

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

Dr T-B Gurirab (Mr)

DEPUTY SPEAKER AND CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Prof Loide Kasingo (Ms)

THE CABINET

MINISTERS

(21 March 2010 – Elected in terms of Article 133 of the Constitution)

Dr G H Geingob (Mr)	<i>(Prime Minister)</i>
Mr M Hausiku	<i>(Deputy Prime Minister)</i>
Mr N Angula	<i>(Defence)</i>
Ms P Iivula-Ithana	<i>(Home Affairs and Immigration)</i>
Mr I Ngatjizeko	<i>(Safety and Security)</i>
Ms N Nandi-Ndaitwah	<i>(Foreign Affairs)</i>
Dr A Kawana (Mr)	<i>(Presidential Affairs & Attorney-General)</i>
Ms S Kuugongelwa-Amadhila	<i>(Finance)</i>
Mr J Ekandjo	<i>(Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture)</i>
Mr U Nujoma	<i>(Justice)</i>
Mr E Nghimtina	<i>(Works and Transport)</i>
Dr D Namwandi (Mr)	<i>(Education)</i>
Ms D Sioka	<i>(Labour & Social Welfare)</i>
Mr J Mutorwa	<i>(Agriculture, Water & Forestry)</i>
Mr J Kaapanda	<i>(Information & Communication Technology)</i>
Mr U Herunga	<i>(Environment and Tourism)</i>
Dr N Iyambo (Mr)	<i>(Veterans Affairs)</i>
Mr A !Naruseb	<i>(Lands & Resettlement)</i>

Dr R Kamwi (Mr)	<i>(Health and Social Services)</i>
Ms R Nghidinwa	<i>(Gender Equality and Child Welfare)</i>
Mr C Namoloh	<i>(Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development)</i>
Mr B Esau	<i>(Fisheries and Marine Resources)</i>
Mr I Katali	<i>(Mines and Energy)</i>
Mr C Schlettwein	<i>(Trade and Industry)</i>

DEPUTY MINISTERS

(21 March 2010 – Elected in terms of Article 133 of the Constitution)

Ms P Haingura	<i>(Health and Social Services)</i>
Ms A Muharukua	<i>(Gender Equality and Child Welfare)</i>
Mr A Muheua	<i>(Labour and Social Welfare)</i>
Ms L Lucas	<i>(Agriculture, Water & Forestry)</i>
Mr P Ilonga	<i>(Defence)</i>
Mr E Utoni	<i>(Safety and Security)</i>
Mr T Nambahu	<i>(Justice)</i>
Mr T Tweya	<i>(Trade and Industry)</i>
Dr S C Ankama (Mr)	<i>(Fisheries and Marine Resources)</i>
Mr P Mushelenga	<i>(Foreign Affairs)</i>
Mr P Shifeta	<i>(Environment and Tourism)</i>
Ms J Kavetuna	<i>(Youth, National Service, Sport & Culture)</i>
Mr W Isaacks	<i>(Mines and Energy)</i>
Mr S Simataa	<i>(Information and Communication Technology)</i>
Dr E Kaiyamo (Mr)	<i>(Home Affairs and Immigration)</i>
Mr K Nguvauva	<i>(Works and Transport)</i>
Ms P Beukes	<i>(Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development)</i>
Vacant	<i>(Finance)</i>
Ms S Makgone	<i>(Education)</i>

SECRETARY

Mr. J Jacobs

DEPUTY SECRETARY

Mr F S Harker

DEPUTY MINISTERS IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Mr K Nguaauva	<i>(Works and Transport)</i>
Mr T Diergaar	<i>(Lands and Resettlement)</i>
Ms H Nicanor	<i>(Veterans)</i>

LIST OF MEMBERS AND PARTIES WHICH THEY REPRESENT

ALL PEOPLE'S PARTY (APP)

Mr I Shixwameni	<i>(Chief Whip and Party Leader)</i>
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CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS (COD)

Mr B Ulenga	<i>(Chief Whip and Party Leader)</i>
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DTA OF NAMIBIA

Mr K Kaura	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
Mr P Moongo	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>

NATIONAL UNITY DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATION OF NAMIBIA (NUDO)

Mr K Riruako	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
Mr A Tjihuiko	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>

RALLY FOR DEMOCRACY AND PROGRESS (RDP)

Mr S Bezuidenhoudt	
Mr Hidipo Hamutenya	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
Ms A Limbo	
Mr H Lucks	
Mr P Naholo	
Mr K Nehova	
Mr J Nyamu	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>
Mr A Von Wietersheim	

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Ms C //Gowases

(Chief Whip)

SWANU

Mr U Maamberua

(Chief Whip and Party Leader)

SWAPO OF NAMIBIA

Ms S Kuugongelwa– Amadhila

(Minister)

Mr B Amathila

Dr M Amweelo (Mr)

(Deputy Chief Whip)

Mr N Angula

(Minister)

Dr H Geingob (Mr)

(Prime Minister)

Dr S C Ankama (Mr)

(Deputy Minister)

Ms P Beukes

(Deputy Minister)

Mr E Dingara

Mr J Ekandjo

(Minister)

Mr B Esau

(Minister)

Dr T-B Gurirab (Mr)

(Speaker)

Ms P Haingura

(Deputy Minister)

Mr M Hausiku

(Deputy Prime Minister)

Mr U Herunga

(Minister)

Mr P Iilonga

(Deputy Minister)

Mr W Isaacks

(Deputy Minister)

Ms P Iivula-Ithana

(Minister)

Dr N Iyambo (Mr)

(Minister)

Mr J Kaapanda

(Minister)

Dr E Kaiyamo (Mr)

(Deputy Minister)

Dr R Kamwi (Mr)

(Minister)

Mr P Kapia

Prof L Kasingo (Ms)

(Deputy Speaker)

Mr I Katali

(Minister)

Ms J Kavetuna

(Deputy Minister)

Dr A Kawana (Mr)

(Minister)

Mr K Kazenambo

Ms L Lucas

(Deputy Minister)

Ms S Makgone

(Deputy Minister)

Ms A Manombe-Ncube

Mr N Mbumba	
Ms A Muharukua	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr A Muheua	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr P Mushelenga	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr J Mutorwa	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms T Mushelenga	
Mr B Mwaningange	
Mr T Nambahu	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr C Namoloh	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr D Namwandi (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr A !Naruseb	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms E !Nawases-Taeyele	<i>(Assistant Whip)</i>
Mr I Ngatjizeko	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms N Nandi-Ndaitwah	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms R Nghidinwa	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr E Nghimtina	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr U Nujoma	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr P Shifeta	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms D Sioka	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr T Tweya	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr F Ueitele	
Mr E Utoni	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr P Van der Walt	
Ms L Witbooi	

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

Mr J //Garoëb	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
Mr S Tjongarero	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT IN TERMS OF ARTICLE 32(5)(c) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Ms M Jankowski	
Prof. P Katjavivi (Mr)	<i>(Chief Whip and Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee)</i>
Mr C Schleittwein	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr S Simataa	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms S Swartz	
Ms A Tjongarero	

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
09 APRIL 2013**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

HON SPEAKER: I welcome you all Honourable Members. Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Honourable Minister of Finance.

TABLING: REPORTS OF AUDITOR-GENERAL

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table, Reports of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of:

- i) Minerals Development Fund for the Financial Years ended 31 March 2011 and 2012;
- ii) Town Council of Outapi for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2012.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Member please table the Reports? Other Reports and Papers? Notice of Questions? Notice of Motions? Chief Whip.

MOTION ON BUSINESS OF ASSEMBLY

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**NOTICE OF MOTION
HON PROF KATJAVIVI**

HON PROF KATJAVIVI: Honourable Speaker, I Move without Notice, that the proceedings on Votes 05, 06, 09, 17, 23, 26, 27 and 29 of the *Appropriation Bill* be, in terms of Rule 90(c) of the Standing Rules and Orders, not interrupted if still under consideration by 17:45. I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Please table the Motion, Honourable Chief Whip. Ministerial Statements? Honourable Deputy Prime Minister.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, I rise to provide information which I left out due to human error, which Honourable Members are saying they publicly need this information and that is on the State House.

In terms of the Cabinet Decision No. 8/2007/10/003, Cabinet approved the assignment of the Old State House complex in Robert Mugabe Avenue to the Office of the Prime Minister for utilisation as offices and official residence of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia. The Office of the Prime Minister is currently renovating the office part and it is nearing completion.

On the residence side, the Office of the Prime Minister engaged Marley Tjitjo Architects to carry out a feasibility study. The outcome of the feasibility study has been submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Works and Transport for study and approval. The total estimation of the cost of the renovation of the office part will be N\$18.8 million.

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**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAMWI**

However, in 2013 the Office has budgeted an amount of N\$1.5 million to cater for the documentation and the final payment of the feasibility study. Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, this is the basis on which this office is being renovated, on the basis of a very old Cabinet Decision. Thank you very much. I hope the information is with the public now and Honourable Members.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

HON SPEAKER: Thank you, Deputy Prime Minister. Minister of Health.

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Thank you Honourable Speaker.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I rise to share some information on health-related matters as Namibia joins the rest of the world in commemorating World Health Day. This is a global event celebrated on 7 April every year to mark the anniversary of the foundation of the World Health Organisation in 1948. Each year a theme is selected that highlights a priority area of Public Health concern worldwide. The theme for 2013's commemoration is "*Hypertension*" and the slogan is "*High Blood Pressure Kills – Have your Blood Pressure checked regularly.*"

High blood pressure, also known as "*raised blood pressure*" or "*silent killer*" is a non-communicable disease which increases the risk of heart attacks, strokes and kidney failure. For the past two years, high blood pressure has been ranked number 12 among the top 20 reasons for admissions. One in three adults worldwide has high blood pressure and

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**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAMWI**

the proportion increases with age from one in ten people in their twenties and thirties to five in ten in their fifties. The prevalence of high blood pressure is highest in some low-income countries in Africa, with over 40% of adults in many African countries said to be affected. Hypertension occurs most often in men over the age of 35 years and that is the global trend, but it is not necessarily the case in Namibia, for example.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, according to the Namibia Health Information System the total number of people between the ages of 18 years and older suffering from high blood pressure in 2011 were 16,541 new cases, which increased to 19,203 new cases last year, 2012. Mind you, these are cases recorded in the Public Health Sector alone and do not include the Private Sector.

Of the thirteen Regions, Khomas Region where we reside, was the highest hit with 3,995 and 4,397 new cases during 2011 and 2012, respectively.

This is a wake-up call for people living in urban areas such as Windhoek. Living healthy lifestyles is not a luxury anymore, but a matter of priority. The Karas Region, on the other hand, was the lowest with 469 and 300 new cases during 2011 and 2012, respectively. During the period under review, there were 4,580 patients admitted with high blood pressure in State Hospitals in this beautiful Republic, with Khomas recording the highest admissions at 732, followed by Oshikoto Region with a total of 537 admissions and Oshana with the lowest at 71 admissions. Of the total number, 2,691 were females while 1,470 were males. You will notice that Namibia is not following the global trend, for what reason I do not know.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, as the theme for this year suggests, raised blood pressure does not just cause ill-health, it also kills. According to World Health Organisation statistics, the disease is estimated to cause 7.5 million deaths worldwide, that is about 12.8% of all deaths. Globally the overall prevalence of raised blood pressure in adults aged 25 and above was around 40% during 2008.

In Namibia, statistics from all thirteen Regions, excluding private hospitals and clinics, indicate that 263 people died of high blood pressure

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HON DR KAMWI**

in 2011 and 2012. Khomas Region is yet again the highest with a total of 59 deaths during the two years, followed by Omusati which recorded 40 deaths and the lowest being Kunene with three deaths.

Honourable Members, although I might have painted a very gloomy picture of the high blood pressure situation in this country, hypertension is both preventable and treatable, as has been witnessed in some developed countries where prevention and treatment of the condition has resulted in a reduction in deaths from heart disease.

The risk of developing high blood pressure can, therefore, be reduced by observing the following:

Reduce or minimise salt intake. By the way, salt has no nutritional value, thus avoid excess salt that is added to prepared food because salt raises the blood pressure. That is all that it does.

Eat a balanced diet or a healthy diet. Diet should include at least five types of fruit and vegetables per person per day, (and not necessarily what we purchase in our supermarkets) which is low in fat and high in fibre, such as grains and nuts. Additionally, limit food and drinks that are high in added sugar. Surely *embe* is one of those fruits that you should go for.

Avoid harmful use of alcohol or better still, stop using alcoholic products. Instead, increase the intake of 100% fruit juice.

Engage in regular physical activity and exercises. By the way, this does not only mean jogging, but let us work; it is a matter of sweating. Let us sweat, let us walk. Do physical activities for 30 to 45 minutes per day, three to five times per week or walk short distances instead of driving, take stairs instead of elevators, go to the gym, dance or do gardening.

Maintain a healthy body weight to prevent obesity. Being overweight, especially around the stomach area like someone who is pregnant, especially among my male Colleagues, increases the risk of developing high blood pressure.

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HON DR KAMWI**

Avoid tobacco use and at all cost stop using tobacco products, such as cigarettes, drugs, hubbly-bubbly and sniff, amongst others.

Most importantly drink between six to eight glasses of water every day.

Honourable Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, having said all the above, the ultimate aim of World Health Day 2013 is to reduce heart attacks and strokes. This campaign aims at the following:

- To raise awareness of the causes and consequences of high blood pressure;
- To provide information on how to prevent high blood pressure and related complications, we will provide some brochures for the Honourable Members;
- To encourage all adults to check their blood pressure and to follow the advice of health-care professionals, hence it is important to have blood pressure measurement monitors in our homes. These valuable machines are available in most pharmacies throughout Namibia.
- To encourage self-care to prevent high blood pressure through adherence to a healthy lifestyle;
- To make blood pressure measurement affordable to all; and
- To incite national and Local Authorities to create enabling environments for healthy behaviours, through your political will and commitment.

Allow me to also mention that high blood pressure can only be reduced if we as a Nation strengthen our national monitoring and surveillance through scaling up the implementation of evidence-based measures.

These would include reducing risk factors like tobacco use, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity and harmful healthcare interventions to prevent complications, disabilities and premature deaths. The nicotine in tobacco

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: APPROPRIATION BILL
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

stimulates adrenaline production, causing increased blood pressure, constricted blood vessels, leading to risks of heart attacks, lung diseases, strokes and even death.

Honourable Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, in conclusion, high blood pressure kills! Have your blood pressure checked regularly. I thank you for your kind attention.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. This is Very important information for us and for the society at large. The Secretary will read the First Order of the Day.

**RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE STAGE:
APPROPRIATION BILL [B.1 – 2013]**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Committee Stage – *Appropriation Bill* [B.1 – 2013].

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister of Finance Move that the Assembly now goes into Committee?

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

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HON IIVULA-ITHANA

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. I now call on the Deputy Speaker, the Chairperson of the Whole House Committee to take the Chair.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
The Committee has to consider the *Appropriation Bill* [B.1 – 2013]. When progress was reported last Friday, Votes 01, 02, 04 and 30 had been agreed to and Votes 09, 23, 26 and 29 had been introduced.

Vote 05 – **“HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION”**, **N\$417,973,000.00** put for Introduction. Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, you have the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION:
Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Honourable Members, I rise to introduce Vote 05 of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration and to inform this august House on the implementation of Programmes and challenges encountered for the 2012/2013 Financial Year. I, equally rise to motivate the funds allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration under Vote 05 for the Financial Year 2013/2014.

We are all aware of the massive Budget tabled before this august House with a total expenditure of **N\$37.7 billion** (Thirty Seven Point Seven Billion Namibian Dollars) for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

This Budget is certainly in line with the SWAPO-Party’s top priorities with a huge allocation to Education, Health and other critical Sectors of

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HON IIVULA-ITHANA

our economy. While my predecessors have been appreciating the Budget allocation to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration in the past years, they have also strived and hoped for an increased Budget Allocation to the Ministry year in and year out. This still remains hope against hope that I rise today to motivate this Vote.

Comrade Chairperson, it must be understood that the pivotal role that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration is playing in our society is not appreciated and understood in terms of the allocation of resources.

Honourable Members, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration generates vital statistics needed by the Government for proper planning. It is also the custodian of national records related to birth, marriage, death, national identity cards, passports and fingerprints. The Ministry also keeps statistics and records of expatriates working and or living in Namibia, information relating to the entry and exit of persons into and from Namibia, work permits, study permits, residence permits and Namibian citizenship.

The continuous inadequate funding to the Ministry will continue to have adverse effects on the generation of vital statistics which are required to inform the National Development Agenda. The need for the statistics generated by the Ministry needs no far-fetched motivation, the Government needs these statistics in order to plan and execute the national agenda. It is essential that the Ministry is afforded sufficient funds for its ambitious plan of automating all its activities to enable all other Ministries and institutions to have access to its database on specific data, relevant to their sectoral needs.

The Ministry envisions decentralising most of its services such as the issuing of secured electronic birth certificates, National Identity Card printing and passports capturing at some Regional Offices. However, the Ministry cannot successfully implement these plans due to inadequate financial allocations. For the past years, the Ministry's Budget and plea for additional funding has not been considered favourably.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee and Honourable

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HON IIVULA-ITHANA

Members, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration has four major Programmes, namely:

- Civil Registration;
- Immigration Control and Citizenship;
- Refugee Administration, and
- Administration.

PROGRAMME 1: CIVIL REGISTRATION

This Programme can be summed up as the management of the National Population Register. It has two major projects:

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and ID Engraver prints Identification Cards (IDs), and

The National Population Registration System (NPRS).

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) provides access to individual citizens' fingerprint database. The Namibian Police makes use of this system to identify potential criminals who might not be on Police Criminal Record Centre. This system can also be accessed to verify information related to production of IDs and passports and information related to stolen or lost IDs and passports. The ID Engraver prints Identification Cards (IDs).

The National Population Registration System (NPRS) makes it possible for each Namibian citizen to have one electronic population profile which includes information regarding birth, identification, marriage and death details. The automated birth records ("M-file") stores birth records that were used to apply for abridged birth certificates. This system can now be viewed in 36 offices country wide.

When fully operational, the National Population Register System will enable various stakeholders to have access to vital national information. Some examples of these are:

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HON IIVULA-ITHANA

The Ministry of Education will know the total number of children turning six/seven years of age in a given year to allow advanced enrolment planning.

The National Planning Commission will now have access to statistics necessary for National Development Programmes.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare will be in a position to know the number of senior citizens to turn sixty years of age in order to forecast.

The system will also provide statistics on expatriates working in Namibia by country of Origin and profession.

In addition, The Ministry of Health and Social Services will benefit in knowing the mortality rate by age, sex and causes thereof.

The Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) will in the future be able to access information useful for updating the Voters' Roll in the event of death, loss of citizenship and the number of young people who would have turned 18 years of age between the previous election and the next voter's registration exercise.

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare will be able to retrieve accurate and timely data to ascertain the eligibility of children and persons living with disabilities for social grants.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism will have access to statistics pertaining to the arrival, departure and country of origin of tourists to Namibia to enhance planning for, and monitoring of, growth of the Tourism Sector.

The Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration also benefits by ascertaining the number of young people turning 16 years of age which is the qualifying age to obtain national identity cards.

The Government Institution Pension Fund (GIPF) and other institutions

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HON IIVULA-ITHANA

that may require information on individuals can be provided with the necessary information.

For the above mentioned Programme to function as planned, I wish to request this august House to approve an amount of **N\$140,210,000.00** (One Hundred and Forty Million, Two Hundred and Ten Thousand Namibian Dollars) for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

**PROGRAMME 2: IMMIGRATION CONTROL AND
CITIZENSHIP**

This Programme is responsible for the facilitation of lawful migration and issuing of national documents. It has two Directorates:

The Directorate of Immigration and Border Control and

The Directorate of Visas, Permits, Passports and Citizenship

I now wish to request this august House to approve an amount of **N\$182,940,000.00** (One Hundred and Eighty-Two Million, Nine Hundred and Forty Thousand Namibian Dollars) for this Programme for the Financial Year 2013/2014.

PROGRAMME 3: REFUGEE ADMINISTRATION

This Programme continues to provide protection and support to refugees and asylum seekers. This is done in terms of the *Refugee Recognition and Control Act* 1999 (Act 2 of 1999) and the obligation placed upon Namibia by international conventions relating to the treatment of refugees and displaced persons.

I now wish to request this august House to approve an amount of **N\$10,279,000.00** (Ten Million, Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Thousand only) for this Programme for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

PROGRAMME 4: ADMINISTRATION

This Programme is the one responsible for policy implementation of the Ministry. The Directorate of Administration provides administrative support services through proper coordination, financial management, human resources, Legal and General Support Services. It is also responsible for the provision and implementation of legislation and policies in order to ensure an effective and efficient quality service delivery. It further drives, maintains, administers and coordinates the acquisition of Information Technology (IT) resources and to ensure that information systems in the Ministry are used for the intended purpose.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, as we are all aware, there will be national elections in the year 2014. It cannot be over-emphasized that there is an urgent need for a specific Budget to be allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration. The Budget must be sufficient in order to carry out mobile and outreach Programmes to remote areas and communities for the citizens to acquire National documents prior to the additional voters registration exercise.

Regarding revenue collection, I wish to mention here that I am preparing a submission to Cabinet to request for additional funding for Programme, because it is not covered under this current Budget, unless you, the Honourable Members tell me that we should not extend the registration of nationals for acquisition of Identity Documents. I am giving this information, prior to the registration of voters so that, if this exercise is not carried out, nobody should turn around and accuse the Ministry of Home Affairs for not having registered the voters afterwards.

I now wish to request this august House to approve an amount of **N\$84,544,000.00** (Eighty-Four Million, Five Hundred and Forty-Four Thousand Namibian Dollars only), for the Administration Programme for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Finally, it is now my humble request to this august House to approve the allocation of an amount of **N\$417,973,000.00** (Four Hundred and Seventeen Million, Nine Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand Namibian

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HON NGATJIZEKO

Dollars) to Vote 05 of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I count on your usual support and I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you for the brief Motivation.

Vote 06 – **“POLICE”**, **N\$3,227,423,000.00** put for Introduction.
Honourable Minister of Safety and Security.

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Honourable Members, I stand here today to present Vote 06 of the Department of Police of the Ministry of Safety and Security.

Before I proceed further, allow me to thank the Honourable Minister of Finance, Comrade Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila and her entire team for a well crafted Budget that among others addresses, infrastructural development, job creation as well as economic growth of our country. That is an achievement on her part which deserves applause from all of us in this august House.

Vote 06 takes root from Article 118 as per the second Amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, which calls for the establishment of the Namibian Police Force, with its prescribed powers by the *Police Act* of 1990, (Act 19 of 1990) as amended. The powers and functions of the Force are the preservation of internal security of Namibia, maintenance of law and order, investigation of any offence or alleged offence, prevention of crime and protection of life and property. It is satisfying that Namibia has just celebrated her twenty three years of independence last month.

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HON NGATJIZEKO

Thus, thanks to the men and women in uniform for having maintained Law and order all those years. Peace and stability we enjoyed since the attainment of our Nationhood on March 21, 1990 is really an indicative that the Namibian Police Force has grown into a Force to reckon with.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, in order to effectively execute its mandate, as enshrined in Article 118 of the Namibian Constitution, the Namibian Police Force has identified 5 (five) broad Budget Programmes according to which it plans to attain its stated objectives. These Programmes have been developed along the country's long and medium term development goals; namely Vision 2030 and NDP4, with a view to ensuring an environment conducive for economic development, internal security and peaceful coexistence for our people.

Allow me now to spell out in detail the composition of the five Programmes which I have referred to as being the core activities during the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Combating of Crime Programme

The main purpose of this Programme is to prevent and reduce the level of crime in the country in order to provide for a safe and conducive environment for economic development, attract investors and guarantee law and order for all people in the country. Furthermore, under this activity, the Force will be able to engage a number of other stakeholders in the fight against crime that will include Government Institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society and Regional and International Organisations. On the same score, the activity will facilitate the participation and cooperation on international, regional and bilateral Police exercises as entered into by the Force with International Police Organisation (INTERPOL) and Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO). It will be still under this Programme that intelligence on criminal activities are collected, detected and investigations of crime are carried out and at the same time ensuring that accused persons and witnesses are brought to courts. In a nutshell, Combating of Crime Programme forms the main part of the activities of

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HON NGATJIZEKO

the Department of Police.

An amount of **N\$2,592,176,000.00** (Two Billion, Five Hundred and Ninety Two Million, One Hundred and Seventy Six Thousand Namibian Dollars) is required for this Programme. In addition, an amount of **N\$460,101,000** (Four Hundred and Sixty Million, and One Hundred and One Thousand Namibia Dollars) is set aside for the Development Capitals. An annexure in this regard is attached.

VIPs Protection Programme

The central purpose of this Programme is to render protection to national and visiting foreign Very Important Persons (VIPs) and at the same time provides security at their residences and offices. The Programme will also cater for foreign mission and national visits by our national leaders in the country and abroad.

An amount of **N\$321,665,000.00** (Three Hundred and Twenty One Million, Six Hundred and Sixty Five Thousand Namibian Dollars) is required for this Programme.

Training and Development Programme

This Programme is aimed at improving Police service delivery by providing quality education, professional training and career development through basic training, advanced, specialised training and staff development. It is always incumbent upon any institution that has a desire to stay upfront in service delivery to engage continuously in the academic progression of its staff compliment. Under this Programme the Force intends to train six hundred detectives in both basic and advance courses during 2013/2014 and 2015/2016 Financial Years. The intervention will provide for 50% in every Financial Years and will translate into 1,243 trained detectives after the consecutive Financial Years.

An amount of **N\$91,307,000.00** (Ninety One Million, Three Hundred and Seven Namibian Dollars) is required to achieve the objectives of the Programme.

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Forensic Services Programme

This Programme centres on providing services to multi-disciplinary scientific entities that may require scientific solutions to crime related problems at hand. It covers a range of genetics complex, scientific skills like human, documents examination, analytical chemistry, explosives analysis, blood analysis etc. The National Forensic Science Institute is the custodian of the aforesaid activities and its service is essential in crime analyses, hence it needs adequate resources in order to provide answers among other complex murder and rape cases.

An amount of **N\$20,202,000.00** (Twenty Million, Two Hundred and Two Thousand Namibian Dollars) has been allocated to this Programme during this Financial Year .

Supervision and Support Services Programme

It is under this Programme where the social factors that contribute to members' condition of service, social welfare, public relations, policy formulation, financial obligations, logistical and infrastructural management are catered for. It is under this Programme, salaries and other allowances for the members are taken care of.

An amount of **N\$202,073,000.00** (Two Hundred and Two Million and Seventy Three Thousand Namibian Dollars) is required to meet the set objectives of this Programme.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, permit me now to give a brief account of crime prevalence in the country. Though we have been privileged to enjoy peace and stability and Rule of Law, there are worrisome trends posed by incidences of murder, theft, robbery, domestic violence, drug trafficking, rape, fraud, cyber crime just to mention a few. The commission of such crimes do not only bring fear amidst our law abiding citizens but also create an unfavourable situation for investors who may perceive our environment not to be conducive for the investment of their money.

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HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Honourable Minister, can I seek the concurrence of the Whole House Committee to proceed up until we finish. For those who may need some tea, you may leave and return. Proceed, Honourable Minister.

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson.

Therefore, the solution lies with all of us. My humble appeal goes to church leaders, Traditional Authorities, school principals as well as to you Honourable Members of this August House, to assist law enforcers in curbing the occurrence and commissioning of crimes in our society. Your daily engagement with congregation of your respective denominations, villagers, students and electorates should always serve as avenues for creating awareness for the Rule of Law and good behaviours amongst your subjects.

My call should not be construed to be a failure on the part of the Police to arrest the situation, but rather as shared responsibilities among the general public of our country towards the maintenance of Law and Order and combating of evil deeds in our society. My concern is mainly on the domestic violence which is carried out within the confines of our houses, because it is only possible for the Police to intervene if members of the public relay the information to them that in a given house/or school there exist a problem of domestic violence. Therefore, the onus is upon all of us to bring to an end the scourge of senseless killings of mothers, daughters, children and sisters by some men who turned themselves into killing machines.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee; Honourable Members, Namibia continues to maintain excellent cooperation with all its neighbouring countries. It goes without saying that without the ongoing mutual assistance, understanding and cooperation, it would be very difficult if not impossible to fight crime, especially cross border and transnational organized crime. The country maintains Joint Permanent

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Commissions on Defence and Security with Angola, Botswana, South-Africa and Zambia. All security related threats are openly discussed and joint Programmes of actions are designed during these meetings at Ministerial level.

