Republic of Namibia

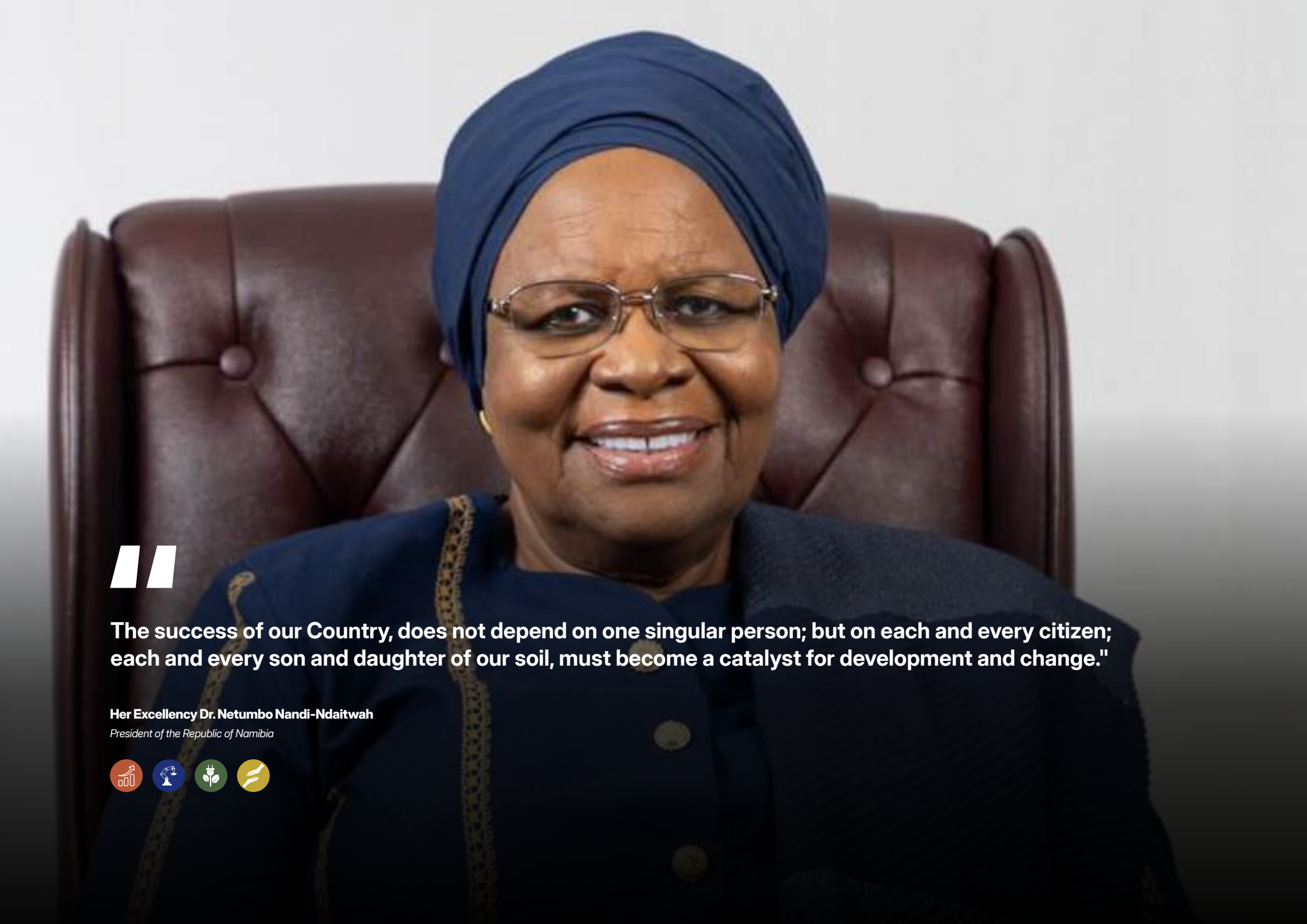
NAMIBIA'S SIXTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP6)

Fostering Economic Growth, Inclusiveness and Resilience for Quality Sustainable Development

2025/26 to 2029/30

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN





The success of our Country, does not depend on one singular person; but on each and every citizen; each and every son and daughter of our soil, must become a catalyst for development and change."

Her Excellency Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah

President of the Republic of Namibia

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List of Abbreviations

AFCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AMTA	Agro Marketing and Trade Agency
AU	Africa Union
BIPA	Business and Intellectual Property Authority
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CBIG	Conditional Basic Income Grant
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CfD	Contracts for Difference
CIF	Construction Industries Federation
CITYPOL	City Police
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CRAN	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia
CRIT	Child Research Institute and Training
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CUI	Common User Infrastructure
DB	Development Budget
DHCP	Directorate of Heritage Cultural Programme
DO	Desired Outcomes
DOA	Directorate of Arts
DRI	Direct Reduced Iron
DTVET	Department of Technical and Vocational Education and Training
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EHSP	Essential Health Service Package
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESMFs	Environmental and Social Management Frameworks
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HPP	Harambee Prosperity Plan
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICU	Intensive Care Units
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IRLUP	Integrated Regional Land Use Plan
LA	Local Authorities
MAF	Management and Accountability Framework
MAFWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
MDF	Mineral Development fund
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MEIYSAC	Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
MIRT	Ministry of International Relations and Trade
MIS	Management Information System
MJLR	Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MODVA	Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
MWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NAB	Namibian Agronomic Board
NAC	Namibia Airports Company
NACN	National Arts Council of Namibia
NAMCOL	Namibian College of Open Learning
NAU	Namibia Agricultural Union
NBC	Namibian Broadcasting Corporation
NCAA	Namibia Civil Aviation Authority
NCCI	Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
NCRST	National Commission on Research, Science and Technology
NDP6	Sixth National Development Plans
NFC	Namibia Film Commission
NGEEP	National Gender Equality and Equity Policy
NGHP	Namibian Green Hydrogen Programme
NGHRI	Namibia Green Hydrogen Research Institute
NGOs	Non-Profit Organisations
NIDA	Namibia Industrial Development Agency
NIESED	National Informal Economy, Start-Up and Entrepreneurship Development
NIPDB	Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board
NNFU	Namibia National Farmers' Union
NPC	National Planning Commission
NQA	Namibia Qualifications Authority
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NSFAF	Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund
NSTIP	National Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy
NTA	Namibia Training Authority
NTB	Namibia Tourism Board
NTF	Namibia Trade Forum
NTN	National Theatre of Namibia
NUST	Namibia University of Science and Technology
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OMAs	Offices, Ministries, and Agencies
OoJ	Office of Judicial
OP	Operational Budget
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health System
RA	Roads Authority
RCs	Regional Councils
REDs	Regional Electricity Distributors
RSTI	Research, Science, Technology and Innovation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SMR	Small Modular Reactor
SSC	Social Security Commission
TOC	Transnational Organised Crime
UN	United Nations
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNCTAD	United Nation Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WEF	World Economic Forum

Foreword



The attainment of the development agenda as espoused in NDP6 requires an implementation framework to guide and track progress. It is against this background that the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) for NDP6 was developed. The overall objective of the IMEP is to guide the implementation, the monitoring and evaluation as well as to aid with the reporting on progress towards the attainment of NDP6 goals.

The IMEP is an implementation and monitoring and evaluation tool that was designed, to guide the implementation and reporting of progress by O/M/As on the status of implementation of NDP6. It provides details on the steps to be followed to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of Programmes and projects.

The IMEP specifies the strategic interventions that are planned during the NDP6 period. These include outcomes and associated outputs to be attained and their related cost estimates. It also specifies indicators to be used to monitor progress as well as the modalities for reporting on the status of implementation.

The salient features of the IMEP include:

- NDP6 focus areas, goals, and outcomes to be achieved over the NDP6 period as well as concrete strategies to achieve them.
- Target indicators to track progress of implementation as well as the targets to be reported, the responsible entities and frequency of reporting.
- Proposed evaluations of interventions planned to be undertaken over the NDP6 period to determine their relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability in achieving the desired results of NDP6.
- Details on how lead OMA's and other stakeholders will implement and monitor the interventions to determine whether they are achieving their desired results and measure their impact over time through evaluations.
- Financial requirements, both the operational and developmental, for the implementation of the NDP6.

The Monitoring and evaluation of NDP6 will follow a results-oriented approach. It will focus on tracking progress towards the results (goals, desired outcomes and outputs). This strategy places emphasis on monitoring actual results, while considering the utilization of inputs and the completed Programmes and projects.

The successful implementation of NDP6 requires the alignment of institutional strategic plans and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to the NDP6. The funding for NDP6 Programmes will rely on leveraging of all available and accessible resources from multiple sources, such as government budgetary allocation, private sector investments, public-private partnership (PPP) and development partners.

As part of strengthening implementation, OMAs are required to provide quarterly progress reports on the implementation of NDP6 to NPC. The NPC is mandated to compile regular reports highlighting the status of NDP6 implementation, its achievements, challenges and to make recommendations for improvement.

AMB DR. KAIRE MBUENDE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Acknowledgments



The formulation of this IMEP benefited from the collective collaborative work of various stakeholders. The input into the IMEP was collected from all implementing and leading OMAs, and through rigorous consultations with all implementing partners. Additionally, the validation meetings and workshops were held. Through these processes the implementing institutions assimilated the initiatives to be undertaken and took ownership of the expected outcomes.

This approach was adopted to ensure that there is a uniform understanding of the focus areas desired outcomes, indicators, and targets to induce ownership and the successful implementation of the Plan.

As the National Planning Commission team, we express our appreciation to Her Excellency, Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, President of the Republic of Namibia, and to the Cabinet, for providing valuable leadership and guidance in terms of focus and prioritization of the programmes and projects contained in NDP6 and the IMEP.

We further extend appreciation to all Focal Persons from various OMAs, who were responsible for each of the Focus Areas, for facilitating the input into the NDP6 and this IMEP. We shall continue to rely on their dedication and commitment during the implementation and the review processes.

I also recognize the dedication, commitment and hardwork of the National Planning Commission team in the compilation of the IMEP. They endured long hours of work, to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the texts. We also thank the editor for their review and proofreading of the NDP6 documents.

The finalization of the NDP6 and this IMEP benefitted from generous support, technical and financial, of development partners. We express our profound appreciation for their support, and for supporting our development agenda. We rely on their support during the implementation.

The successful implementation of NDP6 hinges on how well implementors of each of the focus areas will adhere to the milestones set in the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. I would therefore like to urge all stakeholders to be fully committed and actively participate in the implementation of programmes and projects contained in this Plan.



I-BEN NATANGWE NASHANDI

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION



Chapter 1:
Introduction

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 About NDP6

The Government of the Republic of Namibia has committed itself through the Sixth National Development Plan covering the period 2025/26- 2029/30 to curb rising unemployment levels, reduce poverty in all its dimensions and reduce inequalities. Foundational to the achievement of these goals are four pillars focusing on (I) Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience; (ii) Human Development and Community Resilience; (iii) Environmental Sustainability; and (iv) Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery, with accompanying developmental outcomes that is meant to facilitate the achievement of the country's long-term vision 2030.

1.2 Purpose of the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP)

The IMEP is a critical component of any National Development Plan (NDP), serving as the backbone for turning strategic goals into measurable progress towards NDP6 results. It is guided by principles stipulated in the Integrated National Performance Framework and the M&E Policy.

The IMEP serves the following functions:

i. It outlines the programmes and Sub-Programmes that will be implemented in the NDP6 period, with their estimated cost.

ii. Explains in detail how lead institutions and other stakeholders will monitor the various interventions to determine whether they are achieving their intended results and measure their larger impacts over time through evaluations.

iii. Establishes a process to alert implementers and other stakeholders to any problems during implementation and provides the basis for making any needed adjustments.

iv. Summarises the results which includes the NDP6 goals, development thrusts, and outcomes to be achieved over the NDP6 period as well as concrete strategies to achieve them.

v. Includes indicators that must be reported to the National Planning Commission and other oversight entities as well as the targets to be reported against, the responsible entities and frequency of reporting.

vi. States proposed evaluations of interventions planned to be conducted over the NDP6 period to determine their relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability in achieving the desired results of NDP6.

The IMEP is a binding document, and progress will be monitored against indicators and targets contained herein. This document is to be read in conjunction with the NDP6 document.

1.3 M&E System Components

1.3.1 Monitoring Strategy

Monitoring and evaluation in NDP6 will continue to follow a results-oriented approach as with its predecessor NDP5, whereby M&E efforts focus on tracking progress towards the results (goals, desired outcomes, and outputs) that we strive to attain as a country. The strategy places a stronger focus on monitoring the actual results (outputs, outcomes, and impacts) of interventions while considering the utilization of inputs and the completion of activities.

1.4 Cascading of NDP6 into Institutional

NDP6 Desired Outcomes, strategies, programmes, projects, performance indicators and targets will be cascaded into five years Institutional Strategic plan well as Annual Business Plans of all the stakeholders in the various focus areas.

Annually, NPC will assist O/M/As to develop annual plans to ensure alignment with the programmes, projects, indicators and targets in NDP6. This will aid the proper monitoring of execution during the year. These draft annual plans will be finalised in February the following year before the beginning of the financial year prior to submission to NPC. The timelines for the preparation of different plans are denoted in Table 1.

1.4.1 Project Management Approach for NDP6

Lessons Learnt from the implementation of NDP5, HPPI, and HPPII underscore the critical necessity of a wholistic and comprehensive project management framework to enhance national project delivery. Consequently, NDP6 will formally adopt the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK) framework by The Project Management Institute. This framework will provide a structured approach to the initiation, planning, execution, monitoring & control, and closure of NDP6 programmes. The National Planning Commission's (NPC) Performance Delivery Unit (PDU) will provide essential support to all Offices, Ministries, and Agencies (OMAs) involved in NDP6 projects. This support will facilitate capacity building for key project implementors on Project management, the development of detailed Project Management Plans, leveraging the PMBOK framework to establish comprehensive implementation roadmaps and periodic updates & review of performance. To this end, ALL NDP6 Projects Will establish detailed, baseline Project Management Plans (PMPs) to guide the execution phase.

Upon the establishment of baselined plans, project execution will be rigorously tracked and periodically reported through interactive dashboards. These dashboards will provide real-time insights into critical project components, including schedule adherence, risk profiles, key performance indicator (KPI) management, and the implementation of corrective action plans.

Furthermore, the integration of Earned Value Management (EVM) into NDP6 programmes will significantly enhance cost and schedule control, bolster risk management capabilities, and foster improved communication with stakeholders. By synergistically integrating cost, schedule, and scope, EVM will offer a holistic perspective on project performance, thereby facilitating proactive decision-making and the timely application of corrective measures. This approach is anticipated to yield increased accountability, more accurate project forecasting, and ultimately, superior national project outcomes.

1.5 Linkage of Plans to the Budget

The successful implementation of NDP6 will require implementers to align their institutional strategic plans to the NDP6 and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Lessons from the implementation of the previous NDPs point to the fact that implementation could not proceed as planned due to the misalignment of institutional strategic plans and the MTEF to the NDP. Thus, to ensure the successful implementation of the NDP, strategic plans and the MTEF should be aligned to the NDP. The Ministry of Finance and NPC will annually scrutinize the submissions for budget purposes to ensure that programmes and projects indicated in the MTEF are indeed those in the NDP6.

NDP6 Planning	Plan Period	Plan Due Date	Reporting Frequency	Coordinating Institution
NDP6 released with five-year M&E Plan and public sector investment programme	5 years	May 2025	Bi-Annually	NPC
Offices, Ministries and Agencies prepare Strategic Plans	5 years	April 2025	Quarterly	OPM/NPC
Annual Work Plan and Performance Agreements	1 year	April (Annually)	Quarterly	OPM/NPC
Public Enterprises prepare Integrated Strategic Business Plans	5 years	April 2025	Quarterly	Line Ministries
Public Enterprises prepare Annual Business and Financial Plans	1 year	Annually	Quarterly	Line Ministries
MTEF	3 years		Quarterly	MOF
Budget Preparation	1 year	August	Annually	Line Ministries
Budget review	1 year	September	Bi-Annually	MOF/NPC
Medium Term Plan	Yearly	August	Annually	MOF

Table 1: NDP6 Planning Timelines

1.6 Funding of the NDP6

The funding for NDP6 requires the leveraging of all available and accessible multiple sources of funding. These include government funding through National budgetary allocation per Medium Term Framework, Development Finance institutions, Public- Private Partnership and Development Partners.

NDP6 comprises of 47 focus areas which plans to implement 80 Programmes and 243 Sub-Programmes. The total budget for the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6) for the period from 2025/26 to 2029/30 equates to N$505.8 billion which consists of N$206.5 billion for operational programmes and N$299.3 billion for development programmes. The top 25 focus areas with the highest cost estimate (above N$150 million) are illustrated in the Figure 1. For more details regarding focus areas allocation see Annex 1.

Focus areas with the highest cost estimate

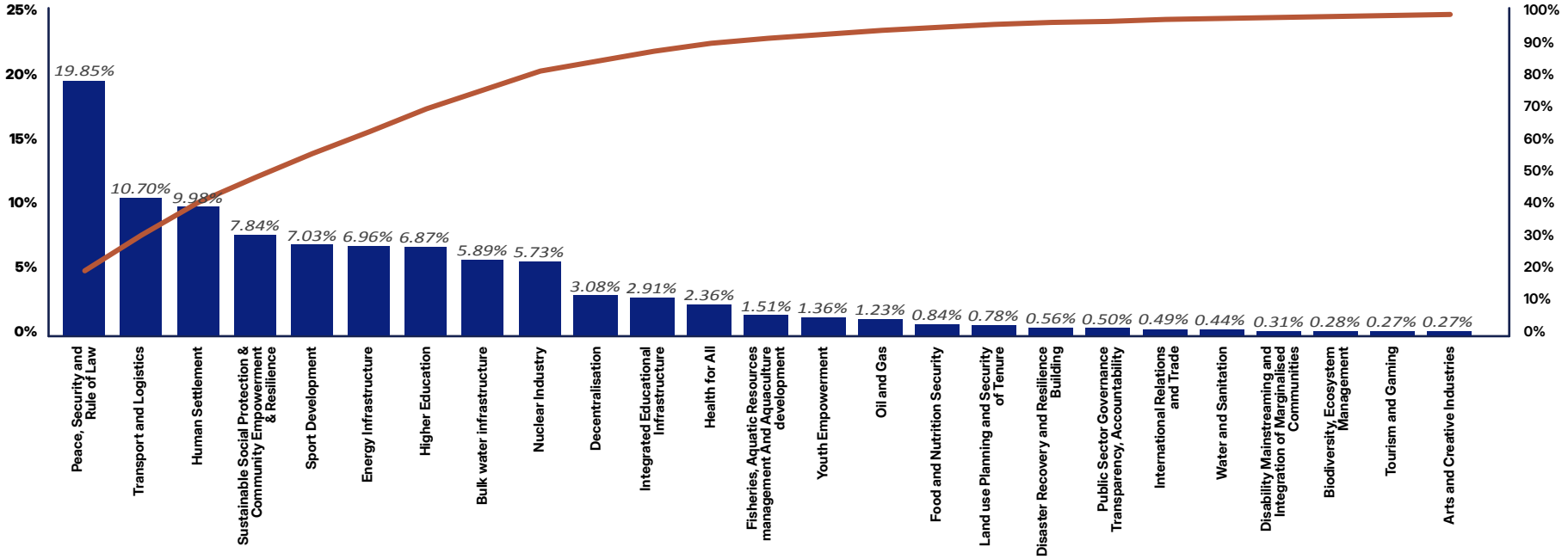


Figure 1: Focus areas with the highest cost estimate

1.7 NDP6 Alignment to Government Priority Areas

Out of the NDP6 total budget estimate of N$505.8 billion, an amount of N$ 398.4 billion (78.75%) is required to fund the Economic Enabler highlighted in the Manifesto.

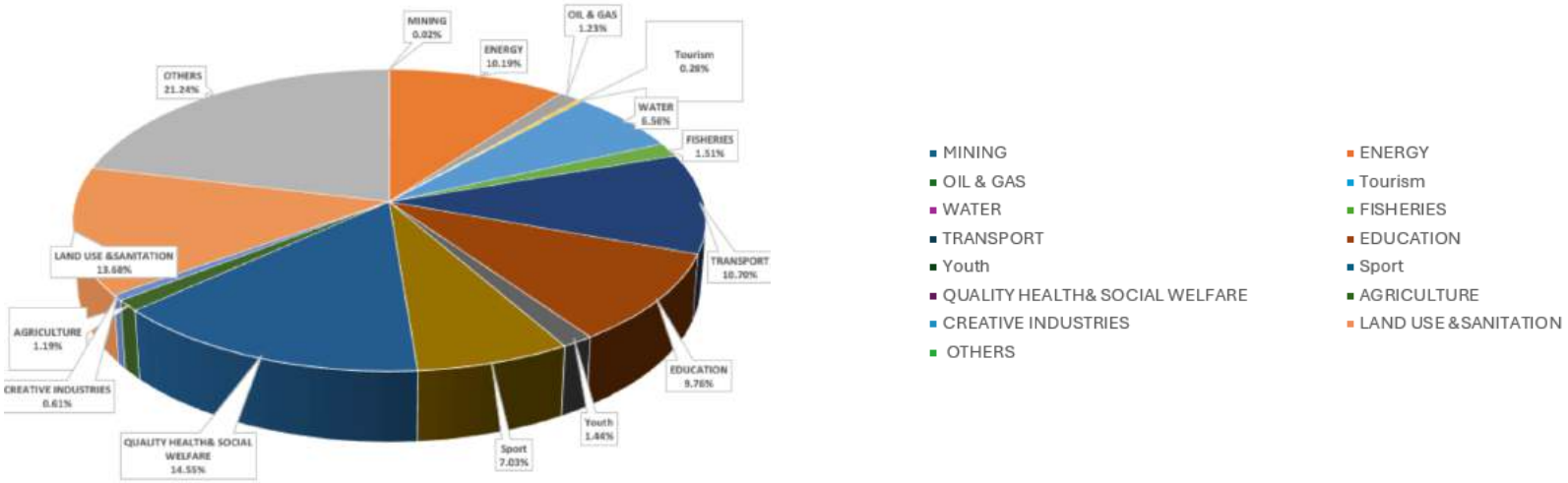


Figure 2: Cost estimates for the Seven Government Priority Areas

The focus areas with the highest allocation which forms part of the 7 Government Priority Areas are illustrated in the figure above: The highest estimate being Quality Health and Social Welfare with 14.55% followed by Land Use and Sanitation with 13.68%. For more details regarding NDP6 Focus Areas alignment to Economic Enablers see Annex 2.

1.8 NDP6 Progress Reporting

Section 12, subsection (3)(b) in conjunction with(h) of the National Planning Commission (NPC) Act (Act No. 2 of 2013) mandates the National Planning Commission to "request any relevant information from any Office, Ministry and Agency of Government which is necessary to fulfil the mandate of the Commission". The Act further mandates NPC to "appraise Cabinet at regular intervals, which intervals may not be more than six months, on the progress being made with regards to the implementation of the national development plans and, where necessary, to suggest corrective measures to ensure full implementation of national development plans". To this effect, O/M/As, Regional and Local authorities are obliged to provide quarterly progress on the implementation of NDP6 to NPC.

These reports are used to prepare the Director General's six-monthly reports to cabinet. The DGs' report will highlight the status of NDP6 implementation, its achievements, challenges and recommendations for improvement.

To ensure accountability, reports will be prepared under the supervision of the accounting officers of entities and signed off by the relevant Minister of a Ministry concerned before submission to the National Planning Commission. Moreover, bi-annual reports will be shared widely and posted on the National Planning Commission website to ensure transparency.

1.9 Ensuring Accountability and Transparency

Before the submission of the reports to the National Planning Commission, the lead ministries along with NPC will ensure that the draft reports are subjected to the Thematic and Focus Area forum meetings for quality assurance. Ensuing submission to NPC, the progress reports submitted by O/M/As will be subjected to an assessment and review.

1.10 Evaluation of NDP6

The NDP6 will be subjected to the Mid Term Review in 2027 to assess the extent to which the set targets and Budget estimate have been met at the midpoint of implementation period. A summative evaluation will be undertaken, six months after the expiry of the implementation of NDP6.



Chapter 2:

Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience

Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience

Goal #01:
Achieve Sustainable Economic Growth and Prosperity for all Namibians

Desired Outcome 0101

By 2030, Namibia will be a resilient middle-income economy, underpinned by inclusive, diversified, and sustainable growth.

Desired Outcome Indicators, Baselines And Targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
GDP per capita (current prices) (US$)	4,049 (2023)	4,676	4,830	5,000	5,800	6,500
Gross National Income per capita (US$)	3,855 (2023)	4,280	4,600	4,850	5,500	6,300
Secondary industries as percent of GDP	15.6 (2023)	15.6	18.0	20.0	22.5	25
Tertiary industries minus government services as percentage of GDP	33.5 (2023)	33.5	35.0	38.0	40.0	42
Incidence of poverty	28.2 (2023)	26.0	24.0	22.0	20.0	18.0
GINI co-efficient	0.597 (2016)	0.590	0.580	0.570	0.530	0.500
Employment rate	64 (2023)	65	68	70	73	75
Labour force Participation rate	46.2 (2023)	48	50	55	58	60
Employment to population ratio	29 (2023)	30	35	36	38	40
Average inflation rate	4.2 (2024)	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0
% Urban population	62.5 (2023)	62.5	64.0	65.0	66.0	68.0



Thematic Area

2.1 Consolidating Growth From Current Sources And Boosting New Sources Of Economic Growth And Employment

SUB-GOAL: High, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic growth with decent wages.



Focus Area

Agriculture Value Chains Development

2.1.1 Agriculture Value Chains Development

SUB-SUB GOAL

Climate-smart, sustainable and competitive crop and livestock value chains.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030 the Livestock and Crops Value chains is thriving and collectively contribute at least 8 percent to GDP from 4.6 percent in 2024

DO02: By 2030 Namibia produces 80 percent of its national food requirement.

Desired Outcome Indicators, Baselines And Targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of local Crops Value Chains contribution to GDP	2.1 (2024)	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4
% of livestock value chains contribution to GDP	2.5 (2024)	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	4
% of food requirements locally produced.	5 (2024)	20	30	50	60	80

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen domestic agricultural input supply and innovation systems.
ii. Improve rangeland, animal, and plant health management.
iii. Revitalise strategic agricultural value chains.
iv. Promote climate-smart, water and energy-efficient agricultural production systems.
v. Expand market access and value chain competitiveness.

Programme: Livestock and Crops Value Chain Development

Aims to ensure adequate fit for purpose funding and investment in the livestock and meat value chains both in the NCA and south of the veterinary cordon fence, to better serve both domestic, regional and international markets. This programme strives to grow a sustainable, inclusive, resilient and competitive crop and livestock sectors through environmentally friendly efficient allocation and use of resources, a conducive policy environment, pro-active research, fostering of collaboration and increased market access in support of a business and investment-friendly environment to ensure local food security, increased employment and social development.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Namibia Agriculture Policy (2015).
Vision 2030 Objective	(Iv) transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Social and human capital development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 1: No poverty. SDG 2: Zero hunger.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation, and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Current and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth.
Focus Area	Agriculture Value Chains Development.
Sub-Sub Goal	Climate-smart, sustainable, and competitive crop and livestock value chains.
Strategies	• Strengthen domestic agricultural input supply and innovation systems. • Improve rangeland, animal, and plant health management. • Revitalise strategic agricultural value chains. • Promote climate-smart, water and energy-efficient agricultural production systems. • Expand market access and value chain competitiveness.

Sub-Programmes

1. Livestock value chain development

Focuses on strategic improvement of forward and backward linkages of all activities, services and actors involved in the production, processing, marketing, and distribution of livestock and livestock products. It focuses on improving efficiency, equity, and sustainability throughout the value chain, that is from farm to the market, to boost productivity, income, food security and economic resilience for all the stakeholders.

Output: Coordinated and sustainable livestock value chain strengthened.

2. Crops value chain development

Crop value chain development entails the coordinated improvement of all stages and actors involved in the production, processing, marketing, and consumption of crops. The objective is to enhance productivity, quality, competitiveness and sustainability of the crop sector, while increasing incomes, creating employment and ensuring national food and nutrition security.

Output: Resilient and market-oriented crops value chain established.

Programme Logic Model: Livestock and Crops Value Chain Development

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Assumptions
Financial resources human capacity	Strengthen livestock value chain	Coordinated and sustainable livestock value chain strengthened	% of livestock value chain developed	Improved agriculture value chain	% of agriculture value chain developed	Sufficient budgetary appropriation, coordination, political leadership
	Strengthened crops value chain	Resilient and market-oriented crops value chain established	% of crops value chain developed			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period													
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30		
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL
Livestock and Crops Value Chain Development	Livestock Value Chain Development	Ongoing	GRN/PPP/ Development partners	900,000.00	29,500,000.00	30,400,000.00	150,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,150,000.00	200,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,700,000.00	250,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,250,000.00	200,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,700,000.00	100,000.00	7,500,000.00	7,600,000.00
	Crops Value Chain Development	Ongoing	GRN/PPP/ Development partners	1,900,000.00	31,190,000.00	33,090,000.00	140,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,640,000.00	200,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,200,000.00	300,000.00	7,000,000.00	7,300,000.00	250,000.00	6,500,000.00	6,750,000.00	200,000.00	7,000,000.00	7,200,000.00
Grand Total				**2,800,000**	**60,690,000**	**63,490,000**	**290,000**	**10,500,000**	**10,790,000**	**400,000**	**11,500,000**	**11,900,000**	**550,000**	**13,000,000**	**13,550,000**	**450,000**	**12,000,000**	**12,450,000**	**300,000**	**14,500,000**	**14,800,000**

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
						2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen domestic agricultural input supply and innovation systems. Improve rangeland, animal, and plant health management. Revitalise strategic agricultural value chains. Promote climate-smart, water and energy-efficient agricultural production systems. Expand market access and value chain competitiveness.	Livestock Value Chain Development	% of degraded rangelands restored	Degraded restored to sustainable level of grazing	Cumulative	21 (2024)	22	23	24	25	26	MAFWLR
		% of livestock certified for improved health and biosecurity standards	Livestock certified for improved health and biosecurity standards	Cumulative	40 (2024)	45	50	55	60	65	MAFWLR
		% of livestock producers accessing subsidy benefits	Livestock producers accessing subsidy benefits	Cumulative	10 (2024)	30	40	50	60	80	MAFWLR
		% progress towards adoption of renewable energy by commercial farmers	Renewable energy adopted by commercial farmers	Cumulative	5 (2024)	10	20	30	40	45	MAFWLR
		% progress towards adoption of renewable energy by communal farmers	Renewable energy adopted by communal farmers	Cumulative	4 (2024)	8	10	20	30	35	MAFWLRZ
		# of farmers integrating climate smart technologies in their production systems	Farmers integrating climate smart technologies in their production systems	Absolute	1,800 (2024)	200	100	300	500	1,100	MAFWLR
	Crops Value Chain Development	% of agricultural crops certified for improved health and biosecurity standards	Agricultural crops certified for improved health and biosecurity standards	Cumulative	50 (2024)	60	70	80	90	100	MAFWLR
		% reduction of food imports	Food imports reduced	Cumulative	5 (2024)	20	30	50	60	80	MAFWLR
		# of Small holder farmers accessing financial services	Small holder farmers accessing financial services (credit, insurance, savings)	Absolute	10 (2024)	20	30	40	50	60	MAFWLR
		% of crop producers accessing subsidy benefits	Crop producers accessing subsidy benefits	Cumulative	20 (2024)	30	40	50	60	70	MAFWLR
		Hectares of large -scale farms developed for food production by 2028	Large-scale brown field farms developed for food production under irrigation	Absolute	11,000 (2024)	32,500 ha	32,500 ha	32,500 ha	32,500 ha	32,500 ha	MAFWLR

Strategies	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
						2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
	Crops Value Chain Development	# of crop producers trained in improved agronomic, post harvest, or value chain practices	Crop producers trained in improved agronomic, post harvest, or value chain practices	Absolute	8,000 (2024)	10,000	20,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	MAFWLR
		% of inputs sourced from competitive external suppliers	Inputs sourced from competitive suppliers outside of Namibia	Cumulative	5 (2024)	10	20	30	40	50	MAFWLR
		% of domestic production of key affordable agricultural inputs	Domestic production of key affordable agricultural inputs (e.g., seed, fertiliser, feed, veterinary supplies).	Incremental	5 (2024)	20	30	50	60	80	MAFWLR
		Hectares under improved or climate resilient crop varieties	Hectares of land under improved or climate resilient crop varieties	Absolute	0 (2024)	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	MAFWLR
		% growth in market share for agronomic and horticultural products	Market share for agronomic and horticultural products	Cumulative	52 (2024)	60	65	70	75	80	MAFWLR
		# of market linkages facilitated between producers and buyers/ processors	Market linkages facilitated between producers and buyers/ processors	Absolute	4 (2024)	5	5	5	5	5	MAFWLR

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MAFWLR	Agro processing infrastructure development programme	Impact evaluation	An impact assessment to construct, repurpose and operationalise agro processing infrastructures that are strategically located to promote industry concentration and availing entrepreneurship support programmes to agro processors. The focus will be on capacity building, tailor made financing, affordable technologies and facilitating market access. The beneficiaries are: Youth, Women and Rural communities.



Focus Area

Agro-processing

2.1.2 Agro-Processing

SUB-SUB GOAL

Increased value addition and locally agro processed products for export.

DESIRED Outcomes

DO01: By 2030, Agro-processing contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased from 7.5 to 10 percent.

Desired Outcome Indicators, Baselines And Targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% share contribution of Agro Processing sector to GDP.	7.5 (2024)	8	8.5	9	9.5	10

STRATEGIES:

i. Promote technology driven value addition and agro processed product diversification.

ii. Promote infrastructure development.

iii. Repurpose existing agro processing infrastructure.

iv. Leveraging on green financing mechanisms.

Programme: Agro-processing Development

Aimed at developing agro-processing infrastructure focusing in rural areas to support the agricultural industry to improve value addition, create jobs, income opportunities, enhance food security and reduce dependence on imports. The programme targets more small scale producers and processors in the agriculture value chain in rural and peri -urban areas. It further promotes the use of modern agro processing technologies supported by research and development in food processing, packaging, and sustainable agro processing practices as well as providing subsidised financing to agro processors through various incentives schemes.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Industrial Policy and its Growth at Home Strategy. Namibia Agricultural policy (2015). Agricultural Marketing and Trade Policy and Strategy (2011). Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy (2016). National Forestry Policy not policy just a policy statement.
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Marketing Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1.A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 2: Zero Hunger. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Agro processing.
Sub-Sub Goal	Increased value addition and locally agro processed products for export.
Strategies	• Promote technology driven value addition and agro processed products diversification. • Promote infrastructure development. • Repurpose existing agro processing infrastructure. • Leverage on green financing mechanisms.

Sub-Programmes

1. Construction of agro processing infrastructure

Construction of new agro processing facilities across the country and establishment of incubation centers to enhance value addition to crop, forestry and livestock products.

Output: Agro processing facilities constructed and equipped.

2. Rehabilitation of existing agro processing infrastructure

Rehabilitation of existing agro processing facilities to boost value addition of livestock products.

Output: Agro processing facilities rehabilitated.

3. Expansion of existing Fresh Produce Business Hubs and grain milling facilities

Introducing the agro processing component at fresh produce business hubs to ensure effective and sustainable operation as well as expanding capacity of milling infrastructure.

Output: Fresh Produce Business Hubs equipped with agro processing facilities and milling capacity increased.

4. Financing scheme for agro processing

Devise tailor made financing scheme for agro processing.

Output: Agro processing financing scheme developed.

5. Agro processing Development Scheme

Introduction of incentive supporting mechanisms such as: Rebates, subsidies etc. to stimulate value addition and build the capacity of agro processing industry role players.

Output: Agro processing industry incentivised.

6.Research and Development for agro processing

Innovation through Research and Development to enhance diversification of agro processing products portfolio.

Output: Agro processed products diversified.

7. Market access for agro processed products

Market access made available to all agro processed products .

Output: Agro processed products marketed.

Programme Logic Model: Agro Processing Development

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Assumptions
Financial resource Human capital Land, electricity water	Construct agro processing facilities and incubation centers.	Agro processing facilities constructed and equipped.	# of agro processing facilities constructed.	Improved Value addition. Improved market accessibility for agro processed products.	% contribution in value addition.	Sustainable agro processing industry.
	Rehabilitate agro processing facilities.	Agro processing facilities rehabilitated.	# of agro processing facilities rehabilitated.			
	Equipping of fresh produce hubs and milling facilities with agro processing technology.	fresh Produce Business Hubs and milling facilities equipped with agro processing facilities.	# of fresh produce business hubs and milling facilities equipped with agro processing technology.			
	establish tailor made agro processing financing schemes.	Agro processing financing scheme established.	# of financing schemes developed.			
	establish agro processing industry Incentives.	Agro processing industry incentivised	# of incentives programmes developed.			
	Promote the development of new agro processed products.	Agro processed products diversified.	# of new agro processed products developed.			
	Market access for Afro processed products.	Market access for agro processed products developed.	# of agro processed products marketed.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
			Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
						OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Agro processing development	Construction of agro processing facilities	New	0	98,000,000	98,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	27,000,000	27,000,000	0	27,000,000	27,000,000	0	27,000,000	27,000,000	MAFWLR
	Construction and Rehabilitation of existing agro processing infrastructure	New	63,000,000	85,822,000	148,822,000	12,000,000	5,795,000	17,795,000	12,000,000	34,794,000	46,794,000	13,000,000	34,233,000	47,233,000	13,000,000	5,000,000	18,000,000	13,000,000	6,000,000	19,000,000	MAFWLR
	Expansion of existing Fresh Produce Business Hubs and milling facilities	New	0	170,000,000	170,000,000	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	0	0	0	MAFWLR
	Financing scheme for agro processors	Ongoing	0	10250000	10,250,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,250,000	5,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MAFWLR
	Agro processing Development Scheme	New	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	MAFWLR
	Research and Development for agro processing	Ongoing	50000	300,000	350,000	0	150,000	150,000	0	150,000	150,000	50,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	MAFWLR
	Market access for Agro processed products	ongoing	0	20800000	20800000	0	3200000	3200000	0	4200000	4200000	0	4400000	4400000	0	4400000	4400000	0	4600000	4600000	MAFWLR
Grand Total			**63,050,000**	**391,172,000**	**454,222,000**	**12,000,000**	**36,145,000**	**48,145,000**	**12,000,000**	**89,394,000**	**101,394,000**	**13,050,000**	**147,633,000**	**160,683,000**	**13,000,000**	**78,400,000**	**91,400,000**	**13,000,000**	**39,600,000**	**52,600,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Promote technology driven value addition and agro processed product diversification. Promote infrastructure development. Repurpose existing agro processing infrastructure. Leveraging on green financing mechanisms.	Agro-processing Development	Construction of agro processing infrastructure for small scale processors in rural areas	# of agro processing facilities constructed	Agro processing facilities for small scale processors in rural areas constructed	cumulative	(2024)	0	2	3	3	3	MAFWLR
		Rehabilitation of existing agro processing infrastructure	# of agro processing facilities rehabilitated	Rehabilitated and functional agro processing facilities	absolute	(2024)	2	1	1	1	1	MAWFLR
		Expansion of existing Fresh Produce Business Hubs and milling facilities	# of fresh produce business hubs expanded.	Fresh produce business hubs equipped with agro processing technology	absolute	(2024)	2	1	2	2	0	MAFWLR
		Financing scheme for agro processing	# of financing schemes established	Operating and accessible financing schemes	absolute	(2024)	0	1	0	0	0	MAFWLR
		Agro processing Development Scheme (incentives)	# of agro processing development schemes established and implemented	Operating and accessible incentive programmes for agro processors.	absolute	(2024)	0	0	1	0	0	MAFWLR
		Research and Development for agro processing products	# of new agro processed products developed	Expanded value addition scope in agro processed products	absolute	(2024)	1	1	1	0	0	MAFWLR
		Market access for Afro processed products	# of agro processed products marketed	Enhance market access for agro processed products	absolute	(2024)	5	5	5	5	5	MAFWLR

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MAFWLR	Agro processing infrastructure development programme	Impact evaluation	An impact assessment to construct, repurpose and operationalise agro processing infrastructures that are strategically located to promote industry concentration and availing entrepreneurship support programmes to agro processors. The focus will be on capacity building, tailor made financing, affordable technologies and facilitating market access. The beneficiaries are: Youth, Women and Rural communities.



Focus Area

Manufacturing

2.1.3 Manufacturing

SUB-SUB GOAL

Increased production and export of value-added products in the economy.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, the percentage share of manufacturing to GDP has increased from 10.6 to 18 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% share of manufacturing to GDP.	10.6 (2024)	12	13	15	17	18
% share of manufactured goods to total exports of goods.	42 (2024)	42	46	50	54	60
% share of manufacturing sector investment to total investment.	6.1 (2024)	8.4	9.5	11.2	13	15
# of employed persons in the manufacturing sector.	53,491 (2024)	58,000	64,000	70,000	75,000	80,000
Average wage in the manufacturing sector (N$).	5,749 (2024)	6,500	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000

STRATEGIES:

i. Enhance industrial financing.
ii. Optimise the use of industrial infrastructure.
iii. Create incentives for manufacturing.
iv. Promote the adoption of modern technologies.

Programme 1: Manufacturing Infrastructure

The programme encompasses industrial infrastructures such as special economic zones (SEZs), industrial parks, and innovation and incubation centres to be developed during the NDP6 period. The programme aims to enhance manufacturing and value addition for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Industrial Policy (2015).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1.A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	G 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Manufacturing.
Sub-sub Goal	Increased production and export of value-added products in the economy.
Strategies	• Enhance industrial financing. • Optimise the use of industrial infrastructure. • Create incentives for manufacturing. • Promote the adoption of modern technologies.

Sub-Programme

1. Manufacturing Infrastructure Development

To provide conducive and appropriate infrastructure for domestic and foreign investors, manufacturers, producers and processors in the manufacturing and industrial sector to access infrastructures, innovate, research and develop new applications and products which drives industrial progress.

Output: Manufacturing infrastructure developed.

Programme Logic Model: Manufacturing Infrastructure

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources: Government capital budget, Private investments and development partners fundings.	Manufacturing infrastructure development.	Manufacturing infrastructure development.	# of infrastructures developed.	Increased industrial base.	% of manufacturing contribution to GDP.	Sustained government and development partners funding.

Programme 2: Value Chains Development

The programme aims to promote sustainable and inclusive manufacturing. This encompasses developing value chains for sectors such as poultry, charcoal, pharmaceutical, agro-processing, automotive, cosmetics and natural oils, textiles, renewable energy, metal fabrication, mineral beneficiation, and garments, offering incentives for manufacturers, and creating rural industrialisation initiatives.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Industrial Policy (2015).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1.A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	G 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Manufacturing.
Sub-sub Goal	Increased production and export of value-added products in the economy.
Strategies	• Optimize the use of industrial infrastructure. • Create incentives for manufacturing.

Sub-Programme

1. Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chain Development

To enhance value chains in the priority sectors of the country, through the provision of targeted interventions and facilitate the participation of the local industry in regional, continental and global value chains in general with cognisant of trade instruments.

Output: Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains developed.

Programme Logic Model: Value Chain Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources: Government capital budget, Private investments and development partners fundings	Development of Sustainable and inclusive Value chains	Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains developed.	# of value chains developed	Enhanced competitive manufacturing industry	% share of manufactured goods to total exports of goods Revenue growth rates	Sustained government funding Conducive business environment Efficient use of resources Products with unique codes adhere to quality standards and have access to the market

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme Name	Sub Programmes Name	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Manufacturing Infrastructure	Manufacturing infrastructure development	New / Ongoing	GRN/DP	106,295,000	990,110,000	1,096,405,000	16,000,000	622,000,000	638,000,000	18,000,000	72,360,000	90,360,000	23,000,000	84,250,000	107,250,000	28,000,000	101,500,000	129,500,000	21,295,000	110,000,000	131,295,000	MIME
Value Chains Development	Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chain Development	New/ Ongoing	GRN/DP	159,000,000	-	159,000,000	45,000,000	-	45,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	85,000,000	-	85,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	MIME
		Grand Total		**265,295,000**	**990,110,000**	**1,255,405,000**	**61,000,000**	**622,000,000**	**683,000,000**	**24,000,000**	**72,360,000**	**96,360,000**	**108,000,000**	**84,250,000**	**192,250,000**	**38,000,000**	**101,500,000**	**139,500,000**	**34,295,000**	**110,000,000**	**144,295,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

NDP6 Strategy	Programme	Sub-Programme	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Classification	Baseline	Targets					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance industrial financing Optimise the use of industrial infrastructure Create incentives for manufacturing. Promote the adoption of modern technologies	Manufacturing Infrastructure	Promote the adoption of modern technologies	# of Special Economic Zone facilities built	SEZ facilities developed	Absolute	0 (2024)	3	5	7	9	11	MIME
			# of parks/centres rehabilitated	Industrial Parks, Innovation & Incubation Centres rehabilitated	Absolute	0 (2024)	5	5	6	8	10	MIME
			# of parks/centres newly constructed	Industrial Parks, Innovation & Incubation Centres constructed	Absolute	54 (2024)	3	3	3	3	3	MIME
	Value Chain Development	Sustainable & Inclusive Value Chain Development	# of value chains developed	Sustainable & inclusive value chains developed	Absolute	0 (2024)	3	5	6	8	10	MIME

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MIME	National Industrial Policy	Impact evaluation	To evaluate whether the policy fulfilled its intended aim for industrialisation through its targeted sectors.



Focus Area

Green Hydrogen

2.1.4 Green Hydrogen

SUB-SUB GOAL

Developed green hydrogen industry as a new source of sustainable economic growth and employment.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Green Baseload Electricity produced, from 0 to 143GWh.

DO02: By 2030, Green Hydrogen jobs increased from 800 to 30,000.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Green Ammonia Production (tpa)	0 (2024)	200	3,700	50,000	400,000	1,300,000
Direct Reduced Iron (tpa)	0 (2024)	15,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Green Baseload Electricity (GWh)	0 (2024)	0	0	143GWh	143GWh	143GWh
Employment creation	800 (2024)	2,500	10,000	17,500	25,000	30,000
% of local content participation by Namibian MSMEs	15 (2024)	15	20	20	25	30

STRATEGIES:

i. Develop policy and legislative framework.
ii. Establish green hydrogen special economic zones (SEZs).
iii. Build local manufacturing capacity.
iv. Develop common user infrastructure (CUI) for the green hydrogen sector.
v. Prioritise skills development and research, development and innovation.
vi. Advance sustainable environmental and social development.
vii. Contracts for Difference via Economic Diplomacy.

Programme: The Namibian Green Hydrogen

The Namibian Green Hydrogen Programme (NGH2P) is aimed at building the government's capacity to develop a new and complex green industrial ecosystem, with over Euro 8 million in grant funding already secured and a dedicated office established in Windhoek. The NGH2P supports economic diversification by catalysing complimentary industries of growth and aims to support the creation of over 30,000 jobs across the green value chain by 2030, with a strong emphasis on inclusive participation. The green hydrogen industry targets local consumption and exports of green hydrogen derivatives. As a flagship programme, the establishment of an enabling institutional framework, which includes considerations to establish a dedicated regulatory authority or designate an existing institution to regulate the green hydrogen and derivatives industry, will be key.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	None.
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. SDG 13: Climate Action.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Green Hydrogen.
Sub-Sub Goal	Developed green hydrogen industry as a new source of sustainable economic growth and employment.
Strategies	• Develop policy and legislative framework. • Establish green hydrogen special economic zones (SEZs). • Build local manufacturing capacity. • Develop common user infrastructure (CUI) for the green hydrogen sector. • Prioritise skills development and research, development and innovation. • Advance sustainable environmental and social development. • Contracts for Difference via Economic Diplomacy.

Sub-Programmes

1. Legal and regulatory framework

To support the development of a sectoral legislative frameworks to regulate the green hydrogen and derivatives industry and related value chains, incorporating environmental (including waste and brine management), socio-economic (including water use restrictions designated for domestic use and value addition requirements), safety aspects, certification requirements and standards and alignment with international export minimum requirements. In addition, there is a need to identify or designate or create a regulatory institution to implement the envisaged sectoral legislation.

Output: Legislative and regulatory framework developed and gazetted

2. Production and Handling of green hydrogen and its derivatives

To support the production and utilisation of green hydrogen for the production of value-added derivatives such as green ammonia, for use in fertilisers, as marine fuel and for export to international markets. It involves the conversion of green hydrogen (produced via electrolysis using renewable energy) and nitrogen (from air separation units) into ammonia. In parallel, the sub-programme promotes the substitution of coking coal with green hydrogen in the iron manufacturing process, enabling the production of Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) for green steel manufacturing.

Output: Green hydrogen and its derivatives produced.

3. Capacity building

Aims to develop requisite skills for this new industry. To sufficiently integrate Namibians into the green hydrogen and derivatives industry, there is a need to craft a skills development and capacity building strategy that maps out the current capabilities, identify the skills needed, close the skills gap through development of programmes at all levels in the country's technical, vocational and tertiary institutions and encourage industry players to contribute to capacity development of Namibians, including provision of practical training opportunities as part of their local content initiatives.

Output: Namibians capacitated with skills and other support.

4. Integration of local content into the green economy

To support undertaking a thorough analysis of the existing local capabilities, particularly targeting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) within Namibia to identify gaps that need to be filled to support the green hydrogen and derivatives industry, and developing a local content framework. Furthermore, mechanisms will be developed to effectively integrate local content into the green hydrogen and derivatives economy, ensuring that local businesses are engaged and supported to participate in the green hydrogen and derivatives industry opportunity.

Output: Local content framework developed.

Output: Increased local participation in Green Hydrogen Projects.

5. Contracts for Difference (CfD) mechanism

Green hydrogen, more specifically, green ammonia currently costs significantly more to produce than fossil fuel-based alternatives. This price differential is a key barrier to market entry for Namibian green products, particularly in a global context where buyers have cost-sensitive supply chains. CfDs have emerged as a powerful policy tool to overcome this challenge. CfDs bridge the gap between the production cost of green products and their market price, making projects bankable and accelerating investment in green industries. CfDs are not just a financial instrument, they are a strategic enabler of Namibia's green industrial vision. Effective cross continental CfDs between Namibia and large consuming markets such as the EU will prove to be a key intervention to create the demand for Namibian green hydrogen derivatives.

Output: Cross-continental CfD mechanism developed.

6. Green Industry Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

To support the establishment of SEZs. Namibia is currently embarking on a process of developing SEZ National Policy and SEZ Regulatory Framework. In anticipation of policy and legislative developments, there is a need to pre-emptively develop the !Nara Namib industrial zone in Walvis Bay to attract investment. A draft SEZ Bill is currently undergoing public consultation. As part of the development and full implementation of the SEZs, key initiatives of the Bill include offering incentives, streamlining permitting and infrastructure support. The full development of the SEZs will not only attract global investors but also create manufacturing hubs for green products and associated technologies and diversify export markets.

Output: Green industry SEZs established.

Programme Logic Model: The Namibian Green Hydrogen

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources Human resources Equipment Land	Facilitate the establishment of legal and regulatory framework for the green hydrogen and derivatives industry.	Legislative and regulatory framework developed and gazetted.	% of Legislative and regulatory framework developed.	Diversification of the Namibian Economy. Increase in exports. Employment creation.	% increased contribution of the Secondary sector (green hydrogen is secondary sector) to Namibia's GDP, from the current 15% to the envisaged 42%. % revenue from the green hydrogen and derivatives exports. Employment rate contribution by the sector.	That adequate funding is available. Availability of subject matter experts to carry out the requisite work. That there is continued global demand for green hydrogen and its derivatives. That there is access to financing and availability of land. There is buy-in and support from the Ministry of Finance for incentives. That there is adequate local training delivery capacity, and a Sectoral Skills Strategy and Plan in place. That the local industry develops accordingly.
	Facilitate the development and scaling up of the production, storage, use and transportation of green hydrogen and its derivatives.	Green hydrogen and its derivatives produced.	Tons of ammonia produced. Tons of Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) produced.			
	Facilitate the development of requisite skills for the sector.	Namibians trained in identified priority areas	# of Namibians trained in line with skills needed by the sector.			
	Develop mechanisms for the integration of local content into the green economy.	Increased local participation in Green Hydrogen Projects.	% Local participation in Green Hydrogen Projects.			
	Establish a Contracts for Difference (CFD) mechanism.	CFD mechanism developed.	% of CFD developed and implemented.			
	Establish Green Industry Special Economic Zones (SEZs).	Green industry SEZs established.	# of SEZs established and operational.			

Programmes, Sub-programme and Costs Per Financial Year

Programme Name	Sub Programmes Name	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
The Namibian Green hydrogen	Legal and regulatory framework	Ongoing	Development Partners	27,000,000	0	27,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	11,000,000	-	11,000,000	11,000,000	-	11,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIME
	Contracts for Difference (CfD) mechanism	Ongoing	Development Partners	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIME
	Production and Handling of green hydrogen and its derivatives	Ongoing	Development Partners	221,025,000	0	221,025,000	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	42,000,000	-	42,000,000	44,100,000	-	44,100,000	46,305,000	-	46,305,000	48,620,000	-	48,620,000	MIME
	Capacity Building	Ongoing	Development Partners/ GRN	465,000,000	0	465,000,000	25,000,000	-	25,000,000	90,000,000	-	90,000,000	150,000,000	-	150,000,000	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	MIME
	Integration of local content into the green economy.	Ongoing	Development Partners/ GRN	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIME
	Green Industry Special Economic Zones (SEZs).	New	Development Partners/ GRN	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIME
Total				**751,025,000**	**-**	**751,025,000**	**83,000,000**	**-**	**83,000,000**	**156,000,000**	**-**	**156,000,000**	**217,100,000**	**-**	**217,100,000**	**146,305,000**	**-**	**146,305,000**	**148,620,000**	**-**	**148,620,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

NDP 6 Strategy	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definitions	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Develop policy and legislative framework Establish green hydrogen special economic zones (SEZs) Build local manufacturing capacity Develop common user infrastructure (CUI) for the green hydrogen sector Prioritise skills development and research, development and innovation Advance sustainable environmental and social development Contracts for Difference via Economic Diplomacy	The Namibian Green hydrogen	Legal and regulatory framework	# of regulatory frameworks developed.	Framework to guide and regulate the sector. This includes the Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Policy and Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Act.	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	1	0	1	-	MIME
		Production and Handling of green hydrogen and its derivatives	Tons of ammonia produced.	The amount (represented in tons) of ammonia and DRI produced by Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Projects.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	200	3,700	50,000	400,000	1,300,000	MIME
			Tons of Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) produced.		Cumulative	0 (2024)	15,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	MIME
		Capacity building	# of people employed	Persons capacitated with skills and other support to enable them to secure employment in the sector	Cumulative	800 (2024)	2,500	10,000	17,500	25,000	30,000	MIME
		Integration of local content participation into the green economy.	% Local participation in Green Hydrogen Projects.	The proportion of inputs, products and services sourced or produced locally for the development of green industrialization projects.	Cumulative	15(2024)	15	20	20	25	30	MIME
		Contracts for Difference (CfD) mechanism.	Tons of ammonia exported	The amount exported as a result of implementation of the CfD mechanism established	Absolute	0 (2024)	200	3,700	50,000	400,000	1,300,000	MIME
		Green Industry Special Economic Zones (SEZs).	# of Special Economic Zones established and operational.	Zones that accommodate the tenants that will locally manufacture and consume renewable energy components.	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	1	1	-	-	MIME

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MIME	**Skills development.**	**Process Evaluation**	**Evaluating this sub-programme is critical to assess whether the interventions undertaken are effectively closing the skills gap, enhancing employability, and supporting inclusive economic growth.**
	Integration of local content into the green economy.		
	Advancing Sustainable Environmental and Social Development	**Process Evaluation**	**The evaluation of this activity will determine whether current policies and interventions are effectively balancing industrial development with ecosystem protection, community well-being, and long-term climate resilience.**



Focus Area

Oil and Gas

2.1.5 Oil and Gas

SUB-SUB GOAL

Develop Oil and Gas industry that contribute to the socio-economic development of Namibia.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, the Oil production rate increased from 0 to 150 kbbl/d.

DO02: By 2030, the Gas production rate increased from 0 to 130 (mmscfd).

DO03: By 2030, Namibia to achieve security of petroleum product supply, affordability and accessibility.

Desired Outcome Indicators, Baselines And Targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Oil Production Rate (dbbl/d).	0 (2024)	0	0	0	0	150
Gas production rate (mmscfd).	0 (2024)	0	0	0	0	130
Employment creation (Oil and Gas).	2,800 (2024)	2,800	5,700	11,400	8,600	5,700
% of local content and carried participation in oil and gas.	15 (2024)	15	15	15	20	20

STRATEGIES:

i. Promote the sustainably-development oil and gas fields.

ii. Develop infrastructure and promote investment growth.

iii. Develop policy and legislative framework.

iv. Strengthen skills development, research and innovation.

Programme 1: Petroleum Supply and Energy Security

Aims to improve the effectiveness of frameworks, by developing, consolidating and amending fragmented and outdated policies and legislations.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Namibian Energy Policy (2017).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Oil and Gas.
Sub-sub Goal	Develop Oil and Gas industry that contribute to the socio-economic development of Namibia.
Strategies	• Develop policy and legislative framework.

Sub-Programmes

1. Legislative framework reform

Aims to create an effective regulatory, policy and planning framework for a sustainable oil and gas industry the review and development of legislative instruments such as petroleum upstream Regulations, National Local Content Policy and Gas Masterplan.

Output: Legislation frameworks review and developed.

Programme Logic Model: Petroleum Supply and Energy Security

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human resources financial resources.	Review and develop legislations.	% progress made towards the review of the exploration and production Act of 1991.	% progress towards legislation review).	Increased investment and production.	Total revenue collected from active licences (retails, wholesales, exploration and production).	Adequate resources. Political support.
		% progress made in the development of Gas masterplan.				
		% progress made in the development of local content Policy.				

Programme 2: Oil and Gas Field Development

The sub-programme aims to establish the petroleum agency and construct oil and gas infrastructure to optimise resource utilisation, shorten the timeline from discovery to first hydrocarbon production.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 1991 (Act No. 2 of 1991).
Vision 2030 Objective	(vi) Ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilization, for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development & Market Integration. Infrastructure Development for Integration. Social and Human Capital Development. Cross-cutting: Good Governance & Accountability.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG7 - Affordable & Clean Energy. SDG8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth. SDG9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure (Oil storage, transport logistics, and fuel infrastructure). SDG12 - Responsible Consumption & Production (Fuel standards, environmental safety, efficient supply management).
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience

Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Oil and Gas.
Sub-sub Goal	Develop Oil and Gas industry that contribute to the socio-economic development of Namibia.
Strategies	• Promote the sustainably-development oil and gas fields. • Develop infrastructure and promote investment growth. • Strengthen skills development, research and innovation.

Sub-Programmes

1. Upstream Petroleum Agency

This aims to capitalise on the economic growth and national prosperity potential offered by the recent oil and gas discoveries. This strategic move aimed at accelerating oil and gas reforms and modernising the industry's regulatory framework.

Output: Upstream Petroleum Agency established.

2. Infrastructure development

This aims to enhance physical assets, support systems required to extract, process, store, transport, and distribute petroleum resources.

Output: Oil and gas infrastructure developed.

Programme Logic Model: Oil and Gas Field Development

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources Human Resources.	Establish the petroleum agency.	Petroleum agency established.	% Progress towards establishment of the petroleum agency.	Increased investment and production.	Barrels of oil produced. Cubic feet of gas produced.	Economic viability of discovered resources.
	Construct oil and gas infrastructure.	Oil and gas infrastructure established.	% progress made towards the establishment of Petrol chemical.			
			Oil refinery facility constructed.			
			% progress made towards the installation of the gas and oil pipelines.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

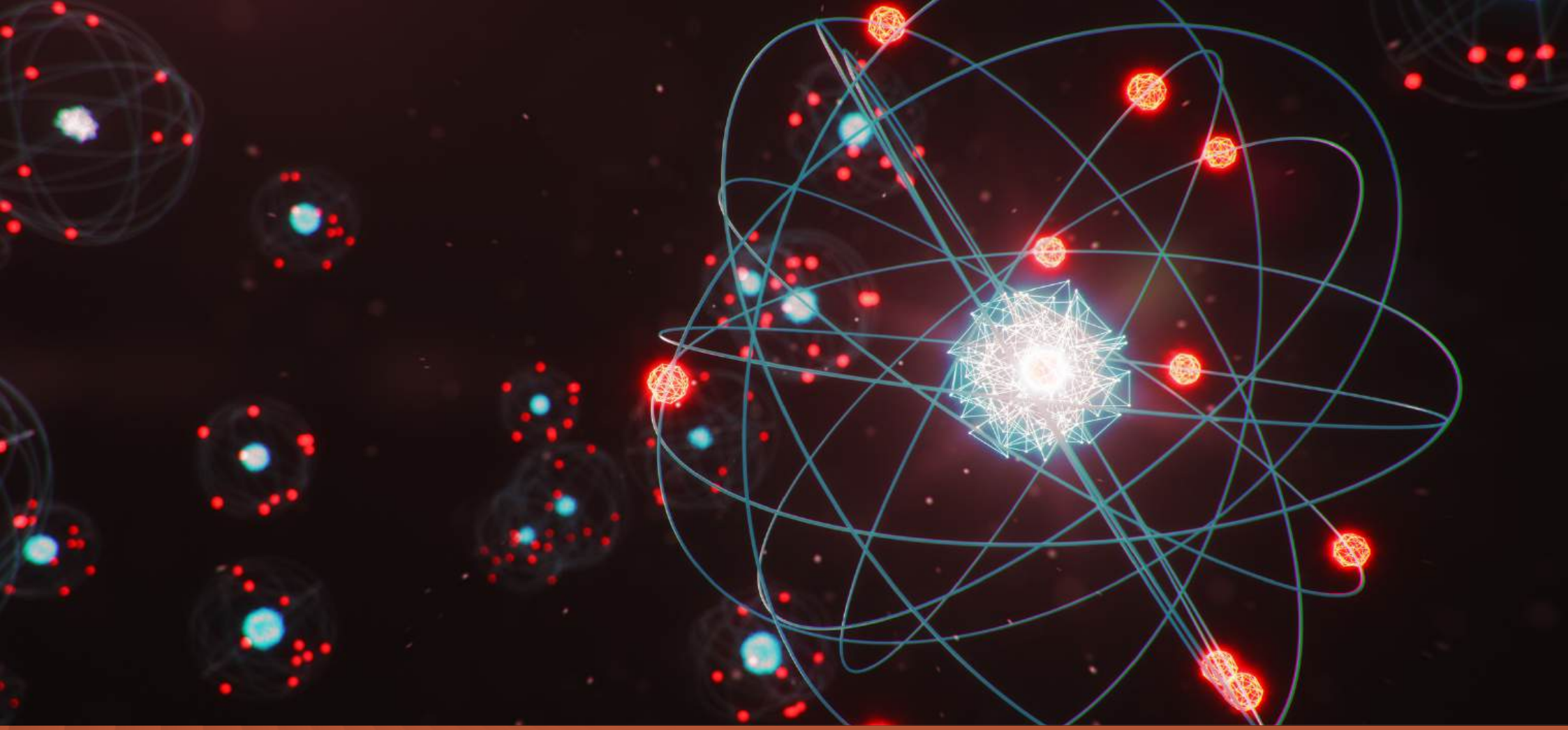
Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Petroleum Supply and Energy Security	Legislative Framework Reform	Ongoing	GRN	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000							MIME/OP
Oil and Gas Field Development	Upstream Petroleum Agency	New	GRN	150,000,000	60,000,000	210,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000	42,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000	42,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000	42,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000	42,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000	42,000,000	OP
	Infrastructure Development	New	GRN/ DP	1,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	6,000,000,000		200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,400,000,000	300,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,500,000,000	300,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,500,000,000	200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,400,000,000	MIME/OP
Grand Total				**1,155,000,000**	**5,070,000,000**	**6,225,000,000**	**32,000,000**	**215,000,000**	**247,000,000**	**232,000,000**	**1,215,000,000**	**1,447,000,000**	**332,000,000**	**1,215,000,000**	**1,547,000,000**	**330,000,000**	**1,212,000,000**	**1,542,000,000**	**230,000,000**	**1,212,000,000**	**1,442,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

NDP 6 Strategy	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definitions	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Promote the sustainably-development oil and gas fields Develop infrastructure and promote investment growth Develop policy and legislative framework Strengthen skills development, research and innovation.	Petroleum Supply and Energy Security	Legislation Review	% progress made in the review of the exploration and and production Act of 1991	Exploration and and production Act of 1991 adopted and implemented	Cumulative	30 (2024)	50	75	100	-	-	MIME
			% progress made in the development of Gas masterplan	Gas Masterplan developed and implemented to guide the gas industry operations	Cumulative	30 (2024)	50	75	100	-	-	
			% progress made in the development of local content Policy	Local content Policy operationalised to enhance local participation in the oil and gas industry	Cumulative	30 (2024)	50	75	100	-	-	
	Oil and Gas Field Development	Upstream Petroleum Agency	Agency established	Fully-fledged Upstream Petroleum Agency established to regulate the operations of the industry	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	-	-	-	-	
		Infrastructure Development	% progress made towards the establishment of Petrol chemical	Petrol chemical facility operationalised to produce fertilisers	Cumulative	0 (2024)	10	20	30	40	50	
			% progress made towards the construction of the oil refinery facility	Progress made towards the construction of the oil refinery facility to refine crude oil	Cumulative	0 (2024)	10	20	30	40	50	
			% progress made towards the installation of the gas and oil pipelines	Gas and oil pipelines installed from discovery sites to processing facilities.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	10	20	30	40	50	

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MIME/OP	Oil and gas Infrastructure development	Processes Evaluation	To track implementation of the subprogramme



Focus Area

Nuclear Industry

2.1.6. Nuclear Industry

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved nuclear industry's contribution to sustainable socio-economic development.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, the nuclear industry's contribution to GDP has increased from 3.2 to 4 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of nuclear industry's contribution to GDP	3.2 (2024)	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	4

STRATEGIES:

i. Develop uranium value chain.

ii. Create responsive governance framework for the nuclear industry.

iii. Strengthen human resources for the development of a nuclear industry.

iv. Commission uranium conversion facility.

v. Build smart partnerships for resource mobilization.

