



**Electoral Commission of Namibia**

**YOUR PARTNER IN STRENGTHENING  
ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA**

**Electoral Commission of Namibia  
Annual Report 2016/17**





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The Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) was awarded an Ergonomy Award by the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) on 06 December 2016 in Maputo, Mozambique. The award was granted in recognition of the Commission's ability to use problem-solving techniques in the form of innovative technology solutions as a tool to enhance electoral processes.

*The Electronic Voting Machines: The future of voting. The EVM is for fast, reliable, free and fair elections in Namibia. At the end of polling the results are automatically available through the press of a button.*



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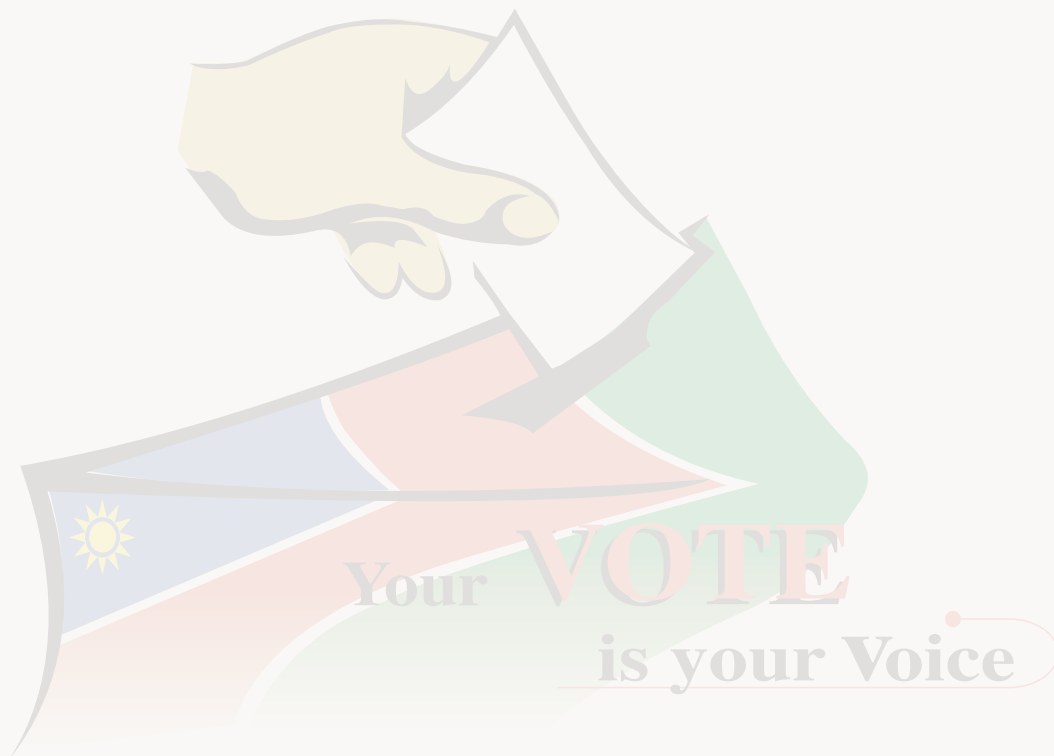
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# PART ONE:

## GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides an overview of the Electoral Commission of Namibia's (ECN) operations for the year under review and highlights the major achievements and challenges. It also includes a foreword by the Chairperson and an overview by the Chief Electoral Officer.



# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AG</b>	Auditor General
<b>CEN</b>	Commonwealth Electoral Network
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>DDB</b>	Division Democracy Building
<b>ECN</b>	Electoral Commission of Namibia
<b>ECF-SADC</b>	Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC countries
<b>EMB</b>	Electoral Management Body
<b>ESNSA</b>	Election Support Networks of Southern Africa
<b>EVM</b>	Electronic Voting Machine
<b>HPP</b>	Harambee Prosperity Plan
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>ICPS</b>	International Centre for Parliamentary Studies
<b>IDEA</b>	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
<b>IFMS</b>	Integrated Financial Management System
<b>IFES</b>	International Foundation for Electoral Assistance
<b>IIIDEM</b>	International Institute of Democracy and Election Management
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>MDEA</b>	Management of Democratic Elections in Africa
<b>MURD</b>	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
<b>NDP5</b>	National Development Plan 5
<b>NIPAM</b>	Namibia Institute for Public Administration and Management
<b>O/M/As</b>	Offices, Ministries and Agencies
<b>OPM</b>	Office of the Prime Minister
<b>PWDs</b>	People Living with Disabilities
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>USEP</b>	US Election Programme
<b>VVDs</b>	Voter Verification Devices



# FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON



In terms of Section 15 (1) of the Electoral Act, (Act No. 5 of 2014), the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) is honoured to submit its Annual Report for the period 2016/17.

The period under review marks the appointment of the 6<sup>th</sup> Commission and, in line with national and international policies aimed at strengthening gender equality, I am pleased to report that three women, including the Chairperson have been appointed to serve on the 6<sup>th</sup> Commission, which is indeed a historic occasion.

This Commission represents the first Commission since the overhaul of the repealed Electoral Act, (Act No. 24 of 1992) and the Namibian Constitution Third Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 8 of 2014), which amongst others, provides for the elevation of the ECN to a constitutional body and recognises its institutional independence.

In carrying out its mandate, ECN is guided by the Namibian Constitutional and legal frameworks governing constitutional and electoral democracy and also international best practices on electoral and democratic processes. The ECN recognises international standards, amongst others, that guide the operations of the Commission in the conduct of its mandate and has adopted the Electoral Cycle Approach.

Elections internationally are no longer regarded as an event that occurs only on Election Day but rather as a continuous process. The Electoral Cycle which is a visual planning tool is designed to assist Commissioners in understanding the cyclical nature of various challenges faced in electoral processes. The Cycle appreciates elections as a continuous process rather than an isolated event and follows a cyclical approach of a pre-electoral period, electoral period and post-electoral period. This specific reporting period coincides with the post-electoral period and as a result most of the activities are geared towards audits and evaluations, research, institutional strengthening and professional development.

The Namibian nation and the voters at large can be assured of the ECN's continued commitment to conducting and managing all electoral and referenda processes with a view to consolidating electoral democracy in Namibia.

The ECN has introduced several initiatives to meet the challenges brought about by Namibia's maturing democracy. ECN has successfully introduced enhanced electoral technology in order to meet these challenges and in championing electoral innovation. Under the leadership of the Commission, the ECN was conferred with an award on 6 December 2016 by the International

Centre for Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) in the category of Electoral Ergonomy. The ECN received the award in recognition of the ECN's ability to apply innovative problem solving techniques and tools to enhance electoral processes.

Following the introduction of the Electronic Voting Machines (EVM's) in the electoral process in 2014, the ECN has hosted several Electoral Management Bodies (EMB's) who have travelled throughout Namibia to learn about its achievements and to exchange expertise in electoral democracy, particularly with regard to the use of the EVM's.

The ECN continues to serve a critical role internationally and regionally through active membership of Namibia in the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) and the Commonwealth Electoral Network (CEN), particularly as a member and Chairperson of the Executive Committee on the Steering Committee and the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC countries (ECF-SADC). In partnership with IDEA, ECN hosted a vital Regional Policy Dialogue for Southern Africa on the theme of "Money in Electoral Processes". The hosting of the dialogue was extremely important to the ECN as the Commission is in the initial stages of implementing the provisions of the Electoral Act pertaining to political party financing.

