



NamPPF
Namibia Public-Private Forum

Quality Health | Housing | Land | Sanitation

NAMIBIA PUBLIC-PRIVATE FORUM | 23 OCTOBER 2025

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&

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Hosted by:



Republic of Namibia
National Planning Commission

Secretariat:



NIPDB
Namibia Investment Promotion
& Development Board





OVERVIEW

Group Scope

National Priorities

Alignment with national plans and strategies

Current Government Efforts

Partnering with Government: How Industry Will Deliver
(Sector Commitments)

Key challenges and constraints

Recommendations and proposed actions



QUALITY HEALTH • HOUSING • LAND • SANITATION

Improving the quality of life for all Namibians through access to **Quality Health, Housing, Land, and Sanitation** lies at the core of this Working Group's mandate. These interconnected pillars ensure healthier, more productive communities where stable housing, serviced land, and proper sanitation support quality healthcare and dignified living.

The **private sector**, in partnership with Government, will mobilise **capital, technology, and expertise** to accelerate housing delivery, expand serviced land, improve sanitation, and strengthen health systems; translating each intervention into **job creation and improved living standards**. This work aligns with **SMIP 2025–2030, NDP6, and Vision 2030**, all focused on inclusive growth, communities and sustainable livelihoods.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES





ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL PLANS AND STRATEGIES

QUALITY HEALTH

- **Expand access to Primary health care** and quality healthcare services with special focus on rural areas and intermediate hospitals (11 Intermediate Hospitals) to meet private health care standards.
- **Invest in specialised skills by training specialists** nursing staff and medical practitioners in identified fields.
- Fast-tracking the **implementation of an integrated E-health System** in all public health facilities.

HOUSING, LAND & SANITATION

- Deliver **50,000 affordable homes** by 2029.
- **Formalize informal settlements** and service **50% of the land** for all **informal Settlements by 2029**.
- Accelerate **land servicing and tenure security** to enable private investment.
- Construct **1,000 sanitation facilities (20,000 units)** for rural and peri-urban areas.



SOME CURRENT KEY GOVERNMENT EFFORTS: HEALTH

Ongoing hospital upgrades, rollout of eHealth infrastructure, and investments in digital logistics.

Recruitment of Health

Workers: Allocation of N\$185 million to recruit 1,537 new health personnel, to address critical staff shortages,

Health Systems

Strengthening Plan: A N\$16 billion plan has been proposed to improve healthcare services, including projects like the **Windhoek District Hospital** and **dialysis services in public hospitals.**



Emergency Response: The government has surveillance, contact tracing, and response teams to contain outbreaks

Universal Health Coverage

(UHC) Policy: Officially launched in Oct 2025 to provide equitable and affordable healthcare access to all Namibians.



HOW INDUSTRY CAN DELIVER (SECTOR COMMITMENTS) 1 OF 2

QUALITY HEALTH



People

Support workforce diversification by **funding training programmes, internships, and scholarships** for General Practitioners, nurses, specialists and Allied healthcare professionals.



Efficiency

Partner in the **rollout of the national e-Health and e-licensing systems**, creating digital jobs and supporting a modernised health administration ecosystem.



Infrastructure

Accelerate healthcare infrastructure development using private sector efficiency and technology integration by means of **Smart logistics centres, digital integration, efficient supply chain, warehousing and distribution and PPP hospital supply chains.**



KEY CONSTRAINTS AND BARRIERS 1 OF 2

QUALITY HEALTH

- **Fragmented coordination** between MoHSS, training institutions, and private sector partners limits placements, investment alignment, and PPP development. ●
- **Slow digital transformation**; delayed implementation of the National eHealth Strategy, lack of interoperability standards, and absence of a central governance structure. ●
- **Regulatory and procurement bottlenecks** hinder timely adoption of technology and innovation despite local capacity. ●
- **Limited digital literacy within the health workforce** and weak collaboration frameworks reduce effective integration between public and private health facilities. ●



PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS: HEALTH 1 OF 3

01

Improve primary healthcare accessibility through digitalisation, including connectivity throughout Namibia in the form of patient information, hospital & pharmacy management systems, telemedicine, and a centralised health database.

02

Facilitate the development of a Medical Tourism Framework. This will position Namibia as a regional hub for advanced medical care and contribute to GDP growth. This may entail streamlining visa and licensing processes for foreign specialists and super-specialists, while ensuring skills transfer and safeguarding local employment

03

Establish priority investment zones and targeted incentives for local companies to build and upgrade healthcare infrastructure, particularly in underserved regions.

04

Strengthen regulatory support for local medical manufacturers through fast-track certification and compliance assistance to meet national and international standards.



PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS: HEALTH 2 OF 3

NATIONAL HEALTH TASK FORCE

- Establish a National Health Task Force inclusive of the private sector
- Mandate: Provide formal recommendations within 2 months on all key components

Focus Areas:

- Business process re-engineering.
- Training and capacity development.
- Quality improvement across health systems.

Deliverables:

- 60-day eHealth roadmap
- 180-day pilot implementation in selected facilities (digitalisation)

Reporting:

Monthly reporting to the Presidency to identify and remove bottlenecks in real time



PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS: HEALTH QUICK WINS 3 OF 3

Launch digital health pilot sites using existing ICT capacity to demonstrate early results in efficiency and data integration, specifically for **Primary Health Care**.



Provide offtake agreements for local pharmaceutical manufacturers to expand production capacity and achieve economies of scale.

Fast-track certification and dossier approvals to improve access to essential medicines and strengthen pharmaceutical resilience.

