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BRIEF

News Worth Knowing



Bank of Namibia tipped to hold rates as inflation risks cloud easing outlook

TUESDAY 28 APRIL 2026

MAIN STORY



Bank of Namibia tipped to hold rates as inflation risks cloud easing outlook

The Bank of Namibia is widely expected to leave its repo rate unchanged at 6.50% when the Monetary Policy Committee announces its decision on Wednesday, as rising fuel costs and global supply disruptions complicate prospects for interest rate cuts.

The expected hold comes despite inflation easing to 2.1% year-on-year in March, down from 2.4% in February,

Crucial Dates

- **Bank of Namibia Monetary Policy announcement dates:**
 - * 29 April 2026
 - * 17 June 2026
 - * 12 August 2026
 - * 29 October 2026
 - * 10 December 2026
- **Namibia Oil and Gas Conference 18–21 August 2026 in Windhoek**

as economists warn that the slowdown in consumer prices is unlikely to be sustained.

Standard Bank Namibia economist Helena Mboti said inflation risks remain tilted to the upside, which is likely to keep policymakers cautious.

“We expect the Bank of Namibia to keep the repo rate unchanged at the upcoming MPC meeting. While headline inflation has recently moderated, this is expected to reverse in the near term as higher fuel prices and related cost pressures begin to filter through, alongside rising risks to food and imported inflation. These dynamics are likely to delay the easing cycle previously anticipated for 2026 and keep rates higher for longer,” she said.

Mboti said global oil price volatility linked to tensions in the Middle East, coupled with rising food costs and currency risks, could push inflation higher in the second quarter.

Simonis Storm Securities Head of Investments Max Rix said March’s inflation reading likely marked the bottom of the current cycle.

“The key point is that Namibia’s inflation cycle is now at a turning point. The latest CPI print still looks very benign, with headline inflation easing to 2.1% year-on-year in March, from 2.4% in February. However, we would be careful not to treat that number as a signal that inflation will continue moving lower. In our view, March is more likely to mark the trough in the current inflation cycle than the start of a new disinflation leg,” he said.

Rix said April fuel price hikes are expected to increase transport, food and production costs across the economy.

Petrol prices rose to N\$22.08 per litre, while diesel increased to N\$23.63 per litre for 50ppm and N\$23.73 per litre for 10ppm.

High Economic Intelligence economist Lewis Komu said Namibia’s external position has also weakened, reducing room for policy easing.

“Since the 18 February 2026 decision, inflation has eased further, while private sector credit growth remains moderate and business-led. The external position has softened, with a wider trade deficit and lower reserve levels than a year earlier, though reserve cover remains adequate for the peg,” he said.

Komu said higher oil prices, freight charges and insurance costs linked to tensions around the Strait of Hormuz have introduced fresh upside risks to inflation.

He added that Namibia’s economy contracted by 0.5% year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2025, with full-year growth slowing to 1.7%, highlighting weak domestic demand.

With inflation risks rising and economic growth remaining subdued, analysts say the central bank is likely to prioritise price stability and protecting the Namibia dollar’s peg to the South African rand over cutting rates in the near term.

Wednesday’s announcement will be the second monetary policy decision delivered by Ebson Uanguta since taking over as Governor of the Bank of Namibia.

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Namibia courts Chinese investment in green hydrogen and renewable energy

Namibia is intensifying efforts to attract Chinese investment into its emerging green hydrogen and renewable energy sector as it positions its vast solar and wind resources as key drivers of future industrialisation.

During an official visit to China, Minister

of International Relations and Trade Selma Ashipala-Musavyi said a stable and diversified energy mix is critical to supporting long-term economic growth, with renewable energy projects expected to play a central role.

“In terms of the green economy, we are

becoming a major player in green energy and green hydrogen. I also see that Chinese companies are taking an interest and, in fact, we have been encouraging them to come to Namibia to explore opportunities. This is because Namibia’s topography and climatic conditions are highly suitable for renewable energy development. We have abundant sunshine and strong wind resources, which are key sources of energy,” she said.

