



IMPLEMENTATION  
OF  
SWAPO PARTY  
ELECTION MANIFESTO – 1999

**GUIDE**

BY  
COMRADE HIFIKEPUNYE POHAMB  
SECRETARY-GENERAL SWAPO PARTY

PUBLISHED BY SWAPO PARTY SECRETARIAT  
WINDHOEK, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA  
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**Introduction**

The year 2000 is the year in which the 3<sup>rd</sup> new SWAPO PARTY government formed after the 1999 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, is expected to set in motion mechanism for the implementation of the 1999 SWAPO Party Election Manifesto. It is on that basis that the Secretariat of SWAPO Party has recommended to the SWAPO Party Political Bureau policy guidelines and directives to be provided to its government.

It is on record of historians and scholars of Namibia politics that SWAPO PARTY had bravely championed the national liberation struggle, without compromise, culminating in attainment of national independence in 1990. Cognizance of the above factor, SWAPO Party members are now committed yet again to undertake a further struggle for industrialization, socio-economic development, economic empowerment of the formally disadvantaged, job creation and rural development.

I am confident that SWAPO PARTY government shall deliver what has been promised in the Party Election Manifesto hence the Secretariat's interest in the continuous dialogue and consultations to find the suitable way of meeting the expectation of the Namibian electorate.

**Background**

The system of Governance as provided for in the Namibian Constitution especially in Article 28, provides for the elections of the head of State and Government while Article 49 provides for the election of members of the National Assembly.

During 1999 Presidential and National Assembly Elections, the SWAPO PARTY Presidential Candidate, Cde. Sam Nujoma won overwhelmingly with 77 percent, while SWAPO Party won 76 percent of the votes, which is more than the 2/3 majority.

It is clear that the overwhelming majority of the Namibian people have chosen the SWAPO PARTY ELECTION MANIFESTO not only as a means of political representation but also to bring the required change for improvement of their living conditions.

It shall therefore be an unforgettable trust and confidence if elected SWAPO PARTY Government did not fully and urgently implement the SWAPO PARTY ELECTION MANIFESTO of 1999, that must be done in a coordinated manner.

It is my submission that the current work on the preparation of Namibia's vision 2030, the Second national Development Plan (NDP2) short and medium term plans of offices, Ministries, Agencies and Public Enterprises are guided by the SWAPO PARTY political programme and its 1999 Election Manifesto.

The SWAPO Party Political Programme as a guide to action has as one of its urgent task to fulfill the political, economical, social (education and health) empowerment and those tasks could only be realized through the SWAPO Party Government.

SWAPO PARTY accepts and supports the principles of inclusion and consultation, but this good intention should not be abused to retard progress and deviate from the actual implementation of SWAPO Party mission, program and agenda. A situation where some political parties loses elections and find their way to implement their agenda through the SWAPO Party government should not be allowed SWAPO has got qualified and committed cadres to implement its programs and where they are not available, we should train them.

## **The 1999 SWAPO PARTY Election Manifesto**

The secretariat of SWAPO Party believes that the Manifesto clearly provides directives and it has also identified specific areas for development which all government agencies are obliged and must endeavor to implement. These are:

- 1) Peace, democracy, and Good governance
- 2) Build socially just society
- 3) Education and Training
- 4) Economic Infrastructure
- 5) Building a vibrant economy
- 6) Prudent fiscal management
- 7) Productive sector (*fisheries marine resources, Agriculture, tourism, Transport and Communication, Trade and Industrial Development*)

SWAPO PARTY strongly believes that there is a need to design priority to restructure economic development in order to make the independence meaningful to the majority of out people who are still faced with abject poverty and pervasive unemployment.

The Secretariat acknowledges that a lot of work has been done in the provision of essential services such as water, electricity, classrooms, clinics and roads. Our soul-searching question should be, could we sustain and expand on the infrastructures, some of which were brought about development assistance programs. SWAPO Party Secretariat strongly feels the need for urgent strategies to expand and grow the economy in order to increase the cake available for distribution among the 1.7 million Namibian people.

