

NUDO OF NAMIBIA

NATIONAL UNITY DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION (NUDO)

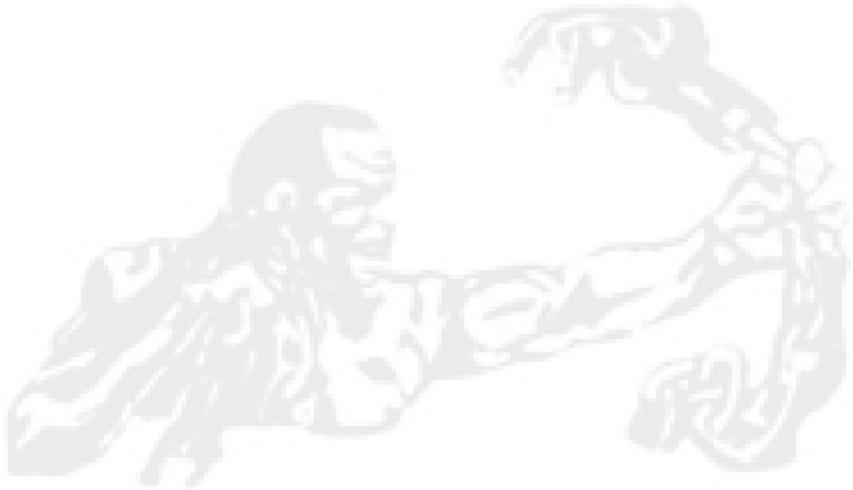
2009 ELECTION MANIFESTO



ONE PEOPLE

ONE AIM

ONE DESTINY





NATIONAL UNITY DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATION

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Forward

*By The President of NUDO -
Dr. Kuaima Riruako*

I am very glad to introduce our 2009 manifesto to the nation. This is the second manifesto of NUDO. As a movement, we have increasingly demonstrated that ours is a Party that is people centered and is driven by ordinary people. In short, the power of our party is with the people. We are neither a feudal party nor a property for any individual. In addition we are neither a creation of colonial masters. Our midwives are our people, especially the poor and disadvantaged who are seeking an alternative dispensation. Second, we have demonstrated that we exist because we believe that we can make a difference. Our commitment to transforming the politics, the economy and the social setting of Namibia is clearly articulated in our Manifesto. Third, we don't intend to position ourselves as a life long opposition party, we see ourselves as a government in waiting. We are convinced that our followers are growing, and that the path we have taken is the path for the people. Central to our politics is that we CARE!

• We care for the poor and the oppressed

- We care for those feel that government is remote and hostile
- We care for those struggling to make ends meet in the face of rising prices
- We care for the those who do not have satisfactory place to live
- We care for the old and the young who have no organisations to defend them
- We care for women who have been marginalised
- We care for the exploited youth
- We care for our collapsing small business people
- We care for those discriminated on the basis of ethnic group or religion
- We care for those who want to raise their families from poverty
- We care for our teachers, uniform force, civil servants and local business people
- We care because we believe in the supreme value of individual human personality



A significant section of our population is trapped in poverty. This is demeaning both in respect of the lack of access by the poor to material resources as well as their poverty being an affront to their human dignity. Indeed, NUDO believe the biggest indictment of democracy in Namibia is that poverty has worsened, and is in fact more prevalent today than at any time in our recent past. Neither the levels of economic growth nor the various measured the SWAPO led government has taken to date have been sufficient to free the poor from their poverty trap.

The success of any country depends on good policies, commitment and love for people. We possess all those ingredients. We appeal to voters not to waste their vote by piling up majorities behind SWAPO and its candidates, but use the vote positively and usefully to show how many thousand of people in this country really care. YOU DO THIS BY VOTING FOR NUDO.

1.2 Executive Summary

This manifesto comprises our identification of the critical problems facing our society and how we propose to tackle them. The point of departure of this manifesto is that Namibian economic growth has not led to the improvement of the living standards of our people. It is

incontestable that the exceptional performance of the diamond, fishing and tourism, the Namibian economy has not produced enough jobs for our people. Those who are lucky to be employed earn slave wages and work under intolerable conditions.

Notwithstanding two decades of promises by the SWAPO Party to diversify the economy, create jobs and improve agricultural output, the SWAPO government has failed to deliver on its promises with the result that close to 40% of our people live below the poverty datum line.

In this Manifesto NUDO sets out its vision terms of which citizens live above the poverty datum line, where economic growth primarily serves human development needs such as household food security and access to health and education.

This manifesto further articulates our party's position on modernising democratic institutions and entrenching democratic governance. Our aim is to create a society where democracy is respected, a society where human rights are upheld by centre of power such as government and institutions and where justice is accessible and the rule of law applied to all irrespective of social status, gender, race, colour, age or other differences.

We are committed to improving



the lives of our people through massive public investment in health and education, giving priority on rural development, nurturing an economy that produces jobs and embarking on aggressive pro-poor rural development policies including agrarian reform and infrastructural support for smallholders in production. We also undertake to provide stable economic growth that would also generate and promote competitive business environment.

In this manifesto you will find quite a wide array of problems and proposed solutions. I appeal to all read it as that is a crucial step towards the urgent task of ending SWAPO misrule and voting in a modern party- The National Unity Democratic Organisation (NUDO).it is your vote that will determine our future and that of our children.

**Vote for a disciplined,
organised and stable party
-Vote NUDO!**

2. PREAMBLE

NUDO exists as a political party to serve the people of Namibia, and to do so in the spirit of togetherness. Our primary purpose is to serve. We contest elections and we seek power in order to serve the people by addressing their needs. We are servants, not masters, of the people.

We recognise togetherness as the foundation of all human interaction. No person is an island. Because we are who are only through our interaction with others, we respect everyone and treat everyone with compassion and empathy, and in a manner that recognises their intrinsic human dignity.

WHY ARE WE NEEDED?

Democracy in Namibia is increasingly under threat with a hegemonic ruling party viewing opposition politics as treason and fixated with cementing its hold on power. NUDO is the only non-racial, predominantly black party with the long term potential of governing the country. We represent the political centre ground, rejecting both centralised socialism as well as harsh 'anything goes' liberalism. These extremes do not serve Namibia well. We are the real alternative.

NUDO is needed in order to protect our young democracy against one-party absolutism and to lead Namibia into a second wave of democratic renewal, deepening democracy and



taking it closer to the people. This is our mission.

NUDO has three key values. These are: Solidarity, Freedom and Unity in Diversity, all of which are interconnected, and each of which is associated with other, secondary values.

Solidarity:

In our service to the people, NUDO will stand together with those affected by poverty, unemployment, abuse, crime, violence and other social ills and discrimination. Namibia has an enormous number of people who, left to the exigency of the market or a minimalist state, would suffer even more severe deprivations than that fate has bestowed upon them. NUDO will not stand aloof as our people suffer but will work with them, as an expression of compassion and fraternity, in providing assistance.

Freedom:

We seek a Namibia in which the potential of every person to a dignified life can be realised, with integrity, within a democratic environment. Internally, we believe everyone has the right to participate in party affairs and to advance themselves so long as their activities are premised on integrity. Everyone within the party has the right to speak and to be heard, to be treated with dignity, and

to stand for any office. We embrace and promote internal democracy, transparency and accountability. On the national stage, we stand for a constitutional state in which individual rights are protected against intrusive government, in which the poor and vulnerable are assisted, and in which the autonomy of civil society is not infringed upon.

Unity in Diversity:

We embrace our differences and reject the notion that we are all the same. We are equal under the law. Namibia is nonetheless, made up of many different cultural groups, races, religions, communities and peoples. None of these is more important than any other.

We do embrace Christian and other faith-based values. Namibia welcomes all into our fold.

We are inclusive, we promote multiculturalism and we encourage the sharing of power among our constituents. Namibia is a home for all Namibians subscribing to our values and policies. Everyone is welcome to join us in our great quest to make Namibia a better country.

These values reflect who we are in that they guide our behaviour as a political party. They equally reflect what we aspire to for the country as a whole.



OUR VISION

What society do we want for ourselves and future generations? It is, in short, a just, prosperous and moral society whose citizens engage with each other on the basis of togetherness.

A just society is one which is fair, which has successfully addressed the challenges of our past and, unfortunately, even the present – limited access to basic services, to sustainable jobs, to quality education and healthcare, and to security. It also results in freedom and equality for all before the law, irrespective of whom you are and where you come from.

A prosperous society is one in which mass poverty has been eradicated and in which our people are able to pursue a better life, in which

everyone is able to develop to his or her fullest human potential.

A moral society is one governed by timeless moral precepts of good, unlike the situation in Namibia today which is often characterised by fear, violence, crime, greed and corruption.

We believe in a society based on strong family and strong community. We also believe everyone has a role to play in making Namibia a better place.