This cooperation with the neighbouring States is further consolidated through Southern African Development Community (SADC) Organs on Security and Defence; hence, Namibia remains a Member of SADC Standby Force Brigade.

In support of the International Community's efforts in maintaining peace, stability, and economic development around the globe, Namibia as a signatory to the United Nations Charter has participated in a number of Peace/Keeping Support Operations, under the auspices of the United Nations and/or African Union, by sending individual Police Officers for deployments, since the year 2000.

Currently, the Namibian Police Force has eleven Officers serving in places such as; South Sudan, Liberia, Italy and at United Nations, New York.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, although, the Namibian Police Force has succeeded to curb some incidences of crime in the country it did so with inadequate resources allocated to it through the national budget. Every Financial Year the full amount of money requested by the Police was never considered fully, thus made the planned Police operations unattainable.

The last Financial Year saw the Police diverting money from capital projects to cover 8% salary increments, in essence, the Police are underfunded. I sincerely wish to urge the Finance Ministry to reconsider prioritizing the Department of Police in budgetary allocation in future.

If one looks at the accommodation of most Police Officers country-wide it is deplorable to say the least. We have Officers squatting in shacks together with people whom they might have arrested/apprehended at a given time for committing various crimes; as a result the lives of these

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Officers are at risk. I am sure some of you, Honourable Members pondered as to Why, I have to bring this issue before this House, and the point of the matter is that, salaries of Police Officers are low. Thus, leaving them without any alternative but to squat wherever they find a cheaper place to rent/occupy.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I sincerely thank both the Office of the Right Honourable Prime, that is the Public Service Commission of the Republic of Namibia and the Ministry of Finance for sanctioning the implementation of salary adjustments for the lower ranks of the Namibian Police Force members during this Financial Year. The move will greatly assist lower categories to cushion the effects of inflation and high costs of living. In addition, the implementation of the salary adjustments will also serve as a way to minimize staff turnover that the Namibian Police Force has been experiencing over the years.

Therefore, the Namibian Police Force deserves our collective national support. The unequivocal demonstration of such support by this august House will undoubtedly motivate the entire Nation to rally behind the police, which is a prerequisite in our national endeavours to reduce the rising level of crime, allay the fear of crime and maintain peace and stability.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, the Namibian Police Force has budgeted to recruit at least 1,000 (one thousand) new intakes every year, whilst taking into consideration the balanced restructuring of the Force in the context of gender and regional representation. However, due to budgetary constraint this Financial Year the recruitment has been halted.

The allocation of sufficient financial and human resources to the Police will therefore, guarantee the sustainability of the pillars of our cherished democracy that we are all obliged to jealously guard, defend and protect. This on the other hand, will enhance the competitiveness of our country in areas of economic development within the context of SADC, African Continent and Globally.

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The total allocation of Vote 06 is **N\$3,227,423,000.00** (Three Billion, Two Hundred and Twenty Seven Million, Four Hundred and Twenty Three Thousand Namibian Dollars).

In summary I am submitting to the august House to approve the Budget allocation for Vote 06 for the following Programmes:

Programme for Vote 6	Amount per Programme
Combating of Crime	N\$ 2,132,075,000.00
VIP's Protection	N\$ 321,665,000.00
Training and Development	N\$ 91,307,000.00
Forensic Science Services	N\$ 20,202,000.00
Supervision and Support Services	N\$ 202,073,000.00
Development Capital	N\$ 460,101,000.00
Total:	N\$3,227,460,101.000.00

I now humbly submit this to this to you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee and to all Honourable Members for your kind consideration and final approval. I also attached the Work and Progress on Capital Projects for the 2012/2013 Financial Year for your perusal. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you, Honourable Minister.

Vote 27 – **“YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT AND CULTURE”**, **N\$681,641,000.00** put for Introduction. Honourable Deputy Minister of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT AND CULTURE: Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I feel honoured to stand before you, on behalf my Minister, to motivate the Budget requirements of the Ministry

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of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture, Vote 27, for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I would like to thank the Honourable Minister of Finance, the Director-General of the National Planning Commission, and through them the staff of these institutions for availing a worthwhile National Budget. It is indeed gratifying that the Honourable Minister of Finance tabled a Budget which places greater emphasis on poverty redress, job creation, tax reduction, amongst others. I wholeheartedly agree with the Minister of Finance that job creation, poverty reduction and improved income equality can only be realized through sustainable economic growth.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, the prevalence of both unemployment and poverty is of specific importance to the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture as Namibia is by and large a young Nation. In Namibia, the youth make up the majority of the population, therefore, they will be the most affected by both unemployment and poverty, and especially the rural youth will be the hardest hit.

The Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture is mandated to empower and develop the youth, promote sport, arts and culture. This Ministry has an additional mandate of developing an active lifestyle amongst the population whilst fostering and nurturing an appreciation for arts and culture.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, towards achieving its mandate the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture has adopted a new Strategic Plan whose implementation has commenced on 1st of April 2013. The Ministry's new vision is: ***“Building a Namibian Identity through a Creative, Proud and Active People”***. Through a step by step process the Strategic Plan will be implemented, monitored and evaluated on a regular basis. The Ministry is going to face the future with not only confidence and optimism but will harness the creative energy of all its stakeholders to achieve slated key objectives and deliverables. The Ministry has articulated the following key customer

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value propositions to guide both the formulation and implementation of its service delivery agenda;

- Empower the Youth;
- Promote a Sporting Lifestyle; and
- Promote Arts and Heritage

With the view to prepare the youth for a meaningful adult life, the Ministry is going to embark upon initiatives to improve the following key service delivery outcomes; enable community and industry partnerships, create facilities needed to develop and enhance entrepreneurial skills as well as relevant trade skills.

The Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture embraces the fact that a strong national identity can also be forged through outstanding achievements in the sport arena. Frank Fredericks, Harry Simon, Paulus Moses, Johanna Benson and Paulus Ambunda, swelled our national pride when all achieved outstanding performances in their respective sport codes. Sport has always played an important role in national reconciliation as achievements like of the athletes mentioned above and those of the Brave Warriors qualifying for the African Nations Cup and the Welwitchia qualifying for the Rugby World Cup swelled national pride and brought Namibians closer. Sport also has contributed significantly to employment creation. Many talented Namibians are making a living out of sport and it must be acknowledge so-that many of our talented Namibians can at an early age be identified and assisted to be successful in this lucrative career path.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, the Ministry has adopted a Strategic Plan which places great emphasis on turning Namibians into active people simply because the Ministry wishes to nurture a culture of activeness amongst Namibians.

The Ministry is aware of the importance of an active lifestyle on health and would want many of our people to walk, run and play more as to lessen the impact on our health services. Towards ensuring mass participation and promoting a sporting lifestyle the Ministry has set itself

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the target of creating new sporting facilities and renewing old ones countrywide with emphasis on regional capitals and neglected rural areas. Through this and in collaboration with our various international partners, we aim to improve and achieve sporting excellence in selected sport areas. To this end, the Ministry will in partnership with the Namibia Sport Commission and relevant sport codes appoint two hundred and twenty eight (228) sport development officers in selected schools countrywide on a part-time basis. These sport development officers will serve as coaches in twenty (20) different sport codes and will be part of the country-wide initiative to identify and develop talent in sport at an early stage.

Additionally, 15 (Fifteen) development managers will be appointed to oversee sport development in the Regions on a part-time basis.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Namibia is a beautiful country where many of the world wonders can be found. The Namib Desert is the world oldest desert and at Sossusvlei the world tallest and magnificent sand dunes can be found. The Welwitschia Mirabilis plant is a national treasure and can only be found in Namibia. In rock art, Namibia boasts amongst the world's oldest rocks painting in the form of Apollo II, which is a painted tablet occurring in the Huns Mountains of southwestern Namibia.

Twyfelfontein is an approved World Heritage Site and is another national treasure and contains around 2,000 rock paintings and engravings. The site is one of the largest and host to most important concentrations of rock art in Africa. As many as 40,000 people a year now visit this site, making it one of the more popular tourist destinations in Namibia. Namibia has submitted a request for the Namibia-Sand-Sea to be considered as a World Heritage Site this year. The nomination dossier submitted by Namibia on this matter, has been accepted and would be adjudicated upon by the World Heritage Committee, in Cambodia this year. It is of national importance that sites as those mentioned are preserved and promoted for the benefit of our current and future generations as well as that of our international visitors.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Namibia has a

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rich tapestry of cultural diversity woven from the many diverse heritages found on our shores. Towards ensuring greater heritage appreciation and conservation, the Ministry has identified the need to engage schools as well as a need to establish community partnerships, as an important cornerstone to promote heritage and foster unity in diversity. By creating cultural villages and developing and maintaining heritage sites the Ministry is aiming to create attractive facilities where our people can come together to appreciate arts and various cultural performances. These sites can simultaneously serve as avenues to showcase our natural and cultural heritage through which our people can generate much needed income. The Ministry will embark upon a vigorous public education campaign aiming to create greater understanding of the importance of the Namibian cultural heritage by hosting regional and national cultural festivals.

Not only is Namibia rich in cultural diversity, but it is also rich in extensive valuable resources used by scientists to conduct research on issues of vital importance. Namibia offers great opportunity to scientists who want to study complex issues such as desertification, ethnography, entomology, herpetology, arachnology, archeology, geology, ethology and many more.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture seeks to empower all Namibians to build, promote, and develop their unique identity through the arts. The Ministry aims to build an enabling environment for the identification and development of creative talents of all Namibians for the betterment of self, community and nation and to encourage the development of a sustainable Arts Industry. Through skills development, creation of arts spaces, entrepreneurial training, talent management and international partnerships, the Ministry intends to promote arts and create a sustainable and dynamic Arts Industry.

To this end, the Ministry has launched an initiative to identify 40 (Forty) schools both, primary and secondary; to teach and develop artistic talent of our youth at a very early stage as this human endeavour has been so-far neglected. These schools will be strategically located countrywide and in

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the long run, the Ministry intends to cooperate with the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders to re-introduce art as an examinable subject in all our schools to nurture the talent of our learners.

In light of the above-mentioned, Honourable Members, the Ministry of Youth National Service, Sport and Culture sought an amount of **N\$681,641,000.00** (Six Hundred and Eighty One Million, Six Hundred and Forty-One Thousand Namibian Dollars) only, for the 2013/2014 Financial Year. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you very much, Deputy Minister.

Vote 17 – **“REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT”**, **N\$1,973,850,000.00** put for Introduction. Honourable Minister of Regional and Local Government, you have the Floor.

HON REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Honourable Members, the **“MINISTRY OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT”**, Vote 17; provides shelter, addresses infrastructure and rural development for the rural and urban poor and will continue to take Government to the people in the next five years.

I stand before you today to motivate the Budget Allocation of a total amount of **N\$1,973,850,000.00** (One Billion Nine Hundred and Seventy Three Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Namibian Dollars) for the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development. I must appreciate and salute the visionary leadership of our

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President Hifikepunye Pohamba. A couple of days ago we celebrated 23 years of Independence; the world over, our friends and foes alike, cannot but admire the oasis of peace and tranquillity we have become as people and a country. In this respect, I salute the supreme sacrifices made by the masses, youth, women, men and workers all of whom were prepared to die fighting for this legacy of peace and Independence we are enjoying today.

In this respect, I wish to reflect back on the appointments made at Executive level within the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development. I wish to express my appreciation to His Excellency Comrade Hifikepunye Pohamba for the confidence he has bestowed in me by appointing me, as Minister and in so doing entrusting me with this noble but challenging task of coordinating Government activities of providing efficient services to the valued citizen of our country.

For this reason, I again congratulate Minister of Finance Honourable Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila and her team for a commendable effort for tabling a Budget which is destined to reduce poverty, narrow disparity of income, reallocates resources aimed at improving the quality of life of our citizens, empowerment of the previously disadvantaged communities and promoting sustainable development and growth. The increase accounts for 44% compared to the allocation of the previous Financial Years. This increase will take us a long way in improving services delivery.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, this Budget will be divided amongst the five Programmes of the Ministry as follows:

PROGRAMME ONE:

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT:

N\$73,239,000.00 (Seventy Three Million, Two Hundred and Thirty Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars).

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The formulation of the Rural Development (RD) Policy is completed and approved by the Cabinet. The Ministry, in conjunction with the NPC, have completed the drafting of the National Rural Development Strategy document and waiting for the launching in parallel with the Rural Development Policy.

Social Infrastructure Services Development Support:

The project seeks to promote investment and diversification of livelihood strategies in rural communities. Projects are implemented through Food/Cash-For-Work modalities and provide temporary sources of income, short-term employment and food for rural communities. The projects target unemployed, adult, able-bodied, disaster-affected people and identified poor household in all Regions. A total number of 84 (Eighty-Four) projects were implemented successfully, while 1,984 (One Thousand Nine Hundred Eighty-Four) rural people benefited from the projects during the 2012/2013 Financial Year.

N\$5,000,000.00 (Five Million Namibian Dollars) is requested to carry out the ongoing interventions in 2013/2014 in all the thirteen Regions under this Programme.

Development of Appropriate Technology through Rural Development Centers:

Rural Development Centers are established to promote appropriate technology (manufacturing and distribution of equipment that contributes to the improvement in standards of health and income of rural communities), training and outreach work, and trials-testing of viability and best approaches for projects implementations.

The MRLGHRD has three Rural Development Centers, namely at Ongwediva (Oshana Region), Okashana (Oshikoto Region) and Ben-Hur (Omaheke Region). The Ministry plans to establish 7 (Seven) additional Rural Development Centers in the Kunene, Karas, Caprivi, Kavango, Omusati, Ohangwena and Hardap Regions in the course of 2013/2014 — 2015/2016.

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N\$23,668,000.00 (Twenty Three Million, Six Hundred and Sixty Eight Thousand Namibian Dollars) is requested to carry out the above activities in 2013/2014, including the funding of Micro-financing of Rural Projects

Statistics and Research:

The Programme provides assistance for the development of sector benchmark systems as well as a central database. The database will contain research on rural development, including the compilation of national and international lessons learned, new approaches and methodologies. The Programme will spearhead the establishment and management of Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS) and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

N\$1,000,000.00 (One Million Namibia Dollars) for this project in 2013/2014 is required.

Monitoring and evaluation:

The Programme is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the Sector performance on rural development initiatives and compile reports on the findings to enable the implementers to identify gaps and shortcomings; for example, Utilization of Natural Resources, Land Management, Rural Electrification, Rural Water Supply, Health, Education, Roads, Utilization of Appropriate Technology, Access to Micro-Finance, marketing facilities etc.

The Ministry is in the process to finalize the installment of the Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting System which will enable the users to map the data to assist in planning and use by the decision makers.

N\$100,000.00 (One Hundred Thousand Namibian Dollars) will be needed for this purpose in 2013/2014:

Rural Employment Scheme:

The Government of the Republic of Namibia recognise the close link between environmental management and poverty reduction — a vicious circle of accelerating environmental degradation and deepening rural poverty. The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development will support actions which promote sustainable utilization and management of natural resources and at the same time support the rural employment scheme under this initiative. The aim is to provide adequate links between local level and central levels and to facilitate community mobilization and empowerment of decentralized regional structures such as Constituency Development Committees and Regional Development Coordinating Committees.

An amount of **N\$3,000,000.00** (Three Million Namibian Dollars) is required for the Rural Employment Scheme for 2013/2014.

Food Security and Nutrition:

A total number of 2 (Two) projects under the Regional Specific Action Plan were implemented successfully of which 578 (Five Hundred and Seventy-Eight) people benefited during the year under review.

An amount of **N\$1,200,000.00** (One Million, Two Hundred Thousand Namibia Dollars) is required for Food Security and Nutrition for 2013/2014.

One Region One Initiative (OROI):

The main purpose of OROI in Namibia is to improve the livelihood of the rural people through innovations and employment creation. This approach is being coordinated by the Ministry in partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The pre-feasibility and full feasibility studies were conducted to identify potential projects and community groups to partake into the implementation of OROI.

A number of small farmers have been identified to be assisted in adding

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value to their produce in the identified Regions.

The Programme is expected to be piloted in one Constituency per Region and approximately 100 small farmers will benefit from the Programme in each Constituency. The Programme is expected to be rolled out to all other Constituencies in the next five years.

An amount of **N\$10,000,000.00** (Ten Million Namibian Dollars) is required for One Region One Initiative for 2013/2014.

Honourable Chairperson of the whole House Committee, Honourable Members;

PROGRAMME TWO:

SUPPORT TO PLANNING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

N\$1,080,189,000 (One Billion, Eighty Million, One Hundred and Eighty Nine Thousand Namibian Dollars);

Urban/Rural Housing Loans:

The aim of this Programme is to ensure access to credit facilities by low and ultra-low income individuals and families. The Government has committed to facilitate housing loans in order to build houses and basic services during NDP4 under this Programme.

This is one of the Sub-programmes under the Build Together Programme which provide loans for construction and upgrading of low income groups. Over the years this Programme has provided much needed funds to those who do not qualify for loans from financial institutions and those with access to these institutions. In order to cater for the growing housing demand of the low income earners the Government has increased the Budget from **N\$30 million** to **N\$60 million** for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Housing is a basic right and it is crucial to the realization of Vision 2030,

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NDP4 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). Improving the living conditions of urban dwellers, especially those living in informal settlements, by improving housing, security of tenure and access to water and sanitation, will automatically have a positive impact on the attainment of most goals and targets. Therefore, my Ministry would like to express its continued commitment and determination to achieve the primary goal of creating a conducive environment for all role players in order to facilitate the process of shelter for all Namibians.

Single Quarters Transformation:

The transformation of all Single Quarters in the country is an on-going process. This year my Ministry will focus only on Grootfontein Single Quarters. Experience has shown us that a piecemeal approach will not take us anywhere and the impact cannot be felt by communities that we are helping. This will amount to **N\$15,000,000.00** (Fifteen Million Namibian Dollars).

Social Housing:

The number of social welfare cases on housing is increasing on a daily basis, caused by among other things, unemployment, exorbitant housing prices and poverty. In order to provide and address the lack of decent housing for the elderly and vulnerable groups, we intend to spend **N\$10,000,000.00** (Ten Million Namibia Dollars) on this Sub-programme country-wide.

Informal Settlement Upgrading:

Many local authorities are experiencing an influx of people from rural areas, and as such they are not in a position to provide basic services such as water, roads, sewerages and electrical reticulation especially in the informal settlement areas, hence, the allocation of **N\$16,000,000.00** (Sixteen Million Namibian Dollars) to this Sub-programme.

Development of Local Building Materials:

The research on the development of local indigenous building materials is an on-going process and it will require continuous funding. Due to the import of building materials, which are cost related, the Ministry established a Habitat Research and Development Centre. The centre researches possibilities of developing local indigenous building materials with the aim to reduce the cost on imported building materials currently from South Africa. For the 2013/2014 Financial Year an amount of **N\$2,200,000.00** (Two Million, Two Hundred Thousand Namibian Dollars) will be needed to continue with the activities of researching and development of local building materials. As I said earlier on what is estimated here that we have a backlog of between 80,000 and 100,000 houses. We have embarked upon a new Programme which is working on a blueprint that will soon be unveil to this House that involves a mass housing development Programme. We will have to make funds available in order to unlock the Programme of housing development both in informal settlements and urban areas.

Community Based Organizations:

The Ministry recognizes the important role these institutions play in provision of land and housing delivery. Therefore, the Ministry has committed itself to provide funding every year to the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia and as such we envisaged that an amount of **N\$2,500,000.00** (Two Million, Five Hundred Thousand Namibia Dollars) will be our contribution in this Financial Year.

Recapitalization of NHE:

During the formulation of NDP4, it was established that the housing backlog in the country stood at 80,000 and 100,000. Therefore, in order to address this backlog NHE (as a State-Owned Enterprise) was mandated to construct houses in line with Government expectations as stipulated in NDP4 and Vision 2030. NHE has embarked upon a strategy to acquire virgin land from Local Authorities which it services itself before it builds houses on. This strategy has two main advantages: It has enabled NHE to

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increase its housing delivery output and it immediately boosted the financial income of Local Authorities through the collection of rates and taxes. It is on this basis that we have allocated **N\$100,000,000.00** (One Hundred Million Namibian Dollars) in this Financial Year to assist the NHE.

Planning, Surveying and Design:

The provision of professional, technical and other support services to Regional Councils and Local Authorities in terms of planning, surveying, design of decentralized functions and implementation of projects will require **N\$1,795,000.00** (One Million, Seven Hundred and Ninety Five Thousand Namibian Dollars) for 2013/2014.

Provision of infrastructure in the Regions:

The objective is to improve infrastructure to enhance service delivery at sub-national levels. The following projects have been identified for 2013/2014 to achieve this objective:

- Construction of Regional Office Complex for Caprivi Regional Council and Kunene Regional Council;
- Construction of Town Council Offices for Divundu;
- Construction of Settlement Offices for Bukalo, Sesfontein, Okangwati and Fransfontein;
- Construction of Offices for Gobanin, Bagalakhadi, !Kung, Hai/om, Witbooi, Zeraua, /Gaiodaman, Kao-//’Aesi, Kakurukouje and Joa/’hansi Traditional Authorities;
- Sanitation in urban, peri-urban and incorporated/declared settlement areas which include the construction of services in all Local Authorities and settlement areas in the country; and
- The provision of basic sanitation in rural areas;

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An amount of **N\$846,032,000.00** (Eight Hundred and Forty Six Million, Thirty Two Thousand Namibian Dollar) is required for 2013/2014 for the provision of infrastructure in the Regions.

PROGRAMME THREE:

ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

N\$11,694,000.00 (Eleven Million, Six Hundred and Ninety Four Thousand Namibia Dollars).

The achievement under this Programme is the continued support to Line Ministries to develop and implement their Decentralisation Action Plans. The support to decentralising Line Ministries is on-going. The commitment by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Works and Transport in this regard is highly commendable. The two Functions of Education and Maintenance are still in the delegation phase undergoing monitoring and evaluation in preparation for devolution. However, the progress with regard to the implementation of the decentralization reform in general is being overshadowed by the slow pace at which implementation is taking place.

Substantial progress has been made with the preparation of the delegation of the functions under the Ministries of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Lands and Resettlement, Information and Communication Technology, and my own Ministry. The Ministry of Health and Social Services undertook another technical visit to Ghana in order to get a better understanding of the separation of functions for delegation to sub-national Governments. They have thus far consolidated Reports containing recommendation and a task team was appointed to oversee the preparatory activities.

The slow implementation of decentralization is hampering the effectiveness and efficiency of Regional and Local Governments in terms of service delivery and regional development. Therefore, my Ministry has planned to embark on an extensive approach to engage all decentralizing Ministries to ensure the full and speedy implementation of

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decentralization. To achieve this, my Ministry will undertake sensitization and information sharing sessions with target Ministries, develop action plans for Ministries, develop functional frameworks for decentralizing Ministries and other related activities. In addition, Capacity building and support Programmes to Regional Councils and Local Authorities were undertaken to strengthen and improve their performance.

During the 2013/2014 Financial Year, the Ministry will continue to support Line Ministries to develop and implement their Decentralisation Action Plans.

Allow me to conclude my points under this Programme by stating that decentralisation, if carefully and properly implemented, will substantially contribute to sustainable development, poverty reduction, participatory democracy and improved service delivery.

For the 2013/2014 Financial Year a total of **N\$11,694,000.00** (Eleven Million, Eight Hundred and Forty Nine Thousand Namibian Dollars) is required for this Programme.

PROGRAMME FOUR:

COORDINATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REGIONAL COUNCIL AFFAIRS

N\$700,442,000.00 (Seven Hundred Million, Four Hundred and Forty Two Thousand Namibian Dollars).

This Programme is aimed at facilitating the establishment and development of effective and sustainable Regional, Local Government and Traditional Authorities. These institutions are our vehicles that bring Government closer to the people and deliver services to our communities. In addition, the Programme also provides support to recognized Traditional Authorities to meet their administrative and development needs.

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Our strategic goal is to create an enabling, regulatory and legal environment in which all sub—national levels of Government will be able to maximize their governing, development and service delivery mandates. In order to reach this noble goal we have to continue improving their service delivery capacity and expand their client—service relationship and commitment to take their communities to greater levels. Furthermore, it is our goal to keep improving the services of our Traditional Authorities in order to ensure that communities continue practicing their traditions and culture thereby promoting peace and stability in the country.

This Programme consists of the following activities:

Enhancement of Regional Councils Administration

Article 103 of the Namibian Constitution provides for the establishment of Regional Councils in the country, which shall elect members of the National Council, define the rights, powers, duties and functions of such Regional Councils and for incidental matters. The current sources of income for Regional Councils as provided for in the *Regional Councils Act* of 1992 and other Laws are inadequate to cover their operational and development costs. It is for this reason that the Central Government provides funds to all Regional Councils to cover their day to day activities, procure furniture and vehicles for Head Office and newly built Constituency offices to meet the requirements of decentralization.

The Programme aims at facilitating easy access of Public Offices and services to communities living in declared settlement areas and in Constituencies. It further enhances interaction between communities and their Councillors or officials, thereby enabling them to influence the planning and decision-making processes on matters affecting their living conditions. The Ministry will require **N\$380,201,460.00** (Three Hundred and Eighty Million, Two Hundred and One Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty Namibian Dollars) for 2013/2014.

Enhancement of Local Authorities Administration

The establishment and development of new Local Authorities throughout the country continues to be one of the priorities of the Ministry. This is aimed at making municipal services available to those Namibians that were deprived of these essential services. In this process, we have fulfilled the Cabinet decision to establish a second Local Authority in Regions where there is only one Local authority. All the Regions now have a second Local Authority except the Caprivi Region, where the proclamation of Bukalo as a Local Authority area is at a very advanced stage and will be completed during the course of this year.

Initial Central Government funding will provide for the purchase of office furniture and computers, vehicles, heavy equipment (graders, front-end-loaders and refuse removal tractors) and other goods and services essential to ensure that the newly established Local Authorities are fully equipped to perform the duties, functions and powers conferred upon them. The Programme is aimed at providing new Local Authorities with the capacity necessary to provide essential services, which will attract investors, thereby providing employment and market opportunities for our people. It also provides assistance to existing Local Authorities that do not have adequate resources to fully perform their powers, functions and responsibilities. Furthermore, it opens up opportunities for those in rural areas aspiring to own immovable properties and live or do business in urban areas, thereby broadening the revenue base for our Local Authorities.

The Ministry is subsidising all Village Councils, some Town Councils such as Aranos, Oshikuku and Ruacana and some newly proclaimed Town Councils such as Okahao, Omuthiya and Nkurenkuru, because they are not able to meet their operational expenses through their own sources of income as yet. Through this endeavour, we ensure that reliable and affordable services are rendered to our communities and that our Local Authorities become sustainable entities. Continuous capacity building is being provided through training, attachment and exchange Programmes to and between smaller Local Authorities and the larger ones as well as the procurement of computerized systems and equipment. The Ministry will

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require **N\$96,000,000.00** (Ninety Six Million Namibian Dollars) for 2013/2014.

Disaster Preparedness

The *Local Authorities Fire Brigade Services Act, 2006* (Act 5 of 2006) was passed by Parliament in 2006 to provide for, among others, the subsidization by the Central Government of fire brigade and other emergency services rendered by Local Authorities.

Prior to the implementation of this Act, the majority of our Local Authorities were not in a position to render effective efficient fire brigade and other emergency services due to a lack of resources and capacity. Only Part I Municipalities, some Part II Municipalities and a few Town Councils had functional Fire Brigade services that were, however, inadequate to cater for their ever increasing population as some of them were very old and needed constant repairs. To address this problem, the Ministry has, during the past three Financial Years, procured and handed over modern firefighting equipment to all the Fifty Two (52) Local Authorities in our country. The impact of this intervention is mainly as follows:

- Improved capacity of Local Authorities to deal with and prevent fires and other emergencies, thereby protecting lives and reducing loss of or damage to properties;
- Increased investor confidence to invest in our Local Authorities;

The Ministry will continue to provide funds to Local Authorities for the construction of fire stations as part of our capacity building efforts. The Ministry will require **N\$30,500,000.00** (Thirty Million, Five Hundred Thousand Namibian Dollars) for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Compensation for Loss of Communal Land

Cabinet has approved the new compensation policy guidelines with effect from April 2008. The policy guidelines are used where land is taken for

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urban development or other Public Sector development projects.

