White-collar crimes and schemes

2008 Series: The Anti-Corruption Commission

- The Campaign Launch
- Your Anti-Corruption Commission
- The Law
- Reporting Corruption
- The Investigation

**Placement** The 2006 series was published on a fortnightly basis in the *Namibian*, *New Era* and *Republikein* newspapers. Due to the comparatively poor performance of *New Era* in 2006, advertorials were placed only in the *Namibian* and *Republikein* in 2006. As a show of their commitment to the campaign, value-added service was offered by the *Namibian* through a discounted rate, whilst *Republikein* offered 2 gratis placements per series in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*.

**Linkages** Advertorials contain blurbs advertising the interrelated elements of the campaign, including the national poetry and drawing competition and website.

**Feedback loop** In order to ascertain the impact of the series and gauge the audience’s level of understanding, each advertorial in each series included a internal feedback mechanism in the form of a “cut-out” competition, posing a question or asking readers to complete a sentence related to the advertorial copy. Prizes included “Talk/Listen” democracy t-shirts.

**M & E Results** The successful implementation of the advertorials is borne out by the results of the internal feedback loop mechanism. A total of 8,669 entries were received for Campaign series.

The tabulation below summarises the quantitative results.

TABULATION OF RESULTS	2006	2007	2008	Notes
Number of cut-outs	9	5	4	
Total entries	4,275	2,383	2,011	Total: 8,669
Average entries per advertorial	475	477	503	Average: 481.61
Entries by post	77%	75%	73%	Average: 75%
Entries by e-mail	23%	25%	27%	Average: 25%
Male participation	49%	46%	45%	Average: 46.7%
Female participation	41%	41%	40%	Average: 40.3%
Unknown gender	11%	13%	15%	Average: 13%
Female participation by e-mail	60%	62%	64%	Average: 62%
By region: Central	41%	40%	37%	Average: 39%
By region: Northern	33%	38%	44%	Average: 38%
By region: South	8%	5%	8%	Average: 7%
By region: East	4%	4%	3%	Average: 4%
By region: West	15%	14%	9%	Average: 13%
Total average incorrect entries	8%	8%	7%	Average: 7.7%
Total entries: <i>Namibian</i>	46%	38%	70%	Average: 51.3%
Total entries: <i>Republikein</i>	21%	7%	12%	Average: 13.3%
Total entries: <i>New Era</i>	7%	-	-	Average: -
Total entries: <i>AZ</i>	3%	2%	2%	Average: 2.3%
Total unknown newspaper entries	NA	10%	17%	Average: 13.5%

The tabulation notably indicates the following:

- A steady proportionate increase in participation over the three-year period speculated to be attributable to increased social awareness regarding corruption and recognition of social responsibility;
- A decrease in the total amount of incorrect entries received per series speculated to be attributable to increased social awareness regarding corruption;
- A steady increase in female participation by e-mail speculated to be attributable to predominantly female administrative workforce, which has access to both newspapers and e-mail. Further research with regard to gender and participation may prove valuable in this regard;
- A steady increase in entries received via e-mail speculated to be attributable to improved access to computer and e-mail facilities over the three-year duration;

- Marginal fluctuations of participation are witnessed per region over the three-year duration. Participation largely mirrors population trends with significantly more participation received from Northern and Central Namibia across regions; and
- The *Namibian* is an indispensable print media for information dissemination.

b) *Newspaper Advertisements*

**Format** In addition to advertorials, the newspaper medium was allocated two supportive executions, namely the generic advertisement and the strip advertisement, to maintain high public frequency at a reduced cost. Both execution concepts were developed in close co-operation with the Anti-Corruption Commission.

**Placement** The advertisements were placed in *The Namibian*, *Republikein*, *New Era* and *Informanté* newspapers. Due to their distribution figures and language markets, placement frequency was optimised in the *The Namibian* and *Republikein* newspapers, with between two and three placements per week. Frequency of placement in the *New Era* and *Informanté* newspapers was not as high as in *The Namibian* and *Republikein*; with prior comparatively poor performance of *New Era* in 2006 and no prior experience of the performance of *Informanté* (which is attractive as it is provided free of charge and accesses a wider market) the decision was reached to trial these publications in the 2007 period.

Publication dates per newspaper are as follows (where bracketed information indicates planned publication dates):

<i>Date</i>		<i>Namibian</i>	<i>Republikein</i>	<i>New Era</i>	<i>Informanté</i>
13 Jul	Friday	Generic	Generic		
20 Jul	Friday	Generic			
23 Jul	Monday		Generic		
25 Jul	Wednesday		Strip		
26 Jul	Thursday	Strip			Generic
27 Jul	Friday	Generic	Generic		
30 Jul	Monday	Strip	Strip		
1 Aug	Wednesday		Generic		
2 Aug	Tuesday		Strip		
3 Aug	Friday	Generic		Generic	
6 Aug	Monday	Strip		Strip	
10 Aug	Friday		Generic		
14 Aug	Tuesday	Strip			
15 Aug	Wednesday			Generic	
16 Aug	Thursday				Generic
24 Aug	Friday	Generic	Generic		
27 Aug	Monday	Strip			
28 Aug	Tuesday		Strip	Generic	
3 Sep	Monday		Generic		
7 Sep	Friday	Generic	Strip	Generic	
10 Sep	Monday	Strip		Strip	
12 Sep	Wednesday		Generic		

13 Sep	Thursday				Generic
14 Sep	Friday	Generic			
17 Sep	Monday	Strip		Generic	
21 Sep	Friday		Generic	Strip	
26 Sep	Wednesday		Strip		
28 Sep	Friday	Generic			
30 Sep	Monday	Strip			
3 Oct	Wednesday		Generic		
5 Oct	Friday	Generic		Generic	
8 Oct	Monday	Strip	Strip		
12 Oct	Friday	Generic	Generic	Generic	
15 Oct	Monday			Generic	
18 Oct	Thursday				Generic
26 Oct	Friday	Generic	Generic	Strip	
29 Oct	Monday	Strip			
31 Oct	Wednesday		Strip		
2 Nov	Friday	Generic			
5 Nov	Monday		Generic		
7 Nov	Wednesday		Strip		
9 Nov	Friday		Generic		
19 Nov	Monday	Strip			
23 Nov	Friday		Generic		
26 Nov	Monday	Strip	Strip		
3 Dec	Monday	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	
4 Dec	Tuesday	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	
5 Dec	Wednesday	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	
6 Dec	Thursday	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	
7 Dec	Friday	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	Generic & Strip	
Total Generic: 54		17	20	13	4
Total Strip: 41		17	15	9	-
Total: 95		34	35	14	4

Linkages Generic and strip adverts, whilst directly linked to each other contain further links to:

- Website & online Report Centre
- Toll free report centre

#### M & E Results

An indirect gauge of the effect of advertisements would be an evaluation of the number and nature of complaints lodged with the Anti-Corruption Commission. Such statistics would serve as indicative only of the Campaign and exclusive public awareness efforts of the Commission per se. Whilst such statistics are not available in detail from the Commission one may, however, postulate that the increase from a total of 686 reported instances of corruption in 2006 to a total of 831 reported instances in 2007 reflects positively on overall public awareness campaign performance

Whilst it is difficult to ascertain the direct public reach, and thus effect, of the advertisements due to multiplier effects, the following circulation statistics per newspaper serve as a conservative guide to public exposure:

Day	<i>Namibian</i>	<i>Republikein</i>	<i>New Era</i>	<i>Informanté</i>
Mon - Thu	27,000	19,700	11,000	-
Friday	40,800	22,000	14,000	-
Weekly	-	-	-	65,000

i. Generic Advertisements

Format A series of 12 generic newspaper advertisements were produced and branded as *Namibia's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign*.

The adverts serve to create awareness of what constitutes corrupt acts by providing realistic, every-day examples, a definition of the corrupt act and the call on all to report such acts to the Anti-Corruption Commission.

Adverts are in full colour to optimise their visibility in the print media with the following dimensions: 145mm (w) x 210mm (h)

Themes Themes of developed advertisements include:

- Conflict of Interest
  - "The tender was never advertised"
- Bribery
  - "Get your passport in record time"
  - "I'll slip you something!"
  - "They won't notice a thing"
  - "Not everyone deserves a gift at Christmas" (for Anti-corruption Week)
- Abuse of Office
  - "Power to the (right) people"
  - "How much does a pass cost?"
- Nepotism
  - "Blood is thicker than water"
  - "Let's keep it in the family!"
- Misuse of Public Property
  - "Hop in, I'm going that way!"
- The ACC
  - "Blow the whistle - we'll do the rest!" (for Anti-corruption Week)
  - "The ACC is on the case!" (for Anti-corruption Week)

ii. Strip Advertisements

Format A series of 12 newspaper strip advertisements were produced and branded as *Namibia's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign*.

The strip adverts serve primarily maintain as a cost-effective mechanism to sustain high print media visibility in support of the generic advertisements. Message development of the strip adverts is three-fold:

- To provide an example of what constitutes an act of corruption (e.g. Bribery is a form of corruption);
- Provide a definition of the act of corruption; and
- Call on the reader to take a stand against such acts by reporting them to the Anti-Corruption Commission.

Strip adverts are in full colour to optimise their visibility in the print media with the following dimensions: 256mm (w) x 100mm (h)

Themes of the advertisements produced for the period include:

- Bribery (2 versions)
- Conflict of Interest
- Abuse of Office
- Nepotism
- Misuse of public property
- Favouritism
- The ACC

**Conclusion** The newspaper medium remains a highly effective disseminator of information. Whilst daily newspapers may be regarded as having a limited longevity, the Namibian reality is that newspapers serve multiple households and are frequently used as tools of instruction in classrooms. As such, newspapers are multipliers in nature and indispensable to generating and maintaining public awareness.

c) *National Poetry and Drawing Competition*

**Format** The creative medium of national poetry and drawing competitions were utilised to supplement the “dry” advertorial format and to cultivate a dialogue and interaction between the public and the campaign. Over the three-year campaign duration, the competitions were held in two categories (“schools” and “open”) to maximise broad-based public participation.

Entries could be submitted to the NID via postal service or electronic delivery to [competition@anticorruption.info](mailto:competition@anticorruption.info).

Procedurally, entries received were shortlisted by the NID according to the tenets of understanding of the topic, originality and style. Shortlisted entries were uploaded onto the official website and made available for a public vote (allocated 20% of the final vote) in addition to judging by an independent panel of judges - including the Anti-Corruption Commission, i-Value, DV8, Strika and the NID - which was allocated 80% of the vote.

**Topic** The annual topics, as with the advertorials, were intended to sequentially build and expand on the understanding of corruption:

- 2006 topic: What is corruption  
“Corruption is when selfish individuals misuse public power, funds or resources for their own personal gain. The result is that there is not enough money and resources for public services. *Write a poem or draw a single picture to illustrate ‘What is corruption’.*”
- 2007 topic: The types of corruption  
“Corruption is defined as the abuse of public power for personal gain. It can include money, gifts and favours and can take on many forms ranging from bribery to organised white-collar crime. *Write a poem or draw a single picture to illustrate ‘corruption’.*”

- 2008 topic: Your Anti-Corruption Commission  
*“The Anti-Corruption Commission is established by law to, amongst others, receive, initiate and investigate allegations of corruption, give advice on preventing corruption, educate the public and examine the systems of organizations to ensure that corruption is prevented. Write a poem or draw a single picture to illustrate the functions of the Anti-Corruption Commission”.*

Placement The competition was placed as an advert in advertorials.

Linkages The competition is linked directly with the advertorials (placement) and the website (showcasing and voting functionality). Further linkages pertaining specifically to the latter include:

- Via direct mailing
- Newspaper strip ads placed over three weeks.

Feedbackloop Whilst serving as its own feedback loop, the competition indirectly feeds into the website and advertorials.

M & E Results The results of the competitions held over the duration of the campaign are tabulated as follows:

Schools: Poetry	2006	2007	2008	Average
Total entries	485	485	417	462
Male (%)	49	49	51	50
Female (%)	46	46	48	47
Unknown (%)	5	5	1	4
Central Namibia (%)	35	38	33	35
Northern Namibia (%)	45	35	39	40
Southern Namibia (%)	4	6	9	6
Eastern Namibia (%)	3	3	2	3
Western Namibia (%)	13	19	17	16

Schools: Drawing	2006	2007	2008	Average
Total entries	422	464	419	435
Male (%)	69	57	69	65
Female (%)	25	43	39	36
Unknown (%)	6	0	2	3
Central Namibia (%)	39	39	47	42
Northern Namibia (%)	48	36	35	40
Southern Namibia (%)	1	5	7	4
Eastern Namibia (%)	5	2	2	3
Western Namibia (%)	7	18	9	11

Open: Poetry	2006	2007	2008	Average
Total entries	482	485	493	487
Male (%)	54	62	54	57
Female (%)	46	38	46	43
Unknown (%)	0	0	0	0
Central Namibia (%)	39	33	36	36
Northern Namibia (%)	33	31	34	33

Southern Namibia (%)	7	13	9	10
Eastern Namibia (%)	5	3	4	4
Western Namibia (%)	16	20	17	17

Open: Drawing	2006	2007	2008	Average
Total entries	345	301	361	336
Male (%)	66	66	75	69
Female (%)	44	34	25	34
Unknown (%)	0	0	0	0
Central Namibia (%)	37	41	30	36
Northern Namibia (%)	32	25	35	31
Southern Namibia (%)	13	18	11	14
Eastern Namibia (%)	2	7	5	5
Western Namibia (%)	16	9	19	15

The tabulation indicates specifically:

- Predominant male participation, particularly in the drawing competition across both categories.
- Participation trends established in the advertorials are mirrored in the competition with Central and Northern Namibia logging the highest number of entries across all categories, followed by Western, Southern and Eastern Namibia respectively. Participation thus, as previously postulated, reflects patterns of population density.

d) *Anti-Corruption Commission Logo Competition 2007*

**Format** The creative medium of the competition was furthermore utilised on request by the Anti-Corruption Commission to engage the public in designing a logo for the Commission in the belief that such a public forum would cultivate greater ownership of the Commission as a “public” rather than governmental organisation.

Entries could be submitted to the Commission via postal service or electronic delivery to [anticorruption@iway.na](mailto:anticorruption@iway.na)

Procedurally, entries received were shortlisted by the Commission according originality and style in encapsulating the principles embodied by the Commission. Shortlisted entries were forwarded to an internal Commission panel and recommendations forwarded to the Director, who made the final selection.

The closing date for entries was Friday, 24 August 2007 at 12h00. The winning logo design was announced and unveiled during the formal launch of Anti-Corruption week held from 3 - 7 December 2007.

**Topic** The public was invited as follows:

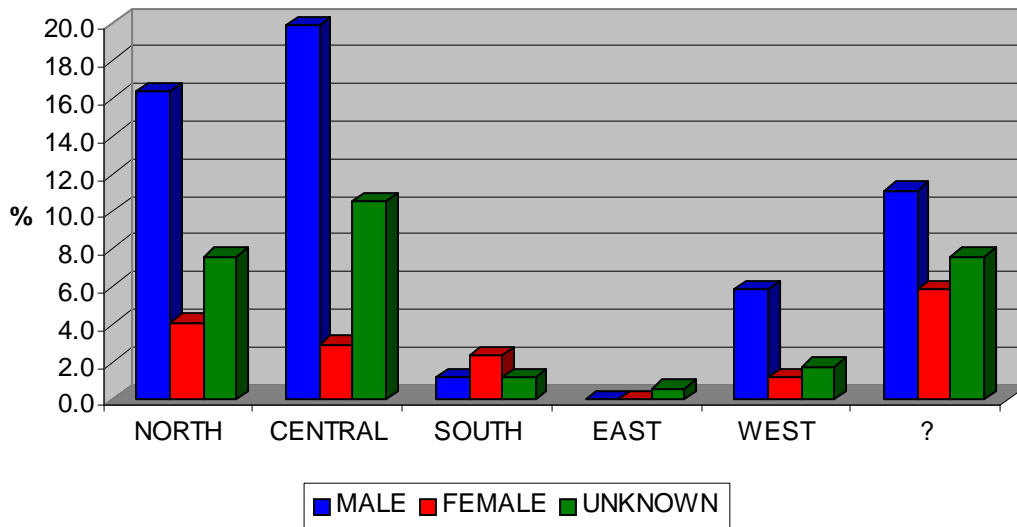
*The Anti-Corruption Commission needs your help!*



*The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) is planning to design a new logo for its use. It is now requesting assistance from the public to help create it. The Commission is holding a public competition to create a logo and invites all interested parties to submit an entry.  
Make us a new logo!*

- Placement** The competition was placed as an advert in the following daily newspapers:
- Namibian 27 July 2007; 3 August 2007; 17 August 2007
  - Republikein 27 July 2007; 3 August 2007; 17 August 2007
  - New Era 27 July 2007; 3 August 2007; 17 August 2007
- Linkages** The competition was directly linked to the revamped campaign via particularly the website which carried the advert prominently on the home and as a pop-up page.
- Feedbackloop** Whilst serving as its own feedback loop, the competition indirectly feeds into the website.
- M & E Results** The competition yielded a total of 171 entries (ex: Anti-Corruption Commission). The results of the competition held over the duration of the campaign are illustrated graphically as follows:

**Logo Competition Entries by Gender and Region**



**Tabulation of Results**

	North	Central	South	East	West	?	Total
Male	16.4%	19.9%	1.2%	0.0%	5.8%	11.1%	54.4%
Female	4.1%	2.9%	2.3%	0.0%	1.2%	5.8%	16.4%
Unknown	7.6%	10.5%	1.2%	0.6%	1.8%	7.6%	29.2%
Total	28.1%	33.3%	4.7%	0.6%	8.8%	24.6%	100%

- The graph and tabulation notably illustrate the following:
- Male participation dominates at 54.4% across all regions.
  - At only 16.4%, female participation is poor and, comparatively, lags behind the 35% average witnessed during the drawing competitions.