The new term of office of the Commission also coincides with the introduction of a new Strategic Plan 2017 – 2022 which is currently in the final process of review and endorsement by the Commission. The Strategic Plan will serve as the Commission's roadmap for the next five years.

Finally, the Commission wishes to thank all its stakeholders for their continued support and cooperation during this reporting period and specifically to the Government of the Republic of Namibia for its ongoing support during this challenging period under review.

**Adv. Notemba Tjipueja**  
**Chairperson**

**August, 2017**

# OVERVIEW BY THE CHIEF ELECTORAL AND REFERENDA OFFICER (CEO)



I take great pleasure to present an account of the manner in which the ECN has executed its mandate and functions during the period under review. This report is presented within the context of our mandate, vision and mission and will remain dedicated to strengthening constitutional and electoral democracy through free, fair, independent, credible, transparent and impartial elections and referenda.

During the period under review, the ECN focused on post-election activities which included strategy formulation for 2017/18 – 2021/22, audits, reviews and evaluation. The two prior years' (2014 – 2015) were mainly characterised by elections and therefore the ECN focused on improving its operating systems and initiating numerous activities elaborated on in this overview during the review period.

Among other concerns facing the ECN during the year under review was limited financial resources inhibiting institutional expansion and outreach. Furthermore, the ECN needs to review the current organisational structure to reflect the mandate of the ECN as per Electoral Act (Act No. 5 of 2014) in terms of Section 50 which supports the establishment of a permanent division for voter and civic education. The current staff establishment makes provision for only 54 permanent staff members. The staff members are complemented by 127 temporary employees, which includes civic and voter education officers based in the regions.

During the period under review, the Auditor General completed the Accounts of the ECN for the financial year ended 31 March 2016. The ECN particularly received acknowledgement for good co-operation and assistance by management and staff of the ECN during the audit process. Of most importance, the Office of the Auditor General expressed an Unqualified Audit Opinion. The Auditor General stated that he “believes that the audit evidence” he obtained was “sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the audit opinion” and in his opinion “the financial statements present fairly...and financial performance and receipts and payments done” in terms of Namibian Constitution and State Finance Act.

The ECN is an acknowledged regional and continental trend-setter committed to maintaining the momentum created by the successful implementation of Electoral Voting Machines (EVM's) and other electronic devices. Consequently, the ECN continues to collaborate with sister EMB's for the purposes of sharing best practices and benchmarking. The ECN equally benefits and shares its worthy experience with regional and international stakeholders.

**Prof Paul John Isaak**  
**Chief Electoral Officer**  
**August, 2017**

*This electoral cycle advocates for a cyclical approach which include a pre-electoral, electoral and post-electoral period. The administration and management of elections therefore is not a stand-alone event but rather a continuous process in which the different phases are interrelated.*



# PART TWO:

## STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Part Two provides a strategic overview and expounds on the Mandate and Core Values of the ECN, laying emphasis on the constitutional, legal and electoral mandate. Execution of the electoral mandate is administered and managed in accordance with an electoral cycle approach; as demonstrated below. This electoral cycle advocates for a cyclical approach which include a pre-electoral, electoral and post-electoral period. The administration and management of elections therefore is not a stand-alone event but rather a continuous process in which the different phases are interrelated.

### 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MANDATE

In terms of Article 94B of the Namibian Constitution Third Amendment Act, (No.8 of 2014), the ECN was established as a constitutional body, exclusively mandated to direct, supervise, manage and control the conduct of elections and referenda, subject to the Constitution, as well as an Act of Parliament which shall further define its powers, functions and duties. The Act further states that the ECN shall be an independent, transparent and impartial body.

The Electoral Act of 2014 (Act No. 5 of 2014) on the other hand mandates the ECN to organise, direct, supervise, manage and control the conduct of elections and referenda in a free, fair, independent, credible, transparent and impartial manner. It further obliges the ECN to strengthen constitutional democracy and to promote democratic electoral and referenda processes.

In addition, Section 15 (1) of the Electoral Act stipulates that “...not later than 60 days after the end of June in every year, the Commission must submit to the Speaker of the National Assembly a report in respect of its activities and the activities of committees performed during the preceding year or in respect of any other matter relating to elections and referenda under this Act which it thinks necessary in the public interest to report thereon.” This report is based on this provision.

### 3. VALUES

In execution of the constitutional and legal mandate, ECN is guided by the following core values:

- i) **Accountability:** To account to the Electorate, Parliament and the Namibian nation at large;
- ii) **Non-Partisanship:** To maintain political neutrality and refrain from deliberately advancing or prejudicing the interest of a given political party and other stakeholders;
- iii) **Professionalism:** To demonstrate through collective efforts the highest level of competence, skills and acumen in the delivery of our mandate;
- iv) **Secrecy (of the vote):** Adhere to the secrecy of the vote and thereby instilling confidence in the process and outcome and,
- v) **Integrity:** Uphold honesty and transparency in the electoral process.

# PART THREE:

## 1. THE COMMISSION



*From left to right. Ms Elsie Nghikembua, Mr Ulrich Freyer, Adv. Notemba Tjipueja (Chairperson), Hon. Justice Petrus Damaseb, Ms Alberthina Nangolo, and Mr Barney Karuuombe at the swearing in ceremony of the 6th Commission on 3 October 2016 in Windhoek.*

The year 2016 marked the appointment of the 6<sup>th</sup> Commission, which represented the first appointed Commission subsequent to the overhaul of the repealed Electoral Act, (Act No. 24 of 1992) and the promulgation of the Electoral Act, (Act No. 5 of 2014). The Commission is constituted in terms of Article 94B of the Namibia Constitution, which provides for the composition of five Commissioners, including the Chairperson who are appointed by the President with the approval of the National Assembly.

Following the selection and recommendation process by the Selection Committee and the approval by the National Assembly in terms of Section 6 of the Electoral Act (Act No. 5 of 2014), His Excellency the President by way of Proclamation announced the appointment of the members of the Commission with effect from 15 September 2016 as per the table below.

Name	Position	Period
Notemba Tjipueja	Chairperson	Five years'
Elsie Nghikembua	Commissioner	Five years'
Ulrich Freyer	Commissioner	Five years'
Alberthina Nangolo	Commissioner	Two years' and six months'
Barney Karuuombe	Commissioner	Two years' and six months'

The Commission officially assumed duties on 04 October 2016 after taking the Oath and affirmation of office which was presided by the Hon. Justice President of the High Court, Petrus Damaseb on 3 October 2016.



*Former Commissioner Mr. Butty Nespect Salom*

The Commission extends its gratitude and appreciation to its former Commissioner Mr. Butty Nespect Salom for services rendered to the Namibian nation and the ECN during his tenure. Commissioner Salom will be remembered for his demonstrative commitment to ECN. In particular he will be remembered for his attention to detail and meticulous input in planning and exercising oversight of electoral processes, which positively contributed to the achievements of the 5<sup>th</sup> Commission. The Commission wishes him well in his future endeavours.

#### **1.1 Conduct of Members of the Commission and Disclosure of Interest**

In terms of Section 4 of the Electoral Act, a Commissioner must disclose in writing any direct or indirect financial interest which the member himself or herself, his or her spouse, partner or family member has or acquires in any business carried out in Namibia or elsewhere or in any body corporate carrying on any business in Namibia or elsewhere, to the Speaker of the National Assembly.