The policy is applicable in cases where an occupant of land within a proclaimed Local Authority boundary has been occupying the affected land in accordance with the Customary Laws of the area. This Programme is one of the main strategies of the Ministry to enhance the Proclamation of Local Authorities and the expansion of existing townships. During the 2012/2013 Financial Year, funding to the amount of **N\$50 Million** was spend by the Ministry on this Programme. This amount was allocated to Nine (9) Local Authorities and Two (2) Regional Councils.

Local Economic Development

The main objective of this Programme is to provide a framework for local and regional economic development and add value to national development initiatives. It is aimed at assisting Local Authorities and Regional Councils in the formulation and implementation of their Local Economic Development (LED) policies and strategies with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, and with the primary objective of creating an enabling and conducive environment for economic growth within their localities that is attractive to investors.

During the past 2 (Two) years, the Ministry, supported by our German development partners GIZ, assisted and supported a total of 19 Regional Councils and Local Authorities in the formulation of their Local Economic Development policies and strategies. Most of these are currently being implemented.

An amount of **N\$4,500,000.00** (Four Million, Five Hundred Thousand Namibian Dollars) is requested to carry out the above activities in 2013/2014.

Traditional Authorities Administration

These institutions have very limited sources of revenue to fulfil the

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mandates conferred upon them by the *Traditional Authorities Act*. The Ministry thus provides financial support to 51 (Fifty-One) recognized Traditional Authorities and the Council of Traditional Leaders to meet their administrative and development needs.

For the 2013/2014 Financial Year a total of **N\$700,442,000.00** (Seven Hundred Million, Four Hundred and Forty Two Thousand Namibian Dollars) is required for this Programme.

PROGRAMME 5:

POLICY SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

N\$108,286,000.00 (One Hundred and Eight Million, Two Hundred and Eighty Six Thousand Namibian Dollars).

The purpose of this Programme is to provide administrative support to the entire Ministry's identified Programmes and its entailed activities. The activities to support this Programme are as follows:

Policy Supervision

Coordination Support Services

Acquisition and Maintenance of IT Equipment and Systems
Risk Management

In conclusion, I hereby request this august House to support and approve the Total Budget of **N\$1,973,850,000.00** (One Billion, Nine Hundred and Seventy Three Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Namibian Dollars) for the 2013/2014 Financial Year. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you, Honourable Minister. We are now moving to the Discussion

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phase of the following Votes; 26, 23 and 29.

Honourable Members, please take note that the Minister of Finance has requested that the discussion of Vote 9 be deferred to Wednesday, the 17th of April 2013.

I henceforth request the Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee to preside over the said Votes. Honourable Amweelo.

HON ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Vote 26 – “NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION”, put for Discussion. Unanimously Agreed to.

Vote 23 – “**WORKS**”, put for Discussion. Unanimously Agreed to.

Vote 29 – “**INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**”, put for Discussion. Unanimously Agreed to.

I shall report progress and for leave to sit gain.

ASSEMBLY RESUMES

Progress reported and leave given to sit again.

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Second Order of the Day.

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HON A TJONGARERO**

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON HOUSING AND
TRANSPORT CONDITIONS OF URBAN WORKERS**

SECRETARY: Consideration of Report of Parliament Standing Committee on Housing and Transport Conditions of Urban Workers in Namibia.

HON SPEAKER: Does Honourable Tjongarero Move that the Report be considered?

HON A TJONGARERO: I Move so, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: You have the Floor, Honourable Member.

HON A TJONGARERO: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, it gives me immense pleasure and honour to be granted this opportunity to motivate the Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resources, Social and Community Development on the Motion on Housing and Transport Conditions of Urban Workers in Namibia.

The Committee on Human Resources, Social and Community Development wishes, first and foremost, to express its gratitude to the National Assembly for having been mandated to consult with relevant stakeholders on the Motion.

The Motion on Housing and Transport Conditions of Urban Workers in

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Namibia was tabled by Honourable Ignatius Shixwameni in the National Assembly on the 15th of July 2010. After the Debate the Motion was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources, Social and Community Development on 22nd July 2010 for further consultation with stakeholders and report back.

Honourable Members, Permit me now to summarise the actions taken by the Committee to solicit the views of the public on the Motion on Housing and Transport Conditions of Urban Workers.

The Committee invited the Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing on the 7th of March 2011 for a briefing on the current status of housing in Namibia. This was an intensive engagement with the Ministry laying out its current work process, the legislation and policies it is administering and the challenges it is facing.

As part of the exercise, the Namibia Employers Federation presented their views on the Motion to the Committee on the 8th of March 2011, followed by the Shack Dwellers Association of Namibia who briefed the Committee on their efforts in providing shelter to their members. The National Housing Enterprise made their presentation on the 19th of March 2011 and the Institute for Public Policy Research gave their views on the Motion on the 22nd of March 2011. The Municipality of Windhoek commented on the Motion on the 12th of July 2011.

Honourable Members, the following are some of the main findings that became clear from the consultation:

On housing, an achievement by the Government on the provision of housing in Namibia was the review of the Housing Policy in 2009, which provides strategic and policy framework within which public and non-state entities are cooperating to execute housing development and financing operations and related activities. The tangible achievements are the creation of the Habitat Research and Development Centre and the Community Land Information Project.

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Other achievements were Programmes such as Build-Together Programme, which has delivered approximately 16,428 housing units after its decentralisation in 1998.

Non-Governmental Agencies, such as Shack Dwellers Association, have equally made a substantive contribution to the housing need in Namibia by delivering about 2,131 housing units since 1996.

However, a backlog of more than 92,000 houses still persists and this is more prevalent among the lower-income groups in our country.

Among the challenges that have been identified through the consultations on housing delivery in Namibia were the following:

Rural-urban migration – which has resulted in tremendous pressure on the formal housing delivery and basic services in urban areas;

Town planning and proclamation – the planning and proclamation process is outdated, cumbersome and tend to inflate development costs;

Limited budget – insufficient budget allocation to the Housing Sector, specifically for low-income groups;

High cost of building materials – high cost for building materials is another obstacle for the Housing Industry in Namibia, because most of the materials are imported from South Africa;

Lack of capacity at regional and local level – at the regional and local levels there is lack of adequate technical planning, administration skills and this has resulted in poor performance;

Lack of employer involvement – little assistance has been given by employers to provide housing for their staff, lack of access to services land; and Limited income at household level – affordability.

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Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the work of the Committee investigating housing delivery process, both from a qualitative and quantitative perspective, was a true eye-opener. The Committee learned of the numerous shortcomings and shortfalls in the arduous process of housing delivery.

Appreciating that this is a multifaceted process with several stakeholders having particular assignments and tasks, the Committee nevertheless made a number of recommendations as contained in the Report. I, however, wish to draw the attention of the House to just a few critical ones.

Acknowledging that we experience a current backlog of approximately 92,000 houses, there may be a need for Central Government to employ the TIPEEG facility to embark on a coordinated large-scale building Programme to deliver houses by initiating other schemes in addition to home ownership, such as high-density buildings, called apartments, and rental housing.

Lack of serviced land has been identified as one of the key factors hindering housing delivery in Namibia. It is, therefore, a serious recommendation that Central Government should avail more resources to the NHE and other organisations and entities, including Local Authorities that are involved in the provision of housing to serviced land.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the Committee also reviewed the conditions of transport of urban workers. From the consultations emerged a distinct view that there is a general lack of efficient Public Transport system, more especially at local level. This lack of efficient Public Transport is attributed to lack of support from the Central Government to the local authorities.

The collective view is that the Ministry of Transport is glaringly absent and distant in dealing with the matter and offering guidance on finding solutions to the transport needs of urban workers at the local level.

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Honourable Members, it is now my honour to submit the Report to this august House for consideration and I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Honourable Member. Any further discussion? Honourable Swartz.

HON SWARTZ: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I only wish to make a brief contribution to the Report of the Human Resources Committee.

People who study Public Management or Business Administration must be considered for positions at Regional and Local Authorities as at the moment we experience a lack of capacity. For example, students studying in Local Government should be absorbed and trained to perform well. While students are studying, they should be sent for in-service training at Local Authority offices.

Another point is on employer involvement. Employers should be assisted with easy repayment of loans and grants for building at least flats to accommodate our people working for them. Most employees migrate from the Regions to bigger towns in search of jobs and they cannot afford to buy houses in town as they already have houses back home. Therefore, the employers and Private Sector should assist our people who are suffering in big towns.

Secondly, our workers being transported on open vehicles is a concern to all of us. People ought to be transported in safe and reliable vehicles. Employers should institute proper transport systems for our people to work and back home. We know that the MVA Fund only compensates a certain percentage when a person involved in an accident was in an open vehicle. Sometimes most of the workers are not even registered with Social Security and suffer after being involved in an accident. I thank you.

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HON SPEAKER: Honourable Ueitele.

HON UEITELE: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I rise to support the Report on the Motion on Housing and Transport Conditions tabled by Honourable Tjongarero. Honourable Speaker, I wish to comment on two or three points mentioned on Page 5, under housing delivery in Namibia.

As per the Report on Housing and Transport Conditions of Urban Workers in Namibia, the Institute for Public Research on Housing Delivery in its study found, that housing delivery has slowed down in 2003. The NHE has delivered on average 220 houses from 2003 to 2007, compared to an average of 606 houses per year from 1990 to 2002. This is against the target of N\$1,200.00 per house per year as on a cost of approximately N\$19,000.00 to Government per house, only a subsidy of N\$6,000.00 is included.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the NHE, Build-Together and the Shack Dwellers Association must be commended for the efforts they are making to solve the housing problem in Namibia. Though the Report indicates that there is a backlog of 92,000 houses, Government alone cannot solve this problem in Namibia, it must be done collectively by all stakeholders.

There is also no data available on Private Sector involvement in the Housing Industry in Namibia, except for the 2010 figures for the First National Bank of 50,000 delivered. Honourable Speaker, the Private Sector and the Namibian Employers Federation must also be compelled to provide houses to their employees.

Companies which acquire mining rights and fishing quotas must also be compelled to contribute a certain percentage of their income to assist Government to build houses for the workers. It cannot be seen as the responsibility of Government only or NHE, Build-Together and the Shack

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Dwellers Association, therefore, these companies must contribute a certain amount to assist Government to solve this problem.

On Page 7 the Report deals with transport and indicates that the Namibia Employers Federation said that it is common to see workers being transported free of charge by the employers to their workplaces in Windhoek and other urban centres. Transport of workers to and from their workplaces is subjected to legal requirements, however, transport of passengers carries with it a serious responsibility for the lives of the passengers. It is, therefore, important that safety operating procedures are adhered to.

Honourable Speaker, I fully agree with the statement by the Namibia Employers Federation, but I do not support the transport of employees on open *bakkies* (trucks), therefore, the Ministry of Works and Transport, together with Local Authority councillors, must be requested to acquire buses for the transport of workers.

I wholeheartedly support the recommendations contained in this Report and I believe that the Ministry responsibility will look into the matter so that we see safe transportation of workers in our country. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Witbooi.

HON WITBOOI: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I rise to add my voice to the Report on the Motion on Housing and Transport Conditions of Urban Workers in Namibia which addresses issues so very vital to the Namibian people and my intervention is based on the recommendation on Page 96, point 13.

I fully agree with the recommendation as set out in the Report and I would like to concentrate more on the recommendations on transport.

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Accessibility to transport is a great concern as our towns and cities in Namibia are becoming bigger. Infrastructures are expanding and our people struggle to get to work. I believe that our town planning and cycling infrastructure are viewed as cyclist-hostile, that our town planning and zoning do not cater for bicycles, making it very dangerous for bicycle users.

Many cities all over the world are working towards providing bicycle paths by either expanding their roads or expanding their pavements, creating shared-use pathways for cyclists to feel safe. Though this may be a lengthy and cost project, we should start somewhere, do feasibility studies on the negative impacts of traffic on the environment and health and do a cost analysis. We can slowly start with improving and creating shared-use pathways on our main roads and then move from there.

Honourable Members, it can be done. It is done all over the world and cycling has proven to not only increase your lifespan and your mental health, but also reduces global warming and is the cheapest form of transport. Vehicles are becoming unaffordable for even the average income person, so how can we expect our lower income people to travel to work?

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, it is a reality that not everyone can afford public transport, more specifically the taxis. It is also a reality that not all taxis are safe nowadays. We need to do more to assist our lower income Namibian people. The recommendation that the City of Windhoek should encourage the use of bicycles and encourage the construction of cycling lanes in towns is an important recommendation and should be given attention. Bicycles are more affordable, do not need to be topped up with fuel and, obviously, also a health benefit because through cycling you exercise, therefore, maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Cycling lanes will not only be to the benefit of our people, but also a tourist attraction incentive as many tourists prefer to cycle rather than use a vehicle.

Honourable Members, we need to play an active role in transport as

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Central Governments all over the world provide for resources in their National Budgets to finance the improvement as well as expansion of transport.

In conclusion, I would like to commend the Committee on Human Resources, Social and Community Development for their contribution on the important issue of housing and transport conditions of urban workers as well as to commend all Members of this House for their commitment and dedication in serving our people. My only concern that remains is that this is a hefty challenge that will take time, that will need resources, finances and commitment. The Namibian people expect us to give feedback and bring about changes to their lives. I support the Motion and I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable //Gowases.

HON //GOWASES: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members. Research shows emphasis on housing as a catalyst for growth, thereby improving welfare standards and decreasing poverty levels. Therefore, a housing policy is an important component of anti-poverty interventions, with a direct impact on people's welfare through improving general living conditions, health and job creation through construction and renovation of houses.

To enable the development of Namibia it is, therefore, imperative that housing remains high on the agenda and that the Government pushes forward in this area. Government has repeatedly announced housing as a priority for Namibia, stating that it would contribute to both economic development and poverty alleviation. In addition, Government seems well-aware of the issues in the delivery of housing. However, despite the goodwill expressed by the Government and a sensible housing policy, the last five years have shown little improvement in the housing situation,

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with Government projects delivering too few housing units to make a real impact and the National Housing Policy not moving forward.

The key reason across the board for the slow pace of housing delivery is the lack of serviced land available in Namibia. Although Government is aware of this issue, little has changed over the last five years, with the process of servicing land sometimes taking years before development can start. Government needs to intervene to shorten and simplify the process to ensure a large-scale increase in land to enable further housing development. It should strive towards the development of about 7,000 plots per annum to enable us to catch up with the backlog in housing delivery.

In conclusion, the Government is missing out on opportunities to use private sector know-how and for the Private Sector to get involved in this section of the market. It is clear that the current approach has not delivered the results that are needed to achieve the Government's objectives. We need to review the focus of these housing Programmes and address the existing failures in the market, such as the provision of land, finance and infrastructure. In addition, a drastic increase in the scale of the housing Programmes and closer working relations with other actors in the Housing Industry is needed if Government is serious about delivering housing to its population.

We recommend the availability of data and transparency, increased availability of serviced land, scaled-up delivery, reaching the lowest Income Sectors, promote the use of alternative and local materials and implement financial instruments, such as home loan currency trust, rent-to-buy schemes, focus on upgrading informal settlements and the review of targets annually. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Honourable Member. Honourable Utoni.

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HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I also want to thank the Committee for the Report that they have tabled here this afternoon.

Honourable Speaker, I am happy with the Report but it lacks something I expected the Committee to do. They reported that the Committee went as far as engaging the Ministry of Regional, Local Government and House, the National Housing Enterprise, City of Windhoek and some other stakeholders to find out what are the challenges and why they cannot deliver on the building of houses for the people of Namibia.

I am happy to read on Page 5 that the Shack Dwellers Association of Namibia built 366 houses between July 2009 to June 2010, as this is a clear indication that something is being done. However, the Committee was supposed to go further and engage the Deeds Office, because there are allegations that there are a number of foreigners who bought houses in Namibia and they were supposed to find out how many houses these foreigners bought. That was not done and maybe that one should be connected with Home Affairs. They only consulted the Ministry of Local Government and Housing and the municipality, yet we are crying about foreigners that are buying so many houses here. Maybe it was not their mandate, but that was an opportunity for them to do so.

Honourable Speaker, I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Nambahu.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker. I want to commend the Committee for this Report and even the title on the Order Paper is appropriate, *Housing and Transport Conditions of Urban Workers in Namibia*. My Colleague on my left would say for the proletariat and it is just proper that we attach much

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importance to this.

One thing I find intriguing is that we seem to be passing the buck by putting emphasis on the Private Sector. It is time that we in Namibia do a breakdown of the Private Sector we have. Even one person who is an employer is part of the Private Sector. The cuca shop owner is part of the Private Sector. Is it really realistic for us to speak in the abstract about the Private Sector and assign them this capacity that they definitely do not have or is it for us to understand fully whether the Private Sector is a branch of a certain conglomerate based somewhere else which receives orders from somewhere else and more interested in capital repatriation and then assign that to them, resting on our laurels, thinking that the Private Sector is capable of actually delivering this assignment that we are attributing to them. I honestly think there is an overrating and over-estimation of the Private Sector rather than recognising our problems. Margaret Thatcher has passed on today, she did quite a lot in creating the Private Sector in her country, but we do not have that type of Private Sector as of now.

I have observed that magistrates are being transferred to towns which only have low-income houses. These are people with social standing, which means they are being degraded when assigned these houses. In the last Census Report these houses are described as "*improvised housing*" in order to give decorum of some kind, but in reality it is a match box kind of house and does not commensurate with their standing in society.

Therefore, I am recommending that while NHE is just focusing on the low-income houses, we as Government should have another entity which caters for the upper market segment of our society.

The absence of proper housing leads to this situation of having improvised housing and one has all kinds of social evils as a result of these settlements. Children who do not want to be subjected to disciplinary control by parents set up their own houses there where they do as they like and as a result there are so many things happening there. These are all issues we have to look at and instead of us passing the buck to the Private

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Sector, I see an opportunity for municipalities to provide townhouses. Why is it that the Private Sector is able to make money from townhouses while our municipality cannot do the same, thereby increasing the asset base of their balance sheet? I believe that is an area that needs some intervention. I thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Deputy Minister. Honourable Tjihuiko.

HON TJIHUIKO: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. Let me start by congratulating the Mover of the Motion, Honourable Shixwameni, for having given us an opportunity to look at this crisis. It is indeed a crisis.

When somebody has a house, two or three cars, one for your wife, one for you yourself and one for your elder daughter, while people are talking about transport problems, some of use are really surprised about what these people are talking about, because we do not feel it. That is where the problem comes in.

We make Laws, we approve the Budgets, but we do not have the hands-on feeling of somebody who does not have a house and as leaders we are afraid of the people who elected us, of going down to where the people are in Evelyn Street and seeing the conditions down on the ground. That is why we do not get the gist of it.

Go to Sewende Laan or Agtste Laan and see the type of conditions under which our secretaries are living. The Police Officers, the people guarding our lives on a daily basis, are living in those areas, not because they like it, simply because they do not have a choice.

Looking at the Budget, one sees that we are spending money on servicing the bureaucratic structures while little money is getting down to actually

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building houses. Let us look at an alternative to ensure that the land in towns become cheaper.

His Excellency the President has made a statement to the effect that there will be no auctioning of land in towns and it was a good statement. I am telling you today that those who are buying that cheap land are not building houses, they are hanging onto it because once you have paid for that land it belongs to you and you can sell it for as much as you want to. Therefore, that call by the President has not addressed the problem. We cannot blame the President, we cannot blame the Minister, but let us look into this because it is our problem as leaders. It is for all of us to ensure that whilst the municipality has been directed not to auction land, to sell land to Honourable Tjiuiko to build a house, there must be a time limit and as much as we have paid cash for that land to build a house, you should not sell that land after five or ten years for more than you have paid for it. Then nobody will be interest in buying land and holding onto it. That is one recommendation.

I want us to look at practical recommendations, that whatever Law we have made there are always loopholes and let us close those loopholes where possible. (Intervention)

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Honourable Tjiuiko, you said you are a capitalist. Do you own capital or are you just saying you are a capitalist? Does that make you one?

HON TJIHUIKO: I am just thinking like a capitalist. Honourable Speaker, coming to the point that I was trying to make, let us look at the areas where our people are, the Sewende Laan, Agtste Laan, and let us assist the municipality to make that land available to those who are living there at price where the municipality will not lose money, because we are subsidising the servicing of land, the Ministry has been given

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**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON HOUSING AND
TRANSPORT CONDITIONS
HON TJIHUIKO**

N\$1.9 billion over three years, TIPEEG is there, so let us make sure that those areas are serviced, let us make sure that our people have been provided with water and toilets.

If at all the Ministry responsible needs additional funds, it is our responsibility to find that money and let us address those issues. I am talking like a capitalist.

Honourable Speaker, before I conclude; coming back to the question of transport, our nurses have to be on duty at 07:00 in the morning and they knock off at 19:00. If you go out now it is quite dark and they have to walk on foot from Katutura Hospital to wherever they are going or take a taxi. There was a time when buses transported the nurses and dropped them at home, similar to the way we are doing with the soldiers. The soldiers are being picked up at certain points, but our nurses, ladies, are expected to get into a taxi nowadays. It is not because we cannot afford it, it is not true, it is simply because of lack of political will. It is easy to get a bus to take nurses home, which could be one preventative measures in the butchering of women and kids. These are practical things we can do, rather than allowing them to cross rivers in the dark. I do not think Government cannot afford two or three buses to pick up and drop nurses.

The best we can do is for the Honourable Minister to go and hide behind the bushes just to make sure that they are not coming late to work. That is not the solution, it is demoralising, it is insensitive. We should not do these things to demoralise our people, let us provide incentives in order for them to be able to deliver good services.

Let me conclude by saying that some of these problems that we are facing are not as a result of scarce resources or that we cannot do it, it is a question of getting somebody in that Ministry to stand up and say "*I am going to do it.*" I will keep on saying that it is more a lack of political will, being comfortable in the position where you are, knowing exactly that nothing will happen to me whether I do it or not. Nobody will see that I am not in the office at 15:00 or 16:00. That is our disease, that is why work is not being done. Let us speed up the process of delivering

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services to our people. I support the Motion.

HON SPEAKER: Any further contributions? Honourable Lucks.

HON LUCKS: Honourable Speaker, this is indeed a very important discussion and I believe we can continue this discussion on Tuesday, 23rd of April, after the Budget Debate. With your permission I would like to postpone to Tuesday, 23rd April 2013.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. The Debate on this Motion stands adjourned until Tuesday, next week. The Secretary will read the Third Order of the Day.

**RESUMPTION OF DEBATE:
MOTION ON AIR NAMIBIA**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Air Namibia.

HON SPEAKER: When the House adjourned on Friday, the 5th of April 2013, the question before the House was a Motion by Honourable Von Wietersheim. Honourable Von Wietersheim postponed the Debate for his reply and he now has the Floor.

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**MOTION ON AIR NAMIBIA
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I wish to start my reply to the Debate on Air Namibia by repeating the core of my Motion just to recall what I was asking this House to Move, which reads as follows: *“I therefore move that this Assembly discusses the situation of Air Namibia, its board and its management in depth and formulates recommendations to the Executive on the future handling of this intolerable national failure.”*

I concluded my Motivation speech with the following paragraph: “I hope we shall be enlightened openly and fully about the present situation at Air Namibia in order to be able to engage in meaningful discussion and take informed decisions about the way forward for the airline. I believe that the existing business plan for Air Namibia could form a point of departure, but clearly something is being done very wrong about its current implementation. Most of us here are not experts, but we should consider policy directions and their respective financial implications in order to make sensible recommendations to the Executive. This process may include referring the matter to a Committee in order to consult Industry experts on all possible viable alternatives and make recommendations to this Assembly.”

I was extremely surprised, Honourable Speaker, by one Honourable Member raising the question, *“what have some Opposition Parties against Air Namibia, continuing to query so many arguments for liquidation?”*, while it is clear from the above that I was trying to encourage this Assembly to find viable alternatives for a way forward for Air Namibia. I suspect that the Honourable Member was not present during my Motivation or did not listen to what she expected to be the same arguments as every year.

She stated further that she had seen the business plan and that the current business plan is proving viability already after a year. I wonder, Honourable Speaker, whether the Honourable Member, ***Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration***, remembers how long ago she has seen the current business plan which she claims can prove viability already after a year. Cabinet, which the Honourable Member is part of, adopted that business plan in July 2011. Eight months later a subsidy of N\$500 million

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**MOTION ON AIR NAMIBIA
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

for the airline was included in the 2012/2013 Budget in order to boost the implementation of the new business plan and now another year later, instead of proving its viability, as claimed by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration, another subsidy of N\$1.1 billion, more than double the amount of the previous subsidy, has to be provided by Government to prevent a total catastrophic collapse of the organisation.

HON SPEAKER: On that note, the House stands adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at 14:30.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:45 UNTIL 2013.04.10 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
10 APRIL 2013**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

HON SPEAKER: We start the business of the House. Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Any Notice of Questions? Notice of Motions. Chief Whip.

MOTION ON BUSINESS OF ASSEMBLY

HON KATJAVIVI: Honourable Speaker, I Move without Notice, that the proceedings on Votes 05, 06, 08, 10, 17, 25, 27 and 29 of the *Appropriation Bill* be, in terms of Rule 90(c) of the Standing Rules and Orders, not interrupted if still under consideration by 17:45. I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

Agreed to.

HON SPEAKER: Please table the Motion. The Secretary will read the First Order of the Day.

**RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE STAGE:
APPROPRIATION BILL [B.1 – 2013]**

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: APPROPRIATION BILL
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Committee Stage – *Appropriation Bill*
[B.1 – 2013]

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister of Finance Move that the Assembly now goes into Committee?

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: I so Move Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any Objection? Agreed to. I now call on the Deputy Speaker, the Chairperson of the Whole House Committee to take the Chair.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
The whole House Committee is called to order. The Committee has to consider the *Appropriation Bill* [B.1 – 2013]. When progress was reported yesterday, Votes 01, 02, 04, 09, 23, 26, 29 and 30 had been agreed to and Votes 05, 06, 17 and 27 had been introduced.

Vote 08 – “**DEFENCE**”, **N\$3,963,760,000.00** put for Introduction.
Honourable Minister of Defence you have the Floor

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HON ANGULA

HON MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members of this Honourable House, it is my honour and privilege to present to this august House, Vote 08; “**DEFENCE**”, for the 2013/2014 Financial Year. I shall also share with the Honourable Members some issues relating to national security. However, before I do that, I would like to congratulate and commend Honourable Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, the Minister of Finance, and the Director-General of the National Planning Commission, Mr Tom Alweendo and their teams of officials for submitting a National Budget that supports national policies to stimulate economic growth for the benefit of all our people, especially our poor citizens. In the same vein allow me to thank my predecessor at the Defence Ministry for building a strong foundation for national defence.

Despite a reduction of its original Budget request, the Ministry of Defence (MoD), welcomes the Budget Allocation for this Financial Year and assures the Nation that it will use these resources for its intended purposes, as it has been the case in the past.

In my view, the present Budget is an attempt at reducing unemployment, poverty, and taking care of the welfare of the Namibian people. It helps to create a peaceful environment through Social Safety Nets, which are essential for peace and stability in our country.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members of this august House, the international security situation in general continues to be volatile with long-standing tensions and conflicts remaining unsettled while new ones are being hatched in many parts of the world. Of course, there are well-known underlying causes of this general insecurity in the world, including the pursuit of world hegemony and the preservation of hyper-power by certain powerful countries.

In Asia and the Middle East, peace in many parts of that world remains elusive. The wanton suffering and deaths as a consequence of conflicts persist in Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine, Yemen and Pakistan. The Syrian Arab Republic is suffering a war of unspeakable magnitude while the Islamic Republic of Iran is under unrelenting sanctions and threat of

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HON ANGULA

imminent war. The world powers continue to vie for influence in the Asia-Pacific Region.

The unrests that occurred in the Arabian Peninsula and the Arab World over the past three years had far-reaching consequences to the rest of the world.

On our Continent, the coup d'etat that occurred on the 21st of March 2012 in Mali, followed by the ongoing French led intervention in that country, is strongly related to these phenomena. The Mali case shows us that we need to continue building the capacity of our Defence Force in terms of training and equipment to avoid a similar situation where an African country had to resort to a former colonial power to rescue it.

Elsewhere in Africa, several hotspots remain unsettled; conflict and instability, with varied intensity, persists in Somalia, Libya, the Sudan, South Sudan, Egypt, Nigeria and Central African Republic.

These challenges call for a concerted effort by all political and military leaders in Africa to strive to bring about peace and stability on our Continent.

On the other hand, it is pleasing to report that the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Region remains reasonably peaceful as compared to other African Regional Economic Communities (RECs). However, the SADC Region is still confronted by the recurrent unrest in the volatile and mineral-rich eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where the M23 rebels seized the key city of Goma last year and still control significant territory in that area.