A society underpinned by the spirit of togetherness must necessarily promote justice and prosperity and morality for all. We believe such a society is a possibility, and is not merely a dream. We believe our values of solidarity, freedom and unity in diversity and our principles and policies coupled with bold leadership and political courage, can achieve this VISION!

3. PRIORITARY POLICY AREAS

3.1 EDUCATION

“Education is the key to freeing people from poverty”

3.1.1 THE CHALLENGE

Education in Namibia is in a state of crisis. Some examples:

The government has failed miserably in providing an education that

prepares our students for the job market. The country presently lacks a highly qualified, well paid and highly motivated cadre of educators.

Under the present system there is a scarcity and uneven or erratic distribution of resources, therefore, the standard of education in rural areas as compare with urban schools have remain poor as it was before independence. The management



of the whole education system is structurally dysfunctional. The present system does not address the shortage of educators in the fields of maths, science and technical subjects. Our educational institutions have become havens of drug abuse, violence, teenage pregnancies, ill-discipline and immoral behaviour. Under the present system school boards play no meaningful role.

The education standard in public/government schools and especially those former black schools have gone down to such extent that even those who are responsible for management the system they prefer to take their children to private schools. Thus, the poor education system that the SWAPO leadership is presiding over is not for them but for others – poor.

All in all, education is in a sorry state.

3.1.2 THE SOLUTION

Specific issues to be addressed include the following:

3.1.2.1 Namibia needs a diversified education system that properly caters for the vocational, technical and academic needs of the country.

3.1.2.2 The country must develop a highly qualified, well-paid and highly motivated cadre of educators to achieve quality education.

3.1.2.3 We need to increase the number of student teachers enrolment at our teacher training colleges and the provision of far more bursaries in targeted subjects such as maths and science

3.1.2.4 We need also to develop an integrated training curriculum for teacher training colleges. The Department of Education at the University of Namibia should give credit to students who complete their three year diploma at colleges in order for them to complete their four year B.Ed degree in one year.

3.1.2.5 We must ensure that all institutions of learning are adequately and appropriately resourced.

3.1.2.6 Policy making should be developed to regions with the autonomy to formulate their own education policies suitable to their diverse needs, within the framework of the National policy.

3.1.2.7 Discipline, of both learners and educators, must be returned to schools. A respect for authority and a respect for the profession must be reintroduced. We must revisit laws that allow for or encourage anti-social behaviour.

3.1.2.8 NUDO will develop well defined incentives to attract good trained and qualified teachers to teaching profession, and to teach in rural areas

3.1.2.9 We must minimise the use of third party agencies in the distribution of textbooks and stationery. Existing staff must be capacitated in the acquisition and



supply processes. We must bring back a culture of accountability throughout the system, at educator and management level.

3.1.2.10 Education should be free up to grade 12

3.1.2.11 The number of subjects taken by each learner must be limited to six (6) subjects from grade 8

3.1.2.12 Introduce at least one technical school in each region

3.1.2.13 Introduce computer awareness to all schools at all levels

3.1.2.14 NUDO will do away with the system of automatic transfer. We will instead build new classrooms and train more teachers to meet the increasing demand of compensate the slow learners.

3.1.2.15 Cut teacher –student ratio to 30 children for secondary and 25 children for primary level in order to give special attention to individual learners and to compensate the slow learners

3.1.2.16 Equip all schools laboratories with all required instruments that are needed

3.1.2.17 NUDO will encourage qualified teachers to go rural schools by re-instating rural areas allowance and providing housing facilities.

3.1.2.18 Introduce a Staff Development Agency to provide more opportunities for professional development and reward excellence in teaching.

3.1.2.19 Build Teachers Resources Centres in each constituency in all the regions

3.1.2.20 Build more schools, electrify all the schools and tackle a backlog of repairs in order to avoid the double session of schools attendance (peloton system)

3.1.2.21 NUDO will ensure affordable, quality pre-school education for all children

3.1.2.22 We must make tertiary education more affordable by making bursaries available to all those students who qualify to be enrolled at tertiary institutions.

3.1.2.23 Establish Vocational and Technical Training Centers in each region

3.1.2.24 NUDO will provide career guidance staffs that are qualified in order to advice children to go for the right career from the very young age.

3.1.2.25 NUDO government shall ensure that modern information and communication technologies (ICTs), which will include high speed Internet access, are available in all schools, particularly rural schools. NUDO government also ensure that sex education is included in the official curriculum and that HIV and AIDS education, as well as counselling, is fully integrated into such programmes

3.1.2.26 NUDO government shall ensure that learning resources for independent learning are available in school libraries staffed by suitably qualified personnel

3.1.2.27 NUDO government shall strengthen the provision of sports, cultural and recreational activities at



all schools, particularly rural schools and facilitate sporting and cultural exchange programmes within the country and outside the country.

NUDO believes far more must be done to address inherited inequities and to ensure the education system affords everybody the means to fulfil his\ her potential.

3.2 HEALTH

3.2.2 THE CHALLENGE

The health system is facing challenges, but despite the fact that Namibia spend as much or more on health as to other comparable countries, our outputs are depressing: for instance, the average life expectancy of post-apartheid Namibia is decreasing every year when it should be increasing.

Other challenges facing our health system include: the often appalling state of our clinics and community health centres with their shortages of equipment and medication; the critical shortage of health professional at state hospitals generally and rural hospitals in particular; poor treatment of health professionals in rural areas, leading to resignation and defeatism; an “out of sight, out of mind” attitude to communicable diseases; etc.

3.2.3 THE SOLUTION

3.2.3.6 HIV/AIDS

A NUDO government shall declare the HIV and AIDS pandemic

a National Disaster and shall accordingly embark on the following interventions and measures:

- v A NUDO government will adopt a radical departure from the present genocidal HIV/Aids practice and declare HIV/Aids a national crisis.

- v ANUDO government advocates, as the most effective tool for prevention of HIV infection, abstinence ,delayed sexual debut, reduction in numbers of sexual partners (premarital couples),fidelity (married couples) and more condom use (among sexually active).

- v NUDO will prioritise upgrade the health system and rolling out treatment in order to accommodate more people being put on ARVs every year.

- v A NUDO government will support the ARV rollout by giving coherent and consistent messages about the relative benefit of ARVs, nutrition and alternate remedies.

- v A NUDO government will advocate that Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) should be routinely done like other baseline blood tests to de-stigmatise HIV/Aids.

- v The Ministry of Health will use powers under the Patents Act to issue compulsory licences to enable the local production or Importation of generic versions of the patent drugs.

3.2.3.7 OTHER AREAS

- NUDO will employ the expertise of Human Resource practitioners, experts and “researchers, to



formulate a Human Resources Health Plan (HRHP) for the recruitment and retention of skilled health professionals in the public sector.

- This plan will change the status quo in which some hospitals operate on a ratio of 1 nurse for every 18 patients to 1 nurse for 4 patients in general wards. As a recruitment will introduce better local preventive and curative care at minimal cost
- NUDO government will make sure that clinics will be build in radius of approximately 50 to 60 km
- NUDO will decentralise powers and health functions to regional and local governments. We will also support their attempt to access international grants such as the Global Fund to fight the scourge of HIV/Aids, TB and malaria.
- NUDO government will provide an ambulance at every Health Centre
- NUDO is committed to consulting more with health care practitioners 'on the ground' whose work provides them with unique insights into the obstacles their patients are struggling with.
- NUDO will promote the economic rights of people living with HIV/Aids, review and improve the current CD4 count-based disability grant criteria, and introduce a chronic illness grant.

3.3. LAND, LAND REFORM AND RESETTLEMENT

3.3.1. THE CHALLENGE

THE SWAPO government has dismally failed to priorities, address and resolve the land question. The land question is one issue which defined the urge for resistance to foreign invasion and settlement from the early days of the colonisation, and consequently spurred the burning desire for decolonisation over a period of more then hundred years.

The SWAPO regime has systematically marginalised the rural areas. The disparities between the urban and rural areas continue to widen in both economic and social indicators. The rural areas are characterised by high levels of poverty, unemployment and poor quality of services.

The basic infrastructure continues to be visibly absent. Basic services like electricity and telecommunications remain a major handicap to rural development the lack of commitment by the SWAPO to rural development has driven most able women and men to urban areas, leaving rural areas with the least able to pursue meaningful development

3.3.2 SOLUTION

Land has a variety of socio-economic, political and cultural meanings to the Namibian people. Therefore the land reform process must be specific in its intent and hence differentiate the purpose for which land reform and resettlement is intended.



Given the historical background of land dispossession, NUDO is very specific to the needs of the landless masses and hence proposes key policy issues with regard to the Communal and Commercial Land and the Resettlement Program.