The next development Plan NDP@ and the 2001/2002 budget must have the new strategies, methods of planning and programming to ensure that there is value for money and expenditure are made in accordance with the priority. More importantly in the implementations of these programs, measurable, quantifiable and verifiable targets must be set in accordance with the 1999 SWAPO Party Election Manifesto.

In resources allocation, due regard must be given to priorities and the consideration for value for money, output and productivity. The SWAPO Government must embark upon cost cutting measures such as the size of the Namibian Delegation to international events, membership to international organizations, provision of bursaries to professions not relevant to national development priorities as well as provision of services to the most needy once.

The National Planning Commission among other tasks must be made responsible for the monitoring and make evaluation of progress in the implementation of the Manifesto and should provide progress report to Cabinet and to SWAPO Party Secretariat every six months. The Secretariat in turn shall update the party regional branches for further dissemination of such information. It is not a good practice that progress on the implementation of the Manifesto is only provided for during the election campaign.

## **1. Peace, democracy and good governance**

### **(a) Peace**

Namibia has achieved and maintained peace, democracy and good governance for the last ten years. The next five years, the SWAPO Party Government should address the following:

- Equity in resources and income distribution as well as infrastructures as these are critical to internal peace and nation building,
- The Labour Act provides for a tripartite concept of cooperation between Government, Labour and Private sector. A part from labour Advisory Council an informal forum must be set up to facilitate dialogue and consultation around the issues of national development priorities, productivity, conditions of service.
- The creation of navy, air force, strengthening of the army and police should be among the priorities to ensure defense and protection of the Namibian territorial integrity as well as to dispel any external threat.
- Geopolitical and military situation demands a clear foreign policy centered on conflict resolution, protection and upholding of international law.
- Namibia under a SWAPO Government must continue to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and civil strife, which may have direct or indirect negative effect on the peace we enjoy today.
- The SWAPO Party government must promote black economic empowerment and participation in economic activities of all formerly disadvantaged Namibians. In this manner, we shall create a sense of belonging, participation and destiny for all Namibians.

## **(b) Democracy**

Democracy for the next five years can only be sustained in the SWAPO Party Government could reduce poverty, increase economic empowerment for the formally deprived Namibians and implement affirmative action in all spheres of life.

The other element of democracy is access to justice, which in Namibia to day is an unaffordable commodity. Moreover, some of the people responsible for the dispensation of justice do abuse it and do not enjoy a confidence of the majority of the people. In order to uphold the rule of law and democracy, it is imperative that the justice system is reformed and restructured to become accessible and truly representative of all the people of the country.

The other pillar of democracy is inclusion and fairness. For example a number of SWAPO Party trained nurses, veterinarians, lawyers, engineers, technicians and other professions could not be absorbed in government or private sector because their qualifications are deliberately under evaluated or not recognized.

On investigation, one could find that the majority of these trained SWAPO Party members were forced by the deliberate exclusion system to change their professions or remain unemployed. This is disgraceful, unacceptable, stereotype and unscientific. It is a constitutional provision that a Namibians have the right to practice any profession of their choice. The Public Service Commission must address this anomaly without delay. SWAPO Party should not only be in the office, but must be seen to demonstrate through action that it is in power and ruling thus to ensure that inclusion and fairness in democracy are sustained.

## **(c) Good Governance**

The ruling SWAPO Party and its Government must define a Namibian good governance concept other than copy and adopt foreign designed concepts with incompatible agendas. In our view, good Governance means delivery of electoral promises and respect of the will of the majority by the government of the elected political party. It includes prioritization of national needs, elimination of inequality and skewed income distribution, equity and commitment to the promises made at election platform.

In the next five years, practical action with regard to the development of newly proclaimed regional capitals of (Eenhana, Outapi, Rundu, Katima Mulilo and Opuwo) must be taken. Decentralization shall be meaningless if these newly proclaimed capitals are not provided with resources to provide essential services and to make them attractive for the needed investment. Currently some of these towns do not have banking facilities, tarred roads, sufficient water reservoir and sewerages, serviced Land for accommodation and industry and suitable government offices.