Programme: Nuclear Industry Development

This initiative aims to develop and implement the national nuclear institutional framework (legal framework, national nuclear institute, physical infrastructure, human resource) through which the nuclear industry can be fully realised and make an impactful contribution to the social and economic developmental priorities.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	The Nuclear Fuel Cycle Policy of 2014 and Nuclear Science and Technology Policy (2016).
Vision 2030 Objective	Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Nuclear Industry.
Sub-Sub Goal	Improved nuclear industry's contribution to sustainable socio-economic development.
Strategies	• Develop uranium value chain. • Create responsive governance framework for the nuclear industry. • Strengthen human resources for the development of a nuclear industry. • Commission feasible nuclear industry flagship project(s). • Build smart partnerships for resource mobilization.

Sub-Programmes

1. Framework Development

Aims to develop a legal framework that will support the governance for the establishment of a Nuclear Institute as well as strengthening the Regulatory infrastructure. To achieve this the current Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act has to be amended or repealed to provides not only for the creation of the afore-stated institutions but to also make the regulatory provisions responsive to the development of the nuclear sector. It will require the setting up of the governance structure and the operationalisation of the institution, including the development and operationalisation of an organisational structure, premises, operational framework and physical infrastructure. Part of the operationalisation include the consolidation of the functions that spans across several O/M/As involved in similar work as well as establishment of physical infrastructure such as laboratories and processing facilities that will translate inputs into accounts.

Output 1: Institutional framework developed.

Output 2: Nuclear institute of Namibia established.

Output 3: Radioanalytical laboratories established.

2. Skills development

Aims to strengthen and implement the national education and training programme for the nuclear industry through the local institutions of higher learning. This will be augmented with the training of a core number of professionals at institutions abroad. A national human resource development plan will be developed as a basis to justify and guide the implementation of the training programme.

Output: Skilled human resources.

3. Commission of feasible projects

Aims to conduct feasibility studies into the viability of the identified game changer, the uranium conversion facility for value addition as well as the viability of various nuclear projects with potential to have significant socioeconomic benefit. This includes Small Modular Reactor (SMR), irradiation facility, industrial accelerator and research reactor. It also aims to facilitate the approval and implementation of feasible nuclear projects.

Output: Nuclear project commissioned.

4. Resources Mobilisation for Nuclear Industry

Aims establish mutually beneficial partnership with partners that are ready to support human resource development, infrastructure development and value addition in the nuclear industry. This will require the negotiations of partnership agreements and development of business plans that will attract investment and support.

Output: Smart partnerships established.

Logic Model: Nuclear Industry Development

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources Human Resources.	Develop Institutional Framework.	Institutional framework developed.	% progress towards the establishment of institutional framework.	Improved contribution of nuclear sector to economic development.	Percentage contribution of nuclear sector to GDP.	Secured and institutional infrastructure and continued financial support from Government and partners. Viability of various nuclear projects. Positive value derived from the cooperative arrangements responsive
		Nuclear institute of Namibia established.	% progress towards operationalisation of the nuclear institute.			
		Radioanalytical laboratories established.	% progress in the establishment of laboratories in the nuclear field.			
	Facilitate capacity building of specialised personnel in various specialties of the for the nuclear industry.	Skilled human resources.	# of personnel trained in various specialties of the nuclear industry.			
	Implement viable flagship projects	Feasible project commissioned.	% progress toward commissioning one feasible project.			
	Establish network of cooperative arrangements with bilateral and multilateral partners.	Smart partnerships established.	# of smart partnerships to support the nuclear industry established.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Nuclear Industry Development	Framework Development	New	MHSS\ IAEA	24,700,000	21,000,000	45,700,000	400,000	15,000,000	15,400,000	4,400,000	6,000,000	10,400,000	5,300,000	-	5,300,000	6,300,000	-	6,300,000	8,300,000	-	8,300,000	MHSS
	Skills Development	New	MHSS/IAEA/ Partners	-	25,500,000	25,500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	6,250,000	6,250,000	-	6,250,000	6,250,000	-	6,250,000	6,250,000	-	6,250,000	6,250,000	MHSS
	Commission of feasible projects	MHSS/ IAEA/ Partners	-	-	15,501,260,000	15,501,260,000	400,000	400,000	-	499,860,000	499,860,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000		MHSS
	Resources Mobilisation for Nuclear Industry	New	MHSS	600,000	-	600,000	-	-	-	300,000	-	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	-	300,000	-	-	-	MHSS
Grand Total				**25,300,000**	**15,547,760,000**	**15,573,060,000**	**400,000**	**15,900,000**	**16,300,000**	**4,700,000**	**512,110,000**	**516,810,000**	**5,300,000**	**6,750,000**	**12,050,000**	**6,600,000**	**6,750,000**	**13,350,000**	**8,300,000**	**15,006,250,000**	**15,014,550,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

NDP 6 Strategy	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Develop uranium value chain. Create responsive governance framework for the nuclear industry. Strengthen human resources for the development of a nuclear industry. Commission uranium conversion facility. Build smart partnerships for resource mobilization.	**Nuclear Industry Development**	Framework Development	Regulatory framework developed	Formulation of the Nuclear Act to regulate the nuclear industry	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	1	-	-	-	MHSS
			% progress towards the operationalisation of a Nuclear Institute	Establishment and operationalization of a national Nuclear Institute	Cumulative	0 (2024)	0	0	33	100	-	MHSS
			% progress in the establishment of a nuclear laboratory centre	Establishment and operationalization of the four (4) laboratories (Dosimetry Lab, Alpha Spec Lab, Gamma Spec Lab and ICP-MS Lab) to support radioanalytical services	Cumulative	17 (2024)	42	83	92	100	-	MHSS
		Skills Development	# of personnel trained in various specialties of the nuclear industry	Experts trained in specialised professions in the nuclear field	Cumulative	0 (2024)	0	25	50	75	100	MHSS
		Commission of Feasible Projects	% progress toward commissioning of one feasible project	A viable flagship project identified during the feasibility studies commissioned including the Uranium Conversion Facility	Cumulative	0 (2024)	12.5	50	62.5	75	100	MHSS
		Resources Mobilisation for Nuclear Industry	# of smart partnerships to support the nuclear industry established	Finalized smart partnership for each flagship project identified entered into to support the operations of the nuclear industry	Cumulative	1(2024)	2	3	4	5	6	MHSS



Focus Area

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Informal Sector Upscaling

2.1.7 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Informal Sector Upscaling

SUB-SUB GOAL

Informal enterprises transitioned and MSMEs upscaled into productive, competitive and resilient business units.

DESIRED OUTCOME

DO01: By 2030, the percentage share contribution of the MSMEs sector to GDP has increased from 16 to 19.4 percent.

DO02: By 2030, the number of informal enterprises transitioned into the formal economy increased from 310 to 950.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% share of the MSMEs sector contribution to GDP	16 (2022)	16.5	17	17.5	18	19.4
# of informal enterprises transitioned into formal economy	310 (2023)	450	575	659	790	950

STRATEGIES:

i. Develop adequate and conducive MSME and informal business infrastructure.

ii. Enhance financial and non-financial service ecosystem.

iii. Enhance innovative business support and sustainable capacity development.

iv. Develop market-access platforms.

Programme 1: Entrepreneurship Development

Aims to organizing efforts designed to assist aspiring and existing entrepreneurs enhance their skills, knowledge, and capabilities to successfully launch and manage businesses.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National MSME Policy (2016).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial development and market integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current and Boosting New Sources of Economic & Employment.
Focus Area	MSME & Informal Sector Upscaling.
Sub-Sub Goal	Informal enterprises transitioned and MSMEs upscaled into productive, competitive and resilient business units.
Strategies	• Develop adequate and conducive MSME and informal business infrastructure. • Enhance financial and non-financial service ecosystem. • Enhance innovative business support and sustainable capacity development. • Develop market-access platforms.

Sub-Programmes

1. MSMEs Support Services

To aid the MSMEs with business infrastructures, production equipment, training and mentorship, rental space, grants, group purchasing in order to minimise the cost of business operations and boost their production, employment creation, poverty reduction and income generation with fresh application requirements and specific sectors focus.

Output: MSMEs supported.

2. Development of MSMEs and Informal Sector Infrastructure

To provide conducive and appropriate infrastructures for the MSMEs and Informal Sector, where they will be harnessed with capacity building through training in business development (including management, book-keeping, product design, development, quality and marketing, business linkages).

Output: MSMEs and Informal Sector infrastructure developed.

Programme Logic Model: Entrepreneurship Development

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources: Government capital budget, Private investments and development partners fundings.	Support MSMEs with production equipment and mentorship.	Beneficiaries supported with production Equipment and mentorship.	# of beneficiaries supported with production Equipment.	Sustainable and Innovative Entrepreneurs and Enterprises.	Survival rates. Income level. Production rate.	Sustained government capital injection and development cooperation assistance Conducive business environment.
	Develop MSMEs and Informal Sector Infrastructure.	MSMEs and Informal infrastructure developed.	# of MSMEs and Informal infrastructure developed.			

Programme 2: Business Formalisation

Designed to provide businesses with upscaling support for formalisation and robust operations to enter the formal economy.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Informal Economy, Start-Up and Entrepreneurship Development (2024).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial development and market integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic & Employment.
Focus Area	MSME & Informal Sector Upscaling.
Sub-Sub Goal	Informal enterprises transitioned and MSMEs upscaled into productive, competitive and resilient business units.
Strategies	• Develop adequate and conducive MSME and informal business infrastructure. • Enhance financial and non-financial service ecosystem. • Enhance innovative business support and sustainable capacity development. • Develop market-access platforms.

Sub-Programmes

1. Construction of informal traders' platforms

To construct infrastructure that is conducive and appropriate for informal sector business operators, that is linked to the market.

Output: Informal traders' platforms constructed.

2. Sustainable Capacity building of MSMEs and informal sector

This entails training and mentoring of the MSMEs and informal sector, where they will be harnessed with capacity building through training in business development (including management, book-keeping, product design, development, quality and marketing, business linkages).

Output: MSMEs and informal operators capacitated.

Programme Logic Model: Business Formalisation

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources: Government capital budget, Private investments and development partners fundings.	Sustainable Capacity Building of MSMEs and Informal Sector.	MSMEs and Informal businesses trained.	# of businesses trained.	Sustainable and Resilient Enterprises. Access to conducive MSMEs and Informal Sector infrastructure.	% share of the MSMEs sector contribution to GDP. Volume in MSMEs and Informal operators' income turnover.	Sustained government and development partners funding.
		Businesses assisted.	# of beneficiaries assisted.			
		Entrepreneurial groups assisted.	# of entrepreneurial groups assisted.			
	Construction of Informal traders' platforms.	Informal traders' platforms constructed.	# of informal traders' platforms constructed.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme Name	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Entrepreneurship Development	MSME's support services	Ongoing	GRN/DP	62,500,000	-	62,500,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	15,500,000	-	15,500,000	16,000,000	-	16,000,000	MIME
	Development of MSMEs and Informal Sector Infrastructure	New	GRN/DP	2,340,000	28,200,000	30,540,000	50,000	4,000,000	4,050,000	100,000	6,000,000	6,100,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	90,000	5,000,000	5,090,000	100,000	5,200,000	5,300,000	MIME
Business Formalization	Construction of informal traders platforms	New	GRN/DP	25,000	74,000,000	74,025,000	5,000	40,000,000	40,005,000	5,000	5,500,000	5,505,000	5,000	7,500,000	7,505,000	5,000	9,000,000	9,005,000	5,000	12,000,000	12,005,000	MIME
	Sustainable Capacity building of MSMEs and informal sector	Ongoing	GRN/DP	44,500,000	-	44,500,000	6,900,000	-	6,900,000	7,600,000	-	7,600,000	8,800,000	-	8,800,000	9,200,000	-	9,200,000	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	MIME
Grand Total				**109,365,000**	**102,200,000**	**211,565,000**	**14,955,000**	**44,000,000**	**58,955,000**	**17,705,000**	**11,500,000**	**29,205,000**	**23,805,000**	**15,500,000**	**39,305,000**	**24,795,000**	**14,000,000**	**38,795,000**	**28,105,000**	**17,200,000**	**45,305,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Develop adequate and conducive MSME and informal business infrastructure. Enhance financial and non-financial service ecosystem. Enhance innovative business support and sustainable capacity development. Develop market-access platforms.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	MSMEs Support Service	Number of beneficiaries supported	Beneficiaries supported with production equipment and mentorship	Absolute	335 (2024)	373	400	430	450	480	MIME
		Development of MSMEs and Informal Sector Infrastructure	Number of MSMEs and Informal infrastructure developed	Infrastructure development to cater for MSMEs and Informal	Cumulative	0	5	7	9	11	13	MIME
	Business Formalisation	Construction of informal traders' platforms	Number of informal traders" platforms constructed	Construction shields and open market of Informal traders' platforms	Absolute	0	1	2	3	5	6	MIME
		Sustainable Capacity building of MSMEs and informal sector	Number of MSMEs and Informal businesses trained	MSMEs and Informal businesses trained	Absolute	50 (2024)	100	150	200	250	300	MIME

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MIME	Equipment Aid Scheme	Impact evaluation	This programme needs to be evaluated to assess the beneficiary's contributions to employment creation, production capacity, and competitive products.
MIME	Industrial Upgrading and Modernising Program	Impact evaluation	The evaluation is valid to assess the program's contribution to local produced products entered the local and external markets.
MIME	EMPRETEC Namibia	Impact evaluation	The evaluation for this programme is needed to determine if the training scope is meeting the needs for the current economy and to assess the beneficiaries' abilities to create their sustainable businesses.



Focus Area

Private Sector Development and Support

2.1.8 Private Sector Development and Support

SUB-SUB GOAL

Private sector induced growth.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, the total private sector contribution to GDP increased from 78 to 85 percent.

DO02: By 2030, Namibia has a developed, inclusive, resilient and competitive private sector, improving Economic Freedom Score from 58 to 65 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% Contribution of private sector to GDP	78 (2024)	79.5	80.5	81.5	83	85
Economic Freedom Score	58 (2024)	59.5	62	63	64	65

STRATEGIES:

i. Enhance firm-level productivity and competitiveness.

ii. Strengthen skills development and workforce competency.

iii. Improve access to finance and develop financial market policies.

iv. Enhance the business environment through regulatory reforms.

v. Promote sustainable and inclusive growth.

Programme 1: Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation

Aims to promote technology adoption, process improvement, market access, policy formulation and skills development to support industrial growth. It also aligns with the broader SADC industrialisation strategy and road map, emphasising industrialisation, competitiveness, and regional integration as key pillars.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Industrial Policy (2012). Special Economic Zones Policy (2022).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Private Sector Development and Support.
Sub-sub Goal	Private sector induced growth.
Strategies	• Enhance firm-level productivity and competitiveness. • Strengthen skills development and workforce competency. • Improve access to finance and develop financial market policies. • Enhance the business environment through regulatory reforms. • Promote sustainable and inclusive growth.

Sub-Programmes

1. Market Access

To provide conducive and appropriate support to the industry, where they can sustainably access the domestic, regional, continental and international markets. This will be executed by leveraging the existing bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

Output 1: Market Access expanded.

2. Policy Development

To formulate and reform policies to promote the expansion of the private sector and end the exclusion of local enterprises from crucial policy reforms that impact their long-term viability. It also aims to consult with the private sector on policy formulation and reform to ensure fairness and trust.

Output 2: Policies developed.

Programme Logic Model: Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human resources.	Support industries to access markets.	Industries supported to access domestic, regional, continental and international markets.	# of industries accessed the domestic, regional, continental and international markets.	Enhanced competitiveness. Increased market access. Increased industrial base.	Market access Sustainable rate.	Development cooperation assistance. Sustained government funding. Conducive business environment Efficient use of resources. Products with unique codes adhere to quality standards and have access to the.
	Reform policies.	Policies developed.	# of policies developed.			

Programme 2: National Innovation and Technology Advancement

Aims to foster innovation and technology development across various sectors in Namibia. It also provides grants and incentives for research and development, supports start-up incubators and accelerators, and promotes the commercialisation of new technologies. It is also aligned with national innovation strategies and global trends in fostering innovation ecosystems.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Revised National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (2020). National Informal Economy, Start-Up and Entrepreneurship Development (2024).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1.A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	Private Sector Development and Support.
Sub-sub Goal	Private sector induced growth
Strategies	• Enhance firm-level productivity and competitiveness. • Strengthen skills development and workforce competency. • Improve access to finance and develop financial market policies.

Sub Programmes

1. Industry support services

To aid the industry with advanced technology, innovation, training, skill development, mentorship, grants, and process improvement to enhance production capacity and competitiveness. This assistance encompasses industries such as charcoal, pharmaceutical, agro-processing, automotive, cosmetics and natural oils, textiles and garments, renewable energy, metal fabrication, and mineral beneficiation.

Output: Industries supported.

Programme Logic Model: National Innovation and Technology Advancement

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Output indicators	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources: Government capital budget, Private investments and development partners fundings.	Support industries with advanced technology and mentorship.	Industries supported advanced technology and mentorship.	# of industries supported with advanced technology.	Increased industrial base. Increased market access.	Competitive level. Production rate. Revenue growth rates.	Development cooperation assistance. Sustained government funding. Conducive business environment. Efficient use of resources.
	Support industries with skill development training.	Industries supported with skill development training.	# of beneficiaries supported with skill development training.			
	Support industries with grants.	Industries supported with grant.	# of beneficiaries supported with grants.			
	Support industries with innovative ideas.	Industries supported with innovative ideas.	# of industries supported with innovative ideas.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme Name	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost Allocation for NDP 6 Period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation	Market Access development	New / Ongoing	GRN/DP	21,000,000	24,000,000	45,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	9,000,000	0	9,000,000	0	11,000,000	11,000,000	0	13,000,000	13,000,000	MIME
	Policy development	New/ Ongoing	GRN/DP	18,000,000	16,500,000	34,500,000	5,500,000	0	5,500,000	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,500,000	0	6,500,000	0	7,500,000	7,500,000	0	9,000,000	9,000,000	MIME
National Innovation and Technology Advancement	Industries support services	New/ Ongoing	GRN/DP	57,000,000	0	57,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	11,000,000	0	11,000,000	13,000,000	0	13,000,000	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	MIME
Grand Total				**96,000,000**	**40,500,000**	**136,500,000**	**18,500,000**	**0**	**18,500,000**	**23,000,000**	**0**	**23,000,000**	**26,500,000**	**0**	**26,500,000**	**13,000,000**	**18,500,000**	**31,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**22,000,000**	**37,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance firm-level productivity and competitiveness. Strengthen skills development and workforce competency. Improve access to finance and develop financial market policies. Enhance the business environment through regulatory reforms. Promote sustainable and inclusive growth.	Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation	Market Access development	# of industries accessed the markets	Domestic, regional, continental and international markets accessed by industries	Absolute	2 (2024)	2	3	4	5	6	MIME
		Policy development	# of policies developed	Formulation and reform of policies	Absolute	2 (2024)	1	1	1	1	1	MIME
	National Innovation and Technology Advancement	Industries support services	# of industries supported with advanced technology	Industries support industries with advanced technology	Absolute	18 (2024)	20	25	30	35	40	MIME
			# of beneficiaries supported with skill development training	Beneficiaries support with skill development training	Absolute	-	18	20	23	26	30	MIME
			# of beneficiaries supported with grants	Industries supported with grants	Absolute	-	15	18	22	25	30	MIME
			# of industries with innovative ideas supported	Industries with innovative ideas supported	Absolute	-	5	7	9	11	15	MIME

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MIME	Revised National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy	Impact evaluation	To evaluate whether the policy fulfilled its intended aim for industrialisation through its targeted sectors.



Focus Area

Tourism and Gaming

2.1.9 Tourism and Gaming

SUB-SUB GOAL

Increased number of tourist arrivals and revenue from the gaming sector.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has an integrated, inclusive, and comprehensive tourism industry with increased tourist arrivals from 863,872 to 1,800,000.

DO02: By 2030, the tourism sector's contribution to GDP has increased from N$14.3 to N$18.5 billion and the revenue from the Gaming Industry increased from N$32 N$76.5 million.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
# of tourist arrivals	863,872 (2023)	1,083,800	1,214,000	1,359,500	1,523,000	1,800,000
% contribution to total employment	5.4 (2024)	6	7	8	9	10
Tourism related jobs	57,571 (2022)	60 000	65 000	70 000	75 000	80,000
% contribution to GDP	1.6 (2024)	1.8	2	3	4	5
Tourism contribution to GDP (N$ billions)	14.3 (2022)	15.4	16.0	16.7	17.4	18.5
Gaming industry revenue (N$ millions)	32 (2024)	41.1	45.6	60.1	67.8	76.5
# of community conservancies	86 (2024)	86	87	88	89	90

STRATEGIES:

i. Transform Tourism and Gaming industry.

ii. Enhance investment in tourism infrastructure to improve the country's competitiveness.

iii. Regulate and institutionalise the gaming industry.

Programme 1: Digitalisation of the Tourism and Gaming Industry

Digitalisation of the tourism and gaming industry by developing the Information Management Systems to improve tourist data collection/statistics and revenue collection as well as transforming the sector through the creation of an effective regulatory, policy and planning framework for sustainable tourism development and the gaming industries.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Tourism Policy for Namibia (2008) National Tourism Investment Profile and Promotion Strategy (2016 – 2026)
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1.A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SGD 8: Decent work and economic growth. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.
NDP6 Pillar	Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Growth from Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment
Focus Area	Tourism and Gaming
Sub-sub Goal	Increased number of tourist arrivals and revenue from the gaming sector.
Strategies	• Transform the tourism and gaming sector. • Enhance investment in tourism infrastructure to improve the country's competitiveness. • Regulate and institutionalise the gaming industry.

Sub Programmes

1. Policy and Regulatory Framework

Creating an effective regulatory, policy and planning framework for a sustainable tourism and the gaming industries to provide a clear and cohesive legal as well as policy structure to guide national sectoral operation and development in the country.

Output: Policy and regulatory framework developed.

2. Digital Transformation

Transforming the sector by developing the Tourist Information Management System and Gaming Central Monitoring System for Gambling and Lotteries with intent to improve tourist data collection/statistics and the information management systems for the gaming sector.

Output: Tourist Information Management System developed.

Output: Gaming Central Monitoring System developed.

3. Tourism Infrastructure Development

Namibia aims to boost tourism through a multi-faceted strategy that includes developing cultural and eco-tourism villages and creating a 360° digital tourism hub to enhance global visibility. The country will position itself as a prime destination for filmmaking, photography, and astro-tourism, taking advantage of its unique landscapes and dark skies. Efforts will also focus on promoting Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events (MICE) tourism and cruise ship tourism by upgrading infrastructure, improving international and regional air connectivity to enhance accessibility and visitor experience.

Output: Tourism infrastructure developed.

Programme Logic Model: Digitilization of the Tourism and Gaming Industry

Inputs	Activities	Output (taken from IP)	Output indicator	Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resource Human Capital	Policy and Regulatory Framework	Policy and regulatory framework developed.	% completion toward the development of the policy and regulatory framework	Integrated, inclusive and comprehensive Tourism and Gaming industries	Tourism sector's contribution to GDP Revenue generation from the Gaming Industry Tourist arrivals	Peace and stability in the country Political and macro-economic stability Effective immigration control Open borders and streamlined visa processing Compliance to the gaming regulations Continuous government budget Private sector buy-in
	Digital Transformation	Tourist Information Management System developed.	% completion toward the development of the Tourist Information Management System			
		Gaming Central Monitoring System developed.	% completion toward the development of the Gaming Central Monitoring System			
	Tourism Infrastructure Development	Tourism Infrastructure developed	# of tourism infrastructure developed			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme Name	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period													Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Transformation of the Tourism and Gaming Industry	Policy and Regulatory Framework	Ongoing	GRN	22,000,000	80,500,000	102,500,000	0	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	32,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	MEFT
	Digital Transformation	New	GRN	2,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	0	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	MEFT
	Tourism Infrastructure Development	Ongoing	GRN	22,000,000	1,066,000,000	1,310,000,000	30,000,000.00	106,000,000.00	136,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	233,000,000.00	48,000,000.00	280,000,000.00	328,000,000.00	43,000,000.00	280,000,000.00	323,000,000.00	90,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	290,000,000.00	MEFT
Grand Total				**268,000,000**	**1,156,500,000**	**1,424,500,000**	**30,000,000**	**114,500,000**	**144,500,000**	**39,000,000**	**244,000,000**	**263,000,000**	**54,000,000**	**303,000,000**	**357,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**305,000,000**	**355,000,000**	**95,000,000**	**210,000,000**	**305,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Transform the tourism and gaming sector Enhance investment in tourism infrastructure to improve the country's competitiveness Regulate and institutionalise the gaming industry.	Digitalisation of the tourism and gaming industry	Policy and regulatory framework	National policy on gaming, Tourism Act, and National Tourism Spatial Development Master Plan developed	National policy on gaming developed	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	1	-	-	-	MEFT
				Tourism Act developed	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	-	1	-	MEFT
				National Tourism Spatial Development Master Plan developed	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	1	-	-	-	MEFT
		Digital transformation	# of Tourist Information Management System	The % number of planned activities or milestones completed in the process of developing the Tourism Information Management System	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	0	1	-	-	MEFT
			# of the Gaming Central Monitoring System	The % of planned activities or milestones completed in the process of developing the # of Gaming Central Monitoring System for gambling and lotteries.	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	0	0	1	-	MEFT
		Tourism Infrastructure Development	# of tourism infrastructure developed	Measure the total count of new and upgraded physical infrastructure projects that support tourism within a specified period	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	2	2	2	2	MEFT

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MEFT	National Spatial Tourism Development Master Plan.	Process Evaluation	To determine whether the Plan was implemented as intended.
MEFT	National Gaming Industry Policy.	Process Evaluation	To determine whether the Policy was implemented as intended.
MEFT	National Tourism Policy for Namibia.	Impact Evaluation	To determine whether the Policy was implemented as intended.



Focus Area

Mining

2.1.10 Mining

SUB-SUB GOAL

Accelerated economic growth through mineral beneficiation.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia will have increased export of processed minerals from 46.6 to 57 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of processed mineral exports (value-added)	46.6 (2022)	48	49	51	54	57
# of people directly employed in the mining sector	15,653 (2024)	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000
The share of total equity in mining ventures held by Namibians (individuals, entities, state)	51 (2024)	52	54	56	58	60

STRATEGIES:

i. Enhance value addition to mineral resources.
ii. Enhance local Participation in the mining sector.
iii. Enhance geoscience surveying and research.

Programme 1: Integration and Diversification of the Mining Industry

The aim is designed to address the limited capacity of Namibia's mining sector to engage in local processing and refining. The goal is to further integrate and diversify the mining industry, maximizing production, local value addition, and economic benefits. Furthermore, it will enhance Namibia's mining industry through local beneficiation, increased local participation, and a more robust regulatory framework. It will also monitor the increase in local equity participation across mining operations to align economic benefits with national ownership goals.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Minerals Policy of Namibia (2003). Growth at Home Strategy.
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialized country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realizing its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, Aspiration 6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth. SDG 9: Industry innovation and infrastructure. SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation And Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidationg and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth.
Focus Area	Mining
Sub-sub Goal	Accelerated economic growth through mineral beneficiation.
Strategies	• Enhance value addition to mineral resources. • Enhance Local Participation in the mining sector. • Enhance Geoscience Surveying and Research.

Sub-Programmes

1. Mineral Beneficiation

To strengthen Namibia's mining sector by promoting greater integration and diversification across the value chain. It addresses the current limitations in local in local processing and refining capacity, with the goal of maximizing production value addition, and economic returns. Key focus areas include increasing local beneficiation, enhancing local participation, and improving the regulatory framework to support sustainable and inclusive growth within the industry.

Output: National beneficiation policy developed, approved and implementation roadmap adopted.

2. Mining Inputs and Services Database

To operationalize the Mining Inputs and Services Database, which was developed during NDP5 to integrate local suppliers into the mining value chain. The database will be expanded to support local procurement by mining companies, encourage SME participation, and diversify the mining economy. The database will be updated to include suppliers for advanced mineral processing industries, including those related to new mineral resources.

Output: Mining Inputs and Services Database fully operationalized and integrated into procurement processes and expanded to involve financial support mechanisms for SMEs and local suppliers.

3. Minerals Bill

Focuses on aligning regulations with international standards, encouraging investment, and promoting value addition and sustainability in mining. The bill will support local beneficiation efforts and provide a legislative framework for integrating new technologies and industries.

Output: Draft Minerals Bill completed and submitted for cabinet and legislative approval.

4. Geoscience legal framework

The legal framework will empower and enable the Geological Survey of Namibia to carry out and enhance geoscience surveying and research, aligned to the desired development in the mineral exploration and mining sector.

Output: Increased national coverage of geoscience surveys and research.

5. Local Equity Participation

Supports the effective implementation of legal and policy measures designed to increase Namibian equity ownership in the mining sector. It focuses on monitoring progress and compliance with key interventions, including: (1) the requirement that a minimum of 5% ownership in all mining licences be held by Namibians; (2) the policy for GRN to obtain shares in every new mining venture through mineral agreement negotiations; (3) the condition that that at least 15% equity be retained by local entities when a license is transferred to a foreign entity.

Output: Annual monitoring report on compliance with local equity requirements in mining licences produced and published.

6. Mineral Development Fund

Focuses on reviving the Mineral Development Fund to better support small-scale miners through accessible financing and technical assistance. By easing barriers to capital, equipment, and training, the fund will strengthen local ownership in the mining sector. The goal is to empower Namibian miners to play a more active role in the mineral value chain, drive inclusive economic growth, and advance sustainable mineral development.

Output: Mineral Development Fund restructured and operationalized, with funding disbursed to eligible small-scale miners.

Programme Logic Model: Integration and Diversification of the Mining Industry

Input	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicators	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Capital.	Develop and implement the Mineral Beneficiation Policy.	National beneficiation policy developed and adopted	Beneficiation policy approved and published	Increased value addition and local beneficiation Increased local SME participation in the mining value chain Improved legal and investment framework for mining Increased Namibian equity ownership in mining Improved access to finance for small-scale miners Increased national mineral potential datasets produced.	% of value-added minerals exported.	Adequate investment and stakeholder support, private sector is willing to invest in beneficiation, policy incentives are attractive.
			% progress made in policy development			
	Expand the Mining Inputs and Services Database to include SMEs across the mining value chain, engage financial institutions, link to procurement systems, onboard suppliers	Database operationalized and linked to procurement and SME finance	% of mining procurement transactions routed through the database		% share of procurement sourced from local SMEs. Minerals Bill enacted and implemented in line with international best practices.	Mining companies comply with local procurement guidelines, SME support is adequate, effective database management and promotion.
	Track equity holdings, audit licences, report on compliance.	Annual equity participation report produced.	# of licences audited and reported.		% of total equity in mining ventures held by Namibians.	Adequate legislative support and institutional capacity, timelines for consultations are met.
	Restructure the fund, relaunch application process, disburse funds to small-scale miners.	Mineral Development Fund restructured and operational.	# of small-scale miners funded through MDF annually.		% increase in number of small-scale miners receiving financial support from the Mineral Development Fund.	Accurate data is available. Mining companies cooperate.
	Develop legal framework.	Increased national coverage of geoscience surveys and research.	% nationwide coverage of geoscience surveys and research.		% increase of nationwide mineral potential datasets.	Strengthened legal framework. Sufficient financial resources allocated.

Programme, Sub-Programmes and Cost Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Integration and diversification of the mining industry	Mineral beneficiation	Ongoing	GRN/ Development partners	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	0		2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	MIME
	Minerals Bill	Ongoing	GRN/ Development partners	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0		500,000	500,000	0	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	MIME
	Mining Inputs and Services database	Ongoing	GRN/ Development partners	1000000	0	1,000,000	200,000	0	200000	200,000	0	200,000	200,000	0	200,000	200,000	0	200000	200,000	0	200000	MIME
	Geoscience legal framework	Ongoing	GRN/ Development partners	10000000	0	10,000,000	2,000,000	0	2000000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2000000	2,000,000	0	2000000	MIME
	Mineral Development fund	New	GRN/ Development partners	61051000	0	61,051,000	10,000,000	0	10000000	11,000,000	0	11,000,000	12,100,000	0	12,100,000	13,310,000	0	13310000	14,641,000	0	14641000	MIME
	Local Equity Participation	New	GRN/ Development partners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MIME
Grand Total				**72,051,000**	**6,000,000**	**78,051,000**	**12,200,000**	**0**	**12,200,000**	**13,200,000**	**3,000,000**	**16,200,000**	**14,300,000**	**3,000,000**	**17,300,000**	**15,510,000**	**0**	**15,510,000**	**16,841,000**	**0**	**16,841,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Target Per Year

NDP 6 Strategy	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance value addition to mineral resources Enhancing Geoscience Surveying and Research Enhance local participation in the mining sector	Integration and Diversification of the Mining Industry	Mineral beneficiation	% of processed mineral exports (value-added)	The share of minerals that are locally beneficiated before export.	Cumulative	46.6% (2022)	48%	49%	51%	54%	57%	MIME
			The total number of individuals employed directly by mining, exploration and mineral processing operations across Namibia	The share of minerals that are locally beneficiated before export.	Absolute	15,653 (2024)	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	MIME, CoM
		Geoscience legal framework	% coverage of nationwide geoscience surveying and research	Percentage coverage of the country by detailed mapping, including geophysics, geochemistry, environmental and economic data collection.	Cumulative	19.1% (2024)	20%	22%	24%	26%	28%	MIME (GSN)
		Minerals Bill	Minerals Bill finalized	Indicates whether the minerals bill has been completed	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	1	-	-	MIME
			Minerals Bill enacted and implemented	Tracks the status of the Minerals Bill from drafting to enactment and early-stage implementation	Qualitative (milestone-based composite)	0 (2024)	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%	MIME
		Mining Inputs and Services database	% of mining procurement sourced from local SMEs	Goods and services sourced by mining companies from registered local SMEs through the database.		0 (2024)	0	5	10	15	20	MIME
		Local equity participation	% of Namibian equity ownership in the mining sector.	The share of total equity in mining ventures held by Namibian (individuals, entities, state)	Cumulative	51 (2024)	52	53	54	55	57	MIME
		Mineral Development Fund (MDF)	# of small-scale miners funded	Measures the total number of small-scale miners who received financial support through MDF	Cumulative	0 (2024/2025)	80	168	265	372	490	MIME

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy	Integration and Diversification of the Mining Industry	Outcome evaluation	To assess the extent to which this programme has advanced the structural transformation of the Namibia's mining sector through integration across the value chain. The evaluation will examine progress in enhancing local beneficiation.



Focus Area

International Relations and Trade

2.1.11 International Relations and Trade

SUB-SUB GOAL

Foster International Relations for Economic Growth.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Foreign Direct Investment has increased from N$207 billion to N$254 billion.

DO02: By 2030, Namibia has increased its value of exports from N$102.1 billion to N$168 billion.

DO03: By 2030, Namibia has reduced Illicit Financial Flows as a percentage of GDP from 9 to 5 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Value of FDI annual (N$) Bn.	207 (2024)	223.56	236.9	246.4	251.3	254
Value of exports of goods and services (N$) Bn .	102.1 (2024)	112.3	125.7	150.9	164.5	168
Namibia exports as a share of Intra-Africa trade within AfCFTA context.	2.85 (2023)	3	3.8	4	4.5	5
# of new markets access for Namibia's goods and services.	4 (2024)	5	6	7	8	10
% Illicit Financial Flows to GDP.	9 (2024)	9	8	7	6	5

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen strategic bilateral and multilateral cooperation and Partnerships for mutual benefit in support of Namibia's economic development.

ii. Strengthen Institutional Mechanisms and coordination across all levels of Government, private sector and development partners.

iii. Promote and Facilitate Targeted Foreign Market Access, Trade and Foreign Direct Investment.

iv. Combat illicit financial flows.

Programme 1: Diplomatic Relations

The programme will focus on enhancing bilateral and multilateral relations and cooperation. Additionally, it emphasises on economic cooperations through international trade and investment promotions, and cross-continental integration to support Namibia's economic development.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Namibia's Policy on International Relations and Cooperation (2017).
Vision 2030 Objective	(viii) Achieve stability, full regional integration and democratised international relations; the transformation from an aid-recipient country to that of a provider of development assistance.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Peace, Security, and Good Governance (Foundational condition). Industrial Development and Market Integration
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	7. Africa as a Strong, United, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	International Relations and Trade.
Sub-sub Goal	Foster International Relations for Economic Growth.
Strategies	• Strengthen strategic bilateral and multilateral cooperation and Partnerships for mutual benefit in support of Namibia's economic development. • Strengthen Institutional Mechanisms and coordination across all levels of Government, the private sector and development partners.

Sub-Programmes

1. Bilateral and Multilateral Relations

Aims to promote (pursue and deepen) Bilateral and Multilateral relations and cooperation by ensuring Namibia's national interests are promoted globally as well as ensuring the maintenance of regional and international peace, security and stability.

Output: Bilateral and Multilateral Relations Enhanced.

Output: National key outcome decisions emanated from signed Bilateral /Multilateral agreements, implemented.

2. Infrastructure Development for International Relations and Trade

Aims to construct, upgrade, renovate and acquire new diplomatic premises, facilities and external trade centres.

Output: International Relations and Trade Infrastructure facilities developed and maintained.

Programme Logic Model: Diplomatic Relations

Input	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicators	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Assumptions
Financial and Human Resources.	Promote Bilateral and Multilateral Relations initiatives.	Bilateral and Multilateral Relations enhanced. Key bilateral outcomes decisions emanated through signed agreements/ MoUs, implemented.	% contribution to peace and security efforts. # of high-level bilateral /multilateral initiatives promoted. % of agreements readied for signature and ratification. % of agreements reviewed.	Namibia's national interests are promoted and protected, regionally and internationally. A conducive operational environment enhanced.	Global Peace Index % Implementation of signed bilateral/ multilateral agreements by OMAs. % of International Agreements & treaties Domesticated. # of infrastructure facilities developed.	Political will. Buy-in from external stakeholders. Adequate budget provision.
	Development, management and acquisition of MIRT facilities (Windhoek and Diplomatic Mission).	Physical Infrastructure facilities developed and maintained.	# of facilities constructed/ upgraded.			

Programme 2: Economic Diplomacy

Aims to promote Economic cooperation, International trade, Investment, and economic integration, to support Namibia's economic growth and sustainable development.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Namibia's National Trade Policy (2024).
Vision 2030 Objective	(viii) Achieve stability, full regional integration and democratised international relations; the transformation from an aid-recipient country to that of a provider of development assistance.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	7. Africa as a Strong, United, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Consolidating Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	International Relations and Trade.
Sub-sub Goal	Foster International Relations for Economic Growth.
Strategies	• Promote and Facilitate Targeted Foreign Market Access, Trade and Inward Foreign Direct Investment.

Sub-Programmes

1. Trade and Investments Promotion

To promote and facilitate targeted Foreign Market access, International Trade (export) and inward Foreign Direct Investment.

Output: Increased Economic Cooperation (Market Access, Export increase, Investment Promotion).

Programme Logic Model: Economic Diplomacy

Input	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicators	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Assumptions
Financial and Human Resources.	Facilitate the implementation of AfCFTA National Strategy.	Increased Economic cooperation (market access, export increase & investment promotion).	% implementation of AfCFTA National Strategy.	Enhanced Namibia's Economic Integration. Increased inward Foreign Direct Investment.	% of intra-regional trade share. # of new market access secured. FDI Attractiveness Index.	Enabling international Policies and laws Political will Buy in from both internal & external stakeholders. Adequate budget provision Provision of Sector industries capacity development.
	Promote Export of goods and services.		Value (N$) of Export of goods and services.			
	Promote inward foreign Direct Investment Strategy (FDI).		Value (N$) of inward FDI.			

Programme 3: Illicit Financial Flows

The programme aims at using United Nation Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) methodologies to measure total inward and outward IFF's in order to generate reliable data that informs the development of the IFF Policy, and evidence-based policy making and contributes to the achievement of SDG Target 16.4.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism Strategy (2023)
Vision 2030 Objective	(ii) Create and consolidate a legitimate, effective and democratic political system (under the Constitution), and an equitable, tolerant and free society, that is characterised by sustainable and equitable development and effective institutions, which guarantee peace and political stability.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Peace, Security, and Good Governance
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law 7. Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience
Thematic Area	Consolidating Current Sources and Boosting New Sources of Economic Growth and Employment.
Focus Area	International Relations and Trade
Sub-sub Goal	Foster International Relations for Economic Growth
Strategies	• Combat illicit financial flows.

Sub-Programme

1. Implementation of Illicit Financial Flows Policy

Aims at establishing a harmonised, enforceable policy environment that prevents IFFs through legal reform, compliance mechanisms, and international cooperation.

Output: IFF Revenue Recovered.

Programme Logic Model: Illicit Financial Flows

Input	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicators	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Assumptions
Financial and Human Resources.	Implementation of IFFs Policy framework.	IFF revenue recovered.	% of revenue recovered from illicit Financial Flows.	Reduction in tax and commercial IFF activities. Increased revenue collection.	% of Illicit Financial Flows to GDP.	Enabling international Policies and laws. Political will. Buy in from both internal & external stakeholders. Adequate budget provision.

Programmes, Sub-Programmes And Costs Per Year

Programmes Name	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Diplomatic Relations	Bilateral and Multilateral Relations	On-Going	GRN	691,494,000	-	691,494,000	125,143,000	-	125,143,000	131,400,000	-	131,400,000	137,970,000	-	137,970,000	144,869,000	-	144,869,000	152,112,000	0	152,112,000	MIRT
	Infrastructure Development for International Relations and Trade	On-Going	GRN	-	1,670,212,000	1,670,212,000	-	249,818,000	249,818,000	-	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	340,000,000	340,000,000	-	380,214,000	380,214,000	0	400,180,000	400,180,000	MIRT
Economic Diplomacy	International Trade and Investment Promotion	On-Going	GRN	96,268,000	-	96,268,000	17,422,000	-	17,422,000	18,293,000	-	18,293,000	19,208,000	-	19,208,000	20,168,000	-	20,168,000	21,177,000	0	21,177,000	MIRT
Illicit Financial Flows	IFFs Policy Development Framework	New	GRN +International partners	14,505,000	-	14,505,000	2,625,000	-	2,625,000	2,756,000	-	2,756,000	2,894,000	-	2,894,000	3,039,000	-	3,039,000	3,191,000	0	3,191,000	MIRT
Grand Total				**802,267,000**	**1,670,212,000**	**2,472,479,000**	**145,190,000**	**249,818,000**	**395,008,000**	**152,449,000**	**300,000,000**	**452,449,000**	**160,072,000**	**340,000,000**	**500,072,000**	**168,076,000**	**380,214,000**	**548,290,000**	**176,480,000**	**400,180,000**	**576,660,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

NDP 6 Strategy	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					IMPLEMENTING OMAs/ Sectors
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen strategic bilateral, multilateral relations for mutual benefit in support of Namibia's sustainable economic and social development **Strengthen Institutional Mechanisms and coordination across all levels of Government, private sector and development partners.** **Promote and Facilitate Targeted Foreign Market Access, Trade and inward Foreign Direct Investment** **Combat illicit financial flows.**	**Diplomatic Relations**	**Bilateral and Multilateral Relations**	# of new diplomatic missions/posts opened	Namibia's diplomatic presence expanded in alignment with national interest (internationally).	Absolute	35 (2024)	-	-	2	1	1	MIRT
			% implementation of signed legal instruments by OMAs (rate)	The extent to which key bilateral & Multilateral outcome decisions (agreements & MoU) are being executed by OMAs	Cumulative	10 (2024)	20	40	65	85	100	MIRT
			% implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325	Namibia's participation in advocating and executing of the women peace and security agenda.	Cumulative	20 (2024)	40	60	80	90	100	MIRT
	Economic diplomacy	**Trade and Investment Promotion**	% of intra-continental trade share	Namibia's trade shares contributions to African trade under AfCFTA Framework	Cumulative	2.85 (2024)	3	3.8	4	4.5	5	MIRT
			FDI Attractiveness Ranking	Namibia's FDI attractiveness raking among its peers	Absolute	7 (2024)	7	6	6	5	5	MIRT
			# of new markets access for Namibia's products and services	Namibia New markets access identified (regionally, continentally and globally)	Absolute	4 (2024)	2	2	2	2	2	MIRT
			Value (N$) of Namibia export under AfCFTA context	The value (N$) of goods and services exported under AfCFTA in (N$ billion)	Cumulative	4.9 (2024)	6.1	7.0	8.0	9.0	10	MIRT

NDP 6 Strategy	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen strategic bilateral, multilateral relations for mutual benefit in support of Namibia's sustainable economic and social development	**Economic diplomacy**	**Trade and Investment Promotion**	Value (N$) of export Goods and services globally	The value (N$) of goods and services exported to the global markets in billion	Cumulative	102.1 (2024)	112.3	125.7	150.9	164.5	167.8	MIRT
			Value (N$) of FDI	Total volume/ value of inward Foreign Direct Investment in billion	Absolute	207 (2024)	223.56	236.97	246.45	251.38	253.90	MIRT
Strengthen Institutional Mechanisms and coordination across all levels of Government, private sector and development partners.	Diplomatic Relations	MIRT Physical Infrastructure Development	# of capital projects physical infrastructure developed	The development of MIRT physical infrastructures and HQ & diplomatic missions/ posts	Absolute	3 (2024)	3	2	2	2	2	MIRT
Promote and Facilitate Targeted Foreign Market Access, Trade and inward Foreign Direct Investment Combat illicit financial flows.	Illicit Financial Flows	Implementation of IFF Policy Framework	% of revenue recovered from illicit Financial Flows	% of revenue recovered from illicit financial flows	Cumulative	1 (2024)	2	4	6	8	9	MIRT

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
MIRT	Bilateral and Multilateral Relations	Outcome Evaluation	To assess the effectiveness of the agreements/MoUs, implementation and to ascertain whether the desired/intended outcomes have impacted the beneficiaries.



Thematic Area

2.2 Economic Infrastructures For The Future

SUB-GOAL: Well-developed and maintained world-class economic infrastructure.



Focus Area

Transport and Logistics

2.2.1. Transport and Logistics

SUB-SUB GOAL

A safe, accessible, reliable, affordable, and sustainable transport infrastructure, a World-Class Logistics Hub connecting SADC to international markets.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO1: By 2030, Namibia has an efficient, safe, secure and sustainable Road infrastructure and services;

DO2: By 2030, Namibia has an efficient safe, secure and economically sustainable Civil Aviation system

DO3: By 2030, Namibia has an efficient, safe, secure, and environmentally sustainable Maritime system.

DO4: By 2030, Namibia has an efficient, safe and sustainable Railway transportation system;

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
World Economic Forum Road Quality Index (WEF Statista) Rating (Score 1-7).	5.57 (2024)	5.57	5.57	5.58	5.59	6
# of fatalities per 100 000 persons.	18 (2024)	16	14	12	10	9
Level of safety compliance to ICAO standards and recommended practices (%).	72.62 (2024)	75	77	78	80	85
Level of safety compliance with International Maritime (IMO) Conventions (%).	55 (2024)	55	57	60	65	70
Total Market Share Railway (%) .	11 (2024)	12	15	19	23	25

STRATEGIES:

i. Construct and preserve the Transport Infrastructure and Services.
ii. Strengthen the coordination and implementation of Transport Safety Interventions.
iii. Reform the Transport Sector (Aviation, Road, Railway & Maritime).
iv. Transform Namibia into a regional logistics hub by improving infrastructure, promoting market access and ensuring efficient border management.

Programme 1: Road Infrastructure Development

To plan, construct, upgrade, maintain and rehabilitate road infrastructure for a safe and efficient national road network to support socio-economic development.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Transport Policy (2018).
Vision 2030 Objective	(ii) Create and consolidate a legitimate, effective and democratic political system (under the Constitution), and an equitable, tolerant and free society, that is characterised by sustainable and equitable development and effective institutions, which guarantee peace and political stability. (iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. SDG 13: Climate Action.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Economic Infrastructure for the Future.
Focus Area	Transport and Logistics.
Sub-sub Goal	A safe, accessible, reliable, affordable, and sustainable transport infrastructure, a World-Class Logistics Hub connecting SADC to international markets.
Strategies	• Construct and preserve the Transport Infrastructure and Services. • Strengthen the coordination and implementation of transport safety interventions. • Reform the Transport Sector (Aviation, Road, Railway & Maritime). • Transform Namibia into a regional logistics hub by improving infrastructure, promoting market access and ensuring efficient border management.

Road Sub Programmes

1. Upgrading and Construction of Roads Infrastructure

To upgrade and construct roads to ensure efficient mobility and regional connectivity.

Output: Upgraded roads to Bitumen Standard.

Output: Upgraded Roads to Gravel Standard.

Output: Constructed, and upgraded, Bridges.

2. Rehabilitation and maintenance of Roads

To rehabilitate, maintain and re-gravel roads for road sustainability and road asset value.

Output: Rehabilitated and maintained paved roads.

Output: Re-graveled unsurfaced roads.

3. Construction and upgrading of weighbridges

To construct and upgrade weighbridges so as to reduce damages to the road infrastructure.

Output: Constructed and upgraded weighbridges.

4. Development of the Vehicle Registration Authorities

To construct, upgrade and maintain the vehicle registration stations and testing centers for quality service delivery.

Output: Vehicle Registration Authorities Developed.

5. Management of Road Safety Interventions

A well-coordinated effort across various sectors to address the risk factors that are associated with road accidents aiming for a safer road transport system.

Output: Road Safety Management Institutional Framework Established.

Programme Logic Model: Road Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Land, Road Construction Materials and Equipment, Human and Financial Resources.	Upgrade and Construct roads infrastructure.	Upgraded roads to bitumen standards.	Km of road upgraded to bitumen standard.	Improved roads connectivity. Improved sustainability of roads. Improved safety on the roads.	Level (%) of Road Connectivity. Cost of maintenance on roads. No. of fatalities per 100 000 persons.	Sustained government funding. Coordination from key role players. Effective project & resources management.
		Upgraded Roads to Gravel Standard (Soil Stabilizer).	Km of road constructed to gravel standard.			
		Constructed, and upgraded structure's (Bridges & Culverts).	No. of structures (bridges & Culverts) constructed.			
	Rehabilitate and maintain Roads.	Rehabilitated and resurfaced roads.	Km of roads rehabilitated.			
			Km of roads resurfaced.			
		Re-graveled roads.	Km of road re-gravelled.			
	Construct and upgrade of weighbridges.	Constructed and upgraded of weighbridges.	No. of Weighbridges constructed.			
			No. of Weighbridges upgraded.			
	Develop of the Vehicle Registration and Testing Centers.	Vehicle Registration Authorities Developed.	No. of Vehicle Registration and Testing Centers constructed			
			No. of Vehicle Registration and Testing Centers upgraded			
	Establish a Road Safety Management Institutional Framework.	Road Safety Management Institutional Framework Established.	Completion Rate %.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Road Infrastructure Development	Upgrading and Construction of Roads infrastructure	Ongoing	GRN/RFA	0	8,500,000,000	8,500,000,000	0	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	0	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	0	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	0	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	0	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	MWT/RA
	Rehabilitation maintenance and re-gravelling of Roads	Ongoing	GRN/RFA	7,000,000,000	0	7,000,000,000	1,400,000,000	0	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	0	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	0	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	0	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	0	1,400,000,000	MWT/RA
	Construction and upgrading of weighbridges	Ongoing	GRN/RFA	0	180,000,000	180,000,000	0	0	0	0	45,000,000	45,000,000	0	45,000,000	45,000,000	0	45,000,000	45,000,000	0	45,000,000	45,000,000	MWT/RA
	Development of the Vehicle Registration and Testing Centers	Ongoing	GRN/RFA	0	318,000,000	318,000,000	0	0	0	0	77,000,000	77,000,000	0	132,000,000	132,000,000	0	72,000,000	72,000,000	0	37,000,000	37,000,000	MWT/RA
	Management of Road Safety Interventions	Ongoing	GRN/RFA	489,850,000	0	489,850,000	73,240,000	0	73,240,000	103,440,000	0	103,440,000	109,190,000	0	109,190,000	101,990,000	0	101,990,000	101,990,000	0	101,990,000	MWT/RA
Grand Total				7,489,850,000	8,998,000,000	16,487,850,000	1,473,240,000	1,700,000,000	3,173,240,000	1,503,440,000	1,822,000,000	3,325,440,000	1,509,190,000	1,877,000,000	3,386,190,000	1,501,990,000	1,817,000,000	3,318,990,000	1,501,990,000	1,782,000,000	3,283,990,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Upgrade and preserve transport infrastructure and services	**Road Infrastructure Development**	**Upgrading and Construction of roads infrastructure**	Km of road upgraded to bitumen standard	Length (kilometres) of roads upgraded from gravel to bitumen standard	Cumulative	2100 [2024]	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	MWT
			Km of roads constructed to Low Volume Seal Standard	Length (kilometres) of roads upgraded from gravel to low volume seal standard	Cumulative	487 [2024]	587	687	787	887	987	MWT
			Km of road constructed to gravel standard	Length (kilometres) of gravel roads constructed	Cumulative	1010 [2024]	1060	1110	1160	1210	1260	MWT
			No. of bridges Constructed and upgraded	Number of bridges constructed and upgraded	Cumulative	0 [2024]	1	2	3	4	5	MWT
		Rehabilitation and maintenance of Roads	Km of surfaced roads rehabilitated	Length (kilometres) of roads rehabilitated	Cumulative	325 [2024]	525	725	925	1,125	1,325	MWT
			Km of road re-gravelled	Length (kilometres) of gravel roads regravelled	Cumulative	4220 [2024]	4720	5220	5720	6220	6720	MWT
		Construction and upgrading of weighbridges	No. of Weighbridges Constructed and upgraded	Number of weighbridges constructed and upgraded	Absolute	11 [2024]	0	1	1	1	1	MWT
		Development of the Vehicle Registration and Testing Centers	No. Of Vehicle Registration and Testing Centers Developed	Number of Vehicle Registration and Testing Centers constructed	Absolute	43 [2024]	-	1	1	1	1	MWT
		Management of Road Safety Interventions	Completion Rate %	Progress made on the management of road safety interventions	Cumulative	40 [2024]	45	55	60	70	80	MWT

Aviation Sub-Sector

Programme 2: Aviation Infrastructure Development

To construct, upgrade, maintain and install aviation infrastructure and systems, related to airports, air navigation services, and aviation meteorology, to enhance safety and security, and make a significant contribution to the nation's socio-economic growth.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Transport Policy (2018).
Vision 2030 Objective	(ii) Create and consolidate a legitimate, effective and democratic political system (under the Constitution), and an equitable, tolerant and free society, that is characterised by sustainable and equitable development and effective institutions, which guarantee peace and political stability. (iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Economic Infrastructures for the Future.
Focus Area	Transport and Logistics.
Sub-sub Goal	A safe, accessible, reliable, affordable, and sustainable transport infrastructure, a World-Class Logistics Hub connecting SADC to international markets.
Strategies	• Construct and preserve the Transport Infrastructure and Services. • Strengthen the coordination and implementation of transport safety interventions. • Reform the Transport Sector (Aviation, Road, Railway & Maritime). • Transform Namibia into a regional logistics hub by improving infrastructure, promoting market access and ensuring efficient border management.

Sub Programmes

1. Construction, upgrading and maintenance of Aviation infrastructure and Systems Development

The construction, upgrading and maintenance aviation infrastructure, technologies, and processes necessary for safe and efficient air travel. This includes airports, air traffic control towers, aviation systems, ground transportation, and the aircraft systems themselves.

Output: Constructed, upgraded and maintained aviation infrastructure and Systems developed.

2. Development of the Logistic Center

Creating facilities that streamline the movement, storage, and handling of goods, ultimately optimizing supply chains and reducing costs.

Output: Aviation Logistic Center developed.

3. Legislative reform

Updating and modifying laws and regulations in order to improve safety, security, efficiency and sustainability in the Aviation Sector.

Output: Revised Laws and Regulations.

4. Establishment of a New National Airline

Establishment of the National Airline in partnership with the Private Sector to ensure sustainability.

Output: New National Airline Established.

Programme Logic Model: Aviation Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human and Financial Resources, material and equipment.	Construct, upgrade and maintain Aviation Infrastructure and System Development.	Constructed, upgraded and maintained aviation infrastructure and Systems developed.	# of aviation infrastructure constructed.	Improved aviation operational efficiency. Improved Aviation Connectivity.	% Compliance rating to ICAO standard and recommended practice. Turnaround time (Minutes). Level of Aviation Connectivity (%).	Sustained government funding. Coordination from key role players. Effective project & resources management. Secure Aviation Expert.
			# of aviation infrastructure Upgraded.			
			# Aviation Infrastructure Maintained.			
			# of Systems developed.			
	Develop an Aviation Logistic Center.	Aviation logistic Center developed.	Completion Rate (%).			
	Update and modify Laws and Regulations.	Revised Laws and Regulations.	Completion rate (%) of the Review of the Aviation Act.			
			Level of compliance to ICAO proposed amendments to the Regulation.			
	Establish the New National Airline.	New National Airline Established.	Completion Rate (%).			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Avation Infrastructure Development	Construction, Upgrading and Maintenance of Aviation Infrastructure and Systems Development	New/ Ongoing	NCAA.NAC. MWT	491,115,000	13,848,544,000	14,339,659,000	101,200,000	386,900,000	488,100,000	82,900,000	2,989,650,000	3,072,550,000	87,190,000	3,070,209,000	3,157,399,000	131,909,000	2,893,698,000	3,025,607,000	87,916,000	4,508,087,000	4,596,003,000	MWT
	Development of Logistics Centre	New	MWT	-	90,000,000	90,000,000	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	MWT
	Legislative Reform	Ongoing	NCAA.NAC. MWT	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	200,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	MWT
	Establishment of a New National Airline	Ongoing	MWT.NCAA	-	90,000,000	90,000,000	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	MWT
Grand Total				492,115,000	14,028,544,000	14,520,659,000	101,400,000	416,900,000	518,300,000	83,100,000	3,019,650,000	3,102,750,000	87,390,000	3,100,209,000	3,187,599,000	132,109,000	2,923,698,000	3,055,807,000	88,116,000	4,568,087,000	4,656,203,000	MWT

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
	Avation infrastructure development	Construction, Upgrading and Maintenance of Aviation Infrastructure and Systems Development	% of aviation infrastructure constructed	Progress made on the construction of the aviation infrastructure	Cumulative	64	75	80	90	95	**100**	**MWT**
			% of aviation infrastructure upgraded	Progress made on Athe upgrade of the aviation infrastructure	Cumulative	64	75	80	90	95	**100**	**MWT**
			% of aviation infrastructure maintained	Progress made on the maintenance of the aviation infrastructure	Cumulative	60	65	70	90	100	-	**MWT**
			% of system developed	Progress made on the development of aviation system	Cumulative	60	60	70	80	90	**100**	**MWT**
		Development of Logistics Centre	% progress made towards the development of the logistic Centre of the	Functional logistic Centre	Absolute	0	5	20	50	70	80	**MWT**
		Legislative Reform	Completion Rate (%) of the review of the Aviation Act	Progress on the legislative reform	Cumulative	60 (2024)	62	74	100	-	-	**MWT**
			% Compliance rating to ICAO standard and recommended practice	Level of Compliance to ICAO standard and recommended practice	Cumulative	72.62	77	78	79	80	85	**MWT**
		Establishment of a New National Airline	Completion Rate (%)	Progress on the establishment of the New National Airline	Cumulative	0 (2024)	20	75	100	-	-	**MWT**

Maritime Sub-Sector

Programme 3: Maritime Development

To update and strengthen governance related to shipping, marine safety and the protection of the marine environment. To plan, construct, upgrade and maintain Maritime infrastructure for a safe, sustainable and efficient Maritime network to support socio-economic development.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Transport Policy (2018).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(ii) Create and consolidate a legitimate, effective and democratic political system (under the Constitution), and an equitable, tolerant and free society, that is characterised by sustainable and equitable development and effective institutions, which guarantee peace and political stability.** **(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1.A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 8:Decent Work and Economic Growth** **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** **SDG 13: Climate Action** **SDG 14: Life Below Water.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Economic Infrastructures for the Future.**
Focus Area	**Transport and Logistics.**
Sub-sub Goal	**A safe, accessible, reliable, affordable, and sustainable transport infrastructure, a World-Class Logistics Hub connecting SADC to international markets.**
Strategies	• **Construct and preserve the Transport Infrastructure and Services.** • **Strengthen the coordination and implementation of transport safety interventions.** • **Reform the Transport Sector (Aviation, Road, Railway & Maritime).** • **Transform Namibia into a regional logistics hub by improving infrastructure, promoting market access and ensuring efficient border management.**

Sub Programmes

1. Maritime Reform

To improve the governance, efficiency and effectiveness of agencies responsible for maritime affairs, including Port infrastructure, maritime safety and maritime security.