- Central and Northern Namibia yield the highest number of entries, with a total of only 8, 1 and 15 entries received respectively.

Conclusion: Competitions, whilst highly intensive, provide a valuable dialogue mechanism with the target market; enabling gauging public sentiment regarding various elements relating to corruption as also ascertaining the understanding of corruption amongst the broad-based public. As such, the competitions have served as a meaningful supplement to the discourse of corruption throughout Namibia's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign.

e) *Banners*

Format In preparation for Anti-Corruption week, the NID (on request by the Commission) prepared a series of two banners. To ensure optimal longevity, the banners were branded for the Campaign per se, rather than for Anti-Corruption Week only which would effectively have limited their viability to 7 days only.

The banners are 2200 mm x 845 mm in size, printed in 4-colour and include the roll-up mechanism and carry bag. This furthermore ensures the reusability of the banners and their safe storage and transportation.

Themes: To reinforce the importance of the role of the public in the fight against corruption and simultaneously establish the Anti-Corruption Commission in the public consciousness, the themes of the banners were crystallised as:

- "Namibia has Zero Tolerance for corruption"
- "You blow the whistle - we'll do the rest"

Linkages Directly linked to all campaign elements.

M & E Results Not available.

f) *Radio spots*

Format The series of three evocative 30" radio spots produced were forwarded for flighting as public service announcements by the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation.

M & E Results Not available.

Conclusion: As radio is the most accessible public media in Namibia, the production and flighting of the series of radio spots is a most cost-effective mechanism for the creation of public awareness, particularly as the flighting service is provided gratis by the NBC. As it is, however, a free and unscheduled service, it is difficult to evaluate in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

g) *Interactive Site: [www.anticorruption.info](http://www.anticorruption.info)*

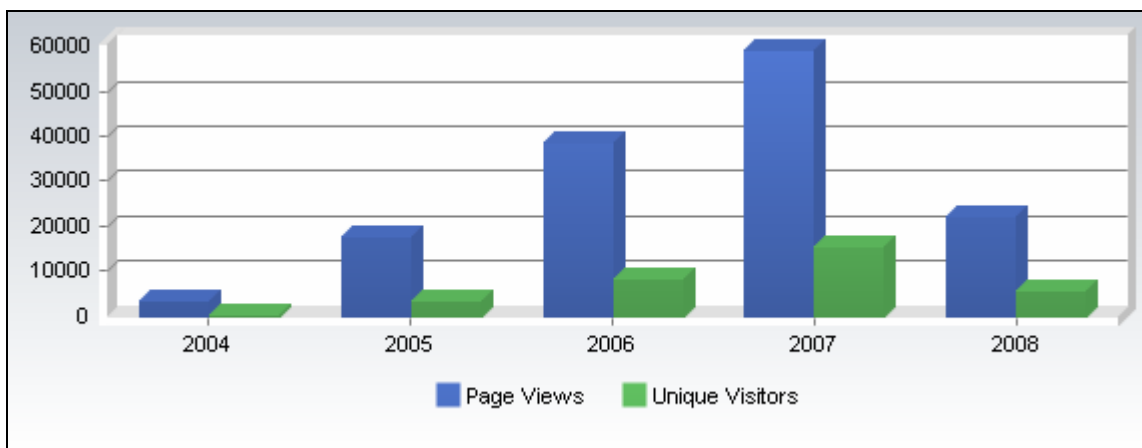
Format The online component serves as a centralized platform and support vehicle for anti-corruption initiatives, information and its dissemination and aims to

stimulate public awareness and involvement in integrity promotion in Namibia and ultimately prevent corrupt practices.

Topics	Definition of corruption Causes of corruption Corruption in Namibia Prevention of corruption Media Namibia Brief Integrity Test	Types of corruption Cost of corruption The Law Report Centre The Competition Campaign Information
Online	The website was designed in 2004 by the NID with Swedish support, as from 2006 to 2008, USAID support was utilized to regularly update the website.	
Linkages	Media streaming, with the addition of <i>insight's Graftwatch</i> via the CMS, provides a gallery/library of print and electronic media for download and viewing and directly links conventional media interventions to the Net.  All social marketing initiatives, as also published research reports and legislation, are available online as downloads and, similarly, showcasing the competition online and enabling a public vote function provides a further extension in terms of interactivity.	
Feedback loop	Interactivity and public involvement continue to be supported by the online submission and public polling poem and comics competition function, psychometric evaluation and the comprehensive report centre.	
M & E Results	To ensure that the website meets its objective of providing a central platform for the campaign and access to information, statistics monitoring is conducted according to traffic, visitors, navigation and search engines. Such analysis is utilised to ensure that the website is competitive and maintains a healthy momentum.	

- Traffic

Traffic History: Year 2004 to Year 2008

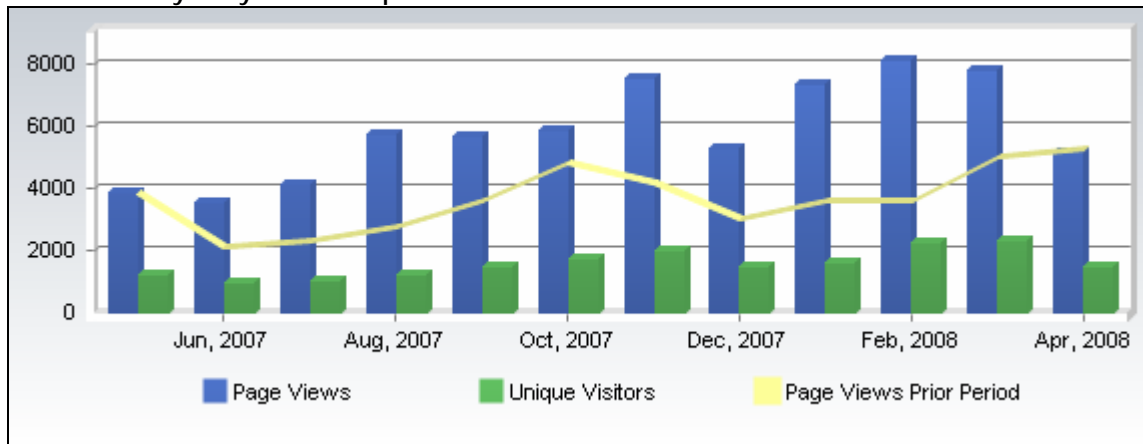


Year	Page Views	Percent	Unique Visitors	Percent	Monthly Uniques	New Visitors
2004	3,370	2.39%	365	1.08%	297	289
2005	17,642	12.52%	3,570	10.60%	3,291	3,231
2006	38,457	27.30%	8,304	24.66%	7,679	7,526
2007	59,063	41.93%	15,586	46.29%	14,559	14,332
2008	22,336	15.86%	5,846	17.36%	5,495	5,401
<b>Total 5:</b>	<b>140,868</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>33,671</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>31,321</b>	<b>30,779</b>

As indicated by the above graph, there is a steady increase in traffic to the site. 2004 and 2008 rate low due to the 3-month monitoring periods; notably, however, the first quarter of 2008 alone already accounts for over 15% of total traffic. The steady traffic momentum is encouraging and, indeed, commendable.

A monthly drill-down (as per the graph below) reinforces the growth momentum and indicates satisfactory performance in terms of traffic volume with a total of 70,390 hits (increased from 61,928 hits and 43,575 from the previous two reporting periods respectively). With minimum and maximum hits of 3,543 (from the previous reporting period's 250 logged in March 2005) and 8,186 (February 2008) respectively, this translates to an average of 5,866 hits per month (increased from the previous reporting period's average of 2,580 hits per month). Generally, this drill-down reinforces the positive relationship that exists between various social marketing initiatives undertaken by the campaign.

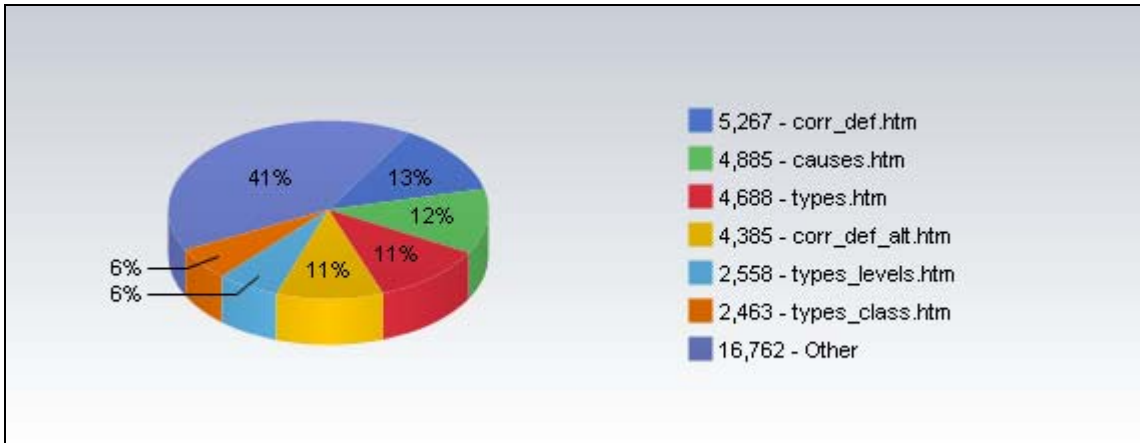
Traffic History: May 2007 to April 2008



Month	Page Views	Percent	Unique Visitors	Percent	Monthly Uniques	New Visitors
May 2007	3,890	5.53%	1,232	6.50%	1,138	1,107
June 2007	3,543	5.03%	977	5.15%	928	902
July 2007	4,133	5.87%	1,027	5.42%	972	952
August 2007	5,738	8.15%	1,252	6.61%	1,172	1,152
September 2007	5,719	8.12%	1,503	7.93%	1,395	1,381
October 2007	5,904	8.39%	1,720	9.07%	1,612	1,586
November 2007	7,564	10.75%	2,024	10.68%	1,877	1,861
December 2007	5,292	7.52%	1,510	7.97%	1,393	1,369
January 2008	7,378	10.48%	1,619	8.54%	1,507	1,485
February 2008	8,186	11.63%	2,287	12.07%	2,148	2,116
March 2008	7,838	11.14%	2,325	12.27%	2,132	2,092
April 2008	5,205	7.39%	1,479	7.80%	1,186	1,162
<b>Total 12:</b>	<b>70,390</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>18,955</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>17,460</b>	<b>17,165</b>

A traffic analysis furthermore provides an indication of the most popular website pages. As illustrated by the graph below, the “definition”, “types”, “causes”, “types” and “prevention” pages are the most popular pages for the previous 6-month period and account for 68.62% of all page views. This largely corresponds with the analysis by search terms (as discussed under the navigation analysis) and therefore indicates that the information sought is indeed not only provided, but also readily found.

Traffic: Top Pages October 2007 to March 2008

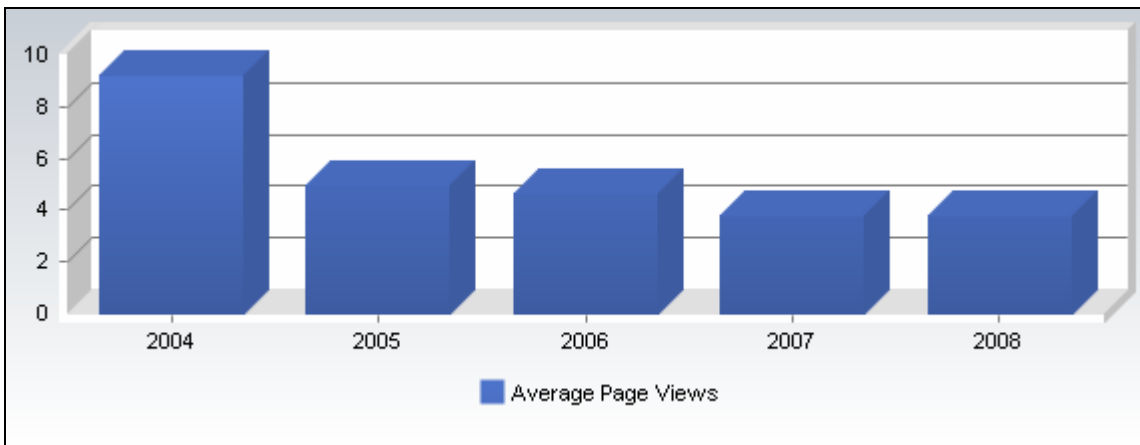


Page Name	Page Views	Percent
corr_def.htm	5,267	12.84%
causes.htm	4,885	11.91%
types.htm	4,688	11.43%
corr_def_alt.htm	4,385	10.69%
types_levels.htm	2,558	6.24%
types_class.htm	2,463	6.01%
prevention.htm	1,946	4.75%
Default Page	1,392	3.39%
cost.htm	1,168	2.85%
law.htm	924	2.25%
corr_innam.htm	816	1.99%
prev_citizen.htm	727	1.77%
prev_gov.htm	615	1.50%
prev_civil.htm	607	1.48%
corr_in_time.php	607	1.48%
rep_main.php	567	1.38%
popups/test_q1.php	552	1.35%
publ.htm	543	1.32%
law_acts.htm	476	1.16%
law_acc.htm	418	1.02%
cam_info.htm	370	0.90%
publ_print.htm	320	0.78%
nam_brief.htm	300	0.73%
corr_in_time.htm	298	0.73%
corr_in_ranking.htm	282	0.69%
winners_06.php	245	0.60%
search	231	0.56%
contact.php	212	0.52%
winners.php	211	0.51%

popups/view4.php	206	0.50%
rep_centre.htm	186	0.45%
integrity.php	172	0.42%
publ_charters.htm	154	0.38%
links.htm	152	0.37%
popups/view3.php	112	0.27%
sitemap.php	98	0.24%
popups/index.htm	88	0.21%
publ_launch.htm	65	0.16%
disclaimer.htm	62	0.15%
popups/integrity_results.php	58	0.14%
popups/view2.php	53	0.13%
winners_05.php	51	0.12%
popups/ti_disclaimer.htm	48	0.12%
winners_04.php	43	0.10%
search/cache	40	0.10%
Other	1,347	3.28%
Total:	41,008	100.00%

The “Traffic: Average Page Views per Visitor 2004 to 2008” graph below provides a comparison of page views per visitor by year. Although a steady decline in the number of views was experienced from 2004 - 2007 from 9,23 to 3,79 respectively, the 2008 period has witnessed a slight increase to 3,82 views per visitor.

Traffic: Average Page Views per Visitor 2004 to 2008



Year	Average Page Views
2004	9.23
2005	4.94
2006	4.63
2007	3.79
2008	3.82
Total 5:	4.18

In conjunction with a monthly drill-down as per graph “Traffic: Average Page Views per Visitor April 2006 - March 2008”, recording minimum and maximum views of 3,16 in May 2007 and 5.02 in October 2007 respectively, the total average of 3.95 page views is sound. Slight fluctuations are no cause for concern, particularly when taken in conjunction with increasing traffic to and average time spent on the site.

Traffic: Average Page Views Per Visitor April 2006 to March 2008



Month	Page Views	Unique Visitors	Average Page Views
April 2006	3,308	739	4.48
May 2006	3,846	779	4.94
June 2006	2,100	452	4.65
July 2006	2,267	524	4.33
August 2006	2,725	601	4.53
September 2006	3,530	829	4.26
October 2006	4,799	956	5.02
November 2006	4,153	979	4.24
December 2006	3,001	747	4.02
January 2007	3,534	832	4.25
February 2007	3,551	964	3.68
March 2007	4,964	1,287	3.86
April 2007	5,231	1,258	4.16
May 2007	3,890	1,232	3.16
June 2007	3,543	977	3.63
July 2007	4,133	1,027	4.02
August 2007	5,738	1,252	4.58
September 2007	5,719	1,503	3.81
October 2007	5,904	1,720	3.43
November 2007	7,564	2,024	3.74
December 2007	5,292	1,510	3.50
January 2008	7,378	1,619	4.56
February 2008	8,186	2,287	3.58
March 2008	7,838	2,325	3.37
Total 24:	112,194	28,423	3.95

▪ Visitors

The analysis of visitors' statistics provides an indication of the market served by the website and may indicate gaps within the market and optimal reach across the market.

