

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Targeted Intervention Program for
Employment and Economic Growth

TIPEEG

2011

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The Government of the Republic of Namibia is deeply concerned about the high and persistent unemployment rate, especially among the young unskilled segment of our Nation. Prolonged youth unemployment has far reaching consequences, including shattered dreams, loss of identities, and lack of zeal for life in general. Despite many efforts aimed at creating sustainable job opportunities for the majority of our citizens, the sad truth is that the unemployment rate continued to escalate.

It is against this background that Government has decided to introduce a new programme in an attempt to arrest the escalating unemployment rate. This new program will be called Targeted Intervention Program for Employment and Economic Growth (TIPEEG). The TIPEEG program is a three-year program, starting with the 2011/12 fiscal year and its main aim will be to address the high unemployment rate, while also supporting strategic high growth sectors.

The new program has three key distinguishing features. First, the program focuses on selected economic sectors and public works where it is believed to be possible to create more employment opportunities. It is in these sectors where the Government will make more investment than it has been the case before. Second, the program is designed in such a manner to ensure a speedy implementation while at the same time the principle of value for money is upheld. Third, the program will be underpinned by a strong and effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism in order to ensure that we introduce quick corrective measures where necessary. In this regard, the highest level of accountability will be vested in the Cabinet to ensure effective implementation.

It is important to note that TIPEEG is not a replacement of our established planning process that is based on five-year National Development Plans (NDPs) but rather serves as an additional vehicle to stimulate creation of the needed jobs for our people and to accelerate economic growth. The effective implementation of TIPEEG cannot be achieved under “business as usual” and it will therefore require flexibility in decision making and the unconditional co-operation of all sectors of our society, including the private sector, organised labour and civil society. In this regard, we look forward to working with all our stakeholders to ensure that we succeed in addressing the unemployment in our country.

H.E. HIFIKEPUNYE POHAMBA

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

INTRODUCTION

Notwithstanding many efforts aimed at redressing the high unemployment rate in Namibia, the latest labour force survey shows that the unemployment rate has increased to 51 percent. The bulk of the unemployed are the young and unskilled segment of our population. This situation is not sustainable, and if not urgently addressed may lead to unintended social and economic imbalances in the economy. It is in view of this that Government has decided to adopt a special job creation programme called Targeted Intervention Programme for Employment and Economic Growth (TIPEEG).

The main purpose of TIPEEG is to effectively reduce the high unemployment rate in Namibia mainly through expediting implementation of Government programmes and projects with the potential to create huge numbers of direct and indirect job opportunities in particular for the unskilled youth population of the Namibian society. Government is well aware of the fact that in order to create sustainable job opportunities and reduce the high unemployment rate to a more acceptable level will require more strategic long term thinking and efforts. In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Namibia remains committed towards addressing long term barriers that prevents the economy from operating at its full potential. Government has already started to address some of these barriers and will continue to avail resources to ensure that such programs are fully implemented. Government also recognizes that the private sector has a key role to play in the creation of sustainable job opportunities, and will implement necessary reforms aimed at enabling the private sector to unleashing its full job potential. While some of these reforms will coincide with the implementation of TIPEEG, others will be addressed on an ongoing basis including in the next National Development Plan, NDP4.

It should be stressed that TIPEEG is a specialised short-term program aimed at addressing the acute high unemployment situation in the shortest possible time; in this case over the next three years. We must, however, be realistic that it will not be possible to eradicate the high unemployment rate over such a short period of time. It is also important to note that the focus of TIPEEG is on presenting an opportunity to work, in particular for the unskilled youth. While many of the job opportunities will be temporary, it will nevertheless go a long way in enabling beneficiaries to have better prospects for long-term employment. In this connection, Government will explore introducing a special skills development component aimed at enabling beneficiaries to have better long-term employment prospects.

While allocating more resources to high labour intensive projects, TIPEEG also supports sectors with high growth and strategic importance. These include extension of our rail and road network to support positioning Namibia as a transport and logistics hub in Southern Africa. Other important sectors supported under TIPEEG will be development of Namibia's desalination capacity in preparation of the ongoing

and expected Uranium boom in the Erongo region and expansion of land under irrigation scheme.

Successful implementation of TIPEEG should result in the creation of about 104,000 direct and indirect job opportunities, including the preservation of existing jobs related to Government projects. If we accelerate implementation of other labour intensive public sector works, total job opportunities will increase to about 187,000. Since many of the jobs under question are short-term or temporary, we might not see a rapid decline in the unemployment rate over the next three years. Nevertheless non-implementation of a special program such as TIPEEG will certainly result in a further escalation of the high unemployment rate. Moreover it is the hope of Government that due to the implementation of TIPEEG, the private sector will also invest more in the economy and create more temporary and permanent job opportunities. For example if the economy becomes more vibrant through elimination of business barriers and the investment in strategic infrastructure, such as road, rail and water, the cost of doing business for the private sector should decline, making them more competitive, expand their business opportunities and hopefully resulting in them employing more people.