Output: Maritime Governance Reformed.

2. Maritime Infrastructure Development

To develop, upgrade and maintain Maritime Infrastructure and related systems that will position the Ports to handle increased demand and enhancement of NAMPORT's capabilities to serve its customers.

Output: Maritime Infrastructure upgraded and maintained.

Output: Maritime Systems (National Single Window) Developed.

Programme Logic Model: Maritime Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human Resources and Financial Resources and International Maritime Laws.	Reform Maritime Governance.	Maritime Governance Reformed.	Completion Rate (%) of the Maritime Primary Legislation.	Improved Maritime operational efficiency .	Level of compliance (%) to the International Maritime Conventions Vessel Turnaround time (Minutes).	Sufficient Government Funding. Coordination from key role players. Effective project & resources management. Limited Maritime Law Expertise.
			Completion Rate (%) of the ratification of the Maritime Conventions.			
	Upgrade and maintain Maritime Infrastructure.	Maritime Infrastructure Upgraded and maintained.	No. of Ports upgraded.			
		Maritime Systems (National Single Window) Developed.	Complete Rate %.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Maritime Development	Maritime Reform	Ongoing	GRN	57,150,000	-	57,150,000	20,830,000			12,330,000			10,330,000			7,330,000			6,330,000			MWT
	Maritime Infrastructure Development	New	GRN & PPP	-	18,741,400,000.00	18,741,400,000	1,028,800,000			5,214,950,000			5,223,150,000			4,702,000,000			2,572,500,000			MWT
Grand Total				57,150,000	18,741,400,000	18,798,550,000	1,049,630,000			5,227,280,000			5,233,480,000			4,709,330,000			2,578,830,000			MWT

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen the coordination and implementation of transport safety interventions	Maritime Development	Maritime Reform	Completion rate (%) of the ratification of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Conventions	Percentage of conventions ratified	Cumulative	55.	55	57	60	65	70	MWT
Reform the Transport Sector (Aviation, Road, Railway & Maritime)			Completion Rate (%) of the Maritime Primary Legislation	% progress with the review of maritime legal framework reviewed to ensure effective management of the maritime safety (navigational) and environmental (oil and chemical spills) risks	Cumulative	60	75	80	85	90	100	MWT

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Transform Namibia into a regional logistics hub by improving infrastructure, promoting market access and ensuring efficient border management	**Maritime Development**	**Maritime Infrastructure Development**	No. of ports upgraded	Maritime Infrastructure Upgraded and maintained	Absolute	2	2	2	2	2	2	MWT
			% NSW system development	% of core NSW software and modules developed and tested (Maritime Single Window, Port Community System, Cross-Border Regulatory Single Window)	Cumulative	5% (March 2025)	20	30	40	50	70	MWT

Rail Sub-Sector

Programme 4: Railway Network Development

To plan, construct, upgrade and maintain railway infrastructure for a safe and efficient national railway network to support socio-economic development

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Transport Policy (2018).
Vision 2030 Objective	(ii) Create and consolidate a legitimate, effective and democratic political system (under the Constitution), and an equitable, tolerant and free society, that is characterised by sustainable and equitable development and effective institutions, which guarantee peace and political stability. (iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1.A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 8:Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.

Thematic Area	**Economic Infrastructures for the Future.**
Focus Area	**Transport and Logistics.**
Sub-sub Goal	**A safe, accessible, reliable, affordable, and sustainable transport infrastructure, a World-Class Logistics Hub connecting SADC to international markets.**
Strategies	• **Construct and preserve the Transport Infrastructure and Services.** • **Strengthen the coordination and implementation of transport safety interventions.** • **Reform the Transport Sector (Aviation, Road, Railway & Maritime).** • **Transform Namibia into a regional logistics hub by improving infrastructure, promoting market access and ensuring efficient border management.**

Sub Programmes

1. Railway Reform

To improve the governance, efficiency and effectiveness of railway operations.

Output: Railway Operations Reformed

2. Railway Infrastructure Development

To construct, upgrade and maintain railway Infrastructure and systems to improve transport efficiency, safety and the quality of service

Output: Railway Infrastructure Developed

Programme Logic Model: Railway Network Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human and financial Resources.	Reform railway operations.	Railway Operations Reformed.	Completion rate (%) of the Review of the Railway Primary Legislation	Improved Railway Operational Efficiency.	Market share railway (%).	Sustained government funding. Coordination from key role players. Effective project & resources management.
			Completion Rate (%) of the Railway Master Plan			
			No. of new locomotives and wagons acquired			
			No. of locomotives and wagons modernized (Refurbishment)			

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human and financial Resources.	Develop Railway Infrastructure.	Railway Infrastructure Developed.	Km of Railway constructed Km of Railway network upgraded KM of Railway maintained.	Improved Railway Operational Efficiency.	Market share railway (%).	Sustained government funding. Coordination from key role players. Effective project & resources management.

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Railway Network Development	Railway Reform	Ongoing/ New	GRN/AfDB	16,100,000	2,605,272,000	2,621,372,000	2,000,000	574,937,000	576,937,000	3,100,000	581,379,000	584,479,000	3,600,000	659,876,000	663,476,000	3,700,000	389,540,000	393,240,000	3,700,000	399,540,000	403,240,000	MWT
	Railway Infrastructure Development	Ongoing/ New	GRN/AfDB	21,300,000	1,681,305,000	1,702,605,000	2,000,000	287,405,000	289,405,000	4,000,000	306,000,000	310,000,000	4,900,000	349,000,000	353,900,000	5,100,000	354,000,000	359,100,000	5,300,000	384,900,000	390,200,000	MWT
Grand Total				37,400,000	4,286,577,000	4,323,977,000	4,000,000	862,342,000	866,342,000	7,100,000	887,379,000	894,479,000	8,500,000	1,008,876,000	1,017,376,000	8,800,000	743,540,000	752,340,000	9,000,000	784,440,000	793,440,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Develop and Implement a turn around railway subsector strategy	Rail Network Development	Railway Reform	Completion rate (%) of the Review of the Railway Primary Legislation	Progress on the review of the railway primary legislation	Cumulative	10 (2024)	50	80	100	-	-	MWT
			Completion Rate (%) of the Railway Master Plan	Progress on the development of the Railway Master Plan	Cumulative	10 (2024)	20	28	66	74	92	MWT
			# of new locomotives and wagons acquired	Number of rolling stock that has been acquired	Cumulative	0 (2024)	0	0	0	0	15	MWT
			# of Locomotives and wagons modernized (Refurbishment)	Number of rolling stock that have been refurbished	Cumulative	0 (2024)	2	12	12	13	14	MWT

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
		Railway Infrastructure Development (Development of Railway Infrastructure)	Km of Railway constructed.	Number of kilometers of railway that have been constructed	Cumulative	24 (2024)	40	45	50	55	60	MWT
			Km of Railway network upgraded	Number of kilometers of the railway network that have been upgraded	Cumulative	650 (2024)	670	1000	1280	1360	1440	MWT
			Km of Railway maintained	Number of kilometers of railway that have been maintained	Cumulative	508 (2024)	1000	1600	1900	2600	2610	MWT

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention To Be Evaluated	Type Of Evaluation	Key Motivation For This Evaluation Including Scale.
Ministry of Works and Transport	Road Infrastructure Development.	Impact Evaluation.	To determine the value for money spent on the construction, upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of the road infrastructure to economic growth (GDP) and socio-economic development in Namibia and SADC Region.
Ministry of Works and Transport	Aviation Legislative Reform	Impact Evaluation.	To determine the level of contribution to the GDP and Socio-economic development
Ministry of Works and Transport	Maritime Infrastructure Development Programme.	Impact Evaluation.	To determine the level of contribution to the GDP and Socio-economic development.



Focus Area

Energy Infrastructure

2.2.2 Energy Infrastructure

SUB-SUB GOAL

Increased local power generation and transmission capacity for improved electricity access and affordability.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has a sustainable mix of locally generated energy capacity by increasing installed generation capacity from 734 to 1,153MW.
DO02: By 2030, Namibia's access to electricity to support industry and household development increased from 59.3 to 70 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Local installed generation capacity in Megawatts (MW).	**734 (2024)**	**759**	**903**	**993**	**1,033**	**1,153**
National Electrification Rate.	**59.3 (2023)**	**61**	**63**	**65**	**67**	**70**

STRATEGIES:

i. Expand Bulk Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Infrastructure.
ii. Mobilise Sectoral Infrastructure Investment.
iii. Ensure affordable electricity.
iv. Develop energy storage systems.
v. Develop Nuclear Power Infrastructure.
vi. Dispatchable, Utility-Scale Generation.

Programme 1: National Energy Infrastructure Development

The programme aims to enhance energy access and reliability, driving sustainable economic growth and industrialisation. To increase energy production and reduce reliance on imports. Targets the entire population for the country and is expected to increase installed generation capacity to 1,153 MW.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Energy Policy (2017), and Renewable Energy Policy (2017).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	2. An integrated continent, politically united based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.
Thematic Area	Economic Infrastructures for the Future.
Focus Area	Energy Infrastructure.
Sub-sub Goal	Increased Local Power Generation and Transmission Capacity for Improved Electricity Access and Affordability.
Strategies	• Expand Bulk Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Infrastructure. • Mobilise Sectoral Infrastructure Investment. • Develop energy storage systems.

Sub Programmes

1. Power Generation Infrastructure

To construct energy generation plants to increase the country's production of energy and to encourage new entrants in the market and encourage competition. The expected output is an increased energy supply in the country. The construction of the Baynes Hydropower Project, a strategic power project, will further improve energy security.

Output: Energy generation plants constructed.

2. Expansion of Transmission Network

To expand the transmission network to increase electricity transmission in the country to ensure efficient and reliable delivery of electricity.

Output: Transmission network expanded.

3. Nuclear Power Infrastructure readiness

To develop the necessary legal framework for the development of a nuclear power plant, the establishment of Implementation Authority and conduct feasibility studies to inform future nuclear power development.

Output: Legal and regulatory framework for nuclear power infrastructure developed.

Programme Logic Model: National Energy Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human and financial Resources.	Construction of Power Plants.	Energy generation plants constructed.	Mega Watts (MW) installed.	Self-sufficiency. Increased local coverage. Enhanced national readiness for integrating nuclear energy into the power system.	% self-sufficiency. % transmission network coverage. % readiness milestones achieved.	Sustained Government capital injection. Official Development Assistance remains the same. Sustained Government capital injection.
			% Baynes Hydro Power developed.			
	Expansion of Transmission Network.	Transmission network expanded.	New transmission lines constructed in km.			
			# of substations built or upgraded			
	Nuclear Power Infrastructure.	Legal and regulatory framework for nuclear power developed.	# of approved nuclear power guideline documents.			

Programme 2: National Electrification

Aims to ensure that all citizens can access reliable and affordable electricity, recognising that energy access is critical for socio-economic development. The programme targets the entire population in the rural and peri-urban areas of the country and is expected to increase the electricity access rate to 70 percent during the NDP 6 period.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Electrification Policy (2017).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**To transform the country into a prosperous, industrialised nation with a high quality of life for all citizens**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial Development and Market Integration. Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration. Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**Aspiration 1: Africa will realise its full potential in energy production and provide energy to other regions on demand.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Economic Infrastructures for the Future.**
Focus Area	**Energy Infrastructure.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Increased Local Power Generation and Transmission Capacity for Improved Electricity Access and Affordability.**
Strategies	• **Ensures affordable electricity.** • **Mobilise Sectoral Infrastructure Investment.**

Sub Programmes

1. Public Institution Electrification

To provide electricity access to all remaining unelectrified public institutions across the country, with a primary focus on schools and health centres. This will support improved service delivery in education and healthcare.

Output: National Grid Expanded and Energy Infrastructure upgraded.

2. Household Electrification

Electrification of rural and peri-urban households to improve quality of life, stimulate economic activities, and reduce energy poverty.

Output: National Grid Expanded and Energy Infrastructure upgraded.

Programme Logic Model: National Electrification

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human resources.	Electrification of public institutions.	Public institutions electrified.	# of public institutions electrified.	Access to electricity increased.	% public institutions connected. % households connected.	Sustained Government capital injection.
	Electrification of households.	Households electrified.	# of households electrified.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
National Energy Infrastructure Development	Power Generation	Ongoing	GRN	300,000,000	25,083,500,000	25,383,500,000	60,000,000	2,070,000,000	2,130,000,000	60,000,000	4,230,000,000	4,290,000,000	60,000,000	6,170,000,000	6,230,000,000	60,000,000	5,576,500,000	5,636,500,000	60,000,000	7,037,000,000	7,097,000,000	MIME
	Transmission Network	Ongoing	GRN	0	4,763,800,000	4,763,800,000		1,036,000,000	1,036,000,000		1,526,740,000	1,526,740,000					429,060,000	429,060,000		1,772,000,000	1,772,000,000	MIME
	Nuclear Power Infrastructure	New	GRN	18,000,000	36,000,000	54,000,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	2,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	20,000,000	5,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	MIME
National Electrification	Public Institution Electrification	Ongoing	GRN	900,000	180,000,000	180,900,000	300,000	60,000,000	60,300,000	300,000.00	60,000,000	60,300,000.00	300,000.00	60,000,000	60,300,000.00							MIME
	Household Electrification	Ongoing	GRN	3,000,000	4,859,500,000	4,862,500,000	600,000	362,500,000	363,100,000	600,000.00	807,000,000	807,600,000.00	600,000.00	1,035,000,000	1,035,600,000.00	600,000.00	1,285,000,000	1,285,000,000	600,000.00	1,370,000,000	1,370,600,000.00	MIME
Grand Total				**321,900,000**	**34,922,800,000**	**35,244,700,000**	**62,400,000**	**3,528,500,000**	**3,590,900,000**	**63,400,000**	**6,624,740,000**	**6,688,140,000**	**64,900,000**	**7,270,000,000**	**7,334,900,000**	**65,600,000**	**7,305,560,000**	**7,370,560,000**	**65,600,000**	**10,194,000,000**	**10,259,600,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Accelerated Deployment of Dispatchable, Utility-Scale Generation to Achieve Energy Sovereignty Expand generation transmission and distribution infrastructure Mobilize sectoral infrastructure investment Develop energy storage systems Develop Nuclear Power Infrastructure Ensure affordable electricity	National Energy Infrastructure Development	Power Generation Infrastructure	% Baynes Hydro Power developed	Construction of Baynes Hydropower plant consisting of access roads, main and regulating dams with generation facilities, transmission lines	Cumulative	1 (2024)	5	12	25	50	75	MIME
			# of MW locally generated	Electrical energy locally generated to meet local demand.	Cumulative	734 (2024)	759	903	993	1033	1153	MIME
		Transmission Network	New transmission lines constructed in km	Reliable transmission network to transport electricity over long distances.	Absolute	12,043 (2024)	90	267	461	-	275	MIME
			# of substations built or upgraded	Reliable transmission network to transport electricity over long distances.	Absolute	250 (2024)	5	2		2		MIME
			MWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) implemented	Battery storage capacity deployed to address intermittency measured in MWh	Absolute	0 (2024)	54	-		90	-	MIME
		Nuclear Power Infrastructure Readiness	# of approved nuclear guideline documents	Y1: White Paper on Nuclear Power Generation, Y2: High-level Roadmap , Y2: Pre-feasibility Study, Y4: Feasibility study - Nuclear Power Generation for Namibia; Y5: Policy on Nuclear Power Generation Y5: National Nuclear Power Programme and Nuclear Power Programme	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	2	-	1	2	MIME
	National Electrification Programme	Public Institution Electrification	% of Schools and Health Facilities electrified	Measure the Schools and Health facilities electrified	Cumulative	85 (2024)	90	95	100	0	0	MIME
		Household Electrification	# of Households having access to electricity	Measure the total number of people connected to electricity	Absolute	448,717 (2024)	13,000	26,800	34,000	41,500	44,000	MIME



Focus Area

Bulk Water Infrastructure

2.2.3. Bulk Water Infrastructure

SUB-SUB GOAL

Developed and maintained bulk water infrastructure that meets the demand for social and economic development.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has an integrated bulk water infrastructure with an increased capacity from 1,608 Mm3 to 2,100 Mm3 for domestic, agriculture production and industrial for social and economic growth.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Capacity (Mm3) of infrastructure for Bulk Water supply.	1608 (2024)	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100
Large dam constructed.	17 (2024)	-	-	-	-	1
# of bulk pipelines constructed.	30 (2024)	32	34	36	38	41
# of desalination plants constructed.	5 (2024)	6	7	8	9	10

STRATEGIES:

i. Develop, maintain and expand bulk water infrastructure.
ii. Leverage on renewable energy and modern technology for water infrastructure development.
iii. Diversification of Water sources (Reclamation, artificial recharge and the seawater and brackish groundwater desalination, etc.).

Programme: Integrated Bulk Water Infrastructure Development

To ensure the construction and upgrading of reliable and sustainable bulk water infrastructure for human, livestock consumption and industry development that will provide water supply services. This will solve the water shortages experienced by communities in rural and urban areas. Furthermore, improve the quality of life and boost economic activities and development.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**The Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (2008).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Economic infrastructures for the future.**
Focus Area	**Bulk Water Infrastructure.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Developed and maintained bulk water infrastructure that meets the demand for social and economic development.**
Strategies	• **Develop, maintain and expand bulk water infrastructure.** • **Leverage on renewable energy and modern technology for water infrastructure development.** • **Diversification of Water sources (Reclamation, artificial recharge and the seawater and brackish groundwater desalination, etc.).**

Sub Programmes

1. Large Dams Infrastructure

Aims to undertake feasibility studies and construct large dams for larger settlements. The main components of this project are Construction of large dam, supply bulk water for domestic and industry use. The beneficiaries are local communities around the identified settlements/locations and the nation at large.

Output: Large dams constructed.

2. Bulk water pipelines

Aims to construct bulk water supply pipelines (portable water) for domestic and industrial use for economic growth. The beneficiaries are local communities around the identified settlements/locations and the nation at large. Raw water pipelines for agricultural purposes. Bulk water pipelines to support schemes, desalination plants, purification plants, and boreholes.

Output: Bulk pipelines constructed.

3. Canals development

Aims is to construct and rehabilitate canals for domestic, industrial and agricultural production for economic growth. The beneficiaries are local communities around the identified settlements/locations and the nation at large.

Output: Canals constructed and rehabilitated.

4. Boreholes Drilling and Installations

Aims is to drill and install boreholes for domestic, industrial, and agricultural production for economic growth. The beneficiaries are local communities around the identified settlements/locations and the nation at large. These boreholes will support light agricultural irrigation systems, settlements or towns for economic growth.

Output: Boreholes Drilled and installed.

5. Water purification and reclamation plants

Aims is to construct water purification/reclamation plants for domestic and industrial use for economic growth. The beneficiaries are local communities around the identified settlements/locations and the nation at large.

Output: Water purification and reclamation plants constructed.

6. Water reservoir

Aims to construct storage water reservoirs for domestic and industrial use for economic growth. The beneficiaries are local communities around the identified settlements/locations and the nation at large.

Output: Water reservoirs constructed.

7. Desalination Plants

Aims to construct desalination plants (ground and sea water) for domestic and industrial use for social and economic growth. The beneficiaries are local communities and industries around the identified settlements/locations and the nation at large.

Output: Desalination Plants constructed.

Programme Logic Model: Integrated Bulk Water Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human resources.	Construct large dams.	Large Dams constructed.	# of dams constructed	Improved access to water. Improved Water Security.	% of households having access to portable water. % of Industrial facilities with secure water infrastructure.	Sustained government capital injection. Availability of expertise and skills to implement large engineering projects.
	Construct bulk pipelines.	Bulk Pipelines constructed.	# of pipelines constructed			
	Construct desalination plants.	Desalination Plants constructed.	# of desalination Plants constructed			
	Construct and rehabilitate canals.	Canals constructed and rehabilitated.	# of canals constructed.			
			# of canals rehabilitated.			
	Drill and install boreholes.	Boreholes drilled and installed.	# of boreholes drilled and installed.			
	Construct water purification and reclamation plants.	Water Purification and reclamation plants constructed.	# of water purification and reclamation plants constructed.			
	Construct bulk water reservoirs.	Bulk water reservoirs Constructed.	# of bulk water reservoirs constructed.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Integrated Bulk Water Infrastructure Development	Large Dams infrastructure	New	GRN	25,200,000.00	5,448,000,000.00	5,473,200,000.00	6,000,000.00	606,000,000.00	612,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	606,000,000.00	612,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	606,000,000.00	612,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	600,000,000.00	606,000,000.00	1,200,000.00	3,030,000,000.00	3,031,200,000.00	MAFWLR
	Bulk water pipelines	New	GRN	551,224,930.37	12,861,915,041.92	13,413,139,972.29	131,244,031.04	1,443,684,341.44	1,574,928,372.48	131,244,031.04	1,443,684,341.44	1,574,928,372.48	131,244,031.04	1,443,684,341.44	1,574,928,372.48	131,244,031.04	1,312,440,310.40	1,443,684,341.44	26,248,806.21	7,218,421,707.20	7,244,670,513.41	
	Desalination Plants	New	GRN	189,000,000.00	4,410,000,000.00	4,599,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	495,000,000.00	540,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	495,000,000.00	540,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	495,000,000.00	540,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	450,000,000.00	495,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	2,475,000,000.00	2,484,000,000.00	
	Canals Development (Construction)	New	GRN	160,860,000.00	3,753,400,000.00	3,914,260,000.00	38,300,000.00	421,300,000.00	459,600,000.00	38,300,000.00	421,300,000.00	459,600,000.00	38,300,000.00	421,300,000.00	459,600,000.00	38,300,000.00	383,000,000.00	421,300,000.00	7,660,000.00	2,106,500,000.00	2,114,160,000.00	
	Canals Development (Rehabilitation)	New	GRN	525,000.00	12,250,000.00	12,775,000.00	125,000.00	1,375,000.00	1,500,000.00	125,000.00	1,375,000.00	1,500,000.00	125,000.00	1,375,000.00	1,500,000.00	125,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,375,000.00	25,000.00	6,875,000.00	6,900,000.00	
	Boreholes Drilling and Installations	New	GRN	3,780,000.00	88,200,000.00	91,980,000.00	900,000.00	9,900,000.00	10,800,000.00	900,000.00	9,900,000.00	10,800,000.00	900,000.00	9,900,000.00	10,800,000.00	900,000.00	9,000,000.00	9,900,000.00	180,000.00	49,500,000.00	49,680,000.00	
	Water purification/ reclamation plants	New	GRN	76,946,730.00	1,795,423,700.00	1,872,370,430.00	18,320,650.00	201,527,150.00	219,847,800.00	18,320,650.00	201,527,150.00	219,847,800.00	18,320,650.00	201,527,150.00	219,847,800.00	18,320,650.00	183,206,500.00	201,527,150.00	3,664,130.00	1,007,635,750.00	1,011,299,880.00	
	Water reservoir	New	GRN	18,144,150.78	423,363,518.20	441,507,668.98	4,320,035.90	47,520,394.90	51,840,430.80	4,320,035.90	47,520,394.90	51,840,430.80	4,320,035.90	47,520,394.90	51,840,430.80	4,320,035.90	43,200,359.00	47,520,394.90	864,007.18	237,601,974.50	238,465,981.68	
Grand Total				**1,025,680,811.15**	**28,792,552,260.12**	**29,818,233,071.27**	**244,209,716.94**	**3,226,306,886.34**	**3,470,516,603.28**	**244,209,716.94**	**3,226,306,886.34**	**3,470,516,603.28**	**244,209,716.94**	**3,226,306,886.34**	**3,470,516,603.28**	**244,209,716.94**	**2,982,097,169.40**	**3,226,306,886.34**	**48,841,943.39**	**16,131,534,431.70**	**16,180,376,375.09**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
1. Develop, maintain and expand bulk water infrastructure. 2. Leverage on renewable energy and modern technology to improve water security. 3. Develop a National Water Infrastructure Master Plan. 4. Diversification of Water sources (Reclamation, artificial recharge and the seawater and brackish groundwater desalination, Canals etc.).	Bulk Water Infrastructure Development	Construction of Large Dams	# of large dams constructed	A large dam with a height of 15 metres or greater from lowest foundation to crest or a dam between 5 metres and 15 metres impounding more than 3 million m3	Absolute	17 (2022)	-	-	-	1	-	MAFWLR
		Construction of Bulk pipelines	# of Bulk pipelines constructed	A bulk water pipeline designed to carry large volume of water for a long distance from one point to the other. these pipeline are longer than twenty (20 Km) kilometers, with a minimum diameter of 90mm.	Absolute	30 (2024)	1	2	3	2	3	MAFWLR
		Construction of Desalination Plant	# of Desalination Plant constructed	The number of treatment plants designed to desalinate water in order to make it suitable for human consumption. A plant with output capacity of a minimum 10,000 liters per hour.	Absolute	5 (2024)	1	2	2	3	4	MAFWLR
		Construction and rehabilitation of canals	# of canals constructed	Canals more than 20km and has a minimum width of 2 meters.	Absolute	4 (1990)	-	2	1	2	3	MAFWLR
			# of canals rehabilitated	Canals are more than 20km and has a minimum width of 3 meters . May not be having concrete foundations, only natural ground	Absolute	1 (2024)	1	1	1	1	1	MAFWLR
		Drilling of boreholes	# of boreholes drilled	A borehole is a narrow shaft drilled vertically in the ground, A borehole may be constructed for many different purposes, including the extraction of bulk water for major cities and settlements, and may be 500mm in diameter.	Absolute	57 (2024)	2	3	2	2	3	MAFWLR

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
	Construction of Water Purification / reclamation plants	# of Water Purification / reclamation plants constructed	# of Water Purification / reclamation plants constructed	facility constructed to removes harmful impurities from water to make it suitable for human consumption. A plant with a minimum capacity of 10,000 litres per hour.	Absolute	4 (2024)	1	1	2	1	1	MAFWLR
	Construction of Storage water reservoir	# of Storage water reservoir Constructed	# of Storage water reservoir Constructed	Reservoir is an infrastructure designed for water storage. A reservoir with a minimum storage capacity 100,000 liters. Storage tanks are not considered water reservoir.	Absolute	30 (2024)	2	2	2	1	1	MAFWLR

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MAFWLR	Integrated Bulk Water Infrastructure Development	Outcome evaluation	To assess whether the bulk water infrastructure developed are responsive to the water demand, and to assess the impact on economic activities, economic development and the quality of life nationally.



Focus Area

Digital Infrastructure, Emerging Technologies, and Cybersecurity

2.2.4 Digital Infrastructure, Emerging Technologies and Cybersecurity

SUB-SUB GOAL

Digitally empowered Namibia with universal connectivity, leveraging technology as a key driver for economic growth.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia is a player in the global digital economy, with improved access to technologies from the average of 28 to 70 percent.

DO02: By 2030, Namibia is characterised by robust technological infrastructure and increased population of citizens using the internet from 53 to 90 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
e-Governance Development Index	0.60 (2024)	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.75	0.80
% Growth of the ICT sector contribution to GDP	1.6 (2023)	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.8	4.0
% of population using internet	53 (2024)	55	60	70	80	90
Country cybersecurity score	37 (2024)	40	50	55	60	65 (T2)

STRATEGIES:

i. Enhance Digital Infrastructure and Connectivity.

ii. Strengthen Digital Skills Development, and Innovation.

iii. Strengthen Cybersecurity and Digital Trust.

iv. Enabling regulatory frameworks reform initiative.

v. National Digital Strategy.

Programme 1: ICT Infrastructure Development

The programme is aimed at expanding, advancing and securing ICT infrastructure across the country to improve connectivity, services delivery and digital participation.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**E-Governance Policy (2005), Namibia National Broadband Policy (2018).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.** **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Economic infrastructures for the future.**
Focus Area	**Digital Infrastructure, Emerging Technologies, and Cybersecurity.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Digitally empowered Namibia with universal connectivity, leveraging technology as a key driver for economic growth.**
Strategies	• **Enhance Digital Infrastructure and Connectivity.** • **Enabling regulatory frameworks reform initiative.**

Sub Programmes

1. Expansion of Broadcasting Network and Systems Upgrade

Aims at expanding broadcasting infrastructure and network coverage to allow for digital divide gap reduction, future innovations and greater connectivity. The purpose of expanding broadcasting network and system upgrade is to provide citizens with better-quality, more accessible, and more diverse content, while improving the efficiency of spectrum use, fostering economic growth, and promoting cultural inclusivity. Broadcasting expansion also supports critical public services such as education, emergency communication, and government outreach, helping create a more informed and engaged society. Above all the sub-programme aims to fulfil the government's commitment to unhindered access to information and promoting transparency and good governance.

Output: Digital Television and Frequency Modulation (FM) broadcasting coverage expanded, Equipment and Systems upgraded.

2.Digital Transformation

Aims to strengthen the implementation of Government digitalisation aspirations as stipulated in the vision 2030, e-Government policy and strategy, as well as the National Digital Transformation Strategy (NDTS). The overall purpose of digitalisation in the public sector is to create a more effective, responsive, and inclusive government that can meet the demands of the 21st century. Through improved service delivery, cost efficiency, better use of data, and greater citizen involvement, digitalisation helps build a more resilient and adaptive public sector.

The benefits of digitalisation by default will be felt and appreciated by the services recipients both in the private and public sectors.

Output: Public services digitalised.

3.Expansion of ICT infrastructure

Aims to enhance Namibia's digital infrastructure to ensure equitable access to ICT services across the country. Objectives include expanding broadband coverage to rural and underserved areas, developing affordable access models, and supporting sustainable infrastructure development through public-private partnerships. Beneficiaries include rural communities, public institutions, businesses, and schools, who will gain access to reliable, high-speed internet, thereby enhancing opportunities for economic growth, education, and improved service delivery.

Output: Population covered by ICT infrastructure.

4.Construction of the National Data Centre

The Construction of the National Data Centre (NDC) is a strategic initiative designed to establish a robust, secure, and scalable infrastructure for centralised data management, storage, and processing. This state-of-the-art facility will serve as a cornerstone for national digital transformation, supporting government operations, public services, and private sector innovation.

Output: National Data centre constructed.

Programme Logic Model: ICT Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial investments, trained personnel, stakeholder support, and land.	Expand broadcasting network infrastructure and upgrading of systems.	Digital Television broadcasting coverage expanded.	% of population covered by Digital Television Broadcasting.	Improved access to information. Improved services delivery and access to information. Improved access to information Improved access to ICT services. Enhanced data sovereignty.	% of population with access to digital television. Turnaround time. % of Namibians using internet. Data governance frameworks in place.	Timely Funding allocation.' There are no delays on land allocation.
	Adopt technology in in public services delivery.	Public services business processes digitalised.	# of government services digitalised.			
	Roll out ICT infrastructure to connect the population.	Population covered by broadband infrastructure.	% of population covered by broadband connectivity.			
	Construction and operationalisation of a National Data Centre.	National Data Centre constructed and operationalised.	National Data Centre constructed and operationalised.			

Programme 2: National ICT Capacity and Capabilities Development.

The programme aims to support the development of AI and cybersecurity curriculum Model for basic, higher education and training institutions, as well as enhance infrastructure capabilities to withstand increasing demand, assess, identify, protect, detect, respond and recover from threats in digital space.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**E-Governance Policy (2005), Namibia National Broadband Policy (2018).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 1: Economic Growth, Transformation and Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Economic infrastructures for the future.**
Focus Area	**Digital infrastructure, emerging technologies, and cybersecurity.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Digitally empowered Namibia with universal connectivity, leveraging technology as a key driver for economic growth.**
Strategies	• **Strengthen Digital Skills Development, research and innovation.** • **Strengthen Cybersecurity and Digital Trust.**

Sub Programmes

1.National Cybersecurity

To focus on enacting the enabling legislative frameworks and enhance Namibia's cybersecurity infrastructure by strengthening the capacity of the National Cybersecurity Incidence Response Team (Nam-CSIRT). Objectives include improving the ability to detect, respond, and mitigate cyber threats affecting public and private entities. The sub-programme will also increase staffing and training for Nam-CSIRT, develop necessary tools and technologies, and foster collaboration with international and regional cybersecurity organisations. Beneficiaries include public and private sector entities who will benefit from a resilient digital environment, thereby enhancing trust in digital services and supporting national economic growth. In addition, the programme will accommodate all initiatives in line with the implementation of the National Cybersecurity Strategy including but not limited to cybersecurity awareness raising campaigns, responsive curriculum development, professional/capacity building, infrastructure development, and cyber-hygiene policies.

Output: Cybersecurity Strategy implemented.

2.Establishment of the National AI Institute

The establishment of the National AI Institute in Namibia aims to foster advancements in artificial intelligence through responsible and ethical development. The objectives include creating a national framework for AI that aligns with national laws and cultural contexts, promoting transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in AI applications.

Output: AI institute established.

3.Develop Policies and Regulatory Frameworks

To establish a comprehensive and effective regulatory environment that fosters the growth, sustainability, and ethical operation of the ICT sector. Beneficiaries are governmental regulatory bodies, which will receive strengthened capacity to oversee development in the ICT sector effectively, as well as ICT service providers and users, who will gain clearer operational guidelines and enhanced protections. The sub-programme will also assess existing policies to identify gaps in ICT and develop new regulations that align with international standards.

Output: Policies & regulatory frameworks developed.

Programme Logic Model: National ICT Capacity and Capabilities Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial investments, trained personnel, stakeholder support, and land.	Implementation of the National Cybersecurity Strategy and Awareness raising Plan.	National Cybersecurity Strategy implemented	# of initiatives implemented from the strategy.	Improved cybersecurity capabilities. Improved National research, and innovation capabilities.	Country cybersecurity score. Innovation index.	Stakeholders collaboration Favourable legal environment. Favourable Funding Allocations.
	Establish AI Institute to stimulate AI Research & Development, Conduct training, Create collaboration & innovation platforms.	AI institute established.	# of AI institute establishment.			
	Develop and review of policies and regulator frameworks.	Policies & regulator frameworks developed and reviewed.	# of policies/regulatory frameworks developed. # of policies/regulatory frameworks reviewed.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
ICT Infrastructure development	Expansion of Broadcasting Network and Systems Upgrade	ongoing	Government and development partners	-	452,000,000	452,000,000	-	140,000,000	140,000,000	-	158,000,000	158,000,000	-	154,000,000	154,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MICT
	Digital Transformation	New	Government and development partners	600,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	100,000	200,000	300,000	150,000	200,000	350,000	150,000	200,000	350,000	100,000	200,000	300,000	100,000	200,000	300,000	MICT
	Expansion of ICT infrastructure	ongoing	Government and development partners	100,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	20,000	400,000	420,000	20,000	400,000	420,000	20,000	400,000	420,000	20,000	400,000	420,000	20,000	400,000	420,000	MICT
	Construction of the National Data Centre	New	Government and development partners	-	600,000,000	600,000,000	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MICT
National ICT Capacity and Capabilities Development	National Cybersecurity	Ongoing	Government and development partners	100,000	600,000	700,000	20,000	200,000	220,000	20,000	100,000	120,000	20,000	100,000	120,000	20,000	100,000	120,000	20,000	100,000	120,000	MICT
	Establishment of the National AI Institute	New	Government and development partners	-	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	-	-	MICT
	Develop Policies and Regulatory Frameworks	Ongoing	Government	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	MICT
Grand Total				**10,800,000**	**1,355,600,000**	**1,366,400,000**	**2,140,000**	**390,800,000**	**392,940,000**	**2,190,000**	**458,700,000**	**460,890,000**	**2,190,000**	**454,700,000**	**456,890,000**	**2,140,000**	**50,700,000**	**52,840,000**	**2,140,000**	**700,000**	**2,840,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance Digital Infrastructure and Connectivity. **Strengthen Digital Skills Development, and Innovation.** **Strengthen Cybersecurity and Digital Trust.** **Enabling regulatory frameworks reform initiative.** **National Digital Strategy.**	**ICT Infrastructure development**	**Expansion of Broadcasting Network and Systems Upgrade**	% of population coverage with digital television	Measuring the % of digital television coverage	Absolute	55.3 (2024)	60	70	75	80	90	MICT
			% of population covered by FM	Population with access to FM radio	Cumulative	44.8 (2024)	50	55	65	70	75	MICT
		Digital Transformation	# of government services digitalised	Services digitalised across all the public entities	Absolute	5 2(024)	10	15	30	35	40	MICT
		Expansion of ICT infrastructure	% of population using internet	Citizens using internet in the country	Cumulative	55 (2024)	55	60	65	70	90	MICT
			% of population covered by broadband connectivity	Population with access to internet connectivity (both fixed and wireless)	Cumulative	89 (2024)	90	95	100	-	-	MICT
			% schools covered by broadband infrastructure	Schools with access to internet (both fixed and wireless) as a proportion of all schools	Cumulative	76.5	80	85	90	95	100	MICT
			% progress made towards the upgrading of internet connectivity at information centres	Progress made towards the upgrading of internet connectivity at information centres	Cumulative	7 (2024)	20	45	60	75	100	MICT
			# of Radio Access Network (RAN) Towers constructed	Measures the number of Radio Access Network (RAN) sites constructed under the universal service funding.	Absolute	9 (2024)	10	10	10	10	10	MICT
		Construction of the National Data Centre	National Data Centre constructed	Completion of the construction of the National Data centre	Absolute	0	-	-	-	1	-	MICT
	National ICT capacity and capabilities Development	National Cybersecurity	country cybersecurity score	Country's ranking level on the global cybersecurity index as produced by ITU	Absolute	37 (T4) (2024)	40	50	55	60	65 (T2)	MICT
		Establishment of the National AI Institute	National AI Institute established	Completion of the establishment of the AI Institute	Absolute	0 (2025)	-	-	-	-	1	MICT
		Develop Policies and Regulatory Frameworks	Number regulatory frameworks developed	framework developed to regulate the sector. This includes policies, regulations, directives, and legislations	Absolute	0	2	2	2	2	2	MICT

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
Ministry of ICT & OPM	Digital Transformation	Implementation Evaluation	This type of evaluation will assist in tracking the progress towards the attainment of the desired outputs outlined in the Digital Transformation Strategy. It will also gauge programme performance, take remedial actions where necessary. The evaluation scale to be used will be based on the indicator type.

Chapter 3:

Pillar 2: Human Development And Community Resilience



Goal:

Achieve Accelerated human development for realizing self-actualization for communities and people.

Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience

Goal #02:

Achieve accelerated human development for realising self-actualisation for communities and people

Desired Outcome 0201

By 2030, Namibia has attained high standard of living with human development index increased from 0.610 to 0.695.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Human Development Index (Score)	0.646 (2021/22)	0.650	0.660	0.670	0.680	0.695



Thematic Area:

3.1 Cultural And Creative Industries

Sub-Goal: Enhanced conducive environment to preserve and support the cultural and creative industries.



Focus Area

Heritage and Culture Sector

3.1.1 Heritage and Culture Sector

SUB-SUB GOAL

A dynamic heritage and cultural industry that develop National identity and provides sustainable employment opportunities.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, the contribution of heritage and culture to total employment has increased from 0 to 0.8 percentage.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% contribution of heritage and culture to total employment	0(2024)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8

STRATEGIES:

i. Establish the national heritage endowment fund for the protection, conservation and development of significant heritage.

ii. Boost the identification, documentation and promotion of traditional, indigenous knowledge systems.

iii. Promotion of cultural heritage at local and international platforms ensuring visibility, awareness and national interest.

iv. Support and promote entrepreneurship in heritage and culture.

v. Unlocking community wealth through heritage tourism.

Programme: Culture and Heritage

Aims to improve the intangible and tangible spaces and facilities that support cultural preservation, exhibition, and engagement; Upgrading museums, cultural centers, archives, and heritage sites to enhance their functionality and sustainability; Establishing new cultural institutions in underserved regions to promote equitable access to heritage resources; Improving conservation facilities to ensure the long-term preservation of cultural artifacts; Strengthening storage and exhibition spaces to meet modern standards for heritage management. This component focuses on modernising heritage documentation and access through digital technologies. It involves; digitally archiving historical documents, artifacts, and intangible heritage to ensure long-term preservation; Creating virtual exhibitions and online access platforms to make heritage materials widely available; Implementing digital storytelling and interactive tools to enhance public engagement with cultural content; providing training and capacity-building Programmes to equip cultural professionals with digital skills for effective heritage management.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Namibia Arts, Culture and Heritage Policy (2025).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.** **(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Pillar 3: social and human capital development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.** **SDG 4: Quality Education.** **SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Cultural and Creative Industries.**
Focus Area	**Heritage and Culture.**
Sub-sub Goal	**A dynamic heritage and cultural industry that develop National identity and provides sustainable employment opportunities.**
Strategies	• **Establish the national heritage endowment fund for the protection, conservation and development of significant heritage.** • **Boost the identification, documentation and promotion of traditional, indigenous knowledge systems.**

Sub Programmes

1. Physical Infrastructure Development

To develop and upgrade Namibia's museums and heritage sites to ensure they are accessible, functional, and engaging. It will support the construction of new cultural facilities in underserved areas and the renovation of existing ones to improve exhibition quality, visitor experience, and conservation standards. The initiative will also promote sustainable and culturally appropriate designs that reflect Namibia's identity. Strengthening physical infrastructure will create platforms for education, tourism, and economic growth while preserving heritage for future generations.

Output: Heritage and Culture infrastructure developed.

2. Skills Development

To enhance existing museum and heritage professionals technical, curatorial, and management capacities through training. It will also provide scholarships to students pursuing careers in heritage, conservation, and related fields to build a skilled next generation. In addition, the programme will offer entrepreneurial training for individuals interested in starting businesses in the heritage and culture sector, empowering communities to create sustainable, heritage-based livelihoods.

Output: Heritage and culture entrepreneurs capacitated.

3. Heritage Promotion

Focuses on raising awareness and appreciation of Namibia's diverse heritage and cultural expressions through targeted campaigns and strategic promotional efforts. It will include nationwide public campaigns that celebrate national identity, cultural pride, and historical awareness, using media platforms, schools, community events, and festivals to reach broad audiences. The programme will support storytelling initiatives, documentaries, publications, and exhibitions that highlight both tangible and intangible heritage, fostering self-actualisation and deeper cultural understanding among Namibians. Additionally, the promotion strategy will harness digital tools and social media to engage younger audiences and the diaspora, while also encouraging domestic tourism through campaigns such as cultural tourism routes. Partnerships with regional and local tourism operators will be encouraged to integrate cultural sites and experiences into tourism packages. By increasing the visibility of heritage and culture, the programme aims to boost community pride, strengthen social cohesion, and stimulate economic opportunities through increased local participation and tourism.

Output: Cultural and domestic tourism expanded.

4. Digitisation of Heritage Assets

Focuses on modernising heritage documentation and access through digital technologies. It involves; digitally archiving historical documents, artifacts, and intangible heritage to ensure long-term preservation; Creating virtual exhibitions and online access platforms to make heritage materials widely available; Implementing digital storytelling and interactive tools to enhance public engagement with cultural content; providing training and capacity-building Programmes to equip cultural professionals with digital skills for effective heritage management.

Output: Heritage assets digitised.

Programme Logic Model: Culture and Heritage

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human resource capital. Equipment.	Develop heritage and culture and physical infrastructure.	Heritage and culture infrastructure developed.	# of Heritage and Culture infrastructure constructed. # of Heritage and Culture infrastructure upgraded.	Improved access to heritage resources. Enhanced skills of heritage and culture practitioners. Improved knowledge and skills of entrepreneurs in business development and management. Increased access to and visibility of cultural heritage sites for tourists and local communities. Enhanced visibility and access to Namibian heritage assets.	% of users accessing heritage resources (online or on-site) annually. % of heritage and culture practitioners demonstrating skills. # of trained entrepreneurs applying business skills (e.g., budgeting, marketing, record-keeping) in their enterprises. # of visitor to cultural heritage sites from both tourists and local communities. % of the target population demonstrating knowledge of cultural tourism opportunities and practices. # of cultural heritage assets accessible through digital platforms.	Sustained government and donor funding. Skilled workforce. Willingness of Namibians to take part in domestic tourism. Heritage and culture sector creates employment and contribute to GDP.
	Enhance skills of heritage and culture entrepreneurs.	Heritage and culture entrepreneurs capacitated.	# of Heritage and Culture practitioners trained. # of entrepreneurs trained.			
	Promote cultural and domestic tourism for socio-economic development.	Cultural and domestic tourism expanded.	# of new cultural tourism routes established.			
	Digitise Heritage assets.	Heritage assets digitized.	# of heritage assets digitised.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Culture and Heritage development	Physical Infrastructure development	On-going	Government, Development Partners	0	180,000,000	180,000,000		20,000,000	20,000,000		0	40,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000		20,000,000	20,000,000	DCNHP
	Skills Development	On-going		64,000,000	0	64,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	40,000,000	0	13,000,000		15,000,000	15,000,000		14,000,000	14,000,000		12,000,000	12,000,000	
	Promotion of Namibian Heritage and culture	On-going		52,000,000	0	52,000,000	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	
	Digitisation of Heritage Assets	On-going		56,000,000	0	56,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	13,000,000	0	13,000,000	14,000,000	0	14,000,000	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	
Grand Total				**172,000,000**	**180,000,000**	**352,000,000**	**21,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**41,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**90,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**90,000,000**	**36,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**56,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Boost the identification, documentation and promotion of traditional, indigenous knowledge systems Support and promote entrepreneurship in heritage and culture Promotion of cultural heritage at local and international platforms ensuring visibility and raised awareness and interest Prioritise efforts to address colonial injustices Unlocking Community Wealth through Heritage Tourism.	Culture and Heritage development	Physical Infrastructure development	# of Heritage and Culture infrastructure developed	Heritage sites declared as national heritage sites and museum developed by the National Museum of Namibia	Absolute	22 (2024)	2	2	2	2	5	MEIYSAC
		Skills Development	# of professionals trained within the culture and heritage sector	Professionals capacitated through cultural education, strategic promotion, and targeted entrepreneurial training.	Absolute	0 (2024)	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,400	1,600	MEIYSAC
			# of Heritage and Culture practitioners trained	Heritage and cultural practitioners trained on heritage management etc.	Absolute	0 (2024)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	MEIYSAC
			# of entrepreneurs trained	Entrepreneurs trained on heritage business practices etc.	Absolute	2,000 (2024)	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	3,000	MEIYSAC
		Promotion of Namibian Heritage and culture	# of people visiting arts, culture and heritage establishments and events	Targeted initiatives designed to promote Namibian cultural heritage, increase public engagement, and build appreciation locally and internationally	Absolute	0 (2024)	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	MEIYSAC
			# of MAN member institutions established	Museums, cultural villages, art galleries, and other institutions established with the help of and/or joining Museums Association of Namibia as members.	Absolute	134 (2024)	5	5	5	5	5	MEIYSAC
			# of heritage belongings or objects repatriated to Namibia	Cultural items returned from institutions or collections abroad, as part of efforts to restore ownership, and preserve national heritage.	Absolute	25 (2023)	5	5	5	5	5	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Cultural infrastructure development programme.	Process evaluation.	It is essential to systematically assess the progress of infrastructure development initiatives within the culture sector.
MEIYSAC	Skills Development programme.	Process and outcome evaluation.	This evaluation will also assess the extent to which priority groups, namely youth, indigenous communities, persons with disabilities, and women, are adequately considered in the selection process.



Focus Area

Arts and Creative Industries

3.1.2 Arts and Creative Industries

SUB-SUB GOAL

Enhanced and enabled arts and creative industries ecosystem that drives human creativity as a national resource for social and economic development.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO1: By 2030, the contribution of Arts and Creative Industries to total employment has increased from 0.2 to 2.0 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of labour force employed in the Arts and Creative Industries out of total employment	0.2 (2024)	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
% contribution of Creative Industries to the total GDP	0 (2024)	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.8
% of Creative products and services exported of total exports	0 (2024)	0.5	0.8	1	1.2	1.5

STRATEGIES:

i. Develop integrated creative industries infrastructure (Game changer).
ii. Enhance capacity in the Creative Industries.
iii. Strengthen Funding Models.
iv. Improve Intellectual Property Rights and Market Access.
v. Establish Data and Research Systems.

Programme: Creative Namibia

The programme aims to promote and create awareness of the Arts and Creative Industries sector by improving access and participation of youth and women, across the country. This would be for the purpose of encouraging arts appreciation, developing skills and capacity, encouraging the growth of arts and creative industries businesses for the economic and social benefit of creators and the Namibia economy and society at large.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Namibia, Arts, Culture and Heritage Policy (2025).
Vision 2030 Objective	(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment. (v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Pillar 3: social and human capital development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. SDG 4: Quality Education. SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth. SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities. SDG 5: Gender Equality.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Cultural and Creative Industries.
Focus Area	Arts and Creative Industries.
Sub-sub-Goal	Enhanced and enabled arts and creative industries ecosystem that drives human creativity as a national resource for social and economic development.
Strategies	• Develop integrated creative industries infrastructure. • Enhance capacity in the Creative Industries. • Strengthen Funding Models. • Improve Intellectual Property Rights and Market Access. • Establish Data and Research Systems.

Sub Programmes

1. Film Industry Development

Aimed at supporting the growth of the local film industry as well as to promote Namibian film and Namibia as a filming destination for foreign productions through the establishment of the film industry city.

Output: Film industry city established.

Output: Local content produced.

2. National Creative Talent and Capacity Development

Aims to enhance the human capital for the Namibian arts and Creative Industries through diverse education, training, capacity building and skills development programmes through informal training initiatives facilitated through communities, both private, public and civil society entities. To provide for Intellectual Property Rights support for arts and creative products and services across the value chain, local content mechanism, public procurement preference, and positioning for local, regional and international markets.

Output: National creative talent and capacity developed.

Output: Intellectual property rights support for creative goods and services market access provided.

3. Information, Research and Marketing Unit

Aims to continuously provide accurate, reliable and timely statistics and current research on both the social and economic dimensions of the Arts and Creative Industries. This is to inform policy, for national decision-making purposes and to measure access and participation of citizens.

Output: Information, research and marketing unit established.

4. Arts and creative industries accelerator

Aims to support the development of the Arts and Creative Industries through the establishment of integrated creative industries infrastructure, incentives for artistic undertakings and initiatives across the country. It also includes mobility funding to support artists and creative sector practitioners to participate in various events across the world. The provision of incentives for sector players, as well as startup financial and equipment support and loans for Creative Industries MSMEs is critical.

Output: Arts and creative industries accelerator operationalized.

Programme Logic Model: Creative Namibia

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Finance. Land. Human resources (Centre Managers, programme administrator). Equipment, Construction material.	Development of the film industry	Local film and creative city established.	Film and creative city established.	Expanded contribution of the creative industries to national employment and GDP. Increased production, visibility, and commercialisation of local content. Improved global competitiveness and employability of Namibian creative professionals. Strengthened ecosystem and investment for a	% contribution of creative industries to GDP. % population of artists/creative practitioners actively engaged in creative services and products nationally. # of artists gainfully employed in the sector. % of creative/ artists deriving income. from creative and artistic work.	Access to skilled talent, robust infrastructure, supportive education and cultural institutions, and government-backed incentives that open pathways to local and global markets. Enhanced cinema culture, increased appetite for local storytelling, and cultural pride and identity enhanced. A well-trained, industry-ready talent pool that leads to higher-quality outputs, more sustainable careers, and enhances the city's
		Local content produced.	% of local content produced.			
	Establish a capacity building programme for artists and creative industries practitioners.	National creative talent and capacity developed.	# of artists/creatives supported through programme.			
		Copyright levy established.	% progress in the establishment of copyright levy.			
		Intellectual property rights support for creative goods and services provided	# of Creatives/Artists Supported in Intellectual property rights.			
		Private and Foreign Investor Incentives Policy established.	% progress made in the development of Private and Foreign Investor Incentives Policy.			
		National Culture and Creative Industries Strategy developed.	% progress made in development of Cultural and Creative industries Strategy.			

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
		Partnerships and Investment into Creative sector.	# of partnerships established. # of treaties signed.	sustainable creative economy.	% arts and creative disciplines celebrated and acknowledged nationally.	appeal to both local and international creative investors and productions. Increased number of international artistic events and productions hosted in the country Enhanced Namibia's competitiveness, and ability to attract foreign investment and expertise for the sector. Adequate resources, active stakeholder engagement, and integrated infrastructure. Strengthening business skills, funding access, and mentorship for creative entrepreneurs will drive job creation, innovation, and global visibility, while accelerating growth and resilience in Namibia's creative economy.
	Establish Information, Research and Marketing Unit.	Information, Research and Marketing Unit established.	% progress towards establishment of the Information, Research and Marketing Unit established.			
	Establish the Arts and creative industries accelerator programme.	Arts and creative industries Accelerator programme implemented.	# of Arts and Creative Industries Awards host.			
			# of integrated creative industries infrastructure constructed/ established. # of creative industries facilities and equipment grant programme established.			
		Creative Entrepreneurship and Mentorship programme established and implemented.	# of Artists/ Creative entrepreneurs trained and mentored. # of Creative Industries MSMEs start-ups supported.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Creative Namibia	Film Industry Development	Ongoing	Government and development partners	92,500,000	250,000,000	342,500,000	7,500,000	50,000,000	57,500,000	15,000,000	50,000,000	65,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000	70,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	MEIYSAC
	National Creative Talent and Capacity Development Programme	Ongoing	Government and development partners	150,000,000	305,000,000	455,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000	70,000,000	25,000,000	55,000,000	80,000,000	30,000,000	60,000,000	90,000,000	35,000,000	65,000,000	100,000,000	40,000,000	75,000,000	115,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Intellectual Property Rights and Creative Goods and Services Market Access	New	Government and development partners	200,000,000	-	200,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	35,000,000	-	35,000,000	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	45,000,000	-	45,000,000	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Information, Research and Marketing Unit	New	Government and development partners	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Arts and creative industries accelerator	Ongoing	Government and development partners	145,000,000	215,000,000	360,000,000	28,000,000	5,000,000	33,000,000	28,500,000	45,000,000	73,500,000	29,000,000	50,000,000	79,000,000	29,500,000	55,000,000	84,500,000	30,000,000	60,000,000	90,000,000	MEIYSAC
Grand Total				**607,500,000**	**770,000,000**	**1,377,500,000**	**89,500,000**	**105,000,000**	**194,500,000**	**111,500,000**	**150,000,000**	**261,500,000**	**123,000,000**	**160,000,000**	**283,000,000**	**136,500,000**	**170,000,000**	**306,500,000**	**147,000,000**	**185,000,000**	**332,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Develop integrated creative industries infrastructure **Enhance capacity in the Creative Industries.** **Strengthen Funding Models.** **Improve Intellectual Property Rights and Market Access.** **Establish Data and Research Systems.**	**Creative Namibia**	**Film Industry Development**	# Film and creative cities established	Film studios, theatre, galleries, cinemas, creative work and training spaces and training centres etc	Incremental	0 (2024)	0	0	0	0	1	MEIYSAC
			% local content produced	Soapies, TV series, short films, feature films, documentaries, and animation films produced locally	Incremental	0 (2024)	20	25	30	35	40	MEIYSAC
			# of artists/creatives supported through programme	Visual artists, dancers, actors, set designers, makeup artists, musicians, designers, directors, producers, advertisers, sound and light technicians, architects, animators, gamers, crafters, programmers, art administrators and managers, content creators etc receiving training and skills enhancement support	Absolute	0 (2024)	250	500	1000	1500	2000	MEIYSAC
			% progress in the establishment of copyright levy	Measuring the progress towards the completion of the Copyright levy as a mechanism towards a sustainable funding model for local content creation	Incremental	0 (2024)	10	30	50	80	100	MEIYSAC
			% progress made in development of Private and Foreign Investor Incentives Policy	Measuring the progress towards the completion of of a private and foreign investors and incentives policy	Incremental	0 (2024)	10	40	50	80	100	MEIYSAC
			% progress made in development of Cultural and Creative Industries Strategy	Measuring the progress towards the completion of the Cultural and Creative Industries Strategy	Incremental	0 (2024)	50	100	-	-	-	MEIYSAC
			# of partnerships established	# of collaborative initiatives in the Creative Industries	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	4	6	8	10	MEIYSAC

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
			# of treaties signed	# of MoUs and agreements entered into with international partners	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	2	2	2	2	MEIYSAC
		Information, Research and Marketing Unit	% progress towards establishment of the Information, Research and Marketing Unit established	# of research, information, and marketing activities conducted	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	3	4	4	5	MEIYSAC
		Arts and creative industries accelerator	# of Arts and Creative Industries Awards hosted	Awards to recognize and make visible creative practitioners and businesses in the creative industries	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	1	1	1	1	MEIYSAC
			# of integrated creative industries infrastructure constructed/established	Regional spaces including recording studio, theatre, gallery, craft-shop, cinema, training rooms, art studios etc. constructed and functional	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	1	1	1	1	MEIYSAC
			# of creative industries facilities and equipment grant programme established.	A financing mechanism to support creative practitioners with facilities and equipment	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	100	150	200	250	MEIYSAC
			# of Artists/ Creative entrepreneurs trained and mentored	# of artists that successfully participated in the entrepreneurship and mentorship program	Absolute	0 (2024)	100	200	300	400	500	MEIYSAC
			# of Creative Industries MSMEs start ups supported	# of Creative Industries MSMEs supported financially with seed funding to begin their businesses	Absol6ute	0 (2024)	50	60	70	80	100	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

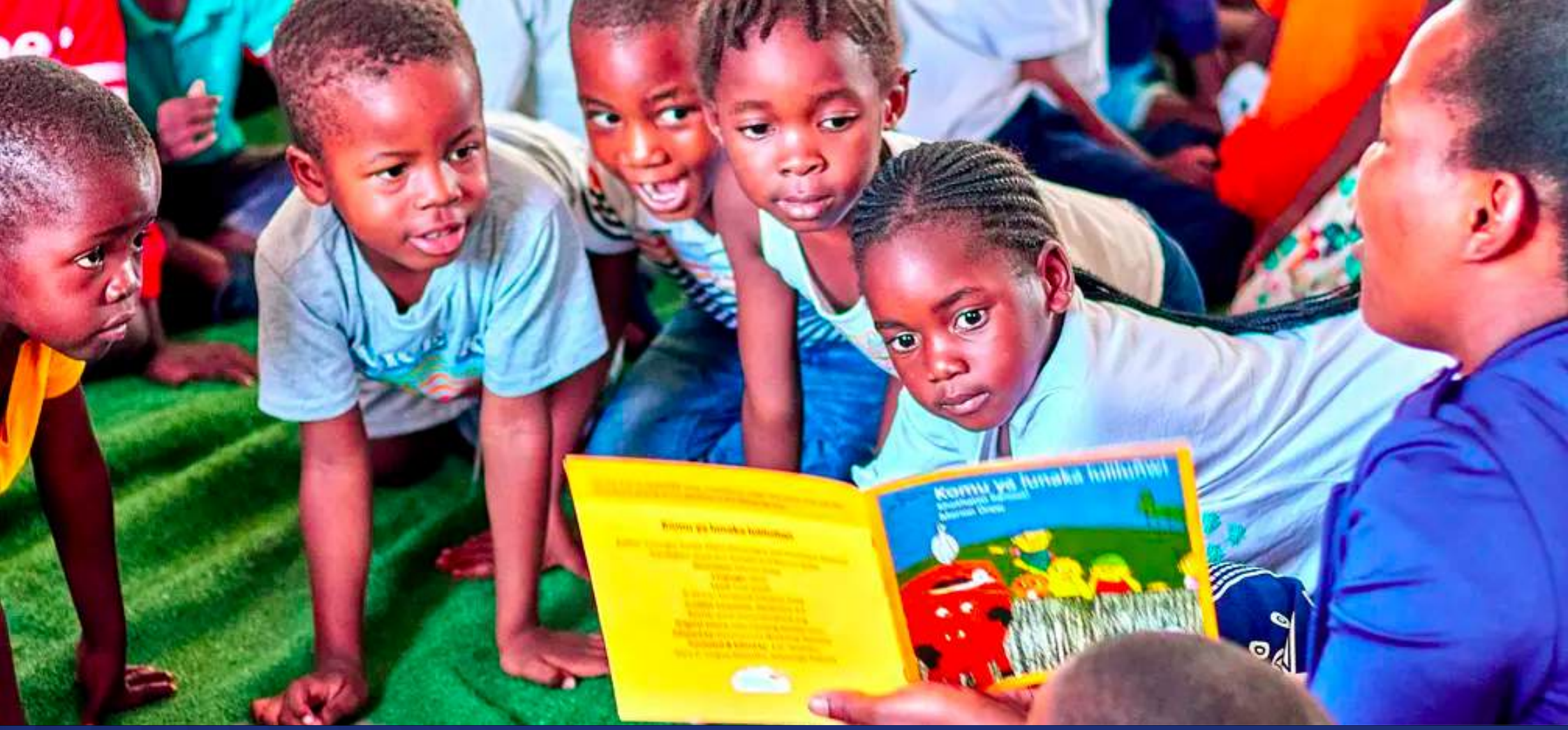
Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Creative Namibia	Process Evaluation	To evaluate the implementation of activities to meet the intended objectives to improve accessibility, participation and support to impact growth in Creative Industries businesses.



Thematic Area:

3.2 Education for Development

Sub-Goal: Accessible, Equitable and Inclusive Quality Education for a Knowledge-baded Economy



Focus Area

Integrated Early Childhood Development

3.2.1 Integrated Early Childhood Development

SUB-SUB GOAL

Increased Access to Quality, equitable and inclusive Integrated Early Childhood Development services.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO1: By 2030, the percentage of Children 0-4-year-olds who are developmentally on track increased from 0 to 25 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Score of Minimum Package of Care Services Index.	0.58 (2024)	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63
% of children developmentally on track (Based on ECDI).	0 (2024)	0	18	22	23	25
# of qualified edu-carers.	6,402 (2024)	6,800	7,000	7,400	7,800	8,000

STRATEGIES:

i. Development of the Family-based ECD Framework.

ii. Mobilise resources for investment into ECD, and strengthen governance and multi-sectoral coordination of ECD for expanded access and quality.

iii. Develop capacity of edu-carers, caregivers and parents.

iv. Improve infrastructure, health, nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

v. Strengthen data and monitoring systems for quality oversight and continuous service improvement.

Programme 1: Family-Based ECD

The programme focuses on supporting families to support optimal child development, including addressing health, nutrition, early learning, safety and security and positive parenting in the home. The programme will have a family support component and a component on how to stimulate child brain development at home. It will target low-income, marginalised groups as well as families with parents and children with disabilities who may have barriers to access other services.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National IECD Policy (2007).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6. An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.** **SDG 4: Quality Education.** **SDG 10: Reduced inequalities.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Integrated Early Childhood Development.**
Sub-sub-Goal	**Increased Access to Quality, equitable and inclusive Integrated Early Childhood Development services.**
Strategies	• **Development of the Family-based ECD Framework.** • **Mobilise resources for investment into ECD, and strengthen governance and multi-sectoral coordination of ECD for expanded access and quality.** • **Develop capacity of edu-carers, caregivers and parents.** • **Improve infrastructure, health, nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).** • **Strengthen data and monitoring systems for quality oversight and continuous service improvement.**

Sub Programmes

1. Family-Based ECD Framework

The Family-Based Early Childhood Development (ECD) Framework will be fully aligned with the curriculum framework for children aged 0 to 8 years. It will utilise a cohort of community-based fieldworkers and/or existing outreach workers to support parents and caregivers in providing nurturing care for young children. The framework is designed to promote holistic child development and prepare children for ECD centre attendance, formal schooling, and life in general.

