



*Fabupharm boasts a modern office building that also houses the laboratory.*

# COMPANY PROFILE





*Above: An aerial picture of the Fabupharm factory buildings in 2018. The manufacturing facility has grown significantly over the past 29 years.*

## VISION

To provide high quality and affordable products to the people of Africa.

**100% NAMIBIAN**



**Meeting International Standards**

Tel. +264 (67) 302 069  
info@fabupharmproducts.com.na  
Otjiwarongo, Namibia

# FABUPHARM'S OVERVIEW AND HISTORY

Fabupharm was established in 1989, which coincided with Namibia's Independence shortly after that in 1990. Frans Hendrik (Fanie) Badenhorst is the founder of the business. Almost 30 years ago he identified a need for local high quality and affordable medicine and toilet-ry products. The company started small by packaging and distributing petroleum jelly and producing aqueous cream, which there was a shortage of at the time. The first registered medicinal products included Fabu-Paracetamol Syrup and Fabu-Cotrimoxazole.

Today, Fabupharm is a 100% Namibian-owned producer and the only fully-fledged pharmaceutical manufacturing entity in Namibia.

Fabupharm invested capital to the amount of N\$30 073 000 in the company. In 2016, EOS Capital invested in the company and EOS owns 35% shares as a Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) partner.

Currently, Fabupharm exports products to Ghana, Mozambique, Angola, South Africa and Swaziland.

Fabupharm is compliant with the World Health Organisation Standards for manufacturing medicines. Also, the company received an Official Manufacturing GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) licence in 2013 from the Namibian Medicines Regulatory Council (NMRC).

*Below: Fanie & Connie Badenhorst at the official launch in 1993.*



*Above: The Fabupharm factory at Van Eck St, Otjiwarongo was officially launched by the then Minister of Health & Social Services, Dr. Nickey Iyambo on 10 March 1993.*



*Above from left to right: Pat Heyneke, Fanie Badenhorst and Steen Hansen, the initial partners of Fabupharm at its launch.*



*Above: Pictured here is the Fabupharm factory building. The company, Fabupharm, was established in 1990 and housed at a smaller premises in town before moving to the industrial area in 1993.*

# CORE BUSINESS

Fabupharm manufactures and distributes almost 200 different pharmaceutical, toiletry and cosmetic products:

- Registered medicinal products
- Non-registered products: complementary health care; creams
- Packaging, e.g. oils
- Specialised products, e.g. insect repellent; sunscreens;
- Disinfectants, e.g. povidone iodine lotion.

As from 2017 Fabupharm has signed a five-year agreement with Blue Pharma to package and distribute broad-based antibiotics called, Azithromycin. Upon the expiry of the contract, Fabupharm may then start with the production of the antibiotic product at its Namibian factory.