Ashipala-Musavyi said Namibia is also

seeking to reshape its economic relationship with China by focusing on local value addition of its mineral resources.

She said the country wants to move away from exporting raw materials and instead process minerals domestically to capture more value from its natural resources.

The minister identified diamonds, copper and lithium as key minerals targeted for local beneficiation.

While Chinese companies are already

Namibia: A Green Gateway for Chinese Industrial Partnership

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Renewable Energy Powerhouse



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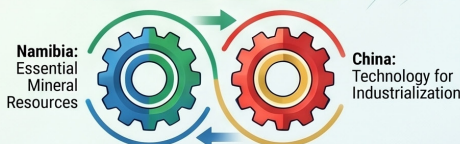
Local Value Addition

Shifting from raw material exports to domestic processing of diamonds, copper, and lithium.



Shifting from raw material exports to domestic processing of diamonds, copper, and lithium.

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Port-Driven Export Hub

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active in Namibia's mining sector, she said the country wants a mutually beneficial partnership in which Namibia supplies mineral resources while China provides the technology needed for industrialisation.

"We are endowed with resources, but we do not want to remain merely a source of raw materials. We want to add value to our products, whether minerals or agricultural

goods, so that we can become more relevant to both the Chinese economy and the global economy. We are approaching this from that perspective, and I believe it is a very welcome measure," she said.

She added that Namibia is also pushing for more modern mining practices through the use of geoscience, artificial intelligence and digital technologies to improve production efficiency.

To support its industrial ambitions, Namibia is leveraging its logistics infrastructure and energy potential.

Port of Walvis Bay and Port of Lüderitz are expected to play a critical role in facilitating mineral exports from Namibia and neighbouring landlocked countries.

"In that sense, we consider ourselves a gateway to the rest of Africa and to the global economy. Within the Southern African region, Namibia plays a key role in facilitating trade flows. In terms of intra-African trade, we also serve as a gateway into the continent. When we invite Chinese companies to establish industries in Namibia, they can access the broader SADC region, the wider Southern African market and the African Continental Free Trade Area," Ashipala-Musavyi said.

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Department: Risk Management

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Experience:

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Edelweiss to increase Zurich-Windhoek flights to three weekly services from July

Swiss leisure airline Edelweiss Air will increase its planned non-stop flights between Zurich and Windhoek from two to three weekly services from 15 July 2026, in a boost to Namibia's growing international air connectivity.

The expansion comes just weeks before the airline launches its new direct route between Zurich Airport and Hosea Kutako International Airport on 1 June, when it will begin operating two weekly flights using an

Airbus A350-900.

From 15 July, the airline will add a third weekly flight for its first season of operations on the Zurich-Windhoek route.

Air Connect Namibia Chairperson and Namibia Airports Company Chief Executive Officer Bisey/Uirab said the additional flight signals growing confidence in Namibia as a tourism and investment destination.

“The Edelweiss announcement is a strong vote of confidence in both our country

and the long-term potential of the Zurich-Windhoek service,” /Uirab said.

“We are delighted to welcome Edelweiss’ initial decision to serve Windhoek. The airline’s decision to add an additional frequency demonstrates what we as a country can achieve through constructive collaboration with our stakeholders and the broader community.”

He said the added capacity would improve travel flexibility and seat availability for visitors from Switzerland and broader European markets, particularly during Namibia’s peak tourism season between July and October.

According to Air Connect Namibia, Namibia served 10 international destinations in 2023. That figure is expected to rise to 17 direct or non-stop international destinations by mid-2026.

The organisation said Namibia has added

the highest number of new international city connections in Southern Africa over the period and recorded the region’s largest capacity growth of 18% among countries without a national airline.

Switzerland remained one of Namibia’s key European source markets in 2025, ranking as the country’s fifth-largest market with an estimated 24,200 two-way international passengers. Passenger volumes rose by 9% compared to 2024.

With the additional Edelweiss flight, the Lufthansa Group, through Edelweiss and Discover Airlines, is expected to operate 13 direct weekly flights between its European hubs and Windhoek, contributing more than 152,000 annual seats.