During the last National Assembly and Presidential Elections, SWAPO Party contested in all 102 constituencies. For the sake of good governance, it is unacceptable that most these constituencies there are no offices and housing for the elected officers or politicians to facilitate interaction with the community at grass roots. The creation of an enabling environment for rural development should be one of the priorities of the SWAPO Party Government in the next five years.

The SWAPO PARTY and its Government as well as the entire Namibian people believe in the objectives of decentralization, which is to take government to the people. The infrastructures provided for the regional authorities (Regional Councils Chamber) are not worth the name they are called nor up to the responsibilities they are expected to fulfill that of making by-laws. By their very structure, they do not provide gallery for regional community members interested in following the debate nor media interested in covering the debate. In addition these structures do not have office accommodations for councilors nor library for their research.

In the name of good governance, the SWAPO Party Government must make provision for the construction of these infrastructures where they do not exist a priority.

#### **(d) Development of towns and villages**

The SWAPO Party government must design a specific program, which defines the exact number of town and villages requiring proclamation during the next five years. Serious attention must be given to Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana, Omusati, and Kunene regions where in each one of those regions at least four villages should be transformed into settlements, while four settlements must be transformed into towns.

## **2. Building a socially just society**

A just society is where all citizens are having access to basic opportunities to enjoy well being and the fulfillment of life. That is access to decent education, employment, housing, health land, other infrastructures and amenities. Any thing less shall result into conflict and social strifes with a high risk to destabilize political and social stability. In order to maintain socially just society, the SWAPO Party government should be directed to pay attention to the under mentioned areas in the development process.

#### **(a) Land reform**

The indefinite postponement of the land question shall not help but shall instead precipitate anger and conflict. The Namibian Constitution by virtue of Article 16(2) and 32 (2) empowers the government to acquire property including land for the purpose of advancement of landless and dis-empowered majority provided a fair compensation is made.

The formula of willing seller willing buyer, although is SWAPO Party government policy, it should be noted that it is not a constitutional provision. The last ten years has proven to us that is not working, neither do we have money to buy up ecologically destroyed land and inflated priced farms for the purpose of resettlement. There is urgency in revising this policy and its replacement with a workable policy.

The next five years must see the SWAPO Party government identifying areas and selecting specific land suitable for crop production, livestock, citrus and gardening for expropriation and redistribution to the landless. The seller and buyer must mutually determine the question of fair compensation and realistic price. Recognized scientific methods and mechanisms must be applied. The SWAPO Party government resettlement program must be inclusive of all hungry Namibians and should be accompanied by deliberate support program such as financing, training and marketing to ensure productivity, efficiency and self-reliance.

The situation where crop production agriculture contributes a mere 2 per cent to GDP and every thing from tomatoes to onion is imported should not be allowed to continue indefinitely.

Furthermore, programs of land use planning for both communal and commercial must accompany and acquisition and distribution to ensure optimum utilization of the land available.

The system which allows for absentee landlords to flourish must be abolished and their and expropriated in accordance with Article 16(2) of the Namibian Constitution.

The last few years has seen the reluctance of private initiative in the development of productive agricultural activities with the exception of Etunda and Orange scheme. Food security is one of the strategic areas, which could not be left in the hands of private initiatives alone. Therefore, the Ministry of agriculture should be directed to embark upon agricultural production cooperatives similar to Etunda Projects, agricultural crop production farms, and units and grain storage in rural areas. The participation of government in this strategic sector, shall not only improve access and food security but poverty reduction, job creation and increased contribution of agriculture to GDP.

### **(b) Gender equality**

Concerted efforts must be made to ensure economic and educational empowerment of the women to make use of the opportunities created for them by the Constitution and government.

### **(c) Law and order**

The law and order could be fully attained and maintained once there is an increased educational awareness on civic responsibilities and sufficient allocation of resources to the law enforcement agencies.



The next five years should see increased housing in the regions, communication and transport facilities, education and training, improved condition of services for the police and other law enforcement agencies.

