



Gender quotas, GBV, Genocide Reparations, Koevoet, and other topics

Findings from Afrobarometer Round 7 survey in Namibia



IPPR

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At a glance



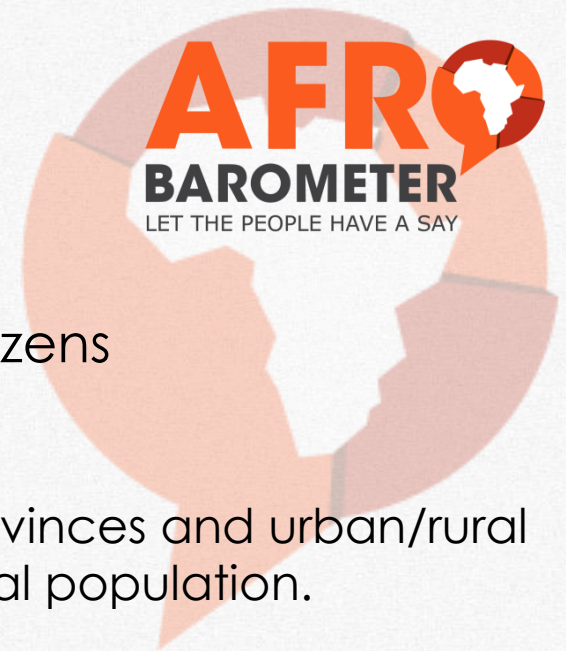
- **Gender equality**: Most Namibians say a gender quota system should be adopted for regional council elections. More than half say the National Assembly has been more effective with more women.
- **Gender-based violence**: Namibians see alcohol, unemployment, and poverty as major contributors to the scourge of GBV in their country.
- **Past and present**: Most Namibians believe that government should work with Nama and Herero traditional authorities on genocide reparations.
- **Land matters**: Many Namibians say that the Affirmative Repositioning Movement (AR) has been most effective in getting government to pay attention to land issues.
- **Taxes and budget**: Almost three-quarters of citizens endorse the legitimacy of tax officials, even though more than two-thirds say at least “some” tax officials are corrupt.

What is Afrobarometer?



- A pan-African, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 African countries in 1999, expanded to 36 countries in Round 6 (2014/2015). Round 7 surveys are being conducted in 2017/18.
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policymaking by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- A national partner in each country conducts the survey. In Namibia, Afrobarometer Round 7 survey was conducted by Survey Warehouse and the Institute for Public Policy Research.

Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across regions/states/provinces and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews in language of the respondent's choice.
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Namibia of 1,200 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-3% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 7 in Namibia was conducted 5-27 November 2017.

Survey demographics

Gender		%
	Men	49
	Women	51
Residence		
	Urban	55
	Rural	45
Education		
	No formal education	7
	Primary	16
	Secondary	53
	Post-secondary	22
Religion		
	Christian	92
	Other	8



Findings



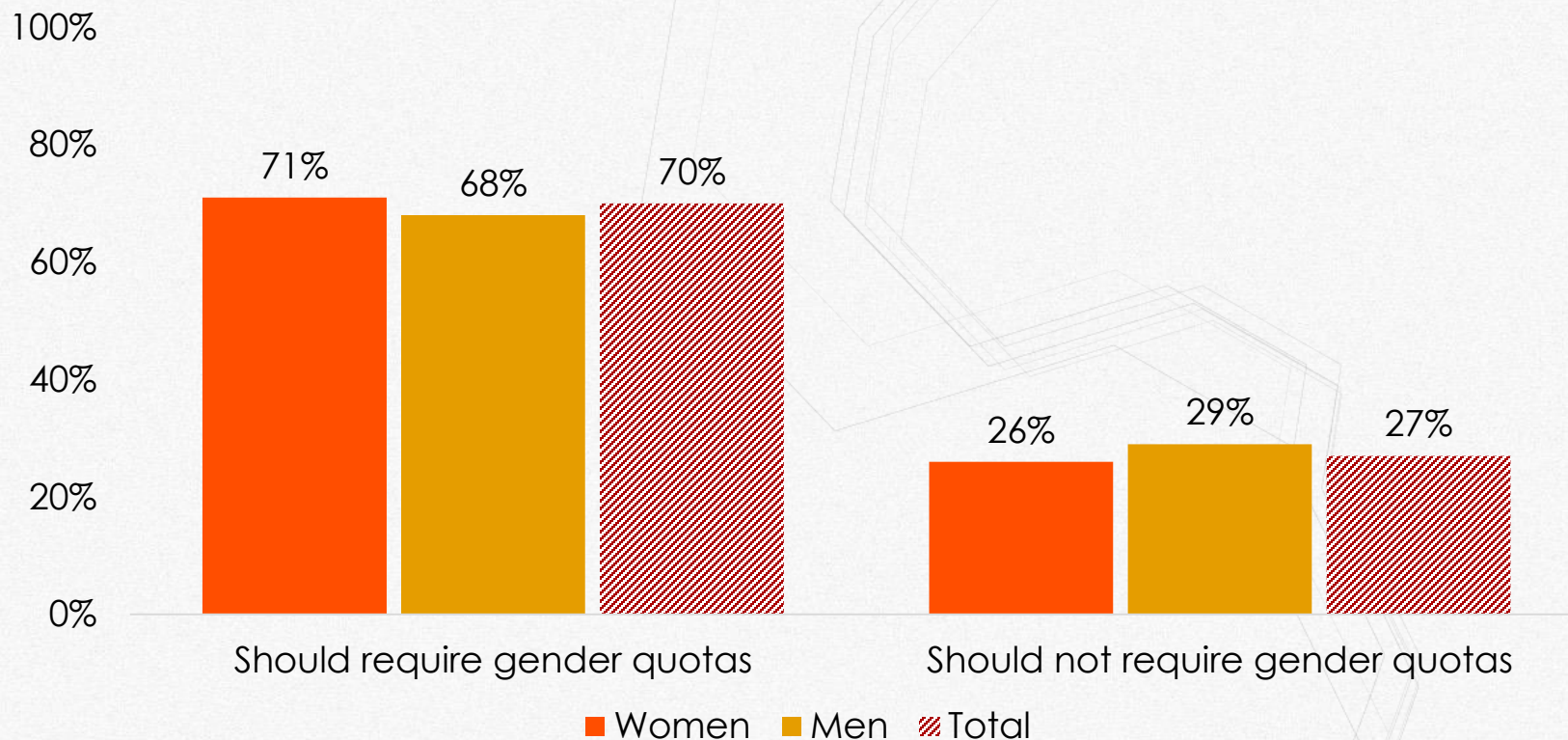
Gender equality in Namibia

Key findings



- More than half of Namibians (59%) say that the increased number of women in the National Assembly has made Parliament more effective.
- Moreover, seven in 10 Namibians (70%) say that all political parties should be mandated to adopt a gender quota in the National Assembly.
- Although men and women differ on whether men make better leaders than women, on the whole, most Namibians (68%) believe that women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.

Should political parties be required to adopt gender quotas for National Assembly? | Namibia | 2017

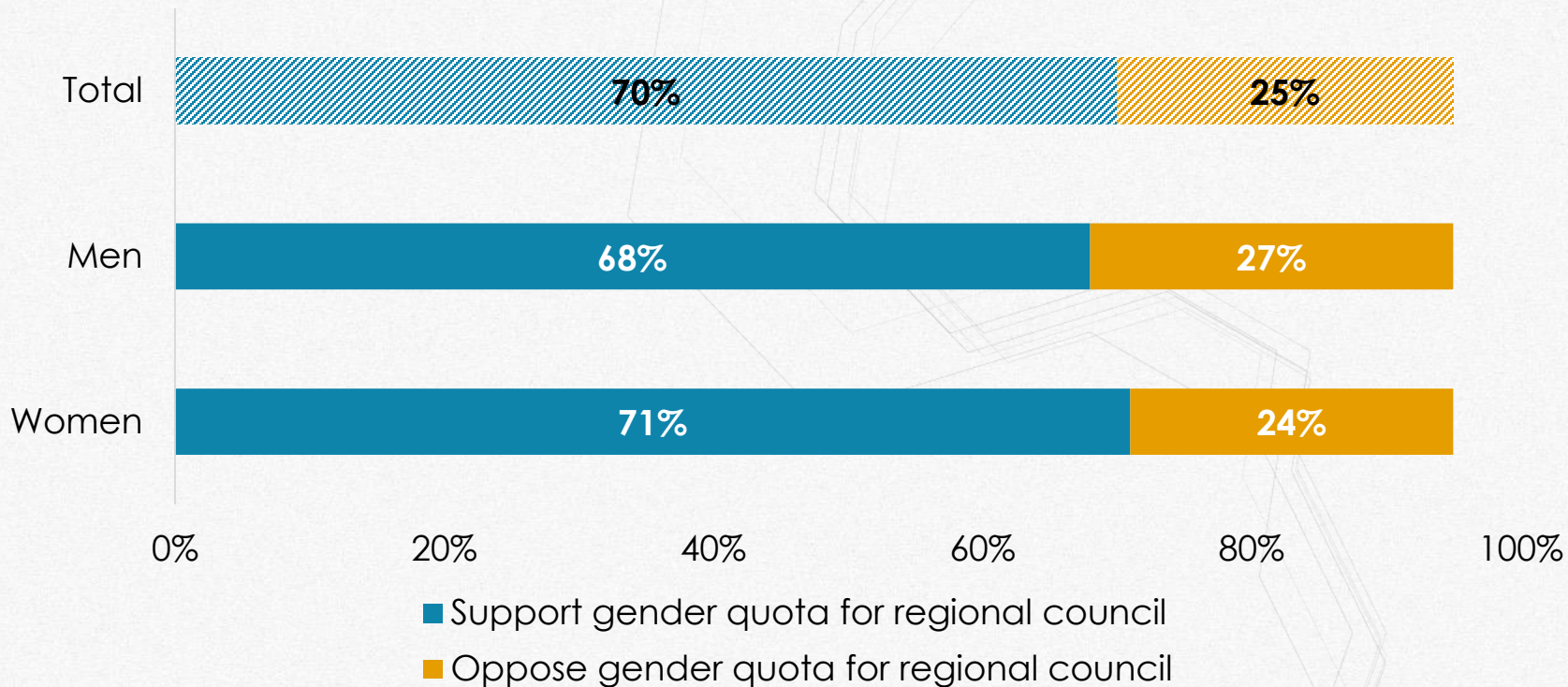


Respondents were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Statement 1: All political parties should be mandated to adopt a gender quota, to ensure a 50/50 representation of men and women in the National Assembly.