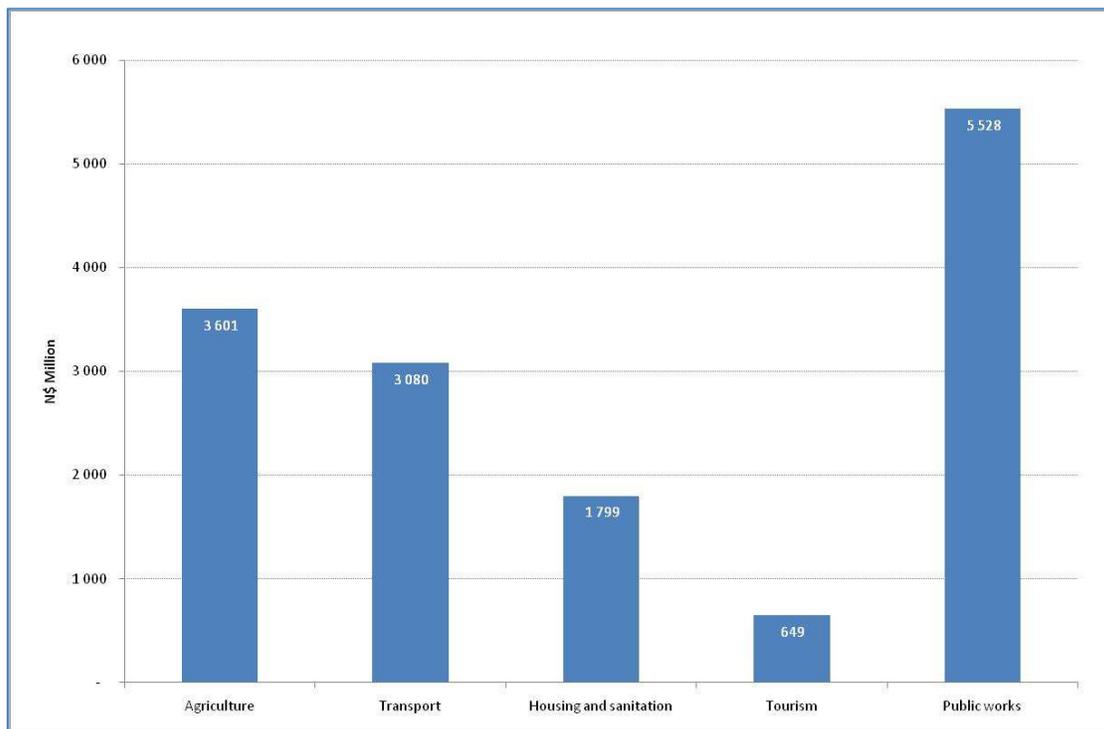
During the implementation phase of TIPEEG the fiscal rules will continue to be relaxed to enable full implementation and maximum employment creation. Government is, however, mindful of the fact that spending so much money over the medium term may, if not properly monitored, lead to other macroeconomic imbalances, in particular unsustainable debt dynamics. In this regard, it is expected that the scaling up exercise will result in an increase in the budget deficit and consequently the overall debt level. Moreover there is also a risk that the external current account balance might shift into a deficit if the import content of identified programs is too high. In this connection the program will be designed in such a way, as to increase not only the job content of programs, but also its local content. Moreover, Government remains committed to adherence of the fiscal rules to ensure long-term debt sustainability. It is also believed that through TIPEEG the economy will start to operate at a level closer to full potential, which should result in higher GDP growth and better fiscal dynamics over time.

In the remainder of this document, the special intervention areas under the TIPEEG dispensation are outlined in terms of investment requirement; the impact on employment creation; and key results expected following successful implementation of the program. The document also reflects on the macroeconomic impact as a result of the significant scaling up of resources.

KEY INTERVENTION AREAS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

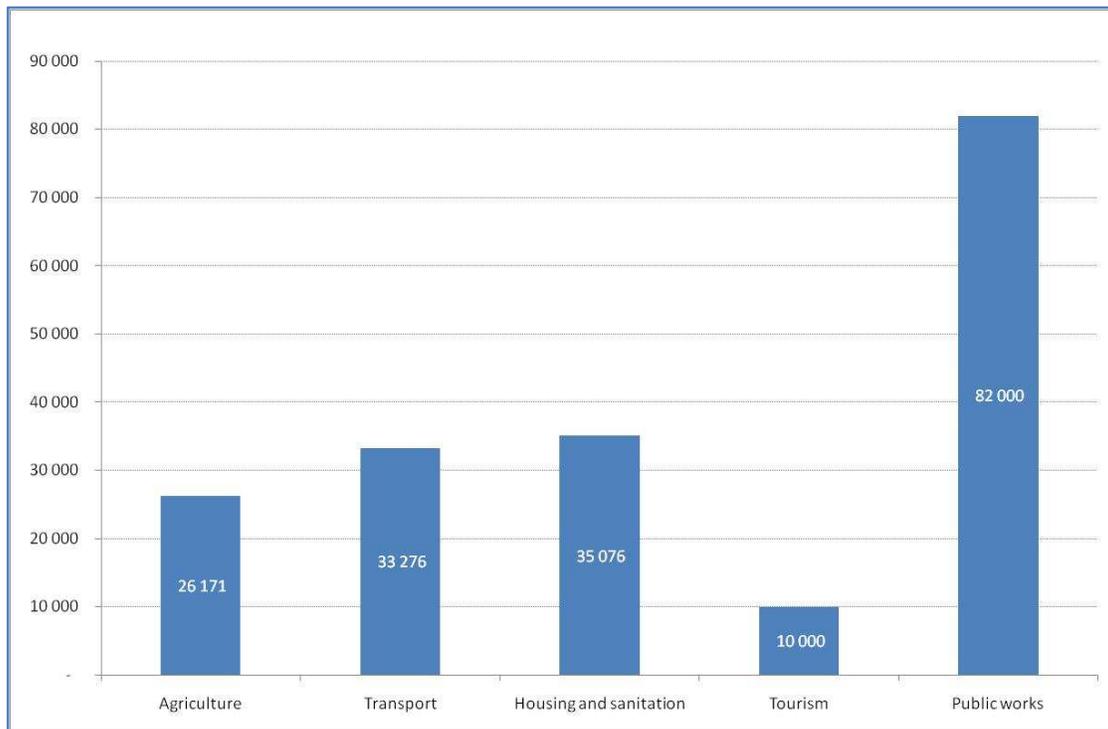
The Targeted Intervention Program for Employment and Economic Growth (TIPEEG) focuses on four sectors, namely agriculture, transport, tourism, housing and sanitation, as well as public work programs with high growth and employment creation potential. Each of the four sectoral programs is underpinned by a number of sub-programs and specific projects. The total cost of TIPEEG over the next three financial years, excluding the public works program and investment of state owned enterprises is estimated at N\$9.1 billion. If the public works program is included total cost increases to N\$14.7 billion, while inclusion of state owned enterprise investment will bring the total cost to N\$18.7 billion.

Chart 1: Total TIPEEG investment requirement (2011/12 to 2013/14)



It is envisaged that successful implementation of TIPEEG will result into the preservation and creation of about 104,000 direct and indirect job opportunities. Although TIPEEG will not be sufficient to fully arrest the high unemployment rate, it will go a long way in providing much needed opportunities in particular for the unskilled youth segment of our society.