SADC is spending much time and effort to try to find a lasting solution to this situation. Moreover, the impasse in the Republic of Madagascar, which still needs our urgent attention to collectively solve, appears to drag on mainly because of suspected foreign interference.

It is good news that Zimbabwe is making progress towards the normalization of the political situation in that great country with the

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holding of a Constitution Referendum on the 16th of March and the possible holding of presidential elections in July 2013. We wish the people of Zimbabwe every success.

Namibia remains peaceful and stable and it is, therefore, incumbent on all of us to continue steadfastly safeguarding the peace and stability that our people enjoy. The protection of peace and stability in our country must start with the politicians, who, I believe, are the first line of defence of peace. If Namibian politicians continue to provide visionary leadership in the country, there would be no need to resort to the Defence Force, which is the last line of defence of the country.

Ideally, any good defence architecture comprises of quality political leadership, diplomatic engagement and military intervention as the last option. I feel that the Namibia's defence posture should be guided by General Sun Tzu's dictum of best to *win without a fight*.

In other words, the use of force should be the last option only if political and diplomatic engagements fail. Therefore, let us, as politicians, pay special attention and resolve the problems affecting our people in order to win a war without fighting. Let us make use of the existing political and legal architectures to solve our problems to avoid resorting to the use of military force in our country ever again.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, as I stated before, the international, continental and regional security situation remains volatile and unpredictable. Therefore, it is still necessary to remain vigilant and be prepared for any eventualities.

Therefore, Namibia needs a lean, but professional and combat tested Defence Force to guarantee peace and stability, without which the Namibian people will not be able to focus on the socio-economic development efforts of our country.

The Namibian Defence Force (NDF) has a constitutional mandate and obligation to defend the people, the territory and national interests of Namibia to the best of its abilities as stipulated in Chapter 15; Article 115

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of the Namibian Constitution. Therefore, the main task of the MoD is to coordinate and administer the operations of the NDF by making sure that it has the best capability through regular training, and fortified with appropriate equipment and infrastructure as well as looking after the promotion of the welfare and wellness of members of the Force.

The mandate of the NDF is further elaborated in the *Defence ACT*, 2002 (Act 1 of 2002) and the Defence Policy, which inter alia require it to *defend the territory and national interests of Namibia; meet adequately defence needs: namely by guaranteeing territorial integrity, safeguarding against external attacks, conventional or non-conventional, and to prevent violations of Namibia's land, sea and airspace.*

Moreover, we have the responsibility to make sure that the NDF has the best capability to assist civil communities and civil powers in case of emergencies and to contribute to peace building and maintenance in the world through the United Nations (UN), the African Union (AU) and SADC missions.

Honourable Members, the summary of the Ministry of Defence's Budget Execution for the 2011/2012 Financial Year is attached as **APPENDIX I** (Page 10) while **APPENDIX II** (Page 11) shows the Programmes and Budget Allocation for the Financial Year 2013/2014 for your perusal and consideration.

However, before I conclude, allow me now to mention some of the major achievements of the MoD during the 2012/2013 Financial Year, to demonstrate that the resources that was allocated to the Ministry was used to attain the intended results.

Despite the fact that the responsibilities of the MoD and NDF are always demanding, especially defending a large territory with a small population and the disparity between personnel qualifications and some job requirements in the organisation, the MoD recorded important achievements during the 2012/2013 Financial Year. The following are some of such achievements:

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- a. The HIV/AIDS Policy was approved by Parliament and is now a working document.
- b. The review of the NDF HR Policy, which will make provision for better career management of young soldiers and address promotions and soldiers' welfare issues in the NDF, is almost complete, pending review of the pension scheme. Likewise, the *Defence Act* is being amended as well to correspond with the HR Policy and to cover issues such as the compensation of wounded service men and women.
- c. The MoD Strategic Plan (2009-2013) is being implemented and guides the operations of the MoD and the NDF.
- d. The NDF acquired additional air assets to improve the capacity of the Air Force. This was demonstrated during the Heroes Day celebrations at Omuthiya, in the Oshikoto Region.
- e. The Ministry has also acquired additional assets for the Namibian Navy, including the Logistics Vessel "the Elephant" and upgraded the Naval Base and the Jetty in Walvis Bay.
- f. The Directorate of Construction and Maintenance (DCM) has continued to do a good job on the rehabilitation and renovation of infrastructures. The Ministry will continue to build new infrastructures as needed while at the same time allocating enough money to the maintenance of the existing ones. I am particularly happy to announce that much progress has been achieved in providing accommodation facilities for our service men and women. The challenge now is to maintain these facilities so that they remain in good condition at all times.
- g. The Ministry participated in various bilateral and multilateral meetings during 2012; Defence and Security bilateral meetings (the Joint Permanent Commission Sessions), which are aimed at the promotion of peace and security in the SADC Region and beyond, were held with Zambia, South Africa, and Botswana. Multilateral

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meetings at regional, continental and UN levels were also attended successfully.

- h. The NDF continued to play an important role in UN and AU Peace Keeping Missions during the course of the year. We have Military Observers and Staff Officers serving in Liberia, Ivory Coast, Sudan-Darfur and South Sudan.
- i. In the area of training, the MoD has provided financial assistance to over 284 members studying at various institutions of high learning both within and outside Namibia. The Ministry in cooperation with UNAM is running a Postgraduate Diploma and a Master of Arts Degree in Security and Strategic Studies as well as a Bachelor of Science in Military Science Programme at the same institution.
- j. A Vocational Education and Training (VET) instructors' Programme for NDF military instructors is underway at the Polytechnic of Namibia.

Honourable Members, in order to effectively deal with Namibia's defence challenges, which are costly, and requiring appropriate equipment and qualified personnel, the Defence Budget Allocation could, in my view, still be improved in the future.

This is imperative for the purpose of building up our defence capacity and capability. There are those among us who are sceptical about the benefit of Defence spending. To them I would like to say that Defence is a common public good, just as bread and butter. Safety and security is a basic need for all Nations. One cannot anticipate threats but one should be prepared to deal with threats when they occur. Hence, the importance of a defence infrastructure.

To conclude; Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, the 2013/2014 National Budget allocation to Defence continues to demonstrate that Namibia values peace and security as a precondition for stability and socio-economic development. I

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HON DR NAMWANDI

reiterate what I told my staff members when I welcomed them back from the vacation season, that *a Defence Force is a special institution. Its development, organisation, command and control cannot be compared with the general Public Service. Therefore, Government shall ensure that our Defence Force is healthy, decently accommodated, and reasonably compensated. Efforts and investment are being made in this regard. Resources permitting Government would invest in its Defence Force. This is in recognition that the Defence Force is providing an essential public good, namely, the defence of our patrimony.*

We promise to utilise the Budget Allocation given to the Defence Vote for the intended purposes so that the Namibian Nation can have confidence in their Defence Force and its capabilities to defend this country and its interests at all times.

I now have the honour to request the Honourable Members to support and approve the allocation of **N\$3,963,760,000.00** (Three Billion, Nine Hundred and Sixty-Three Million, Seven Hundred and Sixty Thousand Namibian Dollars) to fund the Programmes of the Ministry of Defence during the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Honourable Members, *we are all partners in the defence of our homeland.* I thank you very much.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you for the short and well-prepared Motivation.

Vote 10 – “**EDUCATION**”, **N\$10,747,560,000.00** put for Introduction.
Honourable Minister of Education you have the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you very much,
Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

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HON DR NAMWANDI

SECTION 1: Introduction

First of all, I would like to thank Honourable Minister of Finance, Comrade Saara Kuugongelwa-amadhila, the Director-General of the National Planning Commission, Comrade Alweendo, for a well prepared Budget and for the allocation of N\$10.7 billion to the Ministry of Education. This represents of 23.7% of the total National Budget of 2013/2014. It is my believe that this Budget is people-cantered and development oriented.

Since 2010, my late Minister and I assured this august House that we are determined to build on solid foundation as laid by our able predecessors. Team Education's determination and courage continue under the guidance of David and Silvia.

We are ready than ever before to develop quality labour force, able to accelerate future economic growth and create wealth and work for the Nation.

However, we are aware that this is definitely a tall order which requires all round support from the entire Nation especially from Members of this House and we have no doubt that we shall continue to enjoy this support.

Since our appointment on 21st of February 2013, we are on a mission of keeping our ears on the ground. As in the past our profound gratitude goes to the entire Nation for embracing our clarion call of considering education as a shared sacred responsibility, the unwavering support of His Excellency our President inspires us and shall no doubt continue to motivate us to go an extra mile in the process of executing our mammoth task.

Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House committee, recently I was quoted as saying billions of dollars have been invested in education, but the passing rate since time immemorial has been a disappointment. This trend calls for a concerted effort to turn the situation around for a better tomorrow. Silvia and I and the entire Team Education shall not disengage until this situation is perfected and the entire Nation shall begin

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to see the value of the investment we make.

Equity

As in the past gender equality and fairness top our agenda. Relevant policies are formulated and implemented that ensure Namibian children, especially vulnerable and orphans, have equal access to our Public Schools. It is our prayer that private providers emulate this trend.

- Though belated a policy for inclusive education is now ready for submission to the next Cabinet Session.
- I am sure this House will appreciate the fact that education management information system (EMIS) statistics is improved to include a chapter on learners with disabilities,
- Equally, a register for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) has been established and fully operational.

Because of this positive developments;

- **232,173** compared to last Financial Year of **197,000** of Orphans and Vulnerable Children are now recorded on OVCs register.
- Similarly **32,404** learners living with disabilities are registered on the EMIS statistics.
- Ministry has equally expanded school feeding Programme from **269,585** last Financial Year to **270,000** this Financial Year.

Notwithstanding more than **200,000** needy kids are still not fortunate enough to benefit from the feeding Programme due to finance limitation. Information just received reveals that about **24%** of our Public Schools do not have basic amenities some schools do not even have running water and electricity. In order to remedy the situation, we found it prudent that more hostels are built at schools at highlands in flood prone Regions.

In spite of efforts made, a number of factors such as socio-economic

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inequality, geographical vastness of the country leave alone the cultural diversity continue to threaten the provision of equitable access to our schools. However, the Ministry is determined than ever before to fast track the improvement in provision of equitable access to schooling. Available financial resources will certainly be put to good use in ensuring that all learners receive learning materials and that they receive basic meals especially at primary school level.

Quality

Though it is clear that quality is a relative term, concerted effort is geared toward the review of our general education curriculum. The Ministry shall equally intensify the efforts in upgrading of teachers at all levels in order for them to deliver quality education.

Four identified areas aimed at strengthening and improving quality are:

- Provision of text books: last year **94,000** books valued **N\$14 million** were procured by MCA-N, while **1,740,003** text books were procured by Government and ETSIP at a value of **N\$137,202,650.10**.
- The implementation of the incentives system aimed at improving quality of teaching and learning in rural schools costing the Government **N\$130 million** per annum.
- Implementation of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) Programmes for teachers and managers.
- Implementation of five-year English Language Proficiency Programme (ELPP).

Democracy/Devolution

With the implementation of decentralization everything is falling into place as the processes are faster at the regional level in particular procurement of goods and services. The implementation is ongoing and the Ministry is certain that with full implementation of decentralisation most of the hiccups if not all will be things of the past.

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Efficiency

A system can only be declared to be efficient if there are measures in place aimed at the reduction of unnecessary wastage of resources, bureaucracy and red tape. In the case of the Ministry of Education we can only achieve this by making sure that effective learning and teaching take place in class room.

Reading

Namibia was in position number 12 out of 14 Ministries of Education that took part in Southern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ) II (2000) in terms of reading competence scoring only 448.8 which fell below the SACMEQ average of 500 by 51.2 points. In SACMEQ III (2007) Namibia improved to the 9th position out of 15 Ministries scoring 496.9. This is quite commendable an improvement of 48.1 points and most remarkable in the entire SACMEQ III participants. This was attributed to several interventions by the Ministry and its stakeholders to improve quality reading.

Mathematics

In SACMEQ II (2000) Namibia's position was in the last position out of 14 Ministries with 430.9 points and 69.1 points below the SACMEQ average (500). In SACMEQ III, however, Namibia was positioned 13 out of 15 Ministries, with 471 points. This was an improvement by 40.1 points, although it was still below the SACMEQ average. More needs to be done to improve our position and ensure that the Namibian learners understand the concept at the level of their syllabus. Most of our learners are performing at very basic numeracy level and much needs to be done to rectify this situation.

Progress on other commitments in the 2012/2013 Financial Year:

Significant progress has been made with respect to our Vision School in Kavango. I am pleased to announce that the Vision School's doors are finally open and teaching has since commenced.

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SECTION 2: Budget for 2012/2013

The entire Budget for the year 2013/2014 of Vote 10, “**EDUCATION**” is **N\$10,747,560,000.00** representing a **14%** increase of the 2012/2013 allocation.

Operational activities are funded to the tune of **N\$10,103,470,000.00 (94%)** of the Budget whilst **N\$644,090,000.00 (6%)** has been earmarked for development Programmes.

The requested funding will be apportioned as follows; Pre-Primary Education **N\$312,819,000.00**, Primary Education **N\$5,858,780,000.00** Secondary Education **N\$2,034,984,000.00** Vocational Education & Training **N\$382,710,000.00** Higher Education **N\$1,663,866,000.00** Information and Adult Lifelong Learning **N\$321,724,000.00** Coordination and Support Services **N\$109,390,000.00** Functions Associated with Education **N\$63,285,000.00**.

An amount of **N\$6,480,079,000.00** will cover remuneration and related expenditure in the Sector.

The above figures shall support the instructional activities of **643,497** learners and students in our education system. Of the above **22,867** attend pre-primary, **433,131** learners attend primary schools, **186,037** secondary, **2,000** special learners who are catered for in special school, while at the Early Childhood Development level. Around **63,000** students are studying at tertiary education institutions in and outside the country, **10,900** at Vocational Training Centres countrywide, **35,257** at the Namibia College of Open Learning and **28,885** in our Adult Learning Programmes.

The Budget Allocation is divided into three important components which are:

- a) Head Office **N\$1 billion** representing **9%** of the Total Budget;

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- b) Thirteen (13) Regional Directorates of Education **N\$7,622,779,000.00** (comprising of general education, information, adult education and lifelong learning) constituting 71% of the Total Budget; and
- c) State Owned Enterprises (SOE) **N\$2,121,400,000.00** representing **20%** of the entire Education Budget.

As I mentioned earlier on I would like to inform this House that Vote10 is made up of eight Programmes which are:

1. Pre-Primary Education
2. Primary Education
3. Secondary Education
4. Vocational Education & Training
5. Information and Adult Lifelong Learning
6. Higher Education
7. Support Services
8. Functions Associated with Education

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Allow me to provide a summary of the Programmes, a brief account of developments for the 2012/2013 Fiscal Year, and major activities that we propose to carry out in the 2013/2014 Fiscal Year.

SECTION 3: Programme Implementation 2013/2014 Nomination for Priority Area

Programme 1: Pre-primary Education

The objective of the pre-primary education Programme is to prepare the five and six year old children for primary school education. It provides a stimulating environment for the all-round development of the child and lays the foundation for formal schooling. A total of **N\$312,819,177.00** has been allocated to this Programme for the 2013/2014 Fiscal Year. 2012/2013 has seen an increase in the number of pre-primary learners from **5,000** to **12,500** learners.

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Despite this achievement, the demand for access to pre-primary is much higher than what the Ministry anticipated.

The target for 2013/2014 is to expand access to **22,000** children to be taught and cared for by additional **177** teachers. A remarkable boost for this Programme is the extension of Universal Primary Education to learners in the pre-primary phase. We expect significant inflows into this phase in 2014.

Programme 2: Primary Education

The primary education Programme focuses on the learners of the age group **7 to 14** acquiring basic literacy and numeracy as well as skills for better understanding of themselves, their communities, the nature around them and how to look after their health. The activities under this Programme include; provision of education facilities including hostels, teachers, textbooks and the provision of school feeding Programme to all needy learners. An amount of **N\$5,858,780,310.00** was budgeted for.

Whilst a **93%** primary school net enrolment is a remarkable achievement, efforts are still needed to ensure that the remaining **7%** of learners attend schools.

A total of **1,095,666** textbooks and other learning support material to the value of **N\$81,996,544.00** were procured for a total number of **415,454** learners in 2012. While at this point I would like to sincerely thank our development partners in particular MCA for supporting us in the provision of needed textbooks. The School Feeding Programme served **269,585** learners in 2012, exceeding the target of **250,000**. A review of this Programme with a view for possible extension to the secondary phase is underway.

The results of the Grade 7 (2012) Standard Achievement Tests (SATs) continue to show substantive improvements. The percentage of low achievement learners decreased in all subjects and we are very pleased with this trend. It is worth mentioning that the percentage with Basic level achievement in Grade 7 English, increased between 2010 and 2012 from

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50% to 56%; in Mathematics from **45% to 60%**; and in Science from **52% to 58%**. However, the percentage gaining Above Basic and Excellent in 2012 was only **16%** in English; **16%** in Mathematics; and **27%** in Science. It is essential for a much larger number of learners to improve to Above Basic level.

Initiatives to be taken in 2013 include the strengthening of the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Unit at the University of Namibia, which is aimed at upgrading the skills of teachers. This unit will strengthen the in-service courses at Circuit, Cluster and School levels, with particular emphasis on the most effective level of training, which is at school level.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, as I said earlier on that the Ministry is in the process of reviewing the entire general education curriculum; this review include the revision of the History Curriculum to provide a stronger foundation of Namibia and African History and the introduction of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) subjects at school level.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Can you proceed with Programme 3 after tea?

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:16

CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: The
Whole House Committee is called to Order. Honourable Minister you

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may proceed with Programme 3.

HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, Honourable
Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Programme 3: Secondary Education

The Secondary Education phase is a stage where learners' vision for life in terms of careers is formed.

The activities under this Programme include; provision of education facilities including hostels, supply and management of teachers, provision of textbooks, management of school hostels, learning assessments and curriculum development.

Net enrolment in secondary education increased from **55.7%** of the appropriate age group in 2010 to **58%** in 2012. The pass rate at Grades 10 has remained stable at **47.3%** in 2010 achieving D and above compared to **47.4%** in 2012. In the 2012 Grade 12 Ordinary Level Examinations, **40.9%** of candidates scored Grade D and above. This is similar with the results over the last four years.

A total of **738,607** textbooks and other learning materials valued at **N\$55 million** were procured for secondary school learners. This injection of textbooks will ultimately contribute towards realizing the **1:1** textbook ratio in the secondary phase.

The national external school evaluation was carried out in **36** schools. This exercise was aimed at identifying the strength and weaknesses in each school and to put in place remedial actions, in addition, Life Skills teachers were recruited at all schools enrolling more than **250** learners.

The amount of **N\$2,034,985,000.00** will be utilized for; Basic Education Curriculum Reform to prepare for implementation in 2014, in-service training of teachers, provision of learning support material and textbooks

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and other teaching materials, improvement of infrastructure and the remuneration expenses for teachers in the secondary phase.

Since Independence, this Programme has received the highest allocation of the catering for the Head Office Directorates falling under general education namely;

- a) Programme Quality Assurance (PQA)
- b) Directorate National Examinations and Assessment (DNEA)
- c) Planning and Development (PAD) and
- d) National Institute for Educational Development (NIED)

As I said earlier on the allocation made to the 13 Regional Councils to exercise the decentralisation function is **N\$7,622,779,000.00**.

It is thus crucial to note that **N\$5,261 billion** shall be spent on **24,660** (Twenty-Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty) teachers and **4,000** (Four Thousand) support staff's salaries. Inclusive in this amount is the salaries of principals, teachers, head of departments and inspectors. These personnel are in charge of **715,553** (Seven Hundred and Fifteen Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty Three) learners taught in **1,700** (One Thousand Seven Hundred) schools country wide. The amount also caters for the **350** (Three Hundred and Fifty) hostels of which **206** (Two Hundred and Six) are Government hostels, **83** (Eighty Three) are subsidized, **16** (Sixteen) are private, while **45** (Forty Five) are community hostels.

The building of additional classrooms throughout the country is in line with our expansion policy of access to schooling.

I now want to concentrate on the Ministry's major planned activities for this 2013/2014 Financial Year.

- i. Construction of not less than **1,000** additional classrooms. We are expected to spend not less than **N\$2 million** per Region in this Financial Year.
- ii. As per our plan, Orphans and Vulnerable Children, marginalised

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and children with special needs should get first priority access to hostels as well as to feeding. To make this plan a reality, schoolfeeding Programme is allocated **N\$32 million** this Financial Year.

- iii. Continue subsidising private schools and hostels like last Financial Year subsidy to private hostels are currently at **N\$12.00** per child per month.
- iv. Procurement of textbooks and other instructional materials is on course.
- v. Ensuring that technical and vocational subjects are included in the review of general education curriculum as from 2014.
- vi. Intensification of capacity building Programmes for both schoolteachers and managers.
- vii. Motivate and strengthen tertiary and vocational training by ensuring that Programmes developed are demand driven as opposed to supply driven.
- viii. Ensure that newly enacted National Commission of Science and Technology is encouraged and is fully operational and they in turn support empirical research and development our Institutions of higher learning by allocating reasonable funding.

Programme 4: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

This Programme re-orientes Vocational Education and Training from a supply driven to a demand driven in line with the needs of our country. It involves employers in articulating identifying needed skills, in co-financing skills development through a training levy (commencing the 1st of September this year) and in overseeing the delivery of vocational education initiatives. It further seeks to convert traditional time-based training into competency based education and training Programme.

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The year 2012 saw an increase in the overall enrolment numbers in the Vocational Education and Training Sector. The total enrolment figure in Vocational Education and Training increased from **8,858** to **10,900** trainees in 2012. This year the enrolment figure stands at **11,000** trainees.

An amount of **N\$382,709,841.00** is required for the expansion and renovation of existing centres, the supply of equipment as well as the operational expenses of the Vocational Education and Training centres.

The increase in the budgetary allocation is attributed to the development projects which increased in allocation from **N\$28,000,000.00** in 2012/2013 to **N\$45,379,000.00**, 2013/2014 representing a **62%** increase. This increase is an indication of the Government's commitment towards the expansion of VET subsector as required by the National Development Plan 4.

The Namibia Training Authority (NTA) has also taken significant strides in the operationalisation of the Training Levy. The training levy will be operational by September 2013.

The Vocational Education and Training Sector needs to expand to allow more technically inclined young Namibians to pursue technical and vocational career paths, whereby doing away with the myth that vocational training is only meant for those who cannot make it at tertiary level. However, the lack of qualified trainers hampers the growth of the Subsector. A planned partnership between the Namibia Training Authority and the Polytechnic of Namibia and Institutions in Zimbabwe for the training of instructors will soon address this problem.

Programme 5: Information and Adult Lifelong Learning

Adult Education

The objective of this Programme is to ensure that learning opportunities are available to all Namibians with a view that such opportunities improve their livelihood. This is done through open and distance learning activities for out-of-school youth. The Programme includes efforts that narrow the

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digital divide and respond to the requirements of a knowledge-based society by providing free access to educational and research material as well as to internet services, the promotion of oral history, reading and writing in Namibian languages. We request an amount of **N\$321,724,187.00** for the Adult and Lifelong Learning Programme. 2012/2013 witnessed **28,885** enrolments of adults in literacy classes. Currently national literacy level is at an **89%** record high. The following Regions are still below national average, these are; Otjozondjupa (**77%**), Omaheke (**68.7%**), Kavango (**80%**) Kunene (**67.9%**), Ohangwena (**85.2%**) and finally Caprivi (**85.8%**). We shall strive this year to reach out to many adult learners.

As I said last year in this August house, it is through this Programme that goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which envisages that come 2015, literacy levels shall increase to **90%** will be achieved.

During 2013, the Namibia College of Open Learning (NAMCOL) recorded the highest enrolment figure of **35,257** for its secondary education Programme since its establishment.

Following a Cabinet directive to “*investigate the practice of using the same teachers for formal education and Open Learning and make alternative recommendations*”, the College appointed a separate cadre of staff from retired and unemployed teachers at four secondary schools. More than **30** teachers were appointed to facilitate tuition to more than **2,000** learners.

For Information Adult and Life Long Learning the allocation for this Financial Year 2013/2014 stands at **N\$214,697,000.00**

Library and Information Services

In line with the NDP4 target to ensure adequate ICT infrastructure to facilitate economic development and competitiveness as well as improve opportunities for education and employment, the Ministry provided and continues to provide free public ICT access in all community libraries and Community Learning and Development Centres.

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In line with the NDP4 and Millennium Development Goal number eight, the Ministry of Education through Libraries and other Information services, provides access to ICT and information resources and would like to continue with this program in order to facilitate economic development, competitiveness as well as improve lifelong learning opportunities for education and employment.

In the 2012/13 financial year, the number of libraries providing public use computers increased from **29** to **42**. This brings the percentage of libraries offering free public ICT access to **66%**.

Lack of professional staff continued to be a constraint in improving the library network and its contribution to education, research and economic development. During 2012/2013 Financial Year, the Ministry addressed this problem by developing a new structure that provides for professional staff in community and school libraries. The new structure gives adequate staffing for all the 64 community libraries as well as for the four Regional Study and Resource Centres. The structure was approved by OPM and will be implemented 2013/2014. As this august House was informed last year, the Ministry with assistance from MCA is building three Regional Study and Resource Centres in the following Regions: Oshana, Oshakati, Omaheke-Gobabis and Ohangwena-Helao Nafidi, to address regional information needs and facilitate access to e-Learning and e-Government. They will be constructed at a total cost of **N\$136,349,809.00**.

In 2012/13 a total of **655,941** visits were recorded from libraries across the country, which was an increase from **478,431** in 2011/12. Library user numbers continue to demonstrate that in our country, the library network is an important support system for education and development. The Ministry is currently building a fourth Regional Study and Resource Center in Omusati to address the same gaps as indicated above.

The National Archives is an Information Institution, falling under this Ministry. This institution is keeping the historical records of our country which need to be preserved in order to be made accessible for Education and research purposes. As a mandate given by this august House, the National Archives is the watchdog of all Government O/M/A/s records.

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Training Government Ministries and Parastatals in proper record management, preservation, retention and destruction of these records is a mammoth task, which requires skilled personnel, a challenge that the Ministry is addressing.

The allocation for activities for libraries, archives services and record management stands at **N\$107,028,000.00**.

Programme 6: Higher Education

Achievements and Challenges in 2011/2012 and Major Activities in 2012/2013 Fiscal Year.

Our efforts in Higher Education concentrate on enhancing efficiency, equity and effectiveness. We are further committed to narrow the gap between various population groups in accessing tertiary education in our country. We will continue to facilitate access to higher education institutions by all deserving Namibian students from all thirteen (13) Regions.

An amount of **N\$1,663,866,000.00** is budgeted for, for this Programme, consisting of direct transfers to the University of Namibia, the Polytechnic (our new public University), the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE), the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) and the National Qualifications Authority (NQA).

The development of University and Polytechnic qualifications on the basis of different objectives and mandates will be pursued and duplication and wastage will not have the blessings of the Ministry and shall thus be eliminated. In the last Financial Year we committed ourselves to carry out a study aimed at clarifying the respective roles of our Higher Education Institutions. We further promised to carry out a reform of our system for the funding of higher education institutions and the funding of students at those institutions. The aim is to have transparent criteria, fair and just application and assessment processes for the funding of higher education.

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I am pleased to inform this House that the consultancy on the funding of higher education is in full swing and will be completed soon.

The consultants on comprehensive study of Higher Education system as directed by Cabinet have completed their assignment. This is the assignment which will or gave birth to a new Public University.

University of Science and Technology. Therefore, major activities during the year 2013 will be;

- i) An amount of **N\$293 million** will be spent on other, higher education infrastructure with emphasis on buildings for fields that experience shortage of human resources (engineering, medicine, library, teacher education and nursing).
- ii) A substantial amount will go towards the provision of subsidies for higher education institutions, the development of a funding framework for institutions of higher learning.
- iii) Loans and scholarships for higher education institutions will take up **N\$602 million**.

Enrolment

University of Namibia (UNAM) and the Polytechnic of Namibia continue to register phenomenal growth. Enrolment at the University of Namibia increased from **16,362** to **17,540** in the last twelve months. The Polytechnic of Namibia, has registered **12,022** this year.

Human resources who are the backbone of our national economy are products of these and other private institutions. Further, these institutions and community of scholars should be applauded for producing young men and women the future wealth creators of our society. Certainly the Nation is depended on this Sector for the attainment of Vision 2030.