Communal and Commercial Land

Despite the preceding history which led to the establishment of the present communal lands, it is generally recognized that communal land, serves as a 'safety-net' for many poor and landless Namibians. However the administration of the communal and commercial lands under two separate laws also perpetuates a wrong legacy without saying. Such legacy is detrimental to the majority of our citizens who have been deprived their rights to collectively own and use such common properties in communal areas.

- NUDO would propose one comprehensive land law to facilitate tenure reforms and administration of the communal and freehold farming land.
- NUDO would embark upon a process to facilitate graduation of subsistence farming to small-scale and large-scale commercial farming.
- Experience has it that the most successful land reform programs should ideally be community or

citizen driven. In attaining this notion NUDO is of the opinion that the time for a second National Land Conference is long overdue.

- NUDO proposes that communal lands must resort to common property ownership under land users' associations, trusts and/or traditional authorities.
- Future impact of government acquiring commercial land, without turning such land into a communal state, need to provide post settlement support packages to sustain production and contribution to the economy
- v Land to be acquired should support a certain objective

It is no longer a secret that with the current land prices and lending rates it is a question of time before Affirmative Action Loans Scheme (AALS) beneficiaries' farms are repossessed. Production from the land will by no means enable emerging farmers to service their loans and make a decent living.

- NUDO advocates for land prices to be based on the optimal production value of the land (i.e. taking into account the productivity and suitability of the land)
- NUDO is of the opinion that the market alone is not a sufficient instrument to re-distribute land to landless Namibians.
- NUDO proposes to address land transactions at strategic level to avoid dubious methods of transferring



ownership and user rights of land e.g. usufructs and placing agricultural land under closed corporations (cc's), which results in foreigners owning land through these cc's.

- NUDO is opposed to disposing off repossessed farming lands through public auctions as it undermines efforts to redistribute lands to the landless.

- Minimal government intervention is required to regulate land prices as it does with milk, fuel and other critical commodities.

- NUDO advocates pro-active post settlement support services such as: training, information dissemination, advisory services, facilitates mentoring services, etc.

- NUDO is of the opinion that the current land reform programme is depriving the agricultural industry of management and technical capabilities by not encouraging joint-ventures between existing and prospective land owners as it for instance happens in the tourism industry.

National Resettlement Program

'One can only resettle someone who has been unsettled'

Firstly NUDO recognizes that the current Resettlement Program has not met the expectations of the Namibian populace as directed by the first national land conference.

NUDO sets the following principles

for the national resettlement programme:

- Equitable distribution of land to the most affected communities.
- Maintenance of economic production and environmental sustainability
- Transparent process of land redistribution, and beneficiary selection

The policy should embrace the reality that Namibians has been dispossessed and deprived access to land BUT not to the same extends. As much as the current policy recognizes and has categorized the San community, farm workers etc., as priority groups for resettlement the policy completely ignores that some indigenous communities has been dispossessed of land more than others.

- NUDO recognizes this basic reality and advocates for a more balanced / fair resettlement process that accords priority to those who physically lost their ancestral land, without bearing claims to ancestral land.

- NUDO advocates for the inclusion of peri-urban land under one comprehensive resettlement program since many Namibians are in need of land close to urban areas but cannot obtain such land through the market due to urban land prices, therefore the current Act should be changed to accommodate non-agricultural land uses in peri-urban



environments

- NUDO is of the opinion that the opportunity still prevails to quantify and qualify the land needs as a critical benchmark to monitor progress. Land data-base that is elastic in nature?

Land Tenure

The absence of a land tenure policy due to a serious lack of political will on the part of the SWAPO-led government is depriving many Namibians of their land tenure rights.

- NUDO advocates for the speedy formulation of a Land Tenure Policy to facilitate secure tenure rights to land occupants.
- Since 1991 no single leasehold certificate has been issued and registered in the Deeds office by the resettlement beneficiaries casting a huge doubt on the administrative capacity of the SWAPO-led government.
- Equally no customary rights have been granted to communal land occupants.

Subdivision of Agricultural Land

The Act aims maintain “economic units” in the commercial farming sector by controlling the subdivision of agricultural land. The Act also prohibits the vesting of undivided shares in any person unless approved by the minister. Since

1991, Namibia has not been able to determine what an ‘economic unit’ is.

- NUDO sees the current subdivision of agricultural land under resettlement schemes (defined as farming units) as total fragmentation of agricultural land below any reasonable production requirement and to the detriment of Namibia’s already fragile ecosystem. Using an outdated benchmark of 15 000 N\$...

- On the other hand economic units assuming that land acquired will be livestock production does not embrace all possible land use options

3.4 AGRICULTURE AND WATER

3.4.1 THE CHALLENGE

Namibia’s capacity to host, house and feed its people has deteriorated alarmingly under the SWAPO government. There is neither vision nor coordinated concerted effort to steer the agricultural sector towards an expansion of its agribusiness scope and meaningful improvement of its productivity. Water has become prohibitively expensive and, therefore, inaccessible to most Namibian households, more especially those of the historically disadvantaged who constitute a sizeable majority of the rural populace. The situation is disturbingly crises-laden in that



Namibia relies on imports for close to 80% of consumables goods – including basic food stuff such as maize meal which is a staple diet of the majority of the citizens.

The key sectors that are supposed to play an active role in rural development have been neglected. For instance, the agriculture sector lacks access to credit, institutional support, and access to appropriate technology.

3.4.2 THE SOLUTION

INTRODUCTION

NUDO of Namibia sees Land, Agriculture and Water and Natural Resources sectors as imperatives in providing basic livelihoods for the survival of our citizens. Although the SWAPO-led government has developed a number of sectoral policy instruments, in the same vein it has not been able to develop a holistic framework that appreciates the intrinsic relationships between all these sectors in a holistic manner. Hence, many of these sectoral policies are not in-tandem with one another, while some of the main policy principles are in contradiction.

Namibia needs a harmonized policy environment to facilitate long-term socio-economic welfare of our people and environmental sustainability.

NUDO through this pragmatic manifesto aims to introduce a constructive debate at all levels while striving towards a more balanced view based on the aspirations of our citizens.

AGRICULTURE

While over 70% of the Namibian population depends on agriculture directly or indirectly for their basic existence Namibia under SWAPO-led government since 1991 has not been able to develop a comprehensive agriculture policy and strategy to secure majority of the population their basic survival. Resource allocation to agriculture remains skewed and not directed towards a clear output or target.

Development of un-serviced hence under-utilised land in communal areas should be a priority for any government. NUDO proposes that government should assist prospective communal farmers through soft-loans (concessional loans) to survey, demarcate and develop the needed infrastructure on such land. Alternatively the Land Acquisition and Development Fund could be used to provide for such a need on a revolving basis.

For NUDO, it is a matter of critical importance that subsistence farming graduates to small-scale commercial farming, paving the way for commercialized agriculture



irrespective whether it is taking place on communal or freehold farming lands.

National drought program

NUDO strategy

Drought Relieve Program

- Supporting farmers and rural communities to cope with drought conditions, Drought Relieve Fund will be established in order to assist farmers and rural communities immediately when drought starts but not after animals and people died of hunger;
- Main contributor to the fund will be the Central government by putting aside 100 million per each financial year whether there is drought or not as a way of preparing the country for drought when is time for drought.
- NUDO government shall assist farmers to carry the cost by contributing 50% of the amount required to pay, for those farmers who will be able to hire grazing at commercial farmers as well to assist them with transportation cost.
- NUDO government shall identify some virgin land and develop them to be used during drought time;
- NUDO government shall reserve some farms it will buy to be used during drought time in different regions in order to accommodate farmers from surrounding communal and commercial farmers

- NUDO government will encourage different Farmer's Associations to also establish their own Drought Relieve Fund to assist their members during drought time

- Assist develop communal farmers through concessional loans to buy commercial farms by including the difference amount per hectare in the total price for the farm and then give them five years period before they start to repay the loan as a means to make more grazing available in communal areas

Agric Research and Extension Services

Investment in communal agriculture which provides a 'safety-net' for many is completely under-funded.

v NUDO advocates for the commercialisation / outsourcing of extension service to commercial agriculture in order to allow private operators to provide such service while government can direct more human, financial and technological resources towards the communal agriculture.

MARKETING AND TRADE

NUDO recognizes that global meat markets are becoming more complex, with a list of food scandals causing ever-greater consumer demands regarding product type, quality and safety. Consumer is looking more and more for product that are not only safe but morally acceptable.



NUDO acknowledge the fact that Namibia beef production capacity exceeds the local demand which result in Namibia meat industry to be at mercy of international markets. Therefore, marketing and trade policies should be treated with total care to the benefit of the whole country in general and to the benefit of the industry in particular.

NUDO propose aggressive extension and capacity building programs to align the production to these international trends and dynamics. This implies that the methods used in the producing the item/product, that are ultimately arrives at the table, are socially ,environmentally and economically acceptable to make Namibia competitive on the global market.