Chart 2: TIPEEG job impact (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Successful implementation of TIPEEG will also result in additional output and GDP growth as well as a more sustainable fiscal position (specific deliverables are contained in the appendix).

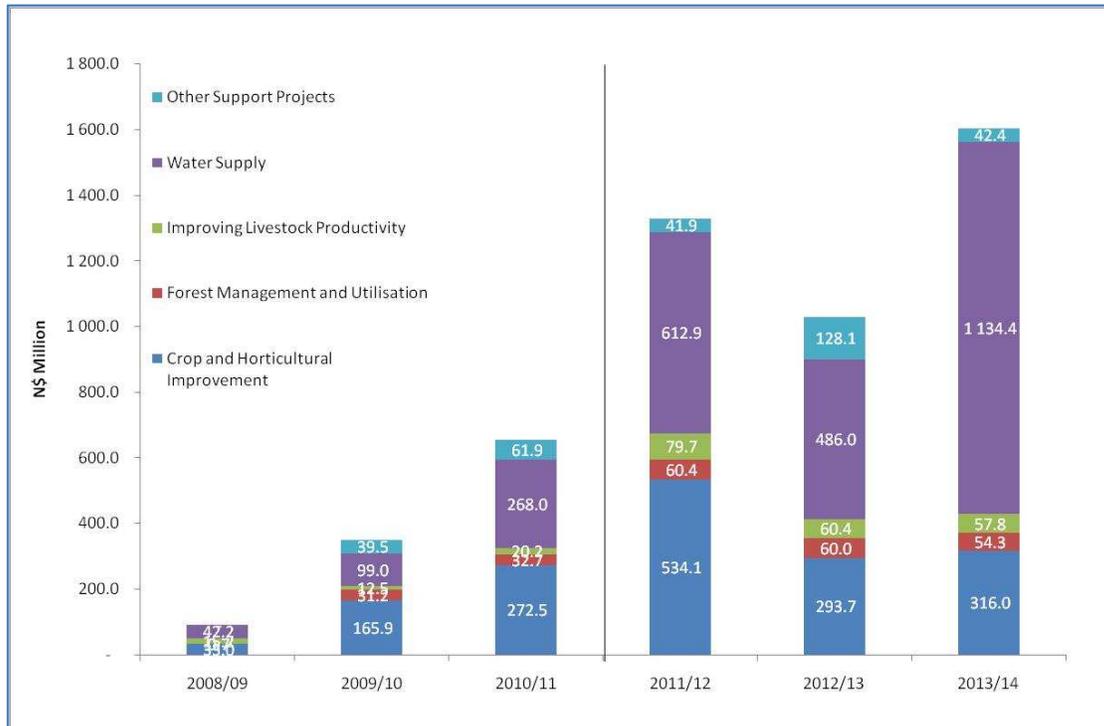
Agriculture

The agricultural programme comprises five distinct sub-programmes, namely: crop production; livestock productivity; forest management; water resources infrastructure, and “other”. The main implementing agency of the agricultural programme will be the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, supported by relevant state owned enterprises. Successful implementation of this programme should result in the creation of some 26,171 direct and indirect jobs over the medium term. The expected high level outcomes of the programme will be an increase in the number of land under irrigation and improved crop production; an increase in the number of cattle slaughtered at abattoirs; significant removal of invader bush; and secured water supply for agricultural produce.

The total investment requirement of the agricultural programme will be in the order of N\$3.6 billion over the medium term. This represents a significant scaling up of resources when compared with the previous MTEF and it is expected to be fully funded from the central Government’s budget. Out of the total investment need, the

bulk of the resources to the tune of N\$2.1 billion would be earmarked for the sub-programme water resources; followed by crop production with N\$1.1 billion; and livestock production and forest management with N\$175 million and N\$182 million, respectively.

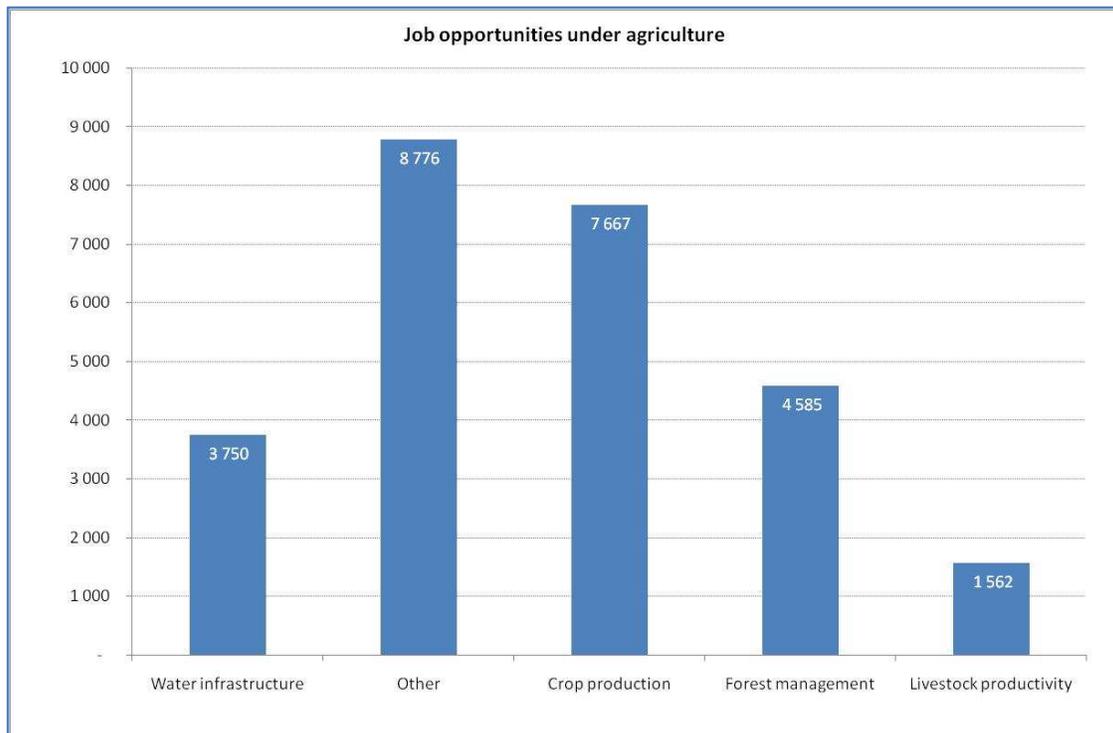
Chart 3: Cost implication of the agricultural program (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: National Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance

As can be seen from chart 4, the bulk of job opportunities are in the water infrastructure component, where close to 3,750 direct and indirect job opportunities are expected over the medium term. The sub-programme crop production, which is essentially an expansion of the Green Scheme, is projected to generate close to 8,000 job opportunities over the medium term, while forest management (mainly the removal of invader bush) will translate into just over 4,000 job opportunities. Livestock productivity will generate close to 2,000 job opportunities while the category other, essentially tree planting, will translate into just over 4,000 jobs.