It is an open secret that many Namibians with tertiary education are currently employed in the Region, USA, Europe and Asia. While it is

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encouraging to note that Namibians are excelling in competitive work environment overseas, it is equally alarming that we are losing our best talents to other Nations. It is my belief that a concerted effort is a prerequisite to entice Namibians abroad to return, alternatively to tap their expertise.

That said, we cannot simply appeal to their sense of patriotism, cultural or family ties to return home. We need to offer a conducive working culture and a living environment which will enable them to flourish. It is my belief that time is now and conditions are ripe to allow this to happen in Namibia. I am certain given the right working and social conditions Namibians overseas shall be willing to return. As such I have directed my Colleagues that a comprehensive yet targeted “*brain gain*” Programme one that attracts professionals in the field of education residing in foreign countries be developed as a matter of utmost urgency to be tabled to the Cabinet.

N\$1,663,866,000.00 is allocated to this Programme.

Namibia Students Financial Assistant Fund (NSFAF)

2012/2013, this Fund supported **8,582** students at tertiary education institutions. In an effort to ensure that this fund caters for all qualified yet needy students, Cabinet directed that this fund be reviewed and revamped as a matter of urgency. This year has seen the process started and completed. I am, therefore, pleased to announce that last Cabinet session endorsed the reviewed and revamped new NSFAF structure and approved the recruitment of the new head of Secretariat. The allocation to this fund is increased from **N\$519,636,000.00** during the 2012/2013 Financial Year to **N\$ 621,136,000.00** during this 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Programme 7: Support Services

An amount of **N\$109,390,000.00** is allocated for this Programme in the 2013/14 Financial Year.

The activities for which budgetary provision are made includes policy supervision, support services, management, coordination of ICT

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mainstreaming, planning, administration and monitoring & evaluation.

Programme 8: Functions Associated with Education Science, Technology and Innovation

The primary aim of the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) unit is to coordinate, promote and develop National Research, Science,

Technology and Innovation Capacity

In order to carry out this mandate, the Government has created the National Commission on Research, Science and Technology during the 2012/2013 Financial Year. This Commission will manage the National Research, Science and Technology Fund, which will be used to finance strategic research Programmes. The National Commission will identify National Science Technology Innovations (STI) priorities to be contained in the National Science Programme for Namibia, in consultation with the STI stakeholders.

In view of the significance of science and technology, the Ministry has allocated **N\$48,087,000.00** to this unit.

Recognising the importance of this Sector for socio-economic development the Government through the National Development Plan 4 stated that by 2017, **0.3%** Gross Domestic Product should be spent on Research and Development. This will include spending on national scientific infrastructure development and the development of high level STI human capacity. One such STI infrastructure that Namibia needs is the Genetically Modified Organism Testing and Research Laboratory that will be developed at a cost of **N\$85 million**. This facility will enable Namibia to conduct research and testing on substances that require high safety levels.

This year the main activities earmarked include the facilitation and financing of National research Programme covering areas such as indigenous knowledge, value addition, innovation, water, ICT, biotechnology, space science as well as promoting STI.

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Namibia's aspiration is to become a knowledge-driven Nation, thus knowledge in particular the generation, sharing and use should be enhanced through the development of systems for the management and sharing of research outputs.

HIV and AIDS Management Unit

This unit was specially designed to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS in Education Sector given the spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic. An amount of **N\$10,758,000.00** is allocated.

The Namibia National Commission for UNESCO

The Namibia National Commission for UNESCO manages relations between Namibia and UNESCO through provision of advice on all UNESCO related matters. The Commission also ensures that Namibia, as a Member State of United Nations, participates fully in the preparation, execution and evaluation of UNESCO Programmes. An amount of **N\$9,345,000.00** is earmarked for this purpose.

SECTION 4: National, Regional and Global Strategy

The responsibility bestowed upon this Ministry requires overall co-ordination and collaboration with strategic partners. Only when this happens, will the accomplishment of our goal i.e. the transformation of the whole education system be certain.

We are indeed pleased that a number of projects and Programmes are lined up to aid the Ministry in addressing common areas of National, Regional as well as global interest. Below are few of the international obligations that Ministry embarked on viz; meeting Millennium Development Goals, Education for all (2015), Education for Sustainable Development, SADC Protocol on Education and Training as well as African Union Second Decade of Education. The Ministry has concretized bilateral and technical agreements with countries in areas of technical and financial assistance, scholarship and fellowships. It is our promise that we shall carry on with our efforts in ensuring that at the home

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front Civil Society and businesses are brought on board with one motto i.e. the improvement of teaching and learning outcomes in our schools.

It is precisely because of this that we continue to applaud and to express our gratitude to our stakeholders and strategic partners both locally and internationally such as MCC for their continued support.

Finally and very finally, Education Ministry being the largest in terms of personnel, resource allocation and size it remains to be the backbone of our socio-economic activities and, therefore, efforts should not be spared towards the performance of all activities of this Ministry.

I would like to remind us all that, a plan is as good as its execution. If it is fully implemented and its objectives are achieved the **N\$10.7 billion** will certainly be a vital impetus on our journey to the developed Nation status.

I now request, on behalf of Team Education and the entire education fraternity that this House, discuss and pass this Vote for the amount of **N\$10,747,560,000.00** (Ten Billion, Seven Hundred and Forty Seven Million, Five Hundred and Sixty Thousand Namibia Dollars) in its entirety. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you Honourable Minister.

Vote 25 – “**LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT**”, **N\$299,698,000.00** put for Introduction.

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: Having listened to the billions, the little amount I will be asking this House to endorse can probably just be approved without me making the Motivation.

Be that as it may, Honourable Members, I rise before this august House with a deep sense of appreciation and privilege to introduce Vote 25 for the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement for the 2013/2014 Financial Year

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for support and approval.

I also want to register my candid support for the Budget that was presented by the Honourable Minister of Finance earlier in this House. I would further like to extend my gratitude to Honourable Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, the Director-General of the National Planning Commission, Honourable Tom Alweendo, their Permanent Secretaries and indeed the entire team of dedicated staff in their respective offices for the task that they equated themselves very well with.

Whilst tabling this Vote, the Ministry acknowledges the various initiatives embodied within the Fourth National Development Plan [NDP4] that are earmarked to address the socio-economic development of our country through improved project implementation and the targeted efforts to mitigate the challenges of unemployment. The Ministry's four key Programmes are premised on the national understanding of the need to create employment opportunities, the reduction of inequality in the distribution of economic benefits and to contribute towards a sustained economic growth. The Ministry has made significant strides in these areas by fast-tracking the development of communal areas; acquiring land and allocating it to farmers and communities under the Land Reform Programme, acquiring land for the extension of communal areas, construction of Regional Offices in Opuwo, Rundu and Katima Mulilo. The Ministry also provides Geographic Information System data from orthophotos that was used as basic data in the National Census.

Having said the above, I now have the pleasure to present the 2013/2014 Budget for the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement, together with the highlights of achievements through expenditure in 2012/2013. The 2013/2014 Budget as expressed in its Medium Term Plan, will focus on four key Programmes namely:

Programme 1: Land Reform Programme

The Land Reform Programme encompasses the following activities to wit;

- Land Acquisition

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- Land Allocation
- Valuation, Property Taxation and Estate Management, and
- Land Management and Administration.

Land Acquisition and Allocation

The redistributive Land Reform Programme continues to be a priority as the demand for land by various communities is becoming more vocal and visible. Everybody talks about land, even the Presidents of the oldest Party in the *Land of the Brave* take time of very early in the morning and talk about it on *Good Morning Namibia*. The Ministry is required to fulfill the acquisition targets under the National Resettlement Programme under which, I now report that we have to date acquired **2.3 million hectares** of land. This, therefore, leaves us with **2.7 million hectares** still to be acquired thus, translating into an annual acquisition target of **280,000 hectares** per annum, that needs to be acquired until the set target of 2020.

During the 2012/2013 Financial Year, the Ministry acquired **16 farms** with a total area of **92,997 hectares** at a cost of **N\$96.4 million**. A total number of **22 families** were resettled during the same period. It should be noted that the size of the land that the Ministry can afford to acquire is diminishing due to the sky rocketing farm prices and the ever constant annual budgetary allocation. This situation, Honourable Members, requires an intervention from this august House. In order to respond to the demand for land the Ministry requires an annual appropriation of N\$371 million to be able to acquire 280,000 hectares of land per year.

Post Settlement Support

The provision of post settlement support to resettled farmers remains a challenge due to inadequate budgetary allocations. The Ministry entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Agribank and established a Post Settlement Support Fund of which each part contributes **N\$10,000,000.00** (Ten Million Namibian Dollars) towards the fund annually since its inception in 2009. A total of **N\$60,000,000.00** (Sixty Million Namibian Dollars) has been contributed towards the fund which is

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administered by Agribank.

Despite the financial challenges, the Ministry also embarked upon the development of water infrastructure on resettlement farms. During the 2012/2013 Financial Year, water infrastructure was rehabilitated on Twenty Eight (28) resettlement farms at a cost of **N\$22,000,000.00** (Twenty Two Million Namibian Dollars). Furthermore the Ministry manages 15 Group Resettlement Projects at a cost of **N\$4,010,000.00** (Four Million and Ten Thousand Namibian Dollars) through the purchase of agricultural inputs and implements.

Revenue from the collection of Land Tax continues to supplement the budgetary appropriation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement. During the 2011/2012 Financial Year, revenue amounting to **N\$29,000,000.00** (Twenty Nine Million Dollars) was collected from the taxation of commercial agricultural land. The land tax payment reconciliation system that was developed at a cost of **N\$1.0 million** will be commissioned in due course once it is put into production. The implementation of this system will support and enhance the collection of property tax revenue.

Development of Integrated Regional Land Use Plans

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, one of the goals of our Land Reform Programme is to enhance and inform on sustainable utilization of land as a natural resource and ensure economic growth from all land usage. Namibia is faced with a variety of competing demands for land uses. I am glad to inform you that we have established the necessary mechanism for coordinating land use planning and that we shall be spearheading the process of integrated land use planning. We have finalized and are implementing the Karas Land Use Plans and we are now at the conclusion of the Hardap Land Use Plan and at the inception stage of developing the Land Use Plan for the Kavango Region, which will be followed by the Caprivi Region.

Allow me to mention here that the completion of the land use plans shall go hand in hand with the development of the National Land Use Plan Policy as a legal framework to ensure that the plans are adhered to. The

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Ministry also plans to initiate the formulation of the management and monitoring system of land use plans.

Development of communal areas

In the preceding of 2012/2013 Financial Year, this Sub-programme was allocated **N\$11 million** and was included under the Targeted Intervention Programme for Employment and Economic Growth (TIPEEG) for the registration of customary and leasehold land rights. From this amount it is, therefore, important to inform this august House that, **N\$10,973,839.00** was spent. In total **10,505** existing customary land rights; **2,288** new customary land rights; and **80** leaseholds were registered during this Financial Year. A total of **79** jobs were created through this exercise.

The Small Scale Commercial Farming Project is aimed at developing the under-utilized land into Small Scale Commercial Farming Units and the development of these units. A total of **4.9 million hectares** of communal land have so far been identified in Seven (7) Regions.

Through this project the Ministry has managed to create **544 temporal** jobs. Furthermore, the project is concomitantly supported by the Land Reform (Basket Fund) Project with funding from KfW to realize the intended objectives. To implement the above stated Programme the Ministry requires an amount of One Hundred and Eighty Three Million, Six Hundred and Sixty Six Thousand Namibian Dollars only (**N\$183,666,000.00**).

Programme 2: Security of Tenure

Security of Tenure includes registration of Real Rights. The maintenance of a credible Land Registry that affords the registration of real rights and thus provides secure tenure is important for the development of our country.

This Programme also encompasses the *Flexible Land Tenure Act*, (Act 4 of 2012). This Act aims to accelerate access to land and security of tenure in informal urban areas. The Ministry is in the inception stage of

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developing the Flexible Land Tenure Regulations. To accelerate this Programme an amount of Seven Million, Nine Hundred and Fifty Five Thousand Namibian Dollars (**N\$7,955,000.00**) is needed to implement this Programme.

Programme 3: National Spatial Data Infrastructure and Establishment of Fundamental Datasets

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, the use of geospatial information is increasing rapidly. In order to provide this geospatial framework, the Ministry embarked on a number of activities such as the acquisition of digital aerial photographs at sub-metre resolution for the central part of Namibia, which covers the Erongo, Omaheke, Khomas and parts of Kunene and Otjozondjupa Regions. This and other aerial images of other parts of Namibia will be used for the land cover mapping being undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Environment in addition to other applications like Agricultural Ecological Zone mapping, flood and disaster predictions, mitigation and the revision of topographic maps of Namibia.

During the 2013/2014 fiscal year, the Ministry intends to commence with the revision of topographic maps of central part of Namibia covering an area between 20° degrees South, (Latitude) and 24° degrees 10' Minutes South, (Latitude), covering Erongo, Omaheke, Khomas and parts of Kunene and Otjozondjupa, the role out of the digital cadastral system and the process of modernizing the Namibian geodetic infrastructure.

The Ministry requires an amount of **N\$35,494,000.00** (Thirty Five Million, Four Hundred and Ninety Four thousand Namibian Dollars) to implement the above Programme.

Programme 4. Policy, Supervision and Support Services this Programme encompasses the following activities;

- Policy supervision
- Coordination and Support Services

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- Planning, Research, Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes
- Acquisition and Maintenance of IT Equipments and Systems.

The purpose of this Programme is to provide administrative support to the entire Land Reform and Resettlement Programme. The main focus is to supervise and coordinate the Ministry's activities and operations which include; the development, application, interpretation, implementation, execution and formulation of relevant policies in accordance with legislative requirements and national objectives.

The Ministry requires an amount of Seventy Two Million, Five Hundred and Eighty Three Thousand Namibian Dollars (**N\$72,583,000.00**) to implement the above Programme.

In conclusion, I would like to state that the process of Land Reform remains an enormous challenge but NOT insurmountable if all stakeholders pull together. I wish to request the approval and support of this august House, for an amount of **N\$299,698,000.00** (Two Hundred and Ninety Nine Million Six Hundred and Ninety Eighty Thousand Namibian Dollars) to carry out all the 4 Programmes of the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement for the 2013/2014 Financial Year. I thank you for your attention.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you, Honourable Minister.

Vote 05 – “**HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION**” put for Discussion. I recognise Honourable Tjihuiko.

HON TJIHUIKO: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson. Let me start by saying that I have gone through the Motivation of the Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration, the former Secretary-General of the SWAPO Party and former Minister of Justice and I wish to refer to Page 8

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where mention is made of the types of visas that have been issued. Work visas issued are ten thousand, which are for people coming to work in Namibia. I am very much interested in knowing who these people are because of the outcry by our people, especially in the North where we have foreign investors in communal areas such as Ohangwena, Oshikango, where one sees Chinese running *cuca* shops, investing in *cuca* shops. How did they get visas to come and run *cuca* shops in this country? Are they also part of the ten thousand visas given to people to work in Namibia? How was it possible that people are coming from as far as China to trade in corner shops, competing with the small businesses while we have been saying we want to empower people, especially women? Is there anything these people are doing which enables them to go through the net? I want the Minister to tell us how exactly these people managed to get through and why is it that these people are not being arrested? They are not investors, they are foreigners and our *Foreign Investment Act* of the Ministry of Trade and Industry is very clear on who should be given permission to come and invest and reside in this country.

We have corner shop owners, people from China selling *vetkoek* at the school gates in each and every little small village, whether Okahitua or any small village.

Minister, I hope you would be kind enough to tell us how the Government allowed these people to be given visas. (Intervention)

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Chief.

HON RIRUAKO: Sometimes these people get married to Namibian girls and that is why they are so free to do anything they want, because they become citizens of this country.

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HON TJIHUIKO: The second point I want to raise concerns holiday visas. I was made to believe that tourism is one of the big foreign currency earner, however, I see here that we have only issued 1,870 holiday visas and this does not make sense. Either we are economic with the information or the information provided to this Chamber is intentionally incorrect. I am very much interested to know because we have seen our Minister of Tourism doing a marvellous job in promoting this country. He has spent a lot of money to travel the world over, only to bring in 1,870 tourists and we are proud of that, saying that our tourism is doing marvellous. Either we are wasting money which we do not have, fabricating information, hoping that Tjihuiko will not pick up these things. (Intervention)

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: On a Point of Information. When we are talking about tourists, there are those who come with visas and those who come without visas and the best would be to get the list of countries which require visas for Namibia and those who do not. Otherwise you have to refer to the statistics on tourists.

HON TJIHUIKO: Honourable Minister, that is a good try, but the fact of the matter is that even a tourist from Germany must get a visa from Namibia. They apply for visas and it must be approved here.

Secondly on Page 9, citizenship applications processed. I see two bullet points here, namely "*Namibian children born in exile during the liberation struggle*", "*those born by Namibia citizens who reside outside Namibia.*" These are the people who have been considered for this category. There is no information on the people who have reached the age of 21 residing in Gam and Eiseb who have been given Namibian citizenship. I would take it for granted that not a single Namibian residing in Eiseb and Gam has been given any citizenship in this country, because that is what you are telling is, Honourable Minister, and I believe that this information is correct. How is it possible that these people are living in

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this country and they do not have documents, they cannot go to the hospital, they cannot work, they cannot do anything? The Minister needs to enlighten us.

The last point that I want to touch on, which is very critical, is on Page 12. We will have elections next year and the Minister, rightly so, wants to get her house in order by appealing to us that we should give her enough money so that she is able to issue identity documents to every Namibian.

Congratulations, Minister, but I am a bit concerned.

I know that it is election time and I know that some Political Parties are winning by allowing refugees to Vote – some, not all of them. (Interjections). I know which one. Those who know these things are reacting. I know that the majority of these Angolan refugees at Osire have returned to their country and I believe those Political Parties are worried, especially when looking at the statistics of Omatako Constituency. (Intervention)

HON KAZENAMBO: On a Point of Information unless all of us want to be guilty by association. It is a serious allegation if the Honourable Member is saying that there are some Political Parties in this highest law-making House that are benefiting from Angolan refugees. It is very serious and it will be taken as if it is true information while he is wrong. Otherwise he must prove it beyond reasonable doubt. Maybe he and NUDO are the ones doing it. He must just withdraw as it is a serious allegation. (Intervention)

HON TJIHUIKO: Honourable Chairperson, I have a serious problem when people do not listen. There is a difference between making a statement and putting a question. When you put a question, you expect the question to be answered as an innocent question. When you make a statement, then you need to prove, as stated by the former Minister and the

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Honourable Member who is tipping him as the next Governor of Omaheke – I hope not.

However, the point is, Honourable Chairperson, I have not made a statement to the extent that I need to withdraw. I put a question to the Honourable Minister and I am sure the Honourable Minister picked it up because I saw her taking notes.

Let me conclude by saying that we hope next year's elections are going to be free as usual, however it may not be fair as before and I am sure that this new ID card will be given to the Namibians so that they can exercise their democratic right to vote and vote right and to bring a change. I support the Vote.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you. Honourable Lucks.

HON LUCKS: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson. I have just one question to the Honourable Minister. There is one thing in her speech which I did not quite understand and I want to ask the Minister just to explain what she meant. She said on Page 1, and I quote from her speech: *“This Budget is certainly in line with the SWAPO Party's top priorities”* and then on Page 2, *“the continuous inadequate funding to the Ministry will continue to have adverse effects.”* What exactly did the Minister want to tell the Nation about the SWAPO top priorities and the inadequate funding? Could you maybe give more clarity on those two issues? Thank you very much.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you. Honourable Kapia.

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HON KAPIA: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson. I rise to support the Budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration and I want to urge the Minister to request an Additional Budget from this House, because even last year I said this Ministry needs more funds as this is the Ministry which has to register every citizen of this country. It is the Ministry which has to ensure that all the Namibians are secure, because citizens without documents are insecure, they cannot benefit anything. They can be arrested and deported because they are not citizens. That is why this Ministry needs to be supported.

HON TJIHUIKO: Honourable Kapia is advising us that those citizens who do not have documents must be deported. Those citizens in Eiseb and Gam who do not have documents, where can they be deported to? To Botswana?

HON KAPIA: Honourable Tjiuiko, you must listen carefully. I said it is serious insecurity if the citizens of this country are not provided with documents which they are supposed to have.

Therefore, Honourable Chairperson, I just want to support the Minister and request the Minister to do what is required of her. She has our support. Thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Limbo.

HON LIMBO: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson. I want to start by saying that being a former employee of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, I am very pleased to see that after 23 years somebody came

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up with a document which is going to assist us, because we have been crying and trying to explain to the Nation that Home Affairs is a very crucial Ministry. It seems that the majority of us did not realise that if this Ministry is not well supported we would always have problems. Therefore, I am very pleased to read in this document that the Honourable Minister stressed the point on how the Ministry of Home Affairs can contribute to the registration of our pre-school or Grade 1 learners and all these. This would make our work very easy in the country and I just want to thank the Honourable Minister.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. Let me start off by expressing my sympathy for the sentiments of the Minister in that it seems that this Ministry is not understood and it is underfunded. I share the sentiments of the Honourable Limbo and Honourable Kapia, because when we visited the Kasemane Border Post there is absolutely nothing, one can walk through and on the Angolan side, where the war has just ended, there is a complete and replete building.

Honourable Minister, we will support you in your endeavour to make sure that you also get the lion's share of the Budget in order to rectify the situation at our border posts so that we become stable.

As regards the civil registration for identity documents on Page 2, I want us to attend to the queues at Home Affairs, which is a very serious concern. If you drop somebody there at three in the morning, queues would already have formed. I hope we will be able, through extra budgetary support, to eliminate these queues. This is not only the case in the Northern Industrial Area but also at the Head Office of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration. Basically in all Regions the queues

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characterise the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration and I hope the Minister will be able to act on that.

I have already addressed immigration control, that we cannot have a situation where from our side we are not charging anything, things are just leaving the country because there are no custom and immigration officials. I visited the border areas from the north-east to the north-west and one could see that they are porous and there is nobody guarding them.

Without pre-empting the Vote of Safety and Security, the Police who are operating at Kasemane Border Post are sleeping in old tents inherited from South Africa and I think we could really improve on that.

My other point was partly addressed by Honourable Tjihiuko, namely the 3,473 employment permits whilst the work visas approved amount to 10,984. Altogether they are almost 15,000 and I am asking myself, in terms of the Laws of the country we can only allow specialised skills, are these people who are given work permits and work visas really only specialised technical people? In the face of the 51% unemployment last year which apparently has dropped to 37%, can we afford to have more than 15,000 people granted work permits and/or working visas?

I also had sympathy with the Minister when she talked about the buildings at the border posts, with the Ministry of Finance building the most beautiful buildings for their employees as shelter and offices while Immigration Officers and the Police are living in very squalid conditions and they are supposed to work together as a team under one Government. I sympathise with you that we should start right from the design of the border post that everybody should have their Department following in the order that they proceed, maybe starting with Immigration and then Customs and then everything that goes with it. We cannot have a disjointed border post with some people feeling like stepchildren of the same Government while we are all children and workers of the same Government.

Lastly I wish to touch on the agents for passports and travel documents; there are so many agents who charge Namibians and foreigners exorbitant

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prices. What is the Minister planning to do about this? I would suggest that the agents be cut out, because the money which they pay at the end of the day at Home Affairs is the same money I pay for a passport or travel documents. However, while I have to wait five days for my document, an agent walks in there, pays a bribe to an official and within twelve hours the person has the document. I hope the Minister will be able to address this as an urgent matter and cut out the agents that are exploiting our people.

With that I support the Vote. Thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Kazenambo.

HON KAZENAMBO: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson, for granting me the opportunity. I want to comment on page 8, but before doing so, let me address the fabrication that was repeated here by Honourable Tjihuiko. Honourable Tjihuiko, I have no aspirations and this must be clear to everybody, of becoming a Governor. I have no aspirations of even becoming a Minister, a President, nor a Prime Minister. Sorry, from that one I have moved on. Therefore, this is wishful dreaming. I can survive even outside the Parliament. I did my part, I am now another citizens. Thanks to Comrade President for having given me an opportunity, enough was enough and those who are still obsessed with Kazenambo's name, keep on with your dreams. I can survive without a public job. My father did everything for me, I did everything for myself. This information should serve enough for everybody who ever thought that Kazenambo cannot survive without a public job. I can even survive better. The media must be liberated from Kazenambo, that there is no obsession of a public job, I do not need it.

Back to the Vote, Honourable Minister, let me thank you and your predecessor for doing what you are doing in Gam and Eiseb.

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HON RIRUAKO: Normally when you used to be here you used to be cute and perfect. How many days have you been out of this Parliament and now you have become something new? What happened? You have to return to your ways of doing things as you used to do. Could you stand up and talk about it and let us look at you, the way you look now?

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Just ignore that, it is irrelevant.

HON KAZENAMBO: Yes. I can choose to be radical because I am a person with choices. Since now I am stress-free I thought I would leave you in peace, but if you provoke me, you can still get it.

Anyway, I was thanking the Ministry and the Government for the efforts they are doing in Gam and Eiseb. I was a SWAPO leader assigned to Tsumkwe Constituency, which also covered Gam and Tsumkwe and from last year December to January I witnessed the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Namibia in registering the returnees from Botswana who are resettled at Gam. (Interjection). If the numbers are not here, I am not responding on behalf of Honourable Tjiuiko, it is a good enquiry, however that will not stop me from congratulating the Government.

You know the Laws of Namibia and the Laws of Botswana are not compatible. Botswana requires those citizens residing in Gam...(Intervention)

HON TJIHUIKO: Honourable Chairperson, on a Point of Information. The prospective Governor of the Omaheke Region is not the Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration, he has now started answering what the Minister is supposed to answer. Therefore, the question that I need to put to him is whether he is aware of the dilapidated conditions at the border

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posts? He was a Cabinet Minister, is he aware of this situation and what has he done about this?

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Just ignore the intervention, proceed.

HON KAZENAMBO: I am not answering on behalf of the Minister, I am expressing my thanks to the Minister as part of my contribution and to the Government of the Republic of Namibia and Tjihuiko and your cohorts, you do not own the Hereros who are from Botswana, they are not your property, they are citizens of this country. They are free citizens and you cannot appoint yourself to be their spokesperson. I was born in Botswana and you will remember that you asked whether a person who was born in a foreign country can become a Minister. If you asked that to myself, can they become citizens? It is a contradiction! Do not cry crocodile tears, do not be a chameleon which changes colour in the morning and in the afternoon, be consistent. They are not your personal property, they are citizens of this country and they do not need you to behave as if they are your property. (Interjection). You shut up!

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Kazenambo, please withdraw "*shut up*".

HON KAZENAMBO: I withdraw. (Interjections). Do not scratch where it is not itching. Please do not do that because I can still become Kazenambo.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Tjihuiko read my mind on the issue of working visas that were issued and decline, but I only disagree slightly with him on the issue of the Chinese, because it was sweeping. Comrade

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Minister, there are some countries which are recruiting based on skills. You will hear that there is an advertisement for medical doctors or engineers and when you go to Canada, the USA or UK, they will grant certain provisions to you in order for you to contribute to the economy of that country. I do not know whether we have a programme of that nature and if not, whether we are considering having one, because Nations are now competing in order to tap good skills from across the globe. I only wanted to enquire whether we have a similar programme in place. Sometimes small companies want to team up with businesses, people with skills, to create jobs here, however, one does not know how to go about it.

With this I support the Vote. Thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Nyamu.

HON NYAMU: I rise to make a brief statement on the Vote of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration is one of the critical Ministries in this country, but one of the famous magazines in the country always graded it as “U”, particularly the Minister who presided over this portfolio was always graded as “U” and you understand what that means – ungradeable or ungraded. My hope is that with the change in the leadership of this Ministry, it will perform better.

Home Affairs is the window to Namibia. Any visitor to this country first has to get in contact with the personnel of Home Affairs. Honourable Minister, we are classified as the most jingoistic Nation on the planet, we do not welcome foreigners. (Interjections) Jingoistic – xenophobic. If you are not aware of that, honestly, think about that. Why is it that especially investors fear to come to Namibia?

I was the Minister of Trade and Industry for your Information
(Interjection)

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HON MEMBER: What happened?

HON NYAMU: Ask them! I had numerous complaints by people who wanted to invest in this country, but the bureaucratic process was almost humiliating. They preferred to go to Botswana or South Africa to invest. We are shooting ourselves in the foot and it is time that we change. Look at Canada, a developed country, highly advanced, they allow people with capital very easily. They also allow people with special expertise, but we are humiliating even foreign professors, when it comes to extending their work permits. I do not know what we fear, we have the biggest territory on the planet with the smallest population, but we fear foreigners. Now I hear my Colleagues denouncing foreigners. (Intervention)

HON DINGARA: May I ask a question to Honourable Nyamu about the bureaucracy? Why did you not do something about it as the Minister of Trade and Industry? It seems you were unhappy with it but you left it unchanged, only to complain about it now.