Value additions:

Any value addition strategy should stimulate primary production in order to sustain secondary value chain and ensure benefit sharing along the total value chain. Total closure of the boarder hoping to stimulate local value addition world over has failed dismally classical example being Botswana with the weaned exports. The end result is that producers will opt to diversity production into other commodities which ultimately defeats to value addition strategy and objective.

The SWAPO-led government lacks a comprehensive and tailor made value addition policy that guide the industry towards realization of

the value addition GRN objectives. NUDO is of the opinion that the objective of employment creation hoped for under value addition state has failed. The initial objective for value addition is un-trainable and need to be re-viewed.

Given the fact that Namibia competes on the world meat markets, any value adding product will be met with fierce competition from other players, which may have a competitive over Namibia e.g. Lower production cost, higher volumes etc. Value addition strategies should rather be commodity based and inline with customer preferences. Strategic joint venture operations should be encouraged for Namibians to invest in cross boarder value addition operations....

Principles of value addition:

- Ensure competitive prices to all components of the value chain.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Namibia is endowed with beautiful landscapes of great tourism potential, a productive Benguela marine ecosystem, high diversity of fauna and flora with high endemcity particularly in the Succulent Karoo, Kaokoveld and the Namib Desert, abundant mineral resources such as uranium, diamonds, gold, coal and copper and potentially very productive rangelands for agricultural production, but limited fresh water resources due to its low rainfall.



NUDO confirms its support to Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution – safeguarding environmental protection and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.

NUDO advocates for greater involvement of local population in the use of these resources for Namibia's economic development.

Water Resources

The Water and Sanitation Policy (WASP) was approved in 1997 which saw a radical policy shift whereby government handed over management and control of water resources in communal areas to resource users.

A community-based strategy was then developed in order to facilitate the handing-over the management and control to user communities. Despite government failure to prepare rural communities thoroughly before handing-over, many communities find themselves with huge financial burdens casting doubt on the sustainability of the whole shared responsibility concept.

- NUDO recognizes that access to water is a basic human right; the same priority that government accord to health and education must be accorded to water provision.
- Therefore, NUDO shall promote the provision of water supply to rural and peri-urban communities on a partial cost recovery basis.
- NUDO advocates the development of groundwater resources for example in the Gam, Eiseb block,

Stampriet and other strategic locations for the expansion of agricultural development.

- This will require that rural communities take management responsibilities of water infrastructure.
- NUDO is advocating for a total review of the community based management strategy in consultation with local affected communities and a total write-off of debt accumulated due to government failure to live-up to its own expectations.
- Industrial water use shall meet required environmental standards to ensure sustainable use, and a progressive tariff of water use will be applied.

Mining

- NUDO recognizes the massive contribution of the mining sector to the national economy, through employment creation, taxes and dividends paid to government.
- But we take note that mining too has a serious impact on the surrounding physical and socio-economic environment. Therefore, NUDO proposes direct benefit sharing (and long-term investments) with communities in the project area (mining sites), and creation of a trust fund for environmental rehabilitation after the lifespan of mines.
- NUDO undertakes to propose new laws to encourage greater local processing of our mining resources to create much needed employment and to promote transfer of technology.



and skills from developed countries to Namibia.

Fisheries Resources

- The fisheries sector is export oriented with much value addition happening in Europe (mainly in Spain). NUDO advocates for creation of incentives and laws to promote greater local value addition. This will again lead to technology and skills transfer, and more jobs.
- Aquaculture needs to be expanded to boost rural food security; NUDO is committed to invest in skills development to fast-track the expansion of aquaculture projects across much of Namibia's communal and commercial farming sector. This sector has potential for employment creation.

Forest Resources

- Namibia's forests need greater protection. The indiscriminate clearing of land for competing land uses such as the plantations of *Jatropha curcas* for bio diesel production in the Kavango region demonstrate a reckless attitude on behalf of the current SWAPO government. These plantations are a threat to the natural biological diversity of the region, and also a threat to food security as *Jatropha* is a cash crop.
- NUDO proposes a speedy implementation of the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and the establishment of a fully staffed

Environmental Commission Office to safeguard Namibia's land resources.

Tourism Industry

Namibia lacks a comprehensive tourism development policy, land policies should recognise tourism development potential in the communal areas, not addressed in a comprehensive policy environment, which not only considers marketing Namibia as a preferred destination, safeguarding Namibia's environment against excessive tourist pressure, but also strive to actively involve broad-participation of citizens in tourism industry.

Conservancies and benefits sharing amongst local communities, Public education and conflict resolution: to embrace new concepts. Conservancies

Opening opportunities for joint venture projects between black Namibians and existing tourism operators (

Making loans available to finance affirmative prospectors in the tourism ventures.

Proper (Education, training, no tailor-made education and training) in the tourism sector / industry,

Absence of a tourism policy since Independence

Coordination framework between tourism, lands

NUDO proposes that the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in collaboration with Min. of Trade



and Industry embark on a process that will see black entrepreneurs penetrate the tourism sector.

3.5 DECENTRALISATION (REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

3.5.1 THE CHALLENGE

The question of how best to organise itself has been at the core of organisational discourse of human community –call it society or even nation. This has culminated into the formation of the state. Since then discussion has centred around the question of how best to run the affairs of the state. It is thus, the responsibility of democratisation imperative entails four important aspects: representativity, participation, responsiveness and accountability.

Representativity speaks to the question: Is the government constituted in a manner that makes all citizens feels part of it? Is all stakeholders' part of the governance process?

Responsiveness refers to the degree and manner in which the government of the day takes into consideration and responds to the needs, wants and demands of its constituent's. Accountability connotes the obligation of the government to be answerable to those it governs about its activities, decision or lack thereof, and all matters related to policy

choices and execution, including the utilisation of the resources at its disposal. Participation is about the role the electorate plays in the day-to-day governance process –are they consulted, are they given an opportunity to make inputs into policy –making process? Decentralisation is aimed at addressing the concerns and challenges alluded to above. It is about bringing government closer to the people and ensuring their participation in the governance process as well as enhancing the probability of service delivery.

The decentralisation process in Namibia has proved to be very elusive in that despite the Decentralisation Act having been passed into law more than a decade ago little seems to have been accomplished in terms of the implementation. The SWAPO led government true to the democratic –centralist and authoritarian party organisation character is reluctant to delegate responsibilities and devolve some power to sub – national government levels as well as Traditional Authorities. The SWAPO led government is scared of empowering people to have responsibilities for their own governance. All decision –making powers and the authority to allocate resources are vested in the hands of the autocratic SWAPO Politburo and the SWAPO led government dominated bureaucracy. The SWAPO government therefore, have chosen the following two stages of



decentralisation development to fit their autocratic characters (a) Deconcentration and (b) Delegation

a) Deconcentration: the powers of the central government are spread to the regions, where agents of the centre remain in control of the decentralised functions. This happens when ministries decentralise their staff to regional levels ostensibly to be closer to the people they serve. At its worse deconcentration is nothing but a means of central government extending its power base but not creating greater accountability to the sub national levels. Authoritarian governments are unlikely to go beyond the deconcentration stage of decentralisation.

b) Delegation: means the decentralisation of a function from a line Ministry to enable and empower sub nationals level to perform the function as an agent on behalf of the line Ministry. The line Ministry is still accountable for the performance of the decentralised function, including all aspects of budgeting and planning.

To this day, the whole of the country is governed by the SWAPO Politburo, and it's Cabinet from the SWAPO Head Office in Windhoek. They decide who run the regional and local authorities; they decide how much money these entities should be given, they decide which Traditional Authority will be recognised and

what amount of resources they would receive. All these malpractices are contrary to the letter and spirit of the decentralisation concept as conceived in the Namibian Constitution and articulated in both the Decentralisation and the Decentralisation Enabling Acts.

As such local government faces the following challenges, among many others:

- Rapid growth in the urban population as a result of rural –urban migration, and a resultant rise in urban poverty.
- Decayed infrastructure for basic services such as water, effluent disposal, solid waste removal, and recreation.
- Inadequate road networks and insufficient transport for the commuting public
- The scourge of HIV and AIDS and other disease
- The replacement of democratically elected officials with appointed against the will of the people
- Lack of clarity on the roles of central government, traditional leadership structures and democratically elected councils.
- The subversion of people's wishes through the use of non-democratic structure, such as politically –hand-picked chiefs other traditional leaders in the rural areas.
- Unlawful ministerial interference in the running of local authorities
- Ministerial control of local



authorities' budgeting process and delays in approving budgets

- An acute shortage of urban residential accommodation
- Severely degraded and overcrowded urban neighbourhoods
- The incapacity of residents and ratepayers to pay rates and taxes because of the levels of the economy
- High levels of corruption in the current system and lack of trained elected Councillors who understand their role and council officials

3.5.2. THE SOLUTION

NUDO government shall choose devolution as implementing stage of decentralisation policy and it will be constitutionally enshrine.