Statement 2: Political parties should be able to decide on their own party lists without a gender quota being imposed.
(% who "agree" or "agree very strongly" with each statement)

Should gender quotas exist for regional council elections? | Namibia | 2017



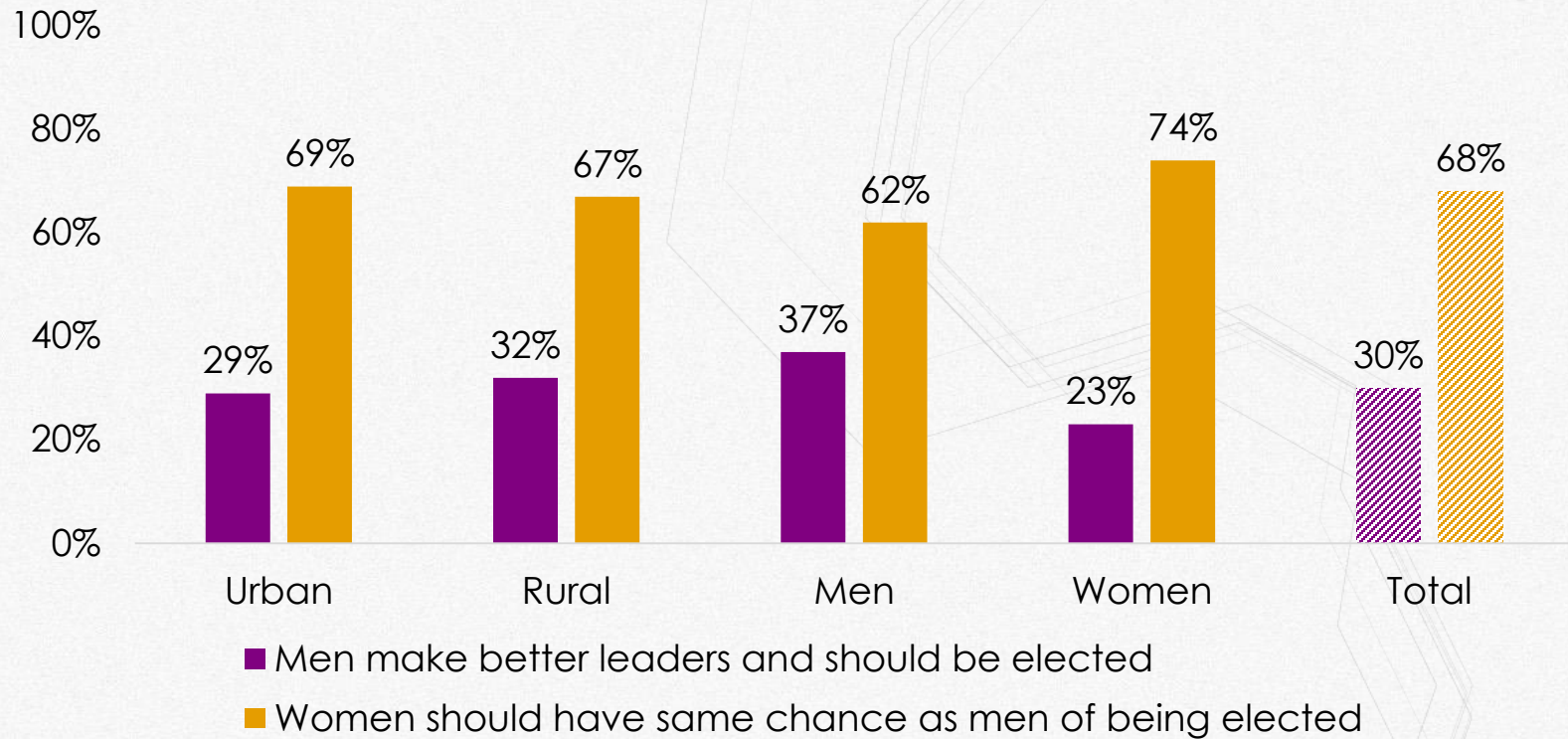
Respondents were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Statement 1: A gender quota system should be adopted for regional council elections to ensure that more women are represented in regional government.

Statement 2: The way in which regional council elections are run should not be changed, even if this results in the underrepresentation of women in regional government.

(% who "agree" or "agree very strongly" with each statement)

Should women have equal opportunity to be elected? | Namibia | 2017



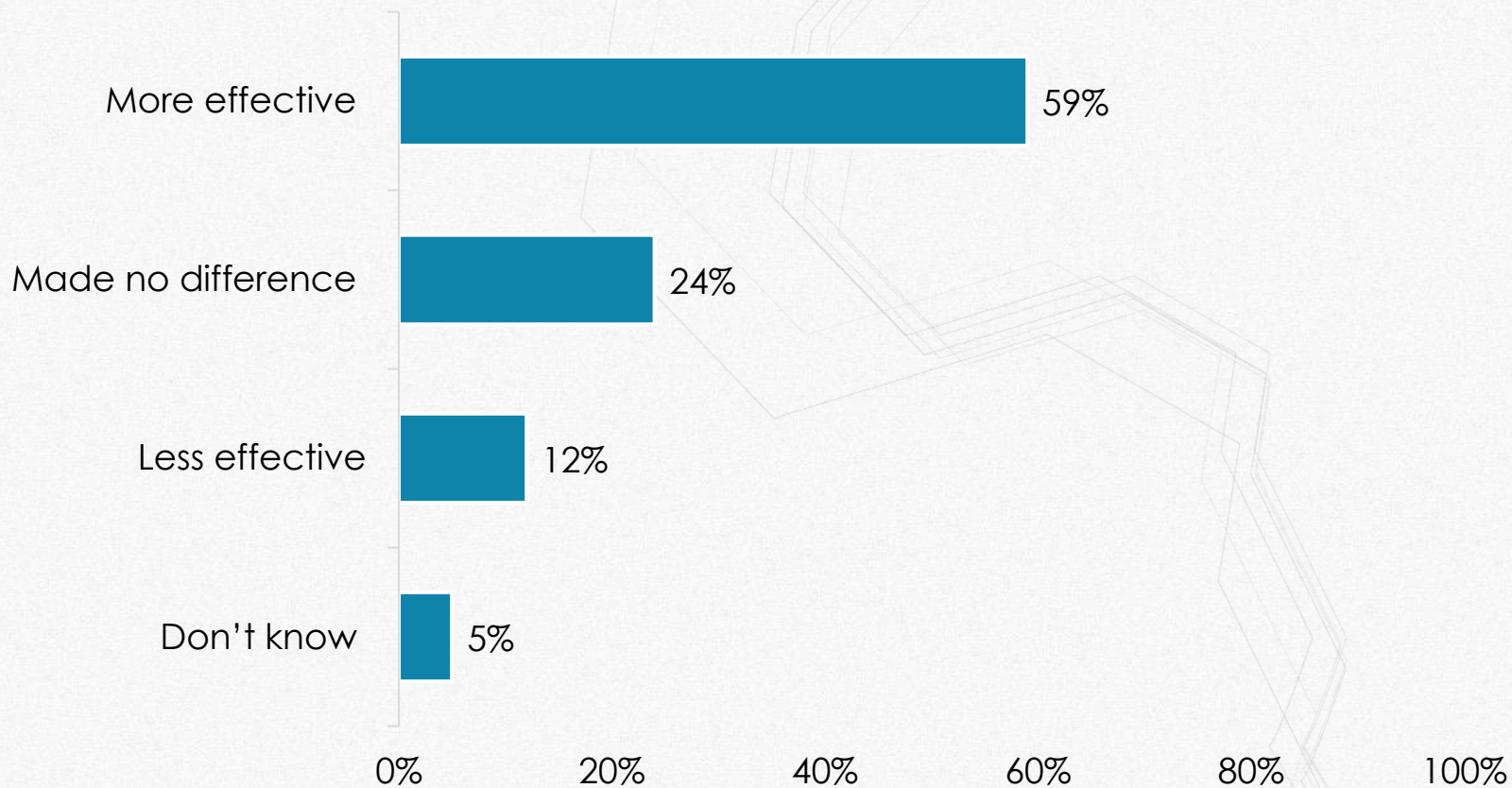
Respondents were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Statement 1: Men make better political leaders than women, and should be elected rather than women.

Statement 2: Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.