Air Connect Namibia said it continues to engage airlines to expand Namibia’s international route network to support tourism, trade and investment.



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Redefining cybersecurity roles: Beyond the IT department

By Leena Francisco

Ransomware and other related cybersecurity terms have rapidly become household terms in our society due to the risks associated with them.

A question that is frequently asked is: who is ultimately responsible for managing these risks, and therefore, who should be held accountable in the event of a breach? Is it the IT function? Is it the Board of Directors?

Are the employees responsible? Or should responsibility fall on third parties? After all, if the function has been outsourced, does that not mean that they are responsible?

According to Proofpoint, a data breach can be defined as a data security incident in which unauthorized parties access, steal, modify, or disclose sensitive information belonging to an individual or an organization.

The IT function is primarily responsible for ensuring that systems are available for use and protected from unauthorized access through continuous monitoring.

However, in my experience, this responsibility should not be isolated to the IT function alone. Cybersecurity is an organizational issue that requires the involvement of all stakeholders. This implies that every stakeholder has a role to play in ensuring that data is protected and that its integrity is maintained.

Stakeholders can either be internal or



External stakeholders, particularly third party vendors and service providers, play an increasingly significant role in the organization's information landscape.

external and include the following:

Internal stakeholders:

- Employees
- Management
- Board of Directors

External stakeholders:

- Customers
- Regulatory bodies
- Third party vendors

Effective information security management relies on the active participation of all stakeholders across the organization and its extended ecosystem. Each group plays a distinct but interconnected role in safeguarding information assets through the following ways, although not exhaustive:

1. Strong Governance and Oversight

The Board of Directors and executive management set the tone for information

security by ensuring that cybersecurity is embedded within the organization's governance framework.

This includes approving information security policies, aligning cybersecurity objectives with business strategy, allocating adequate resources, and overseeing management's response to cyber risks. Regular reporting on cybersecurity posture, incidents, and emerging threats enables informed decision making and reinforces accountability at the highest level.

2. Policy Compliance and Continuous Improvement

Stakeholders contribute by ensuring that information security policies and procedures are not only established but are regularly reviewed, updated, and consistently applied.

Policies must be reviewed to ensure constant alignment with evolving regulatory requirements, technological changes, and emerging cyber threats.

Employees, management and third parties alike are responsible

for understanding these policies and adhering to them in their daily activities, thereby reducing the risk of control breakdowns.

3. Awareness, Training, and Cyber Hygiene

Employees are often in the first line of defense against cyber threats therefore, ongoing cybersecurity awareness and training is essential to equip stakeholders to recognize phishing attempts, social engineering tactics, and other common attack vectors.

Additionally, fostering good cyber controls—such as using strong passwords, enabling multi factor authentication, and securing devices—stakeholders significantly reduce the likelihood of human error related breaches.

4. Vigilance and Incident Reporting

All stakeholders should remain vigilant and proactive in identifying and reporting suspicious activities or potential security incidents.

Timely reporting enables rapid response

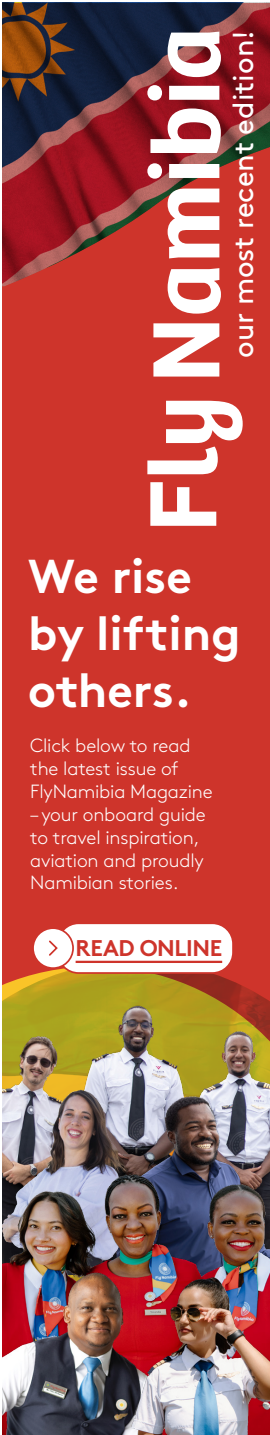


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and containment, minimizing potential damage. A clear, well communicated incident reporting process encourages transparency and ensures that issues are escalated and resolved in a timely manner.