The number of visitor countries has increased from 162 in the previous reporting period to 166 (please refer to map below); largely as a result of exceptional tagging and indexing of the site on search engines. Furthermore, the American market has increased from almost 20% to 27%. Namibia at 4.2% has been displaced to fourth position by India and the Philippines at 10.5% and 8.7% respectively. Notably, there is an encouraging mix of developed and developing countries

visiting the site, bearing testament to the fact that corruption is of interest and exists in varying degrees in all societies.

Visitor Countries: October 2007 - March 2008



Visitor Country	Percent
USA	27.21%
India	10.53%
Philippines	8.71%
United Kingdom	5.45%
Namibia	4.20%
Malaysia	4.08%
South Africa	3.21%
Pakistan	2.78%
Canada	2.18%
Ethiopia	1.65%
Nigeria	1.61%
Australia	1.60%
Kenya	1.42%
Morocco	1.41%
Singapore	1.32%
Satellite Provider	1.14%
Uganda	1.04%
France	0.96%
Germany	0.95%
Bangladesh	0.86%
Hong Kong	0.77%
Indonesia	0.73%
Vietnam	0.62%
Netherlands	0.58%
Ghana	0.49%
China	0.48%



Mexico	0.47%
Mauritius	0.42%
Jamaica	0.42%
Tanzania	0.41%
Sweden	0.39%
Brunei Darussalam	0.39%
Norway	0.37%
Poland	0.37%
Ireland	0.35%
Switzerland	0.35%
UAE	0.34%
Finland	0.34%
Cambodia	0.26%
Belgium	0.26%
Romania	0.26%
Thailand	0.25%
Zimbabwe	0.23%
Maldives	0.23%
Lithuania	0.22%
Zambia	0.22%
Spain	0.20%
Italy	0.19%
Botswana	0.18%
Denmark	0.18%
Egypt	0.17%
Czech Republic	0.16%
Anonymous Proxy	0.16%
South Korea	0.16%
Yugoslavia	0.16%
Russia	0.15%
Mongolia	0.15%
Hungary	0.14%
Turkey	0.14%
Japan	0.14%
Belize	0.14%
Cyprus	0.13%
Kuwait	0.13%
Trinidad & Tobago	0.13%
Saudi Arabia	0.13%
Portugal	0.12%
Algeria	0.12%
Austria	0.12%
Cameroon	0.11%
Oman	0.11%
Swaziland	0.11%
Nepal	0.10%
Bulgaria	0.10%
Burkina Faso	0.10%
Bhutan	0.10%
Brazil	0.10%
Gambia	0.10%
Argentina	0.09%
Rwanda	0.09%
Israel	0.09%
Jordan	0.08%

Luxembourg	0.08%
Latvia	0.08%
Lebanon	0.08%
Croatia	0.08%
Cote D'Ivoire	0.08%
Ukraine	0.08%
Senegal	0.07%
Sierra Leone	0.07%
Yemen	0.07%
Estonia	0.07%
Malawi	0.07%
Malta	0.06%
New Zealand	0.06%
Benin	0.06%
Costa Rica	0.05%
Qatar	0.05%
Peru	0.05%
Macau	0.05%
Taiwan	0.05%
Other	1.59%
Total 166:	100.00%

- Navigation

Navigation indicates the browsing behavior of visitors to the site and reveals trends regarding the popularity of pages and behavior on the site in relation to pages.

As indicated by the tabulation below, the site enjoys above-average time spent per page. This is attributable to the high information content per page and meets the information criteria of the campaign and, apparently, also the information needs of the visitor. An additional development is that the site is copied onto visitors' desktops and utilized there for further reference purposes. This is indeed a compliment for the website.

Average Time Spent on Page: 2006 to 2008

Page Name	Avg. Time on Page
corruption/acts law anti-corruption.	50.7 minutes
type of corruption anti-corruption.htm	31.3 minutes
classification	26.3 minutes
nepotism.htm	25 minutes
the civil servant prevention anti-corruption.htm	20.5 minutes
abuse of power.htm	19.6 minutes
prevention anti-corruption.htm	18.7 minutes
corr_def_alt.htm	17.9 minutes
the citizen prevention anti-corruption	17.1 minutes
corruption/classification type of corruption anti-corruption.htm	16.5 minutes
law anti-corruption.htm	15.8 minutes
corruption/corr_def_alt.htm	15.5 minutes
cost of corruption	14.3 minutes
levels type of corruption anti-corruption.htm	13.6 minutes
corruption definition	13.3 minutes
other definitions	12 minutes
namibia's zero tolerance for corruption campaign	11.8 minutes
classification type of corruption anti-corruption.htm	11.3 minutes

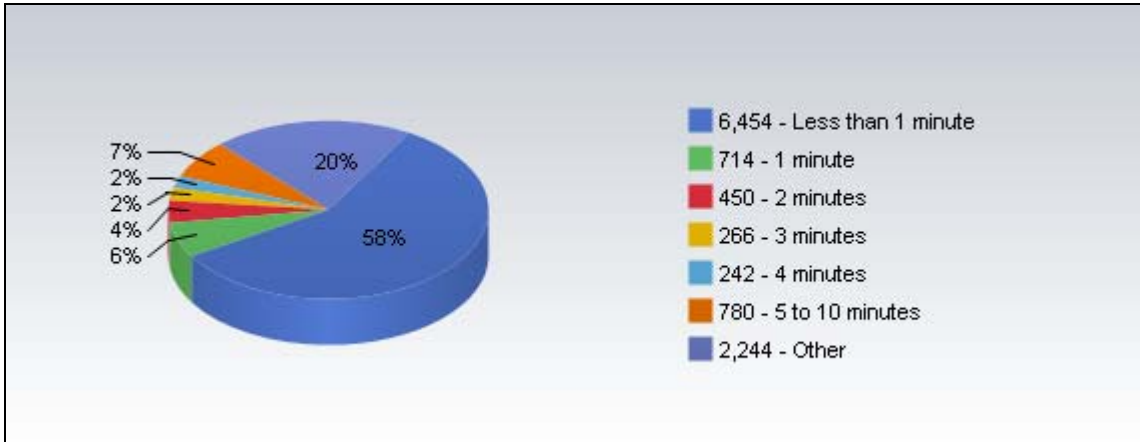
the government anti-corruption.htm	7.1 minutes
publ_print.htm	4.4 minutes
the citizen prevention anti-corruption.htm	4.2 minutes
corr_in_time.php	4 minutes
types_levels.htm	3.9 minutes
translate_c	3.9 minutes
popups/game.htm	3.8 minutes
corr_def_alt.htm	3.3 minutes
corr_in_time.htm	3.1 minutes
comp_main.php	3 minutes
publ_launch.htm	2.8 minutes
cost.htm	2.8 minutes
popups/index.htm	2.7 minutes
prevention anti-corruption.htm	2.7 minutes
types_class.htm	2.5 minutes
publ_charters.htm	2.4 minutes
corr_def.htm	2.4 minutes
disclaimer.htm	2.3 minutes
prev_citizen.htm	2.3 minutes
links.htm	2.1 minutes
prev_gov.htm	2.1 minutes
popups/stop.htm	2.1 minutes
law_acc.htm	2.1 minutes
Default Page	2 minutes
integrity.php	2 minutes
prevention.htm	1.9 minutes
corr_in_ranking.htm	1.8 minutes
sitemap.php	1.8 minutes
rep_main.php	1.7 minutes
nam_brief.htm	1.7 minutes
types.htm	1.7 minutes
law_acts.htm	1.6 minutes
winner_05.php	1.5 minutes
corr_innam.htm	1.5 minutes
popups/view3.php	1.5 minutes
rep_centre.htm	1.5 minutes
winner.php	1.3 minutes
contact.php	1.3 minutes
popups/vote_func.php	1.3 minutes
law.htm	1.3 minutes
comp.php	1.2 minutes
popups/integrity_results.php	1.1 minutes
open.php	1.1 minutes
publ.htm	1 minutes
winner_04.php	0.7 minutes
popups/service.htm	0.5 minutes

The graph “Average Time Spent on Site: 2006 to 2008” below illustrates the difference between the incidental (who arrives on the site by “mistake” e.g. via search engine) and targeted visitor (who arrives on the site, finds that needs are met and browses at leisure). Whilst 57.8% of all visitors spend less than one minute online (the incidental visitor), which may be interpreted as an area of concern, this is negated by:

- 15% of all visitors spend between 1 and 5 minutes on the site;
- 31% of all visitors spend between 1 and 30 minutes online;
- 5.5% of all visitors spend between 30 and 70 minutes online; and

- The average time on site per visitor is a phenomenal 14.07 minutes (the targeted visitor).

Average Time Spent on Site: 2006 to 2008



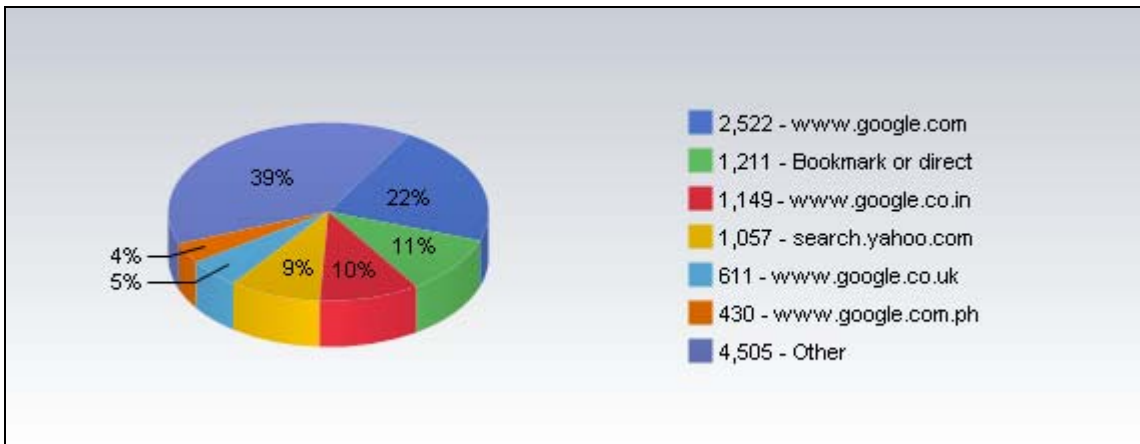
Minutes	Percent
< 1	57.88%
1	6.40%
2	4.04%
3	2.39%
4	2.17%
5 to 10	7.00%
10 to 15	3.61%
15 to 20	2.55%
20 to 25	1.59%
25 to 30	1.19%
30 to 35	1.21%
35 to 40	0.91%
40 to 45	0.79%
45 to 50	0.70%
50 to 55	0.72%
55 to 60	0.56%
60 to 70	0.77%
70 to 80	0.65%
80 to 90	0.52%
90 to 100	0.34%
100 to 110	0.39%
110 to 120	0.36%
120 to 180	1.57%
180 to 240	0.99%
240 to 300	0.39%
300 to 360	0.17%
360 to 420	0.03%
420 to 480	0.05%
480 to 540	0.05%
660 to 720	0.02%
Total 30:	100.00%

- Search Engines

This analysis indicates whether the site is tagged adequately for search engines and provides the ratio of bookmark/direct versus search engine referral traffic. Whilst websites generally strive to attain high bookmark traffic (particularly to generate revenue), the nature of information sites renders them less bound to high bookmark ratios.

The “Search Engines: Total Referrers 2006 to 2008” graph below indicates that 10.54% of all visitors are bookmark or direct. Google remains the most popular referrer, with google (.com) and its derivatives accounting for 68.65% of total referrals. Yahoo and msn (including all derivatives) account for 10.25 (increased from 5.72%) and 1.17% (decreased from 2.70%) of all referrals respectively. Taking the increase in traffic, visitor country and average time spent on site into account, although the bookmark direct visitor ratio has decreased 20.33% a certain flexibility of the bookmark:referral ratio is expected and indeed permissible for a site of this nature.

Search Engines: Total Referrers 2006 to 2008



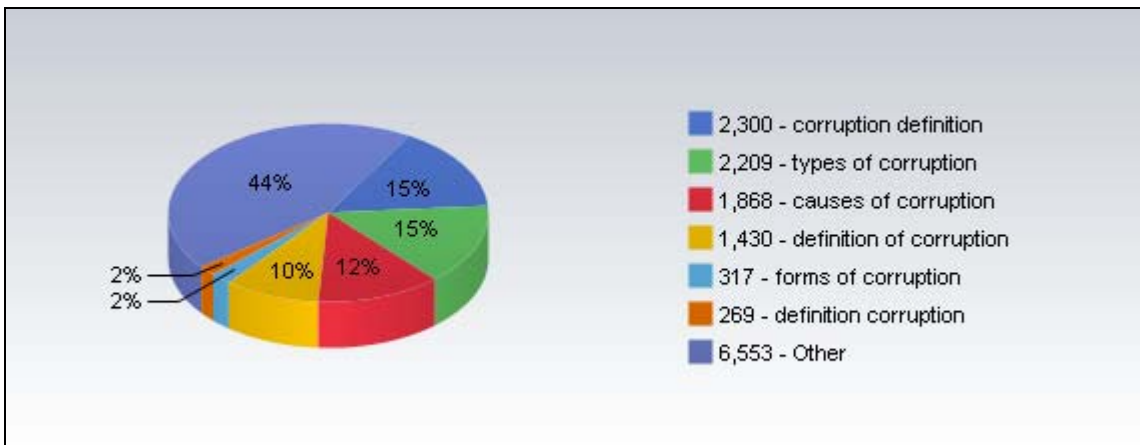
Domain	Percent
www.google.com	21.96%
Bookmark or direct	10.54%
www.google.co.in	10.00%
search.yahoo.com	9.20%
www.google.co.uk	5.32%
www.google.com.ph	3.74%
www.google.com.na	2.52%
www.google.ca	2.36%
www.google.com.pk	2.27%
www.google.com.my	1.97%
www.google.co.za	1.93%
search.live.com	1.87%
www.ask.com	1.53%
www.google.fr	1.47%
www.google.com.au	1.29%
www.anticorruption.info	1.12%
www.google.com.ng	1.04%
search.msn.com	1.00%
www.google.com.et	0.99%
www.google.co.ke	0.96%

www.google.co.ug	0.84%
www.google.de	0.73%
www.google.com.sg	0.66%
www.google.com.bd	0.58%
www.google.co.ma	0.55%
209.88.21.55	0.48%
www.google.com.vn	0.47%
www.google.co.id	0.44%
search.mywebsearch.com	0.43%
www.google.cn	0.34%
uk.search.yahoo.com	0.33%
www.google.mu	0.33%
hk.search.yahoo.com	0.31%
www.google.pl	0.31%
www.google.com.eg	0.29%
www.google.com.jm	0.28%
www.google.com.mx	0.27%
www.google.nl	0.26%
www.google.ie	0.23%
www.google.fi	0.19%
www.google.ae	0.19%
in.search.yahoo.com	0.18%
www.google.ch	0.17%
www.google.co.th	0.17%
www.google.com.hk	0.17%
www.google.se	0.16%
www.dogpile.com	0.15%
www.google.it	0.15%
as.starware.com	0.15%
www.google.ro	0.15%
www.nid.org.na	0.15%
ph.search.yahoo.com	0.13%
www.answers.com	0.13%
www.google.no	0.13%
www.google.at	0.13%
www.google.dk	0.12%
www.google.es	0.12%
www.google.co.zw	0.12%
www.google.lt	0.12%
fr.search.yahoo.com	0.11%
www.google.co.zm	0.11%
www.google.be	0.11%
www.google.bg	0.10%
www.prodg.cc	0.10%
sg.search.yahoo.com	0.10%
www.google.com.tr	0.10%
www.google.hu	0.10%
chiruforap.com	0.10%
www.google.tt	0.09%
aolsearch.aol.com	0.09%
blockedReferrer	0.09%
www.mamma.com	0.09%
www.google.com.bz	0.09%
www.google.ru	0.08%
lacorruption.blog.20minutes.fr	0.08%

www.google.co.bw	0.08%
www.google.gm	0.08%
www.google.com.np	0.08%
www.google.com.ua	0.08%
www.google.com.br	0.07%
uk.ask.com	0.07%
asia.search.yahoo.com	0.07%
search.msn.com.ph	0.06%
www.google.com.ar	0.06%
www.google.ee	0.06%
www.karmayog.org	0.06%
www.google.co.nz	0.06%
malaysia.search.yahoo.com	0.06%
www.google.hr	0.06%
www.google.lv	0.06%
www.google.com.bn	0.06%
search.msn.co.uk	0.05%
www.search.com	0.05%
search.msn.com.my	0.05%
search.bbc.co.uk	0.05%
aolsearch.aol.co.uk	0.05%
www.business-anti-corruption.com	0.05%
www.google.co.kr	0.05%
www.google.com.kh	0.05%
www.google.com.tw	0.05%
Other	2.73%
Total 269:	100.00%

The graph “Search Engines: Search Terms 2006 to 2008” below indicates the range of search terms entered which lead to visitor to the site. The most popular search terms are variations relating to the definition of corruption, types of corruption, forms of corruption, the cost of corruption, preventing corruption and corruption specific to and in Namibia, including the Anti-Corruption Commission.

