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Germany offers to establish a \$1.34 billion fund in a reconciliation agreement between Namibia and Germany in apology for the Herero-Nama genocide (1904-1908). Namibian politicians and indigenous leaders criticise the deal. The United States (US) places a travel ban on former fisheries minister Bernard Esau and former justice minister Sacky Shanghala for their alleged role in the Fishrot scandal. The Bank of Namibia (central bank) Monetary Policy Committee votes to maintain the repo rate at 3.75%. Inflation falls by 0.1% year-on-year from April to May. Copper and uranium prices rise, supporting Namibian earnings from exports. Canada-based ReconAfrica signs a joint operating agreement with state-owned National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia (NAMCOR) to further develop and explore the Kavango Sedimentary Basin, following release of its new ESG framework. Cases of Covid-19 rise sharply as hospitals increase capacity and suspend non-essential treatment.

Germany's genocide agreement falls short ...

Germany's foreign minister, **Heiko Mass**, appeared before the **Namibian** parliament on 28 May to formally recognise and apologise for the 1904-1908 **Herero-Nama** genocide.¹ Mass announced the establishment of a \$1.34 billion fund as a "*gesture of recognition of the immeasurable suffering*" while Germany's finance ministry confirmed that the Ovaherero and Nama communities will play a role in determining use of the fund.² The German government will deploy the fund over a 30-year period into development-oriented rural infrastructure, energy and water projects.³ Legal claims for compensation will be settled separately and will not be deducted from the fund.⁴

Historians estimate that 65,000-80,000 Namibians from the Ovaherero and Nama communities were killed during an uprising against German rule from 1904 to 1908.⁵ The German colonial rulers subsequently starved and tortured to death the resisting population, with many Ovaherero fleeing across the **Omahake (Kalahari)** desert to seek refuge in **Botswana**, then **British-ruled Bechuanaland**.

Negotiations between Namibia and Germany began in 2015 but met significant delay over the use of the word "*reparation*".⁶ Germany's reluctance to concede the use of the word "*reparations*" reportedly held up the finalisation of the agreement over concerns that it may expose Germany to similar claims from other victims of colonial violence – specifically in **Tanzania**, the mainland of which was formerly **German East Africa**. German parliamentarians received an internal progress report in May, which clarified that the aid payments to Namibia for infrastructure, healthcare and job-training programmes in Ovaherero and Nama community areas were not equivalent to reparations in the legal definition of the word.⁷

¹ [Deutsche Welle](#), 28 May 2021

² [Deutsche Welle](#), 28 May 2021

³ [Al Jazeera](#), 1 Jun 2021

⁴ [Deutsche Welle](#), 28 May 2021

⁵ [Al Jazeera](#), 1 Jun 2021

⁶ [Deutsche Welle](#), 28 May 2021

⁷ [Guardian](#), 21 May 2021

Namibian Genocide Association (NGA) chairperson **Laidlaw Peringanda** labelled the fund “unfair” and voiced concern that communities had not been adequately consulted:

“We are also worried that the social projects proposed by the German government won’t actually benefit us [...] If they are not including us in the negotiations, how will they suddenly involve us when it comes to these projects?”⁸

A council of chiefs representing the Ovaherero and Nama communities called for renegotiation of the agreement, whilst the **Ovaherero Genocide Foundation**, the **Ovaherero Traditional Authority** and the **Nama Traditional Leaders Association** launched an online petition calling for direct reparations to the descendants of the victimised communities. The petition labels the agreement “*a public relations coup by Germany and an act of betrayal by the Namibian government*”.⁹ The petition, published on **United States (US)**-based online campaign platform **Change.org**, also called for the use of the word “*reparations*” in the agreement, currently titled a “*reconciliation agreement*”.¹⁰ Despite the petition gathering 11,291 signatures, it remains to be seen whether the Namibian government is willing to revisit the agreement.

