

The distinctions between UBIG & CBIG? How UBIG could work in Namibia

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Presentation overview

- 1. Basic Income Origins and key differences
- 2. Financing CBIG vs UBIG
- 3. Circular economy Namibia with a UBIG

Basic Income - common ground

- The debate, we don't need to have
- * Agreement basic income is needed:
 - 1. People need cash in order to get out of precarious poverty
 - 2. Link to economic transformation: enable economic growth
 - assist in job creation

Where does the idea come from? (UBIG)

- NAMTAX 2002 basic income N\$ 100 paid to every Namibian (0-59)
 - Significantly reduce absolute poverty levels
 - * Significantly reduce the degree of inequality [as inequality is suffocating economic growth in Namibia]
 - Target those most in need without requiring a complex administrative system
 - * Be sustainable and affordable without retarding economic growth
 - * Avoid the negative consequences of alternative strategies to transfer income from the rich to the poor.
 - * [Financed through tax system so that] 85% of Namibians will receive a grant that is worth more than the additional amount they pay
- * BIG pilot project in Otjivero 2008-2011
- * Current proposal: N\$500 paid to every Namibian (0-59)

Where does idea of CBIG come from?

- MGEPESW UNDP feasibility study 2020 Cost benefit analysis:
 - * Benefit levels were estimated relying extensively on the Otjivero-Omitara BIG Pilot [...] crucial in extrapolating benefit levels
 - * Cost calculation: comparing universal, targeted and conditional in Excel table—> *Universal option is expensive because of the number of beneficiaries covered.* —> **CBIG**
- MGEPESW social protection policy 2020-2030 (October 2020):
 - * Child and Disability Grants progressively move towards universal child and disability grants
 - * Basic Income Grant introduction of a Basic Income Grant, following successful pilots in Otjivero-Omitara, targeting the poor and vulnerable [...] 19-59 that are unemployed.

Where does idea of CBIG come from?

- MGEPESW food bank conversion to CBIG (starting 2022):
 - N\$600 per household per month (not per individual).
 - * Household income below N\$1,600 per month (means-tested at registration).
- * ±8,000 recipients (2024) now ± 20,000 (2025)

Key Differences

Excluding children vs 0-59

 while 63% of children experience multidimensional poverty and 30% stunting (chronic malnutrition)
(UNICEF 2024)

Conditional vs Universal

- * Retarding economic growth (Poverty trap)
- * Requiring a complex administrative system

Household vs Individual

- Extrem low level (HH 10 = N\$ 2per person per day)
- Regressive: disadvantage for rural and informal

* 20,000 vs every Namibian

Charity vs EconomicTransformation

Financing

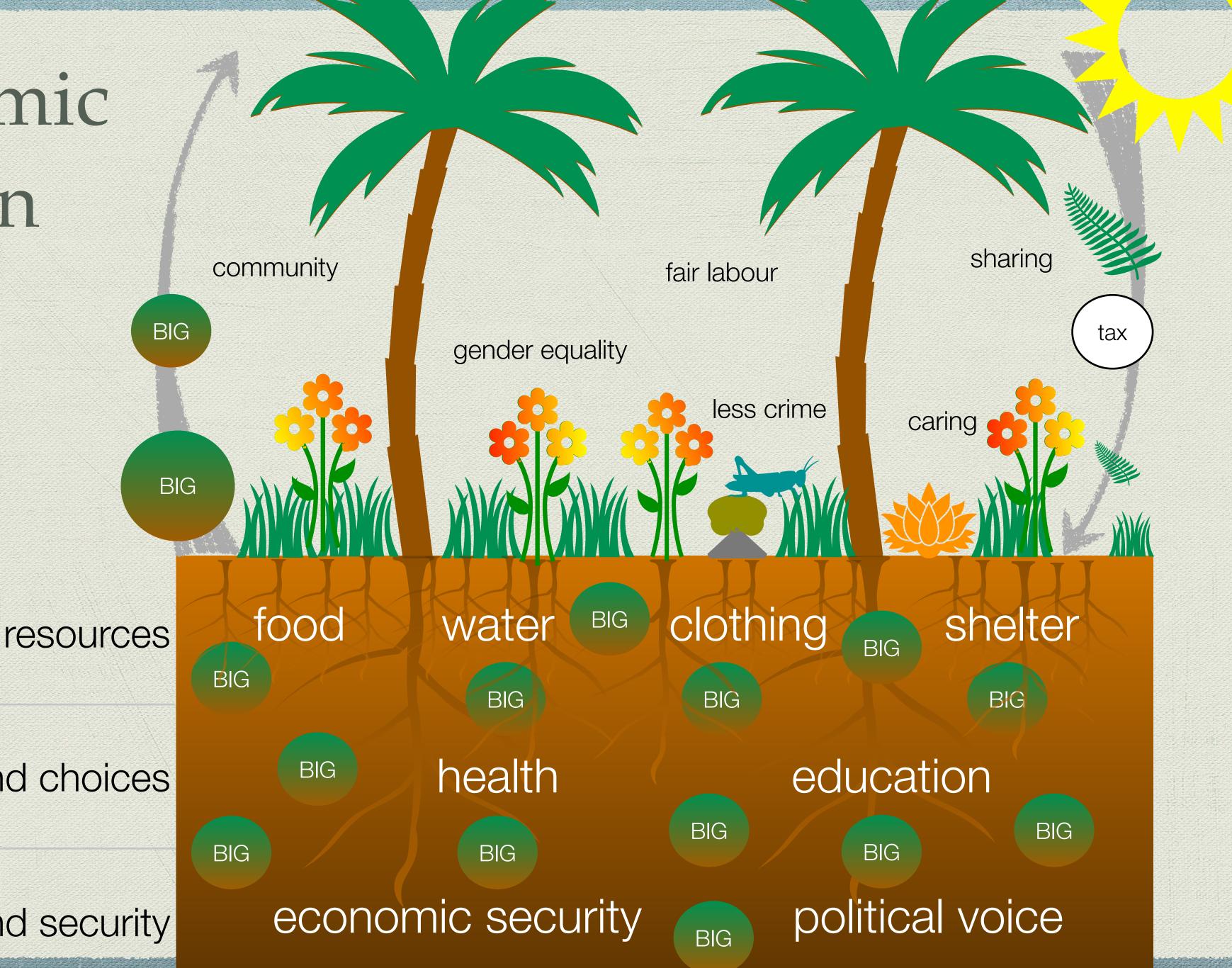
- CBIG:
 - Has to be financed out of current budget
 - High administrative cost
- UBIG
 - Redistributive system from rich to poor through progressive taxation
 - * 3-4% of GDP