Search Engines: Search Terms 2006 to 2008



Search Term	Percent
corruption definition	15.39%
types of corruption	14.78%
causes of corruption	12.50%
definition of corruption	9.57%
forms of corruption	2.12%
definition corruption	1.80%
type of corruption	1.09%
definition: corruption	0.48%
corruption definitions	0.48%
corruption defined	0.47%
corruption in namibia	0.47%
classification of corruption	0.42%
corruption types	0.41%
corruption	0.36%
the definition of corruption	0.35%
cost of corruption	0.34%
corruption+definition	0.33%
namibia corruption	0.33%
definitions of corruption	0.29%
defining corruption	0.27%
what causes corruption	0.27%
anti corruption act	0.27%
anti corruption campaign	0.26%
reasons for corruption	0.26%
the causes of corruption	0.25%
definition for corruption	0.23%
types corruption	0.23%
anti corruption commission namibia	0.22%
anti corruption	0.21%
corruption + definition	0.21%
types of police corruption	0.21%
corruption causes	0.20%
causes of corruption	0.20%
corruption namibia	0.20%
prevention of corruption	0.19%
definition of anti corruption	0.19%
anti-corruption commission namibia	0.18%
causes for corruption	0.17%
causes of corruption in africa	0.17%
types of corruption	0.17%
causes of corruption	0.17%
reasons of corruption	0.17%
causes corruption	0.17%
anti corruption law	0.15%
what are the causes of corruption	0.15%
anti-corruption commission in namibia	0.15%
costs of corruption	0.15%
cause of corruption	0.14%
corruption def	0.14%
types of corruption	0.14%
anti-corruption	0.14%
anti-corruption act	0.13%
causes of corruption in society	0.13%
anti corruption laws	0.13%



namibia anti-corruption commission	0.13%
namibia anti corruption commission	0.13%
causes of corruptions	0.12%
corruption-definition	0.12%
anti corruption commission in namibia	0.12%
corruption reasons	0.12%
corruption - definition	0.12%
www.anticorruption.info	0.12%
corruption, definition	0.11%
reason of corruption	0.11%
defination of corruption	0.11%
form of corruption	0.11%
the cause of corruption	0.10%
corruption classification	0.10%
definition of corruption?	0.10%
namibia anti-corruption act	0.09%
"causes of corruption"	0.09%
anti corruption namibia	0.09%
anti-corruption campaign	0.09%
anti corruption campaigns	0.09%
definition of corruption	0.09%
corruption definition	0.09%
the cost of corruption	0.09%
anti corruption definition	0.08%
type of corruption	0.08%
types of corruption bribe	0.08%
anti-corruption commission, namibia	0.08%
related:www.anticorruption.info	0.08%
anti-corruption law	0.08%
citizens role in combating corruption	0.07%
definition of the corruption	0.07%
definition of corrupt	0.07%
types of business corruption	0.07%
anticorruption act	0.07%
cases of corruption	0.07%
corruption définition	0.07%
namibia anti-corruption	0.07%
corruption: definition	0.07%
definition of corruption	0.07%
role of citizen in preventing and eradicating corruption	0.07%
anti corruption commision namibia	0.07%
anti corruption commission	0.07%
types of corruption government	0.07%
anti-corruption campaigns	0.07%
anticorruption	0.07%
Other	26.79%
Total 2466:	100.00%

Notably, at the time of writing, googling the following search terms lists the website in search result spots out of possible search results as follows:

Search Term	Search Result Spot	Possible Results	Notes
corruption definition	First & Second	About 442,000	Listed before Encarta & Free Dictionary
definition of corruption	First (from second)	about 438,000	Listed before TI & Free Dictionary
types of corruption	Second (from third)	About 481,000	Listed between World Bank & Wikipedia
forms of corruption	First (from Second)	About 484,000	Listed before Wikipedia
corruption in Namibia	First	About 238,000	Listed before Eldis & Global Integrity

This indicates that the site is tagged extremely well i.e. it can easily be found. Furthermore, the site is evidently popular amongst search engines in spite of being a predominantly static site (web crawlers tend to show a preference for dynamic sites and pages), an indication that the site is extremely well written.

**Conclusion:** The website has shown itself to be the umbrella of the entire campaign; a source of and repository for valuable information pertaining to corruption and the campaign, an interactive tool soliciting feedback and affording the user - both local and international - the opportunity to engage. With its steady momentum, the website is indeed an invaluable component of Namibia's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign and performs extremely well not only from the perspective of the local market, but also globally. As such it is the ideal information dissemination tool.

#### *h) Series of Brochures*

**Format** A series of four full-colour concertina-folded brochures was conceptualised in close co-operation with the Anti-Corruption Commission for broad-based public distribution. All brochures were also translated and printed in the following languages:

- Oshiwambo
- Otjiherero
- Khoekhoegowab
- Rukwangali
- Silozi
- Afrikaans
- Setswana

**Topic** The topics of the brochures include:

- Your Anti-Corruption Commission
- What can you do to fight corruption?
- What are the elements of a corruption-free Namibia?
- What are the causes and effects of corruption?

**Distribution** Distribution is two-fold via:

- The Anti-Corruption Commission (and its networks) at workshops, seminars etc.
- The NID (and its networks) at workshops, seminars etc.
- Brochures were inserted in all major newspapers over a four week period in 2008.

Linkages The brochures link directly to the website and indirectly support the newspaper adverts, both generic and strip, in terms of information provision.

i) *Insight Magazine's Graftwatch*

Format Full colour, full page placement of *Graftwatch*, *insight* magazine's monthly look at the ups and downs of corruption and good governance. The UP highlights progress and results in the drive for good governance while the DOWN includes new cases of graft and delays and inaction in existing cases. Editorial oversight is maintained by *insight*.

Placement In the monthly edition of *insight* since June 2006.

Linkages Bearing the campaign logo, strapline and website address, the page is clearly identifiable as a campaign intervention. *Graftwatch* content is further uploaded on the campaign website via the CMS.

Feedbackloop An indirect feedback loop is incorporated via the website which bears the monthly content on the Timeline>In Namibia page.

M & E Results Due to the indirect nature of the feedback loop via the website, one can only postulate that the increase in traffic on the "In Namibia" page may be linked to the comprehensive *Graftwatch* content contained.

Conclusion: The flexibility of the campaign has enabled the inclusion of this additional print media vehicle, which facilitates a further extension of target market via campaign exposure within the higher LSM bracket. This additionally corresponds with the increase in website traffic, where it is postulated that the higher LSMs have improved access to computer and Internet services.

#### 4.5 Research Study: Actual Instances of Corruption as reported in the Namibian print media 2004 - 2006

This research report was finalized, printed and launched on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2007 at the NID offices and followed a similar report conducted by the NID for the period 1990 to 2003 with Swedish funding.

Background: Namibia's President Hifikepunye Pohamba has made the fight against corruption a central theme of this Government. The Namibian media were supportive of the President's anti-corruption message and gave it substantial coverage. As a 'watchdog' and 'whistle-blower', the independent media have an important role to play in the fight against corruption. As part of the NID's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign, this report is based on a survey that focused on actual instances of corruption as reported in the Namibian print media from 1 April 2004 until 31 March 2006. The report aims not only to identify noticeable tendencies in the occurrence of corruption, but also investigates trends in print media reporting on actual cases. The report presents data on the number of cases, the volume of reports, the agencies involved, the nature of the offences, the means of transaction, the charges laid, the judging agencies, admissions of guilt, and verdicts discharged. It provides an overview of Namibia's most prominent key cases during the period under review. The report concludes with a section on the newspapers' perspectives, which is based on face-to-face interviews with editors and journalists. The study follows on from a previous media survey that presented findings on actual instances of corruption since Independence, as well as the reporting thereof.

**Methodology:** This study includes all reports on actual cases of corruption that were reported in Namibia's mainstream print media. These daily and weekly newspapers included *The Namibian*, *New Era*, *Republikein*, *Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Windhoek Observer*, and the *Namibia Economist*. For the sake of consistency with the previous report, the joint media venture between the Namibian and Zimbabwean Governments, the *Southern Times*, and Namibia's monthlies such as *Big Issue Namibia* and the business and current affairs magazine *Insight Namibia* have been excluded. Other media types such as radio and television have been excluded as only the newspapers had easily accessible archives. Newspaper coverage in Namibia is wide and, therefore, there is little chance that corruption cases covered by TV or radio would have escaped the print media's notice. This study only includes reports on actual cases of corruption. The study might also be limited in that it includes only corruption cases that were reported in the print media. In many cases, corruption might be prevalent but difficult to detect and prove and, hence, may go unreported. Due to understaffing and the lack of special investigation desks, most newspapers undertake straight reportage as opposed to more investigative reporting. And finally, articles reporting on alleged corrupt activities or clearly providing accusations without proof were not included. The research carried out involved Media Content Analysis as the main methodological approach to collect information. This is a quantitative method and its results are numbers and percentages. Media Content Analysis mainly means the interpretive coding of data. Content is summarized by counting various aspects of the content. In addition, face-to-face interviews with media representatives were conducted as a qualitative method in order to complement the data gathered. The study does not argue that media reports are the only source of corruption data, but asserts that they are complementing other sources such as opinion surveys of the general public, business people or government officials, which are based on subjective perceptions and expertise.

**Findings:** Between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2006, Namibian newspapers included in this analysis covered a total of 184 cases of corrupt activities, and published a total number of 1,364 articles on these cases. Compared with the previous study that covered the period from 1990 to 2004, a significant increase in cases and a dramatic increase in newspaper reports were identified in respect of the past two years. There are two possible explanations for the considerable increase in reported corruption cases. Firstly, it could mean that corruption is skyrocketing. Secondly, it could mean President Hifikepunye Pohamba making the fight against corruption a major priority of his Government has reinforced an atmosphere of transparency and exposure. Moreover, corruption cases that took place before 2004 have been included due to long-running investigations and enquiries that were reported upon in the period under review. The dramatic increase in the volume of newspaper coverage could also be explained by the fact that, during the period under review, the media dedicated an extremely high number of articles to certain key cases. Despite the fact that the number of actual cases remained relatively stable during the period under review, the intensity of media coverage increased significantly between June and November 2005. It is obvious that, during this time period, some key corruption cases were deemed far more important than others. The daily newspaper *The Namibian* produced the highest volume of coverage. Although the overall volume of coverage among the newspapers varies considerably, the general trends in coverage seem to correlate. Between June and November 2005, all included newspapers showed a significant peak in coverage. These correlations confirm the argument that in months with key cases, the intensity of newspaper coverage increased significantly. Between 2004 and 2006, parastatals/public agencies were the prime location for corruption. It seems as if several key cases had an impact on this distribution. Interestingly, the prevalence of corruption in private businesses was high, while it had been less significant in previous years. However, corruption is present in all sections of society. For instance, based on the information contained in the articles, corrupt activities occurred in some investment companies. Furthermore, the involvement of foreign companies in corrupt activities in Namibia shows a trend towards cross-border offences in the southern African region. With 36% of all actual cases, embezzlement remains the most frequent type of corruption. Some dimensions of corruption, such as

favoritism and nepotism, are extremely difficult to verify; hence, although they are widespread, they often remain unproved. Based on the information contained in the articles, fraud and theft are the most frequent charges brought against offenders. In 25% of all cases, judging agencies were Magistrates' Courts. The verdict was unknown for the majority (84%) of cases. During the period under review, in terms of media coverage, Namibia's most important corruption case by far was the Avid/Social Security Commission/Namangol case.

#### 4.6 Participation in conferences

It is important to put Namibia on the map during international conferences and to ensure that Namibian institutions become part of these global anti-corruption networks spearheaded by, amongst others, Transparency International. As these initiatives continue to pick up momentum and gather importance it is important for the NID and Namibia to be part thereof.

In order to showcase the *Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign* internationally and establish contact with institutions conducting similar campaigns in other countries, NID Director Theunis Keulder participated in the following two international conferences relating to anti-corruption:

##### 4.6.1 12<sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference, Guatemala City, 15<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> November 2006

The International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) is the premier global forum for the networking and knowledge sharing that is indispensable for effective global and national advocacy and action on anti-corruption. The IACC Executive Council works with politicians, national and local government officials, private sector representatives, the judiciary, law enforcement and accounting professions, researchers, international development organizations, the media and Non-Governmental Organizations to discuss, reflect on and strategize around experiences and methodologies in controlling corruption and to foster international cooperation amongst agencies and citizens from all parts of the world. An opportunity is thereby also created to develop personal relationships between different stakeholders for face-to-face dialogue and direct liaison.

International Anti-Corruption Conferences are organized every two to three years on a rotation system throughout the world. The first IACC was held in 1983 in Washington, DC. In 2006 it was Latin America's turn. Given the Government of Guatemala's demonstrated interest in fighting corruption, the country was chosen as a venue by the IACC Executive Council, as one of President Oscar Berger's main priorities since his assumption of office in January 2004 was to fight corruption in his country. Transparency International (TI), as secretariat to the IACC Executive Council, organized the 12<sup>th</sup> IACC in cooperation with the Government of Guatemala and TI-Guatemala.

The overall theme of this conference was "Towards a fairer world: Why is corruption still blocking the way?" Over the past decade great strides have been made in raising public awareness of the damage to human welfare caused by corruption. Political leaders have responded with strong statements on the need for cleaner government and by pledges to improve governance. They have committed their governments to fight to reduce corruption by signing international anti-corruption conventions. Concrete steps to bring real change have, however, been few. Overall surveys show that corruption worldwide has not diminished. Moreover, public expectations about the likelihood of corruption are more pessimistic now than five years ago.

This conference was therefore organized to reflect on, why after years of research, advocacy and reform, is corruption still such a huge problem?

In further support of the Namibian Anti-Corruption Commission, the Director of the ACC, Mr. Paulus Noa, accompanied Mr. Keulder to Guatemala to participate in this conference.

a) Objectives

The overall aim of this conference was to explore practical ways to persuade governments to 'walk the talk' and to move from rhetoric to action. Specific objectives were as follows:

- To improve the understanding of what works in the anticorruption movement by undertaking a stock-taking exercise of the successes, failures and challenges of the last two decades of anti-corruption work.
- To strengthen the ability of the anti-corruption movement to act efficiently and effectively against corruption by analyzing the stumbling blocks that impede the reduction of corruption.
- To amplify the voices of the anti-corruption movement and to strengthen the implementation of its work by conceiving innovative and effective solutions and daring advocacy strategies.

The conference was structured as a combination of special sessions, plenaries and eight thematic streams that were conducted as parallel workshops. The thematic streams were the following:

- International instruments and cooperation: The challenge of implementation and enforcement.
- Breaking the vicious cycle: Corruption and poverty; obstacles to social and economic rights.
- Towards a sustainable future: Corruption and natural resources management.
- State for sale: Corruption and networks of influence.
- Changing for Good: The role of the private sector in countering corruption and advancing social and economic rights.
- Ensuring development works: Corruption and aid effectiveness.
- Focus on special topics: Dealing with Impunity and Security.
- From local to global action: Actors, tools and anti-corruption strategies.

As the last theme covered mainly the role of civil society - what has worked and what has failed and what may we learn from past efforts - I participated in this workshop over the three days.

b) Opening session

Participants were welcomed to the IACC by Adv. Barry O'Keefe, IACC Executive Council Chairman, who provided an overview of the results achieved by the IACC so far. A major success has been increased global awareness on corruption and knowledge of ways to fight corruption. Awareness of corruption's devastating effects has also increased: Knowledge that it deepens poverty, distorts development, diverts humanitarian assistance, fuels transnational crime and undermines economic growth. Legal instruments such as anti-corruption conventions are in force at many regional and the international levels. The challenge to enforce these tools in the most effective way however remains. He reminded participants that, despite these successes, corruption remains a serious global disease and reiterated the opportunity that is provided by the IACC to the global anti-corruption movement to assess the roadblocks on the path to a world free of corruption.

TI-Chairperson Huguette Labelle reiterated in her welcoming address the importance of a strong civil society, coupled with strengthened oversight and anti-corruption institutions such

as Anti-Corruption Commissions. Strategies need to be implemented to build and in many cases restore the public's faith in these institutions. She called for a greater demand for accountability by the public and urged participants to form partnerships for integrity.

The President of Guatemala Oscar Berger officially opened the conference. He noted progress made by Guatemala to fight corruption and reiterated his firm commitment to fight corruption that he feels has corroded Guatemalan institutions. He explained his vision to root out corruption in the country and urged civil society and TI to join hands with his government in this process.

The opening session concluded with the Presidents of the following Central American countries signing a joint declaration for a corruption-free region: Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras and Belize.

c) **WORKSHOP:** From local to global action: Actors, tools and anti-corruption strategies

This workshop consisted of five sessions over three days on the following themes:

- Strategies for non-violent change.
- New civil society initiatives to fight corruption.
- Different approaches for monitoring governance and transparency at the local level.
- The contributions and challenges of investigative journalism in fighting corruption.
- Towards strengthening a civil society Parliamentary network.