President **Hage Geingob**’s (2015-present) spokesperson, **Alfredo Hengari**, released a statement on 28 May saying the agreement is the first step in the right direction:

“[I]t is the basis for the second step, which is an apology, to be followed by reparations.”¹¹

In a televised address to the nation, vice president **Nangolo Mbumba** noted that negotiations had almost led to deadlock.¹² However, Germany has committed to revisit and renegotiate the amount, as implementation of the reparations ensues:

“The implementation will also be subjected to periodic impact assessment and evaluation at agreed intervals.”¹³

Vocal dissatisfaction with the outcome of the negotiations is likely to fuel demands for the government to formally recognise ancestral land rights in Namibia. The government has resisted implementing any changes following conclusion of the **Commission of Inquiry into Ancestral Land Rights and Restitution Claims** on 21 January.^{14,15} Geingob established the commission after the second national land conference of October 2018, with the aim of inquiring into ancestral land claims and the means of restoring such land to groups and individuals (see *ARC Briefing Namibia October & November 2018*). The commission defines ancestral land as “*land that was occupied and used by the forebears of the indigenous communities*”, while restitution, “*complete or partial*”, involves restoring the rights to ancestral land lost through colonial disposition and other forms of contested alienation in pre- and post-colonial Namibia. The commission’s report lists a number of methods that may be implemented to correct injustices, including:

- (i) Restoration in full or in part of areas claimed as ancestral land;
- (ii) Compensation for areas claimed as ancestral land;
- (iii) Alternative land;
- (iv) Renaming of places;
- (v) Beneficiation from businesses and natural resources on areas claimed as ancestral land;
- (vi) Recognition of heroes and heroines, and erection of statues in their honour;

⁸ [Al Jazeera](#), 1 Jun 2021

⁹ [Change.org](#), Accessed: 27 Jun 2021

¹⁰ [Change.org](#), Accessed: 27 Jun 2021

¹¹ [RFL](#), 28 May 2021

¹² [Bloomberg](#), 4 Jun 2021

¹³ [Bloomberg](#), 4 Jun 2021

¹⁴ The Namibian, 6 May 2021

¹⁵ [Civic+264](#), 28 Jan 2021

- (vii) Community land to be regarded as ancestral home;
- (viii) Preferential treatment in resettlement programmes;
- (ix) Recognition in land reform and resettlement policies;
- (x) Erection of monuments in areas of historical, educational and spiritual value;
- (xi) Access to grave sites of ancestors; and
- (xii) Reburial of victims of genocide and wars of resistance.¹⁶

The Ovaherero and Nama communities are considered the principal victims of colonial land seizures, as northern Namibia was never settled by white colonists. Tension exists between communities in northern and southern Namibia, as the south contends that the post-independence land reform and re-settlement programme has disproportionately benefitted northern Namibians. The commission's report concluded that ancestral land restitution should correct the injustices of historic land dispossession under the broader concept of reparations in international and human rights law. However, the commission cautioned that the report did not provide a means of resolving overlapping claims or allocating funds for restitution. Should the Namibian government accept Germany's offer, President Geingob runs the risk of perpetuating divisions between Namibia's northern and southern communities and alienating the victim communities who feel the agreement does not go far enough.

United States excludes Fishrot principals

US Department of State spokesperson **Ned Price** announced an entry ban (travel to the US ban) on Namibia's former fisheries minister, **Bernard Esau**, and former justice minister, **Sacky Shanghala**, on 15 June for allegedly accepting bribes as part of the **Fishrot Scandal**.¹⁷ Price cited the former ministers' involvement in "*corrupt acts*" that undermined the rule of law and the Namibian public's faith in their government's democratic institutions and public processes, including using their political influence and official power for their personal benefit.¹⁸

United Kingdom (UK)-based think tank **Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR)** applauded the decision by US President **Joe Biden's** (2021-present) administration. IPPR executive director **Graham Hopwood** said the travel ban is symbolic of the Biden administration's strong line on international corruption and money laundering, but suggested the US administration and other governments look at taking action against the **Icelandic** suspects and those outside Namibia who enabled the flow of illicit funds, rather than just focusing on Namibians.¹⁹ The state prosecution for the Fishrot Scandal trials has requested the extradition of Icelandic nationals **Egill Helgi Arnason**, **Ingvar Juliusson** and **Helgason Adelsteinn**; however, Icelandic legislation prevents the extradition of its citizens for criminal trials.²⁰