HON NYAMU: Even the previous Minister of Trade and Industry, who is now the Prime Minister, was frustrated by Home Affairs and you can ask him, he was frustrated. Home Affairs frustrates investment in this country and Trade and Industry cannot do anything. Home Affairs has the upper hand, because they can allow or not allow somebody to come in here.

I am prepared to work with the Minister and support her, provided she shows some willingness to change the policies. (Intervention)

HON KAZENAMBO: On a Point of Information. I think Comrade

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Nyamu is touching on a serious question. There are officials in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration who are trying their best to facilitate this, however, as is typical of our culture, you will be accused that you have been bribed by the Chinese – typical poverty mentality.

When an official of Home Affairs is trying to facilitate or when you are seen with a Chinese national at a restaurant, then it is said she was bribed. This poverty mentality of not following rules, of being jealous must be changed, otherwise people will move to areas where they are not insulted and we will remain with our poor mentality and suffer.

HON NYAMU: I appreciate the contribution. I was at the end of my short statement. We must be very careful not to attack the Chinese for no good reason, simply because of this xenophobia I referred to. The Chinese nationals were locked up, now the gates have been opened and they are not only in Namibia, they are everywhere. Who are we to always talk so much against the Chinese? They are in America, they are Britain, they are in France, they are everywhere on the continent here. Let us not generalise, we can talk about Chinese who have no skills, but the Chinese will skills should be welcomed because they can provide skills and employment, which is what we need.

HON MEMBER: Tell Tjihuiko!

HON NYAMU: Yes, I will tell Tjihuiko, but I will also tell you to advise the Nation properly. I thank you.

HON RIRUAKO: Honourable Chairperson, I heard what has been said. Once upon a time I was at the Home Affairs Office in Oshakati and there

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were three queues. On three consecutive days those queues increased and increased until I had to say we are not happy about this, these people cannot be in a queue for three consecutive days. I said it over the radio in Oshakati and I expected the former Minister to say something, but she could not say anything about what I said. Then we went to Outapi and the very same situation prevailed there. I wanted to hear from the former Minister and then eventually a change came by surprise. Now we have the present Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration.

Honourable Minister, we went through that all the time, that was hectic and we did not like to see that. I used a wrong word, "*corruption*" because you had to pay somebody something if you did not want to be in the queue.

To get to the borders, we crossed the border and we saw what happened there. While our people are suffering the other people are enjoying. There is immigration this side and that side, but one is happy, the other one not. We are not travelling for nothing, we are paid to do so, so please take care of them properly, they are human beings.

The other night in Ohangwena we went through to the other side and there was no Police there. We crossed the border to the other side and came back to this side. If anything happens there, are you going to blame the Angolans? Those are the things we do not want to see. We are here to be protected by the authorities of the day, we are not to be on our own. Please go there and see with your own eyes instead of hearing from us and say we are telling half-truths. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Maamberua.

HON MAAMBERUA: Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I will be very brief, but I want to preface my remarks by

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expressing my sympathy and support for the efforts of the Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration. I actually had an opportunity listen to her over the radio when she was explaining about the challenges facing the Ministry and those were very well-covered pronouncements.

I need to practical here. We are presented with a situation where the Minister says that the Budget Allocation is not sufficient, not in general terms like all Ministers usually say, but in this case that next year we are facing elections and we need to issue identity documents to enable the Electoral Commission to register voters. Therefore, we cannot wait until next year in order to facilitate and to enable the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration to go around the country to register Namibians and issue identity documents. If we have not allocated money for that particular activity, how do we expect the Electoral Commission to conduct supplementary voters' registration to people who do not have IDs?

Therefore, my suggestion is, and as the Minister also proposed, that Cabinet will come up with mechanisms, whether by savings in the Ministries or the Contingency Fund or anything of that nature, in order to allocate money to this Ministry so that they can actually start their work of issuing additional IDs already as from this year. That is the only way, practically speaking, that I can see we are going to have Namibians registered and issued with election cards. It is only after the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration has issued the necessary documentation to facilitate that work. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Minister, you have the Floor to respond.

HON MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION:
Thank you very much, Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee and through you, I would like to thank all the Honourable Members who participated in the Debate on this particular Vote and

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generally thanking them for the support, sympathy and understanding. I am truly not only looking forward to the support because I am the Minister, but because we want to serve this country better.

The Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration has been accused and unfairly so, I must say, because the staff members of that Ministry are working under very, very unbearable situation. When you have a system that is not helpful, it breeds all kinds of things, such as inefficiency and corruption, generally speaking, but there are dedicated citizens serving the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration under very difficult conditions.

HON MEMBER: Citizens, not cadres.

HON MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION:

Yes, cadres of this Government, they are cadres. I care less who belongs to which Party, but as long as they are serving Namibians I am happy.

I just returned from a visit to some of our border posts and I cannot agree more with what has been expressed by some Honourable Members. The situation at border posts is deplorable. You are dealing with Immigration Officials, some of whom are my age, with families; where the wife or husband is working somewhere else and the children living somewhere else and this person serving us at the border post is sleeping in a dilapidated tent or a house that is falling apart. I am saying so because this is public information. *Honourable Nyamu* said Home Affairs is the face of Namibia and it is the face of Namibia.

I went to Oshikango which seems to have been set up haphazardly and if you look at the other side, it is clean with street lights, streets being demarcated and the town is being configured for construction. Then you look at our side, Home Affairs, Customs Officials, the Police, it is chaos. You know the whole of the North is just a boiling pot. The Immigration Officials are working while the Customs Officials are sitting in air-

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conditioned offices, serving at the same post. The Police have no seats even in their offices, leave alone the Immigration Officials. Is it because we do not allocate money that these institutions must be discriminated against? No, please.

Having said so, Comrade Chairperson, I will now deal with the specific issues.

Honourable Tjihuiko, your question about the visas on Page 8 of my motivation speech: Unfortunately I do not have the list here but many European countries, are not required to have visas to come to Namibia as tourists and that is by our own decision. The Namibian Government, in its efforts to attract tourists to come to Namibia, exempted many of these countries from requirement for visas. We are Members of the Commonwealth Organisation and as such Commonwealth countries do not require visas when visiting Namibia. Then we added the SADC countries and some European countries, so only a few countries require visas to come to Namibia and that is the underlying the reasons why the figures look like this.

As regards citizenship for those in Gam, *Honourable Kazenambo* has helped me to answer this question. Many of the descendants of our people who returned from Botswana have been given citizenship, because the Law is the issue. If you look at the Law and our Constitution, it talks about acquisition of citizenship by descent. Descent means your father or mother must have originated from Namibia. It does not extend to the second or third generation afterwards, unless we want to import that into the Law and we can do so if we decide to amend the Constitution, but so far that has not been done.

The issue that is posing a slight problem and which we are grappling with, is the fact that those around the age of 21 who acquired Botswana citizenship cannot renounce the citizenship of Botswana in terms of the Botswana Law until they reach a certain age. Therefore, we are waiting for that to happen. Otherwise there is no major problem.

I know you were not serious with your allegation that Angolan refugees

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vote in our elections. They do not and if the Honourable Member has such evidence, maybe it is because they voted for NUDO, but you can still bring the issue to our attention so that we take corrective measures.

Honourable Lucks, SWAPO has its priority areas and these priority areas are education, health, housing and agriculture. We know the priorities of SWAPO and they are aside, now I am talking about the reality on the ground.

The reality on the ground is such that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration needs money. I am not contradicting anything, I am just stating a fact and you are supporting my position that Home Affairs needs funding in order to achieve those objectives we have outlined.

Honourable Kapia, the additional request is a reality, I am going to do that because I want us to avoid challenging ourselves after elections on the basis that the roll was not properly composed, there are names of dead people and all those kinds of accusations. That is the way of eliminating some of these shortcomings.

Honourable Limbo, thank you very much. You know more than myself, I was reassigned to that Ministry not even six months ago and I am still learning.

Honourable Shixwameni, it is true what you have said about our border posts. The issue of queues is a reality, I have seen them myself, but again, this issue is associated with funding. The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a lot of paperwork. All these permits require somebody to write and issuance and that is why you see that sometimes offices operate only until 13:00 or 15:00 because of the shortage of personnel in a certain office. They do it in such a way that they receive applications during certain hours and after a certain hours they retreat to the back in order to process these applications, because there are not enough people, for some to be serving the public while others are processing applications. What I have also observed is that, for example, an office in Oshakati which is supposed to cater for the whole of the North is manned by a Control Officer as the senior person. The highest person in that office is Control Officer or

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 05
HON IIVULA-ITHANA**

Chief Control Officer, not even a Deputy Director. This person cannot take decisions on the spot and whatever is there must be referred to Windhoek and that causes so much delay and inefficiency.

Decentralisation requires that we capacitate the offices in the Regions, that the Regions take decisions on the spot and deal with matters as they arise. That is not yet the situation and when I am talking about inadequate funding, I am very happy that you understand what I am talking about and you are supportive.

There was also a question by Honourable Shixwameni on foreign employees. It cuts both ways. Some Honourable Members there were complaining that we are anti-foreigners and we are at the same time being condemned of delaying issuance of permits, however, you are saying we seem to be allowing too many foreigners into the country.

Honourable Shixwameni, these companies that are here are creating jobs for our people. Some of them deal with very sophisticated undertakings and they request for these experts to be allowed to come here and operate the systems. The uranium mines that are springing up now and then require sophisticated engineers and geologists and even doctors. Every now and then we have specialists coming here to operate on cleft lips, eyes and many other things. These are the types of permits that we issue.

I had a meeting with some people not long ago where I was telling them that they should also respect our Laws. When we say experts, let it be experts, let it not include tea ladies and wheelbarrow pushers. That way we can meet each other halfway. We will have no problem issuing experts and specialists with visas and permits.

Yes, we do have the phenomenon of agents operating at Home Affairs, however, this phenomenon was created by the inefficiency and workload. People are trying to find shortcuts and when people know there that there is a huge workload they accept these bribes. I want to see everything we do there being automated as this would automatically cut out all these agents as they will have no role to play anywhere, but without funds there is nothing much we can do.

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HON LUCKS

Honourable Kazenambo, thank you very much, you have helped me to explain some of these issues. I am not so sure whether we have a programme to lure skilled people to Namibia, but nonetheless, Namibia continues to be an attractive destination, to such an extent that sometimes those who come here to serve their countries in the diplomatic service do not want to return to their countries. Also many experts who come here to serve under certain contracts are trying to find a way of remaining here after completion of their contract. As long as somebody has something to offer which we do not have, I have no problem with that, but if they want to do what we can do better, such as *kapana*, *vetkoek* and other things that were mentioned, we can unfortunately not allow that.

Honourable Riruako, thank you very much, it is true and I have noted your point. *Honourable Maamberua*, thank you very much indeed and the same that I promised Honourable Kapia applies. It is unfortunate that all you said was said in the absence of the Honourable Minister of Finance, but I hope she will be able to learn as we go. However, I will educate her on Home Affairs in particular as the situation cannot remain as is.

With those few words, I thank you for your support.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Any Objection?

HON LUCKS: Honourable Chairperson, let us put politics aside, we have all agreed unanimously that the Budget Allocation is too little to do the necessary work. Why can we as the House not agree to increase the Budget Allocation? We talk about it and then we approve. I say, let us stand together and increase the allocation.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Then that is not an Objection. Agreed to.

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COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 06
HON DINGARA

Vote 06 – “**POLICE**” put for Discussion. I recognise Honourable Dingara.

HON DINGARA: Comrade Chairperson, I want to go straight to my contribution on this Vote and it refers to Combating of Crime, combined with Training and Development Programme on Pages 2 and 3.

Honourable Chairperson, most of the Court cases are lost is because of poor investigation. Even a very obvious case can be lost if proper investigation is not done.

Last year when the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs visited the Tsandi Constituency, we interviewed some of these Investigating Officers and they explained to us what is really happening on the ground. When Police Officers are trained to carry out investigations and become qualified, they leave the Police Force and join companies that are also in need of Investigation Officers. In Tsandi we found that there were supposed to be four Investigation Officers, but there was only one transferred from somewhere else in an acting capacity and he had a pile of about seven hundred files to attend to. I was trying to imagine applying your mind properly to the nitty-gritty of each of those 700 files to succeed in Court.

My point, Honourable Chairperson, is that the remuneration is the main cause why these Officers are leaving the Police Force. I want to propose that maybe Investigation Officers should be appointed on higher ranks so that we retain them, thereby not losing so many cases as a result of lack of skills. We are creating the skills, only to disappear immediately. I want to propose that this issue be considered and perhaps change the ranks of Investigating Officers in the Police so that we are able to retain them. Thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I recognise Honourable Ueitele.

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HON UEITELE

HON UEITELE: Thank you very much, Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I rise to support Vote 06 of the Ministry of Safety and Security and pose a question as regards the VIP Protection Programme. I quote from the Motivation speech of the Minister: *“The central purpose of this Programme is to render protection to national and visiting foreign Very Important Persons and at the same time provide security at their residences and offices. The Programme will also cater for foreign missions.”*

My question is whether in the opinion of the Minister the amount of N\$665,000.00 is sufficient to render the necessary protection to VIPs, because we are aware that in the past some Members of Parliament have also been attacked in the absence of security at their residences.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Do you want to propose that backbenchers should also receive protection?

HON UEITELE: Yes, if this amount will also cater for backbenchers I would agree, but if not, can we please see to it that it should be increased?

On Page 8 it is mention that the Namibian Police could not recruit because of lack of funds. They are recruiting one thousand persons per year, but that could not be done during the current Financial Year because of lack of funds. I am saying that we should see to it that money be allocated so that the Police can recruit and train Officers to attend to the safety and security of our people. This must be a priority above all priorities. I thank you and I support the Vote.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Lempy Lucas.

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COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 06
HON LUCAS

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: Thank you very much, Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, for the opportunity. I would like to congratulate the Minister of Police for recently promoting quite a number of Officers.

HON NEHOVA: On a Point of Order. We should not congratulate Ministers because that is their duty anyway. Are we violating what we have decided here?

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Can I come in here? Although congratulations are needed, maybe for the sake of time management, can we try to go directly to the point?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: I was saying I congratulate the Minister and I have a reason why I am congratulating him. I am congratulating him for the recent promotion of quite a number of VIP Protection Officers, which include our bodyguards and drivers. These Officers are working 24 hours a day without any break and we know that they earn low salaries. I feel these promotions is a recognition of their hard work and it should continue to be regularised as such.

The other point I would like to bring to the attention of the Ministry is that as time goes, the Ministry needs to consider the setting up of uniformal standard, that all Political Office-Bearers should be driven by Officers of the same rank, because at present this is not uniform and it does not really motivate our drivers and bodyguards. One is driven by a constable, while the other one is driven a sergeant and the Ministry should consider setting up a uniform rank across the board.

The Minister mentioned in his Motivation that money was diverted from

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HON A TJONGARERO

capital projects to cater for the 8% salary increase. I am not saying this was a wrong decision as this would prevent the situation from exploding. However, the accommodation facilities of the Police really need to be improved, because the generation of Minister *Katusha* could bear with the deterioration of accommodation facilities, but the young ones will not be satisfied to stay in those dilapidated facilities. Although you train one thousand recruits every year, you would end up training for the market and not to the benefit of the Force. Thank you very much.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Tjongarero.

HON A TJONGARERO: Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, let me take this opportunity to thank the Ministry of Safety and Security for providing some sort of accommodation to our Police Force although it is totally not enough and I want to encourage the ministry to do more in this regard as the Police Force needs accommodation.

My contribution is based on Page 3, Training and Development. Serious intervention is needed in this regard. One sometimes goes to the police station to report cases, but some of the Police Officers who are taking the statement cannot spell and you have to remain there for so long.

As far as support services are concerned, Honourable Minister, please look into the conditions of service of the Police Force. We expect these people to look after us and our properties, but their salaries are very low. Please look into this as this has to be adjusted as a matter of urgency.

On Page 8, with regard to crime prevalence in the country, I want to know from the Minister whether it is normal practice to arrest someone first and then carry out the investigation. Is that practice not maybe the cause of overcrowded holding cells? Would it not be better to first investigate and

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HON TJIHUIKO

collect evidence before people are arrested? Thank you very much, I support the Vote.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Tjihuiko.

HON TJIHUIKO: Honourable Minister, I will only concentrate on Page 8. Honourable Minister, you have expressed concern about the crime situation in the country and I support you a hundred percent on that. I believe you are right that all of us should do our part to address this issue. However, we should also support the efforts of the Police Officers. It is very important for them to see that we do support them, morally and otherwise. Sometimes it turns out that we are the ones who start criticising the actions of the Police Officers simply because we claim that they have violated our rights, which could sometimes be true. However, let us face the reality, that the people who are violating our rights are not the Police Officers, but the criminals. It is my right as a citizen to sleep with an open door at my house, but the criminal does not respect the rights of the citizens. If the Police Officer tells you to lock your car otherwise the criminals will steal your things, our first reaction would be that it is our right to do whatever we want to do. In that you are undermining the power of the Police Officers. Yes, you can go and demonstrate, but think about the others. Therefore, I want to support you on that, that we must support them.

Secondly, in conclusion, Honourable Minister, you will remember that before tea-break I whispered something to you which is very worrisome and I must congratulate the Police Officers, because this afternoon two of my only three cattle were stolen and taken to Blouberg auction in Grootfontein. I was furious when I heard the news, I informed the Minister about it and I was not quite happy with the information I received about the action of the Police. Honourable Minister, rest assured that within one hour the criminal was arrested, both cattle were recovered, one unfortunately with a broken leg. Please convey my regards and congratulations to the Police Officers. Thank you very much for a job

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HON NAMBAHU

well done.

With that...(Intervention)

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I thought you have concluded.

HON TJIHUIKO: Deputy Speaker, please, sometimes you are too much. There are Rules that we should respect, fifteen minutes, read the Rules.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Point of Order, you cannot point your finger at me, Point of Order. You are Out of Order.

HON TJIHUIKO: You cannot just Rule here like you are ruling your house, there are Rules to be followed.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I recognise Honourable Nambahu.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Thank you very much, Comrade Chairperson. I only have two points on Pages 7 and 8 of the speech of the Minister where mention is made of low salaries and squatting.

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HON NAMBAHU

Comrade Chairperson, Honourable Members, I feel we should put an end to just talking about these things by coming up with new and revolutionary ideas about these low salaries of our members. We cannot time and again talk about these low salaries while nothing is done about it. Why do we not find innovative ways of empowering these colleagues by means of collective empowerment schemes? What prohibits us to recommend that the Ministry or the Force also owns companies, as is done in Defence, where the members are allocated shares or quotas, so that they could even buy land with their dividends and we then construct accommodation in those areas. We lived in countries which have police villages. Why is it that we concentrate so much on this black empowerment of individuals and never on cooperatives or other group schemes? The funds will never be enough for us to continue increasing as we are already saying the cake is limited and the Public Service is huge. I really feel that we must approach this issue in an innovative way.

My second point is on incidents of murder, theft, robbery, etcetera and that the solution lies with all of us. I really commend the Minister for actually making it the responsibility of everybody. I read an SMS in the paper today asking why the population is so unhappy, only now that the person commits a crime the Police get involved, but this person has all along belonged to a church, to a Political Party and a family and those ones are washing their hands and say it is the job of the Police. Why is it that we do not have our own Programmes to take care of this?

My last point is on training. The Minister in his statement said that the Police have halted the Training Programme so that they can retrain. Yesterday I had the benefit of visiting the police college and they said they have stopped recruiting so that they can train and retrain and as we speak they are, together with the prosecutors, training the investigators. I feel we should congratulate them that they have taken heed of what we have said. I thank you very much.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I recognise Honourable Chief Riruako.

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HON RIRUAKO

HON RIRUAKO: Honourable Chairperson, one day the parliamentarians must visit the places where the Police Officers live in Katutura, those shanty and mud houses where they are. It is a reality and we do not have to lie for the sake of an individual who does this thing behind the scenes. We talked about this here and somebody somehow went behind the scenes. It happened even to us here in the House and now it happened to the Police who are supposed to protect us. Go to Katutura and visit them where they are. They are human beings and one human being cannot try to squeeze another person. Even God will never help you when that day comes. This is not the end of the world, this is the day when you are going to tell the truth.

We are here to serve the people, not to choose who must benefit and who not. They are there to protect us and they cannot protect us if we do not protect them, as simple as that. We have to bear in mind that if you do this thing behind the scenes, God will help you. This is not the way it is supposed to be with people who understand human values. I am not joking, the fact remains that you are supposed to respect other human beings like yourselves. Even before the Law we are not equal, that is a fact and, therefore, you must think about this seriously. You cannot continue to defend what is not the reality and I am supposed to tell you that you must learn how to treat other human beings. I appeal to the House to increase their salary and we do not have to argue about this issue, it is quite clear. For our own sake and the protection of our properties we have to pay them adequately. We do not want them to be bribed by any individuals, we want them to protect us and the country as a whole.

With these few words, bear in mind this is not a joke. It is for this House to divide what we have at hand to the Nation, but not to keep it at our own disposal. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you, I recognise Honourable Nehova.

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HON NEHOVA / HON NGATJIZEKO

HON NEHOVA: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson, I will take one minute and a half. It is clear from what everybody is saying that the situation in this ministry is probably even more deplorable than in the Ministry of Home Affairs, because the people who are supposed to take care of our security are sleeping in squatter camps in Katutura and elsewhere. However, the Minister is proposing here that the Ministry of Finance should consider providing more funds in the future, which could mean next year, after two years or after five years while this is an urgent problem.

I feel this House has the power to ensure that more funds are availed to this Vote and to treat this Ministry the same way we are treating the Ministry of Home Affairs and I have a question that I want to put to the Minister:

Is it true that the conditions of service of police members in the cities are much better than those of other Police Officers? Is that correct or are we being misled by some people?

With this, I support the Vote.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Honourable Minister, you have the Floor to reply.

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I will try to be brief, however I should do justice to the questions which have been raised, otherwise those questions would have been raised in vain.

I thank the Members, both those who have raised questions and the others who have quietly supported this Vote. It is appreciated as this Vote really needs the support of everyone because it is the Vote for peace and stability, Law and Order in our country.

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HON NGATJIZEKO

There was a question on the training of our Investigation Officers and I mentioned in my Motivation that we will not be taking in recruits for training this year because of the limited resources availed. Although the N\$3 billion allocated to the Vote sounds huge, it only demonstrates how big this Department is in terms of needs. Because of these divergent needs we are not this year able to take in new recruits and we would rather concentrate on giving specialised skills to the existing constables and sergeants.

If one looks at the types of crimes taking place in our country right now, it requires of us to be more sophisticated and move faster than the criminals in terms of upgrading our capacity to arrest them.

There was a question during the Discussion of the previous Vote about the Kasemane Border Post. Currently there are architects working on a joint project, consisting of offices and accommodation for Finance, Immigration and Police, at that border post. That is an innovative way of dealing with some of these problems. Instead of going individually, we can do it together so that we present a better picture this side of the border.

In this Budget Year, the bulk of the Police Force members have been promoted and that goes together with improved employment conditions in terms of salaries, etcetera. Especially the drivers and bodyguards of Members of this House have all been promoted, which goes with improved salaries and other conditions. Of course, we know that they are in a difficult situation in terms of housing, but I also circulated an annexure to my Motivation which lists the capital projects for the 2012/2013 Financial Year. We do not only need police stations, we are also in need of police barracks, which are being built all over the country. Therefore, we are not sitting back, but we know the Force is big and in order to provide accommodation to all members, we need to do more.

Honourable Minister of Finance, the N\$3 billion you have allocated to us is appreciated, however, we have many pressing needs.

There was a question about directing funds from capital projects to remuneration. Of course, we know that during last year's negotiations an

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HON KAZENAMBO

increase in remuneration of 8% was agreed upon and, therefore, a virement was done from the capital funds in order to cover that for the Financial Year. Obviously this current Budget would continue to take care of those needs.

With regard to the investigators, I said that because we are not taking on new recruits, money available for Training and Development this year would be utilised to provide skills to especially the Investigators. I said in my Motivation that about 1,200 Investigators would be trained in the next two Financial Years and that would assist us to improve our investigations. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Any Objection? Agreed to.

Vote 27 – **”YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT AND CULTURE”**, put for Discussion and Agreed to.

Vote 17 – **“REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT”** put for Discussion. Honourable Kazenambo.

HON KAZENAMBO: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson. Firstly, let me register my sincere and unreserved support to the Vote, but I have a query and a comment on the issue of Traditional Authority Administration, on Page 18. The Minister said that these institutions have very limited sources of revenue to fulfil the mandate conferred upon them by the *Traditional Authorities Act* and the Ministry provides financial support.

Comrade Chairperson, this society is based on fairness and justice. This is the foundation of this society. The Ministry needs to look into the issue of the Ovazemba Cultural Community. The Ovazembas are a community in the northern part of Namibia, not the western part. They have a distinct

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HON DINGARA

culture whether we like it or not, but then the Ovazemba Traditional Authority is not recognised in a free and independent Namibia by a Government which has fought for justice and equality for all. This we cannot justify as the Ovazembas have a different culture from the Otjiherero culture, they have a distinct culture from the Oshivambo culture and anybody else. We have Traditional Authorities and communities that are sharing geographic locations which are overlapping and for the sake of fairness and justice which we have fought for, let us find a way to recognise the Ovazemba Traditional Authority and area of jurisdiction can be looked into, because there are communities in this country that are sharing the same geographical areas. However, for the SWAPO Government, a just Government that fought for justice to ignore the plight of the Ovazemba as a community goes contrary to the principles of SWAPO, the principles of fairness and it goes contrary to the foundation and the basis upon which this community was founded on. Please let the Ovazemba be recognised. Thank you.

HON DINGARA On Pages 13 and 14 mention is made of Coordination of Regional Council Affairs and I want clarity from the Minister. If one looks at the structure of the Regional Councils, the highest authority is the Chairperson of the Council and the Councillors. Then there are employees of the Regional Council. However, when it comes to remuneration of the Regional Councils and their employees, you would find that the highest salary, without the benefits, on the payroll is that of the Chief Regional Officer. I compared it to that of the Governor and I found that the pensionable salary of the Governor, without benefits, is second and the third is the Director. Fourth is the Deputy Director and after that comes the school principals. (Intervention)

HON !NAWASES-TAEYELE: Is the Honourable Member implying that the employer is underpaid and the employee is better off than the employer?

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HON DINGARA

HON DINGARA: I hear the question, but I am not sure who is the senior between the Chief Regional Officer and the Governor or the Chairperson.

However, in terms of the remuneration the Chief Regional Officer is more senior. (Intervention)

HON MEMBER: May I ask a question? Is the Honourable Member aware that the Permanent Secretaries at the Ministries are being paid more than the Ministers?

HON DINGARA: I do not want to dwell on that because we are dealing with the Vote of the Regional Councils and that belongs somewhere else. I am a human resource practitioner and all the structures that I have studied indicate that the positions that you regard as the supervisory ones should be remunerated higher than the subordinate ones. In this case the school principle is higher, then comes the registered nurse and the Regional Councillor is below them.

If one puts the salary and all the benefits together of all the employees and the Council, what I found is that the one who is better off is the Chief Regional Officer, followed by the....(Intervention)

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: On a Point of Information. I think the Colleague has got it wrong, the Governor is not a Civil Servant, he is a political appointee and, therefore, you cannot compare the Governor with a Chief Regional Officer. A Chief Regional Officer is a Civil Servant, the Governor is a political appointee. His conditions of service and remuneration are decided by the President.

HON DINGARA: I know the difference you are referring to. (Intervention)

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HON DINGARA

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT AND CULTURE: Comrade Chairperson, the remuneration of the staff of the Regional Councils is determined by the Public Service Commission and it is not the Ministry that determines the salary structure. Therefore, I do not think you can expect from the Honourable Minister to respond to that.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Can you conclude on the basis of what he said or can you come up with what you want to allege?