5. Secure Use of Systems and Information

Responsible system usage is a critical contribution to information security. This includes locking workstations when unattended, restricting access to sensitive information on a need to know basis, using securely storing passwords, and avoiding the use of unauthorized software or devices. These basic but essential practices help prevent unauthorized access and data leakage.

6. Third Party Risk Management

External stakeholders, particularly third party vendors and service providers, play an increasingly significant role in the organization's information landscape. Effective information security management must require third parties to be subject to due diligence, contractual security requirements, and ongoing monitoring. Holding third parties accountable ensures that outsourced services do not become weak points in the organization's cybersecurity posture.

7. Culture of Shared

Responsibility

Ultimately, stakeholders contribute most effectively when information security is viewed as a shared responsibility rather than a technical obligation. Building a culture that values security, accountability, and ethical behavior strengthen organizational resilience and supports the protection of information assets, stakeholder trust, and organizational reputation.

In an era where cyber threats continue to evolve in sophistication and frequency, cybersecurity can no longer be viewed as a technical issue confined to the IT function. Rather, it should be viewed as a shared responsibility that demands commitment, accountability, and vigilance from every stakeholder within and beyond the organization.

In a nutshell, a strong cybersecurity posture is not achieved through systems and controls alone, but through a culture of awareness, ownership, and collective responsibility—one that protects not only data, but trust, reputation, and long term sustainability.

**Leena Franscisco is the Group Internal Auditor – Information Technology*



Namibian firms urged to use African Continental Free Trade Area as gateway to global markets

Selma Ashipala-Musavyi has urged Namibian producers to prioritise African markets as a pathway to global trade, saying regional integration is critical to building a competitive and resilient economy.

Speaking at the official opening of the Ondangwa Trade and Industrial Exhibition, the Minister of International Relations and Trade said local businesses must look beyond the domestic market and position themselves within regional and continental value chains.

She highlighted the African Continental Free Trade Area as a key platform for expanding market access, describing it as a stepping stone towards global competitiveness.

“In my view, the theme ‘Connecting Local Trade to the World’ also supports intra-African trade through the AfCFTA. My belief is informed by the fact that charity begins at home. For us to be effectively connected to global trade, we must first be firmly anchored at home and connected to the wider African market. That is our ladder to the global market,” she said.

Ashipala-Musavyi said small and medium enterprises remain critical to economic growth because they create jobs, support communities and drive innovation.

However, she noted that many SMEs remain confined to limited local markets.

She said platforms such as the Ondangwa Trade and Industrial Exhibition play an important role in addressing this challenge

In my view, the theme 'Connecting Local Trade to the World' also supports intra-African trade through the AfCFTA. My belief is informed by the fact that charity begins at home.

by giving businesses greater visibility, networking opportunities and access to potential partners beyond Namibia's borders.

The minister said government is also working to strengthen economic diplomacy, expand trade agreements and improve investment facilitation to support local businesses.

She encouraged companies to make use of Namibia's diplomatic missions abroad to explore new export opportunities and

partnerships.

"To this end, the ministry is finalising the Investment Promotion Bill together with the relevant regulations, which will soon be tabled in the National Assembly. We are ready to work with local and international event organisers to ensure successful trade promotion events. My officials are present at this event, and I encourage businesses to visit our stand and engage them on trade and investment matters," she said.



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Namibia ranks 29th richest country in Africa and 6th best country to visit

By Erastus
Kalenga Hamunjela

The 2026 HelloSafe Prosperity Index ranks Namibia as the 29th richest country in Africa with a score of 19.00 points and 158th globally. While the score places the country in the middle of the global distribution, the ranking reflects a deeper structural reality.