(% who "agree" or "agree very strongly" with each statement)

Do more women in the National Assembly improve its effectiveness? | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: *The representation of women in the National Assembly has been increasing in Namibia over the past few years. Do you think that having better gender representation in Parliament has made Parliament more effective, less effective, or not made any difference?*

Gender-based violence

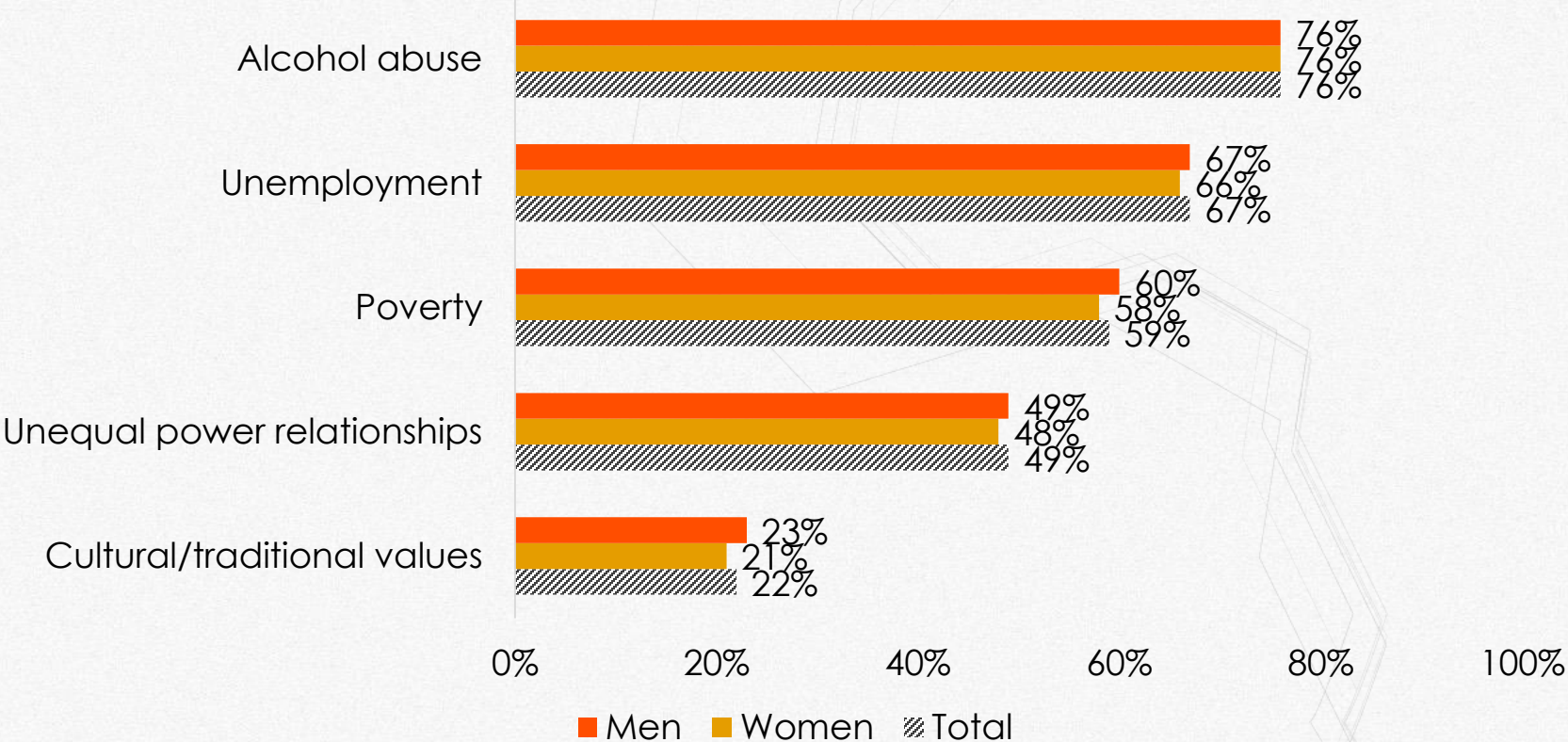
Key findings



- A majority of Namibians (84%) say it is never justified for a man to beat his wife.
- Most Namibians (71%) say alcohol abuse is the predominant factor that contributes to GBV in the country.
- Despite daily reports of GBV in Namibia, most Namibians (71%) believe that the government is handling the fight against GBV well.

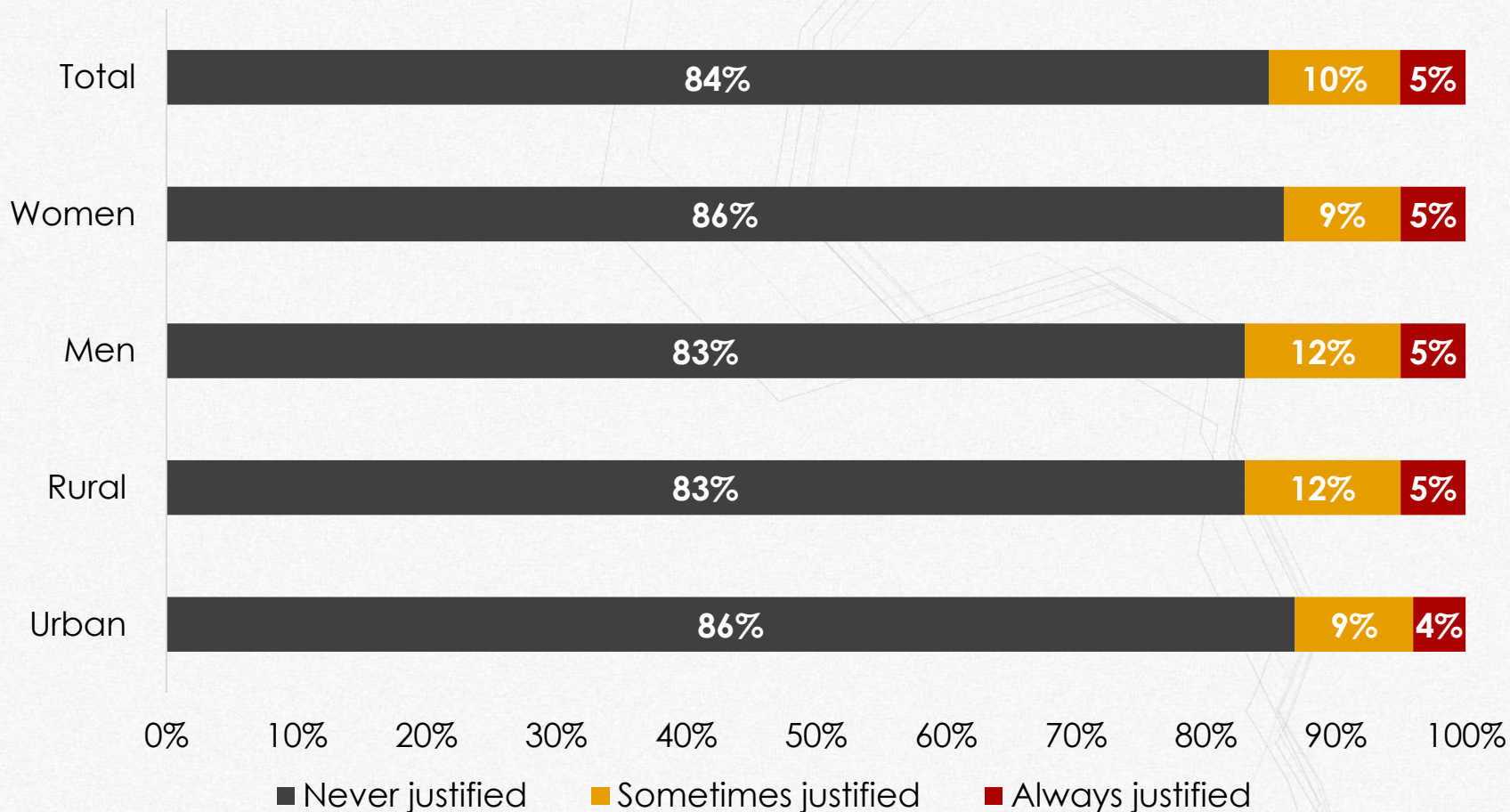
Contributors to gender-based violence | Namibia

| 2017



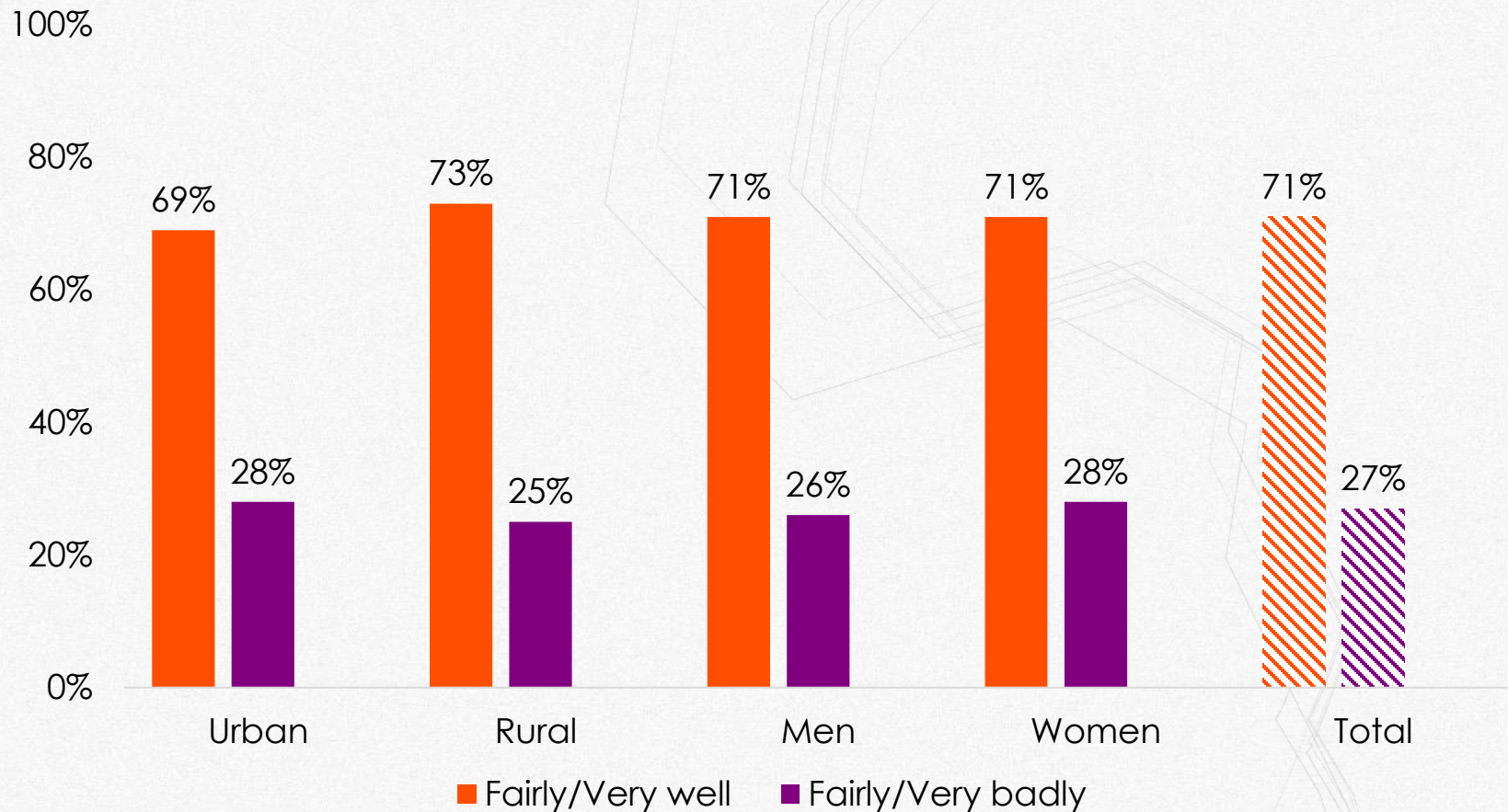
Respondents were asked: As you may have heard, the government continues to express serious concern about gender-based violence in Namibia. In your opinion, how much, if at all, do each of the following factors contribute to gender-based violence in this country, or haven't you heard enough about it to say?