All Commissioners complied to the terms of Section 4 of the Electoral Act as required and the Disclosure of Interest have all been submitted to the Hon. Prof. Peter Katjavivi, the Speaker of the National Assembly.

#### **1.2 Suspension of the Continuous Voter Registration**

With the introduction of the Electoral Act in 2014, the ECN has experienced several challenges, including budgetary constraints affecting the implementation plan of the promulgated Electoral Act and the establishment of regional/constituency offices, as well as insufficient human resources.

Therefore, in line with Section 39(5), the Commission took the decision to suspend the continuous voter registration process on 03 November 2015.

The suspension of the continuous voter registration process will however not affect eligible voters who qualify to be registered. The Electoral Act makes provision for registration of voters prior to any given election, which includes registration for National elections, Regional Council and Local Authority Council elections and by-elections.

### **1.3 International Election Management Awards 2016**

On 5 December 2016, the ECN was conferred with an award from the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) in recognition of the ECN's achievement in Electoral Ergonomy. The award denotes international recognition for ECN's administration and management efficiency of the electoral process to the general satisfaction of the voter.



*Ergonomy Award conferred to ECN by ICPS on 5 December 2016, Maputo Mozambique*

The Electoral Ergonomy Award recognises EMBs that have tailored electoral procedures to the psychology of their voter and the specific characteristics of their electorate. Initiatives nominated for the award may pertain to any aspect of electoral ergonomics such as the design of the ballot papers or adaptation of voting machines, the organisation of the polling station or the polling booth and research on alternative voting mechanisms such as advanced, postal, or electronic voting.

The award furthermore recognises the ECN's pioneering efforts to improve the electoral processes. What makes this accomplishment notable is the fact that the Commission used problem-solving techniques, such as various innovative technology solutions as a tool to enhance electoral processes.

The introduction of a biometric voter registration (BVR) system and EVM's won the ECN international accolades. The ingenious utilisation of innovative and revolutionary technological solutions in managing elections made the ECN the most deserving

candidate of this award. The ECN international accolade is certainly an achievement Namibia can be proud of and also put the ECN prominently on the map within the continent and beyond regarding democratic and transparent electoral processes.

#### 1.4 Meetings of the Commission

In terms of the Electoral Act, the Commission is required to convene on dates, times and at places as the Chairperson of the Commission deems necessary. The Chairperson of the Commission may at any time further convene a special commission meeting or must convene a special Commission meeting if so requested in writing by at least three members of the Commission.

During the period under review, the Commission met on the dates as indicated in the table below.

Date	Type of meeting
23 March 2016	Monthly Ordinary Commission Meeting
27 April 2016	Monthly Ordinary Commission Meeting
28 April 2016	Extra-Ordinary Commission Meeting
17 May 2016	Monthly Ordinary Commission Meeting
24 May 2016	Extra-Ordinary Commission Meeting
05 July 2016	Monthly Ordinary Commission Meeting
07 July 2016	Extra-Ordinary Commission Meeting
09 August 2016	Extra-Ordinary Commission Meeting
10 August 2016	Extra-Ordinary Commission Meeting
18 August 2016	Monthly Ordinary Commission Meeting
13 October 2016	Monthly Ordinary Commission Meeting
17 November 2016	Monthly Ordinary Commission Meeting
07 March 2017	Monthly Ordinary Commission Meeting
16 March 2017	Extra-Ordinary Commission Meeting

# PART FOUR:

## IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDATE

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Part Four describes and expounds on the major activities of the ECN. The Secretariat is the engine and the implementation organ of the ECN. Therefore, this sub-section focuses on the major activities of the (a) Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, (b) Directorate Operations: Divisions of Planning and Registration and Democracy Building, (c) Division General Services (Finance, Information Technology (IT), Auxiliary Services, and Human Resources).

### 2. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL AND REFERENDA OFFICER

The Office of the CEO is responsible for the overall monitoring, coordination and implementation of the ECNs strategic objectives and outputs as well as the overall day-to-day running of the entire operations, in close cooperation with the Secretariat. The CEO as the Accounting Officer oversees the financial management, optimal utilisation of the allocated resources and ensuring that resources are adequately managed to enable the ECN to fulfil its mandate. The CEO is also responsible, in close cooperation with General Services, to oversee that the Information Technology sub-division functions optimally.

During the period under review the CEO maintained optimal stakeholder relations and efficient corporate relations. This function ensures that the relationship between ECN and the public is consistently maintained through established channels to communicate and share information with stakeholders. The following achievements have been attained during the period under review:

#### 2.1 Performance Assessment and Post-Election Report

In terms of Section 116 of the Electoral Act, the ECN is required to produce a Performance Assessment and Post-Election report immediately after the results of any election have been published. In respect to the electoral process concerned and within six months' after an election, a copy of the post-election report must be submitted to the National Assembly.

## PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND POST-ELECTION REPORT



2015 REGIONAL COUNCILS AND LOCAL  
AUTHORITY COUNCILS ELECTIONS HELD ON  
27<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2015



The Performance Assessment Report for the 2015 Regional Councils and Local Authorities elections held in November 2015, was submitted to the Speaker of the Parliament in June 2016, as required in terms of the Electoral Act. The following aspects were highlighted:

- 1) The EVM's were successfully used during the elections and no formal objections were raised by the stakeholders.
- 2) The Voter Verification Devices (VVDs) on which the voters register is loaded, were successfully used to authenticate voters at polling stations.
- 3) The elections were declared as credible by local observers.
- 4) The results were not contested, which means no legal challenges were lodged.
- 5) Following the fourth Delimitation Commission report, which resulted in the increase in political boundaries and constituencies, the ECN successfully adjusted their operations to ensure that eligible voters were registered within the correct new constituency boundaries.

The implementation of the Election Results Transmission System (ERTS) however proved to be a challenge and caused delays in the announcement of election results at the Central Election Results Centre (CERC). The System was initially designed to be operated at Collation Centres, however due to logistical reasons it had to be moved to the ECN Head Office.



## **2.2 Strategic Plan 2017-2022**

A new strategic plan spanning five years (2017 – 2022) needed to be developed after the Strategic Plan (2012/13 – 2016/17) lapsed towards the end of the 2016/17 financial year. A strategic planning workshop was thus facilitated by the Namibia Institute of Public Administration and Management (NIPAM) which was held in Swakopmund from 25 – 29 July 2016.

The development of the new Strategic Planning process was guided by the high level initiatives of the Government, namely, Vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). In addition, a number of carefully selected regional and international instruments equally influenced key objectives and the formulation of key focus areas contained in the strategic plan.

The drafting of the 2017- 2022 Strategic Plan is still ongoing, pending final review and endorsement by the Commission and validation by stakeholders. The proposed Vision, Mission and Core Values of the new Strategic Plan are as follows:



# The Vision Statement

To be a Centre of excellence in electoral management by 2022



# The Mission Statement

To conduct and manage electoral and referenda processes for Namibian citizens with a view to consolidate electoral democracy.



# The Core Values

## **Secrecy of the vote**

Adhere to the secrecy of the vote and thereby instil confidence in the process and outcome of elections and referenda.

## **Accountability**

To account to the electorate, Parliament and the Namibian nation.

## **Non-partisanship**

To maintain political neutrality and refrain from deliberately advancing or prejudicing the interest of a given political party and/ or other stakeholders.

## **Professionalism**

To demonstrate through concerted efforts the highest level of competence, skills and acumen in the delivery of our mandate.

## **Integrity**

Uphold honesty and transparency in the electoral process.