Population:	3'000'000
Basic income grant amount:	N\$ 500
Months to be paid out:	12
Number of current social grant recipients:	600'000
Percentage of high income earners (paying back	
benefits of average non-income earners in HH	
through tax system):	10%
Number of Net BIG beneficaries:	2'100'000
Total annual net-cost:	N\$ 12'600'000'000
(-15% VAT)	N\$ 10'712'820'590
Percentage of GDP	3.53%

Economic transformation - circular economy

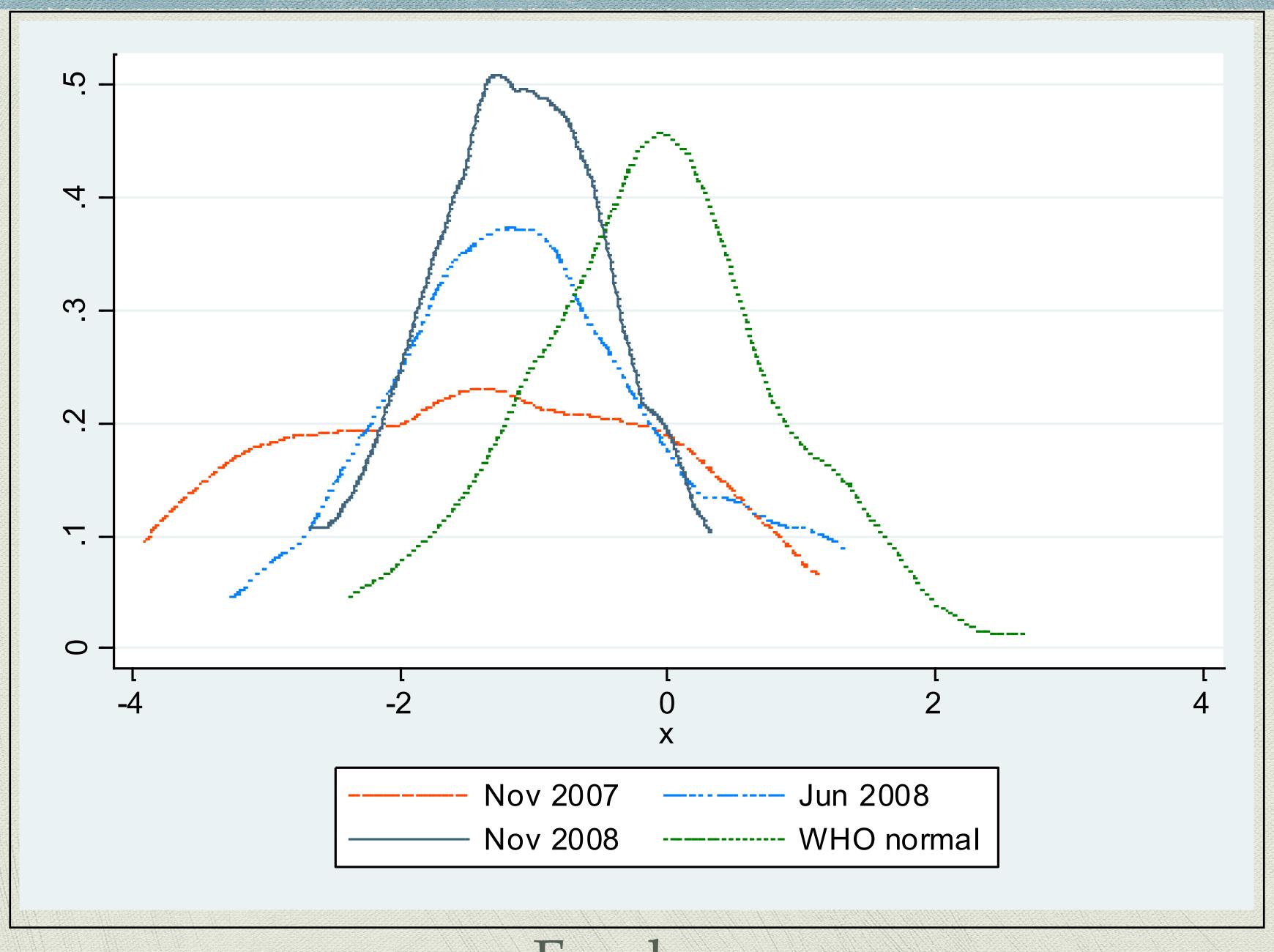
- President Nandi-Ndaitwah's 500,000 job pledge requires an economic transformation, which
 - Invests in human capital
 - Provides security by freeing people out of precarious situations of fight for daily survival into productive, sustainable activities
 - Provides cash in circulation
- * BIG pilot has been a window to point to how a Namibian economy would be transformed with a UBIG