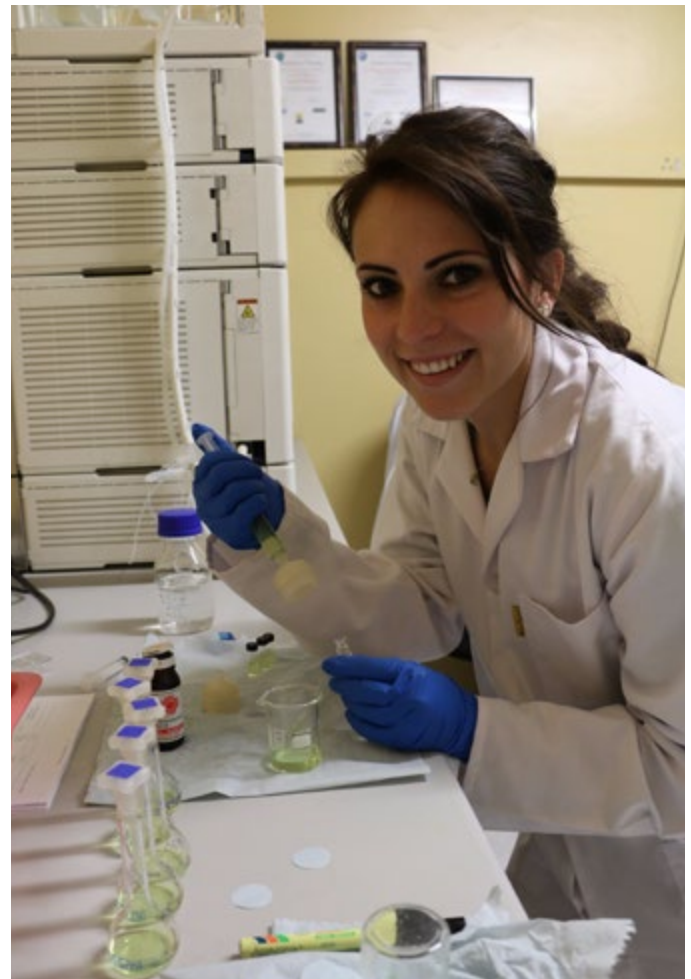


*Filling Sunfactor 30+ tubes.*



*Final product storage.*

*Below & right: Testing is done in the laboratory.*



# PRODUCTS

Examples of products manufactured by Fabupharm include:

**Category A1: Internal medicines, registered products, e.g. Liquid oral dosage forms e.g.**

- Fabu-paracetamol syrup
- Fabu-Cotrimox suspension
- Fabu-Metronidazole suspension

**Solid Dosage forms: Capsules, Sachets (oral rehydration salts)**

**Several Tablet formulations in the registration phase with NMRC.**

**Category A2: Supplementary unregistered products e.g.**

- Suplimax Vitamin B complex and Multivitamin syrups
- Suplimax range of several supplementary products, e.g. Multivitamin capsules.

**Category A3: Veterinary products e.g.**

- Endurance powder for horses.

**Category B1: External products – Topical treatments e.g.**

- Extern Calamine Lotion
- Extern hand disinfectant
- Extern zinc cream
- Petroleum Jelly white and pink.

**Category B2: External products – Skin care treatments e.g.**

- Aqueous cream
- Aqueous cream Lotion
- Aqueous cream Plus

**Category B3: External products – Disinfectants e.g.**

- Gentian violet paint
- Mercurochrome solution
- Fabudine Antiseptic solution 10%
- Chlorhexidine Aqua Solution, Surgical scrub etc.

**Category B4: External products – Baby range e.g.**

- Zinc cream
- Baby bottom balm

**Category C1: Internal / External products – packed lines e.g.**

- Coconut oil
- Castor oil
- Urea crystals

**Category C2: Speciality products e.g.**

- Dermalite cream
- Buzz-off insect repellent stick
- Buzz-off lotion and spray
- Desert sun SPF 30+ sunscreen cream and Desert sun stick SPF 40+
- Citro Liquid Heel Balm
- Fabulous feet Citro Heel Balm

For the complete product catalogue visit Fabupharm's website at:

<https://www.fabupharmnamibia.com/home>

Alternatively, contact us directly at

tel: +264 67 302069.

**suplimax**

**SUPLIMAX COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE.**  
THE NATURAL WAY TO PERFECT HEALTH!

**ANTI-STRESS FORMULA:**  
Helps control occasional stress, tension, nervousness and anxiety.

**SLEEP FORMULA:**  
Improve the quality of a restful sleep and maintain a healthy sleep cycle.

Suplimax provides maximum **protection against a stressful life.**  
Stress is a physical and emotional reaction that people experience as they encounter changes in life. Stress is a normal feeling. However, long term stress may contribute to worsen a range of health problems including digestive disorders, headaches, sleep disorders, and other symptoms. Stress may worsen asthma and has been linked to depression, anxiety, and other mental illnesses.

# PEOPLE

Fabupharm employs approximately 50 employees from Otjiwarongo in the Otjozondjupa Region and surrounding towns such as Okakarara, Outjo, Otavi and Korixas. However, the number of employees may vary depending on seasonal demand and the number of allocated government tenders.

The company is an Employment Equity and Affirmative Action employer as required by the Namibian Labour Law.

As a regulated industry, pharmaceutical manufacturers are required to comply with specific mandatory training sessions for its employees. Fabupharm has an annual training and development plan which specifies the courses throughout the year. The training sessions include employee well-being and safety; equipment and machinery skills, manufacturing processes, among others. The workers have a dedicated recreational area where employees can relax, socialise and enjoy their lunches.

The company is committed to the growth and development of the local pharmaceutical industry. Therefore, Fabupharm has an agreement with the University of Namibia's School of Pharmacy to take in pharmacist interns every year. The internship programme has been fruitful with the manufacturer employing some of the interns that graduated and completed their internships successfully.