Namibia demonstrates high levels of institutional stability and safety, yet the situation has not fully translated into broad-based economic prosperity. The gap between stability and prosperity is the central economic challenge the country faces.

This position is not a decline but a continuation of a stable trend. In the inaugural 2025 release of the HelloSafe Prosperity Index, Namibia also occupied a mid-tier position, hovering between 28th and 30th place in Africa with a similar score of 19.00 points.

This consistency suggests that Namibia is not regressing, but rather operating within a phase of economic consolidation. However, stability without acceleration raises a more important question: why has a country with strong institutional fundamentals not translated that advantage into higher economic output and improved prosperity rankings?

When compared to regional peers, the contrast becomes more evident. Countries such as Botswana and South Africa continue to outperform Namibia on economic



Namibia demonstrates high levels of institutional stability and safety, yet the situation has not fully translated into broad-based economic prosperity.

prosperity metrics, despite Namibia maintaining stronger performance in safety and institutional stability.

While South Africa leads in industrial capacity and ranks 10th in Africa with 26.53 points, the more relevant benchmark for Namibia lies in small, high-efficiency economies such as Seychelles and Mauritius, ranked first and second on the continent.

These nations demonstrate that prosperity is not determined by size or population, but by focus, discipline, and the effective management of a targeted economic strategy over time.

This divergence is further explained by differences in how prosperity is measured. Under the Legatum Prosperity Index, Namibia was previously ranked around 90th globally and was often cited among the top six most prosperous countries in Africa.

The significant shift from that position



Qatar leveraged its natural resources through disciplined sovereign wealth management, channeling revenue into long-term national development.

to its current ranking under the HelloSafe index is not necessarily a deterioration in performance, but a reflection of methodology. The Legatum index places substantial weight on governance, safety, and institutional strength, areas where Namibia performs exceptionally well.

In contrast, the HelloSafe Prosperity Index places greater emphasis on income levels and inequality, where Namibia's high Gini coefficient acts as a structural constraint on its score. This creates a measurable gap between institutional quality and economic distribution.

Beyond traditional fiscal metrics, Namibia's broader positioning tells a more optimistic story. In the 2026 HelloSafe Attractivity Index, Namibia ranks as the 6th best country to visit in Africa with a score of 66.4, marking a notable improvement from its 2025 position.

This ranking reflects strong performance in infrastructure, accessibility, and service delivery. At the same time, Namibia has maintained its position as the 3rd safest country in Africa according to the Global Peace Index, consistently ranking behind only Mauritius and Botswana.

These indicators reinforce Namibia's status as a low-risk, stable, and accessible environment.

From an investment perspective, these are not secondary metrics, but leading indicators.

Capital flows toward environments that are stable, predictable, and accessible.

Namibia's strong performance in safety and attractiveness lowers the barrier for foreign direct investment and positions the country as a viable destination for long-term capital deployment. The challenge is not attracting attention, but converting that attention into sustained economic activity.

Tourism, in this context, should not be viewed purely as a leisure sector. It is an export industry and a signal of economic readiness. Namibia's conservation-driven model positions it strongly within the global Environmental, Social and Governance framework, which is increasingly shaping capital allocation decisions.

As global investors shift toward sustainable and responsible investment opportunities, Namibia's environmental stewardship becomes a competitive advantage. The opportunity lies in converting tourism-driven visibility into long-term investment through structured public-private partnerships that expand infrastructure and support economic diversification.

Globally, the HelloSafe index is dominated by small, highly efficient economies such as Luxembourg, Norway, and Ireland, each scoring above 80 points. Countries like Qatar and Singapore also feature prominently, reinforcing the idea that population size is not a limiting factor.

With a population of approximately three million, Namibia is comparable in scale to these economies. The difference lies in execution. Singapore built its prosperity through financial services and trade, supported by sustained investment in human capital.