The trials of nine accused individuals – including Esau and Shanghala – along with 11 corporate entities, has been significantly delayed due to a disagreement over whether two trials should be merged into one (see *ARC Briefing Namibia Nov 2019-Mar 2021*).²¹ Deputy state prosecutor **Ed Marondedze** proposed at a pre-trial hearing in **Windhoek's High Court** on 20 May that the two cases against **Angola/Namibia** company **Nangomar Pesca Namibia** and Namibia state-owned **National Fishing Corporation of Namibia (Fishcor)** be merged in a 'joinder' (see *ARC Briefing Namibia May 2021*).^{22, 23} Judge **Christie Liebenberg** gave the defence until 25 June to

¹⁶ [Office of the Prime Minister](#), 24 Jul 2020

¹⁷ [AFP](#), 15 Jun 2021

¹⁸ [The Namibian](#), 16 Jun 2021

¹⁹ [The Namibian](#), 16 Jun 2021

²⁰ [New Era](#), 18 Jun 2021

²¹ [New Era](#), 21 May 2021

²² [New Era](#), 21 May 2021

²³ [Observer](#), 23 Apr 2021

indicate whether it would oppose the action.²⁴ On 18 June, the defence confirmed its opposition to the 'joinder' proposal, prompting Judge Liebenberg to establish 12 July as the date for the hearing of the application by the state prosecutor to join the two matters.²⁵

Central bank maintains repo rate at 3.75%...

The **Bank of Namibia (BoN)** (central bank) **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** opted to hold the repo rate at 3.75% at the conclusion of its 15 June meeting.^{26 27} Central bank governor **Johannes !Gawaxab** said uncertainties and risks have increased since the last MPC meeting on 13 April and are likely to impact the economy negatively going forward:

*"Hence, the successful procurement and expeditious rollout of **Covid-19** vaccines in Namibia remain key to the extent and speed of the economic recovery."*²⁸

Namibia's international reserves stood at \$2.6 billion (N\$39 billion) on 31 May, buoyed by a payment from the **International Monetary Fund (IMF) Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI)** and **Southern African Customs Union (SACU)** receipts.²⁹ The international reserves now account for six months of imports and

*"... remain sufficient to protect the peg of the Namibia dollar to the **South African Rand**, whilst meeting the country's international financial obligations".*³⁰

The MPC statement noted a moderation in the overall inflation rate, which fell to 3.8% (year-on-year) in May from 3.9% in April.³¹ Despite a minor drop in overall inflation, the rate remains 1.7 percentage points higher (year-on-year) than in May 2020, when the **Namibian Statistics Agency (NSA)** recorded inflation at 2.1%.³² Statistician general and NSA CEO **Alex Shimuafeni** reported that the main contributors to the rise in annual inflation rate were food and non-alcoholic beverages, which rose 6.6% in May, and a rise in the cost of transport, which rose 7.3% in May.³³ Food and non-alcoholic beverages account for 16.5% of the consumer basket, while transport accounts for 14.3% of the goods and services basket.³⁴

Further rises in international oil prices, as economic recovery in the US and **Europe** accelerates, may lead to further price hikes in the cost of petrol and diesel. The mines and energy ministry, responsible for setting fuel prices, raised local pump prices (**Walvis Bay**, point of entry) three times (in February, March and April), citing the rebound in global oil prices since the end of last year, which widened the under-recovery on domestic fuel prices compared to actual market prices (see *ARC Briefing Namibia May 2021*).^{35, 36}

... amid positive outlook for mining and energy ...