HON DINGARA: Comrade Chairperson, maybe people are afraid to hear the information, but what I am trying to say is that in our Government we have eleven different types of salary structures, namely one for the Police and so forth, however, the one for the Political Office-Bearers differs. However, what I am trying to say is that if you at any point find that the senior is paid less than the subordinate, then you should do one of two things: You either correct it by increasing the remuneration of the senior above that of the juniors or if you feel that the position which is highly paid at that moment...(Intervention)

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT AND CULTURE: The structure of the Regional Councils and the salaries are the domain of the Public Service Commission, which is not under the Honourable Minister. We could have discussed this under the office responsible for the Public Service Commission. Therefore, even if you mention it here, nothing will happen, the Minister cannot change anything.

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HON RIRUAKO

HON DINGARA: I want to conclude by saying that according to me it is wrong to pay the employees more than all the employers. If there is anybody in this country who must correct it, it should be corrected or if it is correct like that, then it must be announced. Thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Regardless of the body that determines the salaries, it is somehow related, but unfortunately there are different bodies that determine the salaries. However, what the Honourable Member wants to emphasise is the abnormality. I recognise Honourable Chief Riruako.

HON RIRUAKO: Let me say this, I have been saying what Mr Dingara is saying two years ago. Why are the Permanent Secretaries paid more than the Ministers? Why are the Permanent Secretaries paid more than the President of the country? One of the Permanent Secretaries was paid more than the President. Why is this happening? It is chaos!

HON KAZENAMBO: On a Point of Information. From a human resource point of view there is no anomaly whatsoever for a junior person, in terms of structure, to get remunerated more than a senior person. There is nothing wrong because it can be based on technical know-how. A qualified medical doctor can be paid higher than even the President, based on his skills. A pilot or a lawyer can be better remunerated than a Judge, based on the needs. It is the practice worldwide, there is no anomaly.

HON RIRUAKO: It is not fair and you have been arguing with me for two years and now you know what you have done. They know what I am talking about.

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HON RIRUAKO

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Honourable Chief, I know the salary structure and all other related issues are burning issues, but maybe we can discuss it under the Vote of the Ministry of Finance.

HON RIRUAKO: Let me say this, we had several Commissions of Inquiry and we have done nothing and, therefore, we need this to be solved immediately. There should be implementation of certain things to cover this kind of irregularity. It is unfair and we cannot keep on talking without putting our foot down. From now we put our foot down, we are not going to let this continue all the time.

HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: Comrade Chairperson, we have deviated from Vote 17 and on the basis of what Honourable Kazenambo has proposed, a line of thinking that I fully agree with, can we please return to Vote 17 and stick to the details?

HON RIRUAKO: That irregularity in Vote 17 has been happening for quite long now and the President knows what I am talking about. I want to put my foot down today and you have to put your foot down. This must be corrected in a fair way and we cannot work haphazardly all the time because some people want it that way.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I give the floor to Honourable Kapia.

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HON KAPIA / HON HAUSIKU

HON KAPIA: Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I feel we really need to listen to each other. We can explain and give answers, but we are sitting with anomalies in the salary structures of the country. Let us agree there are anomalies in the salary structures and I am now talking on Vote 17, the Regional Council salary structures. It is a fact that from day one when the Regional Councils were established, people regarded it as a non-starter. They were remunerated N\$1,500. I was a Councillor that time, there was no pension, no medical aid. Let us agree that we have to look at the salary structures of Political Office-Bearers in this country, starting with the Local Authority Councillors to the top and we must just be honest with each other. Thank you very much.

HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: We should think systematically, we should not think widely. Recently there was a Report here from the Commission on the salaries of Political Office-Bearers. Go and read and come back. The Prime Minister tabled the Report and we are saying, go and read and come back. Let us not think widely.

Comrade Chairperson, I wanted just to say that, the announcement was made by the President through Comrade Kawana. He addressed a press conference, your Report will come, the announcement will be made and please let us wait for that. We have adopted a Law which requires that our remuneration and salaries have to be determined by the Political Office-Bearers Commission and they tabled their Report with the President almost a month ago.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I was just about to say what you are saying, that the Report by the Political Office-Bearers Commission will be tabled and that is the time it will be discussed.

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COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 17
HON NAMOLOH

HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: That is the Report that will guide us on the way ahead. We should not jump the gun.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I agree with you, let us wait for the Debate on that Report to be tabled. I give the Floor to the Minister to reply.

HON MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: I thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I would like to register that I am happy that I am in a Ministry which so many people have an interest in and on which so many have information. It is the only Vote which has been widely discussed to confuse the Minister who is supposed to respond. Much of what I could have said was already mentioned, however, I still need to put the record straight.

One is the question by *Comrade Kazenambo* on the recognition of certain traditional communities of this country. The Ministry has about eighteen pending applications for those who wish to be recognised. The Ministry is not the institution which recognises the Traditional Authorities, it is the Council of Traditional Authorities which looks at the applications, sends it to us and the President and then they would be recognised.

Also, according to the *Traditional Authorities Act* a community should have what is called communal land in order to be recognised in that communal land. Therefore, some procedures need to be followed in order for them to be recognised.

As regards the salaries, some of you were talking about the old salary structures, but there is something new on the Governors and Regional Councils. Of course, there are those who are politicians whose salaries are

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determined by the Political Office-Bearers Commission and then the ones which go to the Public Service Commission.

Honourable Kazenambo mentioned that the qualifications and the requirements for Chief Regional Officers are what make their salaries to be higher.

I think I have very little to offer because some of the questions were already answered by my Colleagues and I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Any Objection? Agreed to. I will report progress and ask leave to sit again.

I thank you for your cooperation. I am trying my level best to accommodate everybody regardless of the status in years and experience, but I would also like to humbly request everybody to respect this position. It is not Loide, it is the position you respect. No matter the age gap between you and me as well as experience, it is not allowed, to stand up and point a finger to the Presiding Officer. It is on that basis that I lost my temper when Honourable Tjihiuko of NUDO insisted on pointing a finger and I called him Out of Order. Otherwise I am happy that all of you respect me and I know you are not equal to me, you are more senior than me. I want to thank the Honourable Chief, because Honourable Tjihiuko wanted you to follow him and you remained. Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLY RESUMED

Progress reported and leave given to sit again.

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HON SPEAKER: Any further discussion? The House stands adjourned until tomorrow afternoon, 14:30.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 20:30 UNTIL 2013.04.11 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
11 APRIL 2013**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

ANNOUNCEMENT

HON SPEAKER: We commence the Business of the House. I thought I would share this information with you, Honourable Members, and the information is that this, now our Parliament Building, at the time when it was known as the Tintenpalast, came into being a hundred years ago, which will be marked on 12 April 2013. It means it will be a century old. I am informed that this building was constructed during the period 1912-1913 when Namibia was known as Deutsch Süd-West Afrika. The construction itself started in 1910 to house the German Governor, Bruno Von Schuckman. The construction was done by a company called Sander and Kock through a tender to the tune of 450,000.00 Reichsmark. That is approximately, I am told, the equivalent of N\$1,269,700.00 – a bunch of money in those days. The inauguration of the building took place on the 12th of April 1913, but the German Administration started November 1913. In-between the breaking of the ground and the initial inauguration of the building, additional wings were added in the years that followed. I do not know the significance, but Tintenpalast means the “*Ink Palace*”. Maybe it was because of the fountain pens that they wrote with. I thought we should know that.

Of course, so many things happened, its importance began in earnest when the elected representatives of the Namibian people met here to start chartering the future course of modern Namibia in the form of the Constituent Assembly and so many other things happened. This building was not part of the construction that I mentioned, it took the leadership of our first Speaker to find us a place where we can meet as modern National

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**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON !NAWASES-TAEYELE**

Assembly, but it has now become too small, that is why we are screaming in the ears of our President and Government and, of course, our Minister of Finance to make funds available to us to get started. We found a place to build a new building.

HON SPEAKER: Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Honourable !Nawases-Taeyele.

**TABLING: REPORTS ON PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT
GLOBAL THEMATIC CONSULTATIVE MEETING**

HON !NAWASES-TAEYELE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I lay upon the Table for note-taking, Reports by the Deputy Speaker on the Pan African Parliament (PAP) Global Thematic Consultative Meeting on Governance and Post 2015 Development Agenda.

Before I do so, Honourable Speaker, I need to give a brief background on the said meeting.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the Bureau of the Pan-African Parliament hosted the Global Thematic Consultative Meeting on Governance in conjunction with other stakeholders from the 28th of February to the 1st of March 2013. This meeting was preceded by two pre-meetings in order to prepare and pave the way for this meeting.

The two pre-meetings discussed the Development, Finance, Economics and Post 2015 Agenda and Africa Post 2015 Narrative and the African Thematic Consultation, Governance and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, respectively. The ideas emanating from participants were fruitful and informative, but what was clear is that certain issues are prominent.

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**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON !NAWASES-TAEYELE**

These are:

- Governance has both intrinsic and instrumental significance;
- Good governance is multi-dimensional and requires both policies coherence and strong institutions;
- Ensuring a strong implementation, accountability and monitoring framework is critical;
- Visiting the power dynamics;
- Allow space for collaboration and the UN has the key role to play in the Post 2015 framework.

The aforementioned key issues have, however, some gaps, and recommendations emanating from this meeting in order to incorporate governance in the Post 2015 Agenda is as follows:

A self-standing goal and democratic governance within a relatively small global list could help reflect the intrinsic and instrumental importance of democratic governance. It is critically important to tailor and adapt global goals to the national and sub-national levels. The criteria for tailoring or adapting these needs to be further discussed. This is just the beginning of on-going conversation as we approach 2015, but we must not lose focus of the current MDG goals set. That is one Report, Honourable Speaker.

**TABLING: REPORT BY THE NAMIBIAN REPRESENTATION
ON THE PAP COMMITTEE MEETING**

HON !NAWASES-TAEYELE: Honourable Speaker the next one is the Report on the Namibian Representation on the Pan-African Parliament Committee Meetings.

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**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON !NAWASES-TAEYELE**

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the Committees of the Pan-African Parliament had its meetings during March 2013 and the Report emanates from the workshop and the Committee Meetings held. The purpose for the workshop was to outline the scope and content of the Pan-African Parliament's consultative and advisory powers in the Constitutive Act of the African Union; the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament and the Rules of Procedures of the Pan-African Parliament. This is to define and outline the oversight role the Pan-African Parliament needs to play in relation to the African Union and its organs during the interim period of the review of Protocol.

The Committee Meetings were held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in order to give effect to the resolution of the Pan-African Parliament in October 2012 to align its committees to the corresponding departments of the African Union Commission. The Report outlines as an example the resolutions and areas of collaboration between the African Union Commission Department for Peace and Security and Committee on Cooperation in the National Relations and Conflict Resolutions. I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

**TABLING: REPORT ON THE 11TH SESSION OF THE
ASSEMBLY STATE PARTIES TO THE ROME STATUTES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

HON !NAWASES-TAEYELE: Lastly, I also have a Report of the delegation of the Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs on the 11th Session of the Assembly of State Parties to the Rome Statutes of the International Criminal Court held in The Hague, Netherlands from 14 to 22 November 2012.

I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

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**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON !NARUSEB**

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Member table the Reports? Other Reports and Papers? Honourable !Naruseb.

TABLING: REPORT ON LAND TAXATION

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: I lay upon the Table, Report on Land Taxation as an Instrument of Land Reform: Learning from the Experience of Namibia.

HON SPEAKER: Any Notice of Questions? Notice of Motions. Chief Whip.

MOTION ON BUSINESS OF ASSEMBLY

HON PROF KATJAVIVI: Honourable Speaker, I Move without Notice, that the proceedings on Votes 07, 08, 10, 18 and 25 of the *Appropriation Bill* be, in terms of Rule 90(c) of the Standing Rules and Orders, not interrupted if still under consideration by 17:45. I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Please table the Motion. The Secretary will read the First Order of the Day.

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: APPROPRIATION BILL
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

**RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE STAGE:
APPROPRIATION BILL [B.1 – 2013]**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Committee Stage – *Appropriation Bill*.

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister of Finance Move that the Assembly now goes into Committee?

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. I now call on the Deputy Speaker, the Chairperson of the Whole House Committee to take the Chair.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
The Whole House Committee is called to Order. The Committee has to consider the *Appropriation Bill* [B.1 – 2013]. When progress was reported yesterday, Votes 01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 17, 23, 26, 27, 29 and 30 had been agreed to and Votes 08, 10 and 25 had been introduced.

Vote 07 – “**FOREIGN AFFAIRS**”, N\$693,085,000.00 put for Introduction.

11 April 2013 **COMMITTEE STAGE: INTRODUCTION VOTE 07**
HON NANDI-NDAITWAH

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members.

Since this is the first time I am presenting the Budget in my capacity as Minister of Foreign Affairs, I would like to express my appreciation to His Excellency, President Hifikepunye Pohamba for the trust and confidence he placed on me to be the principal link between Namibia and the rest of the world. While thanking all my predecessors, who have built a strong foundation and strengthened the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I commend the immediate one, Comrade Utoni Nujoma, for his work that enables me to further advance Namibia's Foreign Policy. I look forward to your unreserved support, Honourable Members of Parliament and the Nation at large, that I will require to enable me to discharge this national responsibility.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, as I present the Budget Vote of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vote 07 for 2013/14, I wish to join the Colleagues who spoke before me, in congratulating Honourable Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, Minister of Finance, for her pragmatic approach in the elaboration of the 2013/14 Budget.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, the current international political and economic situation presents us with many and diverse challenges, especially the maintenance of peace and security, and the global economic and financial crisis.

We are witnessing conflicts in many parts of the world, including a number of on-going conflicts in some countries on the African continent. The situations in eastern DRC and Mali, and the recent coup d'état in the Central African Republic are of concern to Namibia and Africa at large.

I mention these challenges in light of the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protect Namibia's national interest and to fulfil its international obligations in the maintenance of peace and security.

Honourable Chairperson, in the 21st century, diplomacy remains a vital

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HON NANDI-NDAITWAH

instrument in both conducting bilateral and multilateral affairs in the world. In the old days, diplomacy was mainly aimed at relations between Governments. However, as we all know, the scope is now much broader, and includes companies and individuals who have networks around the world.

The Namibian missions abroad remain the backbone of our diplomacy. In this context, there is a need to maintain our representation to sustain a wider global network in securing and protecting Namibia's interests.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, I wish to take you through the Ministry's Budget request for the 2013/14 Financial Year, as outlined in five Programmes.

A total amount of **N\$693,085,000.00** (Six Hundred and Ninety Three Million, Eighty Five Thousand Namibian Dollars) is requested for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 2013/2014. The breakdown of the amount is as follows:

- The amount of **N\$110,000,000.00** (One Hundred and Ten Million Namibian Dollars) is allocated for the Development Budget; and
- The remaining **N\$583,085, 000.00** (Five Hundred and Eighty Three Million, and Eighty Five Thousand Namibian Dollars) is earmarked for operational expenses.

The amount of **N\$110,000,000.00** (One Hundred and Ten Million Namibian Dollars) mentioned above, which is allocated for the Development Budget, will be for the purchasing and maintenance of diplomatic properties abroad. By purchasing more properties, our rental costs will significantly decrease and result in more savings for the Ministry.

I now turn to individual Programmes.

Programme 1: Co-ordination and Support Services

An amount of **N\$49,548,000.00** (Forty Nine Million, Five Hundred Forty Eight Thousand Namibian Dollars) is requested under this Programme.

This Programme entails support services, overall policy development and management to the Ministry. Activities of the Office of the Minister are also covered under this Programme. Furthermore, the Programme consists of four key activities outlined as follows:

- **Support Services:**

This is an activity that provides for administrative back-up at Headquarters and Missions abroad. It is within this activity that staff members are recruited and employed both at home and abroad.

- **Training, Development and Wellness:**

This is an essential activity, which facilitates human resource development through assessing and addressing staff training needs. It further creates an understanding and promotes behavioural changes on wellness aspects.

- **Internal Audit:**

This activity ensures that control measures are observed, for adherence to Treasury Instructions and other regulations, and make recommendations if needed.

- **Renovations at Headquarters:**

This activity entails the maintenance and renovations at the Headquarters.

Therefore, money requested for this Programme will enable the Ministry to operate effectively.

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HON NANDI-NDAITWAH

Programme 2: Bilateral Affairs

A total amount of **N\$15,805,000.00** (Fifteen Million Eight Hundred and Five Thousand Namibian Dollars) is allocated for this Programme in the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

Namibia continues to enjoy strong bilateral relations with many countries around the world. Through these relations we promote cooperation in a wide range of areas, including trade and investment and tourism, among others and foster stronger diplomatic ties as well as people-to-people contacts. This is also reflected through the conclusion of various agreements and memoranda of understanding in various Socio-economic and Cultural Sectors.

Honourable Chairperson, during the past Financial Year, the Ministry facilitated and coordinated several State and Official Visits of His Excellency the President of Namibia, and by foreign dignitaries who visited our country.

Such visits provide good opportunities for Heads of State and Government to exchange views on matters of common interest and mutual benefit, as they aim at deepening bonds of friendship and expanding cooperation.

Another essential aspect of the work of Bilateral Affairs in the Ministry is the organization and coordination of Joint Commissions of Economic Cooperation, and Diplomatic Consultations with other countries, as outlined in the Ministry's Strategic Plan.

In order to strengthen bilateral cooperation for the interest of our country and its people, and to fund the necessary high level visits, as envisaged for 2013/2014, hence the requested Budget Allocation.

Programme 3: Multilateral Affairs

An amount of **N\$46,976,000.00** (Forty Six Million, Nine Hundred and Seventy Six Thousand Namibian Dollars) is requested for this Programme to be utilized in carrying out Namibia's international obligations.

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HON NANDI-NDAITWAH

Namibia continues to fulfil its international obligations as a member of the International Community. It plays an active role as Member State of the Southern African Development Community (SADC); the Southern African Customs Union (SACU); and the African Union (AU); the United Nations; as well as the Commonwealth; the Group of 77 and China; and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) among others. As we begin the year 2013, issues of socio-economic development, international peace and security, climate change, global finance, food security, energy, to mention but a few, still dominate the global agenda. International cooperation will thus be required to face these challenges. And with the support of this Honourable House, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' staff members are up to the task.

Under this Programme, Namibia's financial obligations to international organisations have to be honoured. It is thus imperative for Namibia to pay its assessed contributions to international organisations where all Member States have an equal voice to help shape the international agenda. Participation in these organisations also helps us to advance our own national socio-economic and sustainable development agenda. Our participation further enhances our good international standing and creates opportunities for Namibians to work in international organisations where they gain useful exposure, experience and expertise. In this respect, I wish to encourage Namibians with appropriate qualifications and skills to take up the challenge and apply for positions in these organisations.

Honourable Members, I am delighted to inform this august House that the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government has decided that the OAU/AU 50th anniversary since it was founded in 1963 be celebrated throughout the year, under the theme "*Pan Africanism and the African Renaissance*". It is expected that all Member States will organize various activities at national level to mark this historic and momentous event. It is indeed fitting to celebrate the achievements of our Continental organisation over the past 50 years, which has contributed enormously to Africa's Independence, Unity and Solidarity. Namibia has established a national committee to prepare for the yearlong celebrations. The celebrations will include commemorative lectures, football matches, public debates, and essay competitions among others. A commemorative

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HON NANDI-NDAITWAH

book containing all public lectures and activities devoted to the 50th anniversary will be published. I wish to invite Honourable Members, and the entire Nation, to actively participate in these celebrations. We will do well to remember that Namibia is a product of a strong support and solidarity of Africa and the world at large.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, you will recall that Namibia was elected as Deputy Chair of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation in August last year. In August this year, Namibia will assume the Chairmanship of the Organ. And this will require us to do coordination on behalf of SADC.

Honourable Chairperson, the Budget allocation to this Programme will, therefore, allow Namibia to pursue its multilateral agenda as elaborated above.

Programme 4: Protocol and Consular Affairs:

An amount of **N\$11,230,000.00** (Eleven Million, Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand Namibian Dollars) is requested for this Programme.

The Programme of Protocol and Consular Affairs is responsible for providing protocol services to both Namibian and foreign dignitaries.

The Programme also coordinates and supports activities carried out by His Excellency the President, His Excellency the Founding President, the Right Honourable Prime Minister, the Speaker, the Chairperson of the National Council as well as the Chief Justice. On request, the Protocol Department also provides advice and training on protocol and diplomatic etiquette to Members of Parliament, and Local and Regional Authorities.

Programme 5: Namibian Missions Abroad:

An amount of **N\$459,526,000.00** (Four Hundred and Fifty Nine Million, Five Hundred and Twenty Six Thousand Namibian Dollars), which represents approximately 80% of the Ministry's Budget, is earmarked for this Programme. The consideration of this Budget Allocation has to be

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seen against the backdrop that its execution is affected by the volatility of foreign exchange rates.

The objectives of Missions include the promotion of Namibia's national interest and the protection of the welfare of our nationals abroad, and the strengthening of relations with countries, regional and international organisations to which they are accredited.

In pursuit of the policy of economic diplomacy, the Missions promote trade and attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions, amongst others. The promotion of cooperation in areas such as tourism, culture, education, and agriculture, is part of the important work of Missions.

The amount appropriated under this Programme will be utilized to continue enhancing the functions of the 26 Namibian Diplomatic Missions and 2 Consular Posts abroad. It will also enable us to open 2 new Consular Posts, one in the Cuando Cubango Province in Angola and the other in the Katanga Province in the DRC during this Financial Year.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, in conclusion, I must emphasize that the budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is essential in the pursuit of our foreign policy objectives.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I thank you all for your continuing support and understanding of the Ministry's challenging responsibilities.

I, therefore, submit to you the Budget Allocation for Vote 07 to the amount of **N\$693,085,000.00** (Six hundred and Ninety Three Million, Eighty Five Thousand Namibian Dollars) for your approval. I thank you for your kind attention.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you, Honourable Minister.

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HON HERUNGA

Vote 18 – “**ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM**”, N\$656,802,000.00 put for Introduction. Honourable Minister of Environment and Tourism you have the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM: Thank you very much Comrade Chairperson. Honourable Members of the National Assembly, allow me to express my highest consideration and honour to introduce to this august House, Vote 18 of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for the 2013/2014 Financial Year. At the onset let me share with the House the performance of the past period and expectation for this Sector for the period ahead.

Honorable Members, as Government, Namibia continues to forge ahead on issues of environmental management. The Office of the Environmental Commissioner within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism became operational during the period under review. This office is promoting the sustainable use of natural resources for the protection of both the environment and our human welfare. A good example of this has been the case of the Tsumeb Smelter, for which we put Ministerial and technical level committees in place. These committees are now overseeing improvements in the operations of the smelter for the human health of the workers, the whole community and wider environment.

The year 2012 was a big year for environmental issues on the international level with the Rio+20 Summit in Brazil and other high profile meetings of the UN Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity.

I am honored to inform this august House that Namibia is very highly regarded at this level for its commitment to environmental management. Namibia was bestowed with two prestigious international awards in 2012 for our conservation initiatives: One for our *Marine Resources Act* of 2000 which has helped us rebuild and recover our fish stocks, and the other for outstanding conservation performance through our Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Programme.

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The Ministry continues to develop new and innovative policies to promote the wise use of our resources, the latest of which is the National Policy on Coastal Management, which was approved by Cabinet in 2012. The coastal zone is at the heart of Namibia's industrial development and this need to be balanced carefully with the environmental sensitivity and uniqueness. Bringing different stakeholders together will be the best way to achieve this and I am confident that the coastal policy will facilitate this process.

In 2012, the Ministry ventured to host the emerging Green Climate Fund Secretariat of the UN in Namibia which will provide support to developing countries to adapt to the effects of climate change. Namibia was the only developing country bidding, and although we ultimately lost out the bid to South Korea, the lobbying process has put Namibia on the map as one of the most active developing countries in addressing the issue of climate change, and I am pleased that climate change adaptation has been included in our NDP4 as a priority area for action.

Our National Climate Change Policy of 2010 is now under implementation through our National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, which was approved in 2012. Under the same period, the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) was set up and running. This Fund has a key role to play to enable our communities to engage in natural resources gased value addition initiatives.

To this date, two rounds of grants were awarded in 2012, totaling **N\$3.1 million** and benefited mainly Community-Based Organizations. The high demand being experienced by the Fund shows us the need to scale up our support to communities in these areas.

The sustainable use of our environment is a critical issue for our rural communities. We have seen our rural communities benefit from the Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Sector in recent years; right now the number of Conservancies stands at 77 registered Conservancies and 32 community forests. There are a wide range of opportunities opening up in environmentally-friendly areas such as drip irrigation and conservation agriculture, fuel-efficient cooking

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HON HERUNGA

stoves, solar-based technologies and value addition to our indigenous plant and wildlife resources. In sum, the CBNRM Programme or Conservancy Programme contributed about **N\$10 million** to national income.

Comrade Chairperson, Honorable Members, Namibia has established an impressive system of Protected Areas, managed by the State via the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). As I stand now, our national protected area network covers 17% of the country, with the century old Etosha National Park and Namib-Naukluft Park deservedly regarded as the flagships of Namibia's conservation success. In total more than 42% of our country is under some form of conservation management making Namibia a leader in this regard as the total required by the United Nations is 17%.

The Government continues to maintain and manage protected areas that even species such as black rhino that seemed destined for extinction are on the increase. Wildlife migration corridors are being reopened. This maintenance and management of protected areas is conducted in accordance with activities such as water provision to game, wildlife crime prevention, inspections and law enforcement, human wildlife conflict management, infrastructure development, rural community involvement and participation in wildlife management, and many more.

During the period under review, we continued to constantly refine and expand our protected area network, placing great emphasis on local community involvement and ensuring that benefits are shared and that they spur both local development and conservation success. In this regard, the Ministry finalized the National Policy on Filming and Photography in Protected Areas during 2012, which has now been approved by Cabinet. This policy will ensure that filming and photography in protected areas complies with the environmental and economic regulatory framework.

Despite the successes in wildlife conservation and benefit thereof, the Government recognizes that living with wildlife often carries a cost, with increased wildlife populations and expanded ranges into communal and

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freehold farming areas, frequent conflicts between people and wild animals, particularly elephants and predators are being experienced. This has regrettably, resulted in livestock and crop losses, damage to water installations and, in some instances loss to human lives, unfortunately.

The Government also recognizes that such conflicts have always existed where people and wildlife live together and will continue to do so in the future. This means that it will not be possible to eradicate all conflict, but that conflict has to be managed in the most effective and efficient ways possible.

In this regard, the Ministry has been committed to plans of implementing and putting mitigation measures in place, in order to reduce the conflict and assist affected communities and farmers in this regard. The implementation of these mitigation measures allows the Ministry to manage human-wildlife conflict in a way that recognizes the rights and development needs of local communities while at the same time recognizing the need to promote biodiversity conservation. Similarly, efforts and funding has been put in wildlife crime prevention and law enforcement, in order to protect our wildlife from poaching.

Honorable Members, Namibia has gained a worldwide reputation for its innovative approaches of linking conservation to poverty alleviation through its Communal Area Conservancy Programme and pro-poor tourism initiatives. Our Communal Conservancy has since the passing of legislation in 1996, grown from a small pilot project to one of the country's major development Programmes.

The conservation success in communal lands has also unlocked enormous tourism development opportunities. These are poised to provide substantial employment and livelihood benefits to rural communities. During the period under review, seven more Conservancies has been registered bringing the total number of Conservancies to Seventy seven (77), benefiting more than two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) rural communities in our country.

I am further pleased to inform this august House that the MET has

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completed the first phase of translocating game donated by the Government of the Republic of Namibia to Cuba. In total 123 animals of 20 species different comprising antelopes, birds and predators were transported from Namibia to Cuba in November 2012, with zero mortality. The animals have adapted very well to their new environment and are multiplying.

As part of monitoring of our wildlife populations, surveys in Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park and Mangetti National Park were carried out during the period under review. Data collected through these surveys will advise management decisions such as, number and species of surplus animals available for translocations to Conservancies and the Wildlife Breeding Stock Loan Scheme. Similarly, a Crocodile survey of the Kunene River was completed during the period under review. Data obtained through this survey was used in the drafting of a national crocodile management plan.

A total of 1,635 heads of wild animals of 11 different species were translocated from national parks to 12 Conservancies in collaboration with the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), for the purpose of strengthening the resource base in these Conservancies.

Under the Wildlife Breeding Stock Loan Scheme, game was translocated to 12 (Twelve) farms owned by previously disadvantaged Namibians. This brings the total number of farms that have received animals under this scheme to 90 to date.

Honourable Members, in 2011 Cabinet endorsed that Namibia bid for hosting the Adventure Travel and World Summit. In August, 2012, Namibia was formally notified by the ATTA that its bid to host the Adventure Travel World Summit in 2013 had been successful. The Adventure Travel World Summit is an annual event organized by the Adventure Travel Trade Association (ATTA), comprised of over 800 global members.