Qatar leveraged its natural resources through disciplined sovereign wealth management, channeling revenue into long-term national development. In both cases, economic success was driven by strategic clarity and consistent policy execution over time.

Namibia is now entering a similar inflection point. Recent offshore oil and gas discoveries present a structural opportunity to significantly shift the country's economic trajectory, while the development of green hydrogen positions Namibia within the global energy transition.

These developments have the potential to elevate Namibia's prosperity score toward the levels of regional leaders such as Mauritius and Seychelles. However, this outcome is not guaranteed. The extent to which Namibia benefits from these opportunities will depend entirely on governance, fiscal discipline, and the strategic management of resource revenues over the next decade.

The primary structural constraint remains inequality. Namibia's high Gini coefficient limits the expansion of the domestic consumer base, reduces the multiplier effect of economic growth, and constrains the development of a strong middle class.

Without broader participation in economic activity, growth remains concentrated and less sustainable. Addressing this requires deliberate and sustained investment in human capital, including education, vocational training, healthcare, and financial inclusion.

At the same time, the domestic financial ecosystem is beginning to show signs of

evolution. Increased retail participation in capital markets and growing activity on the Namibia Securities Exchange suggest a gradual shift toward a more engaged investment culture.

As more Namibians transition from saving to investing, the domestic pool of capital expands, reducing reliance on external financing and supporting internal economic development.

A deeper capital market creates a cycle where domestic savings are channeled into productive investment, funding infrastructure, supporting businesses, and generating long-term returns.

Namibia has the institutional foundation, the resource base, and the global positioning required to transition into a higher tier of economic performance. What remains is execution. The shift from stability to prosperity will not be driven by potential, but by the consistency and discipline with which that potential is converted into measurable outcomes.

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****Erastus Kalenga Hamunjela is a Namibian investment researcher and financial markets commentator with a strong focus on capital markets, investment literacy, and data driven financial education.***

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Fuel price hikes threaten fresh rise in consumer prices, economists warn



Consumer prices in Namibia are expected to rise in the coming months as economists warn that recent fuel price hikes and global oil market disruptions could reverse the country's recent inflation

slowdown.

The warning comes after Namibia's annual inflation rate slowed to 2.1% in March, down from 2.4% in February, offering temporary relief to households.

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Economists, however, say that lower inflation may not last as rising fuel costs begin filtering through the broader economy.

Simonis Storm Securities Head of Investments Max Rix said March likely marked the lowest point in the current inflation cycle.

“The key point is that Namibia’s inflation cycle is now at a turning point. The latest CPI print still looks very benign, with headline inflation easing to 2.1% year-on-year in March, from 2.4% in February. However, we would be careful not to treat that number as a signal that inflation will continue moving lower. In our view, March is more likely to mark the trough in the current inflation cycle than the start of a new disinflation leg,” said Rix.

He said April’s fuel price increases are expected to push up transport, logistics, food distribution and production costs.

Petrol prices increased to N\$22.08 per litre, while diesel rose to N\$23.63 per litre for 50ppm and N\$23.73 per litre for 10ppm.

Standard Bank Namibia Economist Helena Mboti said the recent slowdown in inflation was largely driven by transport deflation but warned that this trend is likely to reverse.

“While headline inflation has recently moderated, this is expected to reverse in the near term as higher fuel prices and related cost pressures begin to filter through, alongside rising risks to food and imported inflation,” she said.

Mboti said higher global oil prices, driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, along with rising fertiliser and

transport costs, are expected to increase inflation in the second quarter.

High Economic Intelligence Economist Lewis Komu said the latest fuel price adjustment has created fresh inflation risks.

He said higher oil prices, freight costs and insurance premiums linked to tensions around the Strait of Hormuz are adding pressure to Namibia’s inflation outlook.

“At the same time, the sharp April fuel price adjustment, driven by higher oil, freight and insurance costs linked to tensions around the Strait of Hormuz, has introduced renewed upside risk to inflation,” said Komu.

Komu said while inflation has remained relatively contained, worsening external cost pressures increase the likelihood that higher fuel prices will spill over into broader consumer goods and services.