Devolution: the central government will give full responsibility and public accountability for certain functions to the sub national level. Sub national levels will have full decision-making, budgeting and planning powers and the line Ministries will become the responsible agencies for policy making, setting standards, monitoring and evaluation, and providers of technical assistance and training.

- A vision for sub-national government levels under a NUDO government is that such tiers of government will play a central role in the welfare and day –to – day lives of ordinary Namibians. Local structures will enjoy devolved power to capacitate

them to make substantive decisions on service delivery.

- NUDO is committed to the creation and sustenance of a local –government system that enjoys the confidence of the people of Namibia through its capacity to deliver quality services in a democratic and participatory manner, always mindful that it is answerable to the local populace.
- NUDO government will encourage and foster international inter-local government relations
- Sub-national governments will be empowered financially and institutionally (including budgeting, recruitment and selection of staff, and the development of local legal frameworks)- to be able to deliver on their mandates with minimum supervision from the central government
- NUDO believes that local challenges and aspirations are best dealt with at the local level. Consequently, mandates will be clearly delineated and delegated to local government will operate as the “local state”, expeditiously attending to the development and welfare needs of the local populace
- Within the decentralised framework of responsibility, a NUDO led government will establish regional authorities that are democratically elected and have clearly defined tasks for the development of the regions
- The delivery of such services as water, housing, electricity, road



infrastructure and waste disposal will be delegated to sub-national levels of government.

- Under a NUDO led government the boundaries of the current demarcation of politically motivated Regional Councils will be subjected to a detailed review.
- Each Municipal and Town Councils shall be headed by a Mayor.
- Each Regional Councils shall be headed by an Executive Governor elected by regional electorate.
- Local Authorities will determine local rate, other property taxes and charges for services.
- Grants and loans from central government which are predicable and commensurate with the responsibilities delegated in addition to a need to promote equitable development across the country shall be made available.
- Local public-private partnerships shall be encouraged both engender a promote equitable development across the country shall be made available.
- Thus NUDO stands for total devolution of power to Sub-National government when it comes to decentralisation

3.6 YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION

3.6.1 THE CHALLENGE

Namibia has a youth population according to world demographic classifications. Namibia's population is young. About 70% of the

population is below 30 years of age. This sizeable portion of the Namibian population is confronted by many problems largely due to poor leadership of the current SWAPO government

For instance: Only 4 % of youth who go to primary school end up at the University. A similar number go to vocational and training sector. What happens to the remaining 96% who enter primary school and do not proceed to University or Vocational training respectively?

Over 30 % of the youth are unemployed. Over 50% of the youth live a life of squalor and destitution. Close to 16 % of the teenagers are mothers and the majority of them have unplanned pregnancies. Youth have less chances of having a credit facility.

The SWAPO government has neglected sports and recreation. The provision of what little exists in sporting and recreation facilities are skewed in favour of the urban areas. There are several reasons for this poverty in sports and recreation. The SWAPO government lacks:

- Basic strategy and understanding of the role of sports and recreation in a society.
- Established principles and procedures for the development of sports and recreation
- Commitment to funding
- The necessary sports and



recreation legislation and regulatory and enabling legal framework.

3.6.2 THE SOLUTION

Given the grim situation facing our youth and cognizant of the hard fact that the future of the country is in the hands of our young people a NUDO government given shall mainstream youth development and wellness as critical national issues. A NUDO government shall support youth participation and development by embarking on the following:

- Establish a Sports Academy to improve training, coaching, umpiring and also promote professional discipline among different sports codes.
- Strengthen skills development and excellence in sports from primary up to tertiary school levels.
- Facilitate the acquisition of sports facilities in all schools.
- Develop sports facilities covering different codes in both urban and rural areas.
- Expose sports women and men to international experience
- Introduce an award system in collaboration with the private sector for outstanding sportswomen and men
- Increase funding for sports and recreation
- Strengthen local government and community response to sports and recreation.
- Promote partnership with the business community in the development of sports and

recreation.

- Establish and maintain a National Institute of Sports which will target talented young people who wish to simultaneously pursue sporting codes and academics.
- Establishes a National Insurance Scheme for Amateur sportspersons and official and offer incentives to private companies that support sports.
- Facilitate the establishment of a Trust Fund for Sports

Our Commitment

We are committed to the development of a comprehensive Youth Policy and its implementation. Our support for a free education is informed by the fact that many children rely on schools to make up for the deficiencies at home.

Our Priorities are to:

Strengthen the Education System: NUDO gives high priority to education, to enable the youth to enter adulthood fully prepared.

Promote independence and self-reliance of youth: NUDO government will equip young people with the necessary skills, both technical and survival, that would allow young people to embark on ambitious and self-sustaining projects.

Design Credit Focused on Youth – NUDO recognizes that the current credit facilities tend to favor adult



persons. In view of this, there shall be special credit facilities for skilled youth to enable them to participate meaningfully in business ventures. The government will guarantee the loans. In line with this, NUDO government will also strengthen the skills of youth in business management.

Strengthen Youth access to services: NUDO government will give special attention to access to health services, particularly sexual and reproductive.

Strengthen HIV prevention measures: special initiatives targeted towards youth will be introduced to create a generation free of HIV/AIDS. These initiatives will target both in school and out of school youth.

Promote participation of youth in decision-making: NUDO believes that youth should have a say in the social, political and economic life of a country. To this end, mechanisms will be put in place to ensure the realization of the same.

Support youth in especially difficult circumstances: NUDO government will put in place mechanisms to identify the diverse groups of young persons in difficult circumstances and provide them with the necessary support.

The SWAPO government has neglected sports and recreation.

The provision of what little exists in sporting and recreation facilities are skewed in favour of the urban areas. There are several reasons for this poverty in sports and recreation. The SWAPO government lacks:

- Basic strategy and understanding of the role of sports and recreation in a society.
- Established principles and procedures for the development of sports and recreation
- Commitment to funding
- The necessary sports and recreation legislation and regulations.
- Establish a Sports Academy to improve training, coaching, umpiring and also promote professional discipline among different sports codes.
- Strengthen skills development and excellence in sports from primary level up to tertiary.
- Facilitate the acquisition of sports facilities in all schools.
- Develop sports facilities covering different codes in both urban and rural areas.
- Expose sports women and men to international experience.
- Introduce an award system in collaboration with the private sector for outstanding sports women and men.
- Increase funding for sports and recreation.
- Strengthen local government and community response to sports and recreation.
- Promote partnership with the business community in the



development of sports and recreation.

- Establish and maintain a National Institute of Sports which will target talented young people who wish to simultaneously pursue sporting codes and academics.
- Establish a National Insurance Scheme for Amateur sportspersons and officials
- Facilitate the establishment of a Trust Fund for Sports.
- Offer incentives to private companies that support sports.

3.7 JOB CREATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

3.7.1 THE CHALLENGE

Without fast economic growth, the challenge of creating sufficient numbers of sustainable jobs cannot be met. Even with the current 4.5% growth rate the numbers of unemployed persons rises every year. At the moment unemployment rate stands at 37%.

We agree with most economists that in order to generate the levels of employment needed, the economy needs to grow at 6%.

Over a 5 year period, if we achieved this 6% growth, our economy would be substantially larger than it would be if we grew at only 4.5%, to the obvious benefit of all Namibians, both employed and unemployed.

The key point is that while growth

cannot of itself solve all the problems of unemployment, poverty or inequality, it gives policy makers the tools to grapple more effectively with a wide range of socio-economic problems.

Namibia faces an unemployment crisis of unprecedented proportions. Thousands of our people are out of work. Their skills and productive labour go unutilised.

Unemployment is one of the major causes of crime and poverty and is a drain on the resources of the nation. It also traps thousands of our people in a cycle of poverty and despair.

To make matters worse there is the phenomenon of under-employment whereby a sizable number of highly skilled and qualified Namibians are not employed at the appropriate levels because of nepotism and favouritism due to tribalism, ethnicity, racism and corruption. This has negative impact on the productivity levels of both the public and private sectors, and in turn contributes to the poor performance of the national economy.

3.7.2 THE SOLUTION

Job creation is the number one priority of NUDO. It must become the number one priority of the government that takes office after the general elections. Too little have been done in the past 20 years to generate employment.



NUDO of Namibia recognises the world economic downturn that is affecting the world over to implement our manifesto; NUDO will do a serious soul searching exercise in order to make the necessary funds available to fund Government structural programmes with potential to sustain or retain existing jobs and also with potential to create new ones.

NUDO of Namibia will amend tender rules to be inline with the Government policy on decentralisation.

Any Government programme in a specific region will be given to a company situated in that region e.g. renovation of schools, hospitals and repairs of roads etc.

NUDO of Namibia will expedite the decentralisation programme in order to reduce SWAPO Government policy of unequal distribution of National resources equitably.