The ATTA is dedicated to the support of sustainable adventure travel markets with focus on people, planet and profit. It also encourages

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networking with destinations, tour operators, travel agents, accommodations, service partners and media partners worldwide.

The participating tour operators are key decision makers in the selection and inclusion of adventure destinations that can supply the requirements of their target markets. Reaching these international tour operators through the Adventure World Travel Summit 2013 will not only create awareness of Namibia, but will also yield positive returns to the Namibian economy in terms of increased tourism bookings and arrivals, downstream and direct economic impacts for Namibia as host of this international event. This event will further improve the diplomatic positioning of the Endless Horizons brand and Namibia as a stable, forward-looking, progressive country available for increased investment.

The Namibian Government has already recognized tourism as the preferred engine for poverty alleviation and job creation, as evident in the pivotal role it plays in our 4th National Development Plan (NDP4). As such, therefore, the Summit provides a significant entry point for the Ministry towards delivering on its mandate in implementing the obligations under the NDP4.

The marketing value of this event is beyond measure and it is, therefore, appropriate that all the necessary financial means be availed to ensure that we deliver a Summit never to be forgotten especially given the fact that it is the first time that this Summit is being hosted on the African continent. The Ministry intends and is working towards delivering a Summit never to be forgotten!

Comrade Chairperson Honourable Members;

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS:

Allow me to present to this august House the Budgetary Allocation for the current Financial Year. The Ministry has been allocated a total of **N\$656,802,000.00** (Six Hundred and Fifty-Six Million, Eight Hundred and Two Thousand Namibian Dollars) for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

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This amount represents:

- **N\$495,302,000.00** (Four Hundred and Ninety-Five Million, Three Hundred and Two Thousand Namibian Dollars) for the Operational Budget; and
- **N\$161,500,000.00** (One Hundred and Sixty-One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Namibia Dollars) for the Development Budget.

This overall amount represents an increase of **14.7%** on the allocations of the previous Financial Year. The above-said amount reflects an increase of **17.5%** in the Operational Budget from **N\$421,418,000.00** (Four Hundred and Twenty One Million, Four Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Namibian Dollars) for 2012/2013 to **N\$495,302,000.00** (Four Hundred and Ninety-Five Million, Three Hundred and Two Hundred and Fifty Two Thousand Namibian Dollars) 2013/2014 Financial Year. The Development Budget reflects an increase by **6.9%** from **N\$151,032,000.00** (One Hundred Fifty One Million, Thirty-Two Thousand Namibian Dollars) in 2012/2013 to **N\$161,500,060.00** (One Hundred and Sixty-One Million, Five Hundred Thousand and Sixty Namibian Dollars in 2013/2014.

The Budget of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, as expressed in its Medium Term Plan, currently consists of Six Programmes.

Programme 1: Wildlife and Protected Area Management

The budgeted cost of this Programme amounts to **N\$187,191,000.00** (One Hundred Eighty-Seven Million, One Hundred and Ninety-One Thousand Namibian Dollars) in 2013/2014.

The purpose of this Programme is to improve the efficiency in managing protected areas, to increase the socio-economic value of the protected areas and to enhance the role of protected areas as the main tourism attractions of Namibia.

Funding requested for the current MTEF period will be used to finalize

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and implement management plans developed for the protected areas. The funding will also be used to strengthen efforts to establish a world-class transfrontier tourism and conservation areas known as the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-TFCA) where financial contributions from partner countries (i.e. Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia & Zimbabwe) would also be required.

The major impacts from this Programme will be the improved legal and protection status of protected areas as well as expansion of the protected area network in Namibia. This will contribute to the ecological integrity of ecosystems and tourism value of protected areas in Namibia. This will result in increased Government revenue and economic growth of the Tourism Sector through the expansion of tourism concessions in parks.

Programme 2: Natural Resources Management

The budgeted allocation to this Programme amounts to **N\$84,633,900.00** (Eighty-Four Million, Six Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand Nine Hundred Namibian Dollars) in 2013/2014.

The purpose of this Programme is to improve the efficiency in protecting and managing key species and natural resources. In the current MTEF period, the focus will be to intensify efforts to address species-specific conservation needs and to improve MET's ability to manage human-wildlife conflicts.

Phase 2 of translocation of game donated by the Government of the Republic of Namibia to Cuban National Parks will be completed this Financial Year. This phase comprise Five (5) elephants, Five (5) black rhinos and Five (5) white rhinoceros. Translocation of game to formerly disadvantaged farmers under the Wildlife Breeding Stock Loan Scheme remains an important activity under this Programme.

Through capacity building and our support on effective utilisation of land as a means of income generation, trophy hunting has become the second highest source of income for communal area Conservancies. Trophy hunting in general has grown by 12% annually in the last 10 years.

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The major impacts from this Programme will be the expansion of the population size of economically important species. There is also a need to ensure that the threats and impacts of mining on endemic species and the environment is managed and controlled. The Programme will contribute to the improvement of the knowledge base for biodiversity management and use of key species, as well as the improved management efficiency for key species. Increased access by formerly disadvantaged Namibians to wildlife to complement other forms of land use will also be fostered.

Programme 3: Tourism Development and Gaming

The budgeted allocation to this Programme amounts to **N\$112,650,000.00** (One Hundred and Twelve Million, Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Namibian Dollars) in 2013/2014 Financial Year.

The purpose of this Programme is to strengthen the conservancy system on communal lands and other Community-Based Programmes, by:

- improving the natural resource base for economic development;
- the management of natural resources through such Programmes; and
- enhancing job creation and livelihood improvement through tourism enterprise development.

The current Medium Term Expenditure Framework period will continue with support for new product development and aggressive promotion of Community Based Tourism development. The Gaming Sector provides entertainment to both the local people and the tourists.

During the last Financial Year, the sector contributed about **N\$19 million** towards State Revenue, which is generated from the issuance and management of gambling and casino licenses. However, there is scope for higher revenues from this Sector which is only possible if monitoring and surveillance mechanisms are put in place.

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The Ministry will acquire inspectors and sophisticated computer software necessary to regulate the Sctor and to remove potential pitfalls. To avoid any social ills, the Nation will be educated about responsible gambling.

The full and effective implementation of the *National Lotteries Bill* once finalized will have a positive impact of the social welfare and development of our people, however, this will require effective regulation, monitoring and enforcement measures.

Moreover, funding requested for the current MTEF period will be used to support Community-Based Tourism Enterprise development and the development of empowerment initiatives in the Tourism Industry.

The Tourism Industry is the most competitive industry globally. All countries are competing with each other for a slice of the cake. Although Namibia is not a mass tourism destination, its challenge remains that of competing effectively at the international level to secure a lion's share of the global market.

The Namibia Tourism Board continues to work around the clock to maintain and increase its key markets, as well as to tap into new markets including Asia and North America. This is a significant and capital intensive activity requiring new and additional financial resources if Namibia is to be competitive.

Namibia has been branded as a soulful, natural, liberating and rugged destination and these core values continue to make the country popular to the discerning tourist. The country strives to offer value for money, hence its commitment to the establishment of quality facilities such as lodges, B&Bs, guesthouses and the enhancement of the skills of Industry personnel. The importance of meeting our financial obligations to the NTB to enable this statutory body to market the country locally and internationally more effectively, cannot be overemphasized.

There is a great need to accelerate Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment. Government's gesture of availing funds for tourism development especially for community lodges and B&Bs is

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commendable. The Tourism Industry Transformation Charter sets the platform for these enterprises to succeed, and all efforts need to be made to assist with its implementation. The Tourism Industry is essentially selling and marketing customer service combined with unique landscapes, cultures and wildlife, therefore, well trained and experienced staffs are a vital ingredient of any tourism business and it is only through the Charter that mentoring and skills transfer can be facilitated.

Namibia Wildlife Resorts Ltd. (NWR) remains a critical State-Owned Company and a vehicle to the development of the Tourism Sector and the Namibian economy at large. The company is responsible for managing tourism facilities country wide within the National Parks and in most pristine areas. Investment in the Tourism Sector is critical for sustained growth and development of this Sector.

The major impacts from this Programme will be continued growth in the Tourism Sector, increased revenue and employment creation, community participation and ownership of tourism enterprises on communal lands. Furthermore the Programme enhances regulatory and planning framework, monitoring tourism development, and improved related service delivery on tourism planning and development both at regional and local level. These should be done through supporting the decentralization Programme.

Programme 4: Regulation of Environmental Protection and Sustainable Resource Management

The budgeted cost of this Programme amounts to **N\$41,572,000.00** (Fourty-One Million, Five Hundred Seventy-Two Thousand Namibian Dollars) in 2013/2014.

The main responsibilities in this Programme are to manage some of our most important regulatory procedures, to ensure sustainable development by avoiding environmental degradation and non-sustainable use of renewable resources. Examples are the environmental impact assessment process and the system of registrations and permits that will be developed

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to ensure that environmental aspects are internalised in all development process.

Environmental Assessment enables the Government to take informed decisions in respect of the use of the land and other natural resources in the interest of our sustained existence through biodiversity management and use. Effective environmental assessment is, therefore, a critical link in sustainable development and is relevant to the activities of many of our Line Ministries, therefore, coordination and synergies in implementation can help the Namibian environment to continue delivering its life sustaining services to the Namibian people.

Honourable Members, in the current Budget Cycle, the focus will be to strengthen the Ministry's ability to provide environmental planning and management, and to monitor compliance and implementation of our *Environmental Management Act* at local and regional level. Namibia continues to be one of a world leader in prudent environmental management. The Programme aims to significantly improve local economies, the state of the environment and the prospects of sustainable development.

The major impacts from this Programme will be an improved regulatory framework; increased support from the Ministry for the land reform Programme concerning land use planning and the environmental sustainability of land use to ensure that the land continue to be productive and provide to the needs of the Nation in a sustainable manner; increased support from the Ministry for rural development and decentralization through improved environmental planning, monitoring and management; and improved compliance monitoring.

This is critical for dealing with the cumulative impacts of various developments activities and projects on the land due to pressure on the land and its natural resources resulting in diminishing natural resources as the demand increases from the rising population of Namibians.

Programme 5: Infrastructure Development and Maintenance

The budgeted cost of this Programme amounts to **N\$122,401,000.00** (One Hundred Twenty-Two Million, Four Hundred and One Thousand Namibian Dollars) in 2013/2014.

The purpose of this Programme is to support the development of new infrastructure that contributes to better environmental management and tourism development, which in turn enhance and accelerate economic growth.

This is critical especially for our protected area network in terms of mitigating for human wildlife conflict as well as the management and monitoring of our rare and endangered species with significant economic and biodiversity potential. The state of infrastructure in our National Parks can be a significant barrier to tourism growth and development especially in those areas where the Namibia Wildlife Resorts are operational.

Programme 6: Administration, Coordination and Investment

The budgeted cost of this Programme amounts to **N\$108,355,900.00** (One Hundred and Eight Million, Three Hundred and Fifty-Five Thousand Namibian Dollars) in 2013/2014.

The purpose of this Programme is to improve the Ministry's contribution to State Revenue and improve the maintenance of our valuable assets that the Ministry is responsible for and the costs of maintaining them. Importantly, this Programme includes the measuring and monitoring of the economic value of the Tourism Industry. Staff housing and the maintenance of the Ministry physical properties is a significant and important responsibility as it has an impact on the moral and spirit of our staff to continue delivering to the best of their ability in the service of our people and country.

Comrade Chairperson, Honourable Members, finally, the allocation for this current MTEF period, will be used on monitoring economic value of

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natural resources and their contribution to economic development, promote value addition and trade in natural resource-based products, implement wildlife breeding stock loan scheme, including development of infrastructure to improve the monitoring of the economics of tourism and other natural resources and their management.

Translating the value of our natural resources heritage in clear economic terms and adding significant value to these resources is core to the delivery of the national determined priority of economic development and growth towards true economic independence as formulated in NDP4. The Ministry through its allocation hopes to work together in an integrated, inter-disciplinary manner towards this goal with all partners both within the Public and Private Sector as well as with Civil Society in Namibia.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my highest consideration and profound appreciation to my predecessor Honourable Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah for her exceptional leadership she has provided to the Ministry during her tenure as Minister of Environment and Tourism.

During her term in that portfolio the Sector has seen outstanding achievements both at home and internationally. I am fortunate to have benefited from her mentorship and exemplary leadership. She has left me a strong base to continue and build on and I can only assure this Nation of my commitment to uphold that.

I am further very grateful for the support of the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Director-General of National Planning Commission and their staff for allocating the Budget of Vote 18. The investment will enable us to implement the Sector's strategic objectives that are critical to the attainment of the NDP4 goals by 2017.

I would, therefore, request the Honourable Members of the House to support the Budget Vote for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism as presented. Thank you.

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HON KAPIA**

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you, Honourable Minister. I call upon the Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee to take the Chair. Honourable Katajavivi.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Vote 08 – “DEFENCE” put for Discussion. Any discussions? Honourable Kapiā.

HON KAPIA: Thank you very much, Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee and thank you, Comrade *Katusha Mitiri*, “*Education for All*”, for presenting this summarised straightforward Vote of the Ministry of Defence.

Firstly, I would like to refer to the very beautiful cover of the Budget Speech, however, it does not reflect gender representation.

Secondly, Honourable Minister, you referred to salaries and benefits of the soldiers in you Motivation, that is very important, but looking at the grading and regrading, the salary of the private soldier did not please me. To me it seems the Public Service Commission was not sensitive to the salary of a combat soldier and I am not happy. Therefore, I hope the Minister and the Public Service Commission would reconsider particularly the salaries of the combat soldiers as it really needs to be improved.

Another aspect is the accommodation for members. Although I am happy about the construction of barracks, this really seems to be progressing very slowly, which may be due to limited resources. A soldier can stay in a tent for six months, which is a standard requirement, but at least after that a soldier should have proper accommodation. However, our soldiers live in tents for two, three years. This is unacceptable as we have to treat our soldiers very well so that tomorrow they will be able to defend us and this country and do so with a high morale.

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That is my plea and I know the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security has made several recommendations to the Ministry of Defence and I hope the Minister of Finance will assist the Ministries to Budget taking into consideration the recommendations by the Parliamentary Standing Committees, thereby improving the living standards of our Soldiers, Police, Immigration Officials and Veterans. Thank you very much, Comrade Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I support the Vote.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I thank the Honourable Member for that brief intervention and I call on Honourable Kaura.

HON KAURA: Thank you very much, Honourable Deputy Chairperson. I was requested by the Members of the Defence Force to put this question to the Honourable Minister and it relates to the housing allowance.

The problem is that, for instance, when a member of the Defence Force who is lives in Omaruru, who has a house and pays for municipal services, is transferred to Windhoek and has to stay in the barracks, then that person does not qualify for a housing allowance. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism build houses for their employees, yet they continue to receive housing allowance, which is not the same in the case in the Ministry of Defence. They have a problem with this as they have residences somewhere and they ought to have a residence somewhere and the fact that this housing allowance is not paid to the soldiers is a problem and they want to find out why, while it is paid at other Ministries. That is their question. Thank you very much.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you very much for the specific and direct

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HON NYAMU

question. I call upon Honourable Nyamu.

HON NYAMU: Honourable Chairperson, I listened with great interest to the statement of the Honourable Minister and every time I hear about our capacity to defend this vast territory, I start realising how difficult, if not extremely impossible it is to defend in definite terms, a huge country like ours by ourselves with our own strength. This country is bigger than France, Britain and Germany put together and the population and the size of the army is very small. I am calling upon the Ministry and the Government at large to start thinking about redefining the concept of defence of Namibia. As I said in passing, the population is small, the territory is huge. Every sensible person, friend and foes alike, know these facts and there is nothing to hide.

I sometimes tend to think that we need extra defence. Small Nations, in general terms, need extra defence, other than what they by themselves can afford. I am thinking about the UN, for example, that there will be guarantees...(Intervention)

HON RIRUAKO: May I ask a question? Are you asking us to make use of mercenaries or are you asking us to involve the United Nations in our own activities or what are you up to?

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I think the Chair has to rescue Honourable Nyamu, because he was still making a statement in the form of a question. He was still busy making himself quite clear to the Minister of Defence. Therefore, I ask the Honourable to continue and maybe conclude.

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HON KAZENAMBO

HON NYAMU: I am saying that our country needs additional mechanisms for our survival, because we are vulnerable in terms of aggression from any direction. I am saying that the Government should start thinking of extra strategies for defence, including the protection from the international community or from SADC, for that matter. Our capacity to defend ourselves is limited and we have to admit our shortcomings.

There are countries like Switzerland where every citizen is a soldier and maybe we should also think about adopting such a strategy, that every Namibian would have been trained as a soldier and can be mobilised in times of crisis as our population is very small. Thank you very much.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Kazenambo, you have the Floor.

HON KAZENAMBO: Thank you, Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members. I am naturally inclined to comment on this Budget of my fellow Comrades. Firstly, let me congratulate the Minister and wholeheartedly support the Vote and also use this opportunity to thank the men and women in uniform who have chosen to defend the lives of others, 7 days and 24 hours around the clock. I am thanking and congratulating them for maintaining peace and stability for 23 years, for not refusing to go on dark missions abroad and at home. We salute them for this and thank those who have been steering this Ministry and for the discipline that they are maintaining. I know some of these members in person, we were together in combat, young as we were and I could have been where they are, however, I was privileged to move like a rocket to where I am.

Looking at the Budget of these men and women in uniform and the issues affecting them, such as accommodation, etcetera, I wish to propose to the Minister that the economic activities of the Ministry of Defence be

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strengthened. The Ministry of Defence, through its companies, must participate in fisheries, as also suggested by Honourable Nambahu in relation to the Police Force. In this country, and maybe I am one of the beneficiaries, individuals have fishing quotas, concession, farms and mining EPLs and what is worse is that these individuals sell these EPLs for millions.

I think it is about time that we empower institutions of the State. I am not saying that individuals should not be empowered, but the first priority should go to institutions such as the Ministry of Defence, the Police Force. Can you imagine that the members of the Navy are risking their lives to protect the territorial waters of this country and the shipping vessels of individuals, but when they return they have to sleep in shacks in Walvis Bay, while the individual who sold this quota is sleeping in an up-market house and driving a Mercedes Benz.

I am appealing that in order to take care of the men and women who defend this country twenty-four hours around the clock without complaining, we should empower the institutions, give them concessions through their companies to take care of the welfare of the men and women defending this country so that it could augment this Budget. I support the Vote.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you honourable Kazenambo. I call on Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Thank you, Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, for the opportunity. I am in full agreement with the sentiments of Honourable Kazenambo that we need to empower institutions and communities and I hope that the future Budgets would take care of this particular ideal.

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Mention is made on Page 6 of the Welfare and Wellness of the NDF members. I think we truly need to look at the welfare and wellness of our soldiers. I live near the Suiderhof Military Base (interjections). No, I am sure they know how to vote, they are literate, they are capable, we do not need to campaign for their votes and I hope that in all their activities they would remain non-political, as required by the *Defence Act*. That needs to be encourage from the highest to the lowest ranks in the army. We want to encourage them to be what they have been for the past twenty-three years; loyal, patriotic Namibians. We should all, irrespective of political affiliation, ensure that their wellness and welfare be taken care of.

I am not happy to find a soldier living in Okahandja Park in a *kambashu*, in Havana in a *kambashu*, in Sewende Laan in a *kambashu*, while these are the men and women who defend and protect this country, whom we rely upon, should there be aggression in this country, to fend off that aggression. That is the line that all of us should toe when it comes to defence and security of our country. We cannot compromise on that particular aspect. That is why I am saying that the wellness and welfare of particularly the privates should be taken care of.

We might have taken care of the generals and the brigadiers, but the ordinary foot soldiers should be taken care of and I am very happy that provision is made in the Budget for that. However, we should also look at the issue of promotions which are very selective. I hope, as the Minister stated in his speech, that the recruitment and promotion policies will be looked at carefully and would be addressed. Let us not take it for granted when people say that it is only persons from certain groups or certain areas that are being promoted, the new Minister and his generals should look into these issues and address them to the satisfaction of our men and women in the NDF uniform. We are all proud of what they are doing, but this needs to be attended to.

On research and development, I had asked my Comrade there, Ho-Chi-Minh that we need to look at the Windhoek Maschinenfabrik. We might be a small country, but we develop Casspirs, we develop Werewolves. Why can this department not look at developing a Namibian Volkswagen, a car for our own people? Why can we not look at that? The Koreans

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developed the Musso which is powered by a Mercedes Benz engine, so what is wrong with it? We can develop what we can develop here, powered by some engine or the other. We had the Uri which closed down. I would implore the Minister, since he is an educationalist and a researcher, that we ask the Windhoek Maschinenfabrik to develop a civic vehicle for Namibia. The historians would know that the Kenyans tried it, they did not succeed, but we could probably explore that road, a cheaper car for Namibians.

On the Directorate of Construction and Maintenance, I would like to appreciate the efforts that the Ministry are making. (Intervention)

HON KAZENAMBO: On a Point of Information. I do not want to be judgmental, but are you aware that Honourable Nyamu of RDP is politicising everything on earth and he does not like any progress? Now that we are saying that we have got Casspirs, he is saying that we should return to riding bicycles. He does not see any progress, he always wants to go backwards. We are saying that this is the problem; while RDP is going backwards in thinking Namibia must go forward. Some components of the Mercedes you are driving are manufactured in Japan, some elsewhere and there is no country that manufactures all the parts. Namibians out there, please do not listen to RDP's backwards politics.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Honourable Shixwameni, please continue.

HON SHIXWAMENI: That is my brother's own fight with the RDP. All I am saying is that it is not only a question going forward, it is a question of being innovative as a country, what do we invent for us as a country to be able to offer other things to other countries and I feel that with Windhoek Maschinenfabrik, the August 26 Company and the

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research component within the Defence's Budget we are able to move a step ahead in terms of not only military technology, but also in terms of a civilian component of technology. That is where the Soviet Union actually went wrong, concentrating on the military technology alone, leaving out the civilian component. I am imploring the Minister of Defence to have regard to that.

I was talking about construction and maintenance and I appreciate it very much that most of the military bases around the country have been renovated and others still being under renovation. Maintenance requires that the people staying in these facilities do the maintenance themselves and not wait for outsiders to do so. I said I live close to the military base in Suiderhof and I can see that the fence which was fixed no more than two years ago has already been pulled down.

HON MEMBER: By whom?

HON SHIXWAMENI: I do not want to mention people's names. The fence has already been pulled down and it is unfortunate that it is by children of the soldiers, because I drive along there every morning and afternoon when I pick up my kid and you find our little loved ones passing through the fence. I hope that the Minister of Defence or the commander of the base will take care of that, that a gate is provided for the kids to enter.

I would like to commend the Ministry for the courses that they offer at UNAM and I hope that it will not only be military people taking these courses, but that even civilians can take up components of these courses, to empower our country so that as we move together into the future, we move with a common mind, that defence is a common responsibility of all citizens. It is not only for the soldiers or the Police to secure us, but it is for all of us to make sure that the country is secured.

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With those few remarks, I support the Vote and hope that the money will be put to good use and that our men and women in uniform shall be attended to and their salaries be improved.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. I call on Honourable Chief Riruako to take the Floor.

HON RIRUAKO: Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I have listened to Honourable Kazenambo, talking about that we have to react in a harsh way. I support what has been mentioned by Honourable Shixwameni wholeheartedly and I am not going to repeat what he said. The fact remains that we are supposed to enrol our unemployed people to meet our conditions and requirements. Unemployment is so high and we are not going to hire soldiers from other countries to take care of us. Those people are there to be trained, as simple as that. Our people are there, we can put them into use until such a time as we say no, they do not meet the requirements and only then can we think about getting people from other countries.

I agree with my Colleague when he said that we are supposed to train our own people at that big garage the military has created. We are supposed to train people in several vocational trades. Train them as carpenters and constructors. After the First and Second World War those were the people who had taken Germany to the top after buildings were destroyed. We are supposed to learn from other people, we cannot just do things without comparisons.

We are here to look for options in order to take care of what have not been taken care of. Talking alone is not action. Put your actions where your mouth is. We were in Ohangwena and I was looking for the *kambashus* or what has been said here and only a few people happened to contribute to that. The other time I found my Colleagues in SWAPO and others in

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Omaruru and within three hours we organised N\$53,000 for Omaruru, all of us jointly and if you are perhaps a members of SWAPO, you have got the message how it was done, not to put it in your pocket and praise yourself. Put your hand in your pocket and also give to other people so that you can benefit jointly. It is a fact that we do not see good things from the hands of those who stand up and say good things. We hear from their mouths, but we do not see their deeds. If I put shoes on the table, they will go to where they belong. This is a fact.

It is possible to develop cars here. The Japanese did it by copying from others and developed their own brand. I support my Colleague Shixwameni in that and we have the means to do so. We must not fight one another here for nothing. We must fight one another to get the job done. There must be competition. (Interjection)

HON MEMBER: The Namibian Defence Vote!

HON RIRUAKO: Yes, the Namibian Defence Force is there, the Namibian manufacturers and the Namibian industries are there. You cannot keep on talking without action. (Interjection). You were given quotas and you immediately sold them.

We are here to promote the country's economy and to keep it going, but not to get quotas and sell immediately without it benefiting the people of the country. That is what you have done and you know this. Now you blame the people for nothing. I know I am stepping on somebody's toes but these things happened. You can create a company with little money and nourish it. (Interjections). I do not need the fish, you sold your own quotas and blame others. I am here to educate you not to sell your quotas and come and blame others. You obtained EPLs and instead of manufacturing here, you sold the whole EPL to somebody else. For what purpose? You are saying here that we do not have this, we do not have that, while we have everything on our table.

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HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you, Honourable Chief, can you wind up? I think the message is clear.

HON RIRUAKO: Invest the money here where you are, do not give it away to somebody for a few dollars and then after that you become poor.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I think the message is clear, the House is united in support of the Budget of the Ministry of Defence. I call on Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: Thank you Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I would like to thank and salute the new Minister of Defence. I know he is well-educated and will change the notion that those in the army should only be soldiers. That attitude should end here and I hope they will have better educational programmes.

One day I flew with the Air Force of Namibia piloted by Namibians and I was really happy. I would also like to see us producing our own aircrafts so that we are independent from those world monopolies. Not only that, I would also like us to see us manufacturing our own guns and pistols in Namibia. We can get experts who can train us here.

As regards the promotion and the welfare of the soldiers, they are always being neglected and forgotten, saying that they are soldiers and they must, therefore, not demand too much. Soldiers are human beings like any other person, therefore, they must be taken care of, especially those in the lower ranks whose salaries are very low. I have been complaining about this for five years and I hope the Minister will take heed of that.

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There are complaints that the Ministry is selling the houses and the members were told to vacate the houses. Imagine if someone is working in Ondangwa and has to come from Onyaanya or from as far as Amilema. They are supposed to build affordable houses for the soldiers before they force them to vacate those houses and barracks. I would like to discourage the Ministry from forcing its members to live in shacks and cuca shops.

The Rooikop soldiers around Walvis Bay and Swakopmund are complaining that deductions are made from their salaries without their consent, which is a violation of the Law (interjections). Are you the Minister of Defence now?

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT AND CULTURE: On a Point of Order. I feel that this House must pass a resolution that whenever the Honourable Member and the Chief are speaking they must have something in writing, so that we know what they are saying, for the benefit of the Members follow. They must also be limited in speaking instead of them just speaking left and right. I so Move.

HON MOONGO: It is a pity that seconds after the Minister entered he is already start finding fault. Something is wrong somewhere.

Those soldiers, who have to vacate their houses and have no alternative accommodation, should remain in those barracks. The Minister should also not deduct from the salaries of the soldiers at Rooikop without their consent. It seems he does not know the Labour Law. (Intervention)

HON KAPIA: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I just want to ask the Honourable Senior Headman of

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Omaalala a question. Honourable Moongo, do you want to tell the Nation that the Minister of Defence is cutting the salaries of the soldiers? Are you sure? Are you telling the Namibian Nation the truth? A Minister? I think you must change your statement, a Minister cannot cut the salary of an employee, not in Namibia. A Minister does not even touch the salary of any employee of this country.

HON MOONGO: Sit down.

HON KAPIA: No, we want to correct you, because now you are telling the Namibian people something which is not true and as an Honourable Member you must tell the truth beyond reasonable doubt.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Can I ask Honourable Moongo to continue and conclude please?

HON MOONGO: If deductions have already been made from the people's salaries since two, three years ago without the consent of the Minister, then something is wrong with this man, not with me. Any deduction should be approved by the Ministry and the Minister is in command.

With this I thank