Output: Family-Based ECD Programme Framework developed.

2. Family-Based Capacity Building

The programme includes capacity-building for caregivers and outreach workers, alongside awareness campaigns delivered through the RightStart initiative and Family-Based ECD programmes. RightStart is a structured media, communication, and outreach platform designed to deliver accurate and reliable information, positioning Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) as a priority in every Namibian household. It aims to enhance knowledge, attitudes, and practices around ECD, ensuring that all children are supported to reach their full potential through comprehensive early development messaging and outreach services.

Output: Family based ECD Programme implementers trained.

Programme Logic Model: Family-Based ECD

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Capacity. Equipment.	Develop Family-Based ECD Framework for children aged 0-2 .	Family-Based ECD Programme Framework developed.	Family-Based ECD Programme Framework	Improved holistic child development.	% of children developmentally on track.	Sufficient budget and support from MoF. Parental involvement. Cohort of outreach fieldworkers formalized. Outreach workers funded and sustained. Families are willing to meaningfully engage with outreach workers. Sufficient human resources for monitoring and support.
			Family-Based ECD M&E Framework.			
	Conduct Family-Based ECD Trainings.	Family based ECD Programme implementers trained.	# of outreach workers trained.			
			# of parents trained.			
			# of people reached through education and outreach programme.			
			# of Households benefitting from Family-Based Programme.			
			# of children aged 0-2 benefitting from Family-Based ECD Programme.			
			% of children aged 0-4 years meeting expected developmental milestones.			

Programme 2: Centre-Based ECD

The programme focuses on increasing the formalisation of practices and quality oversight in ECD centres by establishing and implementing normative frameworks and monitoring processes, as well as workforce upskilling to improve the settings, staff and practices.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National IECD Policy (2007).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6. An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality Education.** **SDG 10: Reduced inequalities.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Integrated Early Childhood Development.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Increased Access to Quality, equitable and inclusive Integrated Early Childhood Development services.**
Strategies	• **Development of the Family-based ECD Framework.** • **Mobilise resources for investment into ECD, and strengthen governance and multi-sectoral coordination of ECD for expanded access and quality.** • **Develop capacity of edu-carers, caregivers and parents.** • **Improve infrastructure, health, nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).** • **Strengthen data and monitoring systems for quality oversight and continuous service improvement.**

Sub Programmes

1. ECD Curriculum Framework

Enhancing a 0-4 Years Curriculum (as part of the Basic Education Curriculum) together with teacher manuals and child assessment tools, which set standards for learning outcomes and teaching practices. This framework should be aligned with national educational goals and its impact on child development. The framework will apply to ECD taking place within ECD centres, as well as within family-based settings. The early learning components of the family-based ECD programme will fully align with the MEIYSAC curriculum framework. The curriculum framework will support the implementation of a theoretical approach / model that will be developed as a standard for Namibia. The model will define the methods of learning to be used, pulling from the good practices that exists, including elements from Montessori, Froebel, and Reggio Emilia methods. These will include principles including child-centred learning, hands-on learning, collaborative play, teachers as guides and the creation of nurturing environments.

Output: National Early Childhood Education Curriculum Framework developed.

2. Capacity Enhancement for ECD

Aims to strengthen the skills, knowledge and practice of Educarers in ECD centres. Using the updated Registered Unit Standards and ECD educarer training module to train teachers. Working in close coordination and collaboration with training bodies, the responsible Ministries will oversee the upskilling of ECD-caregivers, introducing an ECD-assistant level qualification for under-skilled ECD-teachers and supporting the transition of educarers from being un- or under-qualified to qualified roles. This also leads to an improvement in enrolment of learners in ECDs, as better-trained caregivers contribute to higher quality early childhood education and increased trust among parents and communities.

Output: Qualified ECD Educarers.

Output: Increased enrolment to ECDs.

3. Management Information System (MIS)

As the ECD mandate is transitioning from MGECW to MEIYSAC, there is an opportunity to merge the two Management Information Systems (ECD and EMIS. As MEIYSAC plan to introduce an improved, live EMIS system ECD-MIS can benefit from being integrated into this. The timing of data collection can then be aligned for more comparable data, indicators can be aligned and incorporate unique identifiers for children for use throughout their education career. The programme will also include the development module for overseeing the family based ECD programme to be incorporated into the ECD-MIS, including the introduction of the ECDI child development monitoring tools.

Output: Upgraded EMIS including module on ECD- MIS.

Output: Family based ECD-MIS module developed.

Programme Logic Model: Centre-Based ECD

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Capacity. Equipment.	Development of the ECD Curriculum Framework.	National Early Childhood Education Curriculum Framework developed.	% progress towards the development of the National Early Childhood Education Curriculum Framework.	Improved development and foundational skills of children. Improved access to ECDs. Improved monitoring of IECD services.	Grade 1 Repetition rates. %of Children developmentally on track.	Trained educarers remain in the profession. Curriculum applied as intended in ECD centres. Sufficient human resources for monitoring and support. Sufficient funding and coordination for roll-out of strategy.
		Qualified ECD Educarers.	% of qualified educarers.			
	Improve 0-4 years Curriculum Framework, enhance Educarers' skills and knowledge and improve enrolment access to ECDs.	Increased enrolment to ECDs.	% of children 3 Years enrolled in ECD centres.			
			% of children 4 Years enrolled in ECD centres.			
		Upgraded EMIS including module on ECD- MIS.	% progress towards upgrading EMIS.			
	Upgrade EMIS including module on ECD- MIS and develop Family based ECD-MIS module.	Family based ECD-MIS module developed.	% progress towards development of the Family based ECD-MIS module.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Family based ECD centres	Family-Based ECD Framework	New/ Ongoing	GRN and Development Partners	7,500,000.00	0	7,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0	1,500,000.00	1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000.00	0	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0	1,500,000.00	MGECW
	Family-Based Capacity Building	Ongoing	GRN and Development Partners	177,500,000.00	0	177,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	0	6,500,000.00	16,500,000.00		16,500,000.00	51,500,000.00	0	51500000	51,500,000.00	0	51500000	51,500,000.00	0	51,500,000.00	MGECW
Centre-based Early Childhood Development (ECD)	ECD Curriculum Framework	Ongoing	GRN, and Development Partners	710,000,000.00	190,000,000.00	900,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	0	80,000,000.00	130,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	180,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	180,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	180,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	280,000,000.00	MGECW/ MEIYSAC
	Capacity Enhancement of ECD Educarers.	Ongoing	GRN	25,000,000.00	0	25,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0	5,000,000.00	MEIYSAC
	Management Information System (MIS)	Ongoing	GRN, and Development Partners	18,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0	4,000,000.00	
Grand Total				**938,000,000.00**	**196,000,000.00**	**1,134,000,000.00**	**96,000,000.00**	**3,000,000.00**	**99,000,000.00**	**156,000,000.00**	**53,000,000.00**	**209,000,000.00**	**212,000,000.00**	**30,000,000.00**	**242,000,000.00**	**212,000,000.00**	**30,000,000.00**	**242,000,000.00**	**262,000,000.00**	**80,000,000.00**	**342,000,000.00**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Development of the Family-based ECD Framework Mobilise resources for investment into ECD, and strengthen governance and multi-sectoral coordination of ECD for expanded access and quality. Develop capacity of edu-carers, caregivers and parents. Improve infrastructure, health, nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Strengthen data and monitoring systems for quality oversight and continuous service improvement.	Family Based ECD	Family-Based ECD Framework	Family-Based ECD Programm Framework	Family-Based ECD Programme Framework Developed	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	1	-	-	MGECW
			Family-Based ECD Programme Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Family-Based ECD Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Developed	Absolute	0 (2024)	–	-	1	-	-	MGECW
		Family-Based Capacity Building	# of outreach workers trained	The count of outreach workers who have completed a structured training programme aimed at building their capacity to support the implementation of the Family-Based Early Childhood Development (ECD) Framework	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	70	70	-	-	MGECW
			# of parents trained	Total count of parents participated and completed training sessions on the importance of ECD	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	420	560	700	280	MGECW
			# of people reached through education and outreach programme	Total count of people reached through right start awareness campaign programme	Absolute	0 (2024)	500,000 2024	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	MGECW
			# of Households benefitting from Family-Based Programme	Total count of Households benefitting from Family-Based Program	Absolute+	0 (2024)	-	500	1000	1500	2000	MGECW
			# of children Aged 0-2 benefitting from of Family-Based ECD Programme	Total count of children Aged 0-2 benefiting from of Family-Based ECD Programme	Absolute +	0 (2024)	0	500	1000	1600	2010	MGECW

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
			% of children aged 0-4 years meeting expected developmental milestones	Proportion f children aged 3-4 years meeting expected developmental milestones measured against children benefiting from Family-Based Programme	Cumulative	0 (2024)	-	18	22	23	25	MGECW
	Centre-Based ECD	Capacity Enhancement of ECD Educarers	% of qualified educarers	Rate of educarers with relevant minimum qualifications against total number of Educarers	Cumulative	19 2024)	25	45	50	55	60	MGECW
			% of children 3 Years enrolled in ECD centres	Net enrolment rates in ECDs for children aged 3 against census data	Cumulative	18 (2024)	20	22	25	27	29	MGECW
			% of children 4 Years enrolled in ECD centres	Net enrolment rates in ECDs for children aged 4 against census data	Cumulative	34 (2024)	38	40	43	45	47	MGECW
		Management Information System(MIS)	% progress towards upgrading EMIS	proportion progress completed towards upgrading EMIS with ECD-MIS	Cumulative	0 (2024)	0	0	50	60	80	MGECW

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MGECW	Family-based ECD programme.	Impact/Implementation evaluation.	To understand how effectively the programme's design is being translated into practice particularly in terms of caregiver engagement, service delivery models, and integration across sectors like health, nutrition, and education.
MGECW / MEIYSAC	Centre-Based ECD Programme.	Process/ implementation evaluation.	Centre-Based ECD Programme helps us understand how well the programme is working on the ground, looking at things like whether the facilities are equipped, staff are trained, and children are receiving quality care and learning. It also helps identify any gaps or challenges in day-to-day implementation, so we can improve the experience for both children and caregivers and make sure the programme is reaching its full potential.



Focus Area

Primary Education

3.2.2 Primary Education

SUB-SUB GOAL

Achieve equitable, inclusive, and quality primary education.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, primary education survival rate has increased from 90.8 to 97 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Primary education survival rate.	90.8 (2024)	92	93	94	95	97
% of grade 3 learners achieving basic numeracy skills.	30 (2024)	40	50	60	70	80
% of grade 3 learners achieving basic literacy skills.	30 (2024)	40	50	60	70	80
Grade 4 repetition rate.	21.1 (2024)	19	17	15	13	11
# of teachers who received professional development.	570 (2024)	-	-	-	-	730
% of schools with integrated school health and safety.	40 (2024)	50	60	70	80	90
# of schools monitored and evaluated for compliance with norms and standards framework of schools.	0 (2024)	10	30	50	70	90

STRATEGIES:

i. Expand access to quality Inclusive Primary Education including learners with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND).
ii. Strengthen suitable teacher placement to ensure subject-competent teachers are allocated to Junior Primary and Grade 4.
iii. Reinforce the Integrated School Health Policy and Namibia Safe Schools Framework.
iv. Enhance access to universal, quality inclusive digital learning and digital literacy and AI awareness training for both teachers and learners.
v. Improve Pre-Service teacher education curriculum to include longer, practical-based teaching practice and inclusive education modules.
vi. Teach for the Future: Competent, Supported, and Connected Teachers

Programme 1: Foundational Literacy and Numeracy

Aims to strengthen basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills among Junior Primary learners by focusing on foundational competencies, the programme seeks to reduce future learning gaps, improve educational quality, and equip learners with the necessary tools for lifelong learning.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Curriculum for Basic Education (2016).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.** **(vii) Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality education.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Primary Education.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Achieve equitable, inclusive, and quality primary education.**
Strategies	• **Expand access to quality Inclusive Primary Education including learners with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND).** • **Strengthen suitable teacher placement to ensure subject-competent teachers are allocated to Junior Primary and Grade 4.** • **Revise Pre-Service teacher education curriculum to include longer, practical-based teaching practice and inclusive education modules.** • **Teach for the Future: Competent, Supported, and Connected Teachers.**

Sub Programmes

1. Teachers Professional Development

The Teachers Professional Development sub-programme strengthens teachers' skills in literacy and numeracy instruction, benefiting both Junior and Senior Primary learners by improving teaching quality and supporting the development of strong foundational skills for long-term academic success.

Output: Teachers' skills developed.

2. Foundational Skills Assessment

The Foundational Skills Assessment tracks Grade 3 learners' literacy and numeracy skills to ensure early learning success. It uses assessments and data to guide teaching, identify learning gaps, and support interventions that enhance education quality and equity.

Output: Foundational skills assessment conducted.

Programme Logic Model: Foundational Literacy And Numeracy

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources. Human Capacity.	Develop teachers' skills.	Teachers' skills developed	# of Junior Primary teachers capacitated. % of Senior Primary teachers capacitated.	Improved foundational skills of primary learners. Improved literacy and numeracy at all levels. Survival rate of learners improved.	Repetition rate in Grade 4. % of Grade 3 learners achieving basic numeracy skills. % of Grade 3 learners achieving basic literacy skills Repetition rate in Grade 4.	Sufficient budgetary allocation. Teachers apply new skills and knowledge obtained. Other ministries and partners collaborate for integrated services.
	Conduct Foundational Skills Assessment.	Foundational skills assessment conducted.	% of Grade 3 learners assessed demonstrating basic proficiency in literacy and numeracy.			

Programme 2: Digital Learning for All

Aims to integrate the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into the learning environment, making digital education accessible to all learners. It addresses both provision of digital devices and capacity building to foster digital literacy.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Curriculum for Basic Education (2016).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services, which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.** **(vii) Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality education.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Primary Education.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Achieve equitable, inclusive, and quality primary education.**
Strategies	• **Expand access to quality Inclusive Primary Education including learners with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND).** • **Strengthen suitable teacher placement to ensure subject-competent teachers are allocated to Junior Primary and Grade 4.** • **Revise Pre-Service teacher education curriculum to include longer, practical-based teaching practice and inclusive education modules.** • **Teach for the Future: Competent, Supported, and Connected Teachers.**

Sub Programmes

1. Teacher Competencies for Digital and Prevocational Education

Aims to promote the ongoing professional development of primary school teachers by strengthening their skills in digital literacy and prevocational education, fostering more dynamic, future-focused teaching that enhances learner achievement and holistic growth.

Output: Teachers capacitated in digital literacy and prevocational education.

2. Digital Transformation

Aims to accelerate the integration of digital technologies in primary classrooms by providing schools with digital infrastructure, learning devices, and teacher training. It supports the creation of interactive, tech-enabled learning environments (smart classrooms) that enhance teaching quality, learner engagement, and digital readiness.

Output: Schools with digitalised classrooms.

Programme Logic Model: Digital Learning for All

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources. Human Capacity.	Capacitate teachers in digital literacy and prevocational education.	Teachers capacitated in digital literacy and prevocational education.	# of primary teachers capacitated in digital skills. # of primary teachers capacitated in prevocational subjects.	Improved primary school survival rate. Improved teaching and learning environment.	Survival rate.	Sufficient budgetary allocation. Teachers apply new skills and knowledge obtained.
	Provision of Digitalised classrooms.	Schools provided with Digitalised classrooms.	# schools provided with Digitalised classrooms.			

Programme 3: School Compliance, Health, and Safety

To enhance school performance, learner retention, and the holistic development of every learner by ensuring schools meet national standards across quality, governance, health, nutrition, psychosocial and safety domains.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Curriculum for Basic Education (2016).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.** **3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality education.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Primary Education.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Achieve equitable, inclusive, and quality primary education.**
Strategies	• **Expand access to quality Inclusive Primary Education including learners with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND).** • **Strengthen suitable teacher placement to ensure subject-competent teachers are allocated to Junior Primary and Grade 4.** • **Revise Pre-Service teacher education curriculum to include longer, practical-based teaching practice and inclusive education modules.** • **Teach for the Future: Competent, Supported, and Connected Teachers.**

Sub Programmes

1. Integrated School Health and Safety (ISHS)

To ensure that all schools maintain safe, hygienic, and health-promoting environments. It supports the enforcement of health and safety standards, including sanitation, water access, emergency preparedness, psychosocial services, and health education. The sub-programme also promotes school-based interventions to protect learners and staff and reduce risks that hinder school attendance and learning continuity.

Output: Schools implementing Integrated School Health and Safety.

2. Holistic School Quality Assurance and Support

Focuses on the comprehensive monitoring and support of schools across multiple dimensions (e.g. leadership and management, teaching and learning quality, learner performance, school environment, etc) critical to learner success and school effectiveness.

Output: Schools complying with national quality norms and standards.

Programme Logic Model: School Compliance, Health, and Safety

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources. Human Capacity.	Implement the ISHSP.	Schools implementing ISHS.	# of schools implementing ISHS.	Improved school health and safety Improved learner retention and progression in primary education.	Survival rate (%). dropout rates (%) in primary schools.	Sufficient budgetary allocation and trained personnel. Sectors maintain strong coordination. School staff, parents, and communities actively support and participate in implementation of initiatives. Schools implement recommended improvements.
	Conduct regular school compliance assessments using a standardised framework.	Schools complying with national quality norms and standards.	# of schools assessed annually for compliance with national quality standards.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Foundational Literacy and Numeracy	Teacher Professional Development	Ongoing	GRN	50,000,000	0	50,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Foundational Skills Assessment	Ongoing	GRN	1,250,000	0	1,250,000	250,000		250,000	250,000		250,000	250,000		250,000	250,000		250,000	250,000		250,000	MEIYSAC
Digital Learning for All	Strengthening Teacher Competencies for Digital and Prevocational Education	Ongoing	GRN	50,000,000	0	50,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Digital Transformation	Ongoing	GRN	20,000,000	0	20000000.00	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	MEIYSAC
School Compliance, Health, and Safety	Integrated School Health and Safety	Ongoing	GRN	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Holistic School Quality Assurance and Support	Ongoing	GRN	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	MEIYSAC
Grand Total				141,250,000	-	141,250,000	28,250,000	-	28,250,000	28,250,000	-	28,250,000	28,250,000	-	28,250,000	28,250,000	-	28,250,000	28,250,000	-	28,250,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators And Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Needs and Disability (SEND). Strengthen suitable teacher placement to ensure subject-competent teachers are allocated to Junior Primary and Grade 4. Reinforce the Integrated School Health Policy and Namibia Safe Schools Framework. Enhance access to universal, quality inclusive digital learning and digital literacy and AI awareness training for both teachers and learners. Revise Pre-Service teacher education curriculum to include longer, practical-based teaching practice and inclusive education modules. Teach for the Future: Competent, Supported, and Connected Teachers	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy	Teacher Professional Development	# of Junior Primary teachers capacitated	Junior Primary teachers who have completed capacity-building Programmes aimed at improving professional skills, pedagogical knowledge, subject matter expertise, digital literacy, and the ability to deliver learner-centered, inclusive education. trained.	Absolute	3,000 (2024)	350	270	240	300	350	MEIYSAC
			% of Senior Primary teachers capacitated	Senior Primary teachers who have completed capacity-building Programmes aimed at improving professional skills, pedagogical knowledge, subject matter expertise, digital literacy, and the ability to deliver learner-centered, inclusive education.	Cumulative	30 (2024)	40	50	60	70	80	MEIYSAC
		Foundational Skills Assessment	% Grade 3 learners assessed	Grade 3 learners assessed in basic proficiency, literacy and numeracy	Absolute	0 (2024)	100	100	100	100	100	MEIYSAC
	Digital Learning for All	Teacher Competencies for Digital and Prevocational Education	# of Primary teachers capacitated in ICT skills	primary teachers trained to acquire digital skills	Absolute	0 (2024)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	MEIYSAC
			# of Primary teachers capacitated in prevocational subjects	Primary teachers trained in prevocational subjects	Absolute	0 (2024)	150	150	150	150	150	MEIYSAC
		Digital Transformation	# schools provided with Digitalised classrooms	Schools provided with smart classrooms (smart boards, etc)	Absolute	0 (2024)	20	20	20	20	20	MEIYSAC
	School Compliance, Health, and Safety	Integrated School Health and Safety	# of schools implementing ISHS	Schools implementing Integrated School Health and Safety Programmes	Cumulative	0 (2024)	46	86	126	146	166	MEIYSAC
		Holistic School Quality Assurance and Support	# of schools assessed annually for compliance with national quality standards.	Schools that undergo a formal assessment process each year to determine their level of compliance with nationally defined quality standards.	Absolute	0 (2024)	90	90	90	90	90	MEIYSAC

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Expand access to quality Inclusive Primary Education including learners with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND). Strengthen suitable teacher placement to ensure subject-competent teachers are allocated to Junior Primary and Grade 4. Enhance access to universal, quality inclusive digital learning and digital literacy and AI awareness training for both teachers and learners. Revise Pre-Service teacher education curriculum to include longer, practical-based teaching practice and inclusive education modules.	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy		# of schools assessed annually for compliance with national quality standards.	The total number of schools that undergo a formal assessment process each year to determine their level of compliance with nationally defined quality standards.	Absolute	0	90	90	90	90	90	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Namibia School Feeding Program	Impact assessment	An impact assessment of the Namibia School Feeding Programme (NSFP) is essential due to its wide scale, significant public investment, and strategic role in improving education and nutrition across the country. The programme reaches hundreds of thousands of learners in all 14 regions, particularly targeting rural and vulnerable communities, and serves as one of Namibia's largest social safety nets. Evaluating its impact will help determine its effectiveness in improving school attendance, learning outcomes, and children's nutritional status. It will also provide insights into the cost-efficiency of operations, ensure alignment with national development goals, assess equity in access, especially for disadvantaged and Marginalised groups, and enhance accountability to stakeholders while guiding future planning and programme improvement.
MEIYSAC	Integrated School Health and Safety Program	Impact assessment	A key motivation for evaluating the ISHSP in Namibia lies in its broad mandate to enhance learner well-being, safety, and holistic development through components such as school sports, psychosocial counselling, health screenings, and safety initiatives. Implemented at a national level and reaching tens of thousands of learners across diverse regions, the programme represents a significant investment of public resources and intersectoral collaboration. Evaluating the ISHSP is essential to determine its effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance, ensuring that it addresses the health and safety needs of learners, supports academic achievement, and aligns with national education and health priorities. The findings will provide evidence to guide policy decisions, optimise resource use, and inform the scaling or adaptation of interventions for greater impact.



Focus Area

Secondary Education

3.2.3 Secondary Education

SUB-SUB GOAL

Equitable, inclusive, and quality secondary education.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, learners acquired quality secondary education with secondary education survival rate increased from 62.9 to 79 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Secondary education survival rate	62.9 (2021)	65	69	73	76	79
Grade 8 repetition rate	16.1 (2021)	12	11	8	6	4
% of NSSCO fulltime learners graded in a minimum of 5 subjects and obtained an aggregate of 20 points or more.	50 (2024)	53	56	60	64	68
% of NSSCO fulltime learners who qualify for NSSCAS.	29.5 (2024)	34	40	46	52	60
% of schools implementing the integrated School Health and Safety programme.	40 (2024)	50	60	70	80	90

STRATEGIES:

i. Develop targeted interventions to prevent dropouts.

ii. Education quality assurance and transformation.

iii. Prioritise foundational literacy, numeracy, and digital literacy across all phases.

iv. Partner with institutions of higher learning to revise pre-service curricula.

v. Diversify education pathways.

Programme 1: Transforming Secondary Education

Aims to enhance all subjects and skills development initiatives in Senior Secondary phase. By fostering holistic development, vocational skills, inclusivity, and teacher quality, this programme would lay a strong foundation for a more equitable and dynamic educational environment.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Sector Policy on Inclusive Education (2013), National Curriculum for Basic Education (2016), ICT Policy for Education in Namibia (2005).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.** **(vii) Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6.An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**Goal 4: Quality Education.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Secondary Education.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Achieve equitable, inclusive, and quality secondary education.**
Strategies	• **Develop targeted interventions to prevent dropouts.** • **Education quality assurance and transformation.** • **Prioritise foundational literacy, numeracy, and digital literacy across all phases.** • **Partner with institutions of higher learning to revise pre-service curricula.** • **Diversify education pathways.**

Sub Programmes

1. Teacher Professional Development

Equipping Junior and Senior Secondary school teachers with relevant skills, up-to-date pedagogical knowledge, and inclusive practices to effectively address the diverse academic, social, and emotional needs of all learners.

Output: Teacher skills developed.

2. Integrated School Health and Safety (ISHSP)

It reinforces the implementation of health and safety standards, including access to clean water, proper sanitation, emergency preparedness, psychosocial support, and health education. Additionally, it promotes school-based initiatives that safeguard the well-being of learners and staff, while addressing risks that may disrupt attendance, hinder learning continuity, and negatively impact learners' survival rates throughout the education system.

Output: Schools implementing ISHS.

3. Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation

To strengthen the quality and accountability of schools in Namibia by systematically tracking compliance, performance, and educational outcomes, contributing to improved learner achievement and increased survival rates across all education levels Using Education Sector Norms and Standards.

Output: Schools inspected on compliance with national quality standards.

Programme Logic Model: Transforming Secondary Education

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Resources.	Develop Teacher skills.	Teacher skills developed.	# of Junior and Senior Secondary teachers capacitated.	Improved Quality Secondary Education. Improved School health and safety.	Repetition rate in Grade 8. Secondary education survival rate.	Sufficient budgetary allocation. Adequately trained teachers applying new skills and knowledge obtained. Other ministries and partners collaborate for integrated services. School staff, parents, and communities actively support and participate in implementing and sustaining health, safety, and inclusion initiatives at school level.
	Implement ISHSH in Secondary Schools.	Schools implementing ISHS.	# of schools implementing ISHS programmes.			
	Conduct school compliance assessments using a standardised framework.	Schools inspected on compliance with national quality standards.	# of state schools inspected on compliance with National Standards.			

Programme 2: Digital learning, Pre-Vocational, Vocational and Technical

Aims to promotes inclusive and equitable education by integrating ICT into learning environments. It supports digital infrastructure and builds learners' ICT skills, while also providing professional development for teachers to effectively use technology in teaching. Additionally, the programme equips learners with pre-vocational, vocational and technical skills, preparing them for employment or entrepreneurship.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Sector Policy on Inclusive Education (2013), National Curriculum for Basic Education (2016), ICT Policy for Education in Namibia (2005).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.** **(vii) Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Pillar Three: Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality Education.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Secondary Education.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Achieve equitable, inclusive, and quality secondary education.**
Strategies	• **Develop targeted interventions to prevent dropouts.** • **Education quality assurance and transformation.** • **Diversify education pathways.**

Sub Programmes

1. Teacher Skills for Digital, Vocational and Technical Education

Enable secondary teachers to effectively deliver vocational and technical subjects, underpinned by strong digital pedagogical skills, equipping them to respond to evolving learner and industry needs.

Output: Teachers capacitated in digital skills, pre-vocational and technical subjects.

2. Digital learning

Strengthening of ICT in schools through curriculum reform, as digital literacy is a foundational skill required in almost every career path, making it vital for learners to develop these competencies from an early age.

Output: Enhanced integration of ICT in schools.

3. Pre-vocational, Vocational and Technical Expansion

Expand the number of schools offering vocational and technical subjects at NSSCO and AS levels by broadening the curriculum and investing in targeted teacher training and professional development. This will increase the number of learners attaining certified qualifications in vocational and technical fields at the secondary education level, thereby enhancing their employability and readiness for further education or the workforce.

Output: provision of vocational and technical subjects at NSSCO and AS level enhanced.

Programme Logic Model: Digital learning, Pre-Vocational, Vocational and Technical

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Resources.	Capacitate teachers in digital skills, pre-vocational, vocational and technical subjects.	Teachers capacitated in digital skills, pre-vocational, vocational and technical subjects.	# of secondary teachers capacitated in digital skills. # of secondary teachers capacitated in offering vocational and technical subjects at NSSCO and AS level.	Improved learner's Digital and pre-TVET skills in Secondary Education. Strengthened career paths for learners in digital technology fields. Diversified pathways for learners.	% of secondary learners demonstrating proficiency in vocational skills. % of secondary learners demonstrating proficiency in technical subjects. Repetition rate in Grade 8. Secondary education survival rate. % of secondary learners demonstrating proficiency in technical skills in alignment with industry standards. % of learners progressing to Institutions of Higher Learning in these digital fields. % of learners progressing to Vocational and Technical Programmes.	Sufficient budgetary allocation. Teachers apply new skills and knowledge.
	Revise and update school curricula to integrate digital competencies across subjects.	Enhanced integration of ICT in schools through digital competencies.	# of learners receiving certification in digital technology subjects in NSSCO examination.			
	Enhance the provision of vocational and technical subjects at NSSCO and AS level.	provision of vocational and technical subjects at NSSCO and AS level enhanced.	# of learners receiving certification in Vocational and Technical subjects in NSSCO examination.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Transforming Secondary Education	Teachers Professional Development	Ongoing	GRN	50,000,000		50,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Integrated School Health and Safety (ISHSP)	Ongoing	GRN	10,000,000		10,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation	Ongoing	GRN	5,000,000		5,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	MEIYSAC
Digital learning, Pre-vocational, Vocational and technical	Teacher Skills for Digital, Vocational and Technical Education	Ongoing	GRN	25,000,000		25,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Digital learning	Ongoing	GRN	5,000,000		5,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Pre-vocational, Vocational and Technical Expansion	New	GRN	50,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	MEIYSAC
Grand Total				**145,000,000**		**145,000,000**	**29,000,000**	**0**	**29,000,000**	**29,000,000**	**0**	**29,000,000**	**29,000,000**	**0**	**29,000,000**	**29,000,000**	**0**	**29,000,000**	**29,000,000**	**0**	**29,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhanced Teacher capacity (Game Changer) **Strengthen the implementation of Inclusive Education** **Reinforce the Integrated School Health and Safety Programmes utilising the Education Sector Framework on Norms and Standards in Schools in Namibia**	**Transforming Secondary Education**	**Teachers Professional Development**	**# of Junior and Senior Secondary teachers capacitated**	Junior and Senior Secondary teachers who have completed capacity-building Programmes aimed at improving professional skills, pedagogical knowledge, subject matter expertise, digital literacy, and the ability to deliver learner-centered, inclusive education.	Absolute	1430 (2024)	1380	1200	1330	1700	1770	MEIYSAC
		Integrated School Health and Safety (ISHSP)	**# of schools implementing ISHS programmes**	Schools that have formally adopted and are actively implementing Integrated School Health and Safety of learners	Cumulative	100 (2024)	400	800	1200	1600	2000	MEIYSAC
		Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation	**% of inspected state schools demonstrating compliance with National Standards**	Schools inspected and found to comply with the National Standards and performance Indicators at least at a Level 3 rating	Absolute	0	30	30	30	30	30	MEIYSAC
Enhanced Teacher capacity **Strengthen the implementation of Inclusive Education** **Enhance access to universal, inclusive digital learning** **Enhanced Teacher Capacity**	**Digital learning, Pre-Vocational, Vocational and Technical**	**Teachers Professional Development**	**# of secondary teachers capacitated in digital skills**	Secondary teachers competed training in digital skills development	Absolute	0%	1700	1 660	1660	1 660	1660	MEIYSAC
			# of secondary teachers capacitated in offering vocational and technical subjects at NSSCO and AS level	Teachers that have completed training in vocational and technical subjects at NSSCO and AS level	Absolute	20 (2024)	100	100	100	100	100	MEIYSAC
		Digital learning	**# of learners receiving certification in digital technology subjects in NSSCO examination**	# of learners enrolled and have passed digital technology subjects on NSSCO	Cumulative	150 (2024)	200	250	300	400	500	MEIYSAC
		Prevocational, Vocational and Technical	**# of learners receiving certification in Vocational and Technical subjects in NSSCO examination**	# of learners enrolled in Vocational and Technical subjects in NSSCO examination	Cumulative	1964 (2024)	2000	2500	3000	4000	5000	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Namibia School Feeding Program	Impact Evaluation	An impact assessment of the Namibia School Feeding Programme (NSFP) is essential due to its wide scale, significant public investment, and strategic role in improving education and nutrition across the country. Evaluating its impact will help determine its effectiveness in improving school attendance, learning outcomes, and children's nutritional status. It will also provide insights into the cost-efficiency of operations, ensure alignment with national development goals, assess equity in access, especially for disadvantaged and Marginalised groups, and enhance accountability to stakeholders while guiding future planning and programme improvement.
MEIYSAC	Integrated School Health and Safety Program	Impact Evaluation	Evaluating the ISHSP is essential to determine its effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance, ensuring that it addresses the health and safety needs of learners, supports academic achievement, and aligns with national education and health priorities. The findings will provide evidence to guide policy decisions, optimise resource use, and inform the scaling or adaptation of interventions for greater impact.
MEIYSAC	Building Teacher Capacity	Impact Evaluation	To assess the effectiveness and impact of significant investments to determine whether the intervention is meeting its objectives, identify gaps or areas for improvement, and ensure that resources are being used efficiently to build a resilient, competent, and future-ready teaching workforce.



Focus Area

Lifelong Learning

3.2.4 Lifelong Learning

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved access to quality and equitable lifelong learning opportunities.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, adults and out-of-school youth trained in skills development have increased from 12 to 36 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of adults and out of school youth trained in skills development.	12 (2024)	16	20	25	30	36
Adult basic and post literacy completion rate.	87 (2024)	88	89	90	91	92
Family literacy participation.	3,606 (2024)	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100

STRATEGIES:

i. Enhance literacy and skills development.
ii. Improve physical and technological infrastructure.
iii. Develop a National Repository for Research Output.
iv. Develop a harmonised quality assurance framework for Open and Distance Learning (ODL).

Programme 1: Adult Education

Aims to provide learning opportunities for adults and out-of-school youth to enable them to acquire knowledge, skills, and positive attitudes which will allow them to participate in social, economic, and national development and improve their lives.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Policy on Adult Learning (2003), National Youth Policy 3rd Revision (2020), Sector Policy on Inclusive Education (2013).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally. (vii) Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Social and Human Capital Development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 4: Quality Education.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Education for Development.
Focus Area	Lifelong Learning.
Sub-sub Goal	Improved access to quality and equitable lifelong learning opportunities.
Strategies	• Enhance literacy and skills development. • Improve physical and technological infrastructure. • Develop a harmonised quality assurance framework for Open and Distance Learning (ODL).

Sub Programmes

1. Basic and Post Literacy

To capacitate adults and out-of-school youth with the ability to read, write and count at different levels of mastery. Basic literacy provides adults with literacy and numeracy skills in the mother tongue and Basic English communication skills; while post literacy is an advanced level of basic literacy in which adults and out-of-school youth are prepared to acquire the knowledge, attitudes, and skills that are equivalent to the grade 7 qualifications in the upper primary phase of formal education.

Output: Adult and out of school youth capacitated.

2. Skills development

To empower adults and out-of-school youth by providing tailored training opportunities to enable them to participate in social and economic development, enhancing their livelihoods and contributing to national progress.

Output: Skilled Adults and out-of-school youth.

3. Family Literacy Programme

The objective of this sub programme is to equip parents of Grade 1 learners with the necessary skills to support learning at home through parent and child interaction.

Output: Parents of Grade 1 capacitated.

4. Quality assurance framework for open and distance learning (ODL)

To develop a framework to harmonise recognition, validation, and accreditation of prior learning across formal, non-formal, and informal settings. The aim is to standardise entry requirements and criteria for the various programmes offered by ODL institutions. This is critical for providing clarity and motivation to adults and out-of-school youth who wish to pursue qualifications based on their skills and experiences, thereby enabling Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and credit transfer between institutions, through flexible learning pathways.

Output: Quality assurance framework for Open and Distance Learning (ODL) developed.

Programme Logic Model: Adult Education

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources **Human resources (Qualified personnel)** **Learning materials.**	**Capacitate adults and out-of-school youth in literacy and numeracy skills.**	Adult and out of school youth capacitated.	% of adult and out-of-school youth who demonstrate proficiency in literacy and numeracy after completing the programmes.	Increased economic and social participation. National literacy rate increased. Increased employability and self-reliance. Improved academic performance at the foundation level. RPL is recognised and accredited countrywide.	% of adults and out-of-school youth who are engaged in economic and social activities after completing the programmes. # of trainees starting their own businesses and/or employed. # of learners progressing to Grade 2. # of institutions utilising a harmonised OD framework for RPL.	Adults and out-of-school youth's continuous engagement in the programmes, and adequate resources to support literacy programmes. Sufficient budgetary allocation and learning opportunities. Schools provide accessible and inclusive opportunities for parental engagement. Stakeholders' buy-in and technical support.
	Train adults and out-of-school youth in skills development	Skilled Adults and out-of-school youth.	% of adults and out-of-school youth trained			
	Equip parents of Grade 1 learners with the necessary skills to support learning at home.	Parents of Grade 1 capacitated.	# of parents and guardians who are participating in and completing the programme.			
	Develop a harmonised framework for the recognition of prior learning.	Quality assurance framework for Open and Distance Learning (ODL) developed.	Quality assurance framework for Open and Distance Learning (ODL) in place			

Programme 2: Libraries and Archives Service

To ensure equitable access to information for all citizens and promote digital literacy and good governance through proper record management.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Libraries and Allied Information Agencies Policy for Namibia (1997).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.** **(vii) Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality Education.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Lifelong Learning.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Improved access to quality and equitable lifelong learning opportunities.**
Strategies	• **Enhance literacy and skills development.** • **Develop a National Repository for Research Output.**

Sub Programmes

1. Digital Transformation of Archives

To provide seamless access to archival information, enhance its preservation, and safeguard the national documentary heritage by digitising records at the national archives.

Output: National records digitised.

2. National Research Output Repository

To enhance access to existing research output and strengthen the country's research capacity and innovation. for policy-making, and academic advancement.

Output: National research repository established.

Programme Logic Model: Libraries and Archives Service

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources, Human resources (qualified personnel), ICT Equipment.	Digitisation of National Records.	National records digitised.	% of National records digitised.	Enhanced access to archival information.	% of population using online national records.	Sufficient personnel and budgetary allocation.
	Establish a national research repository.	National research repository established.	% towards the establishment of a national research output repository.	Enhanced accessibility and utilisation of national research outputs.	# of researchers and institutions regularly using the repository.	Stakeholders' buy-in and technical support.

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Adult Education	Basic and Post Literacy	On-Going	GRN	168,188,000	-	168,188,000	32,860,000	-	32,860,000	33,801,000	-	33,801,000	34,197,000	-	34,197,000	34,206,000	-	34,206,000	33,124,000	-	33,124,000	MEIYSAC
	Skills Development	On-Going		26,777,000	-	26,777,000	4,326,000	-	4,326,000	4,860,000	-	4,860,000	5,448,000	-	5,448,000	5,812,000	-	5,812,000	6,331,000	-	6,331,000	MEIYSAC
	Family Literacy Programme	On-Going		83,341,000	-	83,341,000	10,887,000	-	10,887,000	14,551,000	-	14,551,000	17,114,000	-	17,114,000	19,483,000	-	19,483,000	21,306,000	-	21,306,000	MEIYSAC
	Open and Distance Learning	New		100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MEIYSAC
Libraries and Archive Service	Digital Transformation of Archival Information	On-Going		110,000,000	-	110,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000,000	-	55,000,000	55,000,000	-	55,000,000	-	-	-	MEIYSAC
		On-Going		20,000,000	-	20,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	MEIYSAC
	National research output repository	New		12,200,000	-	12,200,000	2,440,000	-	2,440,000	2,440,000	-	2,440,000	2,440,000	-	2,440,000	2,440,000	-	2,440,000	2,440,000	-	2,440,000	MEIYSAC
Grand Total				**420,606,000**	**-**	**420,606,000**	**54,513,000**	**-**	**54,513,000**	**59,702,000**	**-**	**59,702,000**	**118,249,000**	**-**	**118,249,000**	**120,941,000**	**-**	**120,941,000**	**67,201,000**	**-**	**67,201,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance literacy and skills development	Adult Education	Basic and Post Literacy	% of adult learners and out-of-school youth who completed basic and post literacy	The proportion of adults and out-of-school youth who demonstrate proficiency in literacy and numeracy after completing the programme	Incremental	87 (2024)	88	89	90	91	92	MEIYSAC
		Skills Development	% of adults and out-of-school youth trained in skills development	The proportion of adults and out-of-school youth who received training in various skills	Incremental	12 (2024)	16	20	25	30	36	MEIYSAC
		Family Literacy Programme	# of parents/guardians that complete Family Literacy Programme	The total number of parents and guardians of Grade 1 learners, who completed the Family Literacy Programme	Absolute	3606 (2024)	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100	MEIYSAC
		Quality assurance framework for ODL	Quality assurance framework for ODL in place	Completed quality assurance framework for ODL	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	1	-	-	MEIYSAC
Improve technological infrastructure	Libraries and Archives Service	Digital transformation of Archive	% of progress made toward the digitization of national records at National Archives	Proportion of progress made towards the digitisation of national archive records	Incremental	5 (2024)	5	10	15	25	30	MEIYSAC
		National Research Output Repository	% progress made towards the establishment of a national research output repository	Proportion of progress toward the establishment of a National Research Repository	Incremental	0 (2024)	20	40	60	80	100	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Skills Development	Process and Outcome evaluation	There is a need to evaluate the process of how the CLDC training grant has been used in the regions to help justify ongoing or additional funding, as well as to assess the outcome of skills training on community members' socioeconomic lives, such as changes in local economic growth, unemployment reduction, and increased local business creation. This will provide evidence of its effectiveness in driving community development, which is critical for policymakers and funders.
MEIYSAC	Open and Distance Learning Framework	Process and outcome evaluation	Establishing partnerships with local communities to create real-world opportunities through ODL Programmes is essential for enhancing educational access and relevance for the wider communities. This intervention aims to assess how many ODL institutions are adhering to the provisions of the harmonised ODL framework including the processes of validation and certification skills and experience. The result of this evaluation is important for ODL institutions to be able to improve access through flexible learning pathways.
MEIYSAC	Digital Transformation	Process evaluation	It is necessary to conduct a process evaluation to understand the intricacies of the digitisation of national records. An evaluation can reveal digital literacy gaps, funding constraints, or inadequate policies. It will also assist in ensuring that digital services are equitably distributed across different regions and demographics, particularly for underserved communities.



Focus Area

Technical, Vocational Training and Skills Development

3.2.5 Technical, Vocational Training and Skills Development

SUB-SUB GOAL

Graduates' skills aligned and responsive to industry demands.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, TVET sector transformed, with the graduates equipped with skills aligned to industry demands increasing from 65 to 70 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of graduates with entrepreneurial and innovation-driven skills.	65 (2024)	66	67	68	69	70
# of state-owned VTCs Transformed into TVET colleges.	0 (2024)	-	1	2	3	4
# of trainees enrolled at TVET institutions.	23,870 (2024)	28,870	33,870	38,870	43,870	49,823
% of TVET graduates employed in the industry .	47 (2024)	52	57	62	67	73
# of TVET trainers, technical teachers and TVET managers capacitated.	99 (2024)	200	300	400	500	600

STRATEGIES:

i. Transform existing state-owned VTCs into technical colleges.
ii. Enhance industry coordination and collaboration.
iii. Ensure Reform Curriculum and TVET Pathways.
iv. Ensure continuous trainers' professional development.
v. Diversify Sources of Funding for TVET Infrastructures.

Programme 1: TVET Innovation and Transformation

Aims to modernise Namibia's vocational education by converting 4 state-owned VTCs into dynamic TVET colleges, aligning training with industry needs, and expanding access for Marginalised groups, including persons with disabilities. It promotes innovation, entrepreneurship, and inclusive growth by introducing new training in high-demand sectors like Green Hydrogen, Oil & Gas, agro-processing, and AI. The initiative will establish a National Training Fund for the TVET Sector to enhance human capital development; support business incubation; upgrade infrastructure and technology; and implement a National e-Learning Strategy to ensure a future-ready, competitive workforce.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National TVET Policy (2021).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality Education .**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Technical Vocational Training and Skills Development.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Graduates' skills aligned and responsive to industry demands.**
Strategies	• **Transform existing state-owned VTCs into technical colleges.** • **Enhance industry coordination and collaboration.** • **Ensure Reform Curriculum and TVET Pathways.** • **Ensure continuous trainers' professional development.** • **Diversify Sources of Funding for TVET Infrastructures.**

Sub Programmes

1. Transformation of state-owned VTCs into TVET Colleges

This focuses on the strategic transformation of four state-owned Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) into fully accredited TVET Colleges. The goal is to elevate these institutions to offer diploma-level programmes in specialised and high-demand fields. This transformation will be driven through coordinated efforts involving government investment, private sector collaboration, and targeted donor support. The initiative will be implemented within a defined timeframe, ensuring each institution meets the required academic, infrastructural, and governance standards to deliver quality, industry-relevant training at a higher qualification level.

Output: State-owned VTCs transformed into fully accredited TVET Colleges.

2. Innovation and Entrepreneurship Framework

To establish a comprehensive Innovation and Entrepreneurship Framework aimed at transforming Namibia's TVET sector. The initiative will start with a thorough assessment of the existing system, examining curricula, teaching methodologies, institutional capabilities, and current links with industry. Drawing from these findings, a clear strategic vision and set of practical objectives will be developed. These will include curriculum reforms, the introduction of innovative teaching approaches, the creation of innovation hubs, strengthened industry partnerships, and support mechanisms for entrepreneurial TVET graduates. The framework will also feature capacity-building initiatives for educators, quality assurance measures, and informed policy recommendations. A detailed, costed implementation plan will guide execution, underpinned by active stakeholder engagement to ensure alignment with national development priorities and the specific needs of the sector.

Output: TVET Innovation and Entrepreneurship Framework developed and implemented.

3. National Quality Management System (QMS)

To elevate quality and knowledge systems in Namibia's TVET sector by developing a Quality Management System (QMS) tailored to Namibia's TVET sector and aligned with global standards. It promotes equitable access, continuous improvement, and accountability through comprehensive guidelines, monitoring mechanisms, and stakeholder training. Additionally, it introduces an integrated Management Information System (MIS) to strengthen data management, research coordination, and evaluation. A cornerstone of the initiative is the establishment of a "Research Chair" at a local university modelled after South Africa's SETA framework to drive research, innovation, and policy support for long-term sector development.

Output: National Quality Management System (QMS) developed.

Programme Logic Model: TVET Innovation and Transformation

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources, Human resources, Equipment, Land.	Transform state-owned VTCs into TVET Colleges.	State-owned VTCs transformed into fully accredited TVET Colleges.	# of State-Owned VTCs Transformed into TVET Colleges. % of industry-led priorities training programmes developed. % of TVET trainers, technical teachers and TVET Managers capacitated. % of the National Training Fund for the TVET Sector implemented.	Improved TVET graduates' employability. Transformed TVET sector.	% of TVET graduates employed in the industry.	Adequate funding. Qualified Trainers and upgraded Facilities in place. Research Committee, and Subject Experts in place. Sectoral Skills Strategy in place.
	Develop the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Framework.	TVET Innovation and Entrepreneurship Framework developed and implemented.	% towards the development of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Framework. % of National Work Integrated Learning (WIL) Policy implemented.			
	Develop a National Quality Management System (QMS).	National Quality Management System (QMS) developed.	% towards the development of National Quality Management System (QMS).			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
TVET Innovation and Transformation Programme	Transformation of state-owned VTCs into TVET Colleges gradually	New	Government, Development Partners, VET Levy	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	18,000,000	-	18,000,000	18,000,000	-	18,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Implementation of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Model	New	Government, Development Partners, VET Levy	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Development of Quality Management System for the TVET sector	On-going	Government, Development Partners, VET Levy	25,000,000	-	25,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	MEIYSAC
Grand Total				**115,000,000**	**-**	**115,000,000**	**13,000,000**	**-**	**13,000,000**	**41,000,000**	**-**	**41,000,000**	**29,000,000**	**-**	**29,000,000**	**21,000,000**	**-**	**21,000,000**	**11,000,000**	**-**	**11,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Transform existing state-owned VTCs into technical colleges. Enhance industry coordination and collaboration. Ensure Reform Curriculum and TVET Pathways. Ensure continuous trainers' professional development. Diversify Sources of Funding for TVET Infrastructures.	TVET Innovation and Transformation.	Transformation of state-owned VTCs into TVET Colleges.	# of State-Owned VTCs Transformed into TVET Colleges.	State-owned VTCs transformed into fully accredited TVET colleges, capable of offering diploma-level programmes in specialised fields within the specific timeframe of implementation.	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	1	1	1	1	MEIYSAC
			% of industry-led priorities training programmes developed.	Industry-led priorities training programmes developed and implemented.	Incremental	30 (2024)	35	40	45	50	55	MEIYSAC
			% of TVET trainers, technical teachers and TVET Managers capacitated.	TVET trainers, technical teachers and TVET Managers are capacitated with skills that are responsive to industry demands.	Incremental	10 (2024)	20	40	60	70	75	MEIYSAC
			National Training Fund for the TVET Sector established.	National Training Fund for the TVET Sector is established.	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	1	-	-	-	MEIYSAC
		Innovation and Entrepreneurship Framework.	Innovation and Entrepreneurship Framework developed.	Structured Innovation and entrepreneurship Framework developed, piloted and implemented.	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	1	-	-	-	MEIYSAC
		National Quality Management System (QMS).	National Quality Management System (QMS) developed.	National Quality Management System (NQMS) developed and implemented within the specific timeframe of implementation.	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	-	-	-	-	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Transformation of 4 state-owned VTCs into TVET Colleges	Outcome Evaluation	This evaluation helps to determine the extent to which transformation has led to improved graduate employability, skills development, and alignment with labour market needs as measured numerically.
MEIYSAC	Innovation and entrepreneurship Framework	Process Evaluation	This evaluation ensures the final product is better aligned with national goals and real-world needs, and that the implementation of the framework is carried out according to plan and whether critical milestones are met. It encourages adaptive thinking, allowing refinement of the framework as new insights emerge.
MEIYSAC	National Quality Management System (NQMS)	Process Evaluation	This evaluation ensures that each phase of NQMS development adheres to a logical and transparent approach and that the National Quality Management System (NQMS) is developed and implemented within the specific timeframe of implementation. It leverages feedback mechanisms to progressively refine indicators, standards, reporting structures, and capacity-building strategies, enhancing the system's overall quality and effectiveness.



Focus Area

Higher Education

3.2.6 Higher Education

SUB-SUB GOAL

Increased and equitable access to quality higher education for development.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibian students equitably accessing quality higher education has increased from 85,000 to 108,000.

DO02: By 2030, Namibia's higher education institutions respond to industry needs, with the graduate employment rate increasing from 66 to 74 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Student enrolment	**85,000 (2024)**	**89,000**	**93,000**	**97,000**	**102,000**	**108,000**
Graduate employment rate	**66 (2024)**	**67**	**68**	**70**	**72**	**74**

STRATEGIES:

i. Enhance existing higher education funding models.
ii. Strengthen industry-higher education partnerships.
iii. Intensify programmes for capacity development, continuous professional development and upskilling of teaching and research staff.
iv. Improve student retention and success rates.
v. Review the quality assurance system, and harmonise regulatory processes in the higher education sector.
vi. Universal Access to Free and Equitable Higher Education through a Sustainable National Funding Model.

Programme 1: Higher Education

Aims to enhance equitable access and ensure quality assurance in higher education by prioritising financing for higher education. The expected outcome is the production of the required human resources aligned to evolving national needs.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**None.**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.** **Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1.A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality Education.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Higher Education.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Increased and equitable access to quality higher education for development.**
Strategies	• **Enhance existing higher education funding models.** • **Strengthen industry-higher education partnerships.** • **Intensify programmes for capacity development, continuous professional development and upskilling of teaching and research staff.** • **Improve student retention and success rates.** • **Review the quality assurance system, and harmonise regulatory processes in the higher education sector.** • **Universal Access to Free and Equitable Higher Education through a Sustainable National Funding Model.**

Sub Programmes

1. Access to Higher Education

Aims to increase equitable access to quality higher education opportunities for all students from all regions and thus address the low access of students from rural areas and marginalised groups in priority fields of learning. Equitable access will be further enhanced through the implementation of free higher education and various admission pathways.

Output: Access to higher education increased.

2. Quality Assurance in Higher Education

Aims to improve the quality of higher education by reviewing and harmonising the quality assurance regulatory frameworks and enhancing programme monitoring and evaluation coordination in the higher education system. In addition, this programme will strengthen industry–higher education partnerships through collaborative programme co-design and the promotion of Work-Integrated Learning (WIL), as well as ensuring emerging technology usage is incorporated in the delivery of programmes.

Output: National quality assurance system harmonized.

3. Human Capital Development

Aims to equip individuals with specialised skills, critical thinking, and knowledge to drive economic growth, productivity, and innovation. The sub-programme will also enhance the staff capacity at Higher Education Institutions through continuous professional development programmes, ensuring they possess the required skills and qualifications to deliver quality services to students. Ultimately, the sub-programme aims to enhance student retention and improve success rates.

Output: Teaching and research staff members capacitated.

Programme Logic Model: Higher Education

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human and institutional resources. Financial Resources. Partnerships.	Provide Access to Higher Education.	Access to higher education increased.	# of students enrolled under the Free Higher Education scheme.	Educated and Skilled Workforce. Improved quality and relevance of academic Programmes. Improved student retention and success.	Graduate employability rate. Student success rate. Student satisfaction rate.	Government financial support for free higher education. Collaboration among HEIs, regulatory bodies and industry. Institutional commitment to continuous professional development.
	Harmonise the Quality Assurance System in Higher Education.	National quality assurance system harmonized.	# of HE qualifications aligned with emerging industry needs on the NQF.			
	Capacitate Teaching and research staff members.	Teaching and research staff members capacitated.	# of staff who complete advanced degrees.			
			# of staff who completed CPD and/or upskilling programs annually.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
TVET Innovation and Transformation	Access to Higher Education	Continuing	GRN	34,390,005,000	-	34,390,005,000	2,914,360,000	-	2,914,360,000	7,302,700,000	-	7,302,700,000	7,667,865,000	-	7,667,865,000	8,051,273,000	-	8,051,273,000	8,453,807,000	-	8,453,807,000	MEIYSAC
	Quality Assurance in Higher Education	New	GRN	366,306,000	-	366,306,000	60,000,000	-	60,000,000	66,000,000	-	66,000,000	72,600,000	-	72,600,000	79,860,000	-	79,860,000	87,846,000	-	87,846,000	MEIYSAC
	Human Capital Development	New	GRN	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	500,000	-	500,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	MEIYSAC
Grand Total				34,763,811,000	-	34,763,811,000	2,974,860,000	-	2,974,860,000	7,369,700,000	-	7,369,700,000	7,741,965,000	-	7,741,965,000	8,133,133,000	-	8,133,133,000	8,544,153,000	-	8,544,153,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance existing higher education funding models	**Higher Education**	**Access to Higher Education**	# of students enrolled under the Free Higher Education scheme	Measures the students enrolled under the free Higher education scheme per annum.	Incremental	70,909 (2024)	74,454	78,177	82,086	86,190	90,500	MEIYSAC
Review the quality assurance system and harmonise regulatory processes in the higher education sector		**Quality Assurance in Higher Education**	# of HE qualifications aligned with emerging industry needs on the NQF	Tracks the higher education (HE) qualifications that are accredited or registered on the NQF and aligned with emerging industry needs	Absolute	15 (2024)	100	120	150	160	180	MEIYSAC
Intensify human capital development programmes for teaching and research staff		**Human Capital Development**	# of staff who enrolled in advanced degrees	Measures the staff members who enrolled for advanced degrees annually.	Absolute	-	100	100	100	100	100	MEIYSAC
			# of staff who completed CPD and/or upskilling Programmes annually	Measures the number of staff who completed CPD and/or upskilling programmes annually.	Absolute	-	500	500	500	500	500	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Free Higher Education initiative	Process Evaluation	To carry out a process evaluation of the implementation of Free Higher Education, this is to determine whether the intended beneficiaries received the funding as initially planned. This process evaluation is planned for the third year (2028) of implementation.



Focus Area

Integrated Educational Infrastructure

3.2.7 Integrated Educational Infrastructure

SUB-SUB GOAL

Inclusive, equitable, safe and state-of-the art educational infrastructure.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, 60 percent of educational infrastructure are of good quality, safe and accessible to learners, trainees and students fostering inclusive and equitable learning environment.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of Educational Facilities Meeting Safety Standards.	-	10	30	40	50	60
% of Educational facilities accessible and equipped for learners, trainees and students, with Disabilities.	-	10	30	40	50	60

STRATEGIES:

i. Construct and upgrade educational infrastructure, equipment and technology to state-of-the art standards.

ii. Establish Higher Education (HE) and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) educational infrastructure Plan.

Programme 1: Basic Education Infrastructure Development

To ensure the construction and upgrading of basic education infrastructure that will not only improve the quality of education but will contribute to a conducive and adaptable learning environment that supports diverse learning needs and modes, promotes student well-being, and integrates technology to enhance the learning experience. This will solve the basic education infrastructure backlog, the overcrowded classrooms, the lack of school libraries and Community Learning Development Centers in the country.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Sector Policy on Inclusive Education (2013), National ICT Policy (2009).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality Education.** **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Integrated Education Infrastructure.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Inclusive, equitable, safe and state-of-the art educational infrastructure.**
Strategies	• **Construct and upgrade educational infrastructure, equipment and technology to modern standards.** • **Establish HEI and TVET educational infrastructure Plan.**

Sub Programmes

1. Formal Education Infrastructure

Formal Education focuses on enhancing the physical and technological infrastructure of schools and the construction of teacher's accommodation. Its objectives are to improve learning environments, integrating modern technologies, and ensuring schools are safe and accessible. Beneficiaries, include learners, teachers, staff, and the communities, who will benefit from better facilities and resources. The expected outcomes are improved academic performance, more teaching that is efficient, equitable access to education, teachers housing and stronger community engagement, all contributing to a more inclusive and effective education system that supports national development.

Output: Formal education infrastructure constructed.

2. Lifelong Learning Infrastructure

Lifelong learning Infrastructure focuses on strengthening Namibia's lifelong learning ecosystem by developing and upgrading infrastructure for libraries, archives, arts and adult education. It aims to improve physical and digital facilities to ensure equitable access to information, skills development, and community learning. The sub programme supports literacy enhancement, arts promotion, and lifelong learning opportunities for all. Beneficiaries include learners, adult education participants, researchers, communities, and employers. The outcome will be a more informed, skilled, and inclusive society aligned with national development goals.

Output: Lifelong learning infrastructure constructed and upgraded.

3. Information Communication Technology Infrastructure

Information Communication Technology Infrastructure aims to enhance digital technology in Namibia's education by modernising ICT systems in schools and libraries. Its goals include improving access to digital learning tools, promoting digital literacy, and enhancing administrative efficiency. Beneficiaries, such as learners, teachers and communities, who will benefit from better access to resources and streamlined systems. The expected outcomes include improved learning, stronger digital skills and a more efficient, digitally inclusive society.

Output: Schools and public libraries with upgraded ICT infrastructure.

Programme Logic Model: Basic Education Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human and institutional resources, Financial Resources, Partnerships.	Construct, renovate, upgrade formal education infrastructure.	Formal education infrastructure constructed.	# of formal education infrastructure constructed.	Improved access to modernized infrastructure. Improved access to universal digital learning.	Enrolment rate. Literacy rates. Digital Literacy rates.	Government provides continuous financial and policy support.
	Construct, renovate, and upgrade Lifelong learning infrastructure.	Lifelong learning infrastructure constructed and upgraded.	# of lifelong learning infrastructure constructed and upgraded.			
	Install and upgrade ICT systems.	Schools and public libraries with upgraded ICT infrastructure.	# of schools and public libraries with upgraded ICT infrastructure.			

Programme 2: Higher Education, Training and Innovation Infrastructure

The programme is designed to revolutionise the educational landscape of Namibia. The initiative focuses on upgrading and expanding higher education, training and innovation infrastructure to better equip trainees and students with the skills needed for the modern workforce. By integrating advanced technology, fostering partnerships with industry leaders, and promoting inclusivity. The programme aims to create a robust education system that supports economic development and empowers the next generation of professionals in Namibia.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2021), Revied Research Science Technology and Innovation Policy (2020), National ICT Policy (2009).
Vision 2030 Objective	(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Social and Human Capital Development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality Education.** **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Integrated Education Infrastructure.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Inclusive, equitable, safe and state-of-the art educational infrastructure.**
Strategies	• **Construct and upgrade educational infrastructure, equipment and technology to modern standards.** • **Establish HEI and TVET educational infrastructure Plan.**

Sub Programmes

1. Higher Education Infrastructure

Higher Education Infrastructure aims to modernise and expand the facilities of higher education institutions in Namibia, focusing on campus infrastructure, advanced technologies, and accessibility. Students and institutions will benefit from improved learning environments and better research resources. The outcomes include higher academic standards, increased innovation, greater educational accessibility, and a more skilled workforce, supporting Namibia's development goals.

Output: Higher education infrastructure modernised/expanded/renovated

2. TVET Infrastructure

TVET Infrastructure focuses on upgrading facilities and equipment at TVET institutions in Namibia, integrating advanced technologies, and improving accessibility for all students. Beneficiaries, including students, institutions, employers, and communities, who will benefit from better training environments and industry-aligned Programmes. The outcomes include improved education quality, higher employability, stronger industry collaboration, and a skilled workforce that supports national economic growth.