Representatives of various NGOs from different countries presented practical overviews of their anti-corruption work. This included a campaign in Georgia where NGOs formed coalitions to get citizens to demonstrate and start fires in the streets to protest against power cuts that were due to corruption. The example of the Phillipines was used to demonstrate how a dictator can be driven out by, amongst others, through a focused anti-corruption campaign that was executed mainly through non-violent public demonstrations. Currently, a local NGO, Government Watch, is conducting a program that monitors and checks the printing and delivery of school books. This was a problem in the past as many schoolbooks that were claimed to have been printed were never delivered.

A presentation was also made by Mr. Pierre Landell-Mills of the Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF), an initiative supporting NGOs that fight corruption. Grants of up to an amount of \$25,000 are given for result-oriented programs aimed at:

- Monitoring procurement;
- Monitoring public expenditure;
- Monitoring delivery of public services;
- Monitoring local government administration.

Overviews of anti-corruption advocacy programs funded by the PTF were provided by representatives of NGOs from Turkey, Argentina, Latvia and Ecuador, who form alliances with civil society organizations throughout their countries to conduct advocacy campaigns on anti-corruption especially at the local levels.

Four journalists from the Central American region presented case studies from Panama and Argentina where investigative journalism led to the removal of corrupt public officials. An overview was also given of the harassment journalists faced in this process and problems they encountered.

The presentations in all session were generally very specific and practice oriented case studies. However, during the discussions that followed each presentation and through personal conversations conducted with participants, general comments and recommendations for civil society activity were made by participants, which can be summed up as follows:

It was recognized that a lot of attention is often given to the actions of governments and state institutions in anti-corruption discussions. Very little attention and recognition is given to the position and the potentially powerful contribution of civil society in anti-corruption strategies. Part of the reason is that the focus in anti-corruption strategies has been on the role of governments and addressing the problem internal to the public sector. Civil society receives attention in this respect as a watchdog of government and/or as a critical partner rallying around government.

The importance to realize that civil society is both part of the problem and has the potential to be part of a comprehensive solution was reiterated.

Participants, however, also voiced their concern about various forms of corruption in different organs of civil society themselves, which contributes to the overall problem of corruption a society. The occurrence of corruption in civil society includes:

- Attitudes and actions of citizens (individuals and groups) regardless of the sector in civil society or the level on which the problem occurs.
- The way different organs of civil society are functioning.
- Mismanagement of funds and other assets of an organization.
- Harassment and other threatening behavior by persons and structures of authority, particularly towards actual and potential whistleblowers.
- Lack of accountability towards stakeholders like staff, boards, members, beneficiaries and donors.
- Donors abusing the power of money to interfere unduly in the management and/or agenda of an organization.

Much work can be done to investigate the forms, nature and extent of corruption in civil society in general and with reference to different sectors of civil society (e.g. health, education, sports, religious bodies, media, youth groups, women's groups, community organizations, political parties, unions, employers' organizations).

It was reconfirmed that civil society organizations have the obligation to deal with the issue of corruption as a new area of formal and informal social activism. This should be seen as in line and interlinked with initiatives on a variety of social issues such as gender issues, religious concerns, development/transformation of society, democratization, environmental concerns, HIV/AIDS, etc.

Some of the work that can be taken up by civil society (media included) could be:

- Identify the issue of corruption as an area for social activism.
- Take explicit and visible steps to put its own house in order as far as it is part of the problem of corruption.
- Different organizations and formations commit themselves towards playing their roles in local, regional, national and international networks of integrity against corruption.
- Outcome-oriented networks of anti-corruption initiatives, organizations and structures in civil society with the same or similar focus areas to co-operate as far as possible and augment each others' efforts.
- Outcome oriented networking with relevant institutions and individuals in the public and private sector on different levels is important.



- Policy interventions need to be made, internally to organs of civil society (to improve internal systems and cultures of integrity and individual behavior), and externally towards the public sector (relevant policy and legislation on different tiers and departments and agencies of government, political ethics, public sector ethics) and the private sector (on corporate governance, business ethics, economic ethics).
- Every citizen has the obligation to monitor the abuse of power as encountered. Adequate and trusted complaint structures should be put in place and managed. Different types of research can be done from collecting raw data, investigative research, case studies, best practices, prominent failures, analyses of trends and tendencies towards policy research. The scope of the problem could also indicate the need to broaden the scope for research and monitoring beyond the narrow focus of the public sector, as is currently often the case. There is therefore space and a role to be played by different individuals, research institutions and journalists.
- Corruption-related research is still by and large untapped. Research in corruption should not only be on corruption taking place but also on what is being done about it (good governance), whether anything is being done, and what can or should be done. It should also include the development and use of practical tools to address corruption.
- Public awareness. Different focus groups could in their own way undertake or participate in public awareness campaigns by different means (posters, stickers, leaflets, reports in the media and publications). Of particular importance here are community based organizations (including political parties) to mobilize a responsible grassroots action against all forms, aspects and dimensions of corruption. It would be vital to ensure that public awareness and public discourse and actions to follow be well informed and to go beyond public outcry and public hysteria, mudslinging or political point scoring. Results of research and monitoring therefore need to be accessible to people in terms of content, format and language.
- Support services and networks to victims of corruption and whistleblowers should be in place. Such victims are often traumatized and sometimes need psychological counseling, strategic and legal advice and legal assistance. Therefore counseling services, legal and paralegal bodies, advice centers and mediation services should play a part here as well. In case there is no formal protection service available, civil society may have to think of such a service as well or if and where it does exist, to act in partnership with such services. The importance of support services and networks to victims of corruption and whistleblowers is to provide an incentive for standing up against corruption. Otherwise the personal or even societal will to act against corruption will be jeopardized.
- Training and education. Corruption and corruption related issues could for a start be incorporated in existing training and education initiatives such as civic education, human rights education, voter education, democracy education, good governance training, integrity training, ethics training, by different programs and organizations in civil society. Joint ventures with ministries of education (for schools), management training and occupational training institutions could be undertaken. Different types of material and mediums of presentations must be developed to suit different target groups. Such training should ideally not be stand-alone modules, but integrated into broader training related to ethics and good governance.
- Civil society organizations should ensure that they are formally recognized as an essential role-player in developing, implementing and sustaining an anti-corruption strategy. Civil society should not allow a situation whereby it is treated as an afterthought or be on board for the sake of political correctness.

- Civil society can only play their role if adequate capacity and pools of resources (funds, skills, and human resources) are developed and are in place. In this respect civil society should demonstrate the will and commitment to take on corruption as an area of activism. Local and foreign donor bodies should therefore render serious attention and substantial support to initiatives and activities in civil society as part of the capacity to make a comprehensive anti-corruption strategy viable and effective.

It was reiterated that governance reform will only come from within countries through the strengthening of a civil society that demands change. The role of civil society in the fight against corruption is, however, often not realized or not used to its full extent. The following are problematic issues that often derail strategies for effective civil society involvement:

- The understanding of corruption as a public sector specific problem.
- The general perception of corruption being confined to certain forms of corruption such as bribery and extortion within the public sector or where the private sector and the public sector interact (e.g. in awarding tenders and procurement).
- White collar crime within the private sector is seen as "something different though related to corruption".
- Fighting corruption is seen as being the function of the state and state agencies such as the police, the auditor general, specific anti-corruption bodies, the justice system and parliaments.
- Corruption is seen to be addressed when people see "heads roll" and when tough investigations and strict policing take place.
- The focus of anti-corruption activities seems to be the development of administrative and legal mechanisms and procedures to deal with corruption. Broader strategic thinking is not always there.
- Where broader strategic thinking does exist, talk of anti-corruption strategies involving role players from the private sector and from civil society amounts to proposals to rally around government attempts at addressing corruption within the public sector.
- The potentially powerful role of civil society in anti-corruption strategies is often ignored or overlooked.
- Anti-corruption programs, policies and strategies often do not fit the extent and nature of the problem. The result is that corruption strategies are, at best, only partially successful since only a part of the problem, albeit important, is addressed. Success is praised and celebrated while many problems with regard to corruption in the world at large are overlooked. This situation in effect aggravates the problem of corruption and adds to the difficulties of developing adequate anti-corruption strategies
- Consequently the position of civil society as part of the overall profile of the problem as well as the potential of civil society to play a constructive role in an anti-corruption strategy, is often not realized.
- Cross-sectoral participation in the fight against corruption can only be properly identified and shaped if general consensus on a broader understanding of corruption and broader and wider ranging strategies against corruption are established. Ad hoc and isolated, though well-meaning, measures don't contribute anything in solving the problem.

In designing strategies for civil society led anti-corruption programs, the following needs to be kept in mind:

- No simple and fragmented, quick-fix, ad hoc solutions should be attempted. Though what can and must be done immediately should be done, as long as it is seen as part of a broader multi-pronged strategy.
- The one mistake that should be avoided is a too narrow understanding and analysis of a corruption problem.
- Strategies to address corruption should be as inclusive as possible in the sense that as many role-players as possible from as many sectors as possible should be allowed to play a part in respective areas and levels of expertise.

d) Key outputs of the 12<sup>th</sup> IACC

Key outputs produced during the plenary and workshop sessions are the following declaration and resolution adopted by the about 1,200 participants from around 115 countries:

*Declaration of the 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference*

The central issue of the 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference was respect for the law. Special emphasis was placed on education, because children must understand and respect core humanitarian values if the long-term fight against corruption is to be won. The conference issued a declaration in support of the engagement of young people in the fight against corruption.

The 12th IACC built on the accomplishments of the 11th IACC in Seoul, Korea, in May 2003. This year's meeting reaffirmed that leaders of faith-based institutions across the world must promote the cause of anti-corruption, consistent with the Seoul declaration that: "We renew our commitment to a global international order that protects the weak and vulnerable; that builds confidence among nations; that provides for sustainable development, particularly for the poor; and that serves as a dependable infrastructure for international commerce."

A consistent theme of this year's IACC's plenary sessions and workshops was the need to enhance the role of civil society as a partner with the public and private sectors in the implementation of programs to reduce corruption.

Delegates voiced grave concern about government threats to the rights of assembly and freedom of expression of civil society organizations, and the ability of individual citizens to speak out. Organizations under threat include those whose prime agenda is the fight against corruption.

The IACC stressed the need to act now to protect all civil society organizations. Governments should use their diplomatic skills to support non-governmental organizations in danger, and to develop agreements at regional and global levels to guarantee the independent voices of all who stand against corruption. This issue was highlighted on the eve of the meeting when authorities of Congo-Brazzaville arrested anti-corruption activist Christian Mounzeo for the second time this year. Mr. Mounzeo is a member of the international board of directors of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), a coalition of governments, businesses and civil society organizations. He has championed clean government, a better business climate and greater justice for the people of Congo-Brazzaville.

Dr. Ana Cecilia Magallanes Cortéz of Peru was awarded the 2006 Transparency International Integrity Award at the IACC's opening ceremony. Dr. Magallanes overcame personal dangers to lead the force that successfully prosecuted 1,500 members of the criminal organization of General Vladimiro Montesinos, the collaborator of former President Alberto Fujimori.

The conference identified key challenges to the anti-corruption movement. There is a rising awareness of the threats to global security posed by extensive corruption in the arms trade. Abundant evidence shows that corruption undermines international humanitarian assistance efforts in major natural disasters, such as the Indian Ocean tsunami and the earthquake in Pakistan. Hundreds of millions of people remain mired in poverty as the promises of many new governments to curb corruption fail to materialize.

The 12th IACC addressed ways to strengthen civil society - what has worked and what has failed - as well as lessons that will reenergize the fight to curb corruption.

The conference took stock of the considerable progress on the anti-corruption front since the first IACC in Washington DC, in 1983. Today, as important research on corruption goes forward around the world, many public and private sector organizations are establishing new policies and management strategies to reduce bribe-paying and bribe-taking.

The 12th IACC builds on progress by a growing number of organizations around the world. Poor governance and corruption undermine efforts in the south to fight poverty, to improve access to basic services, to establish responsible government and to improve the quality of life for all. Corruption is an issue not only in the south; developed economies, too, are harmed by corruption, notably in politics. Corruption has featured prominently in recent elections in Western Europe and the United States.

Corruption breeds impunity and distorts public policy. The 12<sup>th</sup> IACC recognized that corruption in politics relates not only to the manipulation of campaigns and political party finance, but also to networks of corrupt politicians, civil servants and business. The meeting considered a range of cases from countries where embedded networks have robbed a national treasury on a large scale. Governance reform must come from within countries through strong civil society organizations that demand change.

Delegates highlighted the need for change in countries where politicians enjoy special immunity from prosecution and punishment. They stressed the need to end the opportunity of corrupt politicians to extend their immunity through asylum in countries where they do not risk extradition.

In parallel, however, delegates noted the rising incidence of political corruption at the local and municipal levels as decentralization accelerates in many countries. Delegates considered effective ways of promoting transparency and accountability in politics and government at the local and municipal levels. They stressed the need for more transparent management and support at these levels.

A crucial tool for combating corrupt networks is public information. Transparency - exposing the facts for all to see - is a powerful tool in promoting accountability. Delegates noted that transparency must remain a top priority for campaigners for better governance. This takes several forms:

1. Maintaining a free and independent media.
2. Enacting and enforcing effective legislation to secure the right of access to public information (freedom of information laws), ensuring that governments respect the spirit as well as the letter of the law.
3. Resisting the dangerous trend to control and limit the flow of information on the internet.

A consistent theme of the conference's plenary sessions and workshops concerned practical actions to curb corruption. A constructive path lies in cooperation between the public and private sectors and civil society. The conference highlighted a broad range of issues where

strengthening of initiatives is warranted. In many areas there is a pressing need for leadership by governments, business or civil society. The IACC's agenda for action embraces the following:

- **Conventions:** Delegates to the 12th IACC recognized the substantial achievements in this area. The coming into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption is one; those of the Organization of American States and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are others. At the Conference of States Parties in Jordan in December 2006, governments will have the opportunity to support effective monitoring of the U.N. convention. The delegates determined to press the States Parties to take action at this conference. IACC delegates asserted that civil society must step up its own monitoring of the governments' compliance with the provisions of these conventions, and promote partnerships to stimulate compliance.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** Corruption is often pervasive at times of natural disaster, when the first priority is humanitarian assistance. While specific experiences may vary, conditions often emerge that provide opportunities for criminals to extort and steal. Such opportunities have surfaced repeatedly because of insufficient coordination among donors, pressures for rapid disbursement and delivery that disregards safeguards, and the lack of local knowledge that would equip them to select partners of competence and integrity. The IACC called on the international community to focus on measures to ensure that the victims of natural disasters obtain the maximum benefits in ways that are transparent and efficient. Key actions should include a greater commitment by donors to coordination, enhanced priority to engaging civil society as a meaningful partner by governments and donors, and strengthening independent monitoring.
- **Human Rights:** The conference emphasized the important linkages between corruption and the abuse of human rights. To strengthen public awareness, the conference called for more research into these linkages, greater sharing of knowledge and approaches between civil society organizations engaged in these areas and closer attention to the implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption programs and protection of human rights.
- **Environment:** There is a lack of public understanding of the linkages between environmental destruction and corruption, and an urgent need to overcome this. Well-directed research that will highlight the full costs of corruption on the environment is called for, as is the wide dissemination of the results.
- **Natural Resources:** Delegates welcomed the formal establishment of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. It will play an essential role in an industrial sector rife with bribery and kick-backs. The EITI has the potential to serve as a model for meaningful cooperation between its equal partners - governments, businesses and civil society organizations. Many countries rich in oil, gas and metals are beset by appalling poverty. Benefits that should accrue to their citizens from the extraction of their resources continue to be stolen by ruling elites, often in collusion with multinational corporations. A core principle of the EITI is the need for companies to publish what they pay to public authorities. The EITI must focus on the companies that do not publish what they pay and on the governments that conceal their resource revenues. To ensure that natural resources are a blessing, not a curse, nations rich in natural resources should adopt transparent management and support the EITI.
- **Money:** As money is a prime driver of corruption, financial intermediaries who facilitate corruption and launder stolen funds are criminal collaborators. Vast sums are being stolen in developing countries and transferred to financial institutions headquartered in leading industrial countries. The conference called for vigilant application of existing international anti-money laundering laws, and a stepped-up campaign for the repatriation of assets. Nigeria, for example, has recovered more than US \$5 billion in stolen assets over the last three years.