- Dramatically improve our skills base via a variety of measures, most important of which are better educational outputs. We should also access the global market for skilled workers and entrepreneurs because our skills shortage impedes growth, and because every skilled worker we import would generate additional permanent jobs at minimal cost.
- Change our labour laws to make it easier for small businesses to create new jobs. It is an established fact

that SMEs generate the greatest number of jobs, but this is not the case Namibia where we are fixated on the role of large companies.

- Give smaller businesses easier access to. Raising capital in Namibia is currently very difficult for new entrants into the economy and we need to remedy this if we are to promote entrepreneurship.
- Investing in infrastructure (roads, power supplies, port). A NUDO government shall allocate a dedicated budget vote for investment in infrastructure. This will act not only as a positive sign to fixed investors, but will in itself be a significant source of employment as it will enhance a massive public works programme .
- Liberalise the communications sector. Modern cost effective communications systems are central to any modern economy .The present `intelligence service` managed liberation process has failed Namibia whose communications cost are far higher than it should be if we want to grow the economy faster.
- Adapt appropriate technology to produce quality goods and services at competitive levels. A NUDO will facilitate the identification of sustainable technologies that will usher a manufacturing and export based economy.
- NUDO government will source-in-high level expertise to train Namibians in the beneficiation of plentiful primary products in the cattle industry, and in the mining and agricultural sectors. Such manufacturing base would



include leather works and cattle by-products, diamond cutting and polishing, copper products and food processing.

- Promote Namibia Export: NUDO government will make export promotion and commercial activity a higher priority for Namibian foreign representation and diplomatic engagements

- Protecting Existing Jobs: NUDO will require that all legislation is subjected to an Employment Impact Assessment to ensure that legislation is not implemented which will have an overall negative impact on jobs. NUDO will review existing legislation and amend those provisions that constrain employment growth.

- Promote Small and Medium Sized Enterprises: NUDO government will promote SMEs as engines of employment growth. We will ensure a significant increase in public sector outsourcing and will provide venture capital so that people, particularly young people and women, can start their own businesses.

- Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment: In order to encourage wider participation in the main stream of the economy, we will ensure that Black Economic Empowerment becomes a broad-based phenomenon, aimed at not only benefiting a privileged well-connected few, but encompassing the broad masses of the poor, especially women and youth.

- Developing the Informal Sector: NUDO will promote the potential

of the manufacturing and service sector.

- Developing an Industrial Base: NUDO shall identify what Namibia can produce for the global markets in the next 30 years, and make requisite massive investments in terms of capital and human resources development to facilitate the achievement of this aim.

- NUDO will as matter of urgency change tender rules in order to be time and regional friendly

- v Priority in public works programmes e.g. renovation of government schools, hospitals roads will be given to local industries based in those specific regions and constituencies

- The current Green Scheme Programme will be re-visited and clear and implementable strategy will be work out in full consultation between, the producer , the buyer, storage facilities, transportation and marketing chain will be developed in order to assist quick delivery of perishable goods.

- NUDO would propose that government should assist farmers to di-bush their farms, re-claiming the lost gracing land and in the process increasing farms contribution to National economy and job creation.

3.7.2 To fund this, NUDO will embark upon the following priorities:

3.7.3.1 NUDO will reduce cabinet from ministers from 31 to 27 ministers.

- The Ministry of Information and



Communication Technology will be incorporated into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sport and Culture will be incorporated into the Ministry of Basic Education.
- Ministry of Veteran Affairs will be incorporated into the Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Safety and Security will be incorporated into the Ministry of Home Affairs
- As a matter of saving, NUDO government will do away the construction of a new residence for the Father of the Nation and avail the lode State House to the Father of the Nation as a token of appreciation for his contribution and the role he played as the First President of our country.

NUDO is convinced that with the streamlining of the Cabinet Ministers, the saving derived from the process of streamlining will be utilised to fund developmental programmes and affect the increase on budgetary allocations to key areas such as Health and Education as well as infrastructural developments

3.8 COMBATING POVERTY

3.8.1 THE CHALLENGE

A significant section of our population is trapped in poverty. This is demeaning both in respect of the lack of access by the poor to material resources as well as in

their poverty being an affront to their human dignity.

Indeed, NUDO believes the biggest indictment of democracy in Namibia is that poverty has worsened, and is in fact more prevalent today than at any time in our recent past. Neither the levels of economic growth nor the various measures the government has taken to date have been sufficient to free the poor from their poverty trap.

THE SOLUTION

Lacking appropriate economic skills and often trapped in sub-economic rural areas, the poor require focused anti-poverty measures to improve their life chances. NUDO believes both short-term and long-term initiatives are required.

In the short term, the poor require measures to improve their living standards, including:

- Improved infrastructure – better roads, water, energy and sanitation.
- NUDO will develop non-discriminatory and justice grant system benefits for our old aged and venerable children.
- Establish Basic Income Grant in certain poverty stricken areas
- Improved health care and taking hospitals and health centres closer to the people in a radius of 50- 60 km

In the longer term, the poor need to



be equipped with the skills to build for themselves, a decent life style. NUDO will:

- Provide education that would free our people from poverty.
- Education for the poor will be dramatically improved by allowing identified children from poor communities to attend schools without paying the required government Levies.
- Rural agriculture must be resuscitated. A healthy agricultural sector is crucial for both food security and for sustainable livelihoods. Government must assist with training, seeds, tractors and fertilisers. Local Authorities, and regional councils, are the key role players in addressing poverty. Their powers and resources to deal with poverty will be increased.
- To achieve this objectives Government will work closely with NGOs and civic organisations as partners.

Despite its positive interventions, Government has, over eighteen year's, and failed to deal decisively and effectively with poverty. Indeed, poverty and inequality endure at unacceptably high level.

NUDO however, has the compassion and vision to do what is right and what is necessary to address the plight of the poor.

3.9 LAW AND ORDER

3.9.1 THE CHALLENGE

The pre-eminent responsibility of any government is to ensure the safety and security of its citizens. Without it none of the other policy goals have much significance. One could therefore argue with conviction that the creation of a law-abiding country is the most important single policy priority. The challenges facing our failing criminal justice system are legion.

Some examples: the courts take too long to finalise cases; there is inadequate policing; resources are inadequate; there is too much centralisation of police functions, including crime prevention strategies; our borders are porous, allowing criminals free entry and exit; there is a lack of proper training; there is a lack of respect for authority; our prisons are overcrowded; police are disempowered by disallowing them to use maximum force to arrest criminals; corruption is endemic.

In general, the courts are cumbersome, and the State lacks the ability to successfully handle the many and complex prosecutions; the effectiveness of the police has plummeted; and the prisons are notorious for their criminality and corruption.

In the meantime, since 70% of all cases are not being prosecuted to conclusion, most criminals escape unpunished, free to engage in crime



And to top it all, crime in Namibia is characterised by excessive violence, creating a psychosis among our people, wondering if each day will be their last.

3.9.2 THE SOLUTION

Much is required to turn this around. While there has been progress in certain areas, in general it is insufficient and must be rapidly accelerated.

THE JUDICIARY:

- Mandatory time frames should be legislated to improve the efficiency of judgements and sentencing.
- Accessibility to the courts should be improved by enhancing affordability.
- Corruption must be eradicated.
- Working conditions of the judiciary must be improved.
- Appointments to the bench should be de-politicised.
- Establishment of Magistrate court in each constituency which must go along with appointment of a Magistrate

3.9.2.2 Policing:

- A NUDO government shall upgrade the training system, with a special focus on investigative skills and forensics.
- ANUDO government shall decentralise policing powers even to the local level.
- A NUDO government shall enhance far more community involvement in crime prevention and in inculcating

a culture of respect for authority, and the police shall be made accountable to communities.

- A NUDO government will provide adequate resources for effective, efficient and professional policing.
- A NUDO shall depoliticise and de-tribalised \ de-ethicise appointments and promotions to the police force.
- A NUDO government shall improve the working conditions must be significantly.
- ANUDO government will encourage the development of a highly qualified and motivated cadre of crime fighters to make Namibia safe.
- A NUDO government shall place more focus on victims' rights

3.9.2.3 PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

- A NUDO government shall overhauled and de-politicise to the parole system to prevent hard-core criminals and the politically connected from benefiting.
- ANUDO government shall introduce Hard labour for certain categories of crime and ensure stricter control over conditions under which hard core prisoners serve their sentences.
- v A NDO government shall improve working conditions and introduce danger allowance to all employees working in prisons.
- A NUDO government shall mainstream and prioritise the rehabilitation juvenile offenders.
- ANUDO government shall advocate for the adoption of alternative sentencing to imprisonment for



minor offences

Since 1990, the criminal justice system has failed to deliver, and for most Namibians, the systemic criminality of our society appears as bad, if not worse, than it has ever been. What many perceive to be a kid glove approach has not worked. It is time for a new, tougher, and more localised approach.