## **Inclusiveness**

Involvement of stakeholders in the delivery of service.

## **Innovation**

The process of translating an idea to improve electoral processes.

## **Respect for the rule of law**

Act in accordance with the Constitution and the enabling Legislation

## 2.3 Compendium: Commission Activities 2011-2015



The Office of the CEO, in close cooperation with the Secretariat and staff, was instrumental in the development, drafting, compilation and finalisation of the Compendium. The Compendium focuses on the activities of the Commission spanning a period of five years' (2011 – 2015). The Compendium addresses the implementation and achievements of the strategic objectives set for the period 2011-2015 under the five strategic themes: Democracy Building, Capacity Building, Legal Framework, Infrastructure Development, and Operational Excellence.

The numerous achievements highlighted by the ECN during the period under review specifically address the five strategic themes. The significant achievements were made possible as a result of a committed staff complement, the continued interaction by the ECN with its stakeholders, and the oversight role of the Commission.

## 3. DIRECTORATE OPERATIONS

The Directorate of Operations has two main divisions, namely, Division of Planning and Registration and Division Democracy Building (DDB).

### 3.1 Division of Planning and Registration

The Division of Planning and Registration is tasked with coordinating and facilitating the planning process of election administration. This includes conducting registration of voters, elections, management of central logistics, managing of the data centre, and overseeing the resource centre.

During the year under review no by-elections or referenda were conducted, hence the activities undertaken were mostly those of an administrative nature.

Activities carried out during this period include:

- Counting, verifying and storage of stock from the regions after the elections;
- Disposal of redundant materials;
- Preparing Voters Registration Kits (VRKs) for elections;
- Preparing Electronic Voting Machines (EVM's) for elections;
- Physical inspection conducted in all regions to record all material/equipment;
- Receive, supervise and assist persons seeking electoral information for assignments and research purposes, as well as students/scholars using the Resource Centre facility.

### **3.1.1 Facilitation of Traditional Authority elections**

The Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD) requested the ECN, in particular the Directorate Operations, to assist in the conduct of the Afrikaner Traditional Authority elections with the use of the EVM's. The election was a result of the death of the Afrikaner Traditional Communities Chief, Hendrina Afrikaner.

The election was conducted on 22 July 2016 under the supervision of Mr. Thomas P. Shapi, from the ECN. The elections were observed by the staff from MURD, Chief Immanuel /Gaseb, the Deputy Chairperson of the Council of Traditional Leaders and traditional leaders from Traditional Authorities across Namibia.

The Election was conducted successfully and the outcome was accepted by all contestants.

## **3.2 Division Democracy Building**

The ECN, through the Division Democracy Building (DDB), provides voter and civic education to the members of the public. This is a continuous process that is conducted on a monthly basis in all 14 regions.



*A Voter Education Session conducted in the Oshana Region in June 2016*

### 3.2.1 Monitoring of Voter Education activities:

Monitoring of the conduct of voter education activities was carried out on a quarterly basis through visitations by Head Office. Omusati, Oshana, Otjozondjupa, Hardap, //Karas, Erongo, Kunene and Khomas regions were visited. Unfortunately due to financial constraints the Division will have to employ other mechanisms to monitor the conduct of voter education in the other regions.

### 3.2.2 Voter Education Sessions conducted

The table below indicates the region, total constituencies per region, constituencies visited as well as the number of sessions conducted.

Regions	Total Constituency Per Region	Constituencies visited	No. of sessions conducted
Omusati	12	12	281
Oshana	11	9	149
Ohangwena	12	9	261
Otjozondjupa	7	6	190
Hardap	8	6	237
//Karas	7	6	264
Kunene	7	7	190
Khomas	10	10	278
Erongo	7	6	81
Zambezi	8	7	166
Kavango East	6	6	147
Kavango West	8	8	161
Omaheke	7	7	251
Oshikoto	11	9	254
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2 910</b>

The overall coverage of the voter education sessions was satisfactory. The fact that it was off- peak season affected attendance at voter education sessions throughout the country. This is normally associated with an off-peak session.

### 3.2.3 *Reviewing of voter education materials*

DDB facilitated the review of the “Voter Education and Elections in Namibia” and the “Facilitation Guide” booklets. The booklets had to be reviewed in order to align them with the Electoral Act, 2014 (Act No. 5 of 2014) since they made references to the principal Electoral Act (Act No. 24 of 1992) which was repealed.

### 3.2.4 *Participation at Trade Fairs:*

The ECN used every available opportunity and means to provide voter and civic education and participated at various trade fair exhibitions throughout the country to reach a wide and diverse target audience. Regional Voter Education Officers provided information on the activities of the ECN.

The trade fairs ECN participated in included:

Region	Town	Date
Zambezi	Katima Mulilo	08 – 13 August 2016
Kavango East	Rundu	01 – 05 November 2016
Otjozondjupa	Okakarara	05 – 11 August 2016
Kunene	Opuwo	30 May – 04 June 2016
	Outjo	28 – 31 July 2016
	Khorixas	27 June – 02 July 2016
Erongo	Walvis Bay	28 – 31 October 2016
	Swakopmund	05 – 08 October 2016
Hardap	Stamriet	08 – 11 September 2016
	Rehoboth	22 – 24 September 2016
//Karas	Lüderitz	29 April – 04 May 2016
	Keetmanshoop	31 August – 03 September 2016
Oshikoto	Tsumeb	02 – 05 November 2016
Oshana	Ongwediva	26 August – 03 September 2016
Omusati	Outapi	28 – 30 September 2016
Khomas	Windhoek	28 September – 03 October 2016
	Katutura Expo	25 – 31 July 2016
	Samora Machel	29 June – 03 July 2016
	Sanlam Namibia Career	31 May – 02 June 2016
Ohangwena	Helao Nafidi	21 – 30 October 2016
	Eenhana	25 – 30 July 2016

### **3.2.5 Capacity Building Activities**

DDB trained voter education officers on Human Resource Management from 15 – 19 April 2016 with specific emphasis on performance agreements. In addition, a training workshop on Leadership Capacity Development for all voter education officers was conducted from 8 – 11 August 2016 at Heja Lodge, Windhoek.

The mainstreaming of People Living with Disabilities (PWDs) in all electoral undertakings remains an unwavering commitment of the ECB towards inclusivity. In this regard a disability mainstreaming training course was held in Swakopmund from 01 – 06 August 2016. The training focused on constitutional and democratic rights and political participation.

The training was attended by disability committee members and delegates from the Disability Council, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Regional Disability Forums, (from Kavango East and West, Karas, Hardap, Erongo, Kunene, Oshana and Khomas regions), Namibian Federation of Visually Impaired, National Association of Deaf, National Association of People with Physical Disabilities, National Albino Association, National Federation of People with Disabilities in Namibia and Youth Organisation with Disabilities.



*Disability Mainstreaming Training held from 01 – 06 August 2016 in Swakopmund*

## 4. DIVISION: GENERAL SERVICES

The Division General Services is comprised of (a) Finance (b) Information Technology (IT), (c) Auxiliary Services and (d) Human Resources (HR) sections.

### 4.1 Finance

The Finance department is responsible for the provision of administrative support services that includes budgeting, bookkeeping, facilitation, coordination, implementation of the budget, and budget discipline.