Additional regional, district and magistrates court in all 13 regions must be constructed and staffed. Special attention in the provision of these services must be paid to Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshana, Kunene and Kunene where more than 60 percent of the Namibian population live. Dispensation in the absence of those facilities.

#### **(d) Housing or shelter**

During the next five years the SWAPO Party Government should review current housing policy to consider embarking upon high-density housing projects in both urban and rural areas. Urgent action must be taken to create necessary housing programs for civil servants employed in rural areas that though providing essential service to our people are experiencing housing shortages. Decentralization is not possible without adequate housing in rural and anti-rural areas.

High-density housing shall reduce the proliferation of Shanty Township, which if not checked could become breeding beds for crime, and anti social activities.

#### **(e) Health and social welfare**

Health services remain a basic need to the majority of our people. While cognizance is given to the sector in terms of financial resources allocation, it has become apparent that the health services cost in Namibia are increasing day by day. Only those who have medical covers could afford better health care services. This situation remains a major concern of our people particularly those living in the rural areas. Very soon many people in the rural areas will not afford to pay hospitals, clinics and private doctor charges.

The next five years must aim at sustaining and upgrading the existing health facilities and expansion of the new ones. Great attention must be taken to expand access to those facilities and services of doctors and nurses especially in the densely populated regions. The walking distance to a clinic and the patient doctor ratio must be narrowed.

Serious efforts must be made to promote the manufacturing of generic medicine and medical suppliers. The establishment of medical colleges and medical research institution in Namibia must be an urgent government priority to guarantee good and lasting health and medical care of our people.

The SWAPO Party Government should continue in the next five years to support and spearhead programs aimed at awareness campaign against HIV/AIDS in the country.

The old age homes and disability services provided for must also include war veterans and nation wide coverage. The situation where some people are allowed to care for their

elderly and disabled while government caters others for should not be allowed to continue. The Ministry of health and Social Welfare should be directed to urgently review the social welfare policies and programs currently in practice.

It is not acceptable that all old age homes are located in urban areas and none in the rural areas such as in the far north or northeastern part of the country. The population of the inhabitants of these old age homes also reflects the character on none inclusive patterns. The SWAPO Party government should not continue to condone perpetuation of such practices in favor and against certain sections of the population.

### **3. Education and Training**

Much has been done in reforming education and resource allocations. However, there is still shortcoming in the realization of value for money and the provision of requires skills in accordance with the labour market demand.

There is a growing tendency of over charging by the institution of high learning similar to private training institutions despite huge state subsidy. Very soon high education shall only be for privileged few, which is contrary to the SWAPO Party vision of a new Namibia for which many of our heroes and heroines have sacrificed their life.

Industrialization and economic development is not feasible in the absence of requires skills to attract foreign direct investment, adoption of technology and conduct of necessary scientific and technological research.

The SWAPO Party Government should therefore be directed to urgently revisit the current education strategies and to embark upon the following in the next five years:

- Balance resources allocation between Basic, Vocational, Polytechnic and university education to ensure proper entry and exist as well as the supply of appropriate skills at different levels;
- Implementation of Namibia Standard Classification occupation (NASCO) to ensure appropriate grading, training, and appropriate standards in the Namibian labour market which is essential for the attraction of foreign investment;
- Implementation of the training levy as provided for in the Vocational training Act that complements government resources to vocational training and to support those private sectors engaged in approved skills development;
- Establishment of a Vocational training Centre in each one of the 13 regions in order to accelerate skills development and access on affordable basis;
- The development of the second University in the north where more than 60 percent of the Namibian population live and another University to train in the fields of Science and technology. The capacity of high institutions in Namibia is

far below the demand of school leavers. As a small population, we could only effectively participate in globalization with the necessary skills and the knowledge;