Is it justified for a man to beat his wife? | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, sometimes be justified, or never be justified: For a man to beat his wife?

How well is government handling GBV? | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Preventing gender based violence?

Country-specific questions

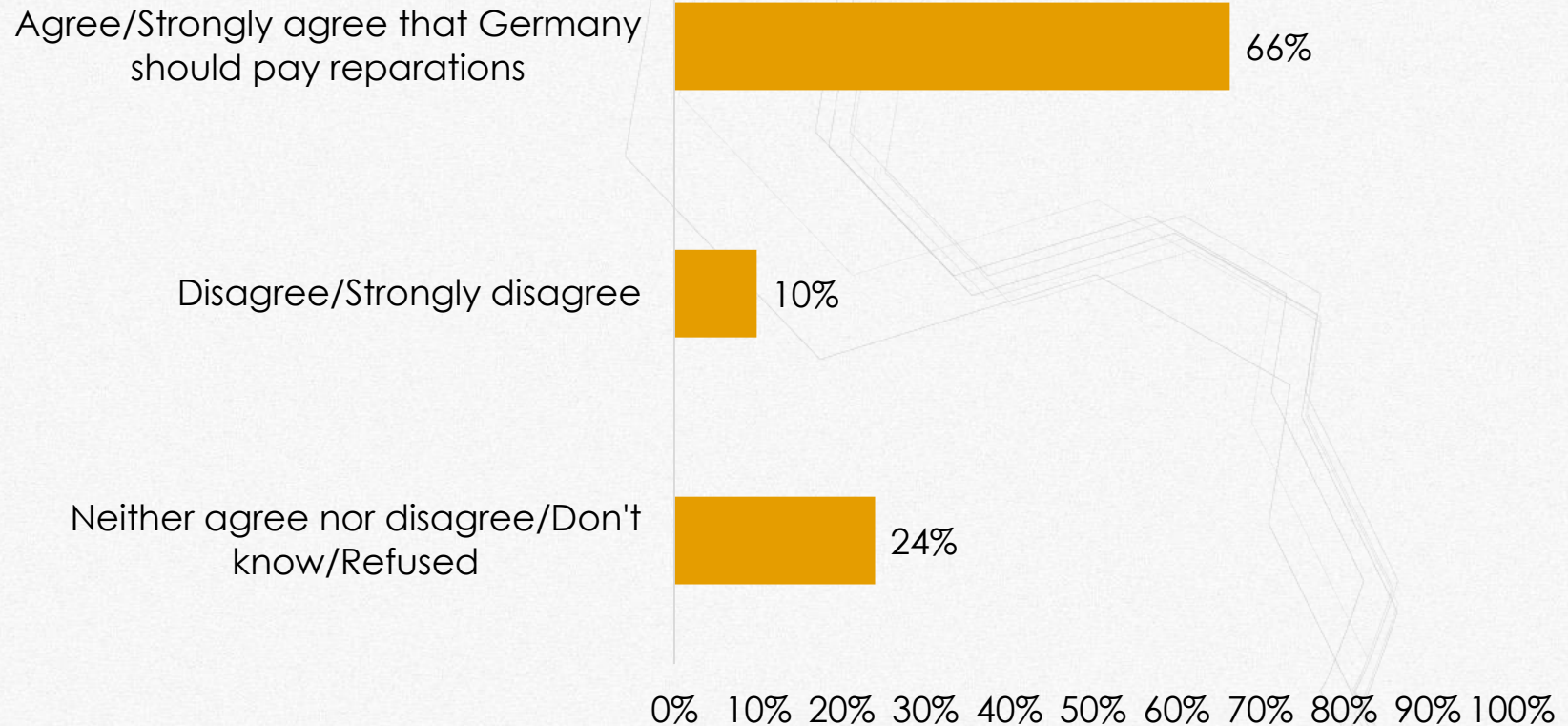
Unresolved historical issues

Key findings



- More than half of Namibians (56%) say traditional authorities should join genocide negotiations.
- However, only 48% say government is doing well on these negotiations.
- Two-thirds (66%) of Namibians say Germany should pay reparations.
- Only two in five Namibians (40%) support an independent Lubango investigation.

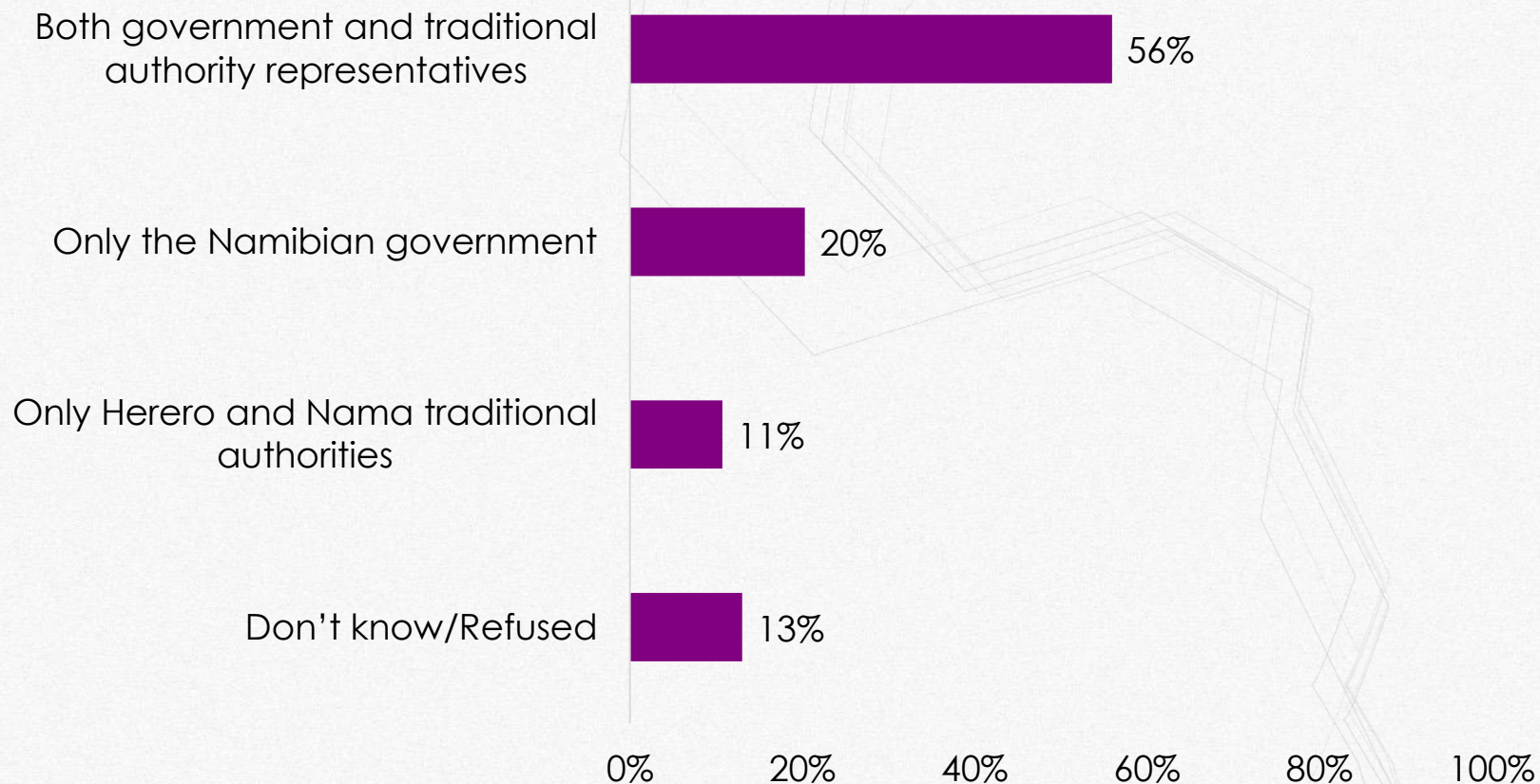
Should Germany pay reparations? | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: The German government should pay reparations to Namibia for the crimes of genocide committed against the Namibian people?