The ECN is financed under Vote 28 of the National Budget. The Commission through the Speaker of the National Assembly tabled a submission of N\$206,410,000 for consideration and approval by Parliament which represents a 34% reduction from the previous financial year (2015/16) budget of N\$276,714,000. The budget amount was reduced during the mid-year budget review (suspension) to N\$153,484,000. During the financial year 2016/17, the Ministry of Finance introduced monthly budget ceilings (thresholds). The thresholds resulted in the underspending of N\$51,951,000 by ECN.

The ECN received an Unqualified Audit Opinion from the Office of the Auditor General. Challenges such as budget suspension, slow Integrated Financial Management Systems (IFMS) and monthly thresholds provided by Ministry of Finance (monthly budget ceilings) were, however, experienced. It is therefore recommended that the IFMS be decentralised to line ministries, offices, and agencies.

### 4.2 Information Technology

The IT sub-division is responsible for the implementation, maintenance and technical support for all technologies within the ECN. These include all computer hardware and software, servers, election and registration related technologies.



*Routine maintenance of EVM's at Headquarters in 2016*

One of the strategic objectives of the Information Technology sub-division is the replacement of aged server and computer hardware. This will enable the ECN to maximise productivity and ensure 99% uptime of all systems. The IT sub-division is furthermore working on a disaster recovery solution that will enable the ECN to quickly recover from any unforeseen disaster and ensure system continuity in an event of a non-recoverable system breakage.

### **Achievements, Challenges and Recommendations**

The IT sub-division, in cooperation with the Directorate Operations, is working on a result transmission system that will eliminate delays in results announcement and human error. The system is designed to receive results from the tabulator and transmit results to a central system at head office with minimal human interaction. A prototype is currently under discussion with Bharat Electronics Ltd in India.

During the period under review, the division budgeted for the replacement of all aged computer hardware which are nine years' and older contrary to the standard four-year requirement of the Government's IT Policy by the Office of the Prime Minister. However, the hardware was not purchased during the period under review due to the fact that finances had to be reprioritised. This situation left the sub-division under an imminent threat of shutdown of the systems in the event of hardware failure. To mitigate such risk, the replacement of hardware has been prioritised in the next financial year.

### **4.3 Auxiliary Services**

Auxiliary Services is responsible for procurement, transport, asset management, record management and switchboard services. The sub-division undertook various activities including the timely acquisition of goods and services, payments for goods and services acquired, as well as the provision of transport within the ECN and other offices, ministries and agencies (O/M/As) when requested.

Feasibility studies for capital projects were completed in three out of the 14 regions, namely the Ohangwena, Oshana and Kavango East regions. The unavailability of funds only allowed for the appointment of consultants to complete the feasibility studies and to proceed with the next phase of documentation and design in the three regions. The ECN was unable to acquire land needed to construct its regional offices during the period under review. The main reason for this was the fact that the consultant could not finalise the required stages of the feasibility studies as per the due dates initially agreed upon due to insufficient funds and a total cut of the Capital projects budget.

The appointment of the consultants was done by the Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT), in consultation with the ECN. With the prevailing financial challenges and the withholding of funds earmarked for capital projects by Treasury, it is not certain whether ECN can undertake any capital projects during the MTEF period.

## **4.4 Human Resources**

The Human Resources section is responsible for the facilitation of the recruitment, administration and management of ECN personnel.

### **4.4.1 Performance Management**

ECN values performance management which may be defined as an approach aimed at achieving a shared vision of the purpose and objectives of the organisation and therein encouraging all employees to appreciate their respective contributions. 210 employees signed performance agreements at the beginning of the financial year. The quarterly review of performance agreements was also successfully completed.

During the period under review, the HR section facilitated the finalisation of the statutory Affirmative Action Report and the Customer Service Charter. The Affirmative Action (AA) report noted that there were barriers associated with the work environment and facilities, training and development, performance and evaluation systems and the organisational structure. In order to overcome these barriers, specific measures and activities were identified and included in the AA report. The report further noted that the ECN has no non-Namibian Employees or understudies in its employ.

The report furthermore mentioned that the current organisational structure of the ECN is not responsive to the needs of the institution in order to effectively comply with the Affirmative Action Employment Equity Act.

The Customer Charters for each Division and Section therein determined the overall Charter for the institution. Of particular importance is the ECN Service Promise, which states that the ECN will “maintain a portfolio of trustworthiness and satisfactory service delivery.”

The HR section is additionally responsible for the Wellness Initiatives. The ECN staff members participated in different sports codes during the African Public Service Week celebrations which were held from 18 June – 23 June 2016 in Oshakati. This is an annual event organised by the OPM in commemoration of the annual African Public Service Day. This annual event is important for promoting teambuilding and the general welfare of the ECN staff.

### **4.4.2 Organisational Structure**

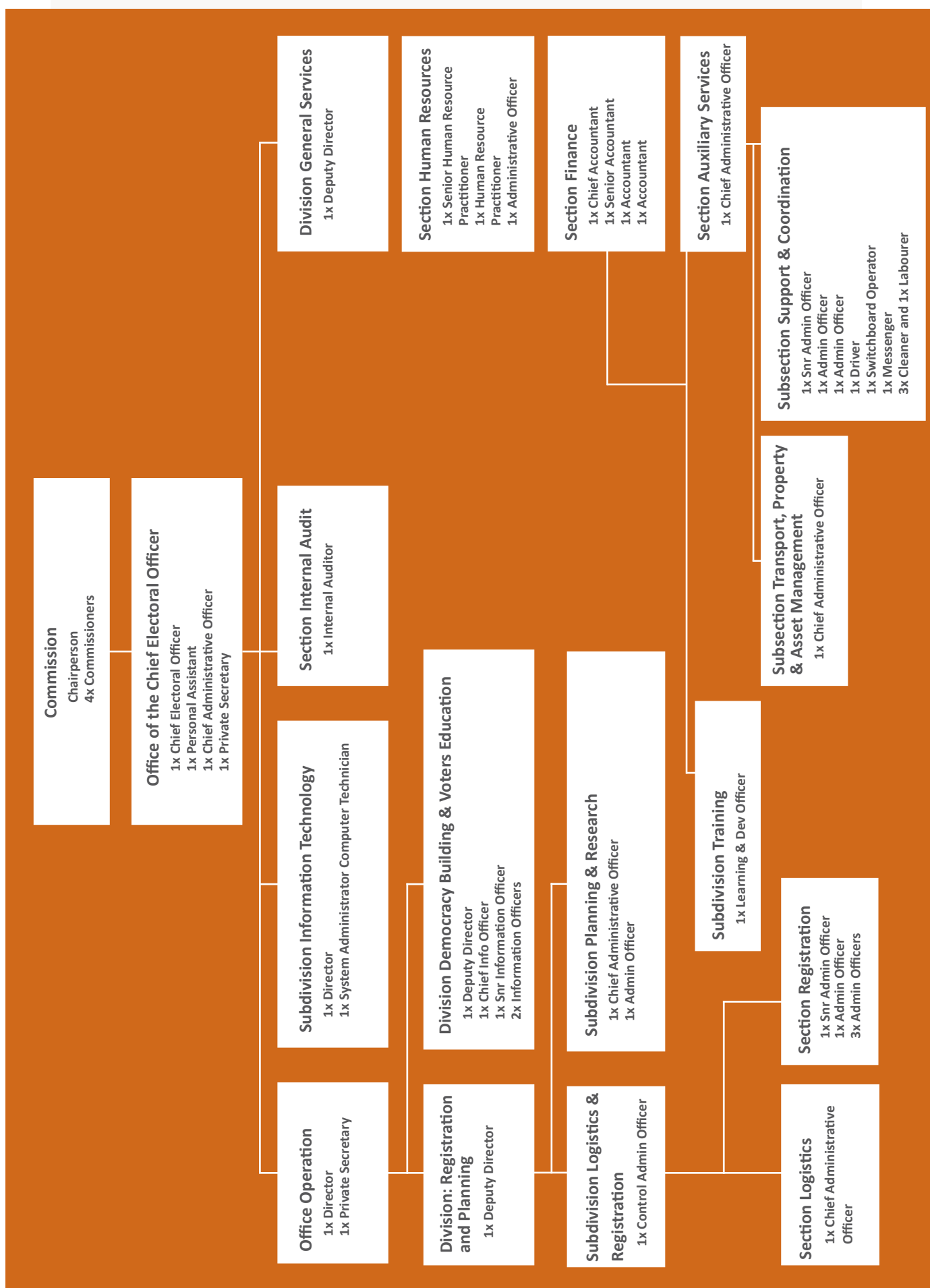
The ECN is comprised of a hierarchical structure of four components, namely: the Commission, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Directorate of Operations and the Division General Services. The Internal Audit Section resorts under the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer.