3.10 GENDER AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

“NUDO government is truly committed to equality between women and men”

3.10.1 CHALLENGE

The challenges faced by Namibian women and women in Namibia in general are several and varied cutting a myriad areas and sectors. At the socio-economic level these are manifest first and foremost in the alarming degrees of the incidence of domestic violence both in terms of frequency and the nature of its crudeness. Women constitute a majority of the Namibian population and it goes without saying that all problems affecting Namibian society are affecting women the most. Poverty and unemployment are more rampant among women-especially rural women. Given the second rate citizenship status accorded women in Namibia through a plethora of systemic and sub-systemic arrangements women are the most

severely by the HIV and AIDS pandemic as well as unemployment, illiteracy and ignorance. Among the worse forms of violence against women is rape as it is inflicted right within the domestic environment and in all sorts of places across the country. The high levels of ignorance, deprivation and poverty prevalent among women make them more prone to alcohol and drug abuse.

Women are confronted by psycho-social challenges inherent in the state of ignorance and thus rendering them not conscious of their rights and thus lacking dismally in self-confidence.

Thus state of affairs combines well with widespread male chauvinism prevailing in most aspects of societal for a to limit women contribution to the strength, diversity and wisdom of the country's private and public life and thus remaining all but vehemently suppressed citizens.

The SWAPO government has not only succeeded in establishing differentiated development between urban and rural areas or between nationalities (races, tribes and ethnics group) but it has also promoted a differentiated access to development within the home, between husband and wife, and between the boy and the girl child. To this end we now live in a society where there is a big disparity between men and women with regard to access to power and decision making, in poverty



levels, in employment, in health and education.

3.10.2. THE SOLUTION

NUDO is committed to revitalizing women roles in social, economic, cultural and political areas. Under a NUDO government women shall be free to choose their own paths to self-fulfillment and responsibilities to their families and communities.

NUDO's priorities are to :

- Strengthen legal instruments to protect women, including the review and repeal of laws that discriminate on the basis of gender strengthen legal obligations of paternity.
- Ensure equality to property and inheritance rights.
- Introduce human rights education program that will also sensitize the society to women's human rights.
- ANUDO government shall introduce special schemes for female-headed households
- Remove all barriers that prevent women from accessing credit facilities. Provide appropriate training to increase productivity in the informal sector where women are over-represented.
- Provide incentives to companies and groups that support women's economic projects, especially in rural communities.
- Strengthen Health Services for women, introduce women's special clinics, and capacitate women to undertake steps that will promote their health and ensure the delivery

of sexual and reproductive services.

- Make Education and Training more accessible to women. NUDO government will sensitize the gender curriculum at all levels starting with pre-school programs

- Create assertiveness and leadership training program to increase women's level of confidence so that they can compete effectively with their male counterparts for leadership positions in schools.
- Introduce a short-term affirmative action to facilitate women's entry into disciplines where women are grossly under-represented.
- Introduce educational programs to raise the level of political consciousness of women. In addition, educate both men and women to recognize the capabilities, potentialities and talents of qualified female candidates.
- Implement a quota system to ensure a fair representation of women at both local and national level i.e. through transformation of the electoral system

3.11 DISABILITIES

Disability is the loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life of the community on equal level with others due to temporary or permanent, physical, mental or social barriers. Such loss or limitation could be aggravated by community's perception of disabled people.



311.1. CHALLENGE

In Namibia and elsewhere in Diaspora disability is associated with discriminatory and negative attitude. People with disability are viewed as worthy of pity, dependent and as not an integral part of the community they live. This view is contrary to basic human rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia firmly states that all human beings are equal and are entitled to equal rights irrespective of colour, tribe, gender and religion. United Nations Resolution No 27 (a) (iii) of 20 December 1948 states that all human beings are born free with equal rights and dignity.

SITUATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES:

Globalization, indebtedness and changes in the world economic order has greatly affected the social and economic life of the majority of people. In Namibia the unfavourable economic situation has affected the availability of such services as health, education and employment opportunities. The most affected however people with disabilities particularly in the following areas are:

Health

Despite efforts to priorities immunization to children, health services are by and large inaccessible to the majority of people particularly to people with disabilities.

Most disabilities result from, among others poor health conditions, lacks of immunization against disabling diseases and inadequate care of expecting mothers. Wide spread of poverty amongst disabled people and their families limit them to easy reach health facilities particularly in the rural areas are unable to access health services.

Early Intervention

There is a need for early identification of children with disabilities. Early identification followed by appropriate intervention has a chance of eliminating occurrence of disability or minimizing its impact later in life. Unfortunately Namibia does not have a national programme for early intervention which would have assisted the identification of children with disabilities in their respective communities. The fact that some parents still hide their children with disabilities pushes them further away from accessing appropriate services.

Mental Health Services

Various social and economic hardships are known to have caused mental health problems to a sizeable number of people. Besides no agency seems to be responsible for their identification, treatment and care.

People with Disabilities with HIV \ AIDS



People with disabilities have similar sexual desires as the non-disabled and are equally affected by the pandemic. Unfortunately awareness campaign against the spread of the disease in most cases exclude disabled persons.

Education

Society's discrimination against children with disabilities is known to have psychologically affected their ability to realistically cope with their environment. Much as education is essential for the development of a child's potentialities, some parents still perceive children with disabilities as a burden and opt not to send them to school.

Skills Training

Acquisition of skills is an important prerequisite in the life of a person with disability. Skill leads to employment and therefore, self-sufficiency and independent living. Despite this reality most skills training facilities are inaccessible to people with disabilities.

Accessibility

There is a cause and effect relationship between disability and environment. Almost all public buildings are built to cater for the needs of the non-disabled. Stairs, narrow doors and toilets are inaccessible to the majority of disabled persons.

NUDO values human rights and equality of all citizens. Every citizen has the right under the law to participate freely in activities beneficial to him/herself and the society as a whole.

NUDO believe that despite their impairment, people with disabilities are a resource which if and when appropriately developed could be of greater benefit to themselves and the community at large.

NUDO government will introduce a National Policy on Disability which will aim at providing a conducive environment for people with disabilities to engage in productive work for their development and the utilization of available resources for improved service delivery.

Objective of the National Policy on Disability:

NUDO policy will aim to improve the life situation of people with disabilities by undertaking the following actions:

- Encourage the development of people with disabilities.
- Empower families of people with disabilities
- Review/amend legislations that are not disability friendly
- Improve service delivery
- Allow the participation of people with disabilities in decision making and implementation of important activities in the society
- Enable families of people with

3.11.2 SOLUTION

NUDO VISION



disabilities and the society at large to participate in decisions and implementation of important disability friendly activities.

Special Groups

In delivery of services the policy will identifies the following priority groups:

- Women with disabilities
- Children with disabilities
- Youth with disabilities
- Older people with disabilities

Policy statements

• Policy issue: **Health Services**

Policy Statement:

The existing basic health programmes and public education should be strengthen

• Policy issue: **Early Intervention**

Policy Statement:

A Mechanism that involves stakeholder shall be instituted to ensure early intervention of children with disabilities

• Policy issue: **Mental health services**

Policy Statement

Law enforcement agencies and health personnel shall institute a programme to provide early identification and treatment to mental health patients.

• Policy issue : **Education**

Policy Statement:

NUDO government in collaboration with stakeholders shall provide a conducive environment for inclusive education that takes of special needs of disabled children.

• Policy issue: **Skills Training**

Policy Statement:

- i) NUDO government in collaboration with stakeholders shall improve skills training and facilities for poor people with disabilities
- ii) Skills training for people with disabilities will integrate the non-disabled trainees
- iii) A programme shall be instituted to identify and develop talented with disabilities

• Policy Issue: **People with Disabilities and HIV\ AIDS**

Policy Statement:

A mechanism shall be put in place to ensure that awareness creation programmes on HIV\ AIDS are accessible to people with disabilities.

• Policy Issue : **Accessibility**

Policy Statement:

NUDO government in collaboration with stakeholders shall take measures to ensure that public buildings and other facilities are accessible to people with disabilities.



Stakeholders Responsibilities

Central government

- Under NUDO government the responsibility to supervise service provision to people with disabilities shall be assigned to a Department of People with Disabilities in the office of the President in order to get necessary attention it deserve.
- Review relevant legislation so as to bring about development to people with disabilities
- Introduce legislation which forces political parties to include certain number of people with disabilities in their list for parliament and Local Authorities Councils.
- Include people with disabilities in the planning and implementation of income generating programmes.