Chart 4: The job creation impact of agriculture (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development

With regard to output, some of the key high level deliverables expected under the agricultural sub-programs include: the expansion of the Green Scheme by about 7,700 hectares; availability of fresh produce markets; extension of water pipelines and water points.

In addition to the tangible deliverables, successful implementation of the agricultural sub-program will have the additional advantages of strengthening food security in Namibia, supporting rural and local level development, as many programs will be implemented at a local level, and strengthening the external balance of payment of Namibia through a combination of reduced imports and increased agricultural exports.

Transport and logistics

The transport sector in Namibia comprises of road, rail, air and maritime transportation modes. Namibia being a vast and sparsely populated country, road, rail and air transport infrastructure is of relatively greater economic importance than would be the case for a smaller, more densely populated country. While the country transport infrastructures are relatively well-developed and well-maintained, it is however in a dire need of rehabilitation as most of the infrastructures have outlived

their lifespan. Such rehabilitation to existing and new network extension would help the country to reach its economic potential and create much needed employment.

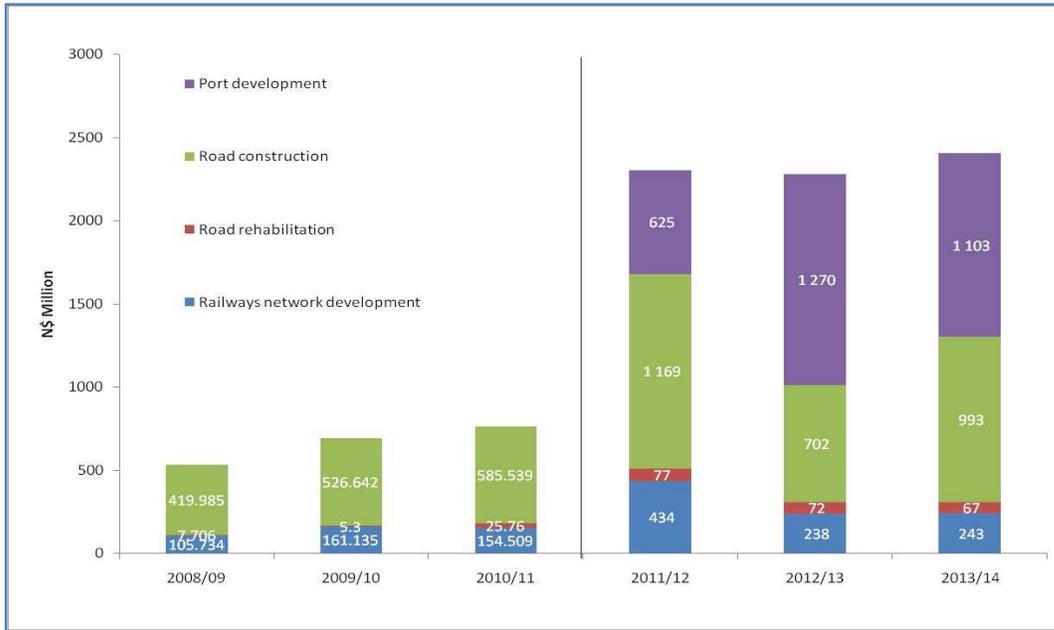
It has been recently estimated that significant investment is needed to improve the transport infrastructure, including roads, airports and railways. Such an investment is expected to increase the sector contribution to GDP. In addition, it would also create both direct and indirect jobs. Considering the importance of the sector to the economy in terms of its contribution and facilitating role, there is no dispute that the transport sector is and should remain a key priority in terms of Government's investment.

Efforts to increase the contribution of the sector to growth and employment remain one of the most important objectives of Government's policies. It is recognized that these objectives would not be materialised without Government increasing support to the sector in order to reach its maximum potential. In this regard, the Government has selected a few programmes in this sector, including road construction and upgrading, rail network development, road rehabilitation and management of road network and safety to be included under TIPEEG. In addition, port development programmes spearheaded and implemented by Namport would also be included in TIPEEG.

The cost implications for the proposed TIPEEG programmes in the medium-term¹ budget would amount to N\$3.1 billion for the programmes under the Ministry of Works and Transport and Roads Authority, if fully implemented. While the cost for port development, including new container terminal, ship and rig repair yard, tanker berth and marina development would amount to N\$3.0 billion. The total cost would be about N\$6.1 billion.

¹ The medium term refers to the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) over the fiscal year 2011/12-2013/14.