The Directorate of Operations has two divisions, namely; Planning and Registration and Democracy Building. General Services comprises different sections namely; Finance, Human Resources, Information Technology and Auxiliary Services.

The current structure was approved in 2006. The current staff establishment only makes provision for 54 permanent positions with 127 temporary employees currently placed at the ECN Head office and outlying regions. It is important to note that temporary employees include voter and civic education officers who are instrumental in ensuring that the ECN complies with its legal obligation in this regard. Other temporary staff at Head office provide support services to the ECB in different divisions and sections.

ECN is aware of its serious understaffing vis-à-vis the mammoth national mandate and is therefore in the process of finalising its organisational structure with the aim of ensuring that it meets its legal mandate; as provided for in the Electoral Act, No. 5 of 2014. The Act accordingly empowers the Commission to appoint such number of staff members as it deems necessary to fulfil its mandate.

#### 4.4.3 ECN Organisational Structure



The Secretariat of the ECN consists of the Chief Electoral Officer, Prof Paul John Isaak, the Director of Operations, Mr Theo Mujoro, the Deputy Director of Planning and Registration, Mr Petrus Shaama, the Deputy Director of Democracy Building, Ms Marilyn Katjitundu, and the Deputy Director of General Services, Ms Kachana Kamwi-Homba.



**Mr Theo Mujoro,**  
Director of Operations



**Mr Petrus Shaama,**  
Director of Planning and  
Registration



**Prof Paul John Isaak,**  
Chief Electoral Officer



**Ms Marilyn Katjitundu**  
Deputy Director of  
Democracy Building



**Ms Kachana Kamwi-Homba,**  
Deputy Director of General  
Services

#### 4.4.4 Staff movements

The tables below depict new staff appointments, promotions and resignations during the period under review.

No.	Position	Date of appointment	Name of staff member
1	Private Secretary Grade 8	01/10/2016	Ms. Romana Shihepo
2	Chief Accountant Grade 6	01/12/2016	Ms. Josefina Muhapi
3	Chief Administrative Officer Grade 8	01/11/2016	Mr. Thadeus Kakororo
4	Personal Assistant Grade 6	01/01/2017	Ms. Petrina Witbeen

No.	Position	Date of Promotion/ resignation	Name of staff member
1	Personal Assistant Grade 6	31/08/2016	Ms. Elizabeth Swartz
2	Administrative officer Grade 12	31/01/2017	Ms. Welda Gawanas
3	Driver Grade 12	28/02/2017	Mr. Victory Haitembu

## 5. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

### 5.1 Southern Africa Policy Dialogue: Money in Electoral Processes

A Regional Policy Dialogue for Southern Africa on the theme “Money in Electoral Processes” was jointly organised by the ECN and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) in Windhoek from 15 – 16 August 2016. This platform brought together several experts from 11 Southern African countries, which included representatives from EMBs, political parties, Members of Parliament, civil society, academia, diplomatic missions, the African Union and International IDEA.



*Participants of the Southern Africa Regional Policy Dialogue: Money in Electoral Processes held from 15-16 August 2016, Hilton Hotel-Windhoek*

The topical context of the dialogue session focused on the global discourse on money in politics and the fact that the role of money in elections held in Africa has increased over the last decade. Debates on the quality of electoral democracy, not only in Southern Africa but elsewhere in the world as well, have gained momentum. Issues debated included topics on whether money enhances or reserves the consolidation of electoral democracy and the capacity of governments to fund elections as an indicator for the national economic development/performance. Governments of countries such as Namibia, South Africa, Botswana and Angola have managed to finance the organisation of elections in their countries, whereas a number of other countries in the region rely to some extent on the international community. EMBs in Southern Africa have repeatedly pointed out the key challenges linked to inadequate resources and/or unpredictability or delays when it comes to actually making resources available.

The overarching objective of the dialogue was to assess the sources and patterns of money influencing elections in Southern Africa and the impact thereof on the quality of democracy in the region. In doing so, it has contributed to identifying key electoral financing reform interventions that will require the attention of political leaders, EMBs, civil society and regional organisations such as SADC.

ECN highly welcomed the hosting and the ideal timing of the dialogue, which was extremely strategic as it found the ECN in the initial stages of implementing the provisions of the Electoral Act pertaining to political party financing and regulations.

## **5.2 Electoral Commission of Namibia elected as Chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC Countries**

ECF-SADC is an independent organisation comprising of EMBs in the SADC region with its Headquarters based in Gaborone, Botswana. The Forum has been in existence since July 1998 and operates with a structure that includes the Conference, the Executive Committee (EXCO) and the Secretariat. The Forum plays an important role in ensuring that the management of elections in SADC countries is improved and the capacity of EMBs strengthened.



*Chairpersons, Commissioners and Chief Executive Officers of the ECF-SADC Executive Committee during a meeting held in Zanzibar, Tanzania on 27 February 2017.*

The Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC countries held its 18<sup>th</sup> Annual General Conference (AGC) in Gaborone, Botswana in August 2016. The ECN at this meeting was elected Chairperson for the EXCO until August 2018.

This would be the second time since the inception of ECF-SADC that ECN has been appointed as Chairperson of the EXCO. ECN previously served as an ordinary member for two consecutive terms and held the position of Presidency in 2002.

Other members of the EXCO include, Mozambique (Deputy-Chairperson), Independent Electoral Commission of Botswana, National Electoral Commission of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa, Elections and Boundaries Commission of Swaziland and Zanzibar Electoral Commission.

### 5.3 International Conference on “Voter Education for Inclusive, Informed and Ethical Participation” India, New Delhi, 19 – 21 October 2016

On invitation from the Election Commission of India, the ECN participated in the International Conference on “Voter Education for inclusive, informed and ethical participation”, hosted in New Delhi from 19 – 21 October 2016. The conference was co-hosted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and was supported by the India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIIDEM) and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). The conference was attended by delegates from EMBs of 25 countries, along with participants and research scholars from international organisations such as the UNDP, International IDEA, IFES, Malaysia Commonwealth Studies and Civil Society Organisations. ECN was represented by the Chairperson, Adv. Notemba Tjipueja and Ms. Marilyn Katjitundu, Deputy Director, Democracy Building.

Voter education is one of the core elements that have been added to the mandate of EMBs across the globe in recent years. The conference therefore aimed at sharing global best practices in voter education among EMBs. The fundamental aim of the conference was to come up with recommendations emerging from the experiences of all participants on how to strengthen informed and ethical electoral participation, through either legal frameworks or different policies.