Despite the potential negative impact of the Covid-19 Delta variant and increasing number of Covid-19 cases (see below), prospects for Namibia's economy are promising amid a global uptick in demand for metals and minerals. Demand for uranium has risen, with the spot price for U₃O₈ surpassing \$30 per pound on 31 March and climbing steadily through June to \$32.30 per pound.³⁷ The global energy transition is expected to continue to drive copper and uranium

²⁴ [New Era](#), 18 Jun 2021

²⁵ [New Era](#), 18 Jun 2021

²⁶ [Bank of Namibia](#), 16 Jun 2021

²⁷ [Namibia Economist](#), 16 Jun 2021

²⁸ [Namibia Economist](#), 16 Jun 2021

²⁹ [Namibia Economist](#), 16 Jun 2021

³⁰ [Bank of Namibia](#), 16 Jun 2021

³¹ [Bank of Namibia](#), 16 Jun 2021

³² [Namibia Economist](#), 15 Jun 2021

³³ [Namibia Economist](#), 15 Jun 2021

³⁴ [Namibia Economist](#), 15 Jun 2021

³⁵ Namibia Statistics Agency, Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin, Apr 2021

³⁶ [New Era](#), 1 Apr 2021

³⁷ [Mining](#), 31 Mar 2021

prices higher, in a process the UK-based **Financial Times** has termed the “*commodities supercycle*”.³⁸ **Canada**-based banking subsidiary **BMO Capital Markets** and US-based investment bank **Morgan Stanley** predict a rise in uranium prices to over \$50 per pound by 2024.³⁹

Minerals accounted for 14.45% of Namibia’s exports in 2019, of which uranium ores and concentrates accounted for \$713.21m.⁴⁰ Uranium exports fell slightly in 2020, accounting for 11.1% of Namibia’s export earnings (\$624m).⁴¹ The NSA recorded Namibia’s trade deficit at \$134.3m (N\$2 billion) in March 2021, an increase from \$120.8m (N\$1.8 billion) in April 2020.⁴² The value of Namibia’s exports fell 0.8% from March 2021 to April 2021, however, total exports increased by 47.6%.⁴³ Namibia’s top export products are copper (32.4%), uranium (21.2%), precious stones (11.8%), fish (10.4%) and non-monetary gold (4.4%).⁴⁴

Renewable energy is also a rapidly expanding sector. The **Municipal Council of Windhoek** published a request for tenders on 18 June, calling for applications from experienced Independent Power Producers (IPP) to finance, develop and operate a 25MW solar photovoltaic (PV) plant.⁴⁵ Applications will close on 19 August to pre-qualify for the tender process. Namibia currently has 145MW of solar power in the national energy mix, however, no new PV plants have been established since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic.⁴⁶

Utility developments are not limited to power generation. Agriculture, water and land reform minister **Calle Schlettwein** announced a second desalination plant to be established at the same site as the existing **Orano** plant north of **Wlotzkasbaken**, at a groundbreaking ceremony for the **Kuiseb** collector 2- **Schwarzekuppe-Swakopmund-pipeline** near Walvis Bay on 5 June.⁴⁷ Schlettwein highlighted the importance of the project in encouraging foreign investment in the region:

“Investors do not react [to] promises, they react to factual situations. That is why we say the desalination plant is no longer a contention, it is a reality. We will build it.”⁴⁸

The plant is anticipated to provide 30 million cubic metres of potable water annually and could cost up to \$671.5m (N\$10 billion).⁴⁹ The plant will be constructed by a public-private partnership and operated by a private sector party:

*“A new plant will, therefore, be constructed by placing the project into a public-private-partnership through which private capital is leveraged, private operational capacity is roped in, while [state-owned] **NamWater** remains the owner of the water.”⁵⁰*

The Namibian government rejected an offer in 2017 by **France**-based **Orano Mining** (formerly **Areva**) to sell it the **Erongo** desalination plant for \$200m (N\$3 billion).⁵¹ The Erongo plant is the primary water supply for the **Trekopje** uranium project, and a period of low uranium prices significantly impaired the development of utilities in proximity to the project.⁵²