- The national youth service programs to include social work program such literacy campaign, history and political education in order to ensure that Namibia has future responsible citizens. At least 500-1000 youth should be enrolled in this program annually.
- Establishment of Nation Building Schools at Secondary level in all 13 regions where places are to be reserved for students from each one of the 13 regions. In this way we shall ensure interaction, understanding and national unity;
- The bursary award committee should be restricted to ensure representation of all thirteen regions as well as to set targets in terms of the number of bursaries to be awarded in a given year, type of skills and the level to be achieved. Our bursary system must aim at attaining skills required by the labour market. The industrialization program, operations technical, supervisory, and managerial and research such as Doctorate degrees;
- We should also strive to reorient NEPRU, which was created by SWAPO Party but currently not fulfilling its mandate. While professional independence in terms of research and scientific work is acceptable, the organization in SWAPO Party's view was expected to generate ideas for policy decisions and not to engage itself in political activities and anti-SWAPO Party crusade.
- Education and training is the key to the attainment of social economic emancipation and empowerment. All avenues including access to training institutions in country such as Cuba and other former Socialist countries should be explored especially in the field of science and technology. Knowledge and skills are universal phenomena, cutting across ideological boundaries. The prevailing practice of deliberate denial of job opportunities for young Namibians trained in those countries also appears to include bursary awards to students interested to go for training in those countries;
- Evaluation of Qualifications and accreditation to professional associations of Namibia trained abroad should be reviewed and corrected in the next five years. The situation where Namibians are denied to practice the profession of their choice is not only a violation of Article 21(j) of the Constitution but it denies the country the required skills.

#### **4. Economic Infrastructure**

The attraction of investment both foreign and local to a large extent depends on the infrastructure available in the country. The SWAPO Party government has expanded the infrastructure such as road, telecommunication, water and electricity with both own

resources and development assistance. The challenge is therefore to sustain these facilities. The next five years should see the SWAPO Party Government devising strategies to maintain the existing infrastructures.

### **(a) Roads**

While the urban centers in Namibia are well interconnected and the country is also well connected by all weather roads to neighbouring countries, there is a need to open up our hinterlands and rural areas in order to stimulate growth in those remote and isolated areas. Access roads must be a priority of relevant government agencies during the next five years by embarking upon the following:

- Construction of tarred road to the Kunene regional capital of Opuwo i.e. Kamanjab-Opuwo-Ruacana, and tarring the following other roads; Rundu-Eenhana, Gobabis-Okakarara, pranjemund-Aus and Omafo-Outapi-Otsandi-Okahao, Tsandi-Onesi-Outapi. An all weather gravel road between Otjombinde and Eiseb Block-Gam should be constructed as matter of priority.
- Construction and proclaiming roads aimed at opening up hinder lands of Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana, and Omusati and Kunene regions.

The decision to construct or improve roads in rural areas should not be on the number of existing users but the necessity and potential in terms of farming, population and grazing. The SWAPO Party government must review the current practice of counting the number of roads users as basis for prioritization of roads development. Due to the fact that roads users, especially in the northern regions avoid bad roads and that increased use of given roads shall depend on its conditions.

### **(b) Electricity and water**

The next five years must see the development of manufacturing capacity for solar and other source of energy to ensure affordability and environmental protection. Isolated villages and settlements and government facilities such as hospitals, clinics and schools should be provided with these facilities. Kudu gas and Epupa project must become a reality in the next five years.

The development of Kavango river project should be implemented in the next five years. Efforts must be made to ensure its linkage to the Kuvelai water system and upgrading of the open Ruacana-Oshakati water canal to prevent evaporation, wastage and any health hazard.

The provision of water, electricity and telephone communication inks should be made available to all those who can afford them, especially in the rural areas. This is not the case today because even if the line is passing by your house in the rural area you are

required to buy your own electricity box (transformer) and poles if you want connection. This part of requirement is always expensive to the people living in the rural areas.

It is important that Parastatals and Companies contracted by the government to deliver such essential services to rural communities adhere to the government policy of providing affordable and efficient services to all areas of Namibia. It is for that reason that such programs are designed and continue to receive government subsidies. The next five years should see the SWAPO Party Government increasing access to electricity and telephone facilities in rural areas.

## **5. Building vibrant economy**

### **(a) Economic Development**

SWAPO Party is contended with the progress achieved in the areas economic development since independence. Few countries in Africa and in the world could maintain an average of 3 percent GDP growth and a single digit inflation rate. There has been commendable effort in the creation of enabling environment for the development of the private sector. Incentives and infrastructures have also been developed to attract foreign direct investments. Namibia is ranked number four in Africa in this sector.