Output: TVET institutions infrastructure upgraded/constructed/modernised

Programme Logic Model: Higher Education, Training and Innovation Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resource, Technology, IT Infrastructure, Human Capital.	Construct and upgrade existing university campuses.	Higher education infrastructure modernized, expanded and renovated.	# of modernised infrastructure.	Improved access to modernised infrastructure.	Enrolment rate. Literacy rates. Digital Literacy rates.	Government provides continuous financial and policy support. Highly qualified graduates.
	Construct and upgrade facilities and equipment at TVET institutions.	TVET institutions infrastructure upgraded, constructed and modernized.	# of TVET infrastructure constructed.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period												Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Basic Education Infrastructure Development	Formal Education Infrastructure	On going	Government and development partners	-	5,499,545,000	5,499,545,000	-	1,079,909,000	1,079,909,000	-	1,099,909,000	1,099,909,000	-	1,104,909,000	1,104,909,000	-	1,104,909,000	1,104,909,000	-	1,109,909,000	1,109,909,000	MEIYSAC,
	Lifelong Learning infrastructure	On going	Government and development partners	-	231,021,000	231,021,000	-	41,370,000	41,370,000	-	44,253,000	44,253,000	-	66,253,000	66,253,000	-	50,225,000	50,225,000	-	28,920,000	28,920,000	
	ICT Infrastructure	On going	Government and development partners	-	2,113,641,000	2,113,641,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	750,201,000	750,201,000	-	865,332,000	865,332,000	-	460,524,000	460,524,000	-	37,284,000	37,284,000	
Higher Education, Training and Innovation Infrastructure	TVET Infrastructure	On going	Government and development partners	-	567,000,000	567,000,000	-	61,000,000	61,000,000	-	121,000,000	121,000,000	-	143,000,000	143,000,000	-	131,000,000	131,000,000	-	111,000,000	111,000,000	MEIYSAC
	Higher Education Infrastructure	On going	Government and development partners	-	3,526,000,000	3,526,000,000	-	485,000,000	485,000,000	-	831,000,000	831,000,000	-	899,000,000	899,000,000	-	641,000,000	641,000,000	-	670,000,000	670,000,000	MEIYSAC
Grand Total					**11,937,207,000**	**11,937,207,000**	-	**1,667,579,000**	**1,667,579,000**	-	**2,846,363,000**	**2,846,363,000**	-	**3,078,494,000**	**3,078,494,000**	-	**2,387,658,000**	**2,387,658,000**	-	**1,957,113,000**	**1,957,113,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Construct and upgrade educational infrastructure, equipment and technology to modern standards. **Establish HEI and TVET educational infrastructure Plan.**	**Basic Education Infrastructure Development**	**Formal Education Infrastructure**	# of pre-primary classrooms constructed	pre-primary classrooms constructed and in use	Absolute	1933 (2024)	166	100	100	100	100	MEIYSAC
			# of classrooms constructed	Primary phases classrooms constructed and in use	Absolute	24898 (2024)	486	350	350	350	350	MEIYSAC
			# of ECD Class rooms constructed	ECD classrooms constructed and in use	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	-	150	150	MEIYSAC
			# of resource schools constructed	Resource schools constructed and in use	Absolute	12 (2024)	-	-	2	2	-	MEIYSAC
			# of resource units constructed	Resource Units constructed and in use	Absolute	9 (2024)	-	5	10	5	5	MEIYSAC
			# of workshops/ rooms for practical subjects constructed	Workshops facilities constructed and operational	Absolute	191 (2024)	4	14	-	24	24	MEIYSAC
			# of new schools constructed	New schools constructed and functional	Absolute	6 (2024)	-	7	5	5	3	MEIYSAC
			# of teacher houses constructed	Teacher houses constructed and in use	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	19	19	19	19	MEIYSAC
			# of schools renovated	Schools renovated and upgraded and functional	Absolute	0 (2024)	4	4	4	4	4	MEIYSAC
			# of Hostels renovated	Hostels renovated and upgraded	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	3	4	4	3	MEIYSAC
			# of hostels constructed	Hostels constructed and functional	Absolute	238 (2024)	2	2	2	2	2	MEIYSAC
			# of school libraries constructed	School libraries constructed and operational	Absolute	0 (2024)	10	20	20	10	14	MEIYSAC
			# of public libraries renovated	Public libraries renovated and upgraded	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	4	4	4	3	MEIYSAC
			# Public Libraries and record centres constructed	Public Library and Record centres constructed and in use	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	3	3	3	-	MEIYSAC
			#of state of the art buildings for Arts constructed	State of the art buildings constructed and functional	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	1	1	1	MEIYSAC

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Construct and upgrade educational infrastructure, equipment and technology to modern standards. Establish HEI and TVET educational infrastructure Plan.	Basic Education Infrastructure Development	Access to Higher Education	# of Arts buildings renovated	Arts buildings renovated and operational	Absolute	1 (2024)	-	1	1	1	-	MEIYSAC
			# of Community Learning Development centres (CLDC) constructed	Community learning development centres in use	Absolute	5 (2024)	3	3	3	3	2	MEIYSAC
		Information Communication Technology Infrastructure	# of computer laboratories constructed	Computer laboratories in use	Absolute	518 (2024)	14	14	14	14	14	MEIYSAC
	Higher Education, Training and Innovation Infrastructure	TVET Infrastructure	Omuthiya VTC Constructed	Omuthiya VTC constructed and operationalised	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	-	-	1	MEIYSAC
			TVET Assessment & Technology Transfer Centre Constructed	TVET assessment and technology transfer centre constructed and operationalised	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	-	-	1	MEIYSAC
			# of VTCs infrastructure developed as part of the VTCs Transformation into TVET Colleges	Existing VTCs expanded	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	2	2	2	2	MEIYSAC
		Higher Education Infrastructure	Student Village constructed	Student village constructed and operationalised	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	-	-	1	MEIYSAC
			# of University campuses renovated	University campuses upgraded	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	2	2	2	2	MEIYSAC
			Maintenance & infrastructure plans developed	Costed maintenance and infrastructure plan in place to manage the routine upkeep and repair of infrastructure assets.	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	-	-	-	-	MEIYSAC
			% of university laboratories upgraded	Tech enhanced University laboratories upgraded and in use	Incremental	0 (2024)	10	25	40	55	70	MEIYSAC
			# of campuses constructed	Campuses constructed, expanded and in use	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	2	2	2	2	MEIYSAC

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Construct and upgrade educational infrastructure, equipment and technology to modern standards **Establish HEI and TVET educational infrastructure Plan.**		**Higher Education Infrastructure**	# of training and research facilities constructed	Specialized and Training and Research facilities developed for internationally certified welding Engineers	Absolute	0 (2024)	3	3	3	3	3	MEIYSAC
			# of facilities for training and research in robotics and automation technologies established	Established facilities for training and research in robotics and automation technologies	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	2	2	2	2	MEIYSAC
			# of dedicated facilities for teaching, training, and researching green hydrogen and sustainable energy technologies established.	Established dedicated facilities for teaching, training, and researching green hydrogen and sustainable energy technologies.	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	3	3	3	3	MEIYSAC
			# of facilities for teaching, training, and researching petroleum and chemical engineering to support the burgeoning oil and gas sector developed.	Facilities developed for teaching, training, and researching petroleum and chemical engineering to support the burgeoning oil and gas sector.	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	2	2	2	2	MEIYSAC
			# of Facilities for teaching, training, and researching marine engineering, logistics, and maritime sciences established	Facilities established for teaching, training, and researching marine engineering, logistics, and maritime sciences	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	1	1	1	1	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Basic Education Infrastructure Development	Process	To assess if the sub programme is executed efficiently, effectively, and in line with its objectives.
MEIYSAC	Higher Education, Training and Innovation Infrastructure	Process	To assess if the sub programme is executed efficiently, effectively, and in line with its objectives.



Focus Area

Research, Science, Technology, and Innovation (RSTI)

3.2.8 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation

SUB-SUB GOAL

A responsive RSTI system that contributes to the country's socio-economic objectives.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, commercialisation of research outcomes and innovations contribution to GDP increased from 0.85 to 1.5 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
(%) RSTI contribution to GDP	0.85 (2024)	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5
Gross expenditure on research & development (% of GDP)	0.73 (2024)	0.78	0.85	0.9	0.95	1.00
# of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	887 (2024)	990	1,200	1,350	1,500	1,700
Products Innovation rate	1.5 (2014)	5	7	10	12	14
Process Innovation rate	7.4 (2014)	8	10	13	16	19

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen and harmonise RSTI legislative and policy frameworks.

ii. Strengthen and reinforce the national RSTI infrastructure.

iii. Develop and strengthen the country's RSTI data management.

iv. Technology transfer and commercialisation of research outcomes and innovations.

v. Build RSTI human capital and technical competencies.

Programme: Human, Institutional and Infrastructure Development

Seeks to build RSTI human capital, infrastructure and create an enabling environment for Namibian researchers, scientists and innovators to address the Namibian context specific socio-economic challenges through targeted R&D and technological innovations.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Revised National STI Policy (2020), National Space Science Policy (2021).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iv) Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.** **(vii) Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial Development and Market Integration.** **Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Education for Development.**
Focus Area	**Research Science Technology and Innovation.**
Sub-sub Goal	**A responsive RSTI system that contributes to the country's socio-economic objectives.**
Strategies	• **Strengthen and harmonise RSTI legislative and policy frameworks.** • **Strengthen and reinforce the national RSTI infrastructure.** • **Develop and strengthen the country's RSTI data management.** • **Technology transfer and commercialisation of Research outcomes and Innovations.** • **Build RSTI human capital and technical competencies.**

Sub Programmes

1. Research, Science, Technology, and Innovation (RSTI) Governance

Aims to create a robust RSTI ecosystem that maximises the potential of RSTI to accelerate socio-economic growth. This will involve strengthening effective leadership, creating clear and coherent policies, fostering collaborations between institutions and diverse stakeholders, ensuring long-term sustainable funding, and developing programmes that supports the up-scaling and commercialisation of ideas, and strengthening of the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Output: RSTI governance frameworks reviewed and developed.

2. RSTI Information Management System (IMS) development

Aims to develop and strengthen MEL capacity and to establish the necessary information management systems and set up data focal points in key RSTI organisations, in order to facilitate information flow. The focal points will play a key role in the implementation of the national MEL framework and ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the RSTI system. Amongst others, the RSTI database will function as a management centralised access point constituted by the sum total of the flowing modules; research repository, human resources module, statistical module, research repository module, infrastructure module and innovators module developed.

Output: RSTI Information Management System (IMS) developed.

3. Human Capital Development

Aims to cultivate and nurture a skilled workforce dedicated to research, science, technology and innovation (RSTI), with the goal of boosting the country's economic growth. This will be achieved by prioritising talent development in key technological sectors through education, training, and research opportunities, ultimately building a human capital base capable of driving innovation and technological advancement both within Namibia and internationally. Skilled researchers, scientists, engineers, and innovators are essential for driving advances in technology, innovation, and economic development, particularly in emerging fields such as artificial intelligence, robotics, nanotechnology, satellite technologies, and green technologies.

Output: Research, Science, Technology and Innovation (RSTI) RSTI human capital capacitated.

4. Research, Science, Technology and Innovation (RSTI) Infrastructure

To support the development and accessibility of essential physical, technological, and organisational resources that enable research, innovation, and technological advancement. RSTI infrastructure sub programme will strive to create an environment that fosters scientific discovery, innovation, and the development of new technologies by ensuring that researchers, innovators, and organisations have access to high-quality facilities, tools, and support systems.

Output: RSTI Infrastructure established.

5. Technology transfer and commercialisation of research outcomes and innovations

Aims to strengthen research uptake, technology development and commercialisation of research outcomes including grass roots innovations. It will strengthen IP protection, licensing and knowledge sharing to augment research uptake, technology transfer and commercialisation of R&D outcomes. This will be done in a collaborative process linking universities, private sector and start-up/entrepreneurs.

Output: Research outcomes and innovations commercialized.

Logic Model: Programme Human, Institutional and Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources. Human Resources (Researchers, scientists, innovators, policy makers, engineers and technicians). RSTI infrastructure .	Review and develop RSTI governance frameworks.	RSTI governance frameworks developed.	# of RSTI policies, acts, regulations and strategies, reviewed and developed.	Improved RSTI Governance. Improved research and innovation system.	Products Innovation rate Process Innovation rate.	Availability of funds, infrastructure, highly trained RSTI human resources, enabling legislative and policy environment, qualified mentors and trainers, robust research and development infrastructure Effective government support Programmes exist to bridge the gap between knowledge creators and users.
	Develop and operationalise the RSTI IMS.	RSTI IMS developed.	# of RSTI database modules (Human resources module, statistical module, research repository module, infrastructure module and innovators module) completed.			
	Human Capital development in RSTI.	Capacitated RSTI human capital.	# of RSTI human capital capacitated.			
	Establish RSTI Infrastructure.	RSTI Infrastructure established.	# of infrastructure established.			
	Establish Technology Transfer and Commercialisation initiatives.	Research outputs and innovations commercialized.	# of research outputs and innovations commercialized.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Human, institutional and infrastructural capacity development	RSTI Governance	On-going	Government and development partners	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	MEIYSAC
	RSTI Information Management System (IMS) development	New	Government and development partners	800,000		800,000	160,000		160,000	640,000		640,000										MEIYSAC
	Human capital development	On-going	Government and development partners	6,500,000	-	6,500,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	MEIYSAC
	RSTI Infrastructure	On-going	Government and development partners	-	676,250,000	676,250,000	-	135,250,000	135,250,000	-	135,250,000	135,250,000	-	135,250,000	135,250,000	-	135,250,000	135,250,000	-	135,250,000	135,250,000	MEIYSAC
	Technology transfer and commercialization of Research outcomes and Innovations	On-going	Private Public Partnerships	-	4,165,000	4,165,000	-	833,000	833,000	-	833,000	833,000	-	833,000	833,000	-	833,000	833,000	-	833,000	833,000	MEIYSAC
Grand Total				**12,300,000**	**680,415,000**	**692,715,000**	**2,460,000**	**136,083,000**	**138,543,000**	**3,940,000**	**136,083,000**	**140,023,000**	**2,300,000**	**136,083,000**	**138,383,000**	**1,800,000**	**136,083,000**	**137,883,000**	**1,800,000**	**136,083,000**	**137,883,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators And Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen and harmonise RSTI legislative and policy frameworks. **Strengthen and reinforce the national RSTI infrastructure.** **Develop and strengthen the country's RSTI data management.** **Technology transfer and commercialisation of research outcomes and innovations.** **Build RSTI human capital and technical competencies.**	**Human, Institutional and Infrastructure Development**	**RSTI governance**	# of RSTI governance frameworks reviewed and developed	The review and development of RSTI-related policies, acts, legislation, regulations, and strategic frameworks.	Absolute	5 (2024)	3	1	0	2	1	MEIYSAC
		RSTI Information Management System (IMS) development	RSTI Information Management System developed	The advancement in developing and implementing the RSTI IMS which will be a digital platform designed to collect, manage, and disseminate national STI data.	Absolute	0	-	1	-	-	-	MEIYSAC
		Human capital development	# of RSTI human capital capacitated	Researchers, and innovators, capacitated in RSTI through training	Cumulative	1000 (2024)	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	MEIYSAC
		RSTI infrastructure	# of RSTI infrastructure established	Physical research facilities (labs, incubation centres, innovation hubs) that have been reinforced, and constructed.	Cumulative	3 (2024)	3	4	5	6	8	MEIYSAC
		Commercialisation of Research and Innovation initiatives	# of research outcomes and innovations commercialised	Research-derived products, innovations, services and technologies that have successfully transitioned from the academic/ institutional setting into the market or industry.	Cumulative	30 (2024)	50	70	90	110	120	MEIYSAC
			# of Intellectual Property rights registered	Intellectual Property (IP) rights that have been formally registered.	Absolute	3 (2024)	3	4	4	6	6	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Revised National Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy (NSTIP).	Process and outcome evaluation.	To assess the implementation and the effectiveness of the NSTIP.



Thematic Area:

3.3 Enhancing Demographic Dividend

Sub-Goal: Maximized potential of Namibia's youth population to drive sustainable socio-economic development.



Focus Area

Sport Development

3.3.1 Sport Development

SUB-SUB GOAL

Professionalised and commercialised sport for sustainable socio-economic development, peace and social inclusion.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Improved participation in sport with employment contribution increasing from 1 to 3.5 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Employment Contribution of Sports (%).	1 (2022)	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5
Proportion of people participating in Physical activity (%).	29 (2023)	30	31	32	33	34

STRATEGIES:

i. Improve multi-sports infrastructure at all levels (Game Changer)
ii. Strengthen sport professionalization and commercialization
iii. Develop and operationalise an integrated sport data management system and database

Programme: Integrated Sport Development

Provision of multi-sport facilities that are compliant to both National and International standards to increase access for sport participation. The programme aims at creating an enabling environment for all Namibians to participate in sport of their choice at the same time providing talented Namibians the opportunity to excel in a sport that can be a career to secure their livelihoods. Additionally, the programme aims to establish a centralised sports data management system to support informed decision-making, improve operational efficiency and support sport professionalisation and commercialisation.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Namibia Sport Policy of (1993). Integrated Physical Education and School Sport Policy (2024).
Vision 2030 Objective	(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Social and Human Capital Development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing. SDG 5: Gender and equality. SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Enhancing Demographic Dividend.
Focus Area	Sport Development.
Sub-sub Goal	Professionalised and Commercialised sport for sustainable socio-economic development, peace and social inclusion.
Strategies	• Improve sports infrastructure at all levels to compliance standards. • Strengthen sport professionalisation and commercialisation. • Develop and operationalise an integrated sport data management system and database.

Sub Programmes

1. Multi-Sport Infrastructure Development

Aims to indirectly and directly contributes to economic development and aligns Namibia international level of hosting games and improves the ranking of Namibia in sport infrastructure and sport tourism. Additionally, support and improve fitness and physical activity Programmes and to create a conducive environment for sport businesses to thrive, creating employment and achieving SDGs and socio-economics development objectives.

Output: Sport infrastructure constructed and upgraded.

2. Sport Professionalisation and Commercialisation

Aims to develop a self -resilient sport sector that empowers communities, creates skills development, job opportunities and careers in sport. Commercializes sport products, services and supports a sustainable funding model that reinforces sport development at all levels.

Output 1: Elite athletes and high-performance coaches' performance and skills enhanced.

Output 2: Professionalised sport federations and sport clubs.

3. Integrated sport research and data management system

Aims to ensure that there is sport research in the country that will provide reliable data. The programme will create Namibia's Sport Development Index that will coordinate the aspect of sport data collection and management. An integrated sports data management system and database aim to centralise, manage, and analyse various types of sports-related data to improve decision-making, enhance performance, and optimise operational efficiency. This includes creating a centralised repository for data from different sources, ensuring data quality, enabling real-time access to information, and facilitating advanced analytics.

Output: Integrated sport data management system developed.

Programme Logic Model: Integrated Sport Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human resources.	Upgrading and construction of infrastructure.	Sport infrastructure constructed and upgraded.	# of National multi-sport infrastructure (category 3) constructed).	Increased participation in sports and physical activity. Enhanced operational efficiency in sport fraternity. Elite athletes' performance and skills enhanced and are competing internationally at elite level. High-performance coaches' performance and skills enhanced and accredited.	Employment Contribution of Sports (%). People participating in physical activities. Namibia Sport Development Index (Score). # of elite athletes supported by high performance coaches winning medals at international and continental level and secured employment contracts.	Availability of funds/ sponsorship. Collaboration amongst OMA's, federations and sport clubs. Availability of land. Reliable data. Expertise. Collaboration on data/ research.
			# of National multi-sport infrastructure (category 3) upgraded.			
			# of sport centres of excellence constructed.			
			# of constituency basic multi-sport facilities constructed.			
	Develop Sport Integrated data and information system.	Integrated sport data and information management system developed.	% made towards the development of Integrated Sport data and information managements system.			
	Facilitate commercialisation of Sport products and services and professionalisation of sport codes.	Elite athletes and high-performance coaches' performance and skills enhanced.	# of Elite athletes securing international clubs/agent contracts.			
		Professionalised sport federations and sport clubs.	# high-performance coaches trained Internationally accredited by respective international federations.			

Programmes, Sub-Programme and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Integrated Sport Development	Sport Professionalization	Ongoing	GRN	1,000,000,000	0	**1,000,000,000**	200,000,000		**200,000,000**	200,000,000		**200,000,000**	200,000,000		**200,000,000**	200,000,000		**200,000,000**	200,000,000		**200,000,000**	MEIYSAC
	Sport Commercialization	New	GRN	26,740,000	0	**26,740,000**	4,000,000		**4,000,000**	4,800,000		**4,800,000**	5,280,000		**5,280,000**	6,330,000		**6,330,000**	6,330,000		**6,330,000**	MEIYSAC
	Multi-Sport Infrastructure Development	New	GRN	272,000,000	34247000000	**34,519,000,000**	54,400,000	7,043,000,000	**7,097,400,000**	54,400,000	7,043,000,000	**7,097,400,000**	54,400,000	7,043,000,000	**7,097,400,000**	54,400,000	7,043,000,000	**7,097,400,000**	54,400,000	6,075,000,000	**6,129,400,000**	MEIYSAC
	Integrated sport research and data management system	New	GRN	29,000,000	0	**29,000,000**	7,000,000		**7,000,000**	7,000,000		**7,000,000**	5,000,000		**5,000,000**	5,000,000		**5,000,000**	5,000,000		**5,000,000**	MEIYSAC
Grand Total				**1,327,740,000**	**34,247,000,000**	**35,574,740,000**	**265,400,000**	**7,043,000,000**	**7,308,400,000**	**266,200,000**	**7,043,000,000**	**7,309,200,000**	**264,680,000**	**7,043,000,000**	**7,307,680,000**	**265,730,000**	**7,043,000,000**	**7,308,730,000**	**265,730,000**	**6,075,000,000**	**6,340,730,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen sport infrastructure development. Develop and operationalise an integrated sport data management system and database. Strengthen sport professionalization and commercialization	Integrated Sport Development	Multi-Sport Infrastructure Development	**# of National multi-sport infrastructure (category 3) constructed)**	Multi- Sport infrastructure includes athletics, football & indoor facilities for (basketball, netball, volleyball & contact sport) in Oshakati	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	-	-	1	MEIYSAC
			# of National multi-sport infrastructure (category 3) upgraded	multi- Sport infrastructure to be upgraded includes athletics, football & indoor facilities for (basketball, netball, volleyball & contact sport) in Windhoek, Swakopmund & Keetmanshoop	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	1	1	1	MEIYSAC
			# of sport centres of excellence constructed	sport centres of excellence are centres for nurturing high performance training and preparation in the 14 regional capitals	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	2	4	4	2	MEIYSAC
			# Regional multi-Sport Stadiums (category 2) constructed	regional multi-sport infrastructure includes athletics, football & indoor facilities for (basketball, netball, volleyball & contact sport) in all regional capitals	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	1	2	2	3	MEIYSAC
			# Basic Constituency multi-sport Facilities constructed	Basic Constituency multi-sport Facilities constructed in all constituencies	Absolute	0 (2024)	45	30	16	23	23	MEIYSAC
		Integrated sport data management system	**% made towards the development of Sport integrated data management system**	integrated sports data management system and database is a central repository to manage & analyse sports data to enhance performance & operational efficiency.	Incremental	0 (2024)	-	1	-	-	-	MEIYSAC
		Sport Professionalization and Commercialisation	**# of Elite athletes securing international club/agent contracts**	Elite athletes securing international employment contracts,	Absolute	50 (2024)	53	55	60	65	75	MEIYSAC
			# of high-performance coaches internationally accredited by respective international federations	high-performance coaches internationally accredited by respective international federations and in employment	Absolute	15 (2024)	20	25	30	35	40	MEIYSAC
			# of Sport federations in compliance with professional sport governance standards	Sport federations in compliance with professional sport governance standards guidelines/policy established	Absolute	0 (2024)		3	5	8	10	MEIYSAC

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Sport Infrastructure Development	Process evaluation	To evaluate whether the sport infrastructure has been constructed across all levels to meet compliance standards, and to determine if the intended socio-economic, health, and long-term sport development objectives have been achieved.



Focus Area

Youth Empowerment

3.3.2 Youth Empowerment

SUB-SUB GOAL

Youth empowered for self-actualisation and reliance.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, livelihoods of youth improved, resulting in Youth development Index score increasing from 0.70 to 0.84 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Youth unemployment rate (%)	44.4 (2023)	43.4	42.4	41.4	40.4	39.4
Score on the Youth t development Index	0.70 (2023)	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.84

STRATEGIES:

i. Promote sustainable Youth Empowerment Funding and access to competitive markets.
ii. Strengthen youth employability.
iii. Expand infrastructure for Youth Empowerment.
iv. Improve access to equitable quality information and services for young people.

Programme 1: Youth Entrepreneurship Development

To improve access to affordable finance and promote entrepreneurship programme across various economic sectors.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Youth Policy (2020).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**Objective 4: Transform Namibia into an industrialised country of equal opportunities, which is globally competitive, realising its maximum growth potential on a sustainable basis, with improved quality of life for all Namibians.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial development and Market integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6. An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Enhancing Demographic Dividend.**
Focus Area	**Youth Empowerment.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Youth empowered for self-actualisation and reliance.**
Strategies	• **Promote sustainable Youth Empowerment Funding and access to competitive markets.** • **Strengthen youth employability.** • **Improve access to equitable quality information and services for young people.**

Sub Programmes

1. Youth Credit Scheme

To empower youth to generate income, create employment opportunities and contributing to the alleviation of poverty, while increasing participation of youth in the country's economic affairs.

Output: Youth entrepreneurs funded.

2. 121 Constituency Youth Enterprises

To operationalise youth enterprises in Constituencies to further create sustainable jobs for youth residing both in rural and urban areas.

Output: Youth constituencies Enterprises funded.

3. Youth Agricultural Cooperatives

To establish Youth Agricultural Cooperatives in all the regions to further create sustainable economic growth opportunities for youth.

Output: Youth agricultural cooperatives funded.

Programme Logic Model: Youth Entrepreneurship Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources	Loan disbursement.	Youth entrepreneurs funded.	# of youth funded under Namibia Credit Scheme.	Increased youth employment.	% of youth employed.	Sustained Government capital injection.
	Fund Constituency Youth Enterprises.	Youth constituencies Enterprises funded.	# of enterprises funded.		# of youth Agricultural Cooperatives accessing local and international markets.	
	Establish Youth Agricultural Cooperatives.	Youth agricultural cooperatives funded.	# of Youth Agricultural Cooperatives funded.			

Programme 2: Youth Apprenticeship and Internship

To collaborate with accredited training institutions and employers to identify skills gap and to improve graduate employability through access to internship in

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Youth Policy (2020).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial development and Market integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6. An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 4: Quality Education.** **SDG 8: Decent Work And Economic Growth.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Enhancing Demographic Dividend.**
Focus Area	**Youth Empowerment.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Youth empowered for self-actualisation and reliance.**
Strategies	• **Strengthen youth employability.**

Sub Programmes

1. Youth apprenticeship

To equip youth with experience-based skills through apprentice.

Output: Youth successfully completed apprenticeship programmes.

2. Youth internship

To equip youth with skills necessary for them to contribute to the growth and development of Namibia through internship.

Output: Youth successfully completed internship programmes.

Programme Logic Model: Youth Apprenticeship and Internship

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources	Placement of youth in apprenticeship programmes.	Youth successfully completed apprenticeship programmes.	# of youth placed in apprenticeship programme.	Increased youth employment.	% of youth employed.	Sustained Government capital injection.
	Placement of youth in internship programmes.	Youth successfully completed internship programmes.	# of youth placed in internship programme.			

Programme 3: Youth Infrastructure Development

The infrastructure will consist of administration office blocks, conference and recreation halls, and libraries and training workshops, this will be constructed in four regions that currently do not have multipurpose youth facilities. To impart skills on youth to enable them to create employment for themselves and others through opportunities presented to them.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Youth Policy (2020).
Vision 2030 Objective	7: Accomplish the transformation of Namibia into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, industrialised and eco-friendly nation, with sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial development and Market integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1.A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 4: Quality Education. SDG 8: Decent Work And Economic Growth.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Enhancing Demographic Dividend.
Focus Area	Youth Empowerment.
Sub-sub Goal	Youth empowered for self-actualisation and reliance.
Strategies	• Expand Infrastructure for Youth empowerment. • Improve access to equitable quality information and services for young people.

Sub Programmes

1. Multi-Purpose Youth Resource Centers (MPYRC)

For the dual activities such as youth friendly health services and youth driven activities, to enable the youth to acquire skills to be self-reliant in order to improve their livelihood.

Output: Multi-Purpose Youth Resource Centers constructed

2. Youth Skills Training Centers

To impart skills on youth to enable them to create employment for themselves and others through opportunities presented to them.

Output: Youth skills Training centers upgraded.

3. Industrial Parks

To drive economic growth and reduce unemployment by creating opportunities at entrepreneurial and incubation centers.

Output: Industrial parks renovated.

Programme Logic Model: Youth Infrastructure Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources	Construction of Multi-Purpose Youth Resource Centers.	Multi-Purpose Youth Resource Centers constructed.	# of Multipurpose Youth Resources Centers constructed.	Improved access to services.	% of youth accessing services at the MPYRC. % of youth employed.	Sustained Government capital injection.
	Upgrading of Youth skills training centers.	Youth skills Training centers upgraded.	# of Youth Skills Training Centers upgraded.			
	Renovations of existing industrial parks.	Industrial parks renovated.	# of industrial parks renovated.			

Programmes, Sub Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Youth Entrepreneurship Development	Youth Credit Scheme	ongoing	GRN/ Development Partners	163,000,000	0	163,000,000	18,000,000	0	18,000,000	33,000,000	0	33,000,000	33,000,000	0	33,000,000	39,000,000	0	39,000,000	40,000,000	0	40,000,000	MEIYSAC
	121 Constituency youth Enterprise	ongoing	GRN/ Development Partners	48,200,000	0	48,200,000	26,500,000	0	26,500,000	16,700,000	0	16,700,000	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Youth Agricultural Cooperatives	new	GRN/ Development Partners	187,480,000	0	187,480,000	45,550,000	0	45,550,000	45,030,000	0	45,030,000	46,200,000	0	46,200,000	46,100,000	0	46,100,000	4,600,000	0	4,600,000	
Youth Infrastructure Development	Youth Multipurpose Centre	New	GRN/ Development Partners	0	340,000,000	340,000,000	0	85,000,000	85,000,000	0	68,000,000	68,000,000	0	67,000,000	67,000,000	0	60,000,000	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	60,000,000	
	Youth Skills Training Centres	New	GRN/ Development Partners	0	120,000,000	120,000,000	0	0	0	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	
	Industrial Parks	New	GRN/ Development Partners	0	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	0	200,000,000	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	200,000,000	
Youth Apprenticeship and Internship	Youth apprenticeship	New	GRN/ Development Partners	2,000,000,000	0	2,000,000,000	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	
	Internship	New	GRN/ Development Partners	3,000,000,000	0	3,000,000,000	600,000,000	0	600,000,000	600,000,000	0	600,000,000	600,000,000	0	600,000,000	600,000,000	0	600,000,000	600,000,000	0	600,000,000	
Grand Total				5,398,680,000	1,460,000,000	6,858,680,000	1,090,050,000	285,000,000	1,375,050,000	1,094,730,000	298,000,000	1,392,730,000	1,084,200,000	297,000,000	1,381,200,000	1,085,100,000	290,000,000	1,375,100,000	1,044,600,000	290,000,000	1,334,600,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Promote sustainable Youth Empowerment Funding and access to competitive markets. Strengthen youth employability. Expand infrastructure for Youth Empowerment. Improve access to equitable quality information and services for young people.	Entrepreneurship Development	Youth Credit Scheme	# of youth supported	Youth supported with finance and equipment to start businesses	Incremental	415 (2024)	1960	2800	2800	3360	3920	MEIYSAC
		121 Constituency Youth Enterprises	# of youth enterprises supported	Youth enterprises supported with finance to start businesses	Absolute	28 (2024)	56	28	9	-	-	
		Youth Agricultural Cooperatives	# of youth agricultural cooperatives established	One Youth Agricultural Cooperative established per region	Absolute	0	14	-	-	-	-	
			# of functional youth agricultural cooperatives supported	Youth Agricultural Cooperatives supported and functional in all 14 regions	Absolute	0	-	4	5	5	-	
	Youth Infrastructure Development	Youth Multipurpose Centre	# of multi-purpose youth centers constructed	indicates number of Multi-purpose Youth Resource Centers constructed	absolute	-	-	-	4	-	-	
		Youth Skills Training Centers	# of youth skills training centers upgraded	Measures the number of upgrading of Youth Skills Training Centers upgraded	Absolute	-	-	1	1	1	-	
		Industrial Parks	# of industrial parks renovated	Measures the number of industrial parks renovated	Absolute	0	0	4	4	-	-	
	Youth apprenticeship and internship	Youth apprenticeship skills	# of youth equipped with apprenticeship skills	Measures the number of youth equipped with apprenticeship skills	Absolute	0	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	
		Internship	# of youth absorbed into internship opportunities	Measures the number of youth absorbed into internship opportunities	Absolute	0	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEIYSAC	Entrepreneurship Development	Impact evaluation	To evaluate the impact of the programme on business sustainability, growth among youth enterprises and ultimately create a productive workforce. Furthermore, the impact evaluation aims to assess the effect on economic growth, employment rate, poverty reduction and social sustainability.



Thematic Area:

3.4 Population, Health And Development

Sub-Goal: Improved health outcomes and reduced disparities.



Focus Area

Gender and Development

3.4.1 Gender and Development

SUB-SUB GOAL

Achieve gender equality and equity and promote full participation and empowerment of women, men, girls, and boys in all areas of society.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, women and men in Namibia have equal opportunities across all domains with the gender status index increasing from 0.81 to 0.84.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Namibia's gender status index	0.81(2024)	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.84
# of trafficking in person (TIP) cases	48 (2024)	43	38	33	28	24
GBV prevalence rate	33 (2024)	30	28	26	24	22
# of women capacitated through the EntreprenHER SIYB intervention	1100 (2024)	1,330	1,560	1,790	2,020	2,250

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen legal frameworks, institutional accountability, and sectoral capacities.
ii. Enhance prevention and early intervention Programmes.
iii. Strengthen the coordination, integration, and utilisation of research and data systems.
iv. Strengthen accountability mechanisms for the implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRPB).
v. Expand the provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) materials and equipment

Programme 1: Gender Mainstreaming

Aims to design and implement interventions addressing persistent gender inequalities, promote equity and equal opportunities for women, men, girls and boys, with a strong focus on empowering women and girls across all sectors. Therefore, the flagship programme sets ambitious, high-visibility goals, such as closing gender gaps in all the areas of focus of the National Gender Equality and Equity Policy 2025-2035. The programme will include targeted policies, capacity-building efforts, and resources (human and financial) to address gender inequalities in the county.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Third National Gender Equality and Equity Policy (NGEEP) (2025)**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Cross-cutting Issue: Gender.** **Social and Human Capital Development.** **Industrial Development and Market Integration.** **Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6.An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 5: Gender Equality.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Population, Health and Development.**
Focus Area	**Gender and Development.**
Sub-sub Goal	**To achieve gender equality and equity and promote full participation and empowerment of women, men, girls, and boys in all areas of society.**
Strategies	• **Strengthen legal frameworks, institutional accountability, and sectoral capacities.** • **Enhance prevention and early intervention Programmes.** • **Strengthen the coordination, integration, and utilisation of research and data systems.** • **Strengthen accountability mechanisms for the implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRPB).** • **Expand the provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) materials and equipment.**

Sub Programmes

1. Women in politics and decision-making

To ensure women's advancement in representation and participation in politics and decision-making. Further, it aims to advocate for 50/50 representation and participation.

Output: Increased representation and participation of women at all levels of leadership and decision-making.

2. Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting

To ensure the implementation of gender mainstreaming in all sectors through the implementation of GRPB as per Cabinet directive. The Cabinet gave a directive for all O/M/As to implement the Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRBP) initiative.

Output: Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting awareness and practice in government increased.

3. GBV and TIP prevention and response

To reduce incidences of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and provide comprehensive, multi-sectoral GBV and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) services to all survivors. It will facilitate the development and implementation of national initiatives to address GBV and TIP. Increase awareness and media coverage of GBV on Radio and Television, Print and social medias.

Output: Gender Based Violence and Trafficking in Persons campaigns intensified.

Programme Logic Model: Gender Mainstreaming

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human resources. Financial resources. Technical support.	Advocate for women's representation and participation in politics and decision-making.	Increased representation and participation of women at all levels of leadership and decision-making.	Seats held by women in (a) national parliament and (b) local government.	Enhanced gender parity and equity. Equitable access to resources, opportunities and services. Incidences of GBV and TIP reduced.	Namibia's gender status index.	Increased representation and participation of women at all levels of leadership and decision-making. Reduction of societal and cultural barriers to women's involvement in decision-making. Stakeholders will support the law and its objectives. Access to training and mentorship for women in leadership. Stakeholders will actively support and participate in gender mainstreaming efforts. Sufficient resources and funding will be allocated to sustain gender-responsive initiatives. Sex-disaggregated data will be available and used effectively in GRPB. Reduction of societal and cultural barriers that perpetrates GBV and TIP.
	Mainstream gender responsive planning and budgeting.	Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting awareness and practice in government increased.	% of O/M/As implementing Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB) initiative.			
	GBV and TIP prevention and response Interventions.	Gender Based Violence and Trafficking in Persons campaigns intensified.	# of Gender Based Violence Interventions implemented. # of TIP interventions implemented.			

Programme 2: Women Economic Empowerment

Aimed at implementing women economic empowerment interventions to maximise their participation in economic development. The programme intents to address gender disparity at the economic sphere affecting women who have limited access to economic opportunities and constitutes the majority of the informal traders. Therefore, through partnership and leveraging existing policies and guidelines the programme will mainstreaming informal businesses owned by women and facilitate women's equitable access to key productive resources and capacity building.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Third National Gender Equality and Equity Policy (2025). National Policy on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (2016-2021)
Vision 2030 Objective	(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Cross-cutting Issue: Gender. Social and Human Capital Development. Industrial Development and Market Integration. Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	6.An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 5: Gender Equality.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Population, Health and Development.
Focus Area	Gender and Development.
Sub-sub Goal	To achieve gender equality and equity and promote full participation and empowerment of women, men, girls, and boys in all areas of society.
Strategies	• Strengthen legal frameworks, institutional accountability, and sectoral capacities. • Enhance prevention and early intervention Programmes. • Strengthen the coordination, integration, and utilisation of research and data systems. • Strengthen accountability mechanisms for the implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRPB). • Expand the provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) materials and equipment.

Sub Programmes

1: EntreprenHER Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) model

To provide comprehensive business training to women whose business training needs are often not addressed through conventional training. The government piloted and adopted the SIYB model which has proven to be effective in enhancing the generation of viable business ideas, formulation of bankable business proposals and formalisation of businesses. The EntreprenHER SIYB Programme is anchored around Intellectual Property (IP) for EntreprenHER, placing emphasising on empowering women to harness the full potential of their IP assets, scale up their businesses, thrive in a competitive business environment and make a difference in their community.

Output: Women micro entrepreneurs capacitated to formalise businesses.

2. Income Generating Activities Support

To coordinate the implementation of the Operating Guidelines for the Income Generating Activities (IGAs) Support Programme which facilitates economic empowerment at grassroots level with focus on women. The Government endorsed the expansion of the IGAs Support Programme to accelerate the provision of IGAs materials and equipment support for the purpose of improving livelihoods. Therefore, the programme will equitably support eligible beneficiaries with IGAs materials and equipment for micro business start-up or expansion.

Output: Income Generating Activities Support expanded.

3. Production skills training programme

To provide skills training to communities and IGA beneficiaries to produce quality products, value addition and market linkages and participation in product value chains.

Output: Beneficiaries trained in various production skills for value addition.

Programme Logic Model: Women Economic Empowerment

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human resources. Financial resources. Technical support.	Build capacity of women micro entrepreneurs in SIYB.	Women micro entrepreneurs capacitated to formalise businesses.	# of women micro entrepreneurs trained in SIYB packages.	Improved capacity of women micro entrepreneurs. Increased access to business start-up material and equipment support.	% of women entrepreneurs with formalised businesses.	Conducive and supportive environment for women owned/led micro businesses to thrive. Conducive business environment to IGAs to thrive and supportive environment that reduces gender-based barriers to economic participation. Beneficiaries Participating in value chains.
	Facilitate the provision of IGAs materials and equipment for economic empowerment.	Income Generating Activities Support expanded.	# of beneficiaries supported to start Income Generating Activities.			
	Facilitate training of beneficiaries in various production skills.	Beneficiaries trained in various production skills for value addition.	# of beneficiaries trained in various production skills.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Gender Mainstreaming	GBV Campaigns	Ongoing	GRN	25,260,000	0	25,260,000	4,100,000	0	4,100,000	4,800,000	0	4,800,000	4,900,000	0	4,900,000	5,457,000	0	5,457,000	6,003,000	0	6,003,000	MGECW
	Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning	Ongoing	GRN	3,900,000	0	3,900,000	780,000	0	780,000	780,000	0	780,000	780,000	0	780,000	780,000	0	780,000	780,000	0	780,000	MGECW
	Women in politics and decision Making	Ongoing	GRN	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	300,000	0	300,000	400,000	0	400,000	500,000	0	500,000	600,000	0	600,000	700,000	0	700,000	MGECW
Women Economic Empowerment	EntreprenHER Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) model	Ongoing	GRN	35,000,000	0	35,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	6,000,000		6,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	9,000,000	0	9,000,000	MGECW
	Income Generating Activities (IGA) Support	Ongoing	GRN	73,000,000	0	73,000,000	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	MGECW
	Production skills training	Ongoing	GRN	7,500,000	0	7,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	MGECW
Grand Total				147,160,000	0	147,160,000	15,680,000	0	15,680,000	63,480,000	0	63,480,000	20,680,000	0	20,680,000	22,337,000	0	22,337,000	24,983,000	0	24,983,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen legal frameworks, institutional accountability, and sectoral capacities. **Enhance prevention and early intervention Programmes.** **Strengthen the coordination, integration, and utilisation of research and data systems.** **Strengthen accountability mechanisms for the implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRPB).** **Expand the provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) materials and equipment**	**Gender Mainstreaming**	**Youth Credit Scheme**	**% of women and men in Politics and decision-making positions**	Women and men in politics and decision-making positions couched, trained and mentored (National Assembly, National Council, Regional Councils and Local Authority)	Cumulative	44 (2024)	45	45	45	50	50	MGECW
		Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	**% of OMAs implementing Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB)**	Gender included in OMAs legislation, policies, programmes, plans and budgets; Capacity of OMAs to mainstream gender into their sector policies, programmes, plans and budgets. Budget allocated to gender equality and equity activities;	Cumulative	0	10	20	30	40	45	MGECW
		GBV and TIP prevention and Response	**# of Gender Based Violence Interventions implemented**	Campaigns and initiatives aimed at addressing GBV such as the #EndGBV Campaign, awareness raising, community dialogues, skills training for key service providers on GBV prevention	Absolute	1 (2024)	-	1	1	2	1	MGECW
	Women Economic Empowerment	**EntreprenHER Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) model** **Income Generating Activities (IGA) Support**	**# of women trained in SIYB packages**	Women between the ages of 18-59 trained in core business skills through the EntreprenHER Start and Improve Your Business intervention	Cumulative	1400 (2024)	250	350	450	550	650	MGECW
			% of women entrepreneurs with formalized businesses	Women owned enterprises registered with relevant Authorities (BIPA, Social Security, NAMRA and Employment Equity Commission)	Cumulative	13 (2022)	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14	MGECW
		Production skills training	**# of beneficiaries supported to start Income Generating Activities**	A count of beneficiaries (women and men) equitably supported with materials and equipment to start viable IGAs	Cumulative	2014 (2024)	100	150	200	250	300	MGECW
		EntreprenHER Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) model	**% increase of IGAs beneficiaries trained in production skills**	IGAs beneficiaries trained in production skills for value addition of produce/ products/services	Cumulative	2 (2024)	4	6	8	10	12	MGECW

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MGECW	Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	Impact Evaluation	To assess the effectiveness of budgeting processes in addressing gender inequalities and resource allocation for gender priorities. High scale: National budget allocation targeting all ministries, with indirect benefits to the entire population.
MGECW	GBV and TIP campaigns	Process Evaluation	To evaluate the reach, engagement, and effectiveness of the campaign in raising awareness and changing attitudes towards GBV. Medium scale: National budget allocation, targeting the general population and high-risk groups.
MGECW	Women in politics and decision-making	Process Evaluation	To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions aimed at empowering women in politics and decision making.
MGECW	IGAs Support	Process and Outcome evaluation	To determine the effectiveness of the IGAs Programme in supporting eligible start-ups in line with the operating guidelines.



Focus Area

Child Protection

3.4.2 Child Protection

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved Care and Protection for Children's Well-Being.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Care and protection of children's well-being has improved with the score on minimum package of care Index increasing from 0.58 to 0.63.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Minimum package of care index.	0.58 (2024)	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63
Child marriage prevalence rate.	22.5 (2020)	20.5	18.5	16.5	14.5	12.5
Violence against children cases.	14, 059 (2024)	13,500	13,000	12,000	11,000	10,000

STRATEGIES:

i. Enhance Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes.

ii. Improve coordination of the child protection services.

iii. Strengthen the Coordination, Integration, and Utilisation of Research and Data Systems for Child Protection Services.

iv. Strengthen Multi-Sectoral Coordination to Eliminate Child Labour.

Programme 1: Child Care and Protection System

Aims to protect children's rights and enhance their well-being through a comprehensive strategy. Key components include enforcing legal frameworks, ensuring access to essential and rehabilitation services for vulnerable children, and fostering community engagement in child protection efforts. Capacity building for service providers and caregivers will strengthen responses to issues such as online sexual exploitation and abuse. Additionally, a robust monitoring and evaluation system, including the establishment of the Child Research Institute and Training, will assess the program's impact and adapt to evolving needs.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	None
Vision 2030 Objective	(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Social and Human Capital Development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	6. An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 1: No Poverty. SDG 5: Gender Equality. SDG 10: Reduced Inequality. SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Population, Health and Development.
Focus Area	Child Protection.
Sub-sub Goal	Improved care and protection for children's well-being.
Strategies	• Enhance Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes. • Improve coordination of the child protection services. • Strengthen the Coordination, Integration, and Utilisation of Research and Data Systems for Child Protection Services. • Strengthening intersectoral collaboration for elimination of child labour.

Sub Programmes

1. Development of Child Care and Protection Frameworks

Entails child protection related policy reform and development including awareness campaigns and advocacy to increasing the budget of child protection related Programmes.

Output: Policy frameworks on child protection Programmes endorsed.

2. Childcare and Protection Services

Contains strategies and activities aimed at establishing adequate workforce structure aimed at preventing child abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and child labour, online sexual exploitation and abuse including foster care, kinship care, adoption, empowering parents and caregivers with skills, monitoring and provision of subsidies to private residential childcare facilities and shelters.

Output: Structure to accommodate all Child protection services expanded.

3. Rehabilitation and Integration

Covers rehabilitation and reintegration intervention for vulnerable children that includes the establishment of rehabilitation Centre for children living and working on streets, children in conflict with the law and children with behavioural problem. It also entails the provision of safe, temporary accommodation and support services for individuals affected by gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC), and trafficking in persons (TIP). These shelters offer protection, counselling, legal assistance, and reintegration support to help survivors recover and rebuild their lives in a secure environment.

Output: Rehabilitation infrastructure established.

Output: Rehabilitation and integration Programmes implemented.

Output: Shelters for GBV/VAC and TIP operational.

4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Aimed at enhancing data collection, management, and evaluation for child protection services, supporting better decision-making and transparency through electronic case management of the child protection Programmes. This will include developing a centralised information system, training staff on data collection, creating an M&E framework with measurable indicators, and conducting regular data analysis and publication of annual reports on child protection data. It covers the electronic case management of child protection Programmes, including the M&ER of the program.

Output: Monitoring and Evaluation framework for Child Protection endorsed.

Output: Child Protection Electronic Case Management System enhanced.

5. Child Research Institute and Training

Coordinated through the MGEPESW with UNAM in collaboration with University of Minesota and UNICEF. The institute aim is to establish a dedicated Ethics Review Committee will ensure that children's research is conducted with specific ethical oversight, safeguarding their rights and interests. Collaborative research efforts aim to address knowledge gaps in child welfare through joint studies; Capacity-building initiatives include training Programmes for service providers and internships for students; alongside postgraduate opportunities focused on child welfare. Evaluation of interventions will assess and improve policies' impact on children's well-being. Lastly, a comprehensive data management system will enable efficient data handling, integrated case management, and informed decision-making for child protection services.

Output: Child Research Institute and Training stablished.

Programme Logic Model: Child Care and Protection System

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human resources. Financial resources. Technical support.	Develop and implement comprehensive child protection frameworks.	Policy frameworks on child protection Programmes endorsed	# of child protection policy frameworks developed.	Enhanced services protecting children at national, regional, and international levels. Improved structure for child protection services. Improved access to safe and secure accommodation for GBV/VAC and TIP victims. Improved reporting system including data on children with disabilities.	Violence against children cases. # of GBV/VAC and TIP victims accommodated in the shelters.	Government Commitment and Legal Frameworks. Stakeholder Collaboration. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms. Adequate Funding and Resources. Inter-agency Coordination. Skilled Workforce. Child-Centred Approach and Tailored Interventions. Victims' willingness to use shelters.
	Expand the structure to accommodate all Child Protection services.	Structure to accommodate all Child protection services expanded.	New Child Protection Structure.			
	Establish rehabilitation, reintegration and support programme to meet the needs of living and children, children with behavioural problems and those that conflict with the law.	Rehabilitation infrastructure established.	Rehabilitation Centre constructed (Farm Kaukrus).			
		Rehabilitation and integration Programmes implemented.	Rehabilitation initiatives/ services developed.			
		Shelters for GBV/ VAC and TIP operational.	Shelters constructed.			
	Establish M&ER system.	M&ER and data system established.	Monitoring and Evaluation framework for Child Protection endorsed.			

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
	Establish M&ER system.	M&ER and data system established.	Child Protection Electronic Case Management System enhanced.			
	Establish the Children's Research and Training Institute.	Children's Research and Training Institute established.	Institute operational.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Child Care and Protection system	Development of child Protection Frameworks	Ongoing	GRN	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	MGECW
	Child Protection Services	Ongoing	GRN	260,000,000	40,000,000	300,000,000	52,000,000	8,000,000	60,000,000	52,000,000	8,000,000	60,000,000	52,000,000	8,000,000	60,000,000	52,000,000	8,000,000	60,000,000	52,000,000	8,000,000	60,000,000	MGECW
	Rehabilitation and Integration	New & Ongoing	GRN	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	MGECW
	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	Ongoing	GRN	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	MGECW
	Child Research Institute and Training	New	GRN	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	MGECW
Grand Total				**310,000,000**	**90,000,000**	**400,000,000**	**62,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**62,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**62,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**62,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**62,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**80,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes. Improve coordination of the child protection services. Strengthen the Coordination, Integration, and Utilisation of Research and Data Systems for Child Protection Services. Strengthen Multi-Sectoral Coordination to Eliminate Child Labour.	Child Care and Protection system	Development of child Protection Frameworks	# of child protection Frameworks developed and endorsed	This includes Acts, policies, and guidelines aimed at supporting and protecting the children's well-being. i.e amendments of the CCPA, National Agenda for Children, Child Protection policy, ending child marriage strategy, Child Justice Act.	Absolute	2 (2024)	2	2	1	-	-	MGECW
			National Violence Against Children (VAC) Strategy developed	Development of the VAC strategy that outlines activities on prevention and response on violence against children endorsed	Absolute	-	1	-	-	-	-	MGECW
			National Plan of Action for elimination on child labor developed	The plan outlining strategies and planned actions to prevent and eliminate child labour endorsed	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	-	-	-	-	MGECW
		Childcare and Protection Services	# of Violence against Children cases reported	The reduction of cases of violence against children (VAC)i.e physical, sexual, emotional, or psychological violence, neglect, or exploitation i.e OCSEA, child marriage, child trafficking, that have been formally reported within a specific	Absolute-	14,059 (2024)	13,059	12,059	11,059	10,059	9,059	MGECW
			# of children placed in alternative care	Children placed in foster care, kinship care, residential childcare facilities.	incremental	998 (2024)	1,298	1,598	1,798	2,148	2,548	MGECW
		Rehabilitation and integration	Rehabilitation Centre constructed	A rehabilitation centre with different components to provide protection and support.	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	-	-	1	MGECW
			# of children received services through rehabilitation Programmes	Children in conflict with the law, children living and working on the street, and children with severe behaviour problems who successfully completed the rehabilitation Programmes	Absolute	250 (2024)	350	450	550	650	750	MGECW

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
		Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	M&E framework for childcare and protection Programmes	The existence and approved M&E document with a theory of change, logic model, indicators, and implementation plan to measure the outputs and outcomes of the child protection services developed and endorsed	Absolute	1 (2024)	1	-	-	-	-	MGECW
		Child Research Institute and Training	CRIT operational status	This includes the establishment of CRIT, including resource allocation, staffing, infrastructure, and established Programmes	Absolute	-	1	-	-	-	-	MGECW
			# of child focused research published	Publications contributes to the improvement of children's wellbeing.	Absolute	-	10	10	10	10	10	

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MGECW	Establishment of a rehabilitation center for children living and working on the street, children in conflict with the law, and children with behavioural problems (Farm Kaukrus)	Needs Assessment/Clarificatory Evaluation	This evaluation will provide information that will inform the operationalisation of the rehabilitation Centre of children working and living on the street, Children in conflict with the law and children with severe behavioural problem.
MGECW	Child protection Programmes for Children in need of protective services	Outcome evaluation	To evaluate how well support Programmes address the needs of children in need of protective services in terms of health, education, and social services
MGECW	Evaluation of National Agenda for Children 2018/2022	Outcome evaluation	To evaluate how well tangible results was achieved, ensuring that the NAC effectively advances the rights and welfare of Namibia's children, and will also inform the development of the new NAC 2025-2030



Focus Area

Sustainable Social Protection, Community Empowerment and Resilience

3.4.3 Sustainable Social Protection & Community Empowerment & Resilience

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved livelihoods for poor and vulnerable households.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, social protection average coverage has increased from an average of 74 to 85 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% average coverage of social protection*.	74 (2024)	76	77	79	81	85
% coverage of social security.	55 (2024)	57	59	61	63	66

STRATEGIES:

i. Operationalise Integrated Beneficiary Register (IBR), and streamline integrated social protection information systems.

ii. Enhance advocacy and expand social protection coverage.

iii. Consolidate fragmented social protection functions for effective service delivery.

iv. Promote economic opportunities at the community level.

Programme 1: Social Protection

Designed to provide social protection for individuals and households facing economic vulnerability nationwide and to promote income security through both social assistance and social security interventions. The social assistance component provides direct income support to low-income and vulnerable groups, including children, persons with disabilities, adults, and disadvantaged families. This non-contributory support plays a critical role in alleviating socio-economic hardship and promoting social inclusion. The social insurance component provides contributory protection against life events and risks that may lead to financial distress. Eligibility is based on regular contributions by employees and employers. The programme offers a range of benefits such as compensation for work-related injuries, maternity and sick leave, death benefits, retirement support, and assistance following motor vehicle accidents.

Furthermore, to create resilience and sustainability among rural communities, the programme also aims to promote self-employment, improve income generation, and enhance communities' overall livelihoods by operationalising the Cluster of Sustainable Villages (CSV) model as a practical framework for delivering integrated, community-driven services and opportunities. The programme also reinforces national efforts to enhance social protection by addressing multi-dimensional poverty, improving access to essential services, fostering social cohesion, and enabling long-term community empowerment.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Social Protection Policy (2021).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**6.An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG1: No Poverty.** **SDG2: Zero Hunger.** **SDG10: Reduced Inequalities.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Population, Development and Health.**
Focus Area	**Sustainable Social Protection, community empowerment and resilience.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Improved livelihoods for poor and vulnerable households.**
Strategies	• **Operationalise Integrated Beneficiary Register (IBR), and streamline integrated social protection information systems.** • **Enhance advocacy and expand social protection coverage.** • **Consolidate fragmented social protection functions for effective service delivery.** • **Promote economic opportunities at the community level.**

Sub Programmes

1. Provision of Social Grants

To offer monthly financial support to vulnerable groups who Namibian citizens or permanent residents to enhance their well-being, reduce poverty, and strengthen household resilience. It includes the Old Age Grant for citizens aged 60 and above, the Disability Grants for adults aged 16 to 59 years and children under the age of 16 who are medically diagnosed by a state doctor as being temporarily or permanently disabled, and Children's Grants comprising the Maintenance Grant, Vulnerable Children's Grant, and Foster Parent Grant to support children facing socio-economic hardship. The Conditional Basic Income Grant (CBIG) targets poor and vulnerable households who are aged 18-59 years to curb urban and peri-urban hunger. Additionally, the programme provides monthly Veterans Subvention Grants to individuals who are officially recognised as veterans in terms of the Veterans Act 2 of 2008, who are unemployed, and those earning below a prescribed amount in the regulations. Veterans Improvement of Welfare Grant an additional grant that supplements the subvention grant for Veterans who are ex-plan combatants and former Robben Island and Kai// Ganaxab political prisoners.

Output: Social grants provided to eligible beneficiaries.

2. Social Security

The Social Security programme focuses on strengthening social insurance mechanisms to provide financial protection to individuals and families against life-cycle risks such as workplace injuries, maternity, sickness, and death. The programme includes contributory schemes such as the Employee Compensation Fund (ECF) and the Maternity, Sick Leave and Death Benefit Fund (MSD). Key areas of focus include expanding coverage to the informal sector, enhancing compliance enforcement, improving public awareness through marketing and advocacy, and supporting policy and system development to enable the extension of social insurance coverage.

Output: Social security coverage expanded.

3. Cluster of Sustainable Villages

The Cluster of Sustainable Villages (CSV) is a transformative rural development initiative that groups villages into clusters of three to foster self-sustaining, economically vibrant communities. Anchored in integrated water, energy, and food systems, each cluster leverages at least two local resources to drive production, create spin-off enterprises, and stimulate income generation through targeted capacity-building, local market development, and the establishment of value-added enterprises. CSV aims to enhance livelihoods and resilience to climate shocks and contributes to poverty reduction.

Output: Cluster of Sustainable Villages established.

Programme Logic Model: Social Protection

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human resources Budget. Technology for tracking and monitoring. Database infrastructure. IT Equipment. Vehicles.	Provide social grants to eligible beneficiaries.	Social grants provided to eligible beneficiaries.	% coverage of Old Age Grant. % coverage of Disability Grant. % coverage of child disability grant. % coverage of Children's Grants. % of extremely poor households assisted through CBIG. % coverage of veterans Subvention Grant. % coverage of Veterans Improvement Grant.	Increased social grants coverage. Improved financial income security. Economically transformed villages.	% coverage of all social grants. % coverage of social security. ` % of community members participating in economic activities.	Adequate awareness of services among target populations. Sufficient budget. No fraudulent registrations and claims, and corruption or mismanagement. Improved process in benefit processing. Available mechanisms for follow-up on compliance. Communities are continually interested in the project. Continues adequate infrastructure support local economic activities.
	Provide social security to eligible beneficiaries.	Social security coverage expanded.	% coverage of social security.			
	Build the capacity of participating communities in Clusters of Sustainable Villages activities.	Clusters of sustainable villages established.	# of Cluster of Sustainable Villages established.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Social Protection	Provision of Social Grants	ongoing	GRN	39,605,675,120	-	39,605,675,120	7,426,095,000	-	7,426,095,000	7,548,573,000		7,548,573,000	7,975,510,000	-	7,975,510,000	8,240,232,350		8,240,232,350	8,415,264,770	-	8,415,264,770	MGECW
	Social Security	ongoing	GRN	16,800,000	-	16,800,000	2,950,000	-	2,950,000	3,000,000		3,000,000	3,300,000	-	3,300,000	3,660,000		3,660,000	3,890,000	-	3,890,000	MGECW
	Cluster of sustainable villages	new	GRN	32,500,000	-	32,500,000	3,700,000	-	3,700,000	5,700,000		5,700,000	6,700,000	-	6,700,000	7,700,000		7,700,000	8,700,000	-	8700000	MGECW
Grand Total				**39,654,975,120.00**	**0**	**39,654,975,120.00**	**7,432,745,000.00**	**0**	**7,432,745,000.00**	**7,557,273,000.00**	**0**	**7,557,273,000.00**	**7,985,510,000.00**	**0**	**7,985,510,000**	**8,251,592,350.00**	**0**	**8,251,592,350.00**	**8,427,854,770.00**	**0**	**8,427,854,770.00**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Operationalise Integrated Beneficiary Register (IBR), and streamline integrated social protection information systems.	**Social Protection**	**Provision of social grants**	**% coverage of Old Age Grant**	Measures the proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above, who are Namibian citizens or permanent residents, receiving the Old Age Grant.	Absolute	98 (2024)	98	98	99	99	99	MGECW
			% coverage of Disability Grant	Proportion of eligible persons with disabilities aged 16 to 59 years who are medically diagnosed by a state doctor as temporarily or permanently disabled, and who are Namibian citizens or permanent residents, receiving the Disability Grant	Cumulative	74 (2024)	75	76	77	78	79	MGECW

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance advocacy and expand social protection coverage. Consolidate fragmented social protection functions for effective service delivery. Promote economic opportunities at the community level.	Social Protection	Provision of social grants	% coverage of child disability grant	Proportion of eligible children under the age of 16 who are medically diagnosed by a state doctor as temporarily or permanently disabled, and who are Namibian citizens or permanent residents, receiving the Child Disability Grant.	Cumulative	74 (2024)	75	76	77	78	79	MGECW
			% coverage of Children's Grants	Percentage of poor and vulnerable children under 18 years receiving any of the child grants: Maintenance Grant, Vulnerable Children's (VC) Grant, or Foster Parent Grant.	Cumulative	75 (2024)	75	76	77	78	79	MGECW
			% of extremely poor households assisted through CBIG	Proportion of extremely poor households in urban and peri-urban areas receiving CBIG. Extremely poor households are defined as those with no permanent source of income, with vulnerable individuals who are not receiving Old Age Grant, Disability Grant, Short-Term Emergency Assistance, Veterans Subvention or Improvement Grants, and where households with children benefiting from the Vulnerable grant, total household income should not exceed N$1,600 per month.	Cumulative	14 (2024)	28	30	40	50	75	MGECW
			% coverage of veterans Subvention Grant	Individuals who are officially recognised as veterans in terms of the Veterans Act 2 of 2008 who are unemployed and those earning below a prescribed amount (in the regulation) who are receiving the Veterans Subvention Grant,	Absolute	100 (2024)	100	100	100	100	100	MGECW
			% coverage of Veterans Improvement Grant	Individuals who are officially recognised as veterans in terms of the Veterans Act 2 of 2008 who are ex-plan combatants and former Robben Island and Kai// Ganaxab political prisoners.	Absolute	100 (2024)	100	100	100	100	100	MGECW
		Social security	% coverage of social security	Proportionate increase in the number of individuals covered by social security schemes nationally, with a particular focus on extending coverage to the informal sector.	Cumulative	55 (2024)	56	57	60	63	66	MGECW
		Cluster of sustainable villages	# of villages clusters of Sustainable villages established	Measures the number of Cluster of Sustainable Villages established and operational as self-sustaining, productive rural communities.	Absolute	0 (2024)	3	2	2	2	2	MGECW

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MGECW	Social grants	Impact assessment	The motivation for conducting this impact assessment is to generate robust evidence on the effectiveness of the social grants in improving the well-being of targeted groups. Specifically, the evaluation seeks to assess the extent to which these grants have contributed to improving living standards and reducing poverty. Given the significant budget allocations to social assistance Programmes under the national social protection framework, and the large number of beneficiaries reached across all 14 regions, this evaluation is critical for informing policy decisions, improving programme targeting and design, and ensuring the sustainability and equity of grant delivery.



Focus Area

Disability Mainstreaming, and Integration of Indigenous Minorities

3.4.4 Disability Mainstreaming, and Integration of Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities

SUB-SUB GOAL

Persons with Disabilities and Marginalized communities have accessed essential services and opportunities with improved quality of life and livelihood.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Access to essential services (education, health, employment, agricultural opportunities, land, housing, and sanitation) of Persons with Disabilities increased from 3,015 to 4,850.