³⁸ [Financial Times](#), 8 June 2021

³⁹ [Investing News](#), 1 Jun 2021

⁴⁰ [WITS](#), Accessed 27 Jun 2021

⁴¹ [Trend Economy](#), Accessed 27 Jun 2021

⁴² [New Era](#), 8 Jun 2021

⁴³ [Namibia Statistics Agency](#), Apr 2021

⁴⁴ [Namibia Statistics Agency](#), Apr 2021

⁴⁵ [Facebook](#), 18 Jun 2021

⁴⁶ [PV-Magazine](#), 21 Jun 2021

⁴⁷ [The Namibian](#), 8 Jun 2021

⁴⁸ [The Namibian](#), 8 Jun 2021

⁴⁹ [The Namibian](#), 8 Jun 2021

⁵⁰ [The Namibian](#), 8 Jun 2021

⁵¹ [The Namibian](#), 27 Jun 2017

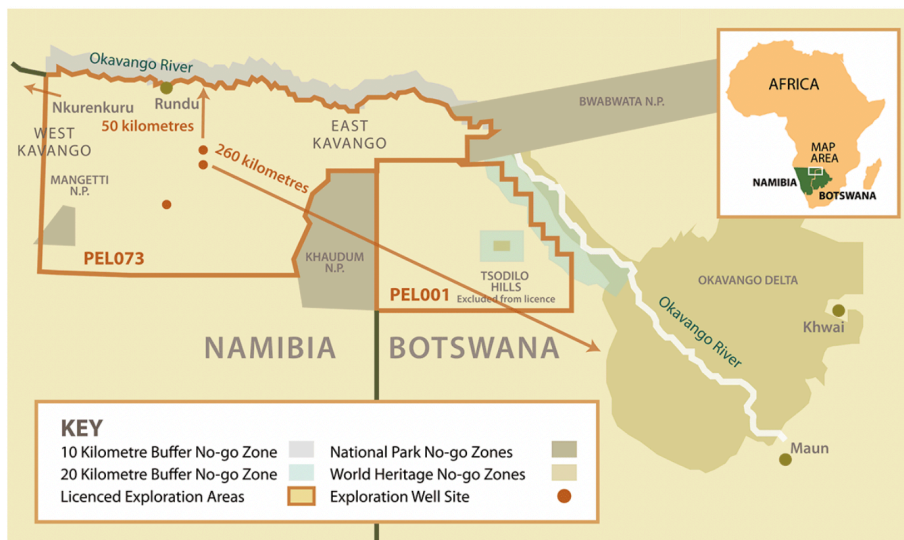
⁵² [The Namibian](#), 8 Jun 2021

ReconAfrica partners with government

State-owned **National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia (NAMCOR)** signed a **Joint Operating Agreement (JOA)** with Canada-based **Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)**-listed **Reconnaissance Energy Africa Ltd (ReconAfrica)** on 14 June to develop the **Kavango Sedimentary Basin** in north-east Namibia.⁵³ The agreement was signed despite a whistleblower complaint, filed on 5 May with the **US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**, alleging that ReconAfrica may have fraudulently misled investors by misrepresenting its work in north-eastern Namibia (see *ARC Briefing Namibia May 2021*).⁵⁴ The two companies will jointly pursue the petroleum exploration programme in **Kavango East** and **Kavango West** started by ReconAfrica.⁵⁵ If the Kavango Sedimentary Basin proves to be commercially viable, the petroleum agreement will allow NAMCOR and ReconAfrica to activate a 25-year production licence.⁵⁶

ReconAfrica's exploratory drilling has met resistance from local communities over fears that it may cause environmental damage to the **Okavango Delta** (see *ARC Briefing Namibia April 2021*). In a bid to tackle local unease and offset allegations of harmful practices, ReconAfrica committed \$8.13m (N\$112m) in expenditure to a new **Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)** standard launched on 3 June.⁵⁷ The new ESG standard is benchmarked to international standards and commits to:

- Comprehensive environmental and impact assessments under the Namibian regulatory framework;
- Cooperation with government, traditional authorities and other stakeholders to protect Namibia's water resources;
- Wildlife survey and protection measures;
- Provision of potable water to local communities;
- Prioritisation of local, regional and national suppliers and service providers; and
- Collaboration with Namibian educational institutes to enhance programmes in **Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM)** subjects.⁵⁸