There still exists disparity in income distribution, since 5 percent of the population controls 72 percent of the economy. The N\$9 billion earning from export mainly comes from traditional commodities of minerals, fish and livestock, while N\$10.5 billion worth of goods are imported constituting mainly plants and machinery including basic goods such as toilet papers and tooth picks. Though the NDP! Has one of the objectives the promotion of manufacturing; the contribution of these sectors to GDP remains insignificant and less than 2 percent.

Looking at the diversification of the economy there is still a lot to be done if Namibia is to get its fair share in the world economy in the face globalization. The SWAPO Party Government should be directed to implement the Special Industrialization program currently approved by government without delay. Financial requirement must be made available within the framework of 2000/01 budget and the NDP2.

### **(b) Job Creation**

Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution especially sub-sections (e), (I) and (J) imposes upon the government the responsibility of enacting laws and formulation on policies, towards the improvement of the living standard of our people.

There is no way of promoting the well being of the people other than job creation. The numbers of our citizens wake up in the morning and stand at street corners hoping to be picked up for peace rate jobs. This is not only de-humanizing but demonstration of the failure of implementation of job creation policy more so when considering the 1.7 million

number of the country's population. The Employments Creation Policy needs be revised urgently.

SWAPO Party Election Manifesto committed itself to the promotion of job creation in the sectors of agronomic, tourism, manufacturing, Small and medium enterprises, Fisheries, mining and infrastructure between the year 2000-2005.

The above SWAPO Party commitments shall remain but a dream in the absence of concrete and appropriate skills development programs. As we promise to create jobs in tourism, manufacturing, we need tourism, tailoring, electrical and electronic, carpentry, plumbers, and genera artisan training institution to produce sufficient number of people who could be self employed or employed by potential investors.

The SWAPO Party government should admit that there is acute shortage of skilled manpower at supervisory and operational levels. The current system despite huge share of government budget in unable to produce the right number and mixture with require skills. This is where in the next five year the SWAPO Party Government must concentrate.

The challenges before us is therefore the review of existing policies and make economic sector as part of the national priorities to ensure balanced allocation of financial resources required to fast track industrialization and job creation. It is important that job creation and industrialization are accompanied by complementing training and skills development programs.

The next five years should see increase support to the following:

- Small and Medium enterprises (SMEs) programs by removing all administrative and sectoral obstacles hindering their growth and provision of training, marketing and aftercare;
- Allocation of sufficient resources to industrialization program to fast track manufacturing of basic consumer goods and export of value added product
- Economic empowerment for the formally disadvantages Namibians to bridge the gap in the ownership of the means of production
- Setting targets for job creation and provision of incentives to job generating sectors and enterprises;
- Setting performance contract for the state owned enterprises in order to ensure that these enterprises realize the Government objectives;
- Embarking upon appointment of qualified, professional, but reliable competent management cadres including directors to service on the boards of such enterprises before their establishment. Additional training of such identified

personnel must be made to ensure productivity, efficiency, effectiveness and profitability.

- Ensuring that commercialization of state owned enterprises go hand in hand with economic empowerment of the formally deprived Namibians.
- Restructuring of the tender board policies to ensure that government procurement promotes the growth by local industries,
- Direct employment creation schemes by the SWAPO Party Government;
- Promotion of mineral exploration and support to the small mining activities as well as the participation of formally disadvantaged Namibians;
- Increased investment and promotion of namibianisation and empowerment policy in the fishery sector as well as the efficient management of fisheries and marine resources to the benefit for all Namibians;
- The Ministry of Environment and Tourism must ensure that SWAPO PARTY government develop tourism infrastructure own or in partnership with the private investors beyond the red. Line boundaries in the next five year the SWAPO Party Government should be directed to establish and provide tourism facilities at Opuwo, Ongulumbashe, Ruacana, Kavango and Caprivi rural area.