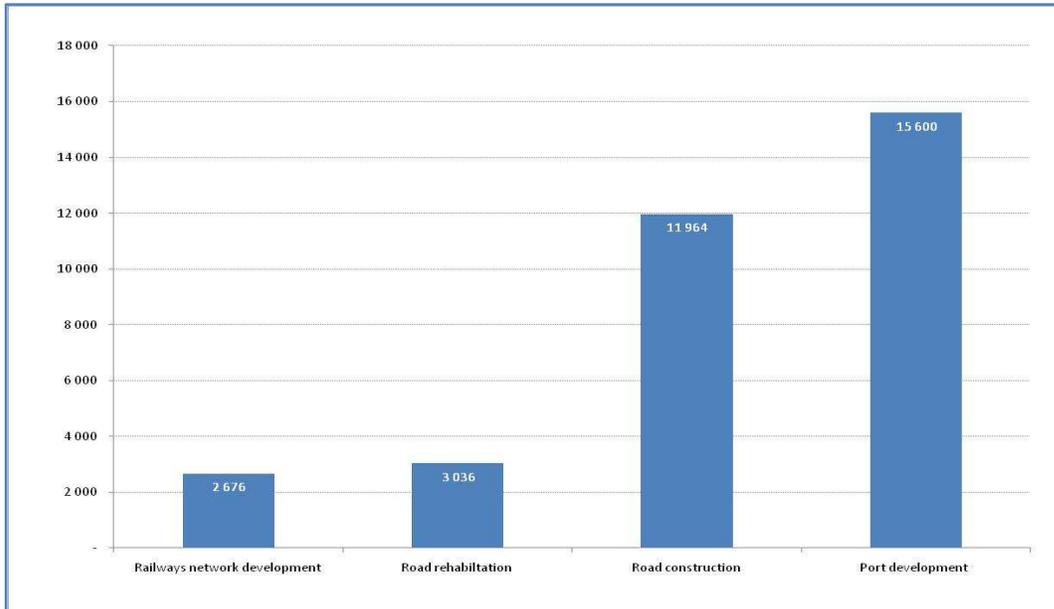
Chart 5: Cost implications of the transport program (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Ministry of Finance, NPC and NAMPORT

Since the lack of finance could become a constraint for full implementation of the Port Development program, Government should explore means and ways of supporting this important development. We are expecting that about 3,000 direct jobs would be created if these proposed programmes under TIPEEG spearheaded by the Ministry and Roads Authority are implemented fully. In addition, about 14,000 indirect jobs would be created.

Chart 6: Employment creation in transport (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Ministry of Works and Transport, Road Authority, Namport and own calculations

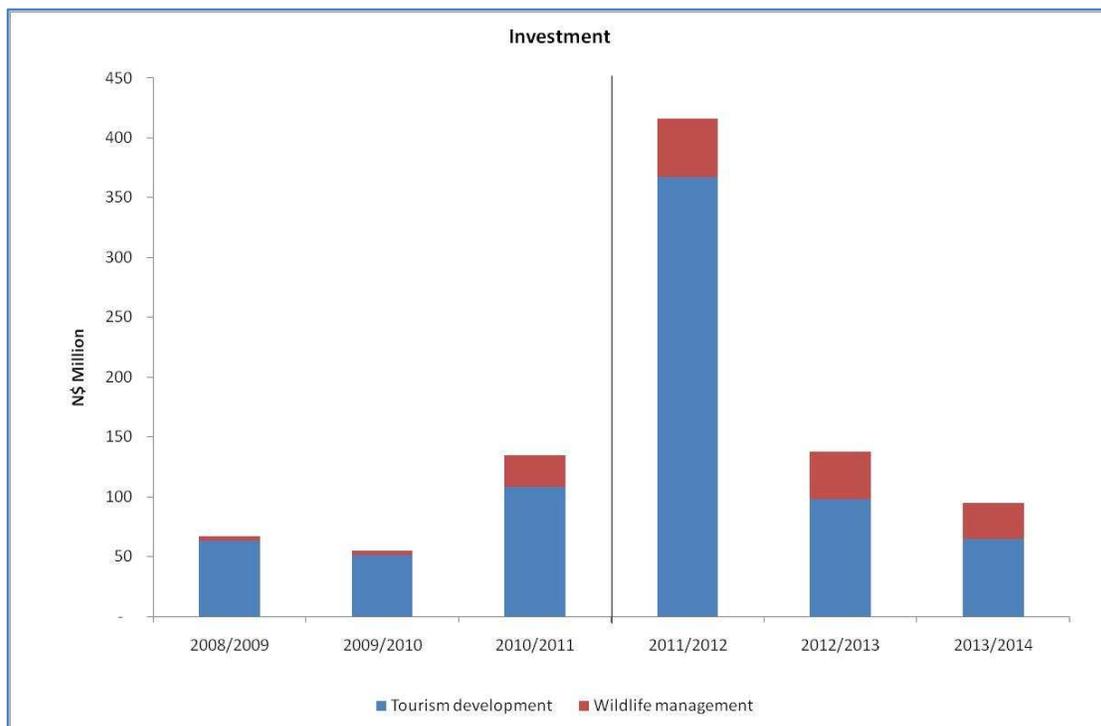
For projects under port development about 2,600 direct and 13,000 indirect jobs are likely to be created. Both direct and indirect jobs would consist of temporary and permanent jobs. The total amount of direct and indirect jobs to be created in the sector under TIPEEG would be about 33,276

The implementation of these proposed programmes under TIPEEG would result in improving major roads and rail network across the country, which would eventually generate new opportunities and economic activities in these localities. We expect that in the medium term about 1,341 kilometres of gravel roads, 1,030.8 kilometres of bitumen roads, and 750 kilometres of rail network will be rehabilitated and constructed. An increase of local economic activities would eventually create employment opportunities for majority of youth and unskilled labourers and boost aggregate demand.

Tourism

The tourism sector has been growing rapidly and Namibia has been rated as the fourth fastest growing country in tourism in the world. Lately Namibia has received additional accolades with respect to its attractiveness as a preferred tourist destination. It is also noteworthy that for every 12 tourists that visit Namibia a permanent job is created. Despite the country's great potential to be a prime tourist destination, arrival figures compared to competitor nations are not so encouraging. To help unleash the potential in the tourism sector, Government would intervene under TIPEEG through tourism development and wildlife management programs. With this intervention, it is envisaged that the number of tourist arrivals will increase by 10 percent over the intervention period, translating into about 110,000 more tourists visiting Namibia compared to the starting period. This in turn should lead to the creation of about 9,000 additional job opportunities as a result of this intervention. In addition, jobs will also be created from increased investment in tourist infrastructure facilities and the promotion of community based tourism. Some of the key interventions to be undertaken include a refocusing of our tourist strategy from catering for an exclusive small group of tourist due to environmental concern, to a blend of mass and niche tourism with a strong domestic tourism component; intensive marketing, air access, safety and skills development, and upgrade of infrastructure in certain "virgin" tourist areas. This sector is also to benefit indirectly from the rehabilitation of the roads and railways. Total cost of intervention in the tourism sector is estimated at N\$649 million over the next 3 years.