*The reception area at the new Fabupharm office building.*



*Above: Flanked by Fanie Badenhorst (snr.) on his right and Fanie Badenhorst (jnr.) on his left, is Honourable Minister of Health & Social Services, Dr. Bernard Haufiku.*



# MINISTER OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES, BERNARD HAUFIKA, VISITED FABUPHARM IN 2016.



# MANUFACTURING FACILITIES & MACHINERY

As from 2016 Fabupharm acquired and installed additional equipment, upgraded staff facilities, upgraded the laboratory, and replaced the high-performance liquid chromatography machine. These improvements were made to comply with the GMP requirements.

The manufacturing facility consists of three units namely, the liquid unit, semi-solid unit and solid unit dosage unit.

It boasts specialised equipment such as industrial geysers, melting equipment, tube fill and seal machine, twin head cream jar filling machine, labelling and batch printing machines, shrink wrap tunnel and a purified water plant.

The factory is fitted with an air handling system with HEPA filters and air pressure differentials in the upgraded manufacturing unit.

As per regulatory requirements, the solid dosage form unit features chromadek panels and an air handling system (HVAC) with a storage area for raw materials. The unit also consists of an area for the mixing of different powders with innovative mixing equipment.

The three respective manufacturing lines include:

- A capsule manufacturing area with a fully automatic encapsulating machine;
- Sachet manufacturing area with an automatic sachet form, fill and seal machine; and
- Tablet manufacturing area.

The company constructed a newly finished product area with a 460 square metre dispatch zone, which is fitted with air conditioners to keep the temperature to the prescribed margins.



*The sachet filling line.*



*The capsule filling line.*



# THE FABUPHARM MANUFACTURING FACILITY IN 2018



*The Fabupharm laboratory.*



*Quality tests being performed in laboratory.*



*A wider view of the entire liquid primary packaging line.*



*Labelling machine on liquid secondary packaging line.*



*The liquid filling machine for oral medicinal syrups and other liquids.*



*The cream filling line.*



*The liquid filling line.*



*The tablet manufacturing line.*



*Blister packaging line.*



*The Fabupharm manufacturing facility in 2018.*

# THE FUTURE AND OPPORTUNITIES

Fabupharm has seen a 35% growth in jobs. Current investments enabled the launch of several new products. The company's additional investment allowed further expansion of the product ranges and doubling the manufacturing capacity.

Opportunities exist to export Fabupharm's products to surrounding African countries and to growing the market locally. The company is also adding value to Namibia by procuring materials locally such as Devil's Claw, Hoodia and Manketti Oil. Fabupharm's decision to expand is a result of health care which is a growing market globally.



*Above: Local raw material, Devil's Claw*



*Above: Manketti Oil comes from the fruit.*



*Above: The Hoodia plant is from Namibia.*

# AN OVERVIEW OF NAMIBIA

## ABOUT NAMIBIA

Namibia is home to vibrant cities where people are excited about the future, while remaining deeply connected to their rich, cultural past. A stable, democratic government, infrastructure that allows guests to move confidently off the beaten path and endless horizons that beckon you to explore define this country and its people.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Namibia's real GDP growth is projected to improve from -0.8 percent in 2017 to 0.6 percent and 1.9 percent in 2018 and 2019, respectively. The growth projections are weaker than the 1.4 percent and 2.1 percent forecasted during February 2018, reflecting the disappointing growth rate for 2017 that was published in the Preliminary National Accounts for 2017. Earlier expectations about growth in the uranium sub-sector have also been lowered, given the sustained weakness in the international uranium prices and domestic producers' response to it.

Namibia's consumer price inflation rate that averaged 6.2 percent in 2017 is projected to moderate to around 4.0 percent and 4.5 percent in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Risks to domestic growth include a meagre recovery in the country's trading partners, slow recovery in international commodity prices particularly for uranium, undue exchange rate volatility and uncertainty about weather conditions. Should the economic recovery in Angola stall, it would also continue to reverberate in sectors such as wholesale and retail trade, education



and real estate and business services, worsening growth prospects in these sectors. Furthermore, a slowdown in demand for minerals from China will also increase the risk to projected growth for primary industries. International trade wars may also inhibit Namibia's exports, while uncertainty regarding property rights in South Africa may weigh on the country's economic prospects.