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Are teachers usually the problem?

By Simeon Tuyoleni

Teaching in a Namibian government school is hard in ways that do not get talked about enough.

Not hard in the way that every job has difficult days. Hard in the way that the basic conditions make it almost impossible to do the job properly.

Picture a teacher who has 40 learners in a classroom built for 25. They are teaching five different classes, sometimes more.

Every week they have to hand in detailed lesson plans for each class, which for five classes means 25 separate documents before they have taught a single lesson. They are marking hundreds of notebooks by hand.

And in many schools, the head of department or principal is also carrying a full teaching load because there are not enough teachers to fill all the posts.

This is not a picture of someone who does not care about their work. This is a picture of someone being asked to do too much with too little, and still showing up.

What makes it harder is that most of the



“

A tired teacher who is drowning in admin is not going to notice the one child in the corner who is quietly losing the thread.

admin work has very little to do with what is actually happening in the classroom. Lesson planning is an important part of teaching, but when it has to be written out in long, detailed documents every week for multiple classes, it starts to take up a lot of time and attention.

Those are hours that could be going into preparing better explanations, improving materials, or focusing on the learners who need extra support. Some schools are starting to use tools that help reduce some of this repetition and lighten the planning load. It is a small thing, but it gives teachers a bit more space to focus on what

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The learners writing their exams were prepared by teachers who gave more than what the conditions asked of them.

is happening with learners in front of them.

The teachers union has been raising concerns about burnout for some time now. That word gets used a lot but what it really means is that people are exhausted in a way that affects everything, including what happens in the classroom.

A tired teacher who is drowning in admin is not going to notice the one child in the corner who is quietly losing the thread. Not because they do not want to, but because there is no space left to notice anything.

Good teaching is about paying attention. To the child who is struggling. To the child who has stopped asking questions. To the moment when something that was explained three times still has not landed. That kind of attention takes time and energy. Both of which get used up long before the school day is over.

We also need to be honest about what this does over time. A teacher who is burnt out does not just have a bad week. They start losing some of the things that made them good at the job in the first place. Patience. The curiosity about why a child is not getting it. The willingness to stay after school for the learners who need extra help.

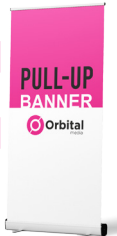
The learners writing their exams were prepared by teachers who gave more than what the conditions asked of them. That is worth saying. And it is worth asking what kind of results we might see if those same teachers were actually given what they need to do the job properly.

**Simeon Tuyoleni, a software engineer and founder of Asmbly, where we bring together the teachers, learners, and the system to improve the quality of education in Namibia and beyond.*

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DBN launches client portal to digitise loan management

Development Bank of Namibia has launched a new client portal aimed at digitising how borrowers interact with the bank by improving access to services, speeding up communication and allowing clients to manage their accounts remotely.

The platform forms part of DBN's five-year strategy, which identifies digital transformation as a key driver of improved service delivery, operational efficiency and stronger client engagement.

The new portal is designed for existing DBN clients, including individuals and businesses with active loans.

The bank said the secure, mobile-friendly platform allows users to manage their profiles, access account information and communicate directly with their portfolio analysts.

Jerome Mutumba, Chief of Marketing and Corporate Affairs at Development Bank of Namibia, said the platform marks a major step in the bank's digital transformation plans.

"The introduction of the Client Portal marks a significant step in our digital transformation journey and aligns with our strategic focus on delivering client-centric, technology-driven solutions. It provides our clients with secure, convenient and seamless access to their account information and support services, ultimately improving how we serve them," said Mutumba.

Through the portal, clients can update personal or business information, view loan details and related account information, and communicate directly with DBN officials for



support and queries.

The bank said the platform was developed with a focus on ease of use and security to allow clients to manage their banking interactions from anywhere.

To support adoption, Development Bank of Namibia has also released a user manual on its website.

The bank said additional features are already being planned, including a loan application tracking tool aimed at improving transparency and speeding up service delivery.

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