## **6. Prudent fiscal Management**

SWAPO Party is proud that during the last 10years, the government has avoided the debt trap in which many developing countries have fallen. The deficit, inflation and GDP growth are satisfactory. The next five year therefore must see the strengthening of further prudent fiscal management policies geared towards the following:

- The rationalization to support the development of industries and local manufacturing;
- The rationalization of state owned development agencies such as the merger of Development Fund of Namibia and the Namibia Development Corporation to remove duplication and to ensure effectiveness in entrepreneurial development and manufacturing projects;
- The creation of a State Commercial Banks to provide banking services in the remote areas as a way of promoting saving and investment;
- Taking additional of a remote areas as a way of promoting saving and investment;

- Taking additional measures required in ensuring that the return of more than N\$7billion Namibian owned money which invested in Namibia to generate the necessary growth;
- Taking measures to ensure that the state is pro-active in investing in the areas where the private sector is hesitant and divest later. The government should be a driving force other than spectator. The success of economic growth in Asia has come about as a result of direct positive government intervention;
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry must in addition to its current activities consistently monitoring the developments in the regional trading blocks and identify the market niche for the export of Namibian products. As part of the trading blocks we should strive to drive maximum benefits. Progress report on access to this market must be provided to cabinet every six month.

## **7. Program implementation**

During the last 10 years, we have had sound and workable policies and programs. If only these policies programs and the projects were fully implemented, we could have recorded greater progress.

The shortcoming has been the fact that implementation of some these program were entrusted in hands of some anti-SWAPO Party and anti-government elements. Some of these occupy strategic positions crucial to the success of SWAPO Party program implementation. These elements apart from furthering their own agendas have used state facilities at their disposal to promote their own economic well being and political agendas at the expense of SWAPO PARTY. This situation should not be allowed to continue.

The electorate has given us a massive mandate, and it is our obligation as a party to deliver without failing the people of Namibia. The main stumbling block has been implementation. The successful implementation of the SWAPO Party Election Manifesto shall depend on the following key success factors;

- Appointment of long standing tested and capable cadres in strategic position in government and parastals. It is the position of SWAPO Party functionaries that a substantial number of the management cadres in the civil services and parastatals particularly in key areas of the economy must be SWAPO Party members and appointed in consultation with SWAPO Party. To achieve this goal it is electorate that the SWAPO Party members and the majority electorate that the Public Service Act No. 13 of 1995 be amended as a matter of priority;
- The SWAPO Party has noted with concern that the anti-SWAPO Party elements occupy strategic positions in its government and instances responsible for the implementation of the SWAPO Party Manifesto and Government policy are deliberately active in sabotaging the success of the SWAPO Party Government.



All offices, Ministries and Agencies are directed to ensure that right people are appointed at the right places in order to deliver and achieve the promises made in the SWAPO Party Election Manifesto.

- All officials to represent Namibia in the foreign missions should be scrutinized and anti-SWAPO Party elements should not be allowed to represent Namibia abroad.
- The Civil Services should be reformed to ensure appropriate grading, output-oriented remuneration, staff and career development, flexible and fast recruitment methods. The objective of such reform is for the SWAPO Party Government to attract and retain the qualified, capable, committed and professional staff in the service. In order to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and productivity Staff development and professional training must be designed and implemented.

During and after the 1999 Elections period and in my capacity as SWAPO Party Secretary-General, I have criss-crossed the whole land of Namibia. I have also spent many hours in meetings and representation all over the country, by SWAPO Party and non-SWAPO Party members. All expressed their hopes, aspirations and anxiety about the future of Namibia during the next five years. I have been consistently reminded then of the importance of delivering on the electoral promises as contained in the SWAPO Party Election Manifesto 1999.

It is these hopes and aspirations that I have analyzed and presented in this document, as an insight into the feelings and expectations of the SWAPO Party members and that of the overwhelming majority of the Namibian people. I also wish that this document should serve as a guiding blueprint in the process of the implementation of the SWAPO Party Election Manifesto for peace, progress and prosperity.

**The struggle for peace, progress, prosperity and economic justice, Victory is Certain!**