## CONSERVATION

Namibia was the first African country to incorporate protection of the environment into its constitution, and the government has reinforced this by giving its communities the opportunity and rights to manage their wildlife through communal conservancies.

Today, over 43% of Namibia's surface area is under conservation management. This includes national parks and reserves, communal and commercial conservancies, community forests, and private nature reserves.

## CULTURE

Namibia is truly unique, influenced by various cultures during colonization and now reborn from the shadows of Apartheid in 1990. What has emerged is a true sense of unity in diversity, the coming together of at least 11 major ethnic groups, each celebrating their past while working together toward the future. You will notice this in dress, language, art, music, sport, food and religion. There exists a wonderful collage, but first and foremost, Namibians are proud to be Namibian. And for good reason.



## WILDLIFE

Namibia is home to approximately 4,350 species and subspecies of vascular plants, of which 17% are endemic. Six hundred and seventy-six bird species have been recorded, of which over 90 are endemic to Southern Africa and 13 to Namibia. Furthermore, 217 species of mammals are found in Namibia, 26 of which are endemic, including unique desert-dwelling rhino and elephants. This high level of endemism gives Namibia's conservation of biodiversity a global significance.



## GEOGRAPHY

Four different landscapes, each with its own characteristics and attractions. The most definitive is the Namib, a long coastal desert that runs the length of the country and is highlighted with migrating dune belts, dry riverbeds and canyons. The central plateau is home to the majority of Namibia towns and villages and is divided between rugged mountain ranges and sand-filled valleys.

Next is the vast Kalahari Desert with its ancient red sand and sparse vegetation. Finally, Kavango and Caprivi, blessed with generous amounts of rain and typified by tropical forests, perennial rivers and woodland savannahs.

## HISTORY

The history of this land can be found carved into rock paintings found to the south and in Twyfelfontein, some dating back to 26,000 B.C. A long lineage of various groups including San Bushmen, Bantu herdsmen and finally the Himba, Herero and Nama tribes among others have been making this rugged land home for thousands of years.



But, as Namibia has one of the world's most barren and inhospitable coastlines, it wasn't until the middle of the nineteenth century that explorers, ivory hunters, prospectors and missionaries began to journey into its interior. Beyond these visitors, Namibia was largely spared the attentions of European powers until the end of the 19th century when it was colonized by Germany. The colonization period was marred by many conflicts and rebellions by the pre-colonial Namibia population until WWI when it abruptly ended upon Germany's surrender to the South African expeditionary army. In effect, this transition only traded one colonial experience for another.

In 1966 the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) launched the war for liberation for the area soon-named Namibia. The struggle for independence intensified and continued until South Africa agreed in 1988 to end its Apartheid administration. After democratic elections were held in 1989, Namibia became an independent state on March 21, 1990.

To date, Namibia boasts a proud record of uninterrupted peace and stability for all to enjoy.





## CLIMATE

This is Africa and the climate reflects it. But just as Namibia is filled with contrasting geography, equivalent climactic differences do apply depending on your location.

Partially covered by the Namib, one of the world's driest deserts, Namibia's climate is generally very dry and pleasant. The cold Benguella current keeps the coast cool, damp and free of rain for most of the year. Inland, all the rain falls in summer (November to April). January and February are hot, when daytime temperatures in the interior can exceed 40°C (104°F), but nights are usually cool. Winter nights can be fairly cold, but days are generally warm and quite nice.

## FAST FACTS

- Area: Namibia covers 824,292 sq km (318,259 sq mi).
- Location: Situated on the southwestern coast of Africa, Namibia borders Angola and Zambia in the north, South Africa in the south and Botswana in the east.
- Population: Slightly more than 2.3 million.
- Capital City: Windhoek
- Official name: Republic of Namibia
- Date of Independence: 21 March 1990
- System of Government: Multi-party Democracy
- Head of State: President Dr Hage Geingob since 2015.
- Prime Minister: Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila since 2015.
- Language: English, German, Afrikaans, Oshiwambo, Rukwangari, Silozi, Otjiherero, Damara, Nama, Khisan and Setswana
- Literacy: The current literacy rate in Namibia is about 83%, one of the highest in Africa.
- Religion: Freedom of religion was adopted through Namibia's Bill of Fundamental Rights. About 90% of the population is Christian.
- Currency: The Namibia Dollar (N\$); the Namibia Dollar

and South African Rand are the only legal tender in Namibia and can be used freely to purchase goods and services.