Source: ReconAfrica, accessed 27 Jun 2021

⁵³ [Reconnaissance Energy Africa](#), 14 Jun 2021

⁵⁴ Wildlife Watch/National Geographic, 21 May 2021

⁵⁵ [Reconnaissance Energy Africa](#), 14 Jun 2021

⁵⁶ [Reconnaissance Energy Africa](#), 14 Jun 2021

⁵⁷ [Reconnaissance Energy Africa](#), 3 Jun 2021

⁵⁸ [Reconnaissance Energy Africa](#), 3 Jun 2021

ReconAfrica released an operational update and Covid-19 response press release on 24 June, announcing a short suspension in drilling activities due to maintenance issues, and committing to restart drilling within a few days. The press release also committed to supporting government vaccine distribution:

“ReconAfrica has responded to calls for assistance by the Government of Namibia with its recent commitment of a N\$15-million [\$1.06m] contribution to the country's COVID-19 Vaccine Rollout Campaign, which will support the procurement, distribution, and administration of vaccines.”⁵⁹

Covid-19 update...

The Namibian government issued strict new lockdown measures on 15 June to combat a rise in new Covid-19 cases.⁶⁰ New lockdown restrictions and overwhelmed healthcare services may have grave consequences for Covid-19 recovery as well as economic recovery. **Matshidiso Moeti**, head of the **World Health Organisation (WHO)**'s regional **African** office, confirmed on 17 June that the Delta variant was present in 14 African nations.⁶¹

A national curfew is in place from 10pm to 4am daily, with no movement permitted between these hours. Entry and exit from the **Windhoek-Okahandja-Rehoboth** local authority areas is restricted except for returning residents, essential service providers and emergency medical transport. Further restrictions include:

- Mandatory wearing of face masks in public areas;
- Requirement to socially distance;
- Hours for sale and purchase of liquor from shebeens⁶² and bars is restricted, with sales permitted between the hours of 9am-6pm Monday-Saturday;
- Gambling houses and nightclubs remain closed;
- No more than 10 persons are permitted to gather publicly and indoor gatherings may last no longer than two hours.⁶³

Restrictions will remain in place until 30 June, when they will be subject to review.⁶⁴ Foreign restrictions placed upon Namibian citizens include a ban on travel to the **United Arab Emirates (UAE)**. The **UAE General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA)** suspended entry to travellers from **Liberia, Sierra Leone** and Namibia from 21 June in order to limit the spread of Covid-19.⁶⁵

Namibia recorded 2,428 new cases of Covid-19 on 26 June, up from 1,206 new cases on 15 June.⁶⁶ Namibia recorded the highest number of Covid-19-related deaths to date on 24 June, 55 deaths in a single day.⁶⁷ The health ministry has reported a total of 84,705 cases in Namibia's population of roughly 2.6 million, with 1,400 Covid-19 related deaths and 63,932 recoveries.⁶⁸ President Geingob and first lady **Monica Geingos** tested positive for Covid-19 on 26 May; however, the presidency announced the successful recovery of both the president and his wife on 2 June.^{69, 70}

⁵⁹ [Bloomberg](#), 24 Jun 2021

⁶⁰ [Africa News](#), 16 Jun 2021

⁶¹ [World Health Organisation](#), 17 Jun 2021

⁶² *Shebeen - A place where alcoholic drink is sold illegally*, [Collins dictionary](#), Accessed: 27 Jun 2021

⁶³ [UK Govt](#), 18 Jun 2021

⁶⁴ [Africa News](#), 16 Jun 2021

⁶⁵ [Reuters](#), 20 Jun 2021

⁶⁶ [Johns Hopkins University](#), accessed 27 Jun 2021

⁶⁷ [Johns Hopkins University](#), accessed 27 Jun 2021

⁶⁸ [Worldometers](#), accessed 28 Jun 2021

⁶⁹ [ZimLive](#), 27 May 2021

⁷⁰ [The Namibian](#), 22 Jun 2021

Despite rising cases, central bank governor Johannes !Gawaxab cautioned against a further lockdown in a statement released on 5 June, citing economic concerns:

“We cannot afford another hard lockdown [...] it will not be good for the economy [...] for the economy to recover we need successful vaccinations [...] we need investments and stability in the financial sector.”⁷¹

