

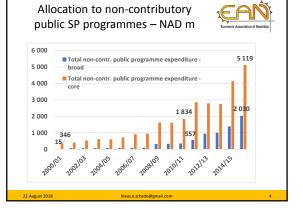
Overvi	ew of SP pr	ogrami	mes
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	Non-contribu	tory social protection p	programmes
	Institution	Core	Broad [Labour market activation]
	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	Forter Care Grant	income Generating Activities
		Maintenance Grant	
		Special Maintenance Grant	Early Childhood Development - Subsidy for educaters
		Vulnerable Child Grant	elicares
		Allowance for war arthurs	
	MGECW - Main division OE	Place of safety	
	Main division 05 -Oxid Care Facilities & Protection	Shelter	
		RCCF subsidy	
	Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare	Old Age Grant	
		Disability Grant Funeral benefit	
		Tood bank	Street committee allowance
	Ministry of Veteran Affairs	Veterars' subvention grant	Writerams Education & Training Grant
		Veterars once off gratuity	Mental health counseling for War Veterans
		Veterans projects	
		Veterans Funeral assistance	
		War Wersen Houses	
	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture	School feeding programme	
	Minutes of Health and Social Sensors	Dev Social Mefare	
	Ministry of Urban & Rural Development	Social housing projects	Youth Engloyment Scheme
	Office of the Prime Minister	Crought Railed	
	Social Security Commission	Occupational Injuries	
		Employees Compensation Fund Task leave benefit	
		Maternity leave benefit	
		Death benefit	
		Public service employee nedical	
	Ministry of Finance / PSENIAS	aid scheme	
	Government Institution Pension Fund Private medical and schemes	Public persion fund Insular medical all	
	Private medical aid schemes Private pension Funds	Private medical aid Private person funds	
	Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Innovation		Vocational training
	Nambra Students Financial Assistance Fund	-	Bursary tertiary education
	Core contribu	tory social protection p	programmes
	Scherre	Public	Private
	Pension Funds	Government institutions Pension Fund	Various private sector pension funds
	Medical Aid Funds	Public Sector Employee Medical Aid Scheme	Various private sectormedical aid funds
	Materinity, cick leave, death benefit		# Security Commission

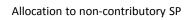


- Public Sector Employee Medical Aid Scheme
- Social Security Commission schemes

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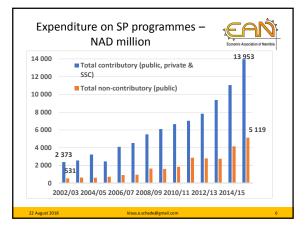


 Allocation to non-contributory SP programmes (broad) increased significantly from NAD15 million (2000/01) to NAD1,815 m (2016/17):

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- Main reasons: Significant increase in allocation to NSFAF, additional programmes introduced
- Allocation to core non-contr. SP progr. increased from NAD346m to NAD5,501m over same period:
- Significant increase in coverage of all programmes, and due to nature of some programmes such as War Veterans projects and once-off gratuity

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• Contributory SP programmes dominated by private medical aid and pension fund schemes accounting for two-third in 2015/16, while public contributory SP accounted for 31%. Remainder SSC to which both public and private sector employees and employers contribute.

Expenditure on SP programmes

• Private expenditure increased five-fold between 2002/03 and 2015/16, while public exp. rose fourfold.

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Public SP programme expenditure over total budget in per cent Core non-contr. SP over total public exp 10 Broad non-contr SP over total public exp 8 6 1.4 2008/09 2007/08 2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 2016/17 2001/02 2004/05 2005/06

Public SP programmes over total budget expenditure

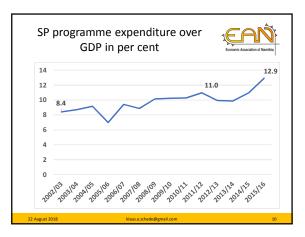
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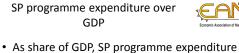
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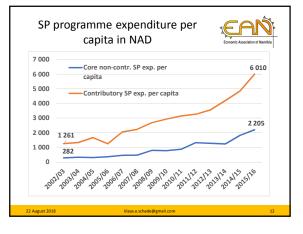
- · Increased budgetary allocations to core and broad non-contributory SP programmes
- Significantly stronger rise in broad SP progr. allocation owed to NSFAF
- About 12% of total budget allocated to noncontributory SP programmes