- Time Zones: Summer time: GMT + 2 hours from the 1st Sunday in September to the 1st Sunday in April. Winter time: GMT + 1 hour from the 1st Sunday in April to the 1st Sunday in September.
- Electricity: 220 volts AC, 50hz. Outlets are of the round three-pin type.

## AIRPORTS AND SERVICES

Namibia has eight airports run by the Namibia Airport Company (NAC) Ltd. The NAC was established through the Namibian Airports Company Act, Act 25 of 1998.

The NAC provides airport infrastructures and amenities, and facilitates airport services for domestic and international airlines, passengers and clients. The NAC ensures safe airport operations in conformity with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standards and recommended practices.

The main objectives of the company are to ensure the following services: the arrival, surface movement, parking and departure of aircraft, the servicing of aircraft, including the supply of fuel and lubricants; ground handling of aircraft, passengers, baggage and cargo.

The eight airports managed by NAC include; Hosea Kutako International Airport, Eros Airport, Walvis Bay Airport, Lüderitz Airport, Keetmanshoop Airport, Ondangwa Airport, Rundu Airport and Katima Mulilo Airport.

The NAC continues to manage and develop its eight airports according sound business principles, giving



due consideration to safety and the environment, in the best interests of all its stakeholders.

Visitors to Namibia can access the country via its main airport, the Hosea Kutako International Airport, situated 48 km east of the capital city of Windhoek. The medium-size Eros Airport in the city accommodates smaller aircrafts. Regional flights are also undertaken from the Walvis Bay Airport. Several smaller airports give access to various destinations in the 13 regions. Air Namibia, the national airline, offers domestic, regional and international flights. Several air charter companies offer domestic and regional flights.

## HARBOURS

The country has two harbours handling merchandise imports and exports and servicing the fishing industry. The only deep-sea harbour is Walvis Bay in the Erongo Region. The other harbour is Luderitz in the Karas Region.

The Port of Walvis Bay is situated at the west Coast of Africa and provides an easier and much faster transit route between Southern Africa, Europe and the Americas.

The Port of Lüderitz is located to the Southern Coast of Namibia and caters for Southern Namibia as well as providing access to markets in the Northern Cape of South Africa.

## NAMIBIA'S ELECTRICITY NETWORK

NamPower manages Namibia's electricity network. The main sources of power are the thermal, coal-fired Van Eck Power Station outside Windhoek, the hydroelectric plant and the Ruacana Falls in the Kunene Region, and the standby diesel-driven Paratus Power Station at

Walvis Bay. Connection to the South African grid allows for the import and export of electricity between the two countries.

NamPower has commissioned the construction of a 900 km, 400kV inter-connector power-line from Kenhardt in South Africa to Auas near Windhoek to meet the growing power demand. Some electricity is imported from the Zambian network to the north. Namibia also supplies power to southern Angola and Botswana.

## NAMIBIA'S RAILWAY NETWORK

The railway network comprises 2 382 km of narrow gauge track with the main line running from the border with South Africa via Keetmanshoop to Windhoek, Okahandja, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Otavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein are connected to the northern branch of the railway network.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

Namibia has one of the most modern postal and telecommunication infrastructures in Africa linked directly to most countries in the world. Telecom Namibia operates a modern telecommunications network with 21 automated telephone exchanges, which connects subscribers directly to 201 countries.

Cellular telephone services (European standard), Internet, telex, facsimile and international data line facilities are widely available in the country:

### Telecommunication Providers

Telecom Namibia  
MTC Namibia  
TN Mobile



### Contact details:

Fabupharm (Pty.) Ltd.

Postal Address: PO Box 1363, Otjiwarongo, Namibia, 9000

Physical Address: Van Eck St, Industrial Area, Otjiwarongo, Namibia

Tel: +264 67 302069

Fax: +264 67 303562

E-mail: [spj@fabupharmproducts.com](mailto:spj@fabupharmproducts.com)

Website: <https://www.fabupharmnamibia.com/home>

### Sources:

The Namibia Tourism Board

Bank of Namibia

Ministry of Works and Transport