As of 27 May, 65,037 Namibians had received a single dose of Covid-19 vaccine since the vaccine rollout programme began on 19 March.⁷² The health ministry has established 383 vaccination sites around the country, of which 181 are fixed, 154 mobile and 48 are outreach points. Although Namibians may choose between the **China**-manufactured **Sinopharm** vaccine and the **Oxford/AstraZeneca** vaccine, the availability of both vaccines at each vaccine centre is under question as international supply chains struggle to meet demand.⁷³ The health ministry will pause the administration of first doses of the Covid-19 vaccine from 29 June, due to a shortage of vaccine stock.⁷⁴ The delay will allow health authorities to deliver second doses of vaccine to those who have received their first dose of vaccine.⁷⁵

Namibia has received 24,000 doses of the 108,000-dose allocation from the WHO’s **COVAX** scheme and donations of 100,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine and 30,000 AstraZeneca doses from **China** and **India** respectively. Health ministry executive director **Ben Nangombe** confirmed on 25 June that a further 150,000 Sinopharm, 100,000 AstraZeneca, 80,000 US-manufactured **Johnson & Johnson** and 80,000 **Russia**-manufactured **Sputnik V** vaccine doses have been procured and are pending delivery.⁷⁶ Regions with the lowest vaccine uptake are **Zambezi, Oshikoto, Omusati** and **Oshana**. In its 28th Covid-19 briefing on 28 May, the health ministry warned citizens against “*propagating misinformation and conspiracy theories*” on social media platforms.⁷⁷

The health ministry released a statement on 29 May declaring that Namibia’s hospitals had reached capacity. Namibia has 166 high care and **Intensive Care Unit (ICU)** beds.⁷⁸ Nangombe announced the suspension of all non-emergency operations at two state hospitals from 7 June, encouraging hospital management to find lasting solutions to the oxygen crisis.⁷⁹ **Namibia Revenue Authority (NRA)** commissioner **Sam Shivute** announced a waiver on duties for oxygen imports on 25 June in an effort to improve supply to referral and private hospitals struggling to manage rising cases of Covid-19.⁸⁰ The **Namibian Defence Force (NDF)** will deploy field hospital reinforcements to staff civilian hospitals and additional spaces have been created for Covid-19 admissions.⁸¹

⁷¹ [Bloomberg](#), 5 Jun 2021

⁷² [Ministry of Health and Social Services](#), 28 May 2021

⁷³ [Ministry of Health and Social Services](#), 28 May 2021

⁷⁴ [Reuters](#), 26 Jun 2021

⁷⁵ [Reuters](#), 26 Jun 2021

⁷⁶ [Reuters](#), 26 Jun 2021

⁷⁷ [Ministry of Health and Social Services](#), 28 May 2021

⁷⁸ [Xinhua](#), 30 May 2021

⁷⁹ [Xinhua](#), 7 Jun 2021

⁸⁰ [Xinhua](#), 25 Jun 2021

⁸¹ [Xinhua](#), 7 Jun 2021

Planner

12 Jul 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** The High Court will hear the application of the state to join two cases against **Namgomar** and **Fishcor**;

18 Aug 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia) Bank of Namibia** Monetary Policy Committee meeting;

20 Oct 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia) Bank of Namibia** Monetary Policy Committee meeting;

Chronology

26 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Reuters*. Leaked documentation from the health ministry reveals that Namibia will halt the rollout of first doses of **Covid-19** vaccine from 29 June due to supply issues and a need to reserve doses for those who require a second dose;

24 Jun 2021 **Kavango (Namibia)** *Bloomberg*. **Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)**-listed **Reconnaissance Energy Africa Ltd** announces suspension of drilling activities at the (6-1) well in the **Kavango Sedimentary Basin** due to maintenance issues, and commits to support the government **Covid-19** vaccine rollout;

23 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Xinhua*. Health minister **Kalumbi Shangula** announces the highest number of **Covid-19** deaths since the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020;

22 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *The Namibian*. Mines and energy ministry renews the operating licence for **Kombat Mine**, a copper mine 80% owned by **Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)**-listed **Trigon Metals**;