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- rose by 50% from 8.4% (2002/03) to 12.9% in 2015/16 (contributory and core noncontributory).
- Excluding private SP programmes the ratio was 4.8% in 2012/13 compared to 4,4% for Botswana



SP programmes per capita



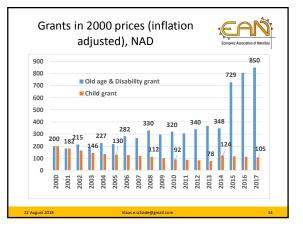
- SP programme expenditure increased also on a per capita basis between 2002/03 and 2015/16:
- Almost fivefold for contributory SP programmes

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Almost eightfold for core non-contributory SP programmes

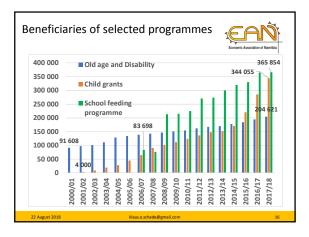
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Grants in 2000 prices Disability and Old Age grants increased in real values owing to regular adjustments and in particular a more than 100% increase since 2015. Disability and old age grant was based on ethnicity until 1992 when everyone received an equal amount. Pensioners do not use grant for themselves only, but support often grand children living with them Child grants are worth only about 50% of the value in 2000

- because of only one adjustments over the past 18 years
- However, all eligible children receive the same grant amount, while previously the second and any further children received only NAD100 per month instead NAD200 pm.

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Number of beneficiaries



- Beneficiaries of child grants increased rapidly from about 4,000 (2001/02) to more than 344,000 during 2017/18.
- MGECW intends to increase beneficiaries of Vulnerable Child grant from 157,184 (2018) to 226,542 by 2019/2020.
- About 35% of all children would benefit from a child grant
- Disability grant is paid to people with disabilities between the age of 16 years and 59 years.
- Everyone at the age of 60 and older receives the Old Age grant.
- Number of beneficiaries increased from 92,000 (2000/01) to 205,000 (217/18)
- Coverage of about 97%. However, coverage of disability grant only about 35%.

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Medical aid & pension coverage

In 2014:

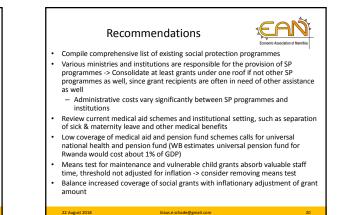
	Medical Aid	Pension
Members over total employed	24.5	58.8
Members over total employed excl. subs. farmers and unpaid family members	31.2	74.8
Low coverage for medical ai three quarters of pensioner contributed pension fund (e farmers)	s benefit from	า
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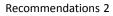
Medical aid



- PSEMAS: Flat rate not linked to income
- Contributions cover 14% of total PSEMAS expenditure in 2018/19
 - Contributions NAD360 million
 - PSEMAS expenditure NAD2,534 m

	PSEMAS 2016/17	Private medical aid 2015
Expenditure per member	20 399	32 523
Contribution per member	4 5 1 9	38 927







- Adjust thresholds for SSC contributions inflation is shifting the burden to low-income earners
- PSEMAS places high burden on low-income earners -> move to percentage and cost-recovery contribution, could save at least NAD1.5 billion (5% of salary)
- Introduce and enforce revolving funds for some SP programmes such as NSFAF and labour activation programmes
- Costs of school feeding programmes (NAD358 per annum), meals at school hostels, drought relief and food bank (NAD1,222 per annum) differ widely -> This warrants a thorough review.
- Reconsider approach to social housing: multi-storey flats vs. single houses More efficient use of scarce serviced land

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- More enclosed or state service randometer and Reduction in building costs
 Increased density enhances viability of public transport Change urban design / development:
 Mixed developments (residential, offices, light industry)
 Increase access to job opportunities

Thank you for your attention

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