- **Specific Projects:** Small anti-corruption projects can yield direct benefits in the lives of the poor and the needy. These can often be promoted by volunteers and by small civil society organizations, where small financial outlays can produce impressive results. These organizations should take advantage of opportunities to obtain small grants to support their work.
- **Engaging Youth:** Many of the most effective recent anti-corruption small projects benefited greatly from the involvement of young people. Projects ranged from improving access to official information in Argentina, to ensuring the delivery of textbooks to rural schools at reasonable prices in the Philippines. Delegates recommended that youth be engaged in such projects.
- **The World Bank:** The conference welcomed the Bank's new global anti-corruption strategy. It called on the leadership of the World Bank to deepen its consultations with civil society over the content of this strategy. It called on the Bank to recognize that effective country strategies to curb corruption must involve dialogue not only with the executive branch of those countries, but also with parliament, the judiciary, business and trade associations, community leaders, civil society, academia and the media.
- **Private Sector:** Delegates emphasized the need for businesses adopting voluntary anti-bribery policies to implement detailed anti-corruption systems, and to move toward independent verification processes, to enhance the credibility of the systems. Such verified systems will reassure banks and business partners of the enterprise's integrity. The IACC called on the parties to major infrastructure projects to implement effective anti-corruption systems. They must include full transparency and expert independent monitoring involving civil society throughout the project cycle. Major businesses, including financial services firms, should create incentives throughout their supply chain and lending policies for small and medium enterprises that adopt integrity standards. The conference also called for greater efforts to clean up corruption in businesses and associations engaged in sports. The OECD structure of "National Contact Points" provides a mechanism for civil society to report on business behavior.
- **Defense:** Corruption in this sector is a major threat to global security and an enormous misuse of public funds. Delegates recognized the important initiatives taken by civil society to bring leading international defense contractors together to share experiences and develop approaches to curbing bribery. At the same time, delegates underscored that much more must be done. There must be greater oversight of the sector by government and civil society, with stronger focus on the development of anti-bribery codes and policies that, for example, call for effective training of employees and greater vigilance of agents. At the same time, the conference recognized that major initiatives are needed to curb the propensity of public officials to seek bribes in the defense sector. Effective independent official oversight of ministries of defense, greater pro-active approaches by public prosecutors and an independent judiciary should be established.
- **Institutions:** Conference delegates noted that the essential functioning of public sector institutions is crucial. The institutions must be transparent and respond efficiently to the legitimate and appropriate demands of citizens. Strengthened parliamentary oversight will enhance the capability of parliaments to perform their key roles. Legislation is also needed in many countries to protect whistleblowers. At the same time, greater public understanding will strengthen the capacity of institutions to resist being corrupted. The media and civil society play a vital role.
- **Research:** Research in anti-corruption and the use of refined measurement tools at national and international levels are aids in the fight against corruption. Their value rests in their contribution to analyze problems and guide effective actions, but the results should not be used as the basis for denying donor aid. Delegates supported an increase in quality research to shape anti-corruption programs.

The IACC Action Agenda offers concrete steps to address the complex challenges facing the anti-corruption movement.

The conference concluded on a note of cautious optimism. This stemmed from shared values among delegates from many nations and cultures, a shared conviction that anti-corruption networks are gaining in strength, knowledge and expertise to build a fairer world.

e) Resolution adopted by the 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference

The 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference in Guatemala City called on the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) to adopt an effective follow-up monitoring program at its 10-14 December 2006 meeting in Amman, Jordan.

Conventions without effective implementation are just pieces of paper.

UNCAC has the unique potential to become the global framework for combating corruption, a major step beyond prior conventions. Ratification by 80 countries in less than three years shows that UNCAC has impressive momentum.

UNCAC's unifying legal framework provides strong leverage for civil society to press for greater transparency and accountability, including public access to information on government finances, open procurement and whistleblower protection. UNCAC includes ground-breaking provisions on the recovery of stolen assets.

Transforming conventions into action programs is a difficult challenge, requiring strong commitment and prolonged effort. This challenge is particularly difficult in view of UNCAC's comprehensive scope and its signature by 140 countries.

Follow-up monitoring is the key to success. Adoption of a follow-up monitoring program at the Conference of States Parties will send a clear message that the parties are committed to making UNCAC work as the world's pre-eminent weapon against corruption. Failure to approve a monitoring program would undermine UNCAC's momentum.

An effective UNCAC monitoring program will require a strong secretariat with dependable funding from the UN budget. Monitoring should be conducted transparently, with civil society involvement. Close coordination with monitoring programs of other anti-corruption conventions will help avoid duplication of efforts.

The monitoring program should begin in 2007 with a survey of implementation, including technical assistance needs and with pilot programs to encourage implementation of UNCAC's provisions on asset recovery, transparent public finance and open procurement.

Technical assistance to enable developing countries to implement the Convention must be funded by the international donor community. A working group with donor agencies should be organized to encourage adequate and coordinated funding.

Because corruption is a global threat, only a global instrument will fully address it. The UN Convention against Corruption will become that global instrument through real implementation ensured by effective monitoring.

*4.6.2 Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention on Corruption, Nusa Dua, Indonesia, 28<sup>th</sup> January to 1<sup>st</sup> February 2008*

As a follow up to a resolution taken during the 12<sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference, Mr. Keulder and the Director of the ACC Paulus Noa were invited to participate in the conference of state parties to the United National Convention on Corruption (UNCAC), which was held in Bali, Indonesia on 28<sup>th</sup> January to 1<sup>st</sup> February 2008. This conference, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, brought together representatives from 52 countries to discuss and consider a review mechanism for the UN Convention on Anti-Corruption, which has been signed and ratified by Namibia. As part of this conference, the role of civil society in this process was discussed.

The UNCAC is a global treaty that obligates governments to counter corruption through prevention, criminalization, international cooperation and technical assistance. It contains groundbreaking provisions on asset recovery. At the first meeting of signatory nations in 2006, governments agreed that monitoring was necessary.

The recommendations for a review mechanism were compiled following wide consultations with governments, international organizations and civil society organizations over a four-month period in 2007, and called for a structure that includes a credible review body, a strong secretariat, a flexible and cost-effective system of review and an open process inclusive of civil society views. The review program consists of an introductory phase in 2008-09 involving information gathering, promotion of key articles, pilot programs to develop methodologies for conducting reviews, technical assistance by donors to developing countries and development of procedures for cooperation with monitoring organizations. A successful review process also requires adequate and dependable funding and the active involvement of civil society and the private sector.

It was proposed that the country review process should begin in earnest in 2010, covering key points from each section of the UNCAC agreement. One aim in this process is to establish an inclusive roadmap to ensure that a first round of reviews covering over 140 countries is completed by the end of 2014.

During the conference, the proposals of participating countries and interests diverged widely on the form a country progress review program should take, and in terms of the transparency of the process and the participation of civil society. After a week of discussions and negotiations, country delegates struggled through to the evening of the last day to arrive at consensus. Conflicting positions on the role of civil society kept delegates locked in discussions through to the very end. As the conference closed, the question remained largely unresolved.

The results fell short of the progress some civil society organizations had expected, but there were a few positive notes. A great deal of emphasis was placed on the recovery of stolen assets, a key issue for many developing countries. Agreement to expand the country self-assessment program and the pilot program for country peer review, represented modest but constructive steps towards building a more robust review approach. The success of all aspects of the Convention depends on the strength of a monitoring program.

Civil society participants pressed for greater protection of critical voices, pointing to the difficulties whistle-blowers, activists, trade unionists and investigative journalists encounter when speaking out against corruption. Many of the civil society representatives attending the event told of painful, personal encounters with harassment, intimidation and reprisals.

The NID's participation in this conference was fruitful in that the NID became a member of the international "Coalition of Civil Society Friends of the UNCAC", a coalition of about 50 international CSOs formed to promote the ratification, implementation and monitoring of the



United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Member organizations include Transparency International, Oxfam, Institute for Security Studies, Global Witness and the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre. This membership ensures that the NID stays at the forefront of and is included in all international anti-corruption related developments and can thus ensure that Namibia, and especially the interests of civil society in anti-corruption, is represented.

### 3.4 Conclusion

The NID is proud to have spearheaded Namibia's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign's drive for a corruption-free society, which has made an invaluable contribution to anti-corruption / integrity promotion initiatives in Namibia since 2005. Not only has the phrase "Zero Tolerance for Corruption" been embraced by the highest echelons of Namibia's government, it has indeed become the sine qua non in the fight against corruption. Although the campaign had commenced in 2005 with Swedish funding and was well received preceding the inauguration, the whole-hearted embracing of and support for the campaign at its launch in March 2006 by H.E. President H. Pohamba, saw an unprecedented increase in campaign momentum. The cementing of relations with the Anti-Corruption Commission and its status as a primary campaign partner furthermore lend great credence to the campaign and have maximised campaign potential.

The campaign commenced at a fortuitous time in Namibia's history. The foundations have been laid to empower the public with the ability to oversee the state, through raising public awareness about the negative effects of corruption and to help ensure the public's right to service by transparent and accountable government. Such awareness by its very nature calls for greater accountability of and trust in public service providers in the delivery of government services.

The campaign has reinforced the important role of civil society in the creation of an environment that discourages fraud and corruption and, indeed, is active in speaking out against and reporting corruption.

Whilst the nature of such campaigns is often difficult to measure in quantifiable terms, we firmly believe that the inclusivity of campaign partners representing diverse interests within our society ensures a transfer of ownership of the initiative which has contributed, and will continue to contribute, significantly to its success in the future.

The ZTFCC has developed to be nationally recognized as an integrative, well designed and comprehensive campaign to fight corruption in Namibia in a mostly non-confrontational and constructive manner. In addition to maintaining its excellent working relationship with established campaign partners, the NID is privileged to have co-opted and cemented relationships with key campaign stakeholders representing government, the private sector, churches, the media and civil society including:

- Office of the President
- Anti-Corruption Commission
- Office of the Prime Minister
- Office of the Ombudsman
- Various ministries
- Namibia Employers Federation
- Association of Regional Councils in Namibia
- Association of Local Authorities in Namibia
- UNAM
- MISA
- Council of Churches in Namibia

- The network of CSOs created by the NID's Civil Society Support Program

Furthermore, the NID is the only Namibian NGO that has built international linkages in the anti-corruption movement through its informal association with Transparency International, the Southern African Human Rights Trust and the Coalition of Civil Society Friends of the UNCAC for example. The NID is thus well positioned to continue strengthening institutions that fight corruption on state and non-state level, to educate Namibians nationally on corruption in various interactive ways, to conduct surveys on corruption and to keep abreast of national and international anti-corruption initiatives through international linkages.

The ZTFCC will continue to conduct a program mix consisting of:

- the institutional strengthening of institutions that fight corruption, such as the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman;
- assisting the authorities (ministries, regional and local authorities) to design and implement anti-corruption/integrity promotion workplace policies;
- providing continuous anti-corruption training for civil servants;
- assisting CSOs and the media to fulfill a watchdog function w.r.t corruption;
- bringing in the private sector as strategic partners in anti-corruption programs;
- educating people on corruption;
- conducting regular surveys to ascertain trends w.r.t. corruption.

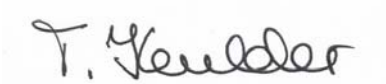
The fight against corruption is, however, a never-ending process and is not a quick-fix. A long-term approach should therefore be followed. The ZTFCC needs to keep its momentum to ensure that the foundations that have been built since 2005 can continually be built upon. The NID can, however, only do this if it continues to receive funding. The NID is fortunate to have received further funding from the Embassy of Finland to the value of N\$1,8m for the ZTFCC, which will enable the NID to continue with all activities until the end of 2009. A smaller amount of N\$100,000 was received from the Consulate of the Royal Netherlands for the presentation of a series of grassroots civic education workshops. However, is a campaign such as this is 100% reliant on funding, the NID will have to constantly conduct fundraising to be able to continue with program elements. We hope to also achieve this through involvement in regional and international anti-corruption programs.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This second Cooperative Agreement with USAID has raised the profile of the NID substantially both nationally and internationally. Due to the expertise gained from this program, NID staff members have been invited to participate in national and international programs and networks. This, in turn, has led to partnerships between the NID and international organisations, whereby the NID is now in a position to implement Namibian elements of international programs and to assist in the design and execution of civil society development and anti-corruption programs in other countries based on experience gained through this program. Furthermore, it is hoped that the civil society development and anti-corruption program conducted through this agreement can serve as case studies for study and the design of similar programs elsewhere.

The implementation of all program activities as per Cooperative Agreement were, despite an earlier than anticipated close-out, implemented successfully. This was in no small measure attributable to the constructive and professional partnership between the NID and USAID. We wish to thank the CTO for this CA, Ms. Monica Koep and her colleagues dealing with the NID for their professional assistance, advice and professional working relationship at all times.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the entire NID staff for the conscientious and diligent way in which they performed their respective tasks, and the NID's Board of Directors for their support.

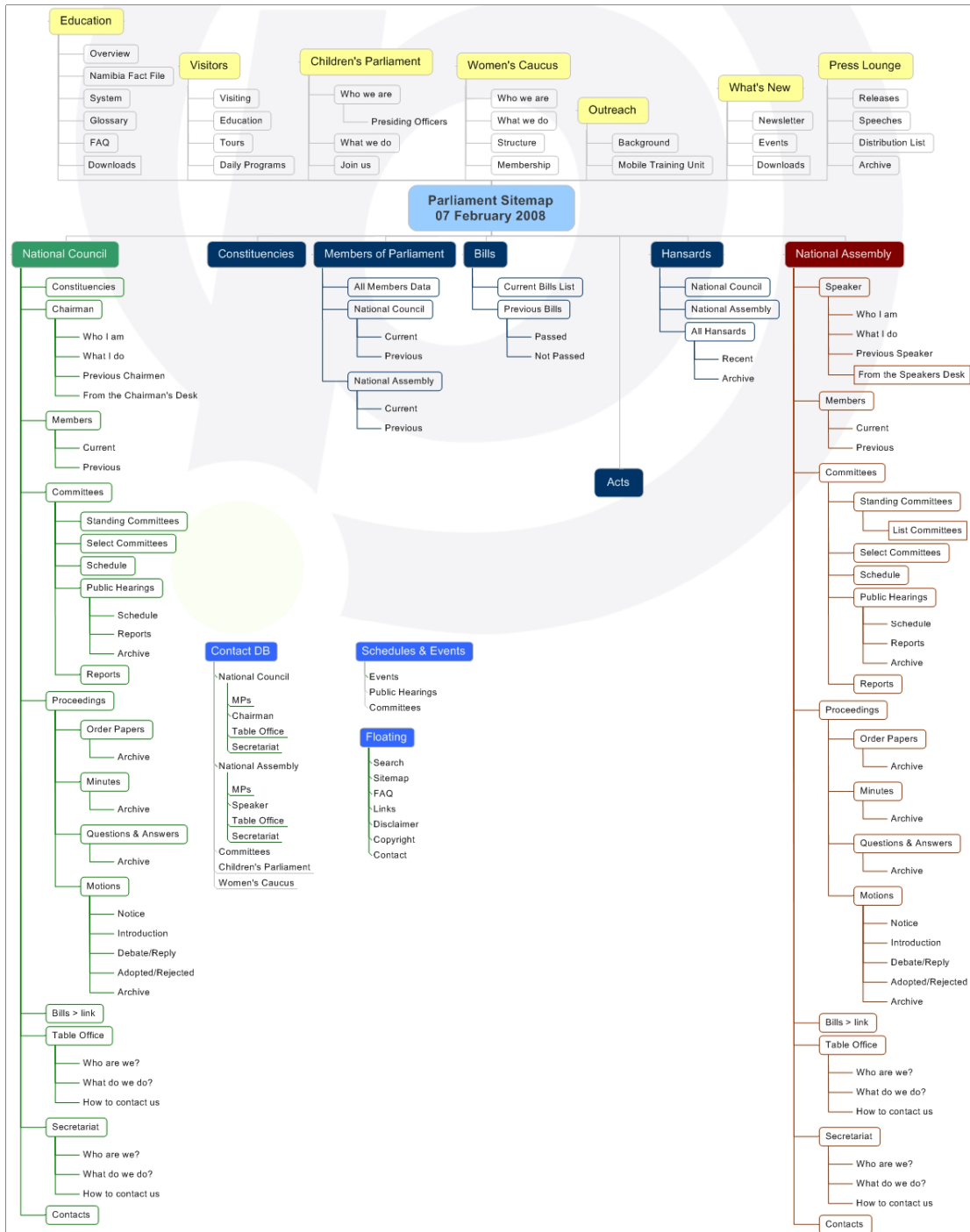
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Keulder', written in a cursive style.