Who should negotiate genocide reparations?

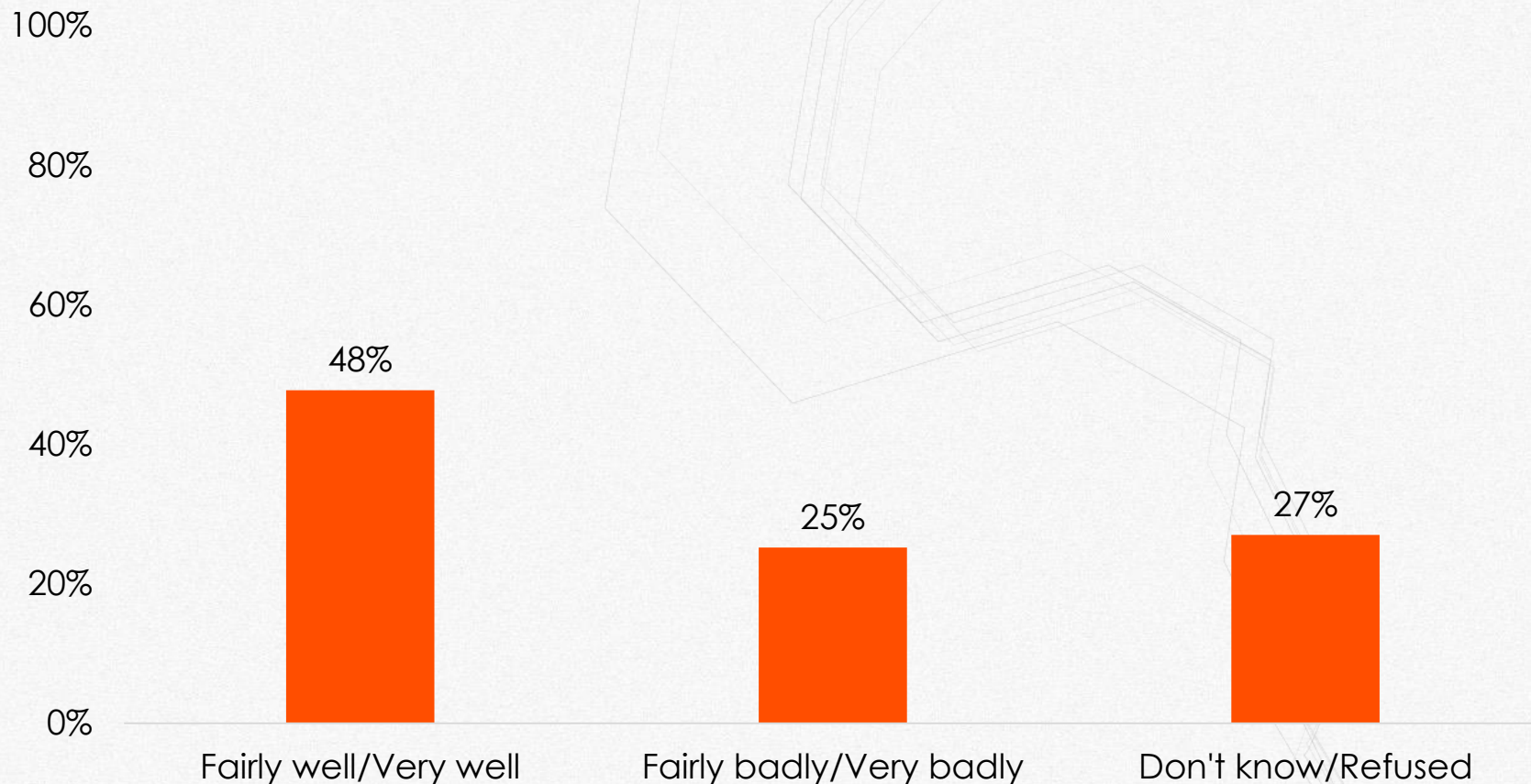
| Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, who should be involved in negotiations with the German government about reparations?*

Government performance on reparations negotiations

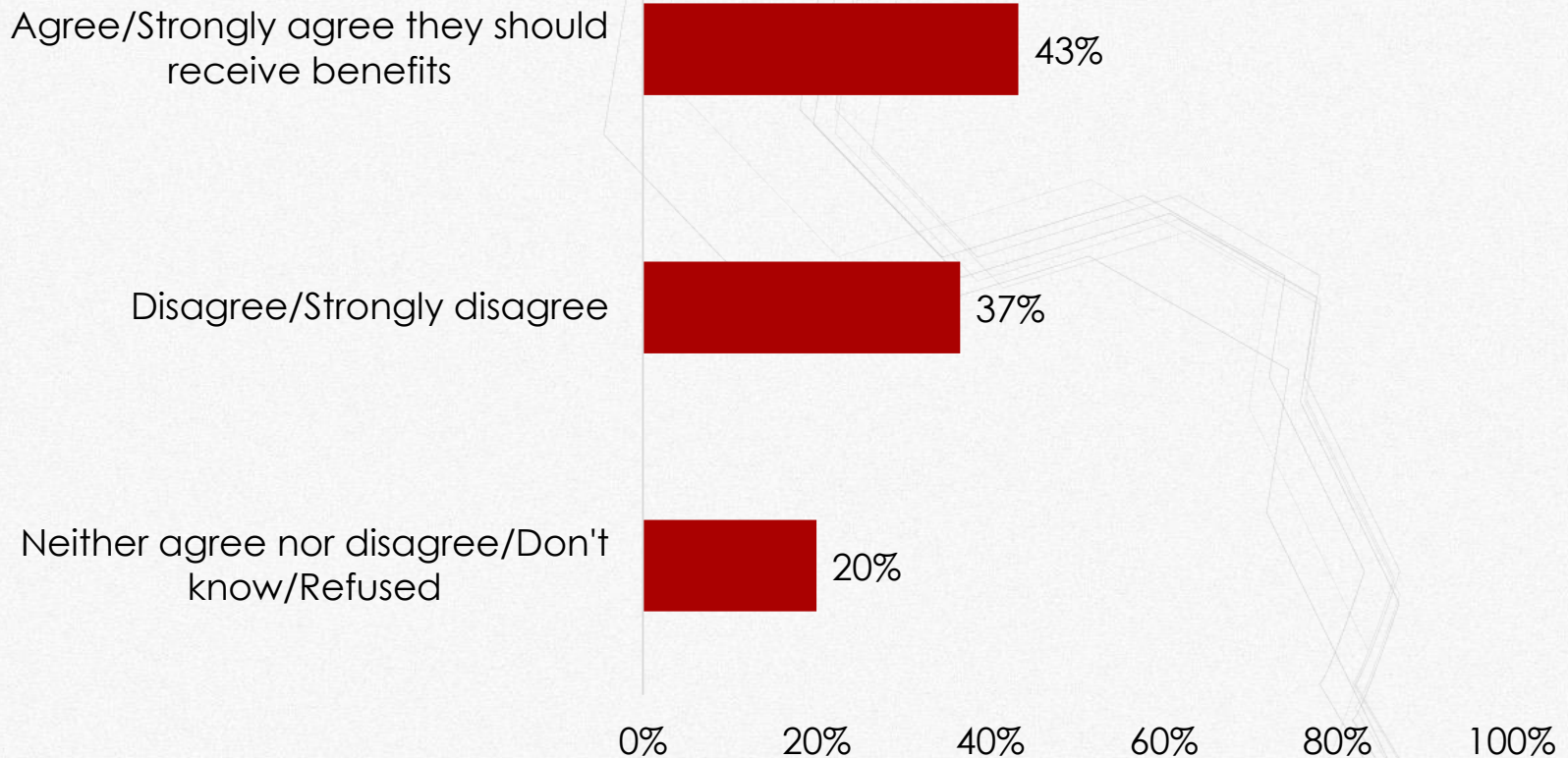
| Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Negotiations with Germany regarding genocide reparations?

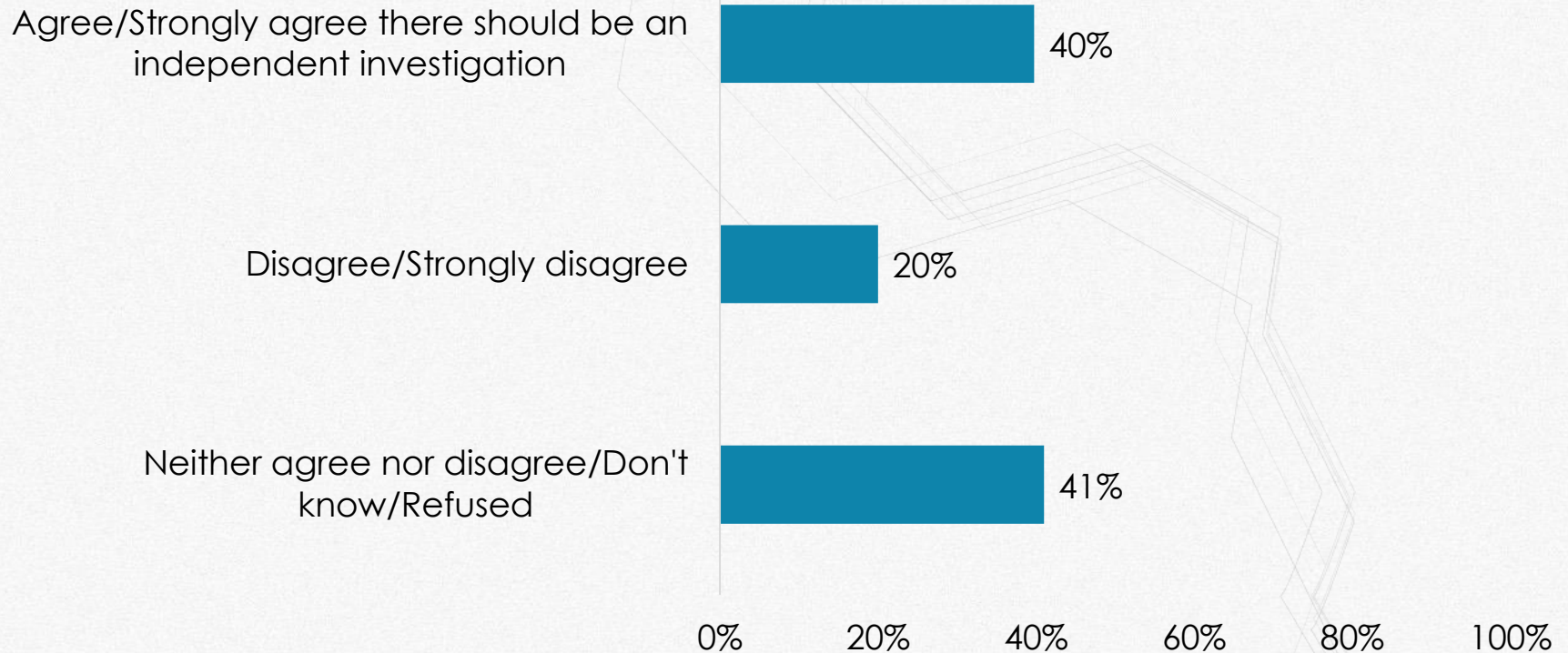
Should SWATF/Koevoet veterans get benefits?

| Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: Namibians who fought for South African-backed security forces before independence, like SWATF or Koevoet, should receive veterans' benefits?

Should there be an independent investigation into Lubango? | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: The government should set up an independent team to investigate the Lubango Dungeons case?

Money issues

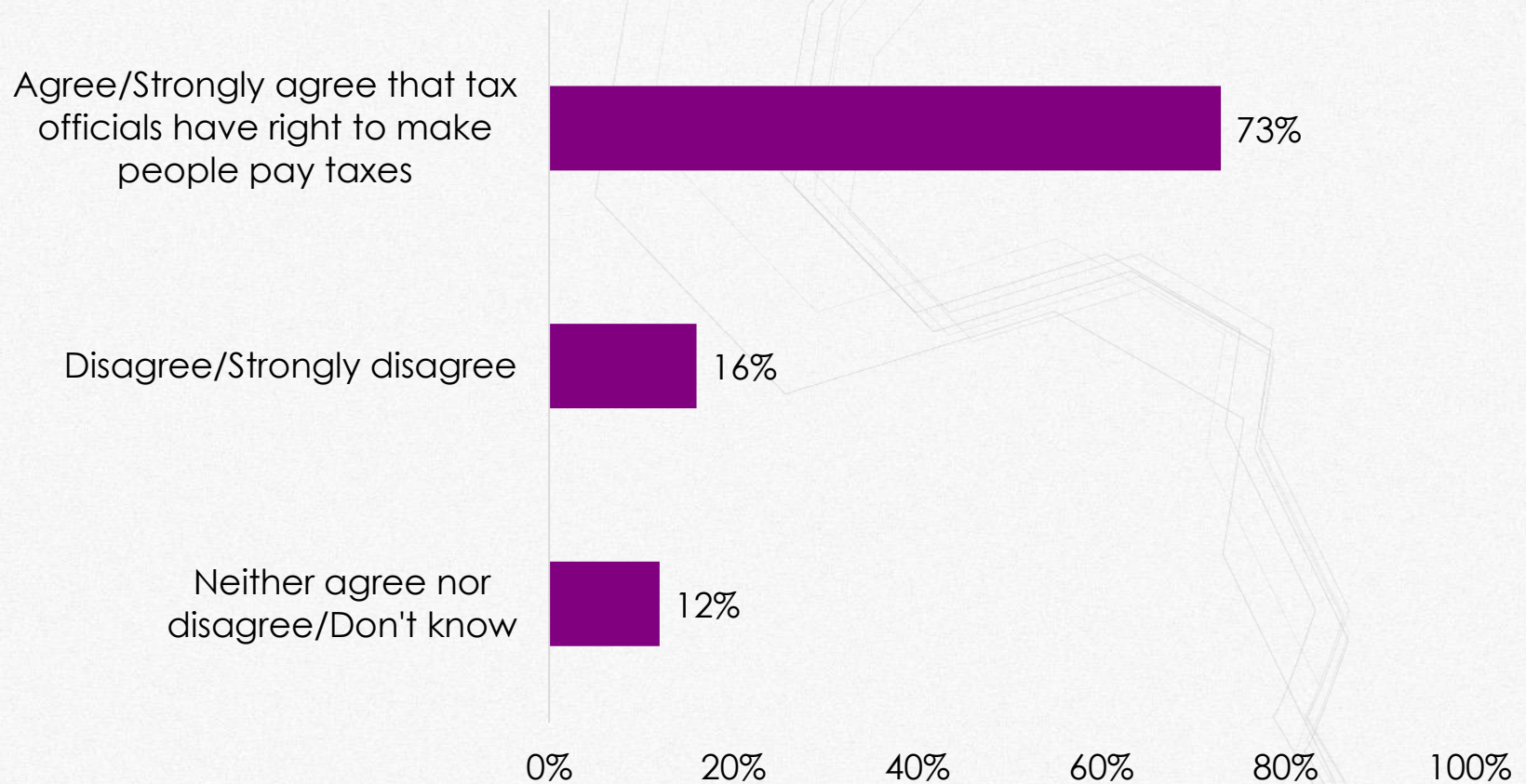
Tax and budget matters

Key findings



- Almost three-quarters (73%) of Namibians say tax officials always have the right to make people pay taxes, even though more than two-thirds (69%) believe that at least “some” tax officials are corrupt.
- About two-thirds (64%) of Namibians say that government should reduce the defence budget.
- A slim majority (53%) believe government should raise taxes to fund poverty-reduction efforts.

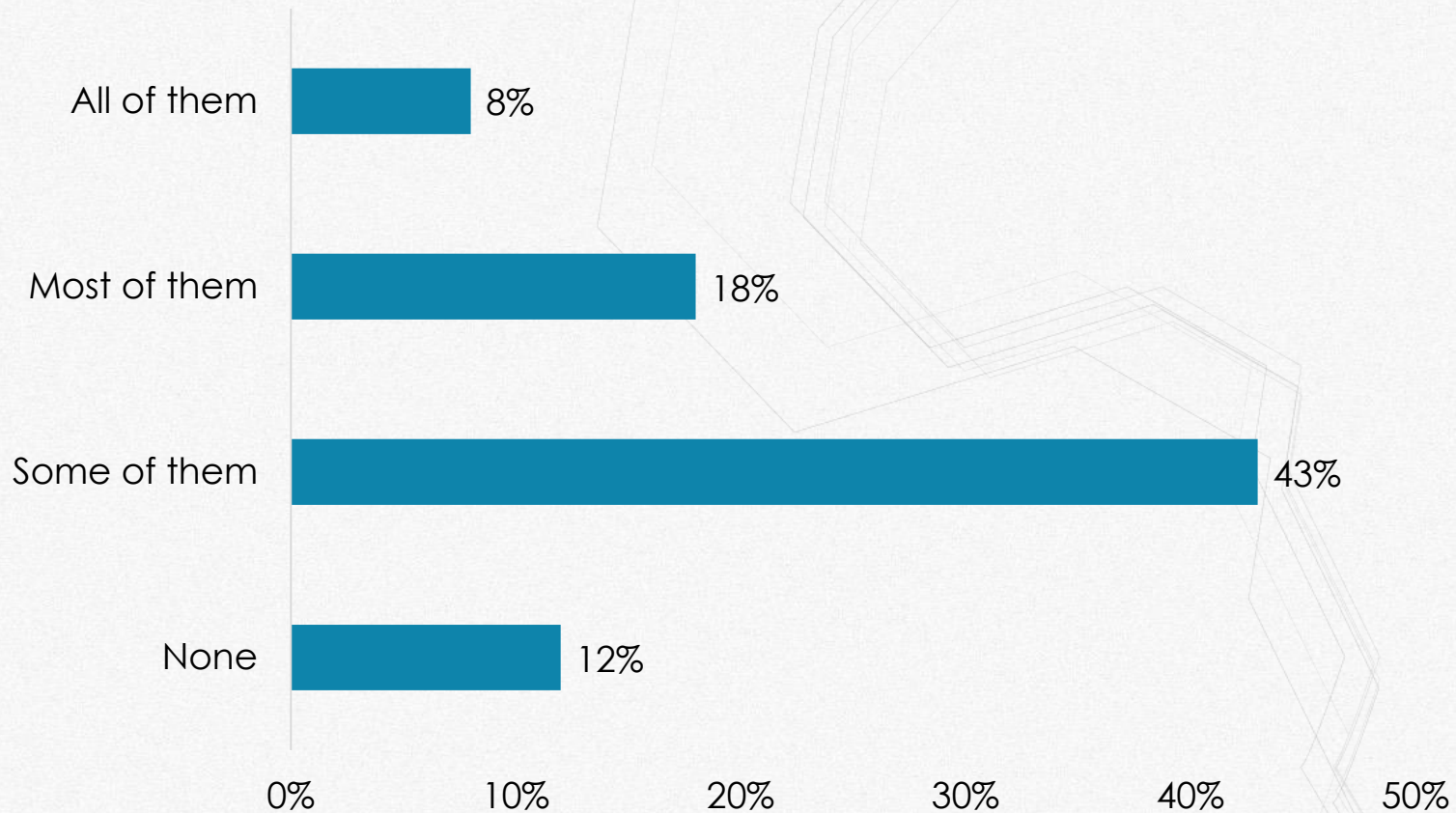
Legitimacy of tax officials | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you disagree or agree: Tax authorities always have the right to make people pay taxes?