DO02: By 2030, Access to essential services (education, health, social grants, employment, agricultural opportunities, land, housing, water and sanitation) of Persons from the Marginalized Communities has improved from 6,591 to 10,012.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
# of Persons with Disabilities with access to essential services (education, health, employment, land, housing, water and sanitation).	3,015 (2024)	3,180	3,590	4,000	4,425	4,850
# of People from the Marginalised Communities with access to essential services (education, health, national documents, employment, land, housing, water and sanitation).	6,591 (2024)	6,944	7,397	8,052	8,957	10,012

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen advocacy and promotion of human rights.

ii. Strengthen Institutional and legal frameworks.

iii. Enhance access to essential services.

Programme 1: Disability Mainstreaming

The aim is to strengthen and coordinate the implementation of National and International Legal Frameworks on Disability through the implementation of Disability Mainstreaming Plan in order to increase access to services by people with disabilities (PWD) in health, education, employment, and other sectors.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Disability Policy (1997).
Vision 2030 Objective	Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Social and Human Capital Development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	6.An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Goal 1: No Poverty. Goal 5: Gender Equality. Goal 10: Reduce inequalities.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Population, Development and Health.
Focus Area	Disability Mainstreaming, and Integration of Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities.
Sub-sub Goal	Persons with disabilities and indigenous minorities accessing essential services and opportunities with improved quality of life and livelihood.
Strategies	• Strengthen advocacy and promotion of human rights. • Strengthen Institutional and legal frameworks. • Enhance access to essential services.

Sub Programmes

1. Advocacy and Awareness

Entails the outreaches to both targeted group and public through community meetings, school and home visits, media, commemoration of national and international days/events and Disability Networking Forums to sensitise them on the rights of and access to services of Persons with Disabilities.

Output: Awareness on the rights of Persons with Disabilities raised.

2. Education Support

Provides financial support to Learners and Students with Disabilities' educational needs, in terms of transport fees, accommodation and tuition fees and assistive devices.

Output: Educational support provided.

3. Case Management

Identification of Persons with Disabilities including individuals with severe disabilities and their needs, referral and access to services conducted.

Output: Access to services for Persons with disabilities.

Output: Individual support to Persons with Severe Disabilities provided.

4. Institutional Legal Framework

To strengthen and coordinate the implementation of National and International Legal Frameworks on Disability through policy review and the implementation of Disability Mainstreaming Plan.

Output: National Disability Policy and Act reviewed.

Output: Disability mainstreaming Plan implemented.

Programme Logic Model: Disability Mainstreaming

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Resources.	Raise awareness on the rights of Persons with Disabilities.	Awareness on the rights of Persons with Disabilities raised.	# of people reached through awareness on the rights of Persons with Disabilities.	Increased public awareness on the rights of Persons with Disabilities and reduce stigma. Enhance access to essential services and opportunities with improved living standards and livelihoods.	# of stigma and discrimination cases against PWD. % of Persons with Disabilities with access to essential services.	Sufficient budget to fund students, procure equipment with support from GRN. Adequate human capacity to implement the project.
	Provide financial support to Students with Disabilities.	Educational support provided.	# of students with Disabilities provided with educational support.			
	Conduct case management of Persons with Disabilities and provide individual support to persons with severe disabilities.	Access to services for Persons with disabilities. Individual support to Persons with Severe Disabilities provided.	# of case management of Persons with Disabilities conducted. # of Persons with severe disabilities provided special needs support.			
	Review legal framework on Disability and implement Disability Mainstreaming Plan.	National Disability Policy and Act Reviewed. Disability Mainstreaming Plan implemented.	# of legal framework on Disability reviewed. # of Themes in DMP implemented. # of OMAs incorporate DMP in Sectoral plans.			

Programme 2: Integration of Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities

The aim is to strengthen the advocacy efforts aimed at intensifying and accelerating the integration of members of the Marginalised Communities into the socio-economic mainstream by providing essential services such as education, health, employment, national documents, land, housing, water and sanitation.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	None
Vision 2030 Objective	Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Social and Human Capital Development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	6.An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Goal 1: No Poverty. Goal 3: Good Health and well-being. Goal 5: Gender Equality. Goal 10: Reduce inequalities.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Population, Development and Health.
Focus Area	Disability Mainstreaming, and Integration of Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities.
Sub-sub Goal	Persons with Disabilities and Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities have access to essential services and opportunities with improved quality of life and livelihoods.
Strategies	• Strengthen advocacy and promotion of human rights. • Enhance access to essential services.

Sub Programmes

1. Advocacy and Awareness

Entails the outreaches to both targeted group and public to sensitised them on the rights of and access to services of Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities.

Output: Awareness on the rights of the Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities raised.

2. Education Support

Provides learners and students of Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities educational needs, in terms of transport and financial support.

Output: Educational support to Learners and Students from Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided.

3. Livelihood Support

This initiative covers provision of livelihood support including feeding, funding for livelihoods empowerment projects, burial services, land acquisition and housing, water and sanitation infrastructure developments to Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities.

Output: Livelihoods support to Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided.

Programme Logic Model: Integration of Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Resources.	Raised awareness on the rights of the Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities.	Awareness on the rights of the Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities raised.	# of people reached through awareness on the rights of the Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities	Increased public awareness on the rights of the Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities. Enhance access to essential services and opportunities with improved living standards and livelihoods.	# of stigma and discrimination cases against Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities. % of Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities with access to essential services.	Sufficient budget allocation and Public support. Adequate human capacity to implement the project.
	Provide Educational Support to Learners and Students from the Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities.	Educational support to Learners and Students from Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities provided.	# of learners and students from Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities			
	Provide Livelihood support to Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities.	Livelihood support to Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities provided.	# of Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities issued with National documents. # of people from Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities access social grants. # of Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with CBIG and food. # of Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities provided with housing. # of Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with potable water. # of Marginalised Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with sanitation infrastructure.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Disability Mainstreaming	advocacy and Awareness	New per NDP5, Ongoing	GRN	57200 00	0	5,720,0 00.00	1,077,0 00.00	-	1,077,0 00.00	1,110,00 0.00	-	1,110,00 0.00	1,143,00 0.00	-	1,143,00 0.00	1,177,00 0.00	-	1,177,00 0.00	1,213,0 00.00	-	1,213, 000.0 0	OP
	Education support	New per NDP5, Ongoing	GRN	680710 00	0	68,071,0 00.00	12,821,0 00.00	-	12,821,0 00.00	13,206,0 00.00	-	13,206,0 00.00	13,602,0 00.00	-	13,602,0 00.00	14,010,0 00.00	-	14,010,0 00.00	14,431,0 00.00	-	14,431, 000.0 0	OP
	Case Management	New per NDP5, Ongoing	GRN	219340 00	0	21,934,0 00.00	4,131,00 0.00	-	4,131,00 0.00	4,255,0 00.00	-	4,255,0 00.00	4,383,0 00.00	-	4,383,0 00.00	4,514,00 0.00	-	4,514,00 0.00	4,650,0 00.00	-	4,650, 000.0 0	OP
	Institutional Legal Framework	New per NDP5, Ongoing	GRN	705150 00	0	70,515,0 00.00	13,282,0 00.00	-	13,282,0 00.00	13,680,0 00.00	-	13,680,0 00.00	14,091,0 00.00	-	14,091,0 00.00	14,514,0 00.00	-	14,514,0 00.00	14,949,0 00.00	-	14,949 ,000.0 0	OP
Integration of Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities	Advocacy and Awareness	Ongoing	GRN	104990 00	0	10,499,0 00.00	1,978,00 0.00	-	1,978,00 0.00	2,037,0 00.00	-	2,037,0 00.00	2,098,0 00.00	-	2,098,0 00.00	2,161,00 0.00	-	2,161,00 0.00	2,226,0 00.00	-	2,226, 000.0 0	OP
	Education support	Ongoing	MTEF	894710 00	0	89,471,0 00.00	16,852,0 00.00	-	16,852,0 00.00	17,358,0 00.00	-	17,358,0 00.00	17,879,0 00.00	-	17,879,0 00.00	18,415,0 00.00	-	18,415,0 00.00	18,967,0 00.00	-	18,967, 000.0 0	OP
	Livelihood support	Ongoing	MTEF	1317646 000	0	1,317,64 6,000.0 0	248,185, 000.00	-	248,185, 000.00	255,630 ,000.00	-	255,630 ,000.00	263,299 ,000.00	-	263,299 ,000.00	271,198, 000.00	-	271,198, 000.00	279,334 ,000.00	-	279,33 4,000. 00	OP
Grand Total				**1,583,8 56,000. 00**	**0**	**1,583,8 56,000. 00**	**298,32 6,000.0 0**	**0.00**	**298,32 6,000.0 0**	**307,276 ,000.00**	**0.00**	**307,276 ,000.00**	**316,495 ,000.00**	**0.00**	**316,495 ,000.00**	**325,98 9,000.0 0**	**0.00**	**325,98 9,000.0 0**	**335,770 ,000.00**	**0.00**	**335,7 70,00 0.00**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen advocacy and promotion of human rights. Strengthen Institutional and legal frameworks. Enhance access to essential services.	Disability Mainstreaming	Advocacy and Awareness	# of people reached through awareness on the rights of Persons with Disabilities	People reached through various awareness sessions on the rights of Persons with Disabilities (Community Meetings, Commemorations of Disability events, School Awareness, Media, Disability Networking Forums)	Absolute	489 (2024)	550	610	670	730§	790	OP
		Education support	# of Students with Disabilities provided with educational support	Students with Disabilities that have been provided with educational support	Absolute	576 (2024)	590	605	620	635	650	OP
		Case Management	# of persons with disabilities that have received services through referral processes	Persons with Disabilities that have received services through referral processes	Absolute	621 (2024)	676	776	876	976	1076	OP
			# of Persons with severe disabilities provided special needs support	Persons with Severe Disabilities provided special needs support	Absolute	941 (2024)	1279	1642	1821	1987	2287	OP
		Institutional Legal Framework	# of stakeholders capacitated on disability mainstreaming	Stakeholders capacitated on disability mainstreaming	Absolute	5 (2024)	8	13	18	23	28	OP

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
	Integration of Marginalized Communities /Indigenous Minorities	Advocacy and Awareness	# of people reached through awareness on the rights of the Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities	People reached through awareness on the rights of the Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities (Community Meetings, Commemorations of Indigenous People Day/events, School Visits, Sport, Media)	Absolute	311 (2024)	350	350	350	350	350	OP
		Education Support	# of learners and students from Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with financial support	Learners (1,801) and Students (295) from the Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities that have been provided with educational support	Absolute	2096 (2024)	2215	2235	2255	2275	2295	OP
		Livelihood Support	# of Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities issued with National documents	People from Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities access National Documents	Absolute	2059 (2024)	5624	5,061	4554	4099	3690	OP
			# of people from Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities access social grants	People from Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities access social grants	Absolute	6,210 (2024)	6510	6910	7510	8360	9360	OP
			# of Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with Basic Conditional Income Grant (CBIG) and food	Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with CBIG and food	Absolute	32716 (2024)	32716	32716	32716	32716	32716	OP
			# of Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities provided with housing	Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities provided with housing	Incremental	53 (2024)	60	70	80	90	100	OP
			# of Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with potable water	Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with potable water	Incremental	25 (2024)	45	65	85	105	125	OP
			# of Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with sanitation infrastructure	Marginalized Communities/Indigenous Minorities provided with sanitation s	Absolute	5 (2024)	10	15	20	25	30	OP

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
OP	Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities Integration Programme	Impact evaluation	To assess the impact of the interventions provided to the Persons with Disabilities and Marginalised Communities/ Indigenous Minorities, in terms of programme effectiveness, expenditure and budget efficiency, and sustainability. This evaluation is crucial to establish the impact of the interventions of the Disability and Marginalised programmes in improving their livelihoods and living standard of the beneficiaries. The evaluation will be conducted countrywide/where the targeted groups reside.
OP	Disability Mainstreaming Programme	Impact Evaluation	



Focus Area

Food and Nutrition Security

3.4.5 Food and Nutrition Security

SUB-SUB GOAL

Namibia is food and nutrition secured, with increased levels of diverse food production.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, the production of agricultural foods for local consumption has increased on aggregate from 40 to 80 percent, and the number of food-insecure people declined from 56 to 34 percent.

DO02: By 2030, Namibia has reduced all forms of malnutrition, with low birth weight reduced from 12 to 7 percent, and early initiation of breastfeeding increased from 79 to 84 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of agricultural foods (cereal, horticulture, meat) locally consumed.	40 (2024)	45	50	60	70	80
% of food insecure people.	56 (2024)	52	46	40	37	34
% of low birth weight.	12 (2024)	11	10	9	8	7

STRATEGIES:

i. Improve reach and effectiveness of nutrition-specific interventions aimed at preventing and addressing all forms of malnutrition.

ii. Strengthen the collection of data on nutrition (under-nutrition, stunting, obesity, anaemia, non-communicable diseases).

iii. Enhance sustainable agricultural production and productivity at national and household level.

Programme 1: Crop Production and Productivity at Household Level

Aims to increase crop production and productivity by promoting investment and re-modelling of green scheme projects. The programme also ensures accelerated provision of subsidised inputs, equipment and materials; increase agricultural production; Increase household food security levels, reduce Namibia's dependence on imported food; create job opportunities for rural communities thereby reducing income inequality; enhanced value addition; and promote diversification of agri-business enterprises.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Agriculture Policy (NAP) (2015).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**To promote the creation of a diversified, open market economy, with a resource-based industrial sector and commercial agriculture, placing great emphasis on skills development, promoting competitiveness in the export sector, regards product quality and differentiation.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG1: No poverty.** **SDG2: Zero hunger.** **SDG5: Gender equality.** **SDG8: Decent work and economic growth.** **SDG13: Climate action and** **SDG15: Life on land.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Population, Health and Development.**
Focus Area	**Food and Nutrition security.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Namibia is food and nutrition secured, with increased levels of diverse food production.**
Strategies	• **Improve reach and effectiveness of nutrition-specific interventions aimed at preventing and addressing all forms of malnutrition.** • **Strengthen the collection of data on nutrition (under-nutrition, stunting, obesity, anaemia, non-communicable diseases).** • **Enhance sustainable agricultural production and productivity at national and household level.**

Sub Programmes

1. Green Scheme

To encourage the development of irrigation based agronomic production in order to increase food production and contribute to food self-sufficiency and national food security, with the aim of increasing the contribution of agriculture to the country's gross domestic product. The programme involves the increase of arable land in the Green Schemes that are installed with irrigation system; development of irrigation infrastructure of newly established Green Schemes; and the establishment of commercial farming operations to support small-scale farmers Additionally, programme focuses on the creation of an enabling, commercially viable environment through an effective public-private partnership to stimulate increasing private sector investment in the irrigation subsector.

Output: Hectares under irrigation increased.

Output: Green schemes under full production.

Output: Green Scheme Projects outsourced to private Sector.

Output: Brown Irrigation Fields projects developed.

2. Dry land crop production

It is a rain-fed agronomic subsidy programme implemented to benefit cereal communal farmers in 10 growing regions of Kunene, Kavango West, Kavango East, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Omusati, Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, and Zambezi. It is aimed at increasing food production and productivity along the cereal value chain thereby increasing food security and resilience to climate change.

Output: Households benefited from subsidised agricultural inputs.

Output: Household benefitted from mechanised tillage services.

3. National Horticultural Support and value chain development

A subsidy to ensure sustainable access, availability, and use of essential farm inputs and capacity building of small-scale horticulture producers along the horticultural value chain. The aim is to increase food production and productivity for enhanced food security and resilience to climate change.

Output: Household benefited from the NHSP subsidised agricultural inputs.

Output: Household practicing Conservation Agriculture.

4. Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture

Implemented to target small and medium scale cereal and horticultural producers in the country to reduce and reverse land degradation, and to mitigate the impact of climate change through the adoption of Conservation Agriculture (CA) as a basis of sustainable crop production and improved food production.

Output: Household practicing Conservation Agriculture.

5. Irrigation infrastructure development programme for small and medium scale farmers

Implemented to support small and medium scale farmer with irrigation infrastructure to be used agricultural production.

Output: Small and Medium farmers supported with irrigation infrastructure.

Programme Logic Model: Crop Production and Productivity at Household Level

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources Human Capacity Equipment Land.	Strengthen operational capacities of Green Schemes.	Hectares under irrigation developed.	# of Hectares under irrigation.	Improved food security.	% of food secured people.	Sufficient budgetary allocation and availability of resources. No outbreak of crop pests and diseases. Favourable climatic conditions.
		Green schemes under full production.	# of Green schemes under full production.			
		Green Scheme Projects outsourced to private Sector/ PPP.	# of Green Scheme Projects outsourced to private Sector/PPP.			
		Brown Irrigation Fields projects developed.	# of Brown Irrigation Fields projects developed.			
	Provide subsidised inputs and mechanised tillage services.	Households benefited from subsidised agricultural inputs.	% of people who benefited from the subsidised inputs.			
		Household benefitted from mechanised tillage services.	% of people who benefited from the subsidised mechanised services.			

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
	Support National Horticultural and value chains.	Household benefited from the NHSP subsidised agricultural inputs.	# of households benefited from the NHSP subsidised agricultural inputs.			
		Household practicing Conservation Agriculture.	% of household practicing Conservation Agriculture.			
	Enhance the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture.	Household practicing Conservation Agriculture increased.	% of household practicing Conservation Agriculture.			
	Establish irrigation infrastructure for small and medium scale farmers.	Small and Medium scale farmers supported with irrigation infrastructure.	# of small and medium farmers supported with irrigation infrastructure.			

Programme 2: Livestock Production

To enhance and support farmers with agricultural inputs, equipment and services as well as developing infrastructure in order to increase livestock production.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Agriculture Policy (NAP) (2015).
Vision 2030 Objective	To promote the creation of a diversified, open market economy, with a resource-based industrial sector and commercial agriculture, placing great emphasis on skills development, promoting competitiveness in the export sector, regards product quality and differentiation.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Pillar 3: Social and Human Capital Development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG1: No poverty; SDG2: Zero hunger; SDG5: Gender equality; SDG8: Decent work and economic growth; SDG13: Climate action and SDG15: Life on land.
NDP6 Pillar	Human Development and Community Resilience.

Thematic Area	**Population, Health and Development.**
Focus Area	**Food and Nutrition security.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Namibia is food and nutrition secured, with increased levels of diverse food production.**
Strategies	• **Improve reach and effectiveness of nutrition-specific interventions aimed at preventing and addressing all forms of malnutrition.** • **Strengthen the collection of data on nutrition (under-nutrition, stunting, obesity, anaemia, non-communicable diseases).** • **Enhance sustainable agricultural production and productivity at national and household level.**

Sub Programmes

1. Small Stock Distribution and Development in Communal Areas (SSDDCA)

The project is aimed to provide quality core breeding flock of suitable local small stock to selected vulnerable households to gain a sustainable means of income generation and food supply.

Output: Farmers supported through the SSDDCA.

2. Poultry Value Chain Development Scheme (PVCDS)

To provide poultry producers with subsidised inputs and capacity building along the value chain for income generation, employment creation in order to improve their socio-economic situation.

Output: Communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the PVCDS.

3. Dairy Value Chain Development Scheme (DVCDS)

To develop and support a self-sustaining dairy industry based on small, medium, and large holder production. The scheme seeks to link informal milk production to formal markets thereby stimulate milk production which will increase the production and dairy products in the country.

Output: Communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the DVCDS.

4. Pig Production Value Chain Scheme (PVCS)

To provide small scale pig producers with subsidised inputs and capacity building along the value chain for income generation, employment creation in order to improve their socio-economic situation.

Output: Communal and resettlement farmers benefited from PVCS.

Programme Logic Model: Livestock Production

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources Human Capacity Equipment's Implements. Veterinary drugs, fodders, breeding stock. Land.	Distribute small stock breeding material through the Small Stock Distribution and Development in Communal Areas project.	Farmers supported through the Small Stock Distribution and Development in Communal Areas.	# of farmers benefiting from the small stock breeding materials for poverty alleviation.	Improved food security.	% of food secured people.	Sufficient budgetary allocation and availability of resources.
	Provide subsidised inputs to farmers by implementing Poultry Value Chain Development Scheme, Dairy Value Chain Development Scheme and Pig Production Value Chain Scheme.	Communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the Poultry Value Chain Development Scheme.	# of farming households including communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the PVCDS subsidised on agricultural production inputs.			
		Communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the Dairy Value Chain Development Scheme .	# of farming households including communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the DVCDS subsidised on agricultural production inputs.			
		Communal and resettlement farmers benefited from Pig Production Value Chain Scheme.	# of farming households including communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the Pig Production Value chain Scheme subsidised on agricultural production inputs.			

Programme 3: Nutrition Improvement

To enhance and support household with information, agricultural inputs, grant and safety nets to improve livelihood and ensure access to diverse nutritious food.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Namibia Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2021).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Social and Human Capital development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG1: No poverty, SDG2: Zero hunger, SDG3: Good health and well-being.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Population, Health and Development.**
Focus Area	**Food and Nutrition security.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Namibia is food and nutrition secured, with increased levels of diverse food production.**
Strategies	• **Improve reach and effectiveness of nutrition-specific interventions aimed at preventing and addressing all forms of malnutrition.** • **Strengthen the collection of data on nutrition (under-nutrition, stunting, obesity, anaemia, non-communicable diseases).** • **Enhance sustainable agricultural production and productivity at national and household level.**

Sub Programmes

1. Integrated Nutrition in Livelihood Initiatives

Integrating nutrition in different livelihood initiatives to ensure communities access nutrition services through different intervention being carried out at community level. The project aims to strengthen capacity of and support to implementers to provide nutrition-sensitive intervention including community targeted projects in the agriculture, social welfare, education and health sector. This will ensure that vulnerable people access diverse, nutrient-rich foods and information at the household level, particularly through the feeding Programmes.

Output: nutrition-sensitive interventions integrated into different livelihood projects.

2. Nutrition-dense food for vulnerable people including Marginalised communities

To enhance the effectiveness of food distribution by ensuring that food parcels, particularly those provided monthly to Marginalised communities and during disaster responses, are diverse, balanced, and nutritionally adequate. Special consideration is given to households with a high number of occupants, especially those with children under five years of age. Households experiencing hunger or affected by malnutrition will be prioritised to receive support under this program. The programmealso aims to promote and empower households to grow their own diverse and nutritious foods, by integrating household and community gardening initiatives into food parcel distribution, particularly targeting Marginalised communities.

Output: Vulnerable households reached and provided with adequate access to nutritious food.

3. Flourishing school feeding initiatives

To promote the diverse and balanced consumption of locally produced food, particularly from smallholder producers, to improve the health and nutrition of learners. While currently focused on primary schools, the programme aims to expand to all Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers and secondary schools. It supports the establishment of school gardens and fosters collaboration with SMEs to ensure daily provision of balanced meals, moving beyond minimal or nutrient-poor options like soft pap.

Output: School Feeding Programmes expanded to ECDs.

4. Nutrition awareness and education

Focuses on increasing nutrition awareness and education to foster positive behaviour change, improve child nutrition, and reduce malnutrition risks. Through targeted campaigns and public health education, the programme promotes optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding. It also emphasises the value of indigenous foods, dietary diversity, and proper food utilisation for improved nutritional outcomes across all regions.

Output: Nutrition awareness and education initiatives conducted nationally and regionally.

5. Detection, management and treatment of nutrition related illnesses

Strengthening the detection, management, and treatment of nutrition-related illnesses, with a focus on prevention and early detection through community healthcare workers, can lead to significant improvements in public health and a reduction in nutrition-related mortality. Training and capacity development for healthcare workers, community workers, and extension officers, including all stakeholders will enhance the early detection and management of nutrition-related illnesses within the communities they serve.

Output: Reduced malnutrition death rates.

6. Food and Nutrition Security coordination mechanisms and capacities

Ensure a well-resourced multi-disciplinary team as FNS Secretariat to ensure alignment and synergies across FNS Working Groups, and that will be reporting to FNS Council and Cabinet, as well as expand the coordination framework into regional structures, in line with the revised FNS policy. Improved inter-sectoral coordination among key FNS stakeholders on national level and in the regions, with practical outcomes and demonstration projects, such as an integrated post-discharge strategy for malnutrition to prevent re-admission and deaths. The programme will further ensure better coordination and strengthened to stakeholders and promote resilience during shocks.

Output: A well-resourced, multi-disciplinary Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat.

7. Improved data for reporting and planning

Namibia's National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) serves as a vital tool for collecting comprehensive, national-level data on health, demographics, and the nutritional status of the Namibian population. The programme further strengthens growth monitoring assessments and data collection for planning, and implementation of appropriate nutrition interventions at regional and national level.

Output: Growth monitoring integrated in schools and ECD as part of immunisation services.

Programme Logic Model: Nutritional Improvement

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Capacity. Equipment.	Integrate nutrition-sensitive interventions into different livelihood projects.	Nutrition-sensitive interventions integrated into different livelihood projects.	% of livelihood projects integrating nutrition-sensitive interventions through a coordinated effort.	Improved nutrition. Reduced malnutrition. Increased community knowledge on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.	Malnutrition cases. % of stunting.	Sufficient budgetary allocation and availability of resources. No outbreak of animals pest and diseases. Favorable climatic conditions.
	Distribute diverse and nutritious food parcels regularly to targeted households.	Vulnerable households reached and provided with adequate access to adequate, nutritious food.	# of vulnerable households reached and provided with adequate access to adequate, nutritious food.			
	Introduce school feeding to ECD centres.	School feeding introduced at ECD centres, providing nutrient-dense meals.	# of ECDs (children) provided with nutrient-dense meals.			
	Conduct nutrition awareness and education initiatives and campaign across the country including community engagements and school based nutrition education.	Nutrition awareness and education initiatives conducted nationally and regionally.	# of public health education and nutrition campaigns conducted across all Regions.			
	Strengthen detection, prevention, management, and treatment of nutrition-related illnesses.	Reduced malnutrition death rates.	% of deaths due to malnutrition.			
	Resource the FNS Secretariat with full-time multi-disciplinary personnel and expand coordination structures into all regions in line with the revised FNS policy.	A well-resourced, multi-disciplinary Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat.	# of regions with FNS coordination structures.			
	Integrate growth monitoring into school and ECD based immunisation outreaches to reach and assess more children.	Growth monitoring integrated in schools and ECD as part of immunisation services.	% of schools and ECD integrating growth monitoring as part of immunisation services.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Crop production and productivity at household level	Green scheme	Ongoing	GRN, private sector	-	2,193,000,000	2,193,000,000	-	651,000,000	651,000,000	-	631,000,000	631,000,000	-	621,000,000	621,000,000	-	150,000,000	150,000,000	-	140,000,000	140,000,000	MAFWLR
	Dry land Crop Production Programme	On-going	GRN	243,100,000	-	243,100,000	44,200,000	-	44,200,000	46,410,000	-	46,410,000	48,620,000	-	48,620,000	50,830,000	-	50,830,000	53,040,000	-	53,040,000	MAFWLR
	Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme	On-going	GRN & NGOs	-	40,400,000	40,400,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,400,000	8,400,000	-	8,800,000	8,800,000	-	9,200,000	9,200,000	MAFWLR
	Cereal Value Chain Development Programme	On-going	GRN	-	42,322,000	42,322,000	-	8,040,000	8,040,000	-	8,040,000	8,040,000	-	8,442,000	8,442,000	-	8,800,000	8,800,000	-	9,000,000	9,000,000	MAFWLR
	Horticulture Support and Value Chain Development Programme	On-going	GRN	-	52,200,000	52,200,000	-	9,000,000	9,000,000	-	9,450,000	9,450,000	-	10,350,000	10,350,000	-	11,250,000	11,250,000	-	12,150,000	12,150,000	MAFWLR
	Irrigation infrastructure development programme for small and medium scale farmers	New	GRN	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	-	-	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	MAFWLR
Livestock Production	Poultry Value Chain Development Scheme (PVCDS)	On-going	GRN	-	26,872,000	26,872,000	-	5,040,000	5,040,000	-	5,040,000	5,040,000	-	5,292,000	5,292,000	-	5,500,000	5,500,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	MAFWLR
	Dairy Value Chain Development Scheme (DVCDS)	On-going	GRN	-	48,572,000	48,572,000	-	9,040,000	9,040,000	-	9,040,000	9,040,000	-	9,492,000	9,492,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	11,000,000	11,000,000	MAFWLR
	Small Stock Distribution and Development in Communal Areas (SSDDCA)	On-going	GRN	-	21,600,000	21,600,000	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,200,000	4,200,000	-	4,600,000	4,600,000	-	4,800,000	4,800,000	MAFWLR

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
	Pig Production Value Chain Scheme (PVCS)	New	GRN	-	21,000,000	21,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	MAFWLR
Nutrition improvement	Integrated Nutrition in Livelihood Initiatives	New	Government and Development partners	5,300,000	-	5,300,000	980,000	-	980,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	MAFWLR
	Nutrition-dense food for vulnerable people including marginalized communities		Government, Development partner and private sector	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	MAFWLR
	Flourishing school feeding initiatives		Government and Development partners	1,162,035,000	-	1,162,035,000	186,397,000	-	186,397,000	210,634,000	-	210,634,000	232,054,000	-	232,054,000	257,619,000	-	257,619,000	275,331,000	-	275,331,000	MAFWLR
	Nutrition awareness and education		Government and Development partners	61,000,000	-	61,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	MAFWLR
	Detection, management and treatment of nutrition related illnesses		Government, Development partner and Private Sector	108,445,000	-	108,445,000	15,917,000	-	15,917,000	23,177,000	-	23,177,000	23,117,000	-	23,117,000	23,117,000	-	23,117,000	23,117,000	-	23,117,000	MAFWLR
	Food and Nutrition Security coordination mechanisms and capacities		Government and Development partners	875,000	-	875,000	230,000	-	230,000	225,000	-	225,000	220,000	-	220,000	200,000	-	200,000	-	-	-	MAFWLR
	Improved data for reporting and planning		Government and Development partners	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	700,000	-	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	MAFWLR
Grand Total				1,597,255,000	2,645,966,000	4,243,221,000	260,424,000	695,120,000	955,544,000	296,226,000	728,070,000	1,024,296,000	321,791,000	721,176,000	1,042,967,000	349,546,000	253,450,000	602,996,000	369,268,000	248,150,000	617,418,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Improve reach and effectiveness of nutrition-specific interventions aimed at preventing and addressing all forms of malnutrition. **Strengthen the collection of data on nutrition (under-nutrition, stunting, obesity, anaemia, non-communicable diseases).** **Enhance sustainable agricultural production and productivity at national and household level.**	**Crop production and productivity at household level**	**Green Scheme**	**Number of Hectares under irrigation**	**Total Number of Hectares under irrigation at Green Schemes**	Absolute	6872 (2024)	11500	13000	14500	16000	17500	MAFWLR
			# of Green schemes under full production	**Total Green Scheme Projects (Etunda, Musese, Sikondo, Uvhungu Vhungu, Ndonga, Shitemo, Shadi, Orip, Hardap) under full production**	Absolute	0 (2024)	3	5	6	7	8	MAFWLR
			# of Green Scheme Projects leased to private sector	**Total number of Green Schemes leased (Ndonga, Uvhungu Scheme, ORIP) to private Sector**	Absolute	3 (2024)	3	0	0	0	0	MAFWLR
			# of Brown Irrigation Fields projects developed	**Total number of brown fields Neckartal, Katima/ Liselo, Zone & Tandjeskoppe) developed**	absolute	0 (2024)	0	1	1	1	1	MAFWLR
		Dry land crop production	**% of households benefited from the subsidized inputs**	**Proportion of crop producing households benefited from the subsidized inputs such as Seeds and fertilizers out of the total farming household (120000)**	Incremental	28 (2024)	30	35	40	45	50	MAFWLR
			% of households benefited from the subsidised mechanised services	Crop producing household benefited from the subsidised mechanised services such as ploughing, ripping, planting and weeding services out of the total farming household	Incremental	12 (2024)	20	25	30	35	40	MAFWLR
		National Horticulture Support (NHSP) and Value Chain development Programme	# of household benefited from the NHSP subsidised agricultural inputs	Horticulture producers benefited from the subsidy	Absolute	0 (2024)	100	100	100	100	100	MAFWLR
		Conservation Agriculture Programme	% of household practicing Conservation Agriculture	Farming households practicing all CA principle out of the total farming households	Incremental	0 (2024)	1	2	3	4	5	MAFWLR
		Irrigation infrastructure development programme for small and medium scale farmers	# of small and medium farmers supported with irrigation infrastructure	**Small and medium farmers supported with irrigation infrastructure through Horticulture Support and Value Chain Development Programme, and Engineering Services among others.**	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	20	20	20	20	MAFWLR

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
	Livestock production	Small Stock Distribution and Development in Communal Areas	# of farmers benefiting from the small stock breeding materials for poverty alleviation	Farmers benefited from the Small Stock Distribution and Development in Communal Areas (SSDDCA) revolving project	Cumulative	739 (2024)	40	40	40	40	40	MAFWLR
		Poultry Value Chain Development Scheme	Number of farming households including communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the PVCDS subsidized on agricultural production inputs	Total number of farming households benefited from the subsidized agricultural production inputs provided through PVCDS	Absolute	1802 (2024)	100	100	100	100	100	MAFWLR-DAPEES
		Dairy Value Chain Development Scheme	Number of farming households including communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the DVCDS subsidized on agricultural production inputs	Total number of farming households benefited from the subsidized agricultural production inputs provided through Dairy Value Chain Development Scheme	Absolute	150 (2024)	30	35	48	50	50	MAFWLR-DAPEES
		Pig Production Value Chain Scheme	Number of farming households including communal and resettlement farmers benefited from the Pig Production Value chain Scheme subsidized on agricultural production inputs	Total number of farming households benefited from the subsidized agricultural production inputs provided through Pig Production Value Chain Development Scheme	Absolute	0 (2024)	10	15	20	20	20	MAFWLR-DAPEES
	Nutrition improvement	Integrated Nutrition in Livelihood Initiatives	% of livelihood projects integrating nutrition-sensitive interventions through a coordinated effort	Proportion of livelihood support initiatives that incorporate activities aimed at improving nutrition, implemented in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	-	20	35	45	55	MAFWLR ,OPM, MURD ,MHSS
		Nutrition-dense food for vulnerable people including marginalized communities	# of vulnerable households reached and provided with adequate access to adequate, nutritious food	Total number of at-risk households that received support ensuring regular access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet dietary needs.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	50000	10 000	15 000	20 000	25 000	MAFWLR MHSS
		Flourishing school feeding initiatives	# of ECDs (children) provided with nutrient-dense meals	Children enrolled in Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes who are served meals rich in essential nutrients required for proper growth and development.	Absolute	0 (2024)	37 735	56 189	74 643	93 097	111 551	MEIYSAC

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
		Nutrition awareness and education	# of public health education and nutrition campaigns conducted across all Regions	Total number of awareness and educational initiatives on health and nutrition carried out in all regions to improve public knowledge and practices.	Absolute	-	14	14	14	14	14	MHSS
		Detection, management and treatment of nutrition related illnesses	% of deaths due to malnutrition	Proportion of all reported deaths that are directly attributed to malnutrition, indicating the severity and impact of undernutrition on population health.	Absolute	12 (2024)	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	MHSS
		Food and Nutrition Security coordination mechanisms and capacities	# of regions with FNS coordination structures	Number of regions with formally established and functional mechanisms that coordinate multi-sectoral actions on food and nutrition security.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	0	3	6	10	14	MGECW
		Improved data for reporting and planning	% of schools and ECD integrating growth monitoring as part of immunization services	Proportion of schools and early childhood centres that routinely track children alongside vaccination services to support early detection of malnutrition.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	20	35	45	55	65	MGECW

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MAFWLR	Green Schemes	Impact assessment	Assess the implementation of the Green Schemes and the extent to which they contribute towards food security.
MAFWLR	Dryland crop production programme	Impact	Assess the implementation of the programme and the extent to which it is effecting the desired change within the target population by measuring results. Furthermore, the purpose is to assess if the objectives were attained or not.
MAFWLR	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2021)	Outcome	To determine whether the policy is effectively improving nutrition outcomes, food access, and multi-sectoral coordination as intended. Given the policy's mid-point, this evaluation will help identify what's working, what needs adjustment, and how resources can be better targeted to reduce stunting, undernutrition, and food insecurity. The evaluation will focus on measurable results such as changes in malnutrition rates, dietary diversity, and domestic food production levels.



Focus Area

Water and Sanitation

3.4.6 Water and Sanitation

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved access to potable water and sanitation facilities.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, access to potable water at household (hh) level has increased from 90.75 to 94.8 percent.

DO02: By 2030, access to basic sanitation at household (hh) level has increased from 57.15 to 64.2 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of urban households with access to potable water.	98 (2024)	98.1	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.0
% of rural households with access to potable water.	83.5 (2024)	84.7	86	87.4	88.9	90.6
% of urban households with access to basic sanitation.	79.7 (2024)	80.1	81	82	83	83
% of rural households with access to basic sanitation.	36.2 (2024)	37.3	38.9	41	43.2	45.4
% of households practicing open defecation nationally.	40 (2024)	38.9	37.3	35.1	33	30.8
% of households with access to handwashing facilities with soap and water.	54 (2024)	62	68	73	78	86

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen coordination and institutional capacity of the WASH sector at the national, regional, and local levels.
ii. Expand water supply infrastructure in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas.
iii. Ensure the affordability of water for poor and vulnerable households.
iv. Promote nationwide campaigns and advocacy on sanitation and hygiene.
v. Scale-up Sanitation coverage in urban and rural areas.
vi. Develop a National Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Information System (WSSHIS).

Programme 1: Access To Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Aims to enhance equitable and sustainable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services across communities. It focuses on expanding access to safe water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use while strengthening the resilience and reliability of water infrastructure systems. To accelerate progress in sanitation, the programme will provide targeted subsidies for vulnerable households and promote hygiene education to encourage self-financed latrine construction among households with the means to do so.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**The Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (WSASP).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1.A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Population, Health and Development.**
Focus Area	**Water and Sanitation.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Improved access to potable water and sanitation facilities.**
Strategies	• **Strengthen coordination and institutional capacity of the WASH sector at national, regional and local level.** • **Expand water supply infrastructure in both urban, peri-urban and rural areas.** • **Ensure the affordability of water for poor and vulnerable households.** • **Promote nationwide campaigns and advocacy on sanitation and hygiene (at all levels).** • **Scale-up Sanitation coverage in urban and rural areas.** • **Develop a National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Data system.**

Sub Programmes

1. Best Hygiene Practices

Create an understanding of the benefits of personal and environmental cleanness through advocacy and awareness raising. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) will be the forefronts approaches. Advocacy through media platforms and targeted meetings will be proliferated.

Output: Hygiene campaigns conducted.

2. Rural and Urban Sanitation Infrastructure Development

The initiative aims to expedite sanitation coverage by providing materials for dignified facilities and triggering hygiene education initiatives, empowering communities to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions, and allowing those able to afford it to pay for the construction of their household sanitation facilities. GRN subsidised sanitation facilities will make use of local artisans and unemployed youth.

In urban areas, Local Authorities (LAs) are responsible for the provision of sanitation services and systems within their areas. LAs will provide respective inputs to the Regional Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector Development Plans.

Output: Rural and Urban Sanitation facilities developed.

3. Rural Water Infrastructure Development

This initiative focuses on the development, operation, and sustainable management of rural water supply infrastructure through a Community-Based Management (CBM) approach. It aims to empower rural communities by strengthening their capacity to plan, develop, and manage water infrastructure in partnership with government stakeholders. Central to the approach is the establishment and support of Water Point Committees and Local Water Point Committees, which ensure inclusive community participation, accountability, and ownership of rural water supply systems. The programme promotes long-term functionality and sustainability of water services through community engagement, infrastructure development, and local governance mechanisms.

Output: Rural water supply infrastructure developed.

Programme Logic Model: Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial and Human Resources.	Conduct a hygiene awareness campaign.	Hygiene campaigns conducted.	# of households reached on best hygiene practices.	Improved hygiene practices at the household level. Improved access to sanitation. Improved access to the rural water supply.	% of households practicing best hygiene. % of households with access to sanitation. % of households, healthcare centers, and schools with access to potable water.	Sufficient funds. Positive response from communities.
	Development of Rural and urban Sanitation Infrastructure.	Rural Sanitation facilities developed.	# of rural households with access to sanitation infrastructure.			
		Urban Sanitation facilities developed.	# of urban households with access to sanitation infrastructure.			
	Development of Rural Water Infrastructure .	Rural water Supply infrastructure developed.	# of rural households with access to potable water.			
			# of rural schools with access to potable water.			
			# of short pipelines constructed.			
			# of water points installed and rehabilitated.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes And Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Best Hygiene Practices	Ongoing	Government and development partners	96,500,000	-	96,500,000	19,300,000	-	19,300,000	19,300,000	-	19,300,000	19,300,000	-	19,300,000	19,300,000	-	19,300,000	19,300,000	-	19,300,000	MAFWLR, MURD
	Rural and Urban Sanitation Infrastructure Development	ongoing	Government and development partners	-	867,265,000	867,265,000	-	96,096,000	96,096,000	-	154,234,000	154,234,000	-	205,645,000	205,645,000	-	205,645,000	205,645,000	-	205,645,000	205,645,000	MAFWLR
	Rural Water Infrastructure Development	ongoing	Government and development partners	-	1,263,331,000	1,263,331,000	-	195,926,000	195,926,000	-	215,176,000	215,176,000	-	244,776,000	244,776,000	-	281,236,000	281,236,000	-	326,217,000	326,217,000	MAFWLR
Grand Total				96,500,000	2,130,596,000	2,227,096,000	19,300,000	292,022,000	311,322,000	19,300,000	369,410,000	388,710,000	19,300,000	450,421,000	469,721,000	19,300,000	486,881,000	506,181,000	19,300,000	531,862,000	551,162,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen coordination and institutional capacity for the WASH sector at the national, regional, and local levels. Promote nationwide campaigns and advocacy on sanitation and hygiene (at all levels) Scale-up Sanitation coverage in urban and rural areas Expand water supply infrastructure in both urban, peri-urban, and rural areas	Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Best Hygiene Practices	# of Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Committees (previously WATSAN Forums) established	Committees consisting of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Stakeholders were established at the National and Regional Level	Absolute	0	7	8	-	-	-	MAFWLR
			% of progress on the development and implementation of WSSHIS	Development and Implementation of WSSHIS	Incremental	45	70	100	-	-	-	MAFWLR
			# of households triggered/mobilized on CLTS	Households mobilized on CLTS at the village/block level	Absolute	56114	60466	60466	60466	45349	45349	MAFWLR
			# of schools triggered/ mobilized in SLTS	Schools triggered/mobilized on SLTS	Absolute	206	23	23	23	23	23	MAFWLR/
		Rural and Urban Sanitation Infrastructure Development	# of rural households' sanitation infrastructure developed	Construction of sanitation facilities at rural households	Absolute	7611	3696	5544	7392	7392	7392	MAFWLR
			# of urban households with sanitation infrastructure developed	Construction of sanitation facilities at urban households	Absolute	11332	250	4000	4000	4000	4000	MURD
		Urban and Rural Water Infrastructure Development	# of rural households that have access to water	Construction of water supply infrastructure in rural communities	Absolute	5364	8047	10729	10729	10729	-	MAFWLR
			# of rural schools have access to water	Construction of water supply infrastructure at schools	Incremental	1831	20	30	50	50	50	MEIYSAC
			# of short pipelines constructed	Construction of pipelines with less than 20km in rural communities	Absolute	327	81	106	133	166	207	MAFWLR
			# of water points installed and rehabilitated	Existing and new water points installed in rural communities.	Absolute	1550	222	238	298	372	465	MAFWLR

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MAFWLR/MURD/MHSS/ MEIYSAC	Provision of WASH services at households and schools.	Outcome evaluation Impact evaluation	To determine whether the goals and objectives of the various projects were met, as well as the overall improvement of the quality of life.



Focus Area

Human Settlement

3.4.7 Human Settlement

SUB-SUB GOAL

Achieved inclusive and sustainable human settlements.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has unlocked housing opportunities at scale for urban and rural residents by increasing serviced plots from 25,111 to 50,000 and houses constructed from 12,598 to 55,126.

DO02: By 2030, the proportion of households living in informal settlements reduced from 28.7 to 14.35 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
# of plots serviced.	25,111 (2024)	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000
# of new houses constructed countrywide.	12,598 (2024)	4,526	17,626	30,126	42,626	55,126
% of households living in informal settlements.	28.7 (2023)	25.83	22,96	20.09	17.22	14.35

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen the coordination of Spatial Planning in the country.

ii. Accelerate serviced land delivery.

iii. Upscale informal settlements upgrading.

iv. Accelerate affordable housing delivery.

v. Flexible Land Tenure Act implementation and affordable housing delivery.

Programme 1: Massive Land Servicing

Aimed at ensuring effective spatial planning and land management to accommodate urban growth and promoting equitable access to land, is a critical element and requirement in the land and housing delivery process. The actual servicing of land is preceded by the processes of environmental clearance, planning and land surveying and proclamation of townships, both in greenfield (land not previously developed or improved) and brownfield (land with existing structures and/or infrastructure that has been used or is currently in use) areas. Land delivery aims in unlocking housing opportunities as mentioned in the National Housing Policy, through Sustainable Incremental Greenfield Development as well as Participatory Informal Settlement Upgrading. This will ensure security of tenure for informal settlers and the general population.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Housing Policy (2023).
Vision 2030 Objective	(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Social and Human Capital Development.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.
Thematic Area	Population, Health and Development.
Focus Area	Human Settlement Development.
Sub-sub Goal	Achieved inclusive and sustainable human settlements.
Strategies	• Strengthen coordination of Spatial Planning in the country. • Accelerate serviced land delivery. • Upscale informal settlements upgrading. • Flexible Land Tenure Act implementation and affordable housing delivery.

Sub Programmes

1. Spatial Planning

Focuses on the planning and formal proclamation of townships in both greenfield (undeveloped) and brownfield (previously developed) areas. A key objective is the formalisation of 50% of informal settlement areas, split equally between the Khomas Region and the other 13 regions of the country. Additionally, the sub-programme aims to guide equitable and sustainable development through the formulation of a National Spatial Development Framework, alongside the development of Regional and Local Structure Plans. These initiatives will address spatial development challenges and promote coordinated land use across all levels of government.

Output: New townships proclaimed.

2: Servicing of Plots

Focuses on the servicing of plots (erven) with essential infrastructure including water, sewage, electricity/energy, and roads in both greenfield (newly planned) and brownfield (existing or redeveloped) areas. The primary aim is to expand housing opportunities and enhance security of tenure, particularly for low- and ultra-low-income households, as well as residents of informal settlements. By providing these basic services, the programme supports inclusive urban development and improved living conditions.

Output: Plots serviced.

Programme Logic Model: Massive Land Servicing

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. Human Resources. Land.	Proclamation of Townships.	New townships proclaimed.	# of townships proclaimed.	Increased land parcels. Increased housing opportunities for informal settlers.	# of parcels of land availed and serviced.	Sufficient Funds. Adequate technical expertise to implement the Projects. Availability of developmental land in various RCs/ LAs.
	Servicing of plots (both green and brown field areas).	Plots serviced with basic services (water, sewer, electricity/ source of energy and roads).	# of plots serviced.			

Programme 2: Mass Housing Development

The delivery of housing remains a national priority, with a special focus on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations, particularly the poor and low-income groups residing in urban areas and informal settlements. It aims to scale up efforts and mobilise national resources to significantly reduce the housing backlog, prioritising those most affected by inadequate shelter. It promotes inclusive, sustainable housing solutions that ensure dignity, security, and improved quality of life for all.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Housing Policy (2023).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Population, Health and Development.**
Focus Area	**Human Settlement Development.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Namibia has achieved inclusive and sustainable human settlements.**
Strategies	• **Accelerate housing delivery.** • **Flexible Land Tenure Act implementation and affordable housing delivery.**

Sub Programmes

1. Construction of houses

To support the delivery of housing across both urban and rural areas, contributing directly to national efforts to reduce the housing backlog. It encompasses all housing initiatives implemented through various stakeholders, including central government, Regional Councils, Local Authorities, the National Housing Enterprise (NHE), non-governmental and community-based organisations (NGOs/CBOs), as well as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). The focus is on coordinated, inclusive housing delivery that meets the diverse needs of communities.

Output: Houses constructed

Programme Logic Model: Mass Housing Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources. **Human Resources.** **Serviced Land.**	**Construction of houses targeting ultra-low to low-middle income households.**	**Houses constructed.**	**# of houses constructed.**	**Increased housing stock.**	**Housing backlog.**	**Sufficient Funds.** **Availability of serviced land.**

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period												Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Massive Urban Land Servicing	Spatial Planning	Ongoing	GRN	-	552,072,203	552,072,203	-	93,000,000	93,000,000	-	104,940,000	104,940,000	-	111,236,400	111,236,400	-	117,910,584	117,910,584	-	124,985,219	124,985,219	MURD
	Servicing of Plots	Ongoing	GRN	-	4,509,674,368	4,509,674,368	-	800,000,000	800,000,000	-	848,000,000	848,000,000	-	898,880,000	898,880,000	-	952,812,800	952,812,800	-	1,009,981,568	1,009,981,568	MURD
Mass Housing Development	Construction of houses (Urban)	Ongoing	GRN	-	15,781,415,500	15,781,415,500	-	1,131,500,000	1,131,500,000	-	3,471,500,000	3,471,500,000	-	3,511,250,000	3,511,250,000	-	3,721,925,000	3,721,925,000	-	3,945,240,500	3,945,240,500	MURD
	(Rural)	Ongoing	GRN	-	29,682,332,000	29,682,332,000	-	-	-	-	8,480,000,000	8,480,000,000		6,016,878,000	6,016,878,000	-	15,185,454,000	15,185,454,000	-	-	-	MURD
Grand Total					**50,525,494,071**	**50,525,494,071**	**-**	**2,024,500,000**	**2,024,500,000**	**-**	**12,904,440,000**	**12,904,440,000**	**-**	**10,538,244,400**	**10,538,244,400**	**-**	**19,978,102,384**	**19,978,102,384**	**-**	**5,080,207,287**	**5,080,207,287**	**MURD**

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen the coordination of Spatial Planning in the country.	Massive Urban Land Servicing	Spatial Planning	# of Townships proclaimed	Townships proclaimed and gazetted (2 in rural areas from yr 2 - 5)	Absolute	373 (2024)	2024/25	31	33	33	33	MURD
Accelerate serviced land delivery.		Servicing of plots	# of plots serviced	Plots serviced with water, sewer, electricity and roads	Absolute	25,111 (2024)	2024/25	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MURD
Upscale informal settlements upgrading.	Mass Housing Development	Construction of houses	# of houses constructed (urban)	Adequate houses constructed particularly for the ultra-low and low income groups in urban areas	Absolute	12,598 (2024)	2024/25	4,526	13,100	12,500	12,500	MURD
Accelerate affordable housing delivery.												
Flexible Land Tenure Act implementation and affordable housing delivery.			# of houses constructed (rural structures)	Adequate houses constructed particularly for the ultra-low and low income groups in rural areas	Absolute	-	-	32,000	21,420	51,000	-	MURD

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MURD	Informal Settlements Upgrading	Outcome evaluation	To determine whether the goals and objectives of the various projects were met (formalisation of the areas, provision of basic services and security tenure to the affected residents) as well as the overall improvement in the living conditions of those residents.



Focus Area

Health for All

3.4.8 Health for all

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved health outcomes of all Namibians.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, percentage of the population with access to quality health care for Promotion, Prevention, Curative, Palliative and Rehabilitative Services has increased from 63 to 75 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Service coverage index.	63 (2021)	65	67	69	71	75
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) per 100,000 live births.	139 (2024)	123	107	91	75	60
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.	24 (2024)	21	18	16	13	10
Under 5 Mortality Ratio per 1,000 live births.	41 (2024)	38	35	31	28	25
New HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population.	2.18 (2024)	2.41	2.16	1.91	1.8	1.6

STRATEGIES:

i. Ensure Equitable Access to Healthcare Services.
ii. Improving Health Outcomes.
iii. Improve the provision of Health Infrastructure and Equipment.
iv. Strengthen Human Resources for Health (HRH) Development.
v. Digitalise the Health Information System.

Programme 1: Comprehensive Healthcare

This initiative aims to guarantee that all Namibians have access to needed quality health services (promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitation) without incurring financial hardship. Diseases and health conditions that account for the highest mobility and mortality will be prioritised to tackle maternal and child mortality, the diseases burden due to communicable and non-communicable diseases and reduce the burden due to mental health conditions. Focus will be on disease prevention and health promotion through strong multi sectoral collaboration and community engagement, in line with the primary health care approach. The health financing system will be strengthened through expansion of mandatory non-contributory entitlements, improving efficiency in health spending and elimination of out-of-pocket payments.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Policy (2025).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Population, Development and Health.**
Focus Area	**Health for All.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Improved health outcomes of all Namibians.**
Strategies	• **Ensure Equitable Access to Healthcare Services.** • **Improving Health Outcomes.**

Sub Programmes

1. Comprehensive Essential Health Care Services

Aims to ensure healthcare facilities are prepared to deliver the Essential Health Service Package (EHSP) and continuously monitor its provision at all levels of care. By assessing facility readiness, addressing gaps in infrastructure, equipment, and training, and establishing a robust system for ongoing evaluation, the programme seeks to enhance the quality and accessibility of healthcare services. The primary beneficiaries are patients, who will experience improved access to quality care, better health outcomes, and increased satisfaction. Healthcare providers will also benefit from a more supportive and well-resourced working environment, enabling them to deliver high-quality care more effectively.

Output: Healthcare facilities equipped and capacitated to deliver the Essential Health Service Package (EHSP).

2. Expansion of Specialised Health Services

Aims to ensure access to specialised health services by enhancing the availability and quality of specialised care across all regions. Objectives include increasing the number of specialised healthcare providers, improving infrastructure and equipment, and facilitating referrals to specialised services. The output will be a more equitable distribution of specialised health services, leading to better health outcomes for patients with complex health needs. Beneficiaries include patients who will receive timely and effective specialised care, and healthcare providers who will have better resources and support to deliver high-quality specialised services.

Output: Access to specialised health services expanded.

3. Emergency Medical Rescue Services

Aims to ensure access to emergency medical rescue services by enhancing the availability and efficiency of emergency response systems. Objectives include increasing the number of emergency medical personnel, improving infrastructure and equipment for emergency services, and establishing efficient communication and coordination mechanisms. The output will be a more responsive and effective emergency medical rescue system, leading to quicker and better-managed emergency care. Beneficiaries include patients who will receive timely and life-saving interventions, and emergency responders who will have better resources and support to perform their duties effectively.

Output: Emergency medical rescue services strengthened.

Programme Logic Model: Comprehensive Healthcare

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial and technical resources	Equip Health Facilities to deliver essential health service package.	Healthcare facilities equipped and capacitated to deliver the Essential Health Service Package (EHSP).	# of Healthcare facilities that are well-resourced to deliver comprehensive Essential Health Service Package (EHSP).	Improved access to quality health care.	Response time. Service coverage index.	Allocation of sufficient budget.
	Increase and expand access to Specialized Health Services.	Access to specialised health services expanded.	# of facilities equipped to provide specialised health services.			
	Equip district hospitals with Emergency Rescue Services.	Emergency medical rescue services strengthened.	# of District Hospitals providing emergency medical rescue services.			

Programme 2: Health Systems Resilience Strengthening

This initiative seeks to build a resilient health system that ensures universal health coverage and health security. The health sector review conducted in 2020 showed that the health systems inherent resilience for Namibia was 67.8 percent and overall health system functionality was 55 percent. Prioritised interventions under this area will build health systems resilience to sustain provision of essential health services during emergencies and other shocks and mitigate the impact of climate change on health. Further, Investments under this initiative will mitigate geographical, racial, cultural and physical barriers to ensure that all Namibians access needed essential services.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Policy (2025).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(v) Ensure a healthy, food-secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 2: Human Development and Community Resilience.**
Thematic Area	**Population, Development and Health.**
Focus Area	**Health for All.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Improved health outcomes of all Namibians.**
Strategies	• **Improve the provision of Health Infrastructure and Equipment.** • **Strengthen Human Resources for Health (HRH) Development.** • **Digitalise the Health Information System.**

Sub Programmes

1. Infrastructure Development

Construct and upgrade existing health infrastructures to address acute health infrastructure shortages and reduce long-distances to health facilities. To ensuring equitable access to essential services, improving connectivity, and enhancing community resilience. The output will be an upgraded health facilities that would benefit residents of remote or underserved areas who will gain improved access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities, thereby enhancing their quality of life.

Output: Health Facilities constructed.

2. Health IT Network Infrastructure development

The aim is to modernise healthcare systems by upgrading network infrastructure to support advanced technologies and improve data management. Objectives include enhancing connectivity across healthcare facilities, streamlining clinical workflows, and ensuring data security. The output will be a, scalable network that enables real-time data sharing and connectivity. Beneficiaries, including patients and healthcare providers, will benefit from improved patient care, operational efficiency, and access to innovative healthcare solutions.

Output: Modernised and secure health IT network established.

3. Human Resource Development

The aim of the Human Resource development sub-programme is to enhance the skills and capabilities of the workforce to meet current and future organisational needs. Objectives include providing targeted training, fostering leadership development, and promoting continuous learning. The output will be a well-trained, adaptable workforce equipped with the necessary skills to drive organisational success. increased productivity, improved job satisfaction, and better career advancement opportunities will be realised.

Output: Specialised Health Professionals capacitated.

4. National medicines and supply chain systems

The aim of the national medicines and supply chain systems implementation sub-programme is to ensure the efficient and reliable distribution of medicines and medical supplies across the country. Objectives include optimising inventory management, enhancing logistics, and improving tracking and reporting mechanisms. The output will be a streamlined, transparent supply chain system that minimises stock outs and ensures timely delivery of essential medicines. Beneficiaries, including healthcare providers and patients, will benefit from improved access to necessary medications, leading to better health outcomes and increased trust in the healthcare system. Capacitated Namibia Supply Chain on local production of pharmaceutical and clinical supplies is to enhance self-sufficiency and reduce dependency on imports.

Output: Transparent and efficient national supply chain system operationalised.

5. Digitalise the Health Information System

To Digitalise the Health Information System to enhance the efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility of health data. Objectives include implementing the digital health platform, improving data interoperability, and ensuring data security. The output will be a fully integrated digital health information system that supports real-time data access and sharing. Beneficiaries, including healthcare providers and patients, will benefit from improved decision-making, streamlined workflows, and better health outcomes through timely and accurate information.

Output: An integrated digital health information system developed.

Programme Logic Model: Health Systems Resilience Strengthening

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial, technical, and Human Resources.	Construct Health Facilities.	Health facilities constructed.	# of Health facilities constructed.	Improved patient care and operational efficiency. Improved data interoperability, and ensuring data security. Improved healthcare coverage.	Response time. Service coverage index.	Adequate Financial resources. Cost effective procurement system in place. Uninterrupted supply of Pharmaceutical and clinical.
	Install IT Network at Health Facilities.	Modernised and secure health IT network established.	# of Health facilities with functional IT Network Services.			
	Train Specialised Health Professionals.	Specialised Health Professionals capacitated.	# of healthcare professionals trained in specialized skills sets			
	Supply pharmaceuticals.	Transparent and efficient national supply chain system operationalised.	Responsive procurement mechanism for health and medical products developed.			
	Digitalise the Health Information System.	An integrated digital health information system developed.	% progress on developing digital health platform.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Comprehensive Healthcare	Comprehensive Essential Health Care Services	Ongoing	GRN	191,500,000	-	191,500,000	35,000,000	-	35,000,000	37,000,000	-	37,000,000	37,500,000	-	37,500,000	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	42,000,000	-	42,000,000	MHSS
	Expansion of Specialized Health Services	Ongoing	GRN	1,280,000	-	1,280,000	256,000	-	256,000	256,000	-	256,000	256,000	-	256,000	256,000	-	256,000	256,000	-	256,000	MHSS
	Emergency Medical Rescue Services	Ongoing	GRN	171,000,000	-	171,000,000	32,200,000	-	32,200,000	33,200,000	-	33,200,000	34,200,000	-	34,200,000	35,200,000	-	35,200,000	36,200,000	-	36,200,000	MHSS
Health Systems Resilience Strengthening	Health Infrastructure Development	Ongoing	GRN	-	23,481,140,000	23,481,140,000	-	170,000,000	170,000,000	-	3,505,000,000	3,505,000,000	-	6,315,000,000	6,315,000,000	-	7,558,800,000	7,558,800,000	-	5,932,340,000	5,932,340,000	MHSS
	Maintenance of Health Infrastructures	Ongoing	GRN	36,521,000	-	36,521,000	12,521,000	-	12,521,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	MHSS
	Health IT Network Infrastructure development	Ongoing	GRN	-	3,100,704,000	3,100,704,000	-	1,130,747,000	1,130,747,000	-	736,166,000	736,166,000	-	651,352,000	651,352,000	-	343,197,000	343,197,000	-	239,242,000	239,242,000	MHSS
	Human Resource Development	Ongoing	GRN	194,000,000	-	194,000,000	36,000,000	-	36,000,000	37,000,000	-	37,000,000	38,000,000	-	38,000,000	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	43,000,000	-	43,000,000	MHSS
	National medicines and supply chain systems	Ongoing	GRN	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	300,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	MHSS
	Digitalize the Health Information System	New	GRN	1,800,000,000	-	1,800,000,000	10,280,000	-	10,280,000	447,430,000	-	447,430,000	447,430,000	-	447,430,000	447,430,000	-	447,430,000	447,430,000	-	447,430,000	MHSS
Grand Total				2,395,801,000	26,581,844,000	28,977,645,000	126,557,000	1,300,747,000	1,427,304,000	561,186,000	4,241,166,000	4,802,352,000	563,686,000	6,966,352,000	7,530,038,000	569,186,000	7,901,997,000	8,471,183,000	575,186,000	6,171,582,000	6,746,768,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Ensure Equitable Access to Healthcare Services. Improving Health Outcomes. Improve the provision of Health Infrastructure and Equipment. Strengthen Human Resources for Health (HRH) Development. Digitalise the Health Information System.	Comprehensive Healthcare	Comprehensive Essential Health Care Services	Coverage of the Essential Health Services Package (UHC Coverage Index	Coverage of essential health services based on tracer interventions including reproductive maternal, newborn, infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases and services capacity, and access among the general and most disadvantaged population	Incremental	63 (2024)	65	67	69	71	75	MHSS
		Access to Health Specialized Services	% of facilities equipped to provide specialised services	Proportion of Health facilities equipped to provide specialized services of the following five (5) Domains: 1. Internal Medicines; 2. Pediatrics; 3. Obstetrics and Gynecology;4. Surgery; 5. Anesthesia)	Incremental	25 (2024)	50	80	90	95	100	MHSS
		Access to Emergency Medical Rescue Services	# of Ambulances procured	Number of Ambulances Procured for emergency responses	Absolute	198 (2024)	20	20	20	20	20	MHSS
	Health Systems Resilience Strengthening	Health Infrastructure Development	# of Intensive Care Units (ICU) Completed	Health Facilities constructed across the country	Absolute	4 (2024)	3	4	1	1	1	MHSS
			# of District hospitals Constructed	District hospitals Constructed	Absolute	30 (2024)	-	1	2	-	-	MHSS
			# of Intermediate Hospital Constructed	Intermediate hospitals Constructed in eleven regions	Absolute	4 (2024)	-	-	4	4	3	MHSS
			# of District hospitals upgraded to intermediate Hospitals	District hospitals services (intensive care and dialysis)upgraded to intermediate Hospitals level	Absolute	30 (2024)	-	1	2	-	-	MHSS
			# of clinics constructed	Clinics constructed across the country	Absolute	279 (2024)	9	4	8	7	5	MHSS
			# of Health Centres constructed	The Number of Health Centers constructed across the country	Absolute	43 (2024)	1	2	2	2	3	MHSS
		Health IT Network Infrastructure Development	% of Health Facilities equipped with IT Network infrastructure	Health facilities with functional network infrastructure out of planned health facilities: Hospitals (35), Health Centres (41), Clinics (290) per 100.	Incremental	20 (2024)	40	50	70	80	90	MHSS

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
		Specialised Health Professionals capacitated	# of healthcare professionals trained in specialized skills sets	Healthcare professionals trained in specialized skills sets such as Pediatrics; Critical Care; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Occupational Medicine; Psychiatry;Nursing specialisation; Imaging & Diagnostic Radiology	Absolute	102 (2024)	100	100	100	100	100	MHSS
		Enhance Local production of pharmaceutical and clinical supplies	Responsive procurement mechanism for health and medical products developed.	The development of a responsive mechanism for procurement of pharmaceutical supplies and health products to improve supply chain management	Absolute	-	-	-	1	-	-	MHSS
		Digitalize the Health Information System	% of Health facilities with e-Health system	Proportion of Facilities with e-health systems out of the total number of facilities.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	-	10	20	50	80	MHSS

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MHSS	Comprehensive Essential Health Care Services	Impact Evaluation	To determine the level of equitable service coverage. To measure the improvements of population health outcomes.
MHSS	Health Infrastructure Development	Outcome Evaluation	To track health care quality and coverage.