Local Authorities

- Assessment of people with disabilities and their needs
- Provide protection to people with disabilities
- Provide basic needs
- v Include people with disabilities in the planning and implementation of income generating programmes

Families \ Village Communities

- In collaboration with local authorities and NGOs, families\ village communities shall provide protection to people with disabilities
- In collaboration with local authorities and NGOs,families\

village communities shall plan and implement income generation activities

Non- governmental Organisations

- In collaboration with local authorities,NGOs shall identify people with disabilities and their needs
- To provide material assistance to people with disabilities in collaboration with local authorities
- To provide protection to people with disabilities
- In collaboration with local authorities,NGOs shall sensitize and ensure the participation of people with disabilities and their families in the planning and implementation of income generation activities.

3.12 DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

3.12.1 THE CHALLENGE

The SWAPO government has promoted a liberal democracy paradigm that is systematically devoid of a participatory character. The mass of our people have been denied a voice in the shaping of the institutions of state and influencing the formulation of policies and national development that affect them. The development of regular National Development Plans has systematically become the domain of pubic service bureaucrats unaccountable to the people. This



alienation of our people from the political and governance process has estranged the citizenry from holding the government accountable for poor service delivery.

Oversight of the National financial management of the economy and performance of parastatals has been removed from parliament and placed in the hands of ministerial enthusiasts and autocratic ministers. The only time the people matter for SWAPO is a election time where a myriad of ill conceived and wasteful programme are rushed through parliament and salaries commissions are hurriedly instituted to buy votes from the public servants.

The regime has also undermined and assaulted the independence of all critical institutions of good governance like the National Assembly, the ECN and others.

Parliamentary debates are an exercise in futility as they can never change the policy and legislative decision that have been determined in advance. Parliamentary debates have been reduced to entertainment spectacles at the expense of tax payer.

The principle of separation of powers among organs of governance has been skirted and the divide between the spheres has become blurred. Professional and legislative independence has been undermined

as result institutions of governance have lost integrity and ethics.

The public sector continues slide down the slope of declining standards of ethics and integrity. The service has become inefficient, unproductive and unmotivated as a result of years of sacrificing professionalism and competence in favour of political patronage.

Unfortunately, in the years since the attainment of independence in 1990, certain trends have emerged indicative of democracy in Namibia being under threat:

- The growing reality of Namibia becoming a procedural democracy that is in all but names a one party state.
- Threats to press freedom, including harassment of journalists, pre-censorship and regular unwarranted invocations of treason and racism, together with the public broadcaster being run as the government broadcaster.
- The growing centralisation of power nationally, at the expense of regional and local governments.
- Growing ruling party domination in all areas of politics, the economy and society.
- The conflation by the ruling party, of party and state, as though the interests of the two are one and the same.
- The demonisation of the opposition as unpatriotic, as



serving non-legitimate interests. Abuse of powers of patronage to entrench ruling party dominance in all areas of life in Namibia. This includes its appointees dominating the supposedly independent Constitutions institutions

- The ruling party's liberation movement mentality in which it has yet to see itself as or to operate as, a normal political party, together with its portrayal of itself as the only legitimate representative of the people.
- Frequent violations of the spirit of democracy by the ruling party in its governance.
- Growing corruption, especially by the patronage-dispensing ruling party in and out of government.
- A growing arrogance of power by the ruling elite in which it even attempts to place itself above the law.
- Abuses of power, including interference in the judiciary and the prosecuting authorities.
- Countless policy delivery failures, resulting in growing public discontent.
- Much of the above carried out in the name of the ruling party's two-third majority whose ends are seemingly justified by a range of increasingly undemocratic means.

3.12.2 THE SOLUTION

3.12.2.1 Strengthen participatory democracy:

- Encourage the practice of democracy in the family, community,

political parties, civil society organizations, private sector institutions and government.

v Promote deliberative democracy – encouraging open debates and formal and informal education on civic and human rights, rights of individual groups, values of tolerance and opposing views.

v Reduce the powers of presidency

3.12.2.2 Promote and reinforce the separation of powers among the three organs of governance (Parliament, Judiciary and the Executive).

3.12.2.3 Strengthen Parliament:

- Equip Parliament with the necessary resources to enable it to function as the pillar for participatory democracy and holding all public service institutions accountable.
- Ensure that Parliament is independent from the Executive.
- Reform and strengthen the roles of various parliamentary select committees and open the deliberations to the members of the public and the media.
- Enhance capacity of Members of Parliament to exercise effective oversight and functions to scrutinize the budgets and performance of public institutions.
- Introduce portfolio committees that will have powers to summon ministers and government officials.
- Pursue Zero Tolerance to Corruption: Corruption under the SWAPO government has been



growing .The message from the SWAPO is that corruption pays and in addition the lack of independence of the anti-corruption institutions has made it difficult to control the pandemic. The NUDO government will strengthen of accountability.

3.12.2.4 Strengthen Financial Accountability:

v Equip the Auditor General's office with professional staff and make it an independent, efficient and effective institution to ensure the accountability of all government ministries.

v Ensure that the Auditor General issues a bi-annual report on all audited government reports.

v Produce quarterly Ministerial reports of all resources allocated to it and how it was spent.

v The Auditor General will report to Parliament.

v The Public Accounts hearing will be open to the public.

3.12.2.5 Reform the Public Service:

- Establish a Government Reform Commission to review the management of all ministries and state agencies.

- Ensure that all civil servants, public officers in parastatals with criminal records or a history of embezzlement and corruption are barred from holding any public office.

- Recruit independent, professional and non-partisan Namibian to the Public Service Commission to ensure the highest standards of fairness in

government hiring and promotion.

- Ensure that the civil service is accessible, friendly and efficient in providing service to the public.

- Appointment of civil servants shall base on qualification and competence

3.13 NAMIBIA IN THE WORLD

3.13.1 THE CHALLENGES

Namibia recognises that Namibia is an integral part of the African continent and a role player in the global community.

There are major challenges facing Africa however: the breakdown of the rule of law; a lack of culture of democracy and poor governance institutions; a lack of culture and respect for human rights; endemic conflicts, wars and genocide; the scourge of HIV/AIDS; famine, diseases and under-development; ethnicity;

Equally, there are numerous global challenges to be confronted: the lack of commitment among developed countries towards Africa; problems of terrorism, drug and human trafficking and wars; the manipulation of multi-lateral institutions by super powers; racism as an obstacle to integration into the global community; and dealing with the notion of a United States of Africa.



3.13.2 THE SOLUTION

NUDO is obliged by its values in its action in the field of international relations to:

- Strengthen and democratise regional & continental forums and institutions such as SADC and the AU.
- Create mechanisms to persuade member-states to conclude and observe conventions and protocols which promote democracy and good governance - e.g. regular free and fair elections.
- Promote constitutionalism and a culture of human rights in African states.
- Continue to play an active role in conflict resolution and peace keeping missions to stamp out conflicts and wars.
- Put HIV/Aids on the regional and continental agenda and declare HIV/Aids a continental disaster.
- Form partnerships with other African

nation states in stimulating research in areas of HIV/Aids, disease & food security.

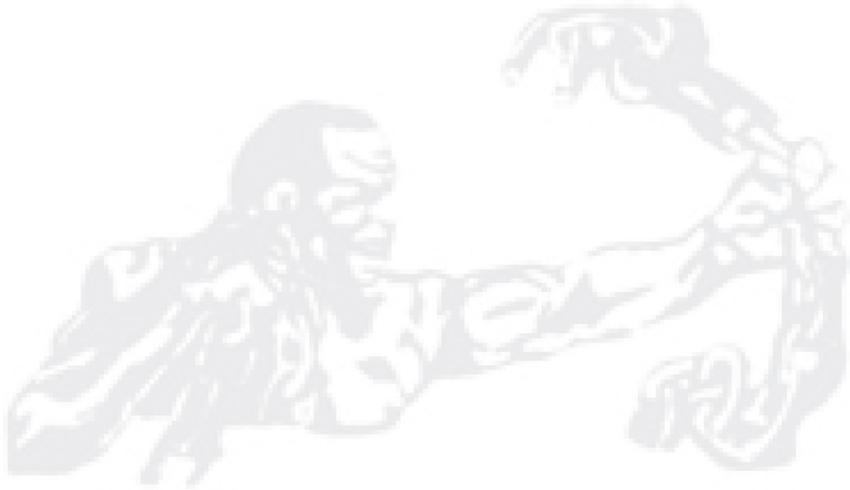
- Co-operate with other African states in prioritising African development in global forums
- Democratise multilateral institutions such as the UN to ensure equality among member states.
- Co-operate with other states in fighting against global racism.

Under a NUDO government Namibia shall do more to stand up for ordinary citizens throughout the continent when their best interests are not served by their governments. We need to be more vocal in dealing with governments that do not respect human rights and abuse the rule of law. It is our duty to protect democracy, not autocracy

It is your vote that will determine our future and that of our children.

Vote for a disciplined, organised and stable party - Vote NUDO!

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**VOTE NUDO
FOR BETTER
FUTURE**



ONE PEOPLE

ONE AIM

ONE DESTINY