Chart 7: Cost implications of the tourism program (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: National Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance

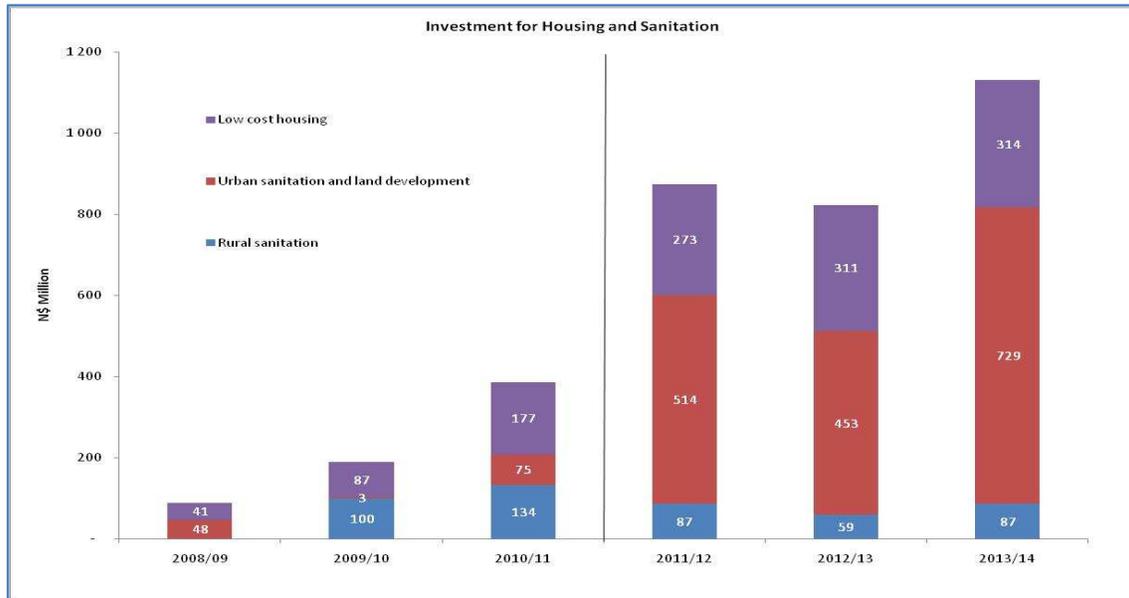
Housing and sanitation

The housing and sanitation program will comprise four sub-programmes namely: servicing of land, construction of low cost houses; and urban and rural sanitation. The main implementing agencies of this programme will be the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development and the National Housing Enterprise. It is estimated that the total cost of implementing these programs over the medium term will amount to N\$2.8 billion of which N\$1.7 billion will come from the budget of the central Government. It is envisaged that successful implementation of these programs will result into the creation of some 44,337 direct and indirect job opportunities in the medium term. Since these programs are constructed around already existing projects, the net new job opportunities to be created will be in the order of 31,000 direct and indirect jobs opportunities over the medium term. The program is also expected to result in 3,980 new serviced plots, 4,521 new low cost houses and about 13,000 new ventilated pit latrines to be completed.

The total investment requirement for the housing and sanitation program under the TIPEEG dispensation will be N\$2.8 billion over the medium, an increase of close to 300 percent on what was spent on these programs during the previous MTEF period. Out of the total investment requirement N\$1.7 million will be directly financed from the budget of the central government, representing an increase of 127.6 percent

over the previous MTEF. The specific allocations from the budget of the central Government will be N\$1.6 billion for urban sanitation and N\$233 million for rural sanitation, while the NHE will spend N\$131 million and N\$898 million of land servicing and construction of houses, respectively.

Chart 8: Cost implications of the housing and sanitation program (2011/12 to 2013/14)



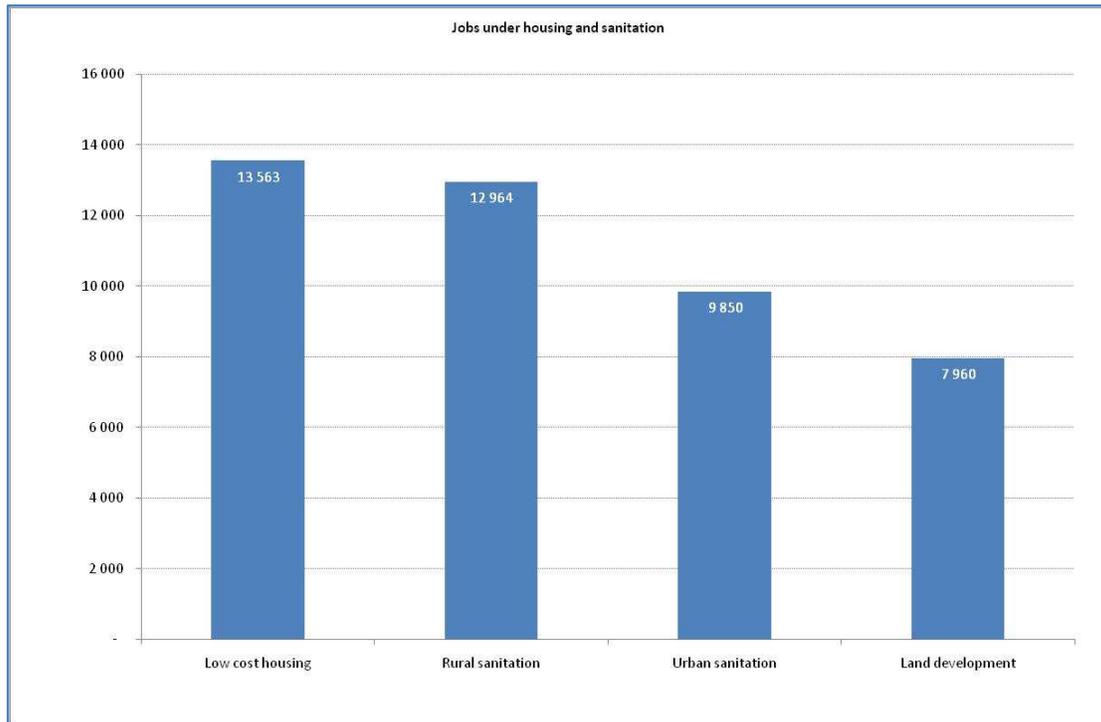
Source: Ministry of Finance, NPC and NHE