The event commenced with the inauguration of exhibitions showcasing materials and best practices on voter awareness of various EMBs. ECN also displayed various voter education materials such as flyers and other electoral materials including the Electoral Act, (No.5 of 2014) in Braille.

The Chairperson, Adv. Notemba Tjipueja, presented a presentation on the theme “Inclusive Electoral Literacy through informal education channels”. The main objective of the session was to reach out to those outside schools and other marginalised groups including persons with disabilities, women, people working in the unorganised labour sector and tribal groups. The session included presentations from six other countries, namely Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Tunisia and India. Highlights from the Namibian presentation included:

- The successful inclusion of PWDs and marginalised communities in the electoral processes are derived from the provisions of the Namibian Constitution, namely Articles 3 and 17;
- Assessment on understanding and accessibility of PWDs in the Electoral Processes in Namibia carried out by ECN in 2012;
- Ongoing special training programs targeted for PWDs and marginalised communities;
- Recruitment of Voter Education Officers targeted specifically from marginalised communities and PWDs;

One of the highlights of the conference was the launch of the Voter Information, Communication, Education Network (VoICE.Net) which is a Global Knowledge Network for sharing knowledge, resources and expertise on Voter Education. The Global Network is part of the New Delhi Declaration adopted at the Conference by 25 EMBs and representatives from UNDP, International IDEA, IFES and Malaysian Commonwealth Studies Centre.

The other highlight was the Launch of the “New Delhi Declaration on Voter Education for inclusive, informed and ethical participation”.

The conference presented various best practices in Voter and Civic Education of which ECN can emulate from, especially the Election Commission of India, which proved to be a pioneer in Election management more particularly in the areas of Voter and Civic Education as well as the use of ICT in election management.

This event also saw the initiative for the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Election Commission of India and the ECN on election management. The MoU is in principle approved pending signature by both parties.

#### **5.4 2016 US Presidential Elections IFES-USEP Observation Program**

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) gathered 550 participants from 90 countries for the 2016 US Election Program (USEP) and the Seventh Global Elections Organisation Conference (GEO-7), which is the largest international gathering of election professionals.

The Chairperson of the ECN, Adv. Tjipueja and Mr. Theo Mujoro, Director of Operations attended these events from 6 – 10 November 2016 in Washington, D.C. The 13<sup>th</sup> USEP has been hosted by IFES since 1992. The event brought together election officials, parliamentarians and diplomats from around the world to observe and learn about the United States of America’s election system as well as to discuss elections and voting from comparative international perspectives. GEO-7 brought together electoral practitioners and experts to exchange knowledge and share experiences. The event also provides a forum for networking and debate on transparency and accountability in elections.



*Chairperson, Adv. Notemba Tjipueja and some of the participating delegates*

The USEP began with a discussion of US Presidential campaign politics, the role of independent voters and the potential impact of the 2016 election on the Democratic and Republican parties. During the combined USEP and GEO-7 Conference, participants were also offered sessions from IFES' experts and internationally recognised leaders on important thematic such as voter identification, campaign finance, cyber security and elections, the electoral rights of internally displaced persons, women's leadership, election security, social media's burgeoning role in elections, election technology, and open data and transparency. Additionally, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Senior Vice President for Studies Thomas Carothers offered a keynote address on the uncertain state of global democracy.

Participants also took part in an interactive election accessibility simulation meant to reflect the experiences of voters with disabilities. The Election Day polling tour was a major highlight of USEP as it took participants to polling stations in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia to witness the American voting process. At these polling stations, participants were able to ask questions of voting precinct personnel and view what IFES President and CEO Bill Sweeney called "our celebration of democracy," as Americans voted in the 2016 elections.

At the conclusion of the USEP, participants watched Democratic nominee Hilary Clinton's concession speech and remarks from the United States of America's President Barack Obama on the election of Donald Trump. Additionally, the final session of the USEP provided participants with an opportunity to reflect on their experiences during the four-day program and to discuss their views on the US elections with IFES President and CEO Bill Sweeney.

## 5.5 Commonwealth Electoral Network (CEN)

The CEN was established with the aim of promoting good practices in election management, facilitate experience sharing and foster a sense of continuity among Commonwealth election management bodies. The Network is supported by the Commonwealth Secretariat and a steering committee composed of national election commissioners.



*Participants of the Commonwealth Electoral Network Biennial Conference, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago in June 2016*

The members of the CEN gather after every two years' for a Biennial Conference which is convened by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The last conference was held in the Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago in June 2016. During this conference, ECN was appointed as a member of the Commonwealth Electoral Network Steering Committee. Membership of the Committee is for a period of two years. Others countries include Trinidad and Tobago , Bangladesh, Belize, Cameroon, Fiji, Samoa and Sri Lanka.

The conference also witnessed the unveiling of a Compendium which draws upon the expertise and experiences of election commissioners from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Americas, Europe and the Pacific by the Deputy-Secretary General of the Commonwealth, Ms. Josephine Ojiambo. The Deputy-Secretary General also announced that the Compendium will be supplemented by a new series of Commonwealth toolkits to help countries deal with challenges such as the power of incumbency, voter registration, new media and maintaining their independence.

The first meeting of the Steering Committee was held in London, United Kingdom from 19 – 25 November 2016. ECN was represented by the Chairperson, Adv. Tjipueja. One of the issues discussed during the meeting included “Strategies for follow-up of Commonwealth Observer group recommendations”. The Chairperson delivered a presentation focusing on “Challenges and Opportunities for follow-up in Namibia”

and emphasised the importance of submitting final Observer Mission Reports and the provision in Namibia's Electoral Act making it a legal obligation. In particular the Chairperson noted that the presence of observer missions' during elections is important in ensuring the acceptance of the results and credibility of an election by all relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, observer missions' also assist the EMB by identifying critical issues that the EMB might have overlooked/omitted or not previously considered.

The ECN has however in the past experienced that observer missions' often fail to submit final reports on their findings. The experience has been that observer missions' only submit preliminary statements after the election or when election results have already been announced. This is one of the issues that have been addressed in the Namibian Electoral Reform and introduced in the Electoral Act, (Act No. 5 of 2014). The Electoral Act now places an obligation on accredited observers' missions/persons to submit a final report on their findings to the Commission within one month after the final announcement of the election results.

#### **5.6 Workshop on Building Relationship between EMBs and Domestic Observers, 25<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> January 2017, Johannesburg, South Africa**

The ECF-SADC and the Election Support Networks of Southern Africa (ESN SA) jointly hosted a two-day workshop from 25 – 26 January 2017 in Johannesburg, South Africa. It was noted at the workshop that Africa, in particularly the SADC region, has made good progress since the 1990's towards embracing the values of electoral democracy. The focus of the workshop was to explore challenges and successes that are continuously experienced in building the electoral integrity in the SADC region.

ECF-SADC and ESN-SA maintain that healthy relationship between EMBs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) contributes to enhanced credibility, integrity and legitimacy of the electoral process leading to promotion of impartiality, enhanced ownership of the process, acceptance of results and established mechanisms of dealing with electoral conflicts. The aim of the workshop was therefore to build relationships with EMBs and domestic observer groups, discuss interventions to build professional, competent EMBs with full independence and to create dialogue and partnership with election observer groups in order to enhance openness and transparency in electoral processes.