Chapter 4:

Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability

Goal:

Achieve Sustainable Development Through Improved Resilience, Adaptability And New (Green) Growth Opportunities.

Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability

Goal #03:

Achieve sustainable development through improved resilience, adaptability and new growth opportunities

Desired Outcome 0301:

By 2030, Namibia has improved environmental health and ecosystem vitality with its Environmental Performance Index (EPI) score from 50.9 to 52.0.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Environmental Performance Index (Score)	50.9 (2024)	51.0	51.3	51.5	51.7	51.9



Thematic Area:

4.1 Green/Blue Economies & Renewable Resources Base

Sub-Goal: Position Namibia as a leading model for sustainable economic development in sub-Saharan Africa.



Focus Area

Land Use Planning and Security of Tenure

4.1.1 Land use Planning and Security of Tenure

SUB-SUB GOAL

Sustainable and equitable land distribution and use for socio-economic development.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has acquired land for redistribution to previously disadvantaged landless Namibians from 3.5 million hectares to 3.9 million hectares.

DO01: By 2030, Namibia have secured tenure rights of communal population from 65.9 to 79.3 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Hectares of Land acquired for distribution.	**3.5 mill (2024)**	**3.52**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**3.9**
% proportion of the communal population with secured tenure rights.	**65.9 (2024)**	**68.6**	**71**	**73.6**	**76.4**	**79.3**
# of communal land rights registered.	**160,731 (2024)**	**175,000**	**190,000**	**210,000**	**225,000**	**245,000**

STRATEGIES:

i. Promote an integrated land use planning through enhanced coordination and collaboration.

ii. Improve land tenure system to promote socio-economic development.

iii. Strengthen regulatory framework to address contemporary land issues.

Programme 1: Land Acquisition and Redistribution

To redress historic injustice and create more equitable land ownership by redistributing land from previously advantaged group to previously disadvantaged Namibia. To ensure the sustainable use and coordinated use of land and natural resources at regional level.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Resettlement Policy (2023), National Land Policy (1998).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 1: No Poverty.** **SDG 2: Zero Hunger.** **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.**
Thematic Area	**Green/blue economies and Renewable Resources Base.**
Focus Area	**Land Use Planning and Security of Tenure.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Sustainable and equitable land distribution and use for socio-economic development.**
Strategies	• **Promote an integrated land use planning through enhanced coordination and collaboration.** • **Improve land tenure system to promote socio-economic development.** • **Strengthen regulatory framework to address contemporary land issues.**

Sub Programmes

1. Land purchase and allocation

Acquisition of agricultural commercial land by the State in the commercial area and re-distribute it to previously disadvantaged landless Namibians for resettlement purposes.

Output: Hectares of land acquired for resettlement.

Output: Previously disadvantaged landless Namibians resettled.

2. Integrated Regional Land Use Plan (IRLUP)

To promote sustainable utilisation and management of land resources by identifying potential utilisation, elimination of land use related conflicts, and ecosystem services management.

Output: Integrated Regional Land Use Plans (IRLUPs) developed.

Programme Logic Model: Land Acquisition and Redistribution

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resource Human Resource	Surveying of land and registration of real rights	Hectares of land acquired for resettlement	Hectares of land acquired for resettlement purposes	Reduction in land inequality Improved land utilisation and management	Land owned by previously disadvantaged Namibians % of land utilised according to the approved land use plan	Adequate funding will be provided to support resettlement programme activities and resource allocation. Availability of land for redistribution Compliance to the integrated land use plans
		Previously disadvantaged landless Namibians resettled	# of previously disadvantaged landless Namibians resettled			
	Develop and implement Integrated Regional Land Use Plans	Integrated Regional Land Use Plans developed	# of Integrated Regional Land Use Plans developed			

Programme 2: Security of Land Tenure

To promote tenure security for previously disadvantaged Namibians in commercial, communal and informal settlements in urban areas by strengthening the clarity and protection of their rights to access, use, and manage land and resources, whether under freehold, leasehold, or customary systems.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Resettlement Policy (2023), National Land Policy (1998).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender-responsive, caring, and committed nation in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential in a safe and decent living environment.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.** **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.**
Thematic Area	**Green/blue Economy and Renewable Resources Base.**
Focus Area	**Land Use Planning and Security of Tenure.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Sustainable and equitable land distribution and use for socio-economic development.**
Strategies	• **Promote an integrated land use planning through enhanced coordination and collaboration.** • **Improve land tenure system to promote socio-economic development.** • **Strengthen regulatory framework to address contemporary land issues.**

Sub Programmes

1. Security of Tenure

Registration of real rights, issuance of lease agreements to resettlement beneficiaries and registration of flexible land tenure titles.

Output: Land ownership Secured.

2. Communal land infrastructure

To ensure security of tenure for communal residents through land registration and develop infrastructure for small scale farms.

Output: Infrastructure for communal small scale farms developed.

3. Land and real property information Systems

To improve procedures and capacity in land administration for effective and efficient service delivery. This includes digitalising real property records, improve land information systems for easier accessibility.

Output: Deeds centralised registration system upgraded.

Output: Cadastral Information System upgraded.

4. National fundamental Geospatial datasets

To develop and maintain fundamental datasets in support of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). Accurate and up to date geospatial data support better land use planning, infrastructure development and urban expansion. It helps predict and manage natural disaster e.g. droughts, floods and wildfires. A modernised geospatial dataset is a foundational for national development, economic diversification, environmental stewardship and governance reform.

Output: Geospatial datasets developed.

Programme Logic Model: Security Of Land Tenure

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human Resource Land	Surveying of land and registration of real rights	Land ownership Secured	# flexible land tenure titles issued	Enhanced Tenure Security Improved land utilisation in communal areas Enhanced operational efficiency in land registration Enhanced geospatial network coverage countrywide.	Population with secured land rights % of land utilised according to the approved land use plan Regions using the upgraded systems % coverage of country with updated geospatial dataset	Adequate funding will be provided to support the formalisation of informal settlements for issuance of land titles to low-income people through the Flexible Land Tenure Project
			# of Communal land rights registered			
	Develop infrastructure for small scale farms in communal areas	Infrastructure for communal small-scale farms developed	# of small-scale farms infrastructure developed in communal areas			
	Develop Namibia land and real property information Systems	Deeds centralised registration system upgraded	% progress towards the upgrade of Centralised deeds registration system			
		Cadastral Information System upgraded	% progress towards the upgrade of Namibia digital cadastral information system			
	National fundamental Geospatial datasets update	Geospatial datasets developed	% progress towards modernisation of Geospatial datasets			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Investment Cost Estimate				Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
			Source of Funding	Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Land Acquisition and Redistribution	Land purchase and allocation	On-going	GRN	0	2,146,662,960	2,146,662,960	0	75,412,000	75,412,000	0	502,142,000	502,142,000	0	510,182,000	510,182,000	0	525,917,600	525,917,600	0	533,009,360	533,009,360	MAFWLR
	Integrated Regional land use plan (IRLUP)	On-going	GRN	0	1,607,625,000	1,607,625,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,625,000	2,625,000	0	800,000,000	800,000,000	0	800,000,000	800,000,000	MAFWLR
	Security of tenure	On-going	GRN	0	28,950,000	28,950,000	0	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,250,000	5,250,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	7,200,000	7,200,000	MAFWLR
Security of Land Tenure	Land and real property information system	On-going	GRN	48,806,263	0	48,806,263	9,605,000	0	9,605,000	9,601,400	0	9,601,400	9,041,900	0	9,041,900	10,589,250	0	10,589,250	9,968,713	0	9,968,713	MAFWLR
	Communal land infrastructure	On-going	GRN	0	78,202,500	78,202,500	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	21,000,000	21,000,000	0	22,050,000	22,050,000	0	23,152,500	23,152,500	MAFWLR
	National fundamental geospatial dataset	On-going	GRN	0	37,500,000	37,500,000	0	9,500,000	9,500,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	MAFWLR
Grand Total			GRN	48,806,263	3,898,940,460	3,947,746,723	9,605,000	102,912,000	112,517,000	9,601,400	518,642,000	528,243,400	9,041,900	546,057,000	555,098,900	10,589,250	1,360,967,600	1,371,556,850	9,968,713	1,370,361,860	1,380,330,573	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Promote an integrated land use planning through enhanced coordination and collaboration. Improve land tenure system to promote socio-economic development. Strengthen regulatory framework to address contemporary land issues.	Land Acquisition and Redistribution	Land purchase and allocation	# of hectares of land acquired	Hectares of agricultural commercial land acquired for National Resettlement	Absolute	3,500,000 (2024)	22 1804	100,043.60	100,043.60	100,043.60	100,043.60	MAFWLR
			# of previously disadvantaged Namibian resettled	Previously disadvantaged landless Namibians resettled (including Generational Farm Workers, people in corridors, Women and Youth)	Cumulative	5502 (2024)	5516	5539	5562	5585	5608	MAFWLR
		IRLUP	# of IRLUPs developed	Regions with integrated land use plans developed or reviewed for implementation purposes.	Cumulative	6 (2024)	7	8	9	10	11	MAFWLR
			# of IRLUPs reviewed	Regions with integrated land use plans reviewed (Karas and Hardap)	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	0	0	1	1	MAFWLR
	Security of Land Tenure	Security of Tenure	# of communal land rights registered	Customary land rights, leasehold land rights and occupational land rights registered in communal areas	Cumulative	163,127 (2024)	16,8127	173,127	178,127	183,127	188127	MAFWLR
			# flexible land tenure titles issued	Beneficiaries issued with flexible land tenure titles for ownership purposes	Cumulative	1336 (2024)	1456	1606	1756	1936	2136	MAFWLR
		Communal land infrastructure	hectares of communal land developed	Farming units served with farm infrastructure, such as water and fencing infrastructure in communal areas designated for agricultural purposes.	Cumulative	542,000 (2024)	550,000	558,000	566,000	574,000	582,000	MAFWLR
		Namibia Land and real property information System	% progress towards the upgrade of Centralized deeds registration system	Centralized deeds registration system upgraded and operational.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	15	30	50	70	90	MAFWLR
			% progress towards the upgrade of Namibia digital cadastral information system	Namibia digital cadastral information system upgraded (digitalize)) and operational	Cumulative	55 (2024)	58	61	64	67	70	MAFWLR
		National fundamental Geospatial datasets	% progress towards modernization of Geospatial datasets	mapping and GIS products and applications to modernize.	Cumulative	70 (2024)	74	78	82	86	90	MAFWLR

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MAFWLR	Land Reform programme	Process Evaluation	To assess whether the programme is being delivered as intended, and to assess if land distribution procedures are being followed.



Focus Area

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

4.1.2 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

SUB-SUB GOAL

Equitable and sustainable water use.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has established a sustainable integrated water resource management system that ensures equitable access from 1608 to 2,100 Mm3/annum of water.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of national water protection areas sustainably managed.	**40 (2024)**	**45**	**50**	**55**	**60**	**65**
Volume of water resources (Mm^3) available per annum (appropriate quantity and quality) for human consumption, industrial use, and environmental protection.	1608Mm^3 (2024)	1,710	1,820	1,930	2,050	2,100

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen and enforce the legal and regulatory frameworks (i.e., Harmonize policies and strategies)
ii. Improve water resources monitoring and information management.
iii. Establish an integrated water resources management approach

Programme: Integrated Water Resources Management

Creating a comprehensive, sustainable water management system that meets the demands of Namibia's economy, supports public health, and conserves the environment, through integrated and adaptive planning, the programme works towards balancing social, economic, and ecological needs, ensuring that water resources contribute positively to Namibia's long-term resilience and development.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Water Policy (2000).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(vi) Ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilisation, for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial Development and Market Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.** **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.**
Thematic Area	**Green/blue Economy and Renewable Resources Base.**
Focus Area	**Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).**
Sub-sub Goal	**Equitable and sustainable water use.**
Strategies	• **Strengthen and enforce the legal and regulatory frameworks.** • **Improve water resources monitoring and information management.** • **Establish an integrated water resources management approach.**

Sub Programmes

1. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

Review Water Resources Management relevant policies and strategies for both basin, national, and international levels to ensure sustainable development and protection of water resources (from pollution and depletion), and responsible utilisation through licensing and compliance to contribute to water supply security for different uses.

Output: Water Resources Management (WRM) legal and regulatory tools reviewed.

2. Water Resources Protection and Improvement

Monitoring of water resources both ground and surface, quantity and quality to determine potential and suitability for different uses, maintain effective water information system, improve flood monitoring and early warning.

Output: National water resources protected.

3. Water Sector planning and Coordination

Coordinate planning, development and management of water, land and related resources to eliminate contradictory plans, policies and strategies through basin management committees, water point committees, and sector-wide coordination forums.

Output: Water Sector planning and Coordination improved.

Output: Transboundary basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation in place.

Programme Logic Model: Integrated Water Resources Management

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources, Human capital, Advanced technology/ Equipment, and Fleet	Review Legal and Regulatory Frameworks.	WRM legal and regulatory tools reviewed.	# of WRM regulatory tools reviewed.	National water resources sustainably managed. Improved quantity and quality of national water resources. National water resources sustainably managed. Namibia's equitable share from transboundary waters secured.	% of national water protection areas sustainably managed. Volume of national water resources (Mm3) available per annum (of appropriate quantity and quality) for human consumption, industrial use, and environmental protection. A Water Sector management and development framework available (IWRMP and Water Master Plan) to guide water resources management and development goals. National Water Negotiation Strategy developed and Kunene River Basin Commission established.	Sustained funding of at least N$1, 477 580 000. Availability of Skilled Human capital; Advanced Water Resources Monitoring Equipment; Fleet, Peace and stability; political will; supportive leadership/management; stakeholder buy-in, Regional Water Cooperation.
	Conduct water resources monitoring for protection and improvement.	National water resources protected.	% of national water resources monitored.			
	Strengthen Water Sector planning and Coordination.	Water Sector planning and Coordination improved.	# of Water Sector Coordination Platforms functional.			
		Transboundary basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation in place.	# of transboundary basin areas with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes And Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period															Responsible Institution
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Integrated Water Resources Management.	Legal and Regulatory Frameworks	Ongoing	Government; Development Partners; Non-Governmental organisations/ Civil Society; Private Sector; State-Owned Enterprises.	355,000,000	300,000,000	655,000,000	55,000,000	20,000,000	75,000,000	60,000,000	40,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	60,000,000	130,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	160,000,000	90,000,000	100,000,000	190,000,000	MAFWLR
	Water Resources Quantity and Quality Protection and Improvement.	Ongoing	Government; Development Partners; Non-Governmental organisations/ Civil Society; Private Sector; State-Owned Enterprises.	91,577,000	243,773,000	335,350,000	15,000,000	45,000,000	60,000,000	16,500,000	46,500,000	63,000,000	18,150,000	48,150,000	66,300,000	19,965,000	49,965,000	69,930,000	21,962,000	54,158,000	76,120,000	MAFWLR
	Water Sector planning and Coordination	Ongoing	Government; Development Partners; Non-Governmental organisations/ Civil Society; Private Sector; State-Owned Enterprises.	139,000,000	22,500,000	161,500,000	31,000,000	4,500,000	35,500,000	34,000,000	5,000,000	39,000,000	37,000,000	4,000,000	41,000,000	18,000,000	4,000,000	22,000,000	19,000,000	5,000,000	24,000,000	MAFWLR
Grand Total				585,577,000	566,273,000	1,151,850,000	101,000,000	69,500,000	170,500,000	110,500,000	91,500,000	202,000,000	125,150,000	112,150,000	237,300,000	117,965,000	133,965,000	251,930,000	130,962,000	159,158,000	290,120,000	

Sub-Programme Indicators And Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen and enforce the legal and regulatory frameworks Improve water resources monitoring and information management Establish a sustainable and integrated water resources management approach.	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)	Legal and Regulatory frameworks.	# of Water Resources Management (WRM) regulatory tools reviewed.	Water Resources Management Policies reviewed including National Water Policy (2000), Water Pricing Policy, National Water Supply Subsidy Policy.	Cumulative	0	1	2	3	4	4	MAFWLR
		Water Resources Protection and Improvement	% of national water resources monitored	Water resources areas such as dams, rivers, major aquifers, wastewater treatment facilities, large abstraction schemes being sustainably managed, free from pollution and overexploitation (abstraction lower than Sustainable yield).	Cumulative	40 (2024)	45	50	55	60	65	MAFWLR.
		Water Sector planning and coordination	# of Water Sector Platforms coordinated.	Management committees, water point committees, and sector-wide coordination forums and platforms.	Absolute	0	1	1	1	1	1	MAFWLR
			# of transboundary basins with operational arrangement for water cooperation.	Transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.	Cumulative	4 (2024)	4	4	5	5	5	MAFWLR

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MAFWLR/NamWater	Legal and regulatory frameworks.	Implementation evaluation	To assess the level of compliance to legislation on Water Resources Management.
	Water Resources Quantity and Quality Monitoring and Protection	Outcome evaluation	a. To determine improvement in water availability of appropriate quantity and quality for social, economic and environmental protection. b. To determine level of data and information availability for early warning and evidence-based planning and to support decision making.
	Coordinated water resource management and planning.	Outcome evaluation	To determine the number of Transboundary Water Agreements and Water Negotiation Strategy in place for an equitable water allocation from shared watercourses.



Focus Area

Fisheries, Aquatic Resources Management and Aquaculture Development

4.1.3 Fisheries, Aquatic Resources Management and Aquaculture Development

SUB-SUB GOAL

Sustainably managed living aquatic resources and developed aquaculture sector.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, the contribution of the fisheries sector to GDP has increased from N$10.4 to N$10.7 billion.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Sector contribution to GDP (N$ billion)	**10.4 (2024)**	**10.46**	**10.53**	**10.60**	**10.66**	**10.70**
# of Fish Stocks rebuilt to sustainable levels	**0 (2024)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**
% reduction of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing	**15(2024**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**
% Value Addition in landed fish	**23 (2024)**	**25**	**30**	**35**	**40**	**45**
# of employed persons	**18,000 (2024)**	**18,400**	**18,800**	**19,200**	**19,600**	**20 000**
Fish per capita consumption (Kg)	**18 (2024)**	**18.4**	**18.8**	**19.20**	**19.60**	**20.4**
# of Marine Spatial Plan for the EEZ developed	**1 (2024)**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**

STRATEGIES:

i. Promote Sustainable Aquaculture Development.
ii. Improve living aquatic management measures.
iii. Promote value addition and market diversification in the fishery sector.
iv. Promote domestic fish consumption and small-scale fisheries.
v. Strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance system to combat Illegal fishing.

Programme 1: Aquatic Resources Management

Aims to manage both living and non-living aquatic resources based on scientific best practices to ensure the stability and recovery of declining fish stocks and other aquatic resources. The focus is on achieving and maintaining maximum sustainable yield (MSY), promoting the sustainable utilisation of all aquatic resources for long-term ecological, economic, and environmental benefits.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Marine Resource Policy (2004).** **Inland Fisheries Resource Policy (2001).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(vi) Ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilisation, for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial Development and Market Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 2: Zero Hunger.** **SDG 13: Climate Action.** **SDG 14: Life Below Water.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.**
Thematic Area	**Green/blue Economy and Renewable Resources Base.**
Focus Area	**Fisheries, Living Aquatic Resources Management and Aquaculture Development.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Sustainably managed living aquatic resources and developed aquaculture sector.**
Strategies	• **Promote Sustainable Aquaculture Development.** • **Improve living aquatic management measures.** • **Promote value addition and market diversification in the fishery sector.** • **Promote domestic fish consumption and small-scale fisheries.** • **Strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance system to combat Illegal fishing.**

Sub Programmes

1. Fisheries and aquatic ecosystem management

To develop, enhance and implement management measures (such as fishery reserves, MSP, non-selective harvesting, closed fishing seasons, and management plans) and MCS mechanisms (with wide stakeholder involvement and integration of new technologies) to ensure the sustainability of the living aquatic resources.

Output: Fisheries, aquatic biodiversity and ecosystem management measures strengthened.

2. Value addition and market diversification

Aims to increase the contribution of the sector by providing opportunities to enhance social economic benefits from fishery resources. The programme has specific initiatives to support local onshore investments, employment creation and access to alternative markets.

Output: Value addition to local fish products increased.

Output: New markets accessed.

3. Domestic fish consumption and small-scale fisheries

Aims to encourage Namibians to consume fish and enhance small scale fisheries contribution to food security at household level. It further aims to strengthen initiatives on local fish consumption through promotions, awareness campaigns, familiarisation efforts, and distribution Programmes and enhance fish accessibility and affordability.

Output: New fish outlets established.

Output: Small scale fisheries supported.

Output: Small scale fisheries formalised.

Programme Logic Model: Aquatic Resources Management

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human Resource Financial resource Equipment	Sustainably manage fisheries and aquatic ecosystems	Fisheries, aquatic biodiversity and ecosystem management measu res strengthened.	# of Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for the EEZ gazetted	Fish stocks rebuilt and aquatic ecosystems maintained to sustainable level. Improved management and development of aquatic resources Increased production of value-added products Increased access to new markets Increased fish availability and affordability Increased National Fish Consumption	# of fish stocks rebuilt to sustainable level % retention of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing % Value Addition in landed fish % of products traded in the new/expanded markets National fish consumption per capita	Research vessels, research personnel, finances, and research equipment are all available and functional. Policy and regulations are inclusive of small-scale fisheries. Community involvement and support Sound co-operation among stakeholders. Sustained public and private investment in the sector
			% of Namibia EEZ gazetted as marine protected areas (MPA)			
			% of inland water bodies gazetted as fisheries reserves			
			# of Acts, Policies and Regulations reviewed			
	Facilitate product development , and promotion and new market access	Value addition to local fish products increased.	% Value Addition of fish caught			
		New markets accessed.	# of new products sold into different market			
	Promote domestic fish consumption and small-scale fisheries	New fish outlets established	# of fish markets established for SSF (fisheries, Fish traders, fish workers)			
		SSF (Fishers, fish traders, fish workers) supported.	# of SSF (Fishers, fish traders, fish workers) supported			
		Small scale fisheries formalised	Tons of fish landed by SSF.			

Programme 2: Aquaculture Development

Aims to promote and upscale aquaculture production through improving productivity and by developing a blueprint/model that outlines all technical aspects related to start-up, operational and production facets. Additionally, the programme encourages the production of affordable and quality fish feed using locally sourced ingredients (to reduce feed production input costs) and improve infrastructure. The programme also aims to enhance research for promoting aquaculture production and efficiency to increase aquaculture contribution to food security, employment creation and economic growth. The programme will support the sector to improve access to land, water and financing (subsidies, loans, grants etc.) for establishing self-sufficient aquaculture ventures.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Aquaculture Development Policy (2001).
Vision 2030 Objective	Ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilization.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Pillar 1: Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Goal 14, Life Below Water, Goal 13: Climate Action and Goal 2: Zero Hunger.
NDP6 Pillar	Environmental Sustainability.
Thematic Area	Green/Blue Economies & Renewable Resources Base.
Focus Area	Fisheries, Living Aquatic Resources Management and Aquaculture Development.
Sub-sub Goal	Sustainably managed living aquatic resources and developed aquaculture sector.
Strategies	• Promote Sustainable Aquaculture Development. • Improve living aquatic management measures. • Promote value addition and market diversification in the fishery sector. • Promote domestic fish consumption and small-scale fisheries. • Strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance system to combat Illegal fishing.

Sub Programmes

1. Aquaculture Subsidies and Development Schemes

Seeks to advance aquaculture development to boost food security, create employment, and support economic growth. Key interventions include improving aquaculture infrastructure such as hatcheries and feed supply as well as introducing subsidies and financial support schemes. A review of existing legal and policy frameworks will be undertaken to ensure alignment with sector needs. The programme aims to promote sustainable fish farming, enhance production, and strengthen the competitiveness of aquaculture enterprises by addressing capital limitations, reducing risks, securing markets, and fostering public-private collaboration.

Output: Aquaculture subsidies and developed.

Output: Aquaculture schemes established.

Output: Aquaculture Act, Policies and Regulations reviewed.

2. Aquaculture production and extension services

Aims to strengthen Namibia's aquaculture sector by providing knowledge products from research, technology, and innovations, as well as training and extension services to fish farmers, the public, and stakeholders across the value chain. It focuses on advancing research in species genetic improvement, diversification, productivity, and promoting all-male tilapia production and high-growth fish species. To guide and coordinate these efforts, an Aquaculture Blue Print model will be developed as a strategic framework for implementation.

Output: Aquaculture productivity increased.

Output: Extension and support services provided.

Output: Aquaculture blueprint model developed.

Programme Logic Model: Aquaculture Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Fish feed, seed, Infrastructure land, water, financial resources , Human resources	Establish aquaculture subsidies and development schemes	Aquaculture subsidies developed	# of fish farms supported	Increased aquaculture production	Tonnage of Aquaculture Production	Political support. Sound co-operation with stakeholders Sustained government and private sector investment
		Aquaculture schemes established	# of aquaculture schemes established			
		Aquaculture Act, Policy and Regulations reviewed	# of Acts, Policies and Regulations reviewed			
	Facilitate aquaculture production and provide extension services	Aquaculture productivity increased.	Feed conversion ratio			
		Extension and support services provided	# of productive and sustainable fish farms			
		Aquaculture blueprint document developed	Aquaculture blueprint/ model developed			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Living Aquatic Resources Management	Fisheries and aquatic ecosystem management	Ongoing	GRN & partners, private	2,432,000,000	381,000,000	2,813,000,000	419,000,000	32,000,000	451,000,000	450,000,000	80,000,000	530,000,000	483,000,000	99,000,000	582,000,000	520,000,000	85,000,000	605,000,000	560,000,000	85,000,000	645,000,000	MAFWLR
	Value addition and market diversification	Ongoing	GRN & partners, private	270,488,000	115,152,000	385,640,000	54,656,000	23,424,000	78,080,000	54,778,000	23,262,000	78,040,000	54,500,000	23,100,000	77,600,000	53,886,000	22,794,000	76,680,000	52,668,000	22,572,000	75,240,000	MAFWLR
	Promotion of domestic fish consumption and small-scale fisheries	Ongoing	GRN & partners, private	1,896,000,000	73,000,000	1,969,000,000	330,000,000	15,000,000	345,000,000	347,000,000	25,000,000	372,000,000	381,000,000	15,000,000	396,000,000	401,000,000	10,000,000	411,000,000	437,000,000	8,000,000	445,000,000	MAFWLR
Aquaculture Development	Aquaculture production and extension services	New	GRN & partners, private	220,000,000	2,004,000,000	2,224,000,000	32,000,000	254,000,000	286,000,000	38,000,000	320,000,000	358,000,000	44,000,000	390,000,000	434,000,000	50,000,000	480,000,000	530,000,000	56,000,000	560,000,000	616,000,000	MAFWLR
	Aquaculture Research and Development	Ongoing	GRN & partners, private	207,000,000	37,000,000	244,000,000	34,000,000	2,000,000	36,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	45,000,000	42,000,000	8,000,000	50,000,000	45,000,000	10,000,000	55,000,000	46,000,000	12,000,000	58,000,000	MAFWLR
Grand Total				**5,025,488,000.0**	**2,610,152,000**	**7,635,640,000**	**869,656,000**	**326,424,000**	**1,196,080,000.0**	**929,778,000**	**453,262,000**	**1,383,040,000**	**1,004,500,000**	**535,100,000**	**1,539,600,000**	**1,069,886,000**	**607,794,000**	**1,677,680,000**	**1,151,668,000**	**687,572,000**	**1,839,240,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Promote Sustainable Aquaculture Development. **Improve living aquatic management measures.** **Promote value addition and market diversification in the fishery sector.** **Promote domestic fish consumption and small-scale fisheries.** **Strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance system to combat Illegal fishing.**	**Living aquatic resources management**	**Fisheries and aquatic ecosystem management**	**# of Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for the EEZ gazetted**	Framework that guides sustainable use, conservation, and management of marine and coastal resources within the EEZ balancing environmental, economic, and social interest in a better coordinated manner	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	-	-	1	1	**MAWFLR**
			% of Namibia EEZ gazetted as marine protected areas (MPA)	Proportion of total EEZ areas designated as marine protected areas (MPA) for conservation of fisheries, biodiversity and marine ecosystems, expressed as a percentage of EEZ.	Cumulative	1.7 (2024)	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.5	**MAWFLR**
			% of inland water bodies protected as fisheries reserves	Proportion of total freshwater areas designated as protected fisheries reserves by law for fish conservation, and sustainable management of fish populations expressed as a percentage	Cumulative	0.43 (2024)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	**MAWFLR**
			# of Acts, Policies and Regulations reviewed	Review of Marine resource act and Inland fishery resource act, their policies and regulations	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	2	0	1	2	**MAWFLR**
		Value addition and market diversification	**% Value Addition of fish caught**	Proportion of fish caught processed into value addition	Cumulative	53% (2023)	58%	60%	62%	64%	70%	**MAWFLR**
		Domestic fish consumption and small-scale fisheries	**# of new products sold into different markets**	Total number of new different products that accessed different markets	Cumulative	2(2024)	3	4	4	5	5	**MAWFLR**
			Tons of fish landed for local sales	Total weight (in tonnes) of fish sold locally	Absolute	58176 (2022)	60 070	64 445	68 889	72 999	77 999	**MAWFLR**
			# of fish market established for SSF (Fishers, fish traders, fish workers)	Establishing fish markets for SSF in SWK, WB or Luderitz where some of 1500 marine SSFF can trade their catches like Katima Fish Market.	Absolute	1 (2024)	0	1	0	0	1	**MAWFLR**

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
	Aquaculture development	Aquaculture production and extension services	**Feed conversion ratio (FCR) ratio °**	Aquaculture measure for efficiency used to optimize feed usage, reduce cost and improve production sustainability		2 : 1 (2024)	1.9 : 1	1.8 : 1	1.7 : 1	1.6 : 1	1.5: 1	**MAWFLR**
			# of productive and sustainable fish farms	Total count of individuals or entities actively engaged in fish farming who meet a defined level of productivity	Absolute	14 (2024)	20	25	30	35	45	**MAWFLR**
			Aquaculture blueprint/ model developed	The creation or design of a framework, system, or prototype intended to address a specific issue or process, often used for analysis, planning, or demonstration purposes in fields	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	1	-	-	**MAWFLR**
		Aquaculture Development Schemes	**# of aquaculture schemes established**	Schemes for subsidies on seed, feed, infrastructures and material supplies (Provision support services to the sector)	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	2	1	1	-	**MAWFLR**
			# of fish farmers financial supported	Total count of fish farmers who receive financial assistance, infrastructure or material supplies (production input) to improve their aquaculture production	Incremental	0 (2024)	20	40	60	80	120	**MAWFLR**
			Aquaculture Act, Aquaculture Policy and Regulations reviewed	The Act, policy and regulations are review to create a conducive environment for aquaculture business to grow. Management and control of activities	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	1	1	1	-	**MAWFLR**
			Hectares under aquaculture zoning	The total area of land or water designated for aquaculture activities, typically measured in hectares	Incremental	191 (2024)	200	220	250	300	500	**MAWFLR**

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform	Inland Fisheries Resource Policy of 2001	Harmonisation and responsiveness to contemporary issues	To ensure sustainable management and utilisation of aquatic resources as well as equitable distribution.



Focus Area

Biodiversity Ecosystem Management

4.1.4 Biodiversity Ecosystem Management

SUB-SUB GOAL

Sustained management of natural resources and the environment for a healthy and resilient biodiversity.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, state-protected, and other conservation areas, are effectively and efficiently managed for sustained biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development, with the number of approved park management plans increased from 13 to 19.

DO02: By 2030, the contribution of the forestry sector to the economy has increased from N$1.5 to N$2.5 billion.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
# of State-Protected Areas managed according to approved park management plans	**13 (2024)**	**14**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**
Forestry sector contribution to GDP (N$ billion)	**1.5 (2024)**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**2**	**2.25**	**2.5**
# of Human-Wildlife cases	**3,380 (2024)**	**3,042**	**2,704**	**2,366**	**2,028**	**1,690**

STRATEGIES:

i. Ensure sustainable forest management and wildlife protection.
ii. Strengthen Biodiversity protection and climate resilience.
iii. Promote Human-Wildlife Coexistence.
iv. Empower communities through Community-Based Natural Resource Management.
v. Improve legislative frameworks for biodiversity conservation.

Programme 1: State Protected Areas

Focuses on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity within designated state protected areas. It is guided by the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, which provides the legal framework for the governance of protected areas. The programme also supports the implementation of the Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act of 2008, ensuring compliance with international wildlife trade regulations. It integrates the National Policy on Human-Wildlife Conflict Management (2018–2027) to address and mitigate conflicts between communities and wildlife. Additionally, it aligns with the National CBNRM Policy (2013) and the National Strategy on Wildlife Protection and Law Enforcement to enhance community involvement in conservation and to strengthen anti-poaching efforts.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Policy on Human-Wildlife Conflict Management (2018-2027).** **National Community Based Natural Resources Management Policy (2013).** **National Strategy on Wildlife Protection and Law Enforcement.**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(vi) Ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilisation, for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial Development and Market Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 15: Life on Land.** **SDG 13: Climate Action.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.**
Thematic Area	**Green/blue Economy and Renewable Resources Base.**
Focus Area	**Biodiversity Ecosystem Management.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Sustained management of natural resources and the environment for a healthy and resilient biodiversity.**
Strategies	• **Ensure sustainable forest management and wildlife protection.** • **Strengthen Biodiversity protection and climate resilience.** • **Promote Human-Wildlife Coexistence.** • **Empower communities through Community-Based Natural Resource Management.** • **Improve legislative frameworks for biodiversity conservation.**

Sub Programmes

1. Natural Resource Management and Development

This is the process of efficiently utilising, maintaining, and enhancing both natural and human-made resources to support sustainable growth and development. It further refers to the sustainable use and protection of natural resources such as land, forestry and wildlife, and ensuring the sustainability for both present and future generations. It involves managing how human interact with these resources, considering ecological, social and economic factors.

Output: State Protected Areas efficiently managed.

2. Wildlife and Protected Area Management

Aims to enhance conservation, protection, and sustainable use of wildlife species and their natural habitats within designated areas such as national parks and other conservation areas.

Output: Wildlife species and Protected Areas managed.

Programme Logic Model: State Protected Areas

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources (GRN Budget, Donor funding, Other sources e.g. GPTF, etc.) Human Resources, Equipment, appropriate technology, facilities and infrastructure, enabling environment and policy support	Natural Resource Management and Development	Biodiversity habitat restored	Biodiversity habitat restored	Enhanced biodiversity resources Improve tourist attraction Increase employment	# of tourist entry Revenue generated Number jobs created	Sufficient resources Peace and Stability Absence of global pandemics
	Wildlife and Protected Area Management	Wildlife species and Protected Areas managed	# of measures to reduce Human Wildlife Conflict # of HWC incidences			

Programme 2: Bush Encroachment Management

Bush encroachment is a significant challenge affecting the country's land, economy and environment. Approximately 45 million hectares of Namibia's rangeland is impacted by this phenomenon. The programme aims to address the problem of bush encroachment by converting bush biomass into valuable products such as charcoal, woodchips, firewood and biochar, while promoting sustainable rangeland management practices.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**Forest Development Policy for Namibia (2001).** **National Strategy on the Sustainable Management of Bush Resources.**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(vi) Ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilisation, for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial Development and Market Integration.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 15: Life on Land.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.**
Thematic Area	**Green/blue economies & Renewable Resources Base.**
Focus Area	**Biodiversity Ecosystem Management.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Sustained management of natural resources and the environment for a healthy and resilient biodiversity.**
Strategies	• **Ensure sustainable Forest Management and Wildlife Protection.** • **Empower communities through Community-Based Natural Resource Management.** • **Improve legislative frameworks for forest resources conservation.**

Sub Programmes

1. Development of the National Forest Inventory (NFI)

It is systematic process focussing on collecting, analysing and disseminating data about the extent, condition, and changes in a country's forests. It provides essential information for sustainable forest management, policy-making and understanding the role of forests in climate change mitigation.

Output: National Forest Inventory developed.

2. Bush resources management

Promote bush products such as woodchips, biochar and charcoal. Woodchips present an opportunity to utilise a whole bush feedstock for power generation. Biochar is produced to improve soil health, while offering carbon removal benefits. Charcoal is the most established value chain, with opportunity to extend benefits to formalised communal settings. This initiative aims to provide income generation opportunities for rural communities and to advance biodiversity.

Output: Bush resources restored.

Programme Logic Model: Bush Encroachment Management

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources Human Resources, Equipment, appropriate technology, facilities and infrastructure, enabling environment and policy support	Development of the National Forest Inventory	National Forest Inventory (NFI) developed	NFI Report in place	Improved National Forest management Reduction of bush encroached areas	# of Forest quotas allocated # of Forest harvesting permits issued # of hectares restored	Adequate funds Technical capacity Peace and Political stability No major veldfire Sufficient Funding
	Bush resources management	Bush resources restored	# of hectares of rangeland restored			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	Souce of Funding	New On-Going	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
State Protected Areas	Natural Resource Management and Development	On-going	GRN/ Development Partners	246,000,000	-	246,000,000	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	45,000,000	-	45,000,000	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	55,000,000	-	55,000,000	56,000,000	-	56,000,000	MEFT
	Wildlife and Protected Area Management	On-going	GRN/ Development Partners	979,000,000	-	979,000,000	55,000,000	-	55,000,000	115,000,000	-	115,000,000	180,000,000	-	180,000,000	290,000,000	-	290,000,000	339,000,000	-	339,000,000	MEFT
Bush Encroachment Management	Development of the National Forest Inventory	New	GRN/ Development Partners	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	-	-	-	35,000,000	-	35,000,000	65,000,000	-	65,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MEFT
	Bush resources management	Ongoing	GRN/FAO	25,000,000	-	25,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	MEFT
Grand Total				**1,350,000,000**	**-**	**1,350,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**-**	**100,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**-**	**200,000,000**	**300,000,000**	**-**	**300,000,000**	**350,000,000**	**-**	**350,000,000**	**400,000,000**	**-**	**400,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Ensure sustainable forest management and wildlife protection **Strengthen Biodiversity protection and climate resilience** **Promote Human-Wildlife Coexistence** **Empower communities through Community-Based Natural Resource Management.** **Improve legislative frameworks for biodiversity conservation**	**State Protected Areas**	**Natural Resource Management**	**# of State Protected Areas (PA) efficiently Managed**	**State Protected Areas efficiently managed (Approved management/ development Plans in place & PA adequately staffed)**	Cumulative	13 (2024)	14	16	17	18	19	MEFT
		Wildlife and Protected Area Management	**# of measures to reduce Human Wildlife Conflict**	**Preventative measures to be continuously implemented to reduce HWC involving elephants, predators, hippos, buffaloes and crocodiles.**	Absolute	7 (2024)	7	7	7	7	7	MEFT
			# of HWC incidences	**Human Wildlife Conflict incidences involving elephants, predators, hippos, buffaloes, crocodiles recorded each year.**	Decremental	1383 (2024)	1300	960	940	900	880	MEFT
	Bush Encroachment	**Development of the National Forest Inventory (NFI)**	**NFI Report in place**	**Development & finalisation involve collection of data on various characteristics (tress species, age structure etc.)**	Absolute	-	-	-	30 September 2028	-	-	MEFT
		Bush resources management	**Hectares of rangeland restored.**	**Restoration of rangeland encroached by invasive plant species**	Cumulative	30,000 (2024)	45,000	50,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	MEFT

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEFT	National Policy on Human-Wildlife Conflict Management	Impact evaluation	This Policy was revised and has a timeframe of 2018-2027, therefore, it is critical to assess the impact of the policy at the end of the period.
MEFT	National Community Based Natural Resources Management Policy of 2013	Impact Evaluation	The Evaluation aims to appraise the impact of the programme, operates, how it's being implemented and if it is reaching its intended beneficiaries (budget amount)
MEFT	Forest Development Policy for Namibia (FDF) (2001)	Impact Evaluation	The evaluation aims to assess the effectiveness of the FDF Policy and its impact to the intended beneficiaries (budget amount)
MEFT	Community Forest Management Programme	Process Evaluation	The Evaluation aims to assess how the programme operates, how it's being implemented and if it is reaching its intended beneficiaries (budget amount)



Thematic Area:

4.2 Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience and Mitigation

Sub-Goal: A climate-resilient economy.



Focus Area

Disaster Recovery and Resilience Building

4.2.1 Disaster Recovery and Resilience Building

SUB-SUB GOAL

A climate-resilient economy.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has significantly built community resilience towards disasters, with a reduced number of vulnerable households' post-disaster from 172,000 to 100,000.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
# of vulnerable households' post-disaster	**172,000 (2024)**	**160,000**	**140,000**	**125,000**	**110,000**	**100,000**
% of the early warning systems integrated	**10 (2024)**	**15**	**25**	**35**	**45**	**50**

STRATEGIES:

i. Develop and operationalise the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) with an integrated early warning system.

ii. Mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience building into national and local development plans and budgeting processes.

iii. Advocate for resilience building across sectors through capacity building, increased public awareness, and data-driven decision making.

Programme: Integrated Disaster Risk Management

A comprehensive, multi-sectoral programme dedicated to strengthening the national capacity for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience. Central to the programme is the establishment and operationalisation of a state-of-the-art National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), which will serve as the strategic hub for coordinating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) efforts, managing real-time emergency responses, and facilitating inter-agency collaboration across all levels of government. Ultimately, national systems, communities and critical infrastructure are better able to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of disasters, thereby minimising loss of life, reducing economic disruption and accelerating post-disaster recovery.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(i) Ensure that Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Industrial Development and Market Integration.** **Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.** **Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.** **SDG 13: Climate Action.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.**
Thematic Area	**Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience and Mitigation.**
Focus Area	**Disaster Recovery and Resilience Building.**
Sub-sub Goal	**A climate-resilient economy.**
Strategies	• **Develop and operationalise the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) with an integrated early warning system.** • **Mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience building into national and local development plans and budgeting processes.** • **Advocate for resilience of all key sectors through capacity building, increased public awareness, and data-driven decision making.**

Sub Programmes

1. National Resilience Building

To institutionalise disaster risk reduction and resilience-building within national and sectoral development planning frameworks. It will facilitate coordination for integrating resilience into policies, budgets, and implementation plans across sectors and governance levels.

Output: National Resilience Building Framework developed.

Output: Strengthened DRR coordination and increased resilience interventions.

2. Emergency Operations and Data Systems Integration

To develop and operationalise the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), including the harmonisation and integration of existing disaster data systems. It aims to strengthen disaster preparedness and response through harmonised utilisation of risk information.

Output: Fully established and operational NEOC.

Programme Logic Model: Integrated Disaster Risk Management

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources, Human Resources, Equipment, appropriate technology, facilities and infrastructure, enabling environment and policy support	Build national resilience	National Resilience Building Framework developed	# of National Resilience Building Framework developed	Enhanced national disaster recovery and resilience	# of vulnerable households' post-disaster	Sufficient financial resources and staff complement
		Strengthened DRR coordination and increased resilience interventions	% towards the implementation of the National Resilience Building Framework			Collaboration among institutions
	Establish and operationalise the NEOC	Fully established and operational NEOC	% towards the operationalisation of the NEOC with integrated Early Warning Systems (EWS)			Sector commitment to make budgetary provision

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Integrated Disaster Risk Management	National Resilience Building	New	GRN	1,500,000,000	0	1,500,000,000	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	250,000,000	0	250,000,000	300,000,000	0	300,000,000	350,000,000	0	350,000,000	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	OPM
	Emergency Operations and Data Systems Integration	Ongoing	GRN	1,350,000,000	0	1,350,000,000	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	300,000,000	0	300,000,000	350,000,000	0	350,000,000	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	OPM
Grand Total				**2,850,000,000**	**0**	**2,850,000,000**	**300,000,000**	**0**	**300,000,000**	**450,000,000**	**0**	**450,000,000**	**600,000,000**	**0**	**600,000,000**	**700,000,000**	**0**	**700,000,000**	**800,000,000**	**0**	**800,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Develop and operationalize the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) with an integrated early warning system. **Mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience building into national and local development plans and budgeting processes.** **Advocate for resilience of all key sectors through capacity building, increased public awareness, and data-driven decision making.**	**Integrated Disaster Risk Management**	**Natural Resilience Building**	**National Resilience Building Framework developed**	Progress made towards the development and finalization of the NRBF	Cumulative	0	0	1	-	-	-	OPM
			Strengthened DRR coordination and increased resilience interventions	Progress made on the implementation of the NRBF by sectors as outlined in the implementation plan of the framework.	Cumulative	0	0	0	25	50	75	OPM
		Emergency Operations and Data Systems Integration	**% towards the operationalisation of the NEOC with integrated EWS**	Progress made towards the establishment and operationalization of the NEOC with integrated Early Warning Systems	Cumulative	10 (2025)	15	30	60	100	-	OPM

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
OPM	National Resilience Building Framework	Process evaluation	To systematically assess progress made in the implementation of resilience building programmes.
OPM	Emergency Operations and Data Systems Integration	Process evaluation	To assess the progress being made towards the operationalisation of the NEOC and integration of EWS in the country.



Focus Area

Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience

4.2.2 Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved climate change resilience.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, the percentage of the population vulnerable to climate change has reduced from 65 to 45 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Amount of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission (mtCO2e)	4.07 (2024)	-	3.8	-	3.6	-
Proportion of the population vulnerable to climate change	65 (2024)	60	57	55	50	45
# of sector programmes mainstreaming NDCs	3 (2024)	5	10	20	25	30

STRATEGIES:

i. Climate change preparedness and resilience building.

ii. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation.

iii. Strengthening cross-sectoral collaborations and partnerships.

Programme 1: National climate change adaptation

The aim is to develop and implement Namibia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by prioritising and scaling up adaptation initiatives across key sectors (e.g. agriculture, water resources, fisheries, infrastructure, health and ecosystems etc.). The programme will strengthen Namibia's resilience to climate impacts, reduce vulnerabilities while safeguarding livelihoods and promoting low carbon sustainable development.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	**National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia (2011).** **Second Update Nationally Determined Contribution (2023).**
Vision 2030 Objective	**(vi) Ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilisation, for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being.**
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.** **Industrial Development and Market Integration.** **Social and Human Capital Development.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	**1. Inclusive growth and sustainable development.** **7. Resilience and influential global partner.**
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	**SDG 13: Climate action.**
NDP6 Pillar	**Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.**
Thematic Area	**Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience and Mitigation.**
Focus Area	**Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience.**
Sub-sub Goal	**Improved climate change resilience.**
Strategies	• **Climate change preparedness and resilience building.** • **Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation.** • **Strengthening cross-sectoral collaborations and partnerships.**

Sub Programmes

1. Mainstreaming of climate change

To integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation policies into national and sectoral development planning in alignment with the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). It further supports the implementation of the NDC across key adaptation sectors such as agriculture and food security, water resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture, health, cross-cutting issues, infrastructure and costal zones and four mitigation sectors such as energy, waste, industrial processes and product use, and agricultural, forestry and other land use. The NDC communication strategy is key in enhancing the coordination of sectors to effectively mainstream climate change.

Output 1: Climate change mainstreamed into sectoral plans.

Output 2: NDC Communication Strategy Developed.

2. Leveraging climate finance both locally and internationally

To institutionalise climate finance planning, budgeting, tracking and reporting within the core functions of OMAs. The climate change funding for adaptation and mitigation is embedded in national and sectoral budgets, public investment frameworks and financial management systems. Climate priorities should be integrated into medium-term expenditure and sector strategies. Additionally, this sub-programme seeks to scale up and streamline access to climate finance, technical resources and investments necessary for Namibia to effectively implement its NDC by developing an investment plan. Mobilising resources, both local and international, improving coordination mechanisms and building national capacity to attract and manage climate finance are pivotal in bridging the financing gap in addressing climate change. This would also foster partnerships with development partners, the private sector and multilateral climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund and Global Environment Facility (GEF) while strengthening institutional readiness to access and utilise these resources effectively and transparently.

Output 1: Climate change budget tagging in all OMAs.

Output 2: NDC investment plan developed.

Output 3: Climate finance mobilised.

Programme Logic Model: National Climate Change Adaptation

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Adequate financial resources and sufficient skilled personnel	Mainstreaming of climate change measures into sectors	Climate change mainstreamed into sectoral plans	# of sectors incorporating climate change measures into their plans	Increased climate adaptation and mitigation programmes implemented Improved climate change sectoral coordination Increased budget allocated to climate change related activities Increased climate finance mobilised Increased climate finance mobilised	# of adaptation and mitigation projects implemented # of sectoral coordination meetings held annually # of total budget allocated to climate change related activities Total amount of funding secured for climate change initiatives Amount of funds mobilised for climate resilience projects	Positive responses from climate funds and donors Capacity to develop and implement adaptation and mitigation projects OMAs buy-in and sufficient capacity Positive responses on submitted proposal to the international climate funding windows Stakeholders adopt and implement the Investment Plan
		NDC Communication Strategy Developed	NDC Communication strategy in place by 2027			
	Integrate climate finance and budget tagging	Climate change budget tagging in all OMAs	# of OMAs integrating Climate Finance in their budgets			
		NDC investment plan developed	NDC investment plan in place (2027)			
		Climate finance mobilised	Climate finance mobilised annually for climate resilience projects			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
National climate change adaptation program	Nationally Determined Contribution	On-going	GRN/ mobilised resources	12,006,500	6,176,500	18,183,000	1,526,250	825,000	2,351,250	2,145,000	935,000	3,080,000	2,200,000	1,020,250	3,220,250	2,310,000	1,045,000	3,355,000	3,825,250	2,351,250	6,176,500	MEFT
	Climate finance and integration	On-going	GRN/ mobilised resources	7,825,400	4,112,900	11,938,300	1,100,000	549,450	1,649,450	1,210,000	594,000	1,804,000	1,265,000	659,450	1,924,450	1,347,500	1,100,000	2,447,500	2,902,900	1,210,000	4,112,900	MEFT
Grand Total				**19,831,900**	**10,289,400**	**30,121,300**	**2,626,250**	**1,374,450**	**4,000,700**	**3,355,000**	**1,529,000**	**4,884,000**	**3,465,000**	**1,679,700**	**5,144,700**	**3,657,500**	**2,145,000**	**5,802,500**	**6,728,150**	**3,561,250**	**10,289,400**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Climate change preparedness and resilience building. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation. Strengthening cross-sectoral collaborations and partnerships.	National climate change	Mainstreaming of climate change	Number of sectors mainstreaming climate change	Sectors incorporate climate change measures into their plans and programmes	Incremental	6 (2024)	7	8	9	10	11	MEFT
			NDC Communication strategy in place by 2027	Development of the NDC Communication Strategy for climate change sectors	Date	-		31 Mar 2027		-	-	MEFT
		Climate finance and integration	Number of OMAs integrating Climate Finance in their budgets	OMAs budgeting for climate change activities in their national budget allocation	Incremental	9% (2024)	11	13	15	17	19	MEFT
			NDC investment plan in place (2027)	National budget allocated to climate change-related activities	Date	-	-	31 Mar 2027		-	-	MEFT
			Climate finance mobilized annually for climate resilience projects	Funds mobilized annually to implement climate change related projects	Incremental	N$45,000,000 (2024)	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	100,000,000	MEFT

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEFT	Effectiveness of greenhouse gas removals and low-carbon development across the NDC sectors	Impact evaluation	Evaluation is done every two years by MEFT. Assessing GhG emissions is a heavy and costly exercise involving the compilation of GhG inventory, both on emissions and sinks across 12 sectors. The budget for this exercise has to be outsourced from multilateral climate funds.
MEFT & OPM	Implementation of climate resilience livelihood Programmes	Impact evaluation	Namibia is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and faces growing threats from drought, erratic rainfall, desertification and rising temperatures. Hence, regular assessment is key. Assessment is done annually by OPM.



Focus Area

Circular Economy

4.2.3 Circular Economy

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved environmental sustainability.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has integrated 14 percent of solid waste into the circular economy through promoting sustainable production and consumption practices.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Solid waste recycling rates (%)	0* (2024)	1	3	5	8	9
% of waste integrated into circular economy	0* (2024)	-	6	8	10	14
Volume of solid waste recycled (tonnes)	0* (2024)	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000

*** There is limited recycling taking place informally and formerly especially in the plastic waste stream happening e.g., Plastic recycling plant in Okahandja, Rent-A-Drum and scrap dealers, but no national record. Data systems are not yet institutionalized.**

STRATEGIES:

i. Promote investment in modern recycling and waste management infrastructure.

ii. Foster public-private partnerships to fund circular economy projects.

Programme 1: National Recycling and Waste Reduction Initiative

Construction of regional prototype designed landfills for all solid waste streams; Establishment of regional recycling and solid waste buyback centers to reduce landfill dependency; incentivising solid waste segregation at household and industrial levels.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2017).
Vision 2030 Objective	(vi) Ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilisation, for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	1. A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG12: Responsible Consumption and Production. SDG 13: Climate Action.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability.
Thematic Area	Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience and Mitigation.
Focus Area	Circular Economy.
Sub-sub Goal	Improved environmental sustainability.
Strategies	• Promote investment in modern recycling and solid waste management infrastructure. • Foster public-private partnerships to fund circular economy projects.

Sub Programmes

1. Modern Infrastructure development for solid waste management

To revolutionise solid waste management by creating state-of-the-art Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) that effectively integrate solid waste materials into the Circular Economy. It also focuses on establishing dynamic innovation hubs that serve as catalysts for advancing recycling efforts and fostering a Circular Economy. These hubs will be designed as centres for research, collaboration, and technological development, bringing together stakeholders from government, private industry, academia, and community organisations. The aim is to inspire the creation and adoption of cutting-edge recycling technologies and processes that maximise resource efficiency.

Output: Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) Recycling developed.

Output: Innovation hubs established

Programme Logic Model: National Recycling and Solid Waste Reduction Initiative

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial resources Human resources (technical experts)	Development of modern infrastructure for solid waste management	Material Recovery Facilities Recycling developed	# of material Recovery Facilities developed	Improved solid waste recycling	Solid waste recycling rates (%)	Adequate budget allocation Availability of trainers Political will and enforcement capacity
		Innovation hubs established	# of Innovation hubs established			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period												Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
National Recycling and Waste Reduction Initiative	Modern Infrastructure development for waste management	New	Government (EIF)	35,000,000	355,000,000	390,000,000	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	12,000,000	120,000,000	132,000,000	3000000	50,000,000	53,000,000	15,000,000	165000000	180,000,000	MEFT
Grand Total				**35,000,000**	**355,000,000**	**390,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**0**	**4,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**21,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**120,000,000**	**132,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**53,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**165,000,000**	**180,000,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators And Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Promote investment in modern recycling and waste management infrastructure. **Foster public-private partnerships to fund circular economy projects.**	**National Recycling and Solid Waste Reduction Initiative**	**Modern Infrastructure development for solid waste management**	**Number of material Recovery Facilities developed**	Facilities for waste processing, recycling, fully constructed, equipped, and operational to support circular economy.	Absolute	1 (2012)	-	1	2	3	6	MEFT
			Number of Innovation hubs established	Facilities for research, and innovation fully constructed, equipped, and operational to support circular economy.	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	2	-	2	MEFT

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MEFT	Circular Economy Policy\ Strategy	Process Evaluation	To assess whether implementation mechanisms such as stakeholder coordination, institutional arrangements, and resource flows are functioning as intended to support the policy's transformative goals.
MEFT	Waste Management regulations	Process Evaluation	To determine whether the regulatory frameworks, enforcement procedures, and institutional coordination mechanisms are being implemented effectively and consistently



Chapter 5:

Pillar 4: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery

Goal:

Achieve a competent public service with speed and quality service delivery for improved quality of life

Pillar 4: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery

Goal #04:

Achieve a Competent Public Service with speed and Quality service delivery for improved quality of life

Desired Outcome 0401:

By 2030, Namibia has improved World Bank worldwide governance index from 0.33 to 0.55.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Citizen satisfaction rate	54 (2017)	55	58	60	65	68
World competitiveness index (IMD yearbook Ranking)	45 (2024)	45	46	47	48	49



Thematic Area:

5.1 Upscaling Public Service Coordination And Public Service Delivery

SUB-GOAL: Improved Namibia's Competitiveness



Focus Area

Statistical Coordination and Management

5.1.1 Statistical Coordination and Management

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved statistical and geospatial capacity and coordination

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia has attained 50 percent of integrated Statistical and Geospatial systems.

DO02: By 2030, Namibia produced 7 designated official statistics.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of statistical and geospatial information systems integrated	0 (2024)	10	20	30	40	50
# of statistics produced by key data producers designated as Official Statistics	0 (2024)	-	1	2	2	7

STRATEGIES:

i. Enhance the coordination of statistical and geospatial data production

ii. Strengthen statistical and geospatial data infrastructure and human capital

Programme: Statistical and Geospatial Development

The overarching goal of this flagship programme is to transform Namibia's National Statistics System into a highly integrated, dynamic, and responsive system, thereby enabling informed policy formulation, improved service delivery, and inclusive development planning. The programme further provides strategic and high-impact initiatives designed to strengthen Namibia's capabilities in producing, managing, integrating, and utilising both statistical and geospatial data for evidence-based decision-making. It further seeks to establish a foundation for enhancing data governance frameworks and fostering partnerships and coordination mechanisms amongst the statistical and geospatial data producers.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Statistics Policy, Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Statistics, and SADC Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics, the second Strategy for the harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA2), and Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data.
Vision 2030 Objective	(iii) Develop diversified, competent, and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services that are competitive, not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 4: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery.
Thematic Area	Upscaling Public Service Coordination and Public Service Delivery.
Focus Area	Statistical Coordination and Management.
Sub-sub Goal	Improved statistical and geospatial capacity and coordination.
Strategies	• Enhance the coordination of statistical and geospatial data production. • Strengthen statistical and geospatial data infrastructure and human capital.

Sub Programmes

1. Capacity Building

Focuses on building the statistical and geospatial capacity of data producers in the National Statistics System in terms of skills and knowledge to produce quality statistics to support evidence-based planning, policy, and decision-making, as well as monitoring and evaluation of national and international development outcomes. It is implemented to improve the quality, availability, and use of statistics and geospatial data in line with national and international best practices and standards. The programme further seeks to enhance ICT infrastructures and systems integrations, improve administrative data, and registration systems.

Output: Data producers trained on statistical and geospatial data production methodologies.

Output: Statistical and geospatial standards gazetted.

Output: Interoperable digital platform developed.

Output: ICT Equipment Management Framework developed.

2. National Addressing System

To develop a National Addressing System (NAS), which is a standardised framework that will assign and manage addresses in Namibia by harmonising various data sources through a National Statistical and Geospatial Data Inventory. The development of an addressing system will assist statistical and geospatial data producers in the NSS to efficiently and cost-effectively collect data, leading to timely monitoring and reporting of progress toward achieving national and international development aspirations. Implementing the National Addressing System ensures that the locations of people, businesses, and public infrastructures are uniquely identified. Therefore, a functional addressing system enhances efficient service delivery, infrastructure planning, and emergency response.

Output: National Statistical and Geospatial Data Inventory developed.

Output: Functional National Addressing System developed.

Programme Logic Model: Statistical and Geospatial Development

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial and Human Resources	Build statistical capacity of the NSS key data producers	Capacity building programmes designed	% towards the development of capacity building programmes	Increased availability of quality and timely statistical and geospatial data for among users Improved access to statistical and geospatial data for evidence-based decision making	Increased availability of quality and timely statistical and geospatial data for among users Improved access to statistical and geospatial data for evidence-based decision making	Commitments from key data producers Timely availability of ICT equipment and infrastructure
		Data producers trained on statistical and geospatial data production methodologies	# of data producers trained in statistical and geospatial data production methodologies			
		Statistical and geospatial standards developed	# of Statistical and geospatial standards developed			
		Interoperable digital platform developed	% of participating data producers exchanging data			
		ICT Equipment Management Framework developed	% of data producers implementing the ICT Equipment Management Framework			
	Develop a National Addressing Systems	Centralised national digital platform of statistical and geospatial data developed	% of fundamental statistical and geospatial data themes gazette			
		A National Addressing System developed	% of national territory addressed			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Statistical and Geospatial Development	**Capacity building**	**Ongoing**	**GRN**	74,755,000	0	74,755,000	15,205,000	-	15,205,000	17,378,000	-	17,378,000	16,758,000		16,758,000	15,587,000	-	15,587,000	9,827,000	-	9,827,000	NSA
	National Addressing System	**New**	**GRN**	11,500,000	0	11,500,000	700,000	-	700,000	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	800,000	-	800,000	NSA
Grand Total				**86,255,000**	**0**	**86,255,000**	**15,905,000**	**0**	**15,905,000**	**20,878,000**	**0**	**20,878,000**	**21,758,000**	**0**	**21,758,000**	**17,087,000**	**0**	**17,087,000**	**10,627,000**	**0**	**10,627,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Enhance the coordination of statistical and geospatial data production **Strengthen statistical and geospatial data infrastructure and human capital**	**Statistical and Geospatial Development**	**Capacity Building**	**% towards the development of capacity building programmes**	The indicator refers to the percentage of activities completed in the process of conceptualizing, designing, and preparing structured capacity building initiatives focused on statistical and geospatial domains.	Cumulative	10 (2024)	-	100	-	-	-	NSA
			# of key data producers trained in statistical and geospatial data production methodologies	The indicator refers to the count of key public or private institutions involved in data production, who have successfully participated in structured training initiatives aimed at strengthening their competencies in collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data based on established statistical and geospatial methods.	Absolute	70 (2024)	22	22	22	22	22	NSA
			% of key data producers complied to gazetted statistical and geospatial standards	The indicator refers to the percentage of key data-producing institutions that align their data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination practices with the statistical and geospatial standards that have been formally gazetted or legally endorsed.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	-	50	55	70	80	NSA
			% of participating data producers successfully exchanging data	The indicator refers to the percentage of data-producing institutions involved in the data exchange ecosystem, that have effectively transmitting, shared, or receiving statistical or geospatial datasets in accordance with established interoperability standards, protocols, or agreements.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	-	20	50	60	80	NSA
			% of key data producers implementing the ICT Equipment Management Framework	The indicator refers to the percentage of identified key data-producing institutions that are formally using the approved ICT Equipment Management Framework to manage their ICT assets	Cumulative	0 (2024)	-	-	-	30	50	NSA
		National Addressing System	**% of fundamental statistical and geospatial data themes gazetted**	The indicator refers to the percentage of essential data themes, recognized as critical for governance, planning, and development, that have been formally approved and published in a government gazette.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	-	60	80	100	-	NSA
			% of national territory addressed	The indicator measures the percentage of Namibia's geographic area that has been covered by a formalized and geocoded addressing system, enabling the identification of properties, dwellings, or land parcels for purposes of service delivery, spatial planning, census-taking, and data integration.	Cumulative	0 (2024)	-	-	-	-	30	NSA

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)	Capacity Building Programme	Impact Evaluation	To assess the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the national capacity-building programmes



Focus Area

Public Sector Governance, Transparency, and Accountability

5.1.2 Public Sector Governance, Transparency, Accountability

SUB-SUB GOAL

Enhanced Governance through Improved Accountability, Transparency, and public sector performance.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia is amongst the most transparent and accountable nations, in governance with a score on Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) increasing from 63.9 to 75.