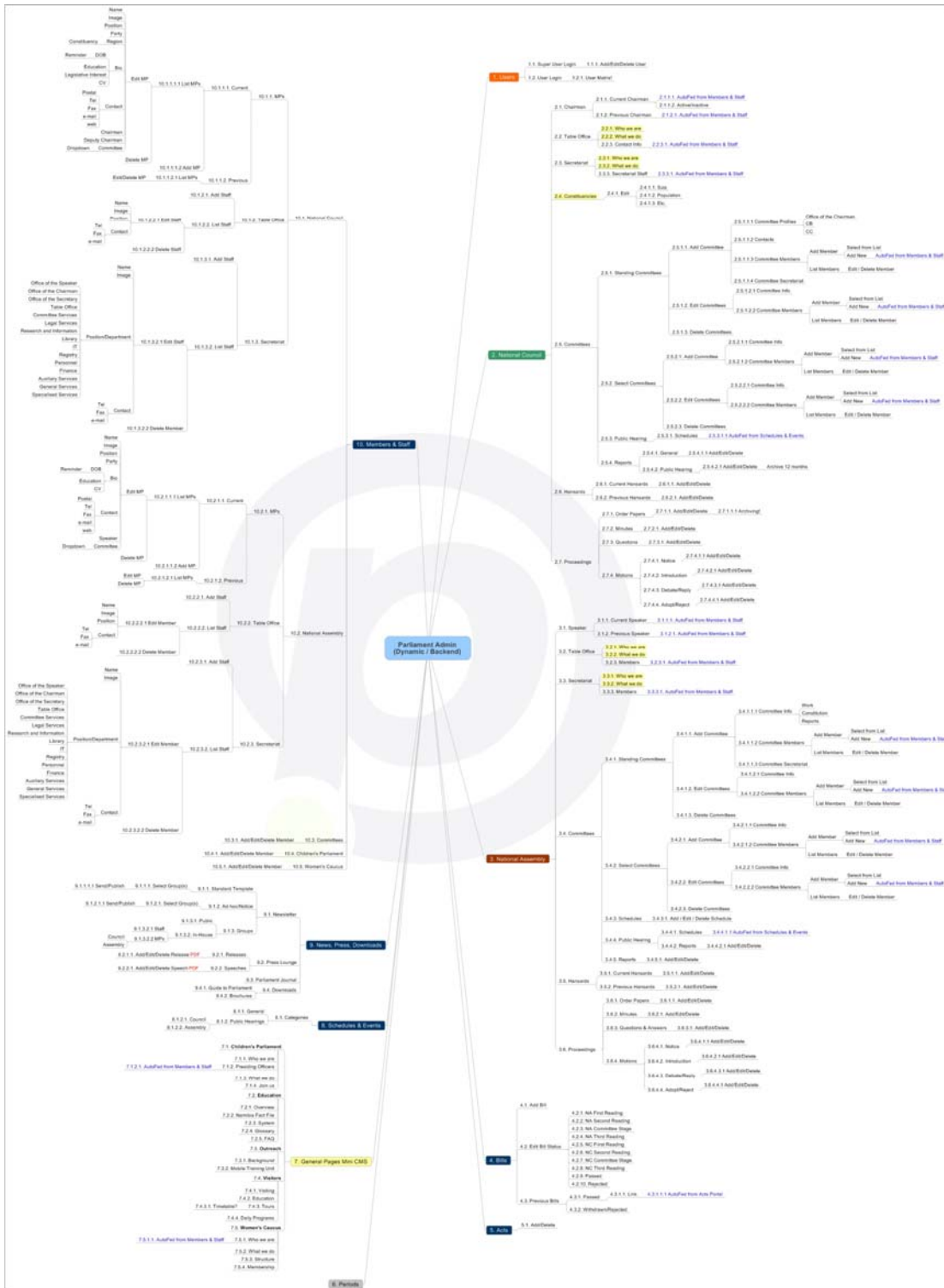
Theunis Keulder  
*-Director, NID-*

## ANNEX A

Parliamentary website:

Public sitemap  
Administrative sitemap  
Screenshots





**Parliament Of Namibia**




>> Home  
 >> Members of Parliament  
 >> Constituencies  
 >> Education  
 >> Visitors  
 >> Women's Caucus  
 >> Outreach  
 >> Press Lounge  
 >> Contact Parliament  
 >> Links  
 >> FAQ  
 >> Downloads


*Advanced Search*

**National Assembly**   **National Council**   **Bills**   **Acts**   **Hansards**

- Constituencies
- Chamber
- Table Office
- Committees
- Proceedings
- Members
- Contacts
- Chairman
- Secretariat



**Contact**  
 Private Bag 13371  
 Windhoek  
 Parliament Building  
 14c Love Street  
 Tel: (264) (61) 2889111  
 Fax: (264) (61) 226121



**Navigation:** Home > National Council

**National Council**

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**Schedules**

[03/05/2008 - Schedule 1 >](#)

[03/06/2008 - Schedule 2 >](#)

[03/07/2008 - Schedule 3 >](#)

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**03/05/2008** - Order Paper for Wednesday, 5 March 2008

.....

**03/05/2008** - Minutes of Proceedings for Tuesday, 4 March 2008

**Bills**

**03/05/2008** - Appropriation Bill, Bill 1 of 2008

March 2008

Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
29	30	31	01	02	03
05	06	07	08	09	10
12	13	14	15	16	17
19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	01	02
04	05	06	07	08	09

*Calendar*

## ANNEX B

ZTFCC:

Media materials







Come, take a seat...are you comfortable? So, what can I do for you today? You want a hundred bags of cement? For a small price I can throw in a couple extra. It's easy man, we've got a lot of stock here and no one will notice a thing. We can help each other my friend. Ah yes...100 Namibian dollars will do

## “They won't notice a thing”

**Bribery:** Bribery is the practice of receiving or giving something to corruptly influence a person's actions or decisions. This includes using bribes to influence or reward persons to do or not do something.

just nicely. Maybe next time we can do business again? **Bribery** occurs every day in Namibia, whether it's a bag of cement or a passport, it doesn't matter. All forms of corruption cripple our nation's economy. We all need to say 'NO WAY!' to corruption and report these unacceptable practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye for far too long. As a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

DOH SAATCHI & SAATCHI BONDROGIC



Anti-Corruption Commission

Make the fight against corruption your business.

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e-mail: [anticorruption@iway.na](mailto:anticorruption@iway.na).  
Your identity can be withheld.



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I'm so tired of the assistant secretary. All she does is chat on the phone and play Solitaire on the computer. She's not competent to do the job she was hired for, most of the work she's supposed to do I end up doing. It takes her half the day to type a letter and

## “Blood is thicker than water”

**Nepotism:** This is where a person in a position of authority ensures that their family, relatives or friends are appointed to positions, or are granted public contracts or tenders.

yet she earns more than I do. Later I heard she was appointed because she's the boss' niece, and that her post was never even advertised! This is wrong, but then it's true what they say: “Blood is thicker than water.” **Nepotism** hurts all Namibians. We all need to say ‘NO WAY!’ to corruption and report these unacceptable practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye for far too long. As a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

DNW/SATCHIE & SATCHIE/OTR/IND/06



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Being a junior electrician can be a stressful job. I've worked hard over the years and I thought my education would be valuable when I joined the planning committee at the electricity company. At my first meeting, however, I saw that some things count more than experience. We were reviewing plans to extend power lines to an area that didn't make any sense. Despite this being the case, the go-ahead was given by our CEO. Later I heard through the

## “Power to the (right) people”

**Abuse of office:** “Where officials abuse their office or position for any personal benefit, or for the benefit of any other person, it is an act of corruption.”

grapevine that his rural home just happens to be in that area, and that he had overruled several engineers and ordered the project to proceed. He even commissioned a dubious looking report about possible ‘future development’ to back up his approval. How's that for abusing your power? The **abuse of office** has a negative effect on all Namibians. We all need to say ‘NO WAY!’ to corruption and report these unacceptable practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye for far too long. As a Namibian citizen, *it's your business.*

EWB/SANTCHE & SANTCHE/STUDIO/BC



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I applied for a new passport 6 months ago. Every time I enquire at Home Affairs I'm turned away with the promise that it will be ready 'soon.' Worst of all, on my last visit to the Ministry an official strongly hinted that for a couple of hundred dollars he could process my passport

## “Get your passport in record time”

**Bribery:** Bribery is the practice of receiving or giving something to corruptly influence a person's actions or decisions. This includes using bribes to influence or reward persons to do or not do something.

in under a week! Some co-workers of mine paid these extra 'fees' and they received their passports in record time, despite the fact they applied long after I did. The public shouldn't have to pay extra for services they're entitled to. We all need to say 'NO WAY' to corruption and report these unacceptable practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye for far too long. As a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

DNF SAATCHI & SAATCHI 0710200811



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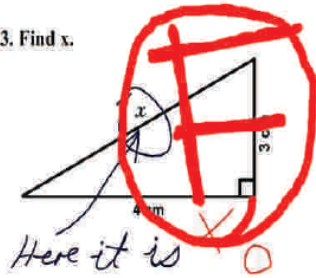
e-mail: [anticorruption@iway.na](mailto:anticorruption@iway.na).  
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3. Find  $x$ .



I'm so sick of our Headmaster abusing his position. I work hard to pass my examinations, but many of my classmates just pay the Headmaster a little extra to get a passing grade. He's more than willing to adjust students' marks – for a price. Unfortunately, in the long run all Namibians pay the price of corruption and abuse of office

## “How much does a pass cost?”

in the education system. Let's give corruption a failing grade. We all need to say 'NO WAY' to corruption and report these unacceptable practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye for far too long. As a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

**Abuse of office:** Where officials abuse their office or position for any personal benefit, or for the benefit of any other person, it is an act of corruption.

DWS SAATCHI & SAATCHI/OTN/0011



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We see it all too often... those multi-purpose Government vehicles. Everywhere you go, you see them driving around picking kids up from school, moving someone's furniture and personal belongings, picking up stock for the shebeen or taking a pleasant Sunday afternoon drive through the countryside with a couple of friends. And then of course, there's the 'GRN taxi', picking up passengers and pocketing the 'taxi fare'! Enough is enough! As Namibian

*“Hop in, I’m going that way!”*

**Misuse of public property:** This involves any civil servant abusing their position of responsibility by using property, materials or any other resources that belong to the state for their own personal use or enrichment.

citizens, that is our hard-earned tax money they are wasting... those vehicles and the fuel are meant to be used strictly for state purposes! As a nation, we cannot afford to let these abuses continue. We all need to say 'NO WAY!' to corruption and report these unacceptable practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye for far too long, as a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

DAVID SAWTHER & SAWTHER CONSULTING



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Everyone tells me that if you want something done quickly, you just need to 'slip them a little something'! Ever noticed how things like that fine can 'disappear' or how quickly your documents can get processed when you slip an official a little something extra? What makes me so angry is why I need to bribe someone to do their job properly - especially when that's what they're getting paid to do! And who pays their salaries? We do, the citizens of Namibia pay their salaries with our hard-earned taxes. Have we become so

*“I'll slip you something!”*

**Bribery:** This involves any form of promise, offering or giving of money or 'gifts' that improperly affect the actions or decisions of public officials and public bodies.

used to thinking that bribery is okay? No... Every act of corruption, no matter how small, affects each and every Namibian and it's our job to stamp it out! We all need to say 'NO WAY!' to corruption and make it our business to report these unacceptable practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye for far too long, as a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

DIVE SAATCHI & SAATCHI E2/N/02/08



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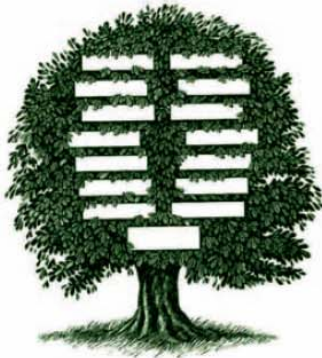


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There's this guy I know who got some or other government job. It's a highly qualified position that was created for him and even though he hasn't got the relevant knowledge or experience to perform in that position, he still got the job. So how did he get it, you ask yourself? Well, you see this guy's surname is well-known in the government circles, so with a bit of this and that, they keep things in the family. At first I thought this was normal, I mean we've heard of one or other shady deal that profits someone in the family

*“Let's keep it in the family!”*

**Nepotism:** This is where a person in a position of authority ensures that their family, relatives or friends are appointed to positions, or are granted public contracts or tenders.

(or a friend) and besides, this isn't really any of my business. Or is it? Imagine if everyone keeps thinking 'it's none of my business', this situation will just keep getting worse. I got so angry when I realised that as a Namibian citizen, we are paying their salaries with our tax money... they work for us and it is my business! We've turned a blind eye for far too long, as a Namibian citizen, *it is my business!*

DNB SAATCHI GILBERT & O'DONOGHUE



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# Misuse of public property is a form of corruption! So what are you going to do about it?

**Misuse of public property:** This involves any civil servant abusing their position of responsibility by using property, materials or any other resources that belong to the state for their own personal use or enrichment.



Anti-Corruption Commission

Make the fight against corruption your business.  
If you're aware of any corrupt practices, say **'NO WAY!'** and report it to the Anti-Corruption Commission today.  
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# Nepotism is a form of corruption! So what are you going to do about it?

**Nepotism:** This is where a person in a position of authority ensures that their family, relatives or friends are appointed to positions, or are granted public contracts or tenders.



Anti-Corruption Commission

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e-mail: anticorruption@iway.na. Your identity can be withheld.

The Zero Tolerance for Corruption  
Campaign is supported by:



# Bribery is a form of corruption! So what are you going to do about it?

**Bribery:** This involves any form of promise, offering or giving of money or 'gifts' that improperly affect the actions or decisions of public officers and public bodies.



Anti-Corruption Commission

Make the fight against corruption your business.  
If you're aware of any corrupt practices, say **'NO WAY!'** and report it to the Anti-Corruption Commission today.  
PO Box 23137, Windhoek, Tel: (061) 370 600, Fax: (061) 370 952, Toll free hotline: 0800-222-888 or  
e-mail: anticorruption@iway.na. Your identity can be withheld.

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# Favouritism is a form of corruption! So what are you going to do about it?

**Favouritism:** This involves the provision of services, resources, or beneficial contracts according to personal affiliations such as family ties, party affiliation, tribe, religion, sect or any other preferential groupings.



Anti-Corruption Commission

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## *Bribery is a form of corruption! So what are you going to do about it?*

**Bribery:** This is the practice of receiving or giving something to corruptly influence a person's actions or decisions. This includes using bribes to influence or reward persons to do or not do something.

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Anti-Corruption Commission



## *Conflict of interest is a form of corruption! So what are you going to do about it?*

**Conflict of Interest:** Engaging in transactions or acquiring positions or commercial interests that are incompatible with one's official role and duties could constitute a corrupt practice.

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Anti-Corruption Commission



## *Abuse of office is a form of corruption! So what are you going to do about it?*

**Abuse of office:** Where officials abuse their office or position for any personal benefit, or for the benefit of any other person, it is an act of corruption.

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Anti-Corruption Commission



## The Anti-Corruption Commission needs your help!!



Anti-Corruption Commission

The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) is planning to design a new logo for its use. It is now requesting assistance from the public to help create it. The Commission is holding a public competition to create a logo and invites all interested parties to submit an entry.



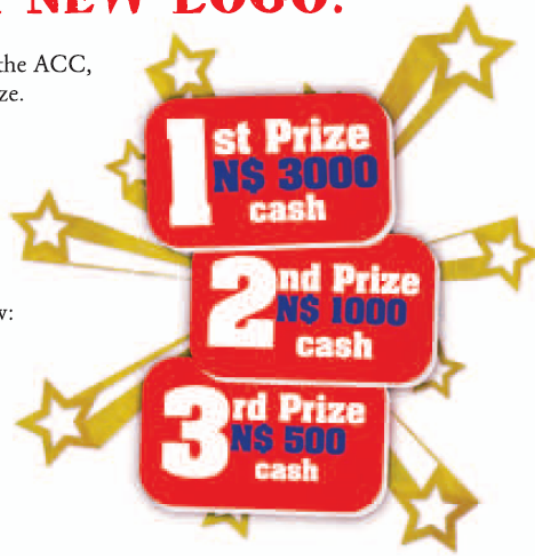
### MAKE US A NEW LOGO!

The winning entry will be the official logo for the ACC, and the winner will receive a generous cash prize. The awards for the competition are:

The deadline for submitting an entry is **12:00 noon on Friday, 24 August 2007**. The winner will be announced in the media.

Please send entries via email to [anticorruption@iway.na](mailto:anticorruption@iway.na) or to the address below:

The Director  
Anti-Corruption Commission  
Attention: Logo Design Competition Committee  
12th Floor Dr. Frans Indongo Building  
Dr. Frans Indongo Street  
P.O. Box 23137  
Windhoek



#### About the Anti-Corruption Commission

- The Commission is an independent and impartial body established under the Anti-Corruption Act, No. 8 of 2003.
- The ACC was established to fulfill three major functions: 1) investigating corrupt practices; 2) preventing corrupt practices; and 3) sensitising the public on dangerous effects of corruption and enlisting their support

#### Rules and Regulations

- In order to be considered entrants must: be residents of Namibia; indicate their title, full mailing address, age and profession; submit bids which are original and authentic; explain the significance of the colours and symbols used; and indicate all parties involved in the design.
- The ACC has the right to cancel or nullify the results of the competition if it does not receive a submission it deems suitable. The Commission also has the right to modify the winning entry or use information from other entries to develop the logo.
- No person employed by the ACC or their immediate family members are eligible to participate in the competition
- Only one entry per person will be considered. If multiple entries are submitted, the ACC will only consider the first one received.
- The ACC is not liable for any submissions that are not received
- The winning entry(ies) and all other entries shall remain the property of the Commission.



DVS SAATCHI & SAATCHI

The Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign is supported by:



Brochure 1 of 4

**Report Centre**

The Anti-Corruption Commission has a Report Centre where suspected cases of corruption can be reported. Every complaint that is reported will receive attention, however, matters that do not fall under the ACC's mandate will be referred to the relevant authorities. The Report Centre can be reached via phone, email, or fax, or it can be visited in person at the address indicated below.

