Hengari wrote that if President Pohamba does not want to be remembered as ‘an anec- doce or the accidental president’ without any association with any transformative projects, he must offer ‘a compelling vision for the next five years’ by appointing cabinet ministers with mandates and objectives, set targets and timelines based on the challenges of unem- ployment, infrastructure development, and peace and security. Pohamba’s five-year plan would be accompanied by a clear laundry list of expectations by the President to his appointed min- isters. Because, according to Hengari, the next five years are defining in the course of our country we will take, after the last term of President Pohamba which may also signal the retirement of most of our ministers. I am writing this latest trigger happy writings not by chance but by the observation of T. Hengari’s article that appeared in the Friday 26 March’s edition of the Namibian Newspaper, under the heading ‘President Pohamba must worry history and his legacy’. To analyze the political texts and Presidential inaugural addresses, network-oriented indicators with sentiment text analysis and visualizations are used to provide an analyti- cally consistent representation of the president’s political statements as well as the president’s political and social viewpoint. Hengari himself, quoting Vivien Schmidt argues that discourses are important in the formulation and modification of policies. I would have, however, preferred the academic to pick what his papers attempt to explore within an ex post facto analysis (after the fact design) and the typology of the ap- proach in the problem formation. This is quite keen to talk about epistemologies and tell us if his writing is exploratory to gain insight in the area of interest; descriptive to examine the meaning through a case study; explanatory to explain why things are; they are; correlation to see the relationship between variables and to predict future events or prove a theory; evaluative to assess the design, implementation and applica- tion of the findings and can provide possible solutions participatory to empower and raise awareness or other typology, if any (Rubin &Babbie,2001,123-126; Neuman,2000,477; Bless & Higson-Smith1995, 41-62; Arkava & Lane,1983,11-13; Cook & Campbell, 1979,95).

On the allegation that cabinet does not function without ‘any meaningful mandate and objectives, as well as targets with clear timeliness including a laundry list of expectations on major development areas’ when these areas are allocated and the purview intended…so that progress con- tinues to be made and momentum can be maintained towards the achievement of our national development plans and vision 2030’. The Head of State also reminded his Cabinet about the importance of hard work, dedication and proper planning. President Pohamba is not going to start over with a ‘new compelling vision’ as alleged by Hengari’s article. He has set out on the path of the ruling party’s manifesto which sets out the policy guidelines the President and his Cabinet will implement based on the set target goals of NDP3 and the objectives of vision 2030. I wrote last time that the President used the inaugural address to articulate not only his administrative goals and policies but also his hope for the nation when he vowed to continue combating corruption and to tackle the various dimensions of the wrong practices such as in the employment including through agriculture ‘with the green scheme, aquaculture, rice production, grape cultivation and other projects for food security and employment creation’. Another critical sector that the president pledged to address was education where he deployed Drs. Abraham Iyambo and Kennedy Luvungi to address the looming problems. The social sector continues to receive the largest share of the total allocations amounting to N$51.45 billion over the MTEF period with education receiving two-thirds of this allo- cation and N$257 million is proposed to accelerate the provision of education. For this year, the budget interventions are focused on sustaining the economic rebound that the economy has managed to ride out the economic storm and the prospects over the MTEF are now favourable’ said the Minister of Finance Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila who just tabled the appropriation bill for 2010/11 and the MTEF for the financial years 2010/11 to 2012/13 before Parliament for a total of N$28.8 billion. For this year, the budget interventions are focused on sustaining the economic rebound for greater economic growth, while the expenditure focus for this MTEF will be on address- ing the pressing challenges of job creation and sustainable and equitable growth with jobs and sustain the economic recovery. The expendi- ture focus on infrastructure and productive sectors which will see investment in infra- structure development raised by N$1 billion, bringing the total MTEF allocation to N$41.56 billion to expand the infrastructure network, promote economic growth and create the necessary conditions for continued growth. A total of N$143.65 million has been provided for development and broad-based economic empowerment, including land reform through the DBN, AgriBank, and a new SME banking facility. The social sector continues to receive the largest share of the total allocations amounting to N$31.45 billion over the MTEF period with education receiving two-thirds of this allo- cation and N$257 million is proposed to accelerate the provision of education. 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