22 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *EMPEA*. **United States**-based investment bank **Imperial Capital** agrees to acquire **Namibia**-based perishable foods company **Deep Catch** from a consortium of investors led by **Salta Capital Ventures** for \$45m;

20 Jun 2021 **Dubai (United Arab Emirates)** *Reuters*. The **United Arab Emirates (UAE) General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA)** suspends entry to travellers from **Liberia, Sierra Leone** and **Namibia** on national and foreign flights from 21 June citing intention to limit the spread of **Covid-19**;

19 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Bloomberg*. The **City of Windhoek** council posts a public notice requesting **Independent Power Producer (IPP)** developers to tender to construct, own and operate a 25MW solar PV plant;

17 Jun 2021 **(Africa)** *Reuters*. The **World Health Organisation (WHO)** reveals a 20% rise in **Covid-19** cases week-on-week in 24 **African** nations; **South Africa, Tunisia, Zambia, Uganda** and **Namibia** account for 76% of all new cases in Africa;

16 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Bank of Namibia*. The **Bank of Namibia (BoN)** (central bank) **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** keeps the repurchase rate unchanged at 3.75% to support domestic economic activity;

15 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Xinhua*. Parliament spokesperson **David Nahogandja** announces the closure of the **National Assembly** for one week following detection of **Covid-19** cases amongst the assembly members including national assembly speaker **Peter Katjavivi**; The national assembly is expected to resume on 22 June;

15 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Namib Times*. President **Hage Geingob** announces tighter **coronavirus**-induced restrictions, including a two-week lockdown of **Windhoek**, to cut a rapid spread of **Covid-19**;

15 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Global Investigations Review*. **United States State**

Department sanctions former fisheries minister **Bernhard Esau** and former justice minister **Sacky Shanghala**, as well as their immediate family members, over their involvement in the 2019 **Fishrot** scandal;

8 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Namib Times*. Opposition MPs criticise government over a \$1.3 billion settlement with **Germany** over past atrocities, accusing the government of sidelining them and the communities directly affected by the genocide;

5 Jun 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Bloomberg*., governor of the **Bank of Namibia (BoN)** (central bank) governor **Johannes !Gawaxab** issues a statement warning against another economic lockdown in response to rising cases of **Covid-19**;

2 Jun 2021 **(Namibia)** *Business Day*. **Germany** to pay **Namibia** €1.1 billion (\$1.34 billion) over **Herero-Nama** genocide in 1904-08;

28 May 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Deutsche Welle*. **Germany's** foreign minister, **Heiko Mass**, formally apologises for the **Herero-Nama** genocide perpetrated by colonial troops in 1904-1908, allocating a \$1.34 billion aid fund in "*recognition of the immeasurable suffering*";

26 May 2021 **Windhoek (Namibia)** *Xinhua*. President **Hage Geingob** and his wife, first lady **Monica Geingos**, test positive for Covid-19;

About Africa Risk Consulting:

Africa Risk Consulting (ARC) is a pan-African consulting company that provides timely, relevant information and advice that enables its clients to take informed investment decisions and to safeguard their reputations.

ARC's core consulting services include integrity due diligence and corporate investigations, political advisory and country assessments, opportunity monitoring and reputation risk management. Most relevant to private equity firms is ARC's integrity due diligence and corporate investigations capability. Specifically, ARC offers pre-deal integrity checks to highlight red flags before negotiations start; full detailed multi-jurisdictional reputation due diligence; and supplier and senior hire vetting and repeat due diligence for compliance programmes. ARC is unique in that it offers a 10-day delivery for a routine integrity due diligence. ARC also offers a suite of corporate investigations services from immediate investigation, evidence gathering, e-discovery, forensic accounting and whistleblower support on one end to crisis media management and regular monitoring on the other.

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ARC Briefing is ARC's essential business information service.

Companies at any stage in their Africa expansion, whether building or communicating an Africa strategy, investing directly, expanding current operations, financing other investors, doing the legal leg-work or researching the Africa growth trend, need ARC Briefing.

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Getting in touch

Please contact us by email info@africariskconsulting.com or call + 44 (0) 20 7078 4080

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