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Windhoek, Namibia  
Tel: (061) 370 600  
Fax: (061) 300 932  
E-mail: anticorruption@wv.na

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**0800 222 888**



**Anti-Corruption Commission**

Make the fight against corruption your business.

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**Your Anti-Corruption Commission**



Namibia's Zero Tolerance For Corruption Campaign - [www.anticorruption.na](http://www.anticorruption.na)

*"We take action against corruption to promote integrity, transparency and accountability for the good of society, economic growth and national prosperity."*  
ACC Mission Statement

**Your leading authority in the fight against corruption!**

**The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)** was established as an independent and impartial body by the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003). The Commission became operational with its inauguration by His Excellency, President Hage Geingob, on 1 February 2006. The Commission is headed by a Director and Deputy Director who are nominated by the President and appointed by the National Assembly.

The ACC is mandated by the Anti-Corruption Act to investigate any person allegedly engaging in corrupt practices. The Anti-Corruption Act clearly outlines the conduct that constitutes a corrupt practice.

**Why was it established?**  
Since Namibia's independence corruption has been increasingly recognized by government as a problem that needs to be addressed. The need to have a single co-ordinating agency responsible for Namibia's anti-corruption efforts became evident. Similar activities in neighbouring countries and elsewhere have been very successful in fighting corruption and we anticipate the same success in Namibia.

**What does the ACC do?**  
**Investigate corrupt practices** - The primary role of the ACC is to investigate allegations of corrupt practices. The ACC may also initiate investigations. On conclusion of an investigation, if there is sufficient evidence the Director of the ACC refers the matter to the Prosecutor-General for a decision whether or not to prosecute.

**Prevent corruption** - It's often said that "prevention is better than the cure." At the ACC we agree. In terms of the Anti-Corruption Act the ACC is also mandated to examine the ways in which public and private institutions operate and advise them on ways to reduce the potential for corruption.

**When should you contact the ACC?**  
You should contact the Anti-Corruption Commission whenever you suspect that a corrupt practice has taken place. Furthermore, if you witness an act of corruption you are obliged in terms of the Anti-Corruption Act to report it to the ACC. Also educate yourself on what constitutes corruption and take action when necessary by contacting the ACC's Report Centre.

**Other watchdog agencies to contact**  
**The Ombudsman** - Matters concerning the violation of human rights and freedoms, the protection of the environment and the functioning of government offices, inclusive of the defence force, police force and prison service, should be referred to the Ombudsman's office.  
*Contact details: Private Bag 13211, Windhoek, Tel: (061) 207 3111.*

**The Namibian Police** - Unlike the ACC which only investigates allegations of corrupt practices, the Namibian Police Force deals with general law enforcement and is mandated to investigate all criminal offences.  
*Contact details: Private Bag 12024, Windhoek, Tel: (061) 209 3111.*

**The Namibia Financial Supervisory Authority (NAMFSA)** - Complaints regarding pension funds, moneylenders, insurers, insurance agents/brokers should be referred to this authority.  
*Contact details: PO Box 21250, Windhoek, Tel: (061) 290 5000.*




Namibia's Zero Tolerance For Corruption Campaign - [www.anticorruption.na](http://www.anticorruption.na)

Brochure 2 of 4

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**Anti-Corruption Commission**

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**What are the Causes and Effects of Corruption?**



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*"We take action against corruption to promote integrity, transparency and accountability for the good of society, economic growth and national prosperity."*  
ACC Mission Statement

**What are the causes and consequences of corruption?**

**What causes corruption?** There is no simple answer. Corruption has a variety of causes that differ from country to country. Generally, corruption thrives when the rewards for acting corruptly are high and the probability of getting caught is low. In Namibia an increase in the levels of corruption could be linked to the absence of adequate policies and procedures at institutions, a lack of transparency and accountability, especially at governmental institutions, as well as a breakdown of social values.

Although the causes of corruption vary from country to country, the effects of corruption are always the same. Corruption destroys wealth, erodes the effectiveness of government, and impacts severely on the most vulnerable people in society. Corruption therefore has serious political, economic, and social consequences.

**Political consequences**  
**Harms Public Services** - Corruption severely threatens the provision of basic public infrastructure and services that all residents are entitled to.

**Weakens Government Capacity** - Corruption erodes the ability of the government to carry out its most basic functions. When people are hired or promoted corruptly due to favouritism or nepotism, or contracts are secured corruptly instead of on merit, it impacts severely on the quality of Namibia's civil service.

**Threatens Democracy** - When corruption becomes rampant democracy is undermined; politicians become less accountable to the people and the people in effect lose their voice.

**Enables Rule of Law** - When people corrupt judges, policemen or other law enforcement officials, the legal system loses its effectiveness and the crime rate increases drastically.

**Economic consequences**  
**Hurts Economic Growth** - Corruption diverts money away from effective enterprises to corrupt ones. Economies with high levels of corruption perform poorly and suffer high levels of unemployment.

**Threatens investment** - Foreign businesses and governments are hesitant to invest in countries that are prone to corruption. In addition, corrupt governments have less resources to invest in infrastructure that promotes job creation and economic development.

**Leads to higher unemployment** - Countries suffering from high rates of corruption have a high unemployment rate as corruption kills business. Furthermore the poorest members of society are unemployed because they do not have the connections or money to secure jobs.

**Social consequences**  
**Exacerbates Poverty** - Corruption enriches a few well-connected individuals at the expense of everyone else. In corrupt environments wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few and the gap between rich and poor widens.

**The most vulnerable suffer** - Marginalized members of society depend on support from the state and they are then also the ones who suffer the most where there are high levels of corruption. Women, children, the elderly and minority groups suffer disproportionately when government funds and resources are abused.

**Decreases in trust** - Trust is the first victim of corruption. When corruption occurs people lose their faith in the government, the business community, and fellow citizens. This can tear apart the social fabric of communities, leading to an increase in violence and the crime rate in general.




Namibia's Zero Tolerance For Corruption Campaign - [www.anticorruption.na](http://www.anticorruption.na)

Brochure 2 of 4

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**Anti-Corruption Commission**

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*What can you do to fight Corruption?*

Make the fight against corruption your business.




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ACC Mission Statement

**Your role to ensure a corrupt-free society**

**C**orruption can be broadly defined as the abuse of a position of trust for personal gain. It thrives when the rewards for acting corruptly are high and the probability of getting caught low. In Namibia the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), other law enforcement agencies and civil society groups are working hard to root out corruption. However, the most important tools in the fight against corruption are YOU – the Namibian people. What can you do to fight corruption?

**Educate yourself about corruption** – In order to be able to fight corruption you must in the first instance be aware of what corruption is. Therefore take note of what constitutes a corrupt practice in terms of the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003).

**Spread the word** – Once you have a good understanding of corruption, educate others in your community about the types, causes and effects of corruption, as well as the ways you can fight it.

**Be an anticorruption advocate** – Form groups in your communities, workplaces or learning institutions and campaign for increased anti-corruption efforts.

**Support the media** – An independent media helps "shine the light" on corruption and keep it in the public consciousness. Namibians should therefore support the media's efforts to access public information.

**Lead by example** – Finally, one of the best ways to fight corruption is through ethical behaviour. If Namibian citizens, government officials, and business people behave with integrity and fairness, corruption will seem to exist. If you're in doubt as to whether or not your actions are corrupt, ask yourself the following questions:  
"Are my actions legal?"  
"Am I being fair and honest?"  
"Will my actions stand the test of time?"

**If you see it, report it** – Assist the ACC by reporting the corrupt practices. Furthermore in terms of the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003, if you witness any corrupt practice you are obliged to report the same.

**Stand firm** – Do not offer bribes or participate in other corrupt practices. No matter how small any such action constitutes a criminal offence. If Namibians everywhere refuse to condone corrupt behaviour, we can stop it.




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Brochure 4 of 4

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*What are the elements of a corruption-free Namibia?*

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ACC Mission Statement

**What are the elements of a corruption-free Namibia?**

**C**orruption is a phenomenon that occurs when individuals have the means and opportunity to act improperly. It thrives when the rewards for acting corruptly are high and the probability of getting caught is low. What changes that? Accountability and transparency. The principles of accountability and transparency create an environment where corrupt acts are transformed into "low return, high risk" activities. Combined with integrity, these elements should form the foundation of a corrupt-free Namibia.

**Accountability** – This is the principle that individuals and institutions are responsible for their actions and may be required to explain them to others. When people are held accountable for their actions they are less likely to act corruptly.

**Transparency** – The principle of transparency requires that organisations operate openly and are scrutinized by the community. If the media, the public, and watchdog institutions such as the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) have access to public documents, and public institutions are open and transparent in their day-to-day activities, it would reduce the occurrence of corrupt practices significantly.

**Integrity** – Integrity is the notion of acting honestly, sincerely, and truthfully. If individuals in positions of trust have high levels of integrity they will not engage in corrupt practices.

Corruption in Namibia can be reduced through increased levels of accountability, transparency, and integrity. Important role players to ensure such transformation include:

**The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)** – The ACC is an independent institution that investigates incidences of corruption. It also works to educate the public on corruption and how to prevent corruption. The ACC works closely with the Namibian police, the Offices of the Prosecutor-General, Auditor-General and Ombudsman, as well as other watchdog agencies and civil society organisations to root out corruption.

**A Free and Independent Media** – The media is playing an important role in exposing corrupt behaviour and through that increases accountability and transparency in Namibia.

**An Active Civil Society** – Civil society groups such as non-governmental organisations, churches, labour unions, and others are important allies in anti-corruption efforts. They play an important role in holding the government accountable for its actions or lack of action, educating people at the grassroots level about corruption as well as in enlisting public support for the fight against corruption.

**The Public** – An active and engaged public can play a significant role in the fight against corruption. Pressure must be exercised on government to increase accountability and transparency at public institutions and to take the necessary action against corruption. The public should furthermore educate themselves about corruption and report suspected incidences of corruption wherever and whenever they occur.

**Political Leaders** – Political will is crucial for Namibia's anti-corruption efforts to be successful. Namibian politicians at all levels – national, regional, and local must strive to eliminate corruption in their midst and have the necessary policies and procedures adopted that promote accountability and transparency.




Namibia's Zero Tolerance For Corruption Campaign - [www.anticorruption.na](http://www.anticorruption.na)

**ACC LOGO DESIGNED THROUGH THE NID'S DESIGN COMPETITION**



**BE PART OF THE FIGHT!**



**BE PART OF THE FIGHT!**



Corruption costs all of us. It misallocates resources that could be used to build schools or improve

*“Blow the whistle – we’ll do the rest!”*

roads and other public services. What can you do about it? The best way to fight corruption is to report suspected cases of corruption to the ACC. Don't be afraid - section 52 of the Anti-Corruption Act protects the identity of whistleblowers and shields them from future retaliatory civil or criminal actions. Don't worry – the ACC has you protected! Just blow the whistle and we'll do the rest. Namibians all need to say 'NO WAY' to corruption and report unacceptable practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. As a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

Duty to report: Under section 48 of the Anti-Corruption Act any individual aware of a corrupt practice is legally obligated to report it to the ACC. Failure to do so can lead to a fine or imprisonment.

© 2010 ACC

Make the fight against corruption your business.

If you're aware of any corrupt practices, say 'NO WAY!' and report it to the Anti-Corruption Commission today.

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Your identity can be withheld.



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I know that Christmas is right around the corner, but why do I have to give public officials "gifts" to obtain

*"Not everyone deserves a gift at Christmas!"*

**Bribery:** Bribery is the practice of receiving or giving something to corruptly influence a person's actions or decisions. This includes using bribes to influence or reward persons to do or not do something.

basic services? Gifts are for family and friends, not corrupt public officials. It's simple, really - under the Anti-Corruption Act offering or receiving a bribe is an offence.

This Christmas give your children, friends, and all Namibians a truly precious gift - a corrupt-free Namibia.

Please, report corruption and protect Namibia's future prosperity. We all need to say 'NO WAY!' to corruption and report corrupt practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye to for far too long. As a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

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Since February 2006, the Anti-Corruption Commission has been working hard to root out corruption. The ACC now has a staff of 24 people - including 10 full time investigators - who are working

## “The ACC is on the case!”

The ACC's core functions, as outlined by section 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act, are to investigate allegations of corrupt practices, educate the public about corruption and prevent corruption before it occurs.

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

around the clock to investigate and prevent instances of corruption in Namibia. Thanks to reports submitted by ordinary Namibians, the ACC has responded to over 1400 complaints up to date. The ACC is on the case, but it can't fight corruption without your help. We all need to say 'NO WAY!' to corruption and report corrupt practices to the Anti-Corruption Commission. We've turned a blind eye to for far too long. As a Namibian citizen, *it is your business!*

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Namibia's Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign - [www.anticorruption.info](http://www.anticorruption.info)

ACC Banners

[www.anticorruption.info](http://www.anticorruption.info)

**“You blow the whistle  
- we’ll do the rest!”**



  
BE PART OF THE FIGHT!

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**Namibia has  
Zero Tolerance  
for Corruption!**



  
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GOVERNANCE

# GraftWatch

A monthly look at the ups and downs of corruption and good governance. The UP highlights progress and results in the drive for good governance while the DOWN includes new cases of graft and delays and inaction in existing cases

↑ Former Defence Ministry employee Emmanuel Mununga was sentenced to 20 years in prison after being found guilty on 186 counts of fraud. Mununga had admitted that he submitted false claims for the payment of death benefits due to Namibian Defence Force members amounting to N\$5.4 million (*New Era*).

↑ It was reported that the Office of the President had made a commitment to release the reports various presidential commissions of inquiry into irregularities in government and parastatals to the public. However, it was unclear when this would happen (*The Namibian, Misa Namibia*)

↑ As the Financial Intelligence Bill progressed through parliament the Bank of Namibia held a training workshop for bank officials and the police on money laundering and the role of its Financial Intelligence Centre. (*New Era*)

↓ The trial of a woman who allegedly defrauded the Khomas Regional Council was postponed to March next year. Payroll clerk Jacqueline Hanze is charged with defrauding the Council by inflating the salaries of staff members and taking N\$10,000 per month for herself. (*The Namibian*)

↓ The Police are investigating fraud charges against two low-ranking officials stationed at the President's Office at Keetmanshoop, who allegedly embezzled up to N\$70,000 from the office's petrol card account. (*The Namibian*)

↓ A forensic investigation into loans handed out by the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) is continuing. A South African auditing firm, Nkonki Sizwe Ntsaluba, in partnership with local auditors Saunderson, Theron and Associates, were com-

missioned late last year to perform a forensic audit on GIPF's the Development Capital Portfolio (DCP) loan book. (*The Namibian*)

↓ A police woman was arrested for fraud after she allegedly enlisted a relative to write a grade 12 examinations on her behalf. The accused was a distance learning student enrolled at the Namibian College of Open Learning's Yetuyama Centre in Katutura. (*New Era*)

↓ The office of the Ombudsman called on the TransNamib board to reprimand CEO John Shaetonhodi for not taking action when he was told that Human Resources General Manager Jason Hamunyela had allegedly made overpayments to GF security, a company in which he had shares. (*The Namibian*)

↓ The Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) overspent by N\$31.7 million in the financial year ending March 31 2005, the Auditor General Junias Kandjeke said in a report. Subsistence and travel claim forms in the ECN for trips were approved by the applicants themselves. No stocktaking has taken place since stock control points were established in April 2003. (*The Namibian*)

↓ The Auditor General found that the National Council overspent by N\$573.135 during the financial year ending March 2005. Some travel and subsistence advances have remained outstanding since March 2004. (*The Namibian*)

↓ A long running tender fraud probe, which began with the suspension of five officials in September 2004, has had its deadline extended for a second time. Evidence has already been sent to the Office of the Prosecutor-General. The Ministry of Works has indicated it will also pass on its findings to the Anti-Corruption Commission. One senior official, Gerrit Mouton, was charged internally and fired after he was found guilty by a disciplinary committee. Two others, Japie Pretorius and Willy Gouws, resigned while under investigation. The fourth, Walter Rugheimer, who allegedly ran

a mini-tender board in the Ministry, remains on suspension. (*The Namibian*)

↓ The case against four people accused of defrauding the Ministry of Health was postponed until March next year as the police investigation has not been finalised. Susan Mangani (34), Brian Collin Mootsang (29), Klementine Ganases (36) and Collette Wilma Beukes (27) are accused of defrauding the government of N\$128,916. (*The Namibian*)

↓ An independent auditor's report found that Hardap Regional Council had been defrauded of more than N\$1 million. The Council's Director of Finance, Charles Tjijienda, said that two officials had been found guilty of stealing hundreds of thousands of dollars while other staff members had promised to repay stolen funds. (*New Era*)

↓ The Director of the Anti-Corruption Commission, Paulus Noa, requested the Ministry of Defence to probe deductions from soldiers' salaries. Senior officials in the Ministry allegedly set up illegal insurance schemes from which they have been benefiting by deducting amounts from salaries. (*New Era*)



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## ANNEX C

Photos of selected program activities