DO02: By 2030, Namibia has improved public service delivery resulting in citizen satisfaction rate increasing from 54 to 70 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Score on Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)	**63.9 (2024)**	**65**	**68**	**70**	**71**	**75**
Corruption perception index (score)	**49 (2024)**	**50**	**52**	**54**	**56**	**58**
Press freedom Index	**28 (2024)**	**25**	**23**	**21**	**18**	**16**
Citizen satisfaction rate	**54 (2017)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**70**

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen Anti-Corruption Preventative Measures and Compliance Mechanisms

ii. Strengthen Information Management Mechanisms and Systems (Game Changer)

iii. Enhance Performance Management and Accountability

Programme 1: Good Governance

Promotes and foster accountability, transparency, inclusiveness, and effective leadership and decision-making for the benefit of Namibian Citizens, Government Institutions, Business Community and Investors, and the international communities so that they enjoy a higher quality of life, fair treatment, improved public trust and cooperation between government entities and citizens, a stable and predictable environment for business operations and stronger diplomatic ties, shared economic prosperity, and collective efforts in addressing global issues.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy
Vision 2030 Objective	(ii) Create and consolidate a legitimate, effective and democratic political system (under the Constitution), and an equitable, tolerant and free society, that is characterised by sustainable and equitable development and effective institutions, which guarantee peace and political stability.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Peace, Security, and Good Governance
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	3.An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institution
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 4: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery
Thematic Area	Upscaling Public Service Coordination and Public Service Delivery
Focus Area	Public Sector Governance, Transparency and Accountability
Sub-sub Goal	Enhanced Governance through Improved Accountability, Transparency, and public sector performance
Strategies	• Strengthen Anti-Corruption Preventative Measures and Compliance Mechanisms • Strengthen Information Management Mechanism and Systems

Sub Programmes

1. Corruption Prevention

Aims at enhancing anti-corruption preventative measures and increasing accountability and transparency to prevent corruption in public and private institutions, and civil society for the benefit of Namibian Citizens, Government Institutions, Business communities and Investors, and the international communities.

Output: Corruption cases reduced.

2. Access to public information

Aims to enhance the provision of information to the public by empowering citizens through civic education, access to information, digital transformation and literacy to hold those in authority accountable, optimise public participation in decision-making processes and ensure that public resources are used efficiently and equitably. In addition, the programme aims to strengthen the legislative framework, leverage on internet infrastructures to provide accessibility to public information.

Output: Public information accessed by citizens.

3. E-governance

Aims to leverage on the e-government strategy implementation through the use of ICTs in decision -making, participation, transparency, and accountability in governance, with the main focus on inclusive policy making, citizen participation, and exercising of democracy.

Output: Public services Digitalised.

4. Governance compliance

Aims to enhance statutory compliance and standards in the utilisation of public resources through the implementation of programmes, policies, and projects to improve transparency and accountability for the benefit of the Citizens.

Output: Compliance to statutory requirements.

Programme Logic Model: Good Governance

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial and Human Resources	Prevent Corruption	Corruption prevented	# of corruption cases reported	Reduction in corruption prevalence Reduction in the level of corruption perception Improved public access to information Effective Public Service Delivery Improved compliance to statutory requirements	National Corruption Perception Rate % of the public with access to public information Customer satisfaction rate # of Institution submitting compliance reports # of institutions audited	Sufficient financial and human resources Stakeholders' collaboration and public participation
			# of institutions implementing the National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy Framework			
			# of institutions implementing National Anti-Corruption Strategy Action Plan (NACSAP)			
	Provide access to public information	Access to Public information provided	% of institutions complying to the Access to Information Act			
	Implement e-Government strategy	e-Government strategy implemented	% of institutions implementing e-Government strategy			
	Compliance to statutory requirements	Institutions complied to Statutory requirements	# of institutions complying to statutory requirements			

Programme 2: Performance Improvement

The programme fosters Public and Private Sector reforms that are aimed at creating and improving existing systems, policies, and practices to enhance service delivery. The reforms will focus on simplifying processes and integrating technology to improve service delivery for the benefit of the public.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Public Management Policy.
Vision 2030 Objective	(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	**Social and Human Capital Development.** **Peace, Security, and Good Governance.**
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 4: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery.
Thematic Area	Upscaling Public Service Coordination and Public Service Delivery.
Focus Area	Public and Private Sector Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability.
Sub-sub Goal	Enhanced Governance through Improved Accountability, Transparency, and public/private sector performance.
Strategies	• Enhance Performance Management and accountability

Sub Programmes

1. Institutional Capacity Building

To improve institutional capacity by focusing on the development of human resources and fostering professional ethics and integrity for efficient service delivery to the public.

Output: Improved Institutional Performance.

2. Public Service Performance Management

To enhance the ability of the public service to deliver excellent service to its citizen through organisational performance reform initiatives this includes but are not limited to Performance Management, Business Process Re-engineering, Customer Service Charter, Innovation, Ethics Management, E-Governance, M&E etc.

Output: Service delivery enhanced.

3. Infrastructure Development

To facilitate the development and maintenance of infrastructure through the construction of ACC and MICT regional offices, NIPAM Hotel and OPM Head Office. These infrastructures are pivotal to the implementation of programmes, policies, and projects to enhance the service delivery for the public

Output: Office accommodations constructed and maintained.

Programme Logic Model: Performance Improvement

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources Human Capital	Improve Institutional Capacity Building	Competent human capital	# of Staff members trained in competency-based trainings	Improved institutional performance Improved Public Service Delivery	Performance execution rate Public service delivery satisfaction rate	Sufficient financial and human resources Stakeholders' collaboration Stakeholders' collaboration and public participation
	Improve Public Service Performance Management	Public Service Performance Management rolled out	Performance score			
			# of O/M/As and RCs with M&E Units			
	Construct and maintain infrastructure	Office accommodations constructed and maintained	# of Office accommodations constructed and maintained			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of Funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Good Governance	Corruption Prevention	Ongoing	GRN	171,000,000	-	171,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	31,500,000	-	31,500,000	36,000,000	-	36,000,000	36,000,000	-	36,000,000	37,500,000	-	37,500,000	ACC
	Access to public information	New	GRN	175,000,000	10,000,000	185,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000	35,000,000	-	35,000,000	35,000,000	-	35,000,000	35,000,000	-	35,000,000	MICT
	e-Governance	Ongoing	GRN	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	OPM
	Governance compliance	Ongoing	GRN	650,000,000	-	650,000,000	130,000,000	-	130,000,000	130,000,000	-	130,000,000	130,000,000	-	130,000,000	130,000,000	-	130,000,000	130,000,000	-	130,000,000	OAG
Performance improvement	Strengthening Institutional Capacity	Ongoing	GRN	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	OPM
	Public Service Performance Management	Ongoing	GRN	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	OPM
	Public Service Infrastructure	New/ Ongoing	GRN	-	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	-	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	300,000,000	300,000,000	MOFPE
Grand total				**1,031,000,000**	**1,510,000,000**	**2,541,000,000**	**203,000,000**	**305,000,000**	**508,000,000**	**204,500,000**	**305,000,000**	**509,500,000**	**209,000,000**	**300,000,000**	**509,000,000**	**209,000,000**	**300,000,000**	**509,000,000**	**205,500,000**	**300,000,000**	**505,500,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen Anti-Corruption Preventative Measures and Compliance Mechanisms **Strengthen Information Management Mechanisms and Systems (Game Changer)** **Enhance Performance Management and Accountability**	**Good Governance**	**Corruption Prevention**	**# of institutions implementing the National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy Framework**	O/M/As, RCs, LAs, Private Entities, NGOs etc. that have implemented the Framework, out of the overall number of the institutions in the country	Absolute	0 (2025)	-	44	44	44	44	ACC
			# of corruption cases reported	Corruption cases reported.	Absolute	123 (2025)	110	100	90	80	60	ACC
			# of institutions implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan	O/M/As, RCs, LAs, Private Entities, NGOs etc. that have implemented the strategic objectives, out the overall number of the institutions in the country	Incremental	36 (2025)	38	40	42	44	44	ACC
			National Corruption Perception Rate	Level of Corruption Perception in the country through the National Perception survey	Decremental	78 (2016)	75	-	-	-	65	ACC
		Access to public information	**Global Press Freedom Index**	Level of country's press freedom ranking as per GPFI	Level	28 (2024)	25	23	21	18	16	MICT
			% of National Access to Information	The proportion of the population that has access to public information	Incremental	-	20	30	40	50	70	MICT
		e-Governance	**e-Government Development Index (EGDI)**	The level of the country's digital transformation	Incremental	114 (2024)	110	105	100	95	90	MICT/OPM
			% of institutions implementing e-Government strategy	The proportion of government institution implementing e-government strategy.	Absolute	13 (2023)	100	100	100	100	100	OPM
			% of work progress in the establishment of the Media Content Hub	The progress in the establishment of Media Content Hub	Incremental	-	20	40	60	80	100	MICT
		Governance compliance	**Number of institutions with unqualified audit opinions**	Institutions (150 total) with unqualified audit opinions	Absolute	43 (2023/2024)	80	100	150	150	150	OAG
		Public Service Performance Management	**Performance score**	Average score of Annual Plans implemented by OMAs & RCs	Absolute	74	80	80	80	80	80	OPM
			Public service delivery satisfaction rate	Level of citizens satisfaction with service delivery	Cumulative	54 (2018)	54	-	-	-	70	OPM
		Infrastructure Development	**# of office accommodations constructed and maintained**	Number of Infrastructure completed countrywide	Absolute	9 (2024)	2	4	2	2	1	MICT

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
ACC	National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP)	Impact	The impact evaluation aims to determine the casual effect NACSAP has made or how it has impacted the lives of its intended beneficiaries (Institutions and the Public at large).
MICT	Access to Information (ACI) Act.	Process	The process evaluation aims to measure how the ATI Act is implemented, whether it is serving the target population and how it achieves its outcomes/objectives.
OPM	Performance Management System (PMS)	Summative	The evaluation aims to assess overall effectiveness of the PMS and whether it is achieving its intended objectives.



Focus Area

Peace, Security and Rule of Law

5.1.3 Peace, Security, and Rule of Law

SUB-SUB GOAL

A safe and secure country with equitable access to justice, upholding the rule of law.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, national security is strengthened from 43 to 52 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Crime rate (%)	9.2 (2024)	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7
Cases clearance rate – High court (%)	87.5 (2024)	88.0	88.5	89.0	89.5	90.0
Cases clearance rate – Lower court	36 (2024)	41	46	51	56	61
Public perception rate on safety and access to justice	54 (2024)	-	-	64	-	71
Recidivism rate	6 (2024)	6	6	6	6	6
National resilience (%)	63 (2024)	65	67	69	71	73

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen national defence and security.

ii. Promote international and regional Security Cooperation.

iii. Implement a national integrated crime prevention strategy.

iv. Enhance access to justice for all.

v. Improve institutional capacity.

Programme 1: Integrated National Security Enhancement

Focuses on strengthening national security measures, improving border management and control, enhancing crime prevention strategies, and combating corruption. It involves the implementation of technologies, intelligence-sharing mechanisms, and coordinated efforts among institutions. Initiatives for the humane management of refugees and the rehabilitation, reintegration, and empowerment of offenders will also be implemented, ensuring a comprehensive approach to public safety and security. It stresses the importance of evaluations and revisions of frameworks to keep them in line with changing security threats and global norms. It underscores the need to enhance coordination, boost inter-institutional cooperation, and strengthen law enforcement units.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Security Policy Framework.
Vision 2030 Objective	(ii) Create and consolidate a legitimate, effective and democratic political system (under the Constitution), and an equitable, tolerant and free society, that is characterised by sustainable and equitable development and effective institutions, which guarantee peace and political stability.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Peace, Security, and Good Governance.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	4: A peaceful and secure Africa.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 4: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery.
Thematic Area	Upscaling Public Service Coordination And Public Service Delivery.
Focus Area	Peace, Security, and Rule of Law.
Sub-sub Goal	A safe and secure country with equitable access to justice, upholding the rule of law.
Strategies	• Strengthen national defence and border security. • Promote international and regional Security Cooperation. • Implement a national integrated crime prevention strategy. • Improve institutional capacity.

Sub Programmes

1. Immigration, border control and citizenship

Aims to manage the movement of people across national border, regulating immigration and emigration and overseeing citizen processes. The program aims at reducing migrant statelessness, strengthening the country's abilities to manage its border, facilitate lawful migration and ensure the security and integrity of the national population's registries, through expanded ports of entry and exit, to ensure that border management are more structured, secure, and efficient, balancing national security.

Output: Additional Ports of entry (border posts) gazetted and operationalised.

2. Civil Registration and identity management

Aims to assess and improve the existing systems for civil registration and national identity management to ensure they meet the current and future needs of the population. Specifically, the program will focus on reducing statelessness and the regularisation of the status of holders of South West Africa ID card holders, their foreign spouses and descendants.

Output: Undocumented and statelessness persons identified and registered.

3. National Security

Aims at accessing and updating, refining the national security strategy to ensure it is aligned with current and emerging threats, technological advancement and national priorities.

Output: Security strategy reviewed.

4. Crime prevention

Aims at reducing crime rate and enhancing public safety through proactive measures, community engagement and collaboration between law enforcement, local authorities and its citizens.

Output: Crime rate reduced.

5. Rehabilitation and Reintegration of offenders

Aims to prepare inmates for successful reintegration into society by addressing their root cause of criminal behaviour and equipping them with skills, education and supports.

Output: Inmates Rehabilitated and Reintegrated into the society.

6. Peace Project

Aims to address the plight of veterans of the National Liberation Struggle in recognition of their contribution to the fight for National sovereignty, ensuring that veterans are recognised as contributors to national peace and stability.

Output: Veterans accorded status.

7. Capacity Building

Aims to foster a culture of professionalism, adaptability and continuous learning to ensure the sector remain efficient, accountable and aligned to national and international security standard.

Output: Staff recruited into security arms of service.

Output: Staff trained in security specialised skills.

8. Infrastructure Development

Aims to construct and upgrade facilities, to support seamless service delivery.

Output: Infrastructure developed.

9. ICT upgrading

This program aims to focus on upgrading, integrating and developing advanced technology solution to improve surveillance, intelligence gathering, communication and data management to enhance overall security and public safety.

Output: ICT systems upgraded.

Programme Logic Model: Integrated National Security Enhancement

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources Human Capital Equipment	Gazette and operationalise border posts	Border posts operationalised	# of border posts operationalised	Improved border management and control Reduced number of Stateless and undocumented persons Improved coordination amongst stakeholders in the security sector Crime Reduced Recidivism rate reduced Improved living standards for Veterans of National liberation struggle Workforce with improved job skills Improved operational efficiency	# of legal migrants entering/exit % of Stateless and undocumented persons registered % of Implementation for the national security framework Crime growth rate Recidivism rate % of veterans with improved living standards Level of National Security capabilities	Financial resources availability Political will Availability of adequate technological data system Availability of human resources Sectoral Cooperation, Good Community cooperation Acceptance by community, Willingness to learn
	Regularise the status of stateless and undocumented persons	Legal instruments enacted	# of new legal instruments enacted			
	Review of National security framework	Security strategy reviewed	% made in the review of security strategy			
	Conduct crime prevention operations	Crime prevention operations conducted	# of Crime prevention operations conducted			
	Strengthen Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programmes	Rehabilitation and Reintegration programmes strengthened	# of inmates enrolled in rehabilitation programmes % of offenders completed the reintegration programmes			
	Recognition of veterans of the liberation struggle	Veterans accorded status	# of veterans of National liberation struggle accorded status			
	Capacity building of staff in various competencies	Staff recruited and trained	# of staff recruited and trained in their respective security services			
	Construct, and upgrade security infrastructure (Buildings)	Secured security infrastructure	# of completed construction projects			
	Acquire and upgrade Security ICT infrastructure	ICT systems upgraded	% ICT system improved (developed, upgraded, integrated)			

Programme 2: Justice Accessibility

Aims at modernising and enhancing the efficiency of the judicial system to ensure swift and equitable administration of justice. The JAP will leverage infrastructure development to facilitate seamless administration of sectoral processes.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Integrated Justice governance policy framework
Vision 2030 Objective	(ii) Create and consolidate a legitimate, effective and democratic political system (under the Constitution), and an equitable, tolerant and free society, that is characterised by sustainable and equitable development and effective institutions, which guarantee peace and political stability.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Peace, Security, and Good Governance
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	4. A peaceful and secure Africa
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 4: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery
Thematic Area	Upscaling Public Service Coordination And Public Service Delivery
Focus Area	Peace, Security, and Rule of Law
Sub-sub Goal	A safe and secure country with equitable access to justice, upholding the rule of law.
Strategies	• Enhance access to justice for all.

Sub Programmes

1. Digital Case Management

Aims to leveraging technology to streamline systems (case processing) and improve administration of Justice.

Output: Case management systems modernized.

2. Legal Services Expansion

Aims to increase the number of legal service points.

Output: Service points established.

3. Case Clearance

Aims to address the backlog of cases and insuring timely resolution of judiciary matters.

Output: Cases finalised/cleared at the High Court and Lower Court.

4. Legal framework reviews

Aims to review the MJLR legal frameworks to ensure uniformity in legal services.

Output: Legal frameworks reviewed.

Programme Logic Model: Justice Accessibility

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Financial Resources Human Capital Equipment	Modernize case management and digitalise court recording systems	Modern systems Developed	# of compatible digital case management systems developed	Improved justice service delivery Improved access to legal services Enhanced access to justice	Turnaround time for Justice delivery Customer satisfaction rate	Budget Availability Infrastructure, budget availability and personnel
	Establish legal service points	Legal service points established	# of Legal service points established			
	Review and update existing legal frameworks	Legal frameworks reviewed	# of legal frameworks reviewed			
	Court cases adjudication	Cases finalised/ cleared at the High Court and Lower Court	Clearance rate at the High Court Clearance rate at Lower Court			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Integrated National Security Enhancement	Immigration border control and citizenship	Ongoing	Government and development partners	524,158,000	27,194,511	551,352,511	173,729,000	8,572,511	182,301,511	172,625,000	18,622,000	191,247,000	177,804,000	-	177,804,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MHAISS-HAI
	Civil Registration and identity management	Ongoing		299,594,000	-	299,594,000	113,122,000	-	113,122,000	92,329,000	-	92,329,000	94,143,000	-	94,143,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	MHAISS-HAI
	National Security	Ongoing		8,501,540	734,338,427	742,839,967	1,601,130	138,316,000	139,917,130	1,649,163	142,465,480	144,114,643	1,698,938	146,739,444	148,438,382	1,749,906	151,141,627	152,891,533	1,802,403	155,675,876	157,478,279	NCS
	Crime prevention	Ongoing		40,318,517,500	-	40,318,517,500	7,767,086,000	-	7,767,086,000	7,381,407,000	-	7,381,407,000	7,624,142,000	-	7,624,142,000	8,386,556,000	-	8,386,556,000	9,159,326,500	-	9,159,326,500	NAMPOL
	Rehabilitation and Reintegration	Ongoing and New		93,577,418	-	93,577,418	17,603,821	-	17,603,821	18,159,746	-	18,159,746	18,704,538	-	18,704,538	19,265,671	-	19,265,671	19,843,642	-	19,843,642	NCS
	Peace Project	Ongoing and New		7,304,976,382	87,008,000	7,391,984,382	1,433,879,000	1,000,000	1,434,879,000	1,450,439,000	2,500,000	1,452,939,000	1,404,909,400	77,508,000	1,482,417,400	1,486,103,129	3,000,000	1,489,103,129	1,529,645,853	3,000,000	1,532,645,853	MODVA
	Capacity Building	Ongoing and New		3,122,018,974	6,714,825,000	9,836,843,974	975,931,733	356,900,000	1,332,831,733	576,029,535	377,525,000	953,554,535	660,409,179	1,697,850,000	2,358,259,179	447,336,880	2,447,000,000	2,894,336,880	462,311,647	1,835,550,000	2,297,861,647	MODVA, NCS
	Infrastructure Development	Ongoing and New		-	9,827,232,346	9,827,232,346	-	924,650,000	924,650,000	-	968,838,200	968,838,200	-	2,333,906,040	2,333,906,040	-	3,065,525,048	3,065,525,048	-	2,534,313,058	2,534,313,058	MODVA, NCS
	ICT	Ongoing and New		4,074,933,972	1,370,431,088	5,445,365,060	713,206,002	-	713,206,002	777,188,472	-	777,188,472	808,959,434	-	808,959,434	860,980,984	668,502,970	1,529,483,954	914,599,080	701,928,118	1,616,527,198	MODVA, NCS
Justice Accessibility	National Security	Ongoing and New		20,824,610,004	-	20,824,610,004	3,789,360,709	-	3,789,360,709	3,877,291,000	-	3,877,291,000	3,984,383,755	-	3,984,383,755	4,547,253,770	-	4,547,253,770	4,626,320,770	-	4,626,320,770	MODVA
	Digital Case Management and court Recording systems	Ongoing and New			50,000,000	50,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	OoJ
	Construction and modernization of courts	Ongoing and New		-	3,833,333,330	3,833,333,330	-	766,666,666	766,666,666	-	766,666,666	766,666,666	-	766,666,666	766,666,666	-	766,666,666	766,666,666	-	766,666,666	766,666,666	OoJ

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
	Rehabilitation and upgrading of judicial facility	Ongoing		-	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	12,500,000	12,500,000	-	12,500,000	12,500,000	-	12,500,000	12,500,000	-	12,500,000	12,500,000	-	-	-	OoJ
	Expansion of Legal Services	Ongoing and New		-	60,000,000	60,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	11,000,000	11,000,000	-	12,000,000	12,000,000	-	13,000,000	13,000,000	-	14,000,000	14,000,000	MJLR
	Case Clearance	Ongoing and New		1,100,000,000	-	1,100,000,000	220,000,000	-	220,000,000	220,000,000	-	220,000,000	220,000,000	-	220,000,000	220,000,000	-	220,000,000	220,000,000	-	220,000,000	OoJ
	Customer service	Ongoing and New		13,500,000	-	13,500,000	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	-	-	-	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	-	-	-	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	MJLR/OoJ
Grand Total				**77,684,387,790**	**22,754,362,702**	**100,438,750,492**	**15,210,019,395**	**2,228,605,177**	**17,438,624,572**	**14,567,117,916**	**2,310,117,346**	**16,877,235,262**	**14,999,654,244**	**5,057,170,150**	**20,056,824,394**	**15,969,246,340**	**7,137,336,311**	**23,106,582,651**	**16,938,349,895**	**6,021,133,718**	**22,959,483,613**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen national defence and border security Implement a national integrated crime prevention strategy	Integrated National Security Enhancement	Immigration, border control and Citizenship	# of border post operationalized	Operationalization of gazetted border posts	Absolute	0 (2024)	1	2	1	3	-	MHAISS
		Civil Registration and identity management	# of undocumented persons registered	measures reduction in the number of stateless and undocumented persons residing in Namibia	Decremental	15,000 (2024)	-	-	10,000	5,000	-	MHAISS
		National Security	Rate of Implementation for the national security framework	the level of NSF implemented	Incremental	0 (2024)	-	-	50	80	100	MODVA OP MHAISS - NAMPOL
			% of Resilience	the progress made in increasing the percentage of resilience in the security sector	Incremental	63 (2024)	65	67	69	71	73	MODVA OP MHAISS
		Crime Prevention	% implementation of the Transnational Organised Crime Strategy (TOC)	Level of implementation of the Transnational Organised Crime Strategy	Incremental	0 (2024)	-	20	40	60	80	NamPol
			Crime growth rate	Rate of crime growth (current cases-previous cases) /previous cases)*100 by 0.1 per annum (Crimes of concern to be identified and agreed upon CP, CID, NCB Interpol & PI)	Absolute-	9,2 (2024)	9,1	9	8,9	8,8	8,6	MHAISS

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen national defence and border security. Promote international relations and Cooperation. Implement a national integrated crime prevention strategy. Enhance access to justice for all. Improve Institutional Capacity.	Justice Accessibility	Rehabilitation and Reintegration	Completion rate	Percentage of inmates enrolled in rehabilitation Programmes	Incremental	0 (2024)	90	90	90	90	90	MHAISS
			% of offenders completing community supervision	Percentage of offenders completing community supervision	Absolute+	0 (2024)	97	97	97	97	97	MHAISS
			% Recidivism	% of inmates that re-offended within three years of release.	Absolute-	6 (2024)	6	6	6	6	6	MHAISS
		Peace Project	% of veterans with improved social and economic status	Proportion of Veterans of National liberation struggle with improved socio-economic status	Incremental	0 (2024)	-	-	50	-	90	MODVA
		Capacity Building	# of staff members capacitated	Staff members that have under gone capacity building initiatives to acquire specialised skills	Absolute	0(2024)	4060	4906	5086	5210	5456	Entire Security Sector
			# of candidates recruited	Candidates recruited in the security sector.	Absolute	0 (2024)	4004	4001	3959	3159	3159	Entire Security Sector
		ICT	# of ICT systems improved	ICT systems developed, upgraded and or integrated	Absolute	0 (2024)	11	7	7	2	2	Entire Security Sector
		Infrastructure Development	# of capital projects completed	capital projects constructed and handed over	Absolute	84 (2024)	43	37	29	18	25	Entire Security Sector
		Complimentary to all Strategies	Customer satisfaction rate	Level of customer satisfaction on service delivery	Absolute	0 (2024)	-	-	-	80	-	Entire Security Sector
		Digital Case Management and Court Recording Systems	# of compatible digital case management systems developed	Compatible digital case management systems established to enhance access to justice.	Absolute	5 (2024)	1	1	1	1	1	MJLR
			Turnaround time for delivery of legal services	Average turnaround time (days) for delivery of legal services as per set standards	Decremental	30 (2024)	20	18	16	14	12	MJLR
		Expansion of Legal Services	# of service points established	Legal service points established	Absolute	2 (2024)	1	1	1	1	1	MJLR
		Finalisation of Court Cases	Clearance rate	Rate of finalising criminal cases in the High Courts	Incremental	87.5 (2024)	88.0	88.5	89.0	89.5	90	OoJ
			Clearance rate	Rate of finalising criminal cases in the lower Courts	Incremental	36 (2024)	41	46	51	56	61	OoJ
		Customer Service	% public perception on safety	Level of customer satisfaction on safety	Incremental	54 (2024)	-	-	64	-	71	MHAISS, MJLR
			% public perception on the independence of the Judiciary	Level of customer satisfaction on the independence of the Judiciary	Incremental	0 (2024)	50	-	60	-	70	OoJ

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
			Turnaround time for delivery of legal services	Average turnaround time (days) for delivery of legal services as per set standards	Decremental	30 (2024)	20	18	16	14	12	MJLR
		Expansion of Legal Services	# of service points established	Legal service points established	Absolute	2 (2024)	1	1	1	1	1	MJLR
		Legal frameworks	# of legal frameworks reviewed	MJLR legal frameworks reviewed	Absolute	22 (2024)	2	2	2	2	2	MJLR
		Customer service	Customer satisfaction rate	The level of customer satisfaction with access to legal service.	Incremental	0 (2024)	50	55	65	75	80	MJLR and OoJ
		Finalization of Court Cases	Clearance rate	Rate of finalising criminal cases in the High Courts	Incremental	87.5 (2024)	88.0	88.5	89.0	89.5	90	OoJ
			Clearance rate	Rate of finalising criminal cases in the lower Courts	Incremental	36 (2024)	41	46	51	56	61	OoJ
		Customer service	% public perception on safety	Level of customer satisfaction on safety	Incremental	54 (2024)	-	-	64	-	71	MHAISS MJLR
			% public perception on the independence of the Judiciary	Level of customer satisfaction on the independence of the Judiciary	Incremental	0 (2024)	50	-	60	-	70	OoJ

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MJLR/ OoJ	Case Management and court recording system implementation.	Outcome evaluation	To evaluate the changes made during the implementation of case management and court recording system to improve justice/ Judicial efficiency, accountability and transparency
MHAISS/CITYPOL	Offender Risk Management Correctional Strategy	Process evaluation	To evaluate the effectiveness of the Offender Risk Management Correctional Strategy
MoDVA	Veterans Support (peace Project)	Impact evaluations	To evaluate the impact of various interventions on the living standards of veterans of National liberation struggle and measure beneficiary satisfaction.



Focus Area

Labour and Employment Governance

5.1.4 Labour and Employment Governance

SUB-SUB GOAL

Harmonious labour relations and decent work for all.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, Namibia workplaces compliance with labour and employment legislation increased from 63 to 100 percent.

DO02: By 2030, Namibia achieved full and productive employment with unemployment rate reduced from 36,9 to 25 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% of compliance rate with labour and employment laws.	**63 (2024)**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
% of progress of National Employment coordination mechanisms established.	**30 (2024)**	**50**	**100**	**-**	**-**	**-**

STRATEGIES:

i. Strengthen employment coordination mechanism to expand job creation

ii. Strengthen the National Occupational Safety and Health System (OSH)

Programme 1: Decent Work

Aims to promote fair employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen labour rights. The programme seeks to contribute to the broad national priorities through the following three priority areas: Promoting employment creation and coordination; strengthening social dialogue and industrial relations; social protection; and promoting social justice at work.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	National Employment Policy.
Vision 2030 Objective	(iii) Develop a diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions, fully utilising human potential, and achieving efficient and effective delivery of customer-focused services which are competitive not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Industrial Development and Market Integration.
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 4: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery.
Thematic Area	Upscaling Public Service Coordination and Public Service Delivery.
Focus Area	Labour and Employment Governance.
Sub-sub Goal	Harmonious labour relations and decent work for all.
Strategies	• Strengthen employment coordination mechanism. • Strengthen the National Occupational Safety and Health System (OSH).

Sub Programmes

1. Employment Coordination

To ensure mainstreaming of employment creation in all economic and social sector, both in public and private sector through efficient coordination and facilitation of collaboration with various stakeholders to ensure that programmes and projects that are geared towards employment creation are promoted.

Output: Employment creation initiatives undertaken.

2. National Occupational safety and health system

To strengthen occupational safety and health system through the development a national system for collection and analysis of workplace accidents, injuries and diseases which interlink all OMAs responsible for the administration and enforcement of occupational safety and health in the country. Recording and analyzing occupational accidents and diseases provides opportunity to design and implement targeted interventions and preventive measures, ultimately creating a safer working environment.

Output: National system for collection and analysis of occupational safety and health data developed and operationalised.

Programme Logic Model: Decent Work

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Human and institutional resources Financial Resources IT infrastructure	Establish Employment Coordination Mechanisms	Employment creation initiatives undertaken	National Global Accelerator Programme on job creation and social protection initiatives coordinated	Reduced unemployment Improved compliance to occupational safety and health standard	Unemployment rate % of compliance with labour legislations	Cooperation amongst relevant Stakeholders that are contributing to employment creation. Financed institutional framework
	Develop interlinked system for collection and analysis of workplace accidents, injuries and diseases	National system for collection and analysis of occupational safety and health data developed and operationalized	National occupational accident, injuries and diseases prevalence rate			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

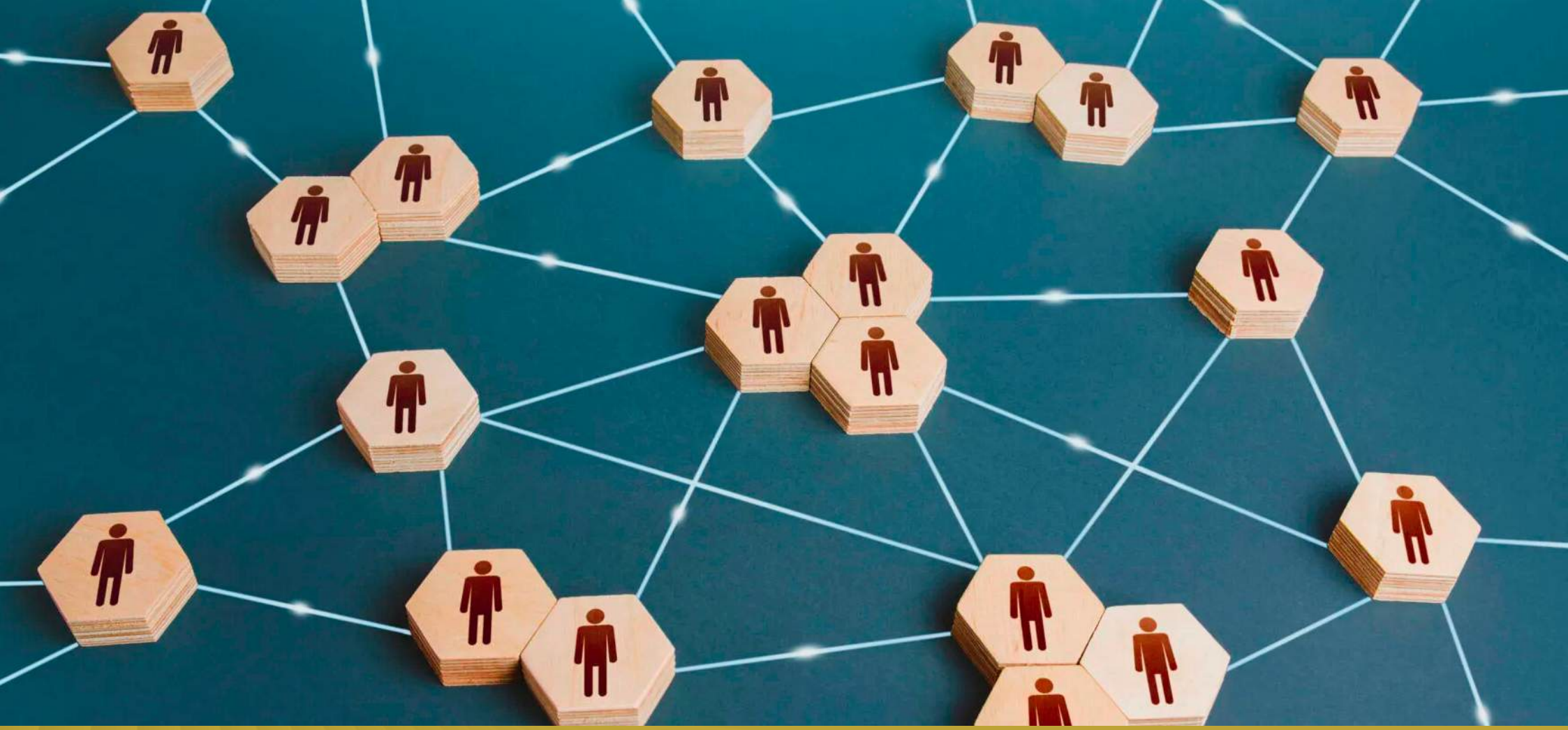
Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
							2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Decent Work	Employment Coordination mechanism development	New	GRN	186,525,000	0	186,525,000	6,045,000	0	6,045,000	57,620,000	0	57,620,000	7,620,000	0	107,620,000	7,620,000	0	7,620,000	7,620,000	0	7,620,000	MJLR
	National Occupational safety and health system development	New	GRN	26,000,000	0	26,000,000	0	0	0	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	11,000,000	0	11,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	MJLR
Grand Total				**212,525,000**	**0**	**212,525,000**	**6,045,000**	**0**	**6,045,000**	**63,620,000**	**0**	**63,620,000**	**18,620,000**	**0**	**118,620,000**	**15,620,000**	**0**	**15,620,000**	**8,620,000**	**0**	**8,620,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Strengthen employment coordination mechanism to expand job creation	Decent work	Employment Coordination	# of employment creation initiatives undertaken	Initiatives to promote decent work and sustainable employment under the National Global Accelerator Programme (2025/26 -2029/30)	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	2	2	1	1	MJLR
Strengthen the National Occupational Safety and Health System (OSH)		National Occupational safety and health system	% of progress toward development and operationalizing of occupational safety and health data system	Measures the completion rate toward the development of the national occupational safety and health data system	Incremental	0 (2024)	0	25	50	100	-	MJLR

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MJLR	Effectiveness of employment Coordination mechanism	Process evaluation	To evaluate number decent jobs created through the coordinated employment initiatives
MJLR	National OSH data system	Impact evaluation	To assess the system's effectiveness in reducing workplace accidents and illnesses through informed preventative intervention, ultimately enhancing productivity and economic growth.



Focus Area

Decentralisation

5.1.5 Decentralisation

SUB-SUB GOAL

Improved public service delivery.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

DO01: By 2030, access to public services has improved with public satisfaction rate increasing from 54 to 70 percent.

Desired outcome indicators, baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period				
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Citizen satisfaction rate	**54 (2017)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**70**

STRATEGIES:

i. Accelerate public service delivery through decentralisation

Programme 1: Decentralization

Aims to enhance the effectiveness of decentralised governance, improving service delivery, promoting local development, and empowering regional councils and local authorities. The program's primary beneficiaries are the inhabitants of all the regions in Namibia mostly the rural population which are under serviced.

Linkages To Development Frameworks

Strategic Policy	Decentralisation policy (1997)
Vision 2030 Objective	To achieve effective governance in support of sustainable long-term development through decentralisation and devolution of authority to the lowest effective level so that local people can properly exercise their option to be involved in decision-making and management of resources.
SADC Vision 2050 Pillar	Peace, Security, and Good Governance
AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration	An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice, and the rule of law.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
NDP6 Pillar	Pillar 4: Effective Governance And Public Service Delivery
Thematic Area	Upscaling Public Service Coordination And Public Service Delivery
Focus Area	Decentralisation
Sub-sub Goal	Improved public service delivery.
Strategies	• Accelerate public service delivery through decentralisation

Sub Programmes

1. Decentralisation of Functions to Regional Councils and Local Authorities

Aims to transfer selected powers, resources, and responsibilities from the central government to regional and local entities. This shift empowers these councils and authorities to manage services and make decisions more aligned with local needs. By enhancing local governance capacity, the sub-programme seeks to improve public service delivery, promote community participation, and support sustainable regional development across Namibia. Target Population: Regional Councils, Local Authorities, and the general population, particularly underserved communities, who will benefit from improved service delivery

Output: Functions delegated and devolved to Regional Councils and Local Authorities

2. Institutional development and capacity building

Aims to supports the empowerment of Regional Councils and Local Authorities by strengthening their skills, systems, and structures to effectively manage decentralised functions. This initiative aims to enhance administrative efficiency, foster good governance, and ensure that local governments are well-equipped to meet community needs with the overarching goal of accelerating decentralisation. Target Population: Regional Councils, Local Authorities, and their staff, with indirect benefits to local communities relying on improved public services.

Output: Regional Council and Local Authority capacitated

Output: Regulatory frameworks reviewed and developed

Programme Logic Model: Decentralisation

Inputs	Activities	Output	Output indicator	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Assumptions
Budget allocations, staff capacity, training Programmes, IT systems, policy and legal instruments	Decentralise key services functions to RCs and LAs	Functions delegated and devolved to Regional Councils and Local Authorities	# of delegated functions.	Increased access to public services Enhanced efficiency in public service delivery Effective sub-national governments (RCs/ LAs)	Citizen public service delivery satisfaction rate	Supportive regulatory Framework and Adequate budgetary provision for decentralised services
			# of devolved functions.			
	Capacitate Regional council and local authority	Regulatory frameworks developed and reviewed	# of capacity building interventions provided to RCs/LAs			
	Reform institutional regulatory frameworks	Institutional regulatory frameworks developed and reviewed	# of legal /administrative frameworks updated			
			# of legal /administrative frameworks developed			

Programmes, Sub-Programmes and Costs Per Year

Programme	Sub Programmes	New On-Going	Source of funding	Investment Cost Estimate			Cost estimate over the NDP period														Responsible Institution
				Operational Budget (OP)	Development Budget (DB)	Total Cost N$	2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			
							OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	OP	DB	TOTAL	
Decentralisation	Decentralisation of functions to Regional Councils and Local Authorities	On-going	Government and development partners	14,522,493,000	-	14,522,493,000	2,800,000,000	-	2,800,000,000	2,814,000,000	-	2,814,000,000	2,954,700,000	-	2,954,700,000	2,969,473,000	-	2,969,473,000	2,984,320,000	-	2,984,320,000	MURD
	Institutional development and capacity building	On-going	Government and development partners	212,365,000	-	212,365,000	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	41,200,000	-	41,200,000	42,436,000	-	42,200,000	43,709,000	-	43,709,000	45,020,000	-	45,020,000	MURD
Grand Total				**14,734,858,000**	**-**	**14,734,858,000**	**2,840,000,000**	**-**	**2,840,000,000**	**2,855,200,000**	**-**	**2,855,200,000**	**2,997,136,000**	**-**	**2,996,900,000**	**3,013,182,000**	**-**	**3,013,182,000**	**3,029,340,000**	**-**	**3,029,340,000**	

Sub-Programme Indicators and Targets Per Year

Strategies	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Name	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Classification	Baseline Value & Year	Targets over the NDP6 Period					Responsible Institution
							2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Accelerate public service delivery through decentralisation	Decentralisation	Decentralisation of functions to Regional Councils and Local Authorities	Number of functions delegated	functions delegated to RCs/LAs to improve service delivery	Absolute	25 (2024)	8	8	4	2	2	MURD
			Number of functions devolved	functions devolved to RC/LAs to improve efficiency	Absolute	0 (2024)	0	0	5	2	7	MURD
		Institutional development and capacity building	Number of capacity building interventions conducted	Initiatives implemented to strengthen RCs/Las capacities to improve performance and accountability	Absolute	0 (2024)	10	10	10	10	10	MURD
			# of legal /administrative frameworks reviewed	Policies, legislations and guidelines reviewed and adopted at regional/local level	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	1	1	0	0	MURD
			# of legal /administrative frameworks developed	Policies, legislations and guidelines developed and adopted at regional/local level	Absolute	0 (2024)	2	0	0	0	0	MURD

Evaluation Plan

Name of O/M/A	Intervention to be evaluated	Type of Evaluation	Key motivation for this evaluation including scale
MURD	Decentralisation policy	Process evaluation	To assess whether the institutional reforms are rolled out as intended. To establish the extent to which reforms impacted service delivery and accessibility. What challenges are emerging and how can we course-correct?



Annexures

Annexure 1: Programme Costing Per Focus Area

Focus Areas	Investment Cost Estimate (Public and private sector)		Cost Estimate Per Financial Year (N$) (Public and private sector)					
	Operational Budget (A)	Development Budget (B)	TOTAL (A+B)	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Agriculture Value Chains Development	2,800,000	60,690,000	63,490,000	10,790,000	11,900,000	13,550,000	12,450,000	14,800,000
Agro-Processing	63,050,000	391,172,000	454,222,000	48,145,000	101,394,000	160,683,000	91,400,000	52,600,000
Manufacturing	265,295,000	990,110,000	1,255,405,000	683,000,000	96,360,000	192,250,000	139,500,000	144,295,000
Green Hydrogen	751,025,000	-	751,025,000	83,000,000	156,000,000	217,100,000	146,305,000	148,620,000
Oil and Gas	1,155,000,000	5,070,000,000	6,225,000,000	247,000,000	1,447,000,000	1,547,000,000	1,542,000,000	1,442,000,000
Nuclear Industry	25,300,000	15,547,760,000	15,573,060,000	16,300,000	516,810,000	12,050,000	13,350,000	15,014,550,000
MSME and Informal Sector Upscaling	109,365,000	102,200,000	211,565,000	58,955,000	29,205,000	39,305,000	38,795,000	45,305,000
Private Sector Development and Support	96,000,000	40,500,000	136,500,000	18,500,000	23,000,000	26,500,000	31,500,000	37,000,000
Tourism and Gaming	268,000,000	1,156,500,000	1,424,500,000	144,500,000	263,000,000	357,000,000	355,000,000	305,000,000
Mining	72,051,000	6,000,000	78,051,000	12,200,000	16,200,000	17,300,000	15,510,000	16,841,000
International Relations and Trade	802,267,000	1,670,212,000	2,472,479,000	395,008,000	452,449,000	500,072,000	548,290,000	576,660,000
Transport and Logistics	8,076,515,000	46,054,521,000	54,131,036,000	5,607,512,000	12,549,949,000	12,824,645,000	11,836,467,000	11,312,463,000
Energy Infrastructure	321,900,000	34,922,800,000	35,244,700,000	3,590,900,000	6,688,140,000	7,334,900,000	7,371,160,000	10,259,600,000
Digital Infrastructure, Emerging Technologies and Cyber Security	10,800,000	1,355,600,000	1,366,400,000	392,940,000	460,890,000	456,890,000	52,840,000	2,840,000
Bulk Water Infrastructure	1,025,682,000	28,792,550,000	29,818,232,000	3,470,516,000	3,470,516,000	3,470,516,000	3,226,307,000	16,180,377,000
Heritage and Culture	172,000,000	180,000,000	352,000,000	41,000,000	75,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	56,000,000
Arts and Creative Industries	607,500,000	770,000,000	1,377,500,000	194,500,000	261,500,000	283,000,000	306,500,000	332,000,000
Integrated Early Childhood Development	938,000,000	196,000,000	1,134,000,000	99,000,000	209,000,000	242,000,000	242,000,000	342,000,000
Primary Education	141,250,000	-	141,250,000	28,250,000	28,250,000	28,250,000	28,250,000	28,250,000
Lifelong Learning	420,606,000	-	420,606,000	54,513,000	59,702,000	118,249,000	120,941,000	67,201,000
Secondary Education	145,000,000	-	145,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000
Technical, Vocational Training and Skills Development	115,000,000	-	115,000,000	13,000,000	41,000,000	29,000,000	21,000,000	11,000,000
Higher Education	34,763,811,000	-	34,763,811,000	2,974,860,000	7,369,700,000	7,741,965,000	8,133,133,000	8,544,153,000
Integrated Educational Infrastructure	-	11,937,207,000	11,937,207,000	1,667,579,000	2,846,363,000	3,078,494,000	2,387,658,000	1,957,113,000
Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	12,300,000	680,415,000	692,715,000	138,543,000	140,023,000	138,383,000	137,883,000	137,883,000
Sport Development	1,327,740,000	34,247,000,000	35,574,740,000	7,308,400,000	7,309,200,000	7,307,680,000	7,308,730,000	6,340,730,000
Youth Empowerment	5,398,680,000	1,460,000,000	6,858,680,000	1,375,050,000	1,392,730,000	1,381,200,000	1,375,100,000	1,334,600,000
Sustainable Social Protection & Community Empowerment & Resilience	39,654,975,000	-	39,654,975,000	7,432,745,000	7,557,273,000	7,985,510,000	8,251,592,000	8,427,855,000
Disability Mainstreaming, and Integration of Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities	1,583,856,000	-	1,583,856,000	298,326,000	307,276,000	316,495,000	325,989,000	335,770,000
Food And Nutrition Security	1,597,255,000	2,645,966,000	4,243,221,000	955,544,000	1,024,296,000	1,042,967,000	602,996,000	617,418,000
Water and Sanitation	96,500,000	2,130,596,000	2,227,096,000	311,322,000	388,710,000	469,721,000	506,181,000	551,162,000
Human Settlement	-	50,525,495,000	50,525,495,000	2,024,500,000	12,904,440,000	10,538,244,000	19,978,103,000	5,080,208,000
Health for All	2,395,801,000	26,581,844,000	28,977,645,000	1,427,304,000	4,802,352,000	7,530,038,000	8,471,183,000	6,746,768,000
Gender and Development	147,160,000	-	147,160,000	15,680,000	63,480,000	20,680,000	22,337,000	24,983,000
Child Protection	310,000,000	90,000,000	400,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Land use Planning and Security of Tenure	48,806,000	3,898,941,000	3,947,747,000	112,517,000	528,243,000	555,099,000	1,371,557,000	1,380,331,000
Integrated Water Resources Management	585,577,000	566,273,000	1,151,850,000	170,500,000	202,000,000	237,300,000	251,930,000	290,120,000
Fisheries, Aquatic resources management and Aquaculture development	5,025,488,000	2,610,152,000	7,635,640,000	1,196,080,000	1,383,040,000	1,539,600,000	1,677,680,000	1,839,240,000
Biodiversity Ecosystem Management	1,350,000,000	-	1,350,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	300,000,000	350,000,000	400,000,000
Disaster Recovery and Resilience Building	2,850,000,000	-	2,850,000,000	300,000,000	450,000,000	600,000,000	700,000,000	800,000,000
Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience	19,832,000	10,290,000	30,122,000	4,001,000	4,884,000	5,145,000	5,803,000	10,289,000
Circular Economy	35,000,000	355,000,000	390,000,000	4,000,000	21,000,000	132,000,000	53,000,000	180,000,000
Statistical Coordination and Management	86,255,000	-	86,255,000	15,905,000	20,878,000	21,758,000	17,087,000	10,627,000
Public Sector Governance, Transparency, Accountability	1,031,000,000	1,510,000,000	2,541,000,000	508,000,000	509,500,000	509,000,000	509,000,000	505,500,000
Peace, Security, and Rule of Law	77,684,387,790	22,754,362,702	100,438,750,492	17,438,624,572	16,877,235,262	20,056,824,394	23,106,582,651	22,959,483,613
Labour and Employment Governance	212,525,000	-	212,525,000	6,045,000	63,620,000	118,620,000	15,620,000	8,620,000
Decentralisation	14,734,858,000	-	14,734,858,000	2,840,000,000	2,855,200,000	2,997,136,000	3,013,182,000	3,029,340,000
GRAND TOTAL	**206,536,212,790**	**299,310,156,702**	**505,846,369,492**	**63,944,054,572**	**96,287,708,262**	**102,693,119,394**	**114,910,891,651**	**128,010,595,613**

Annexure 2: NDP6 Alignment to Government Economic Enabler

Economic Enabler	Operational Budget	Development Budget	TOTAL
MINING	**72,051,000**	**6,000,000**	**78,051,000**
Mining	72,051,000	6,000,000	
ENERGY	**1,098,225,000**	**50,470,560,000**	**51,568,785,000**
Nuclear Industry	25,300,000	15,547,760,000	
Energy Infrastructure	321,900,000	34,922,800,000	
Green Hydrogen	751,025,000	-	
OIL & GAS	**1,155,000,000**	**5,070,000,000**	**6,225,000,000**
	1,155,000,000	5,070,000,000	
Tourism	268,000,000	1,156,500,000	1,424,500,000
Tourism and Gaming	268,000,000	1,156,500,000	
WATER	**1,707,759,000**	**31,489,419,000**	**33,197,178,000**
Bulk Water Infrastructure	1,025,682,000	28,792,550,000	
Water and Sanitation	96,500,000	2,130,596,000	
Integrated Water Resources Management	585,577,000	566,273,000	
FISHERIES	**5,025,488,000**	**2,610,152,000**	**7,635,640,000**
Fisheries, Aquatic resources management and Aquaculture development	5,025,488,000	2,610,152,000	
TRANSPORT	**8,076,515,000**	**46,054,521,000**	**54,131,036,000**
Transport and Logistics	8,076,515,000	46,054,521,000	
EDUCATION	**36,535,967,000**	**12,813,622,000**	**49,349,589,000**
Integrated Early Childhood Development	938,000,000	196,000,000	
Primary Education	141,250,000	-	
Lifelong Learning	420,606,000	-	
Secondary Education	145,000,000	-	
Technical, Vocational Training and Skills Development	115,000,000	-	
Higher Education	34,763,811,000	-	
Integrated Educational Infrastructure	-	11,937,207,000	
Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	12,300,000	680,415,000	
YOUTH	**5,720,570,000**	**1,562,200,000**	**7,282,770,000**
Youth Empowerment	5,398,680,000	1,460,000,000	
MSME and informal sector Upscaling	109,365,000	102,200,000	
Labour and Employment	212,525,000	-	

Economic Enabler	Operational Budget	Development Budget	TOTAL
SPORT	1,327,740,000	34,247,000,000	35,574,740,000
Sport Development	1,327,740,000	34,247,000,000	
QUALITY HEALTH& SOCIAL WELFARE	46,941,792,000	26,671,844,000	73,613,636,000
Health for all	2,395,801,000	26,581,844,000	
Gender and Development	147,160,000	-	
Child Protection	310,000,000	90,000,000	
Sustainable Social Protection & Community empowerment & resilience	39,654,975,000	-	
Disability Mainstreaming, and Integration of Marginalized Communities/ Indigenous Minorities	1,583,856,000	-	
Disaster Recovery and Resilience Building	2,850,000,000	-	
AGRICULTURE	1,928,400,000	4,087,938,000	6,016,338,000
Agriculture Value Chains Development	2,800,000	60,690,000	
Agro-Processing	63,050,000	391,172,000	
Manufacturing	265,295,000	990,110,000	
Food And Nutrition Security	1,597,255,000	2,645,966,000	
CREATIVE INDUSTRIES	790,300,000	2,305,600,000	3,095,900,000
Digital Infrastructure, Emerging Technologies and Cyber Security	10,800,000	1,355,600,000	
Arts and Creative Industries	607,500,000	770,000,000	
Heritage and Culture	172,000,000	180,000,000	
LAND USE &SANITATION	14,783,664,000	54,424,436,000	69,208,100,000
Land use Planning and Security of Tenure	48,806,000	3,898,941,000	
Decentralisation	14,734,858,000	-	
Human Settlement	-	50,525,495,000	
OTHERS	81,104,741,790	26,340,364,702	107,445,106,492
Private Sector Development and Support	96,000,000	40,500,000	
International Relations and Trade	802,267,000	1,670,212,000	
Statistical Coordination and Management	86,255,000	-	
Public Sector Governance, Transparency, Accountability	1,031,000,000	1,510,000,000	
Biodiversity Ecosystem Management	1,350,000,000		
Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience	19,832,000	10,290,000	
Circular Economy	35,000,000	355,000,000	
Peace, Security, and Rule of Law	77,684,387,790	22,754,362,702	
GRAND TOTAL	206,536,212,790	299,310,156,702	505,846,369,492

Annexure 3: Stakeholders' Roles

Name of Institution	Legislation Providing Mandate	Role and Responsibility in Relation to General Government Performance	NDP6 M&E-Specific Role and Responsibility
The Presidency	Constitution (Article 32 (2) and Article 40 (a) and (e)	a. Provide the state of the nation address and articulate the policies of the government; b. report on existing policies; c. direct, co-ordinate and supervise the activities of Ministries and government departments including parastatal enterprises; and d. evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of government policies.	• Champion a performance-based culture through M&E and lead strategic oversight of the implementation of this M&E Plan. • Preside over performance reviews of the focus areas
National Planning Commission (NPC)	NPC Act, Act No. 2 of 2013	a. Formulate short-term, medium-term and long-term national development plans in consultation with stakeholders; b. develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of the national development plans; c. evaluate the effectiveness of Government socio-economic policies; and d. mobilise, manage and coordinate international development cooperation.	• Develop NDP6 M&E Plan and related tools. • Provide leadership and oversight of M&E efforts, including the establishment of coordination mechanisms. • Develop and coordinate NDP6 progress reporting mechanisms. • Coordinate Bi-annual reporting on NDP6 • Submit bi-annual reports to Cabinet on government performance and results (i.e., progress towards national development goals); • Provide institutional capacity building and guidance in M&E. • Provide M&E guidance in the development of Strategic Plans. • Assist OMAs in the identification of programmes to evaluate and coordinate the development of a national evaluation plan. • Engage with the public on M&E findings.
Cabinet	Constitution (Article 40 and Article 95)	a. Direct, co-ordinate and supervise the activities of Ministries and Government departments, and to review and advise the President and the National Assembly on the desirability and wisdom of any prevailing subordinate legislation, regulations or orders; b. formulate, explain and assess the budget of the State and its economic development plans and to report to the National Assembly thereon; and c. lead the State's active promotion and maintenance of the people's welfare.	• Carry out oversight of GRN service delivery, supported by M&E data and findings; and • Review reports based on M&E findings and lead the follow-up on recommendations made by oversight entities to improve performance.
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	Public Service Act, Act No. 13 of 1995	a. Provide for the establishment, management and efficiency of the Public Service; and b. the regulation of the employment, conditions of service, discipline, retirement and discharge of staff members in the Public Service, and other incidental matters.	• Perform oversight duties in terms of service delivery across the public service, supported by M&E data; • Provide support in the establishment of units responsible for M&E in the O/M/As; • Ensure that the M&E roles and responsibilities for accounting officers are included in their performance agreements; • Assist entities to align their Strategic and Annual Plans to the NDPs and develop related guidance and tools, together with NPC, MOF and NSA. • Preside over the Performance Review Committee
Ministry of Finance	Constitution (Articles 124-127) State Finance Act, Act No. 31 of 1991	a. Set the budget framework and deal with budgeting and expenditure matters; b. monitor budget execution; and c. promote effectiveness and efficiency of all public spending	• Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated through the budget to M&E functions; • Ensure that the budgeting system is linked to performance; • Release timely, quality information on budget execution.

Name of Institution	Legislation Providing Mandate	Role and Responsibility in Relation to General Government Performance	NDP6 M&E-Specific Role and Responsibility
Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	Constitution (Chapter 12) National Housing Development Act, 2000 Regional Councils Act, 1992 Local Authorities Act, 1992 Decentralisation Enabling Act, Act No. 33 of 2000 National Rural Development Policy, 2012	a. Develop national policies and legislation with regards to Regional Councils (RCs) and Local Authorities (LAs); b. assist regional and local governments in preparing plans and budgets; and c. monitor and support implementation by RCs and LAs in fulfilment of their legal mandate.	• Provide support to RCs and LAs with regard to M&E; • Ensure that RC and LA plans and programmes are aligned to NDP priorities; • Ensure that RCs and LAs report timely on performance; and • Engage RCs and LAs on M&E findings.
Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)	Statistics Act, Act No, 9 of 2011	a. Collect, produce, analyse and disseminate official and other statistics; and b. facilitate the capture, management, maintenance, integration, distribution and use of spatial data.	• Ensure existence of a data quality assessment framework that provides guidance to all stakeholders in terms of data quality; • strengthen the statistical capacity of entities for data production and use; • validate statistics that have been collected by other entities. • provide timely data on indicators; and • co-lead the implementation and review of this M&E Plan and develop related guidance and tools, together with NPC, OPM, and MOF.
The Public Service Commission (PSC)	Constitution (Articles 112 and 113) Public Service Commission Act, Act 2 of 1990	a. Investigate and advise the President and GRN on matters related to public service; b. ensure adherence to government policies, directives, regulations and ethical standards as well as fairness and transparency within the Public Service; and c. provide objective, sound and professional advice to the government on the whole spectrum of personnel administration.	• Provide support and guidance in the establishment of units responsible for M&E in the O/M/As; • create a streamlined, market-competitive civil service structure to attract and retain the necessary highly-qualified personnel; and • promote a culture of continuous improvement in organisational and individual performance.
Namibia Institute of Public Administration and Management (NIPAM)	NIPAM Act, Act No. 10 of 2010	a. Provide administration and management training; b. coordinate partnership building, operational research and capacity evaluation; and c. serve as a think tank in the public sector.	• Develop appropriate M&E training modules; • build M&E capacity amongst public servants; and • organise seminars, workshops and learning events to share M&E knowledge and skills.
O/M/As	Public Service Act 13 of 1995	a. Effective and efficient GRN service delivery; and b. impartially and professionally formulate and evaluate policy and promptly execute GRN policy and directives so as to serve the people of the Republic of Namibia and promote their welfare and lawful interests.	• Exercise overall responsibility for ensuring that strategic and annual plans are developed and aligned to the NDPs; • develop and manage M&E plans at the Strategic Plan levels; • implement programmes and projects in alignment with NDP6 implementation plan to achieve outputs and thus contribute to the achievement of desired outcomes and NDP goals; • provide timely reports to bodies to whom they are accountable, sharing results, experience and knowledge in support of ongoing learning from M&E; • follow up on recommendations made by oversight entities to improve performance; and • ensure that appropriate managerial decisions are made in relation to M&E findings.

Name of Institution	Legislation Providing Mandate	Role and Responsibility in Relation to General Government Performance	NDP6 M&E-Specific Role and Responsibility
Civil society	Constitution (Preamble, Article 1 (2), Article 17, Article 61 (1))	a. Exercise sovereignty through the democratic entities of the State.	• Participate in democratic processes to hold government accountable; • actively participate in all stages of the government programme cycle as part of civic responsibility, especially in the formulation of NDPs and implementation plans and in progress reviews; • willingly and ethically participate in surveys and other data collection exercises aimed at measuring the status of national development indicators; and • take advantage of GRN-facilitated opportunities to improve own and others' lives and thus contribute to the realisation of NDP6 and Vision 2030.
National Council and National Assembly	Constitution (Article 44, Article 60(1), Article 63, Article 74, Article 75 and Article 95)	a. Make and repeal laws for the peace, order and good government of the country in the best interest of the people of Namibia; b. approve budgets for the effective government and administration of the country; c. receive reports on the activities of the Executive; and d. initiate, approve or decide to hold a referendum on matters of national concern.	• Exercise oversight of the bodies/structures accountable to them, supported by M&E data. • ensure transparency and accountability in the application of public funds; • pass laws in support of a performance-focused culture; • participate in the national planning processes of the Executive; and • monitor the implementation of the GRN plans and programmes.

Annexure 4: Types of Evaluations

Evaluation Type	Key evaluation questions
Process evaluation	How is the programme being implemented? How appropriate are the processes compared with quality standards? Is the programme being implemented correctly? Are participants being reached as intended? How satisfied are programme clients? For which clients? What has been done in an innovative way?
Outcome evaluation (or impact evaluation)	How well did the programme work? Did the programme produce the intended outcomes in the short, medium and long term? For whom, in what ways and in what circumstances? What unintended outcomes (positive and negative) were produced? To what extent can changes be attributed to the program? What were the particular features of the programme and context that made a difference? What was the influence of other factors?
Economic evaluation (cost-effectiveness analysis and cost-benefit analysis)	What is the most cost-effective option? Has the intervention been cost-effective (compared to alternatives)? Is the programme the best use of resources? What has been the ratio of costs to benefits?

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Republic of Namibia