The total investment requirement for the NHE under TIPEEG will amount to N\$1.0 billion compared to N\$430 million spent under the previous MTEF period; this represents an increase of 139.0 percent. In terms of components, the NHE will increase the amount spend on land development by 4.1 percent from N\$126 million to N\$131 million, while money spend on the construction of houses will increase by 194.6 percent from N\$305 million to N\$898 million. At this stage the availability of capital might be a constraint for the successful execution of the NHE business plan. In this regard, the NHE will explore other sources of funding, including: bank loans; loans from other financial institution; loans from multilateral institutions such as the AfDB and other development banks; suppliers credit; soft loans, issuance of company bonds; and internal sources of funding. This notwithstanding, additional avenues should be explored to assist the NHE in carrying out its mandate in the quest for job creation

In terms of the employment impact it is estimated that the total housing and sanitation program will generate about 44,337 direct and indirect jobs over the medium term. If we factor into account the existing jobs tied to specific sub-programs then the overall net new job opportunities created will be in the vicinity of 33,063 over the next three years. A breakdown of the job opportunities by sub-program is as

follows: rural sanitation 12,964, urban sanitation 9,850, construction of houses 13,563, and servicing of plots 7,960.

Chart 9: Job impact of the housing and sanitation program (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing and NHE

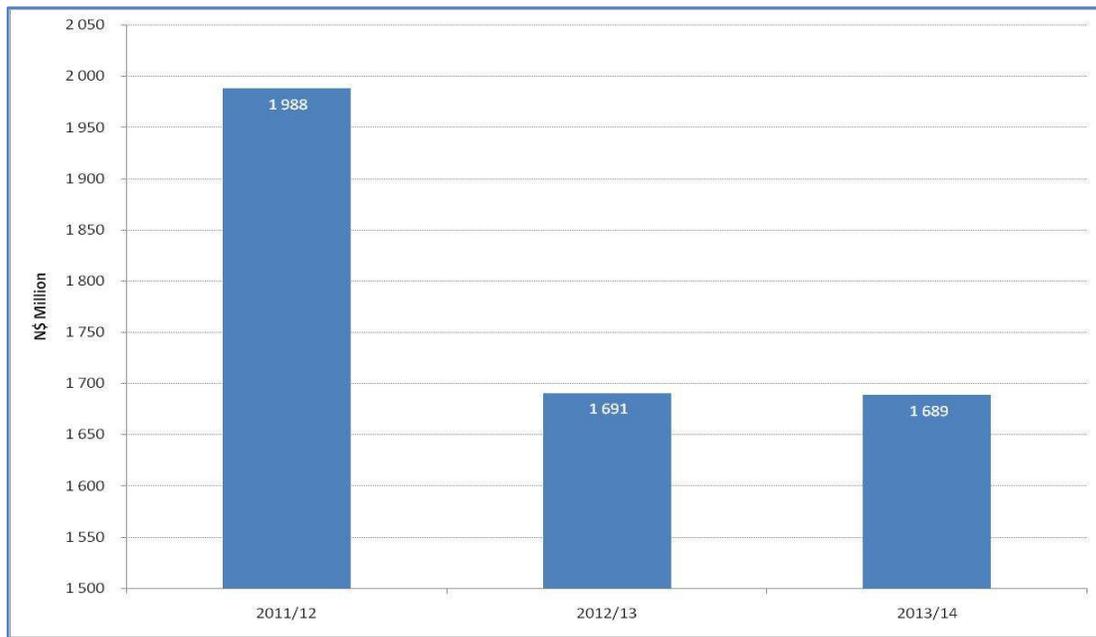
With regard to output, the following key deliverables are expected under the housing and sanitation sub-programme: the availability of more serviced plots; the completion of more low-cost houses; the increased availability of ventilated pit latrines in all regions of the Republic; and water and sewerage reticulation at a number of cities and towns across Namibia.

Public works

In addition to the selected economic sectors, there are a number of public sector work projects with high job creation potential under other votes in the social and administrative sectors of the MTEF cycle. These projects have been identified by the respective implementing agencies as priority projects. However, there is concern that due to administrative bottlenecks, weak planning processes and weakness in the procurement process, execution of these projects may lag, with concomitant consequences for job creation. It is therefore proposed that these projects and programs should also be subjected to TIPEEG implementation and monitoring

mechanism. These include sub programs in education, public health, development of communal land, youth infrastructure development, correctional service infrastructure development, and others under social and administrative sectors. The total resources allocated to these sectors will amount to N\$5.5 billion over the medium term and successful completion is expected to result in the creation of 82,000 direct and indirect job opportunities.

Chart 10: Cost implication for public works program



Source: National Planning Commission

Government's relationship with the private sector

While TIPEEG is a State - led initiative, the Government is aware of the fact that in order to have a sustainable reduction in the unemployment rate accompanied by rapid growth and wealth creation, it must have a collaborative effort with all concerned stakeholders, in particular the private sector. Government realises that ultimately private sector operators will be more effective in creating more and sustained jobs. In this connection, Government remains committed at continuously reforming the business climate, aimed at making Namibia one of the preferred business destinations in the world. Namibia is already ranked as one of the most favourable places to do business on the African continent, and it is the aspiration of Government to improve of this rating to eventually be the preferred business destination on the continent. In addition to the initiatives under the private sector development program, it would be important to expedite the adoption of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy in the early stage of TIPEEG implementation, as this will go a long way in enhancing public - private sector collaboration.

THE MACROECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Strengthening our efforts at stimulating the economy for faster growth and job creation, should not result in macroeconomic imbalances, in particular unsustainable debt dynamics over time. The recent global economic crisis again buttressed the importance of sustainable fiscal policy needed to create the necessary fiscal space during times of crisis. Government is aware of the fact that money borrowed now to finance an increased budget deficit will have to be serviced. It is, therefore, important that any scaling up of resources should render the desired results in terms of adding to the productive capacity in Namibia and arresting the escalating unemployment rate.