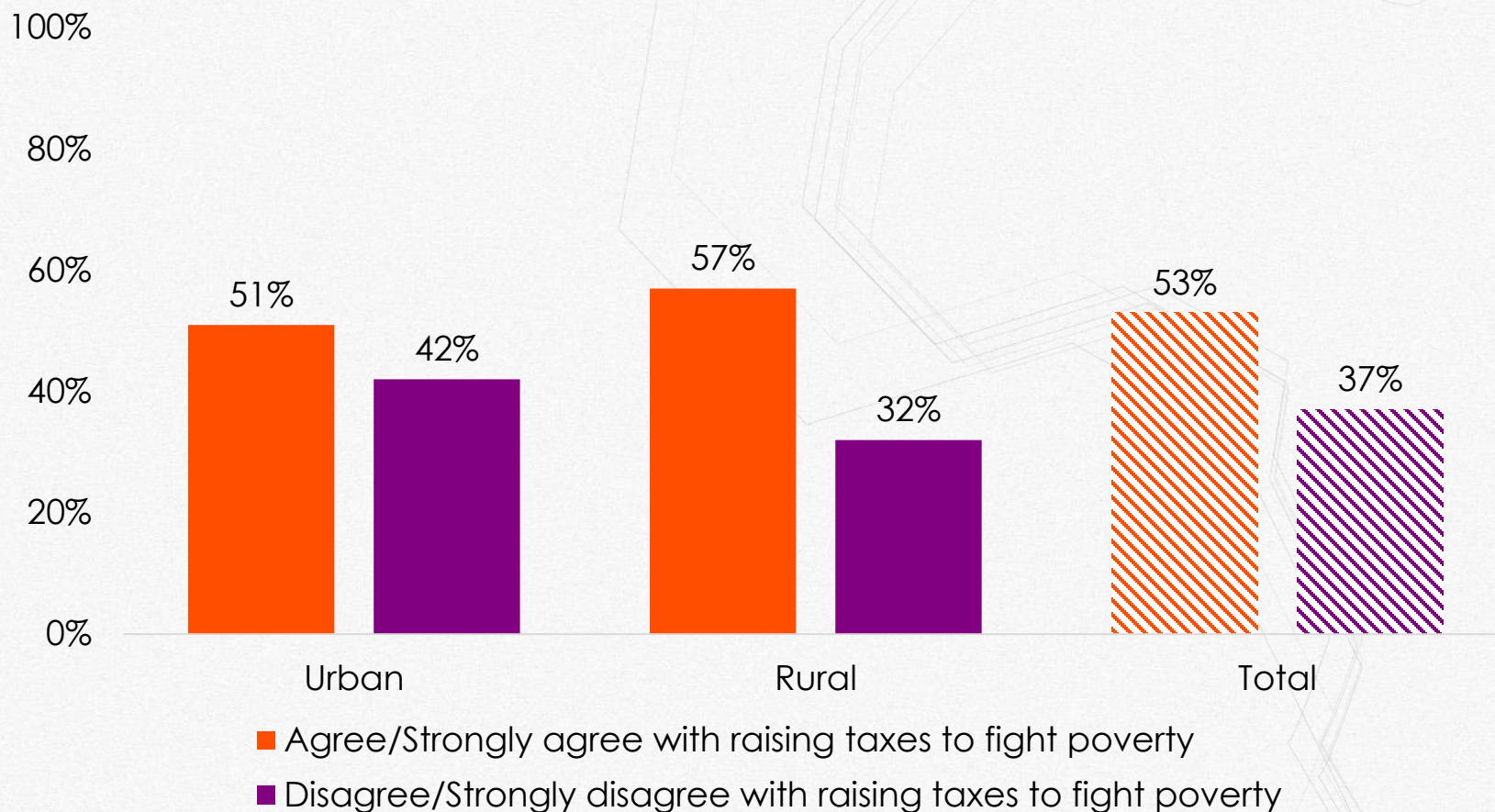
Perceived corruption among tax officials

| Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Tax officials from the Inland Revenue Office?

Raising taxes to fight poverty | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you disagree or agree: Government should raise taxes and use the extra resources for poverty reduction?

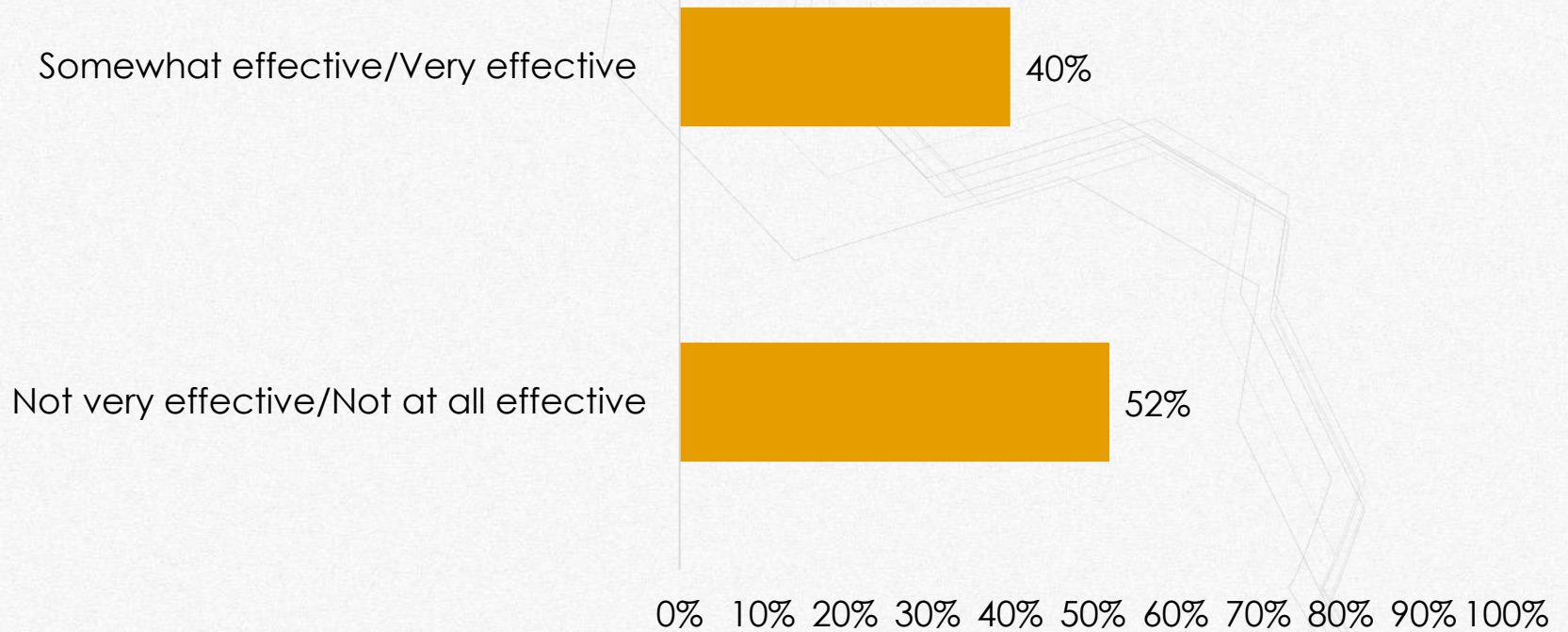
Government not effective on land issues unless under pressure

Key findings



- A little more than half (52%) of Namibians say that government is not effective in providing serviced land/housing in urban areas.
- A majority (56%) are of the opinion that the government's land resettlement program is not effective.
- AR is perceived as most effective in getting government to pay attention to land issues and also represents the most widely supported approach to land reform.

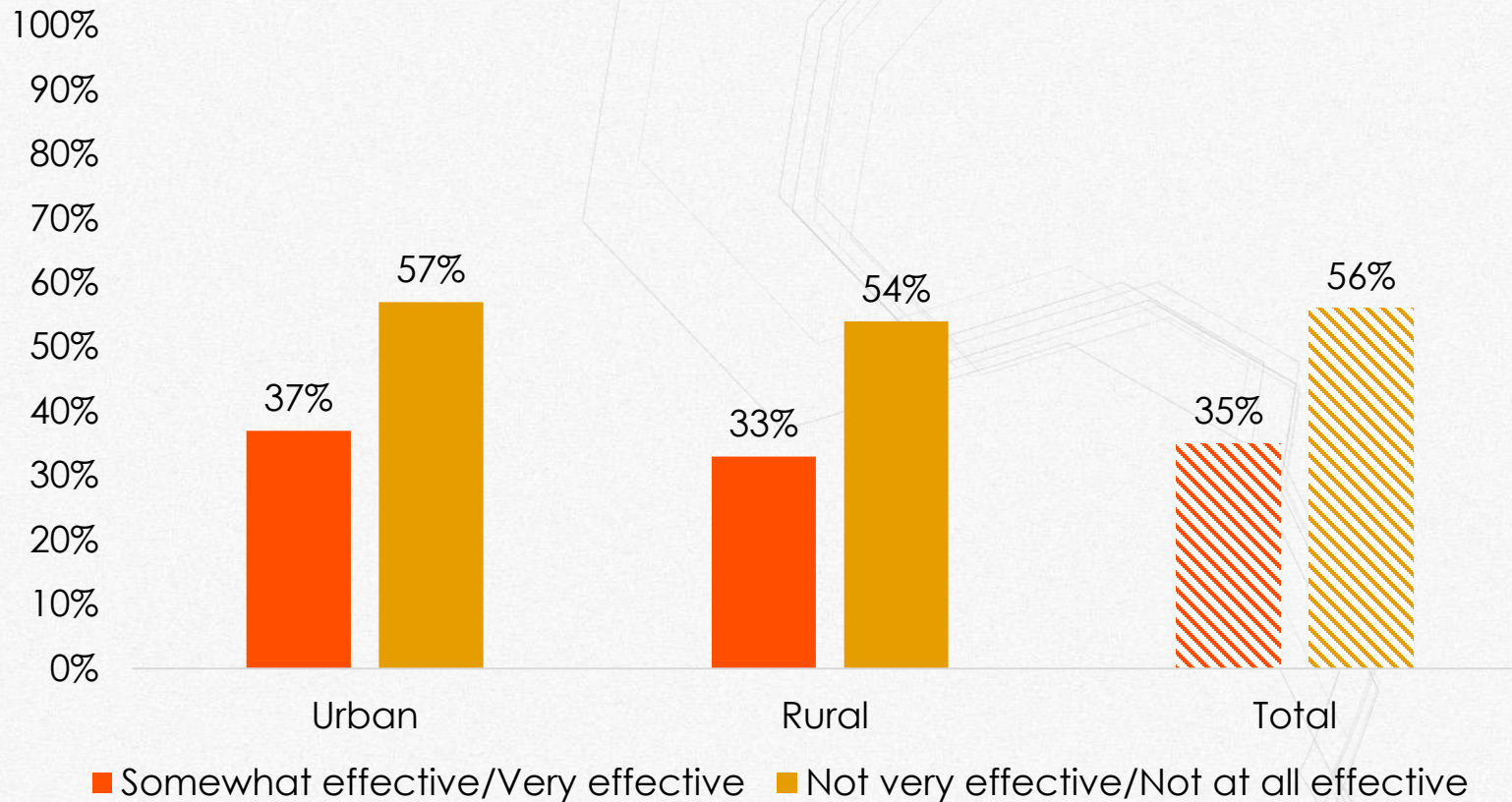
Government effectiveness in providing serviced land | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: How would you rate each of the following, or haven't you heard enough to say: Government effectiveness in providing serviced land and housing in urban areas?