UBIG - economic transformation



capabilities and choices

power and security











Education (2008)



Having a voice





Sella and Alfred Nuseb 2008



Sella and Alfred Nuseb (2019)





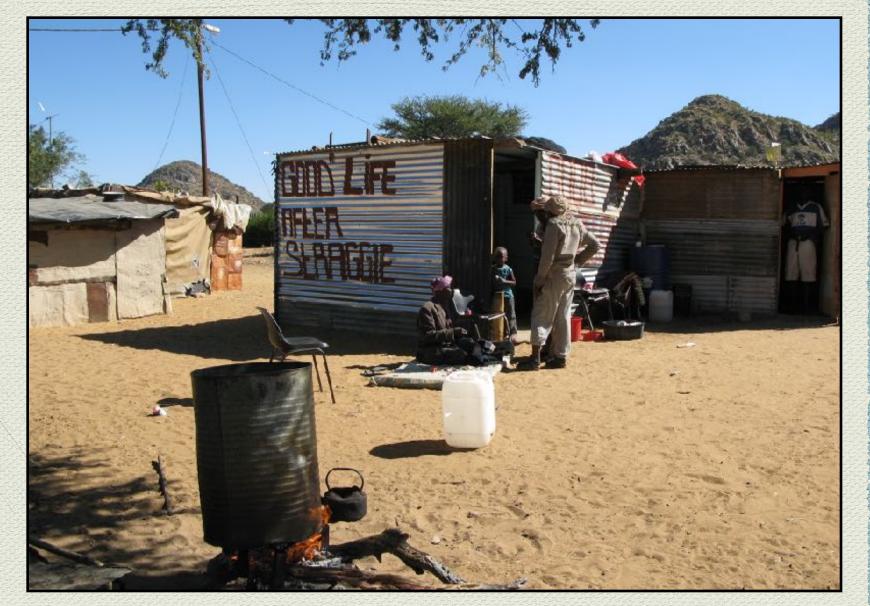


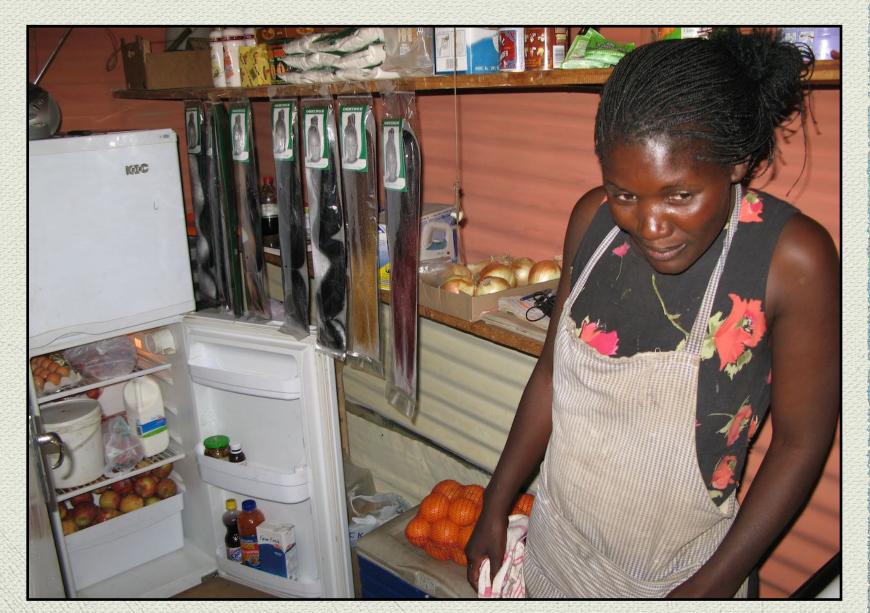
Josef Ganeb 2008



Josef ganeb (2019)







Frida Nembwaya (2008)







Frida Nembwaya (2019)