In view of the global economic crisis and to support faster economic growth and job creation Government has adopted a more expansionary fiscal stance over the past few years (weathering the storm). In this connection, it was decided to temporarily relax the fiscal rules that guides our fiscal policy. More specifically Government decided to relax the deficit rule from 3 percent of GDP, to 7 percent of GDP over the medium term, while the debt rule has been relaxed from 25 percent of GDP to 35 percent. To support our efforts of job creation and faster growth expansionary fiscal policy will have to continue, and a further escalation in the budget deficit and overall debt level is foreseen. Nevertheless, Government is aware of the fact that debt dynamics can quickly spiral out of control as a result of low economic growth, high interest rates and adverse currency movements. To mitigate against adverse currency movements, the bulk of the financing required for financing the budget deficit under the next MTEF will be mobilized from domestic sources, while financing sourced from abroad will have to meet concessionality criteria.

The key macroeconomic implications of a significant scaling up of resources under the next MTEF are outlined in table 1 below. As can be seen from the table it is expected that GDP growth will average 4.3 percent over the medium-term as opposed to 4.1 percent in a non-interventionist scenario. Supported by prudent monetary policy, it is expected that inflation will remain relatively contained over the implementation period, although there is an upside risk to inflation due to higher food and fuel prices. On the fiscal side it is expected that the budget deficit will increase to 9.5 percent of GDP in the first year of the next MTEF period and to average 7.2 percent over the medium term compared to 8.1 percent and 5.8 percent in a baseline scenario. Consequently, the total debt to GDP ratio is expected to escalate from 27.3 percent to 34.6 percent of GDP over the same period.

Table 1: Macroeconomic implications of TIPEEG implementation

Baseline	Baseline projections			Intervention projections		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Population (million)	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Nominal GDP (N\$ Million)	98 385	109 348	122 111	102 306	110 823	125 710
Real GDP Growth Rate	4.0%	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%
Average inflation	5.6%	6.1%	6.5%	5.6%	6.1%	6.5%
Labour force	721 515	735 224	749 193	721 515	735 224	749 193
Total number employed	299 284	290 023	281 048	333 859	324 689	315 714
Total number unemployed	422 231	445 202	468 146	387 656	410 535	433 479
Unemployment rate	58.5%	60.6%	62.5%	53.7%	55.8%	57.9%
Unemployment rate including public works				49.9%	52.1%	54.2%
Total revenue (N\$ million)	20 945	26 219	27 792	27 848	31 781	35 578
Total expenditure (N\$ million)	28 901	31 466	33 354	37 604	37 526	44 083
Total capital expenditure	5 692	5 696	6 038	8 045	6 148	8 608
of which TIPEEG (N\$ million)				3 462	2 228	3 440
of which public works (N\$ million)				1 988	1 691	1 689
Budget deficit (N\$ million)	-7 956	-5 247	-5 562	-9 756	-5 745	-8 505
Total outstanding debt (N\$ million)	26 544	32 020	33 941	27 911	34 079	43 462
As ratio to GDP						
<i>Budget deficit</i>	- 8.1%	-4.8%	-4.6%	-9.5%	-5.2%	-6.8%
<i>Debt stock</i>	27.0%	29.3%	27.8%	27.3%	30.8%	34.6%

Source: Macro Economic Working Group and NPC

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING MODALITIES

The success of TIPEEG will greatly depend on the timely implementation of all the programs/projects under TIPEEG. This dictates different implementation modalities. The key feature of the new implementation structure is that it must have the authority to take binding decisions on all matters that are required to be done to ensure full implementation of the program. It is also essential that to ensure a speedy implementation, all TIPEEG projects will be exempted from the existing Government procurement procedures. However, speedy implementation should not compromise the quality of implementation.

To ensure successful implementation, TIPEEG would be monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Overall Policy and Priorities (CCOPP), chaired by His Excellency Hifikepunye Pohamba, the President of the Republic of Namibia. The CCOPP will receive quarterly progress reports from the Director General of the National Planning Commission.

At an operational level TIPEEG will be spearheaded by TIPEEG Implementation Committee (TIC), which will report to the Director General.

The TIC will comprise of the Permanent Secretary of the Planning Commission as chairperson, the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, the Under Secretary of State Accounts in the Ministry of Finance, and a senior official from the office of the Attorney General.

The functions of the TIC will be the following:

- a) To recommend on the most effective procurement procedures to be followed to ensure fast implementation of projects, with due regard to good governance;
- b) To approve the procurement of all projects under TIPEEG;
- c) To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects and take corrective measures where necessary; and
- d) To prepare quarterly progress reports to the Director General of the Planning Commission.

It must be noted that the execution of the projects is still vested with the relevant Ministries, except that all the decisions with regard to procurement will be vested with TIC.

CONCLUSION

Despite many efforts to create jobs for all Namibians and a very stable macroeconomic environment, the unemployment situation actually deteriorated over the years. Government is concerned about this situation, and has decided to implement a new three year program called TIPEEG. The main aim of TIPEEG is to essentially fast track Government programs with a high employment creation and growth potential. Our projections show that expediting implementation of labour intensive programs has the potential to create many temporary and permanent unskilled jobs, while preserving existing jobs. This might not lead to a dramatic fall in the unemployment rate, but it will go a long way in providing an opportunity for many of our unskilled youth that might have given up the hope of ever finding a job. It is also hoped that through their participation in TIPEEG project, beneficiaries will have improved long-term chances of finding a job. In this regard, it is envisaged adding a skills development component to TIPEEG programs over time.

It is anticipated that successful implementation will result in the creation of 100 thousand direct and indirect job opportunities over the implementation period. The total price tag of TIPEEG, including the public sector works programme and interventions by certain State Owned Enterprises will be in the order of N\$18.7 billion over the next MTEF cycle and it is expected that about 78 percent of it will be fully funded from the budget of the central government. To ensure successful implementation, TIPEEG will be accorded special status and will be overseen by the CCOPP, while the TIC headed by the Director General of the Planning Commission will be responsible for the operational implementation and monitoring of TIPEEG. Line Ministries and Government agencies that are beneficiaries of TIPEEG will, nevertheless, continue to remain responsible and accountable for implementation of projects.

Appendix: TIPEG Programs by Sector and Project