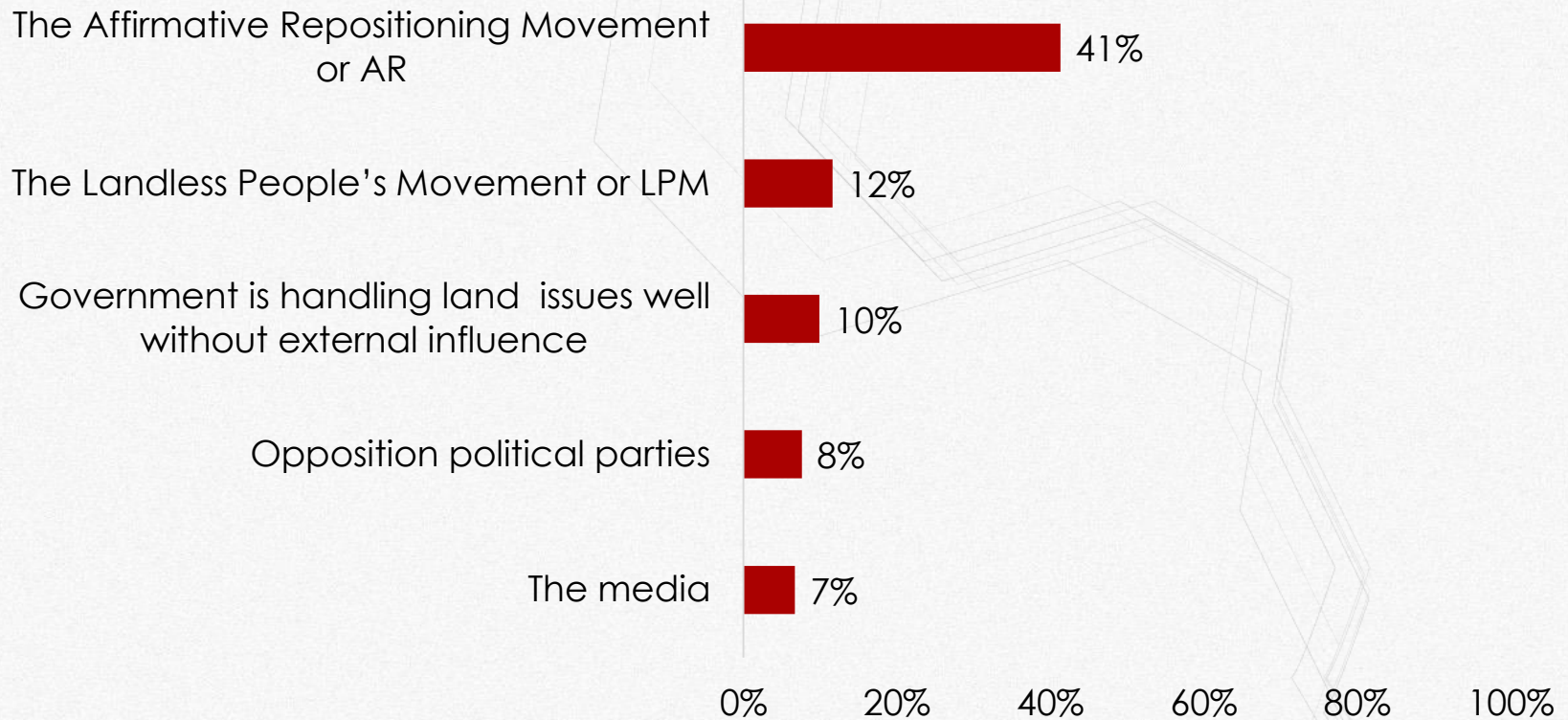
Effectiveness of land resettlement program

| Namibia | 2017



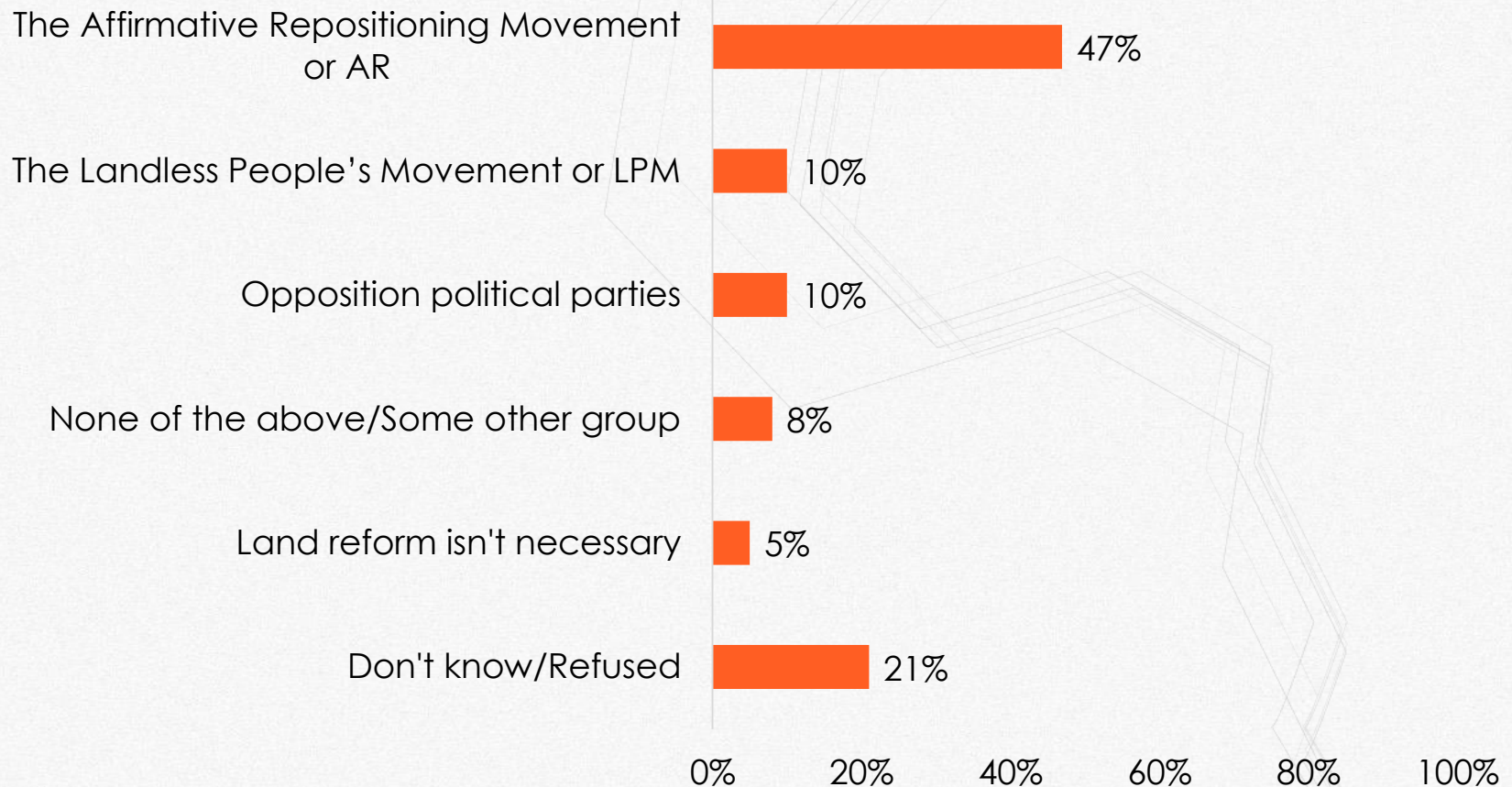
Respondents were asked: How would you rate each of the following, or haven't you heard enough to say: Effectiveness of the government's land resettlement program in redistributing land to those who need it the most?

Who gets government to pay attention to land issues? | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, which of the following has been most effective in getting government to pay more attention on land issues, or haven't you heard enough to say?*

Best approach to land reform | Namibia | 2017



Respondents were asked: Which of these groups mostly represents your own views regarding the best approach to land reform in Namibia?



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