Commissioner Ulrich Freyer, officially opened the workshop on behalf of ECF-SADC. The workshop was attended by 7 out of 15 EMBs and several CSOs from the SADC region.

## 5.7 61<sup>st</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

The 61<sup>st</sup> Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women took place at the UN Headquarters in New York, United States of America from 13 – 14 March 2017. The Chairperson, Adv. Tjipueja on invitation by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) participated in this important event. The Chairperson delivered a presentation on ECN's efforts, lessons, challenges and good practices in institutionalizing gender equality in the EMB.

The Commission is proud to be one of the few EMBs across the world that made efforts to adopt a Gender Policy and address inequalities systemically and consistently in undertaking its mandate, which is yet one of the remarkable achievements of the Commission. ECN is fully cognisant of the persistent challenges regarding gender inequalities to democracy and democratic electoral processes in Namibia as well as at the sub-regional and continental levels.

The investment in a Gender Policy will serve as a strategic guidance for the ECN in institutionalising its efforts to close gender gaps in electoral and referenda processes and strengthen the country's constitutional democracy. To meet this noble objective, the ECN's deliberate effort is "to mainstream gender, disability and ensure compliance with the relevant policies at national level".

The table below illustrates the current representation of women in Namibian political leadership:

Local Authority Councils	48%
National Assembly	42%
National Council	24%
Regional Councils	17%

Another significant improvement is the provision of women representation of members of the Commission in the Electoral Act (Act No. 5 of 2014). The Electoral Act provides for the appointment of EMB commissioners which specifically stipulates that at least two out of five Commissioners to be appointed must be women. Women representation in the Commission currently stands at 60% (three female Commissioners) and male at 40% (two male Commissioners) and for the first time in the history of the EMB, the Chairperson of the Commission is a female.

## 5.8 Other International Engagements

It is important to report that staff members represented the ECN at the following important international and regional engagements:

- The Chief Electoral Officer, Prof Paul John Isaak, was invited by the African Union (AU) to serve in the team of the AU Election Observer Mission in Uganda for the General Elections on 18 February 2016.
- Management of Democratic Elections in Africa (MDEA) offered by the University of South Africa from June-August 2016.
- World Blind Union General Assembly in Florida, USA in August 2016.
- Observer Mission for the AU Election Observer Mission for Presidential and Parliament Elections in Ghana in December 2016.

## 6. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPORT 2015/16

The following financial statements were submitted for the 2015/2016 financial year:

1.1 Appropriation Account

1.2 Standard Sub-divisions

1.4 Departmental Revenue

### 6.1 Appropriation account

2015/2016						2014/2015
Service		Authorised expenditure	Actual expenditure	Variations	Percentage	Actual expenditure
				Under expenditure/ (Excess)		
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	%	N\$
<b>01. Administration:</b>						
Original budget	84 195 000					
Less : Virements	(20 223 603)					
Less : Suspensions	(2 579 488)	61 391 909	50 274 279.89	11 117 629.11	18.11	87 119 163.76
<b>02. Planning, Registration and Voting:</b>						
Original budget	132 798 000					
Plus: Virements	37 984 214					
Less: Suspensions	(57 544)	170 724 670	172 493 477.88	(1 768 807.88)	(1.04)	223 289 422.02
<b>03. Voter Education:</b>						
Original budgets	61 967 000					
Less: Virements	(17 369 579)	44 597 421	44 002 983.20	594 437.80	1.33	50 771 407.81
<b>Total</b>		<b>276 714 000</b>	<b>266 770 740.97</b>	<b>9 943 259.03</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>361 179 993.59</b>



## 6.2 Standard sub-divisions

Subdivision	2015/2016		2014/2015	
	Authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure	Under expenditure/(Excess)	Actual expenditure
Operational:	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
<b>Current expenditure: Personnel</b>				
001. Remuneration	40 293 810	40 061 588.84	232 221.16	15 841 747.21
002. Employer's contribution to G.I.P.F and M.P.O.O.B.P.F	1 487 928	1 481 693.21	6 234.79	1 236 591.43
003. Other conditions of service	8 100 027	7 962 788.42	137 238.58	289 640.01
005. Employer's contribution to the social security	50 793	14 576.86	36 216.14	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 932 558</b>	<b>49 520 647.33</b>	<b>411 910.67</b>	<b>17 367 978.65</b>
<b>Current expenditure: Goods and other services</b>				
021. Travel and subsistence expenses	6 618 996	6 536 438.72	82 557.28	2 929 178.88
022. Materials and supplies	10 345 159	10 173 261.15	171 897.85	16 745 037.30
023. Transport	11 235 377	10 848 619.28	386 757.72	53 228 784.98
024. Utilities	8 064 468	7 242 432.47	822 035.53	10 717 907.25
025. Maintenance expenses	1 745 115	1 712 539.10	32 575.90	1 194 739.36 5
026. Property rental and related charges	4 408 218	4 345 210.26	63 007.74	530 010.03
027. Other services and expenses	157 194 748	159 365 738.03	(2 170 990.03)	179 344 748.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>199 612 081</b>	<b>200 224 239.01</b>	<b>(612 158.01)</b>	<b>269 690 406.41</b>
<b>Subsidies and current transfers</b>				
041. Membership fees and subscriptions: International	350 000	350 000.00	-	260 501.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>350 000</b>	<b>350 000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>260 501.54</b>
<b>Total: Current expenditure</b>	<b>249 894 639</b>	<b>250 094 886.34</b>	<b>(200 247.34)</b>	<b>287 318 886.60</b>
<b>Operational Capital expenditure: Acquisition of capital assets</b>				
101. Furniture and office equipment	74 798	74 713.25	84.75	6 841 835.55
103. Operational equipment, machinery and plants	12 184 563	12 163 595.17	20 967.83	66 149 366.25
<b>Total: Capital expenditure</b>	<b>12 259 361</b>	<b>12 238 308.42</b>	<b>21 052.58</b>	<b>72 991 201.80</b>
<b>Total: Operational expenditure</b>	<b>262 154 000</b>	<b>262 333 194.76</b>	<b>(179 194.76)</b>	<b>360 310 088.40</b>
<b>Development:</b>				
<b>Capital expenditure: Acquisition of capital assets</b>				
105. Feasibility studies, design and supervision	1 500 000	967 943.94	532 056.06	798 954.50
106. Purchase of land and intangible assets	4 500 000	40 872.18	4 459 127.82	70 950.69
107. Construction, renovation and improvement	8 560 000	3 428 730.09	5 131 269.91	-
<b>Total: Development expenditure</b>	<b>14 560 000</b>	<b>4 437 546.21</b>	<b>10 122 453.79</b>	<b>869 905.19</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>276 714 000</b>	<b>266 770 740.97</b>	<b>9 943 259.03</b>	<b>361 179 993.59</b>



### 6.3 Departmental revenue

Revenue for the year is shown in the table below:

Revenue head	Estimate	Actual revenue 2015/2016	More/(Less) than estimated	Actual revenue 2014/2015
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Miscellaneous	1 000	50 198.69	49 198.69	66 630.53
Deposits made by political parties	30 000	736 450.00	706 450.00	175 500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31 000</b>	<b>786 648.69</b>	<b>755 648.69</b>	<b>242 130.53</b>

*The Namibian nation and the voters at large can be assured of the ECN's continued commitment to conducting and managing all electoral and referenda processes with a view to consolidating electoral democracy in Namibia.*



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**Electoral Commission of Namibia  
Annual Report 2016/17**

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