Address **immediate high level skill gaps** while advancing local training programmes & the National GDP (through Medical Tourism); **streamline work visa and permit processes** for foreign medical specialists

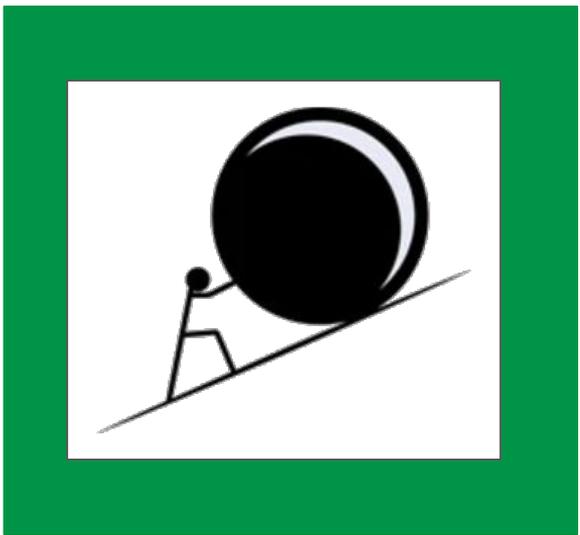


SOME CURRENT KEY GOVERNMENT EFFORTS: HOUSING

4,526 housing units under construction through the Mass Housing Development Programme (FY 2025/26).

Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme under implementation across multiple local authorities.

Development of the **National Housing Information System (NHIS)** in partnership with the NSA.



Formalisation of 46 informal settlements and proclamation of 31 townships completed.

Construction of 250 sanitation facilities in Windhoek and 1,000 rural toilets ongoing.

10,000 plots being serviced under NDP6; 7,500 additional plots in secondary towns.



HOW INDUSTRY CAN DELIVER (SECTOR COMMITMENTS) 2 OF 2

HOUSING, LAND & SANITATION



Incentives/financial

- Lead the **formalisation of informal settlements** into vibrant, well-planned self-sustaining nodes or communities with housing, schools, recreation facilities; improved sanitation with an emphasis on quality of life and employment creation.
- **Invest in informal settlement nodes** to unlock capital through secure tenure.



Efficient delivery

- **Mobilising the entire industry;** developers, financiers, consultants, construction firms, and materials suppliers; to align their efforts with national housing, land, and sanitation targets through a National Real Estate Industry Body.
- **Localising supply chains** and prioritising Namibian contractors in construction, land servicing, and sanitation projects to maximise domestic job creation.



KEY CONSTRAINTS AND BARRIERS 2 OF 2

HOUSING, LAND & SANITATION

- **High cost of land and bulk infrastructure** makes affordable housing projects financially unviable. ●
- **Lack of targeted incentives** (tax breaks, interest subsidies, or concessions) to attract large-scale private developers. ●
- **Unbalanced competition** with municipalities that service land at subsidised rates, driving up private-sector costs. ●
- **Leasehold or Right to occupation tenure** in informal settlements limits access to finance as it cannot be used as collateral. ●
- **Scarcity of serviced land** and **planning regulations** (e.g. 300m² minimum erf size) limits the amount of low-cost and affordable housing options and densification thereof. ●



PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS: HOUSING 1 OF 3

01

Digitalise property ownership systems and processes across the full land and housing value chain, from planning to title deed management incl. The establishment of a National Digital Property Database to store title deeds, automate approvals and track compliance.

02

Unlock the formalisation of informal settlements by allocating and fast-tracking affordable serviced land (Flexible Land Tenure Act (2012) and Urban & Regional Planning Act (2018). **This will create a significant amount of sustainable jobs whilst improving the quality of life of the citizens.**

03

Unlock funding solutions for land servicing through Government-Private Sector partnerships, municipal mandates, national infrastructure funds and selling land within informal settlements to the private sector to build communities.

04

Introduce a Residence - by - Investment Permit (Real Estate Desert Visa Programme) to attract high-net-worth individuals with fast-tracked approvals, thresholds, and social-impact conditions to stimulate construction jobs and GDP growth.



PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS: HOUSING 2 OF 3

NATIONAL HOUSING, LAND & SANITATION TASK FORCE

- Establish a Task Force inclusive of the private sector
- Mandate: Provide formal recommendations within 2 months on all key priority recommendations.

Focus Areas:

- Business process re-engineering
- Digitalisation and data quality improvement
- Securitisation of title deeds and ownership systems

Deliverables:

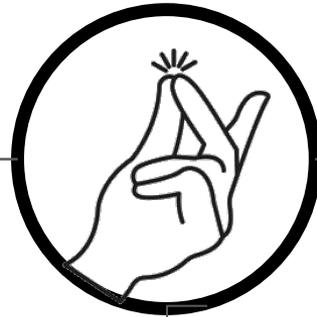
- Develop a standardised national approach to property development and ownership
- Implement centralised procurement with decentralised project execution

Reporting:

Monthly reporting to the Presidency to identify and remove bottlenecks in real time



PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS: HOUSING QUICK WINS 3 OF 3



Reduce minimum single residential erf size from 300m² to 150m² to enable higher-density housing developments at a lower-cost.

Fast-track serviced land availability at minimal cost to lower input prices and **expand access to serviced land.**

Operationalise infrastructure funding through pension funds, DBN, and other national investment vehicles to co-finance land servicing.

Mobilise private capital by availing serviced land within formalised settlements to create integrated communities (housing, retail, education, healthcare).

Provide **targeted tax incentives to developers, companies, and individuals** — including removing the assessed losses limitation or extending the 5 year limitation for real estate to 20 years to align with building allowances.



THE CORE MESSAGE



The private sector stands ready to co-deliver with Government. With clear incentives, faster processes, and joint accountability, Namibia can translate national priorities into visible progress; homes built, land serviced, clinics operational, sanitation delivered and jobs created across every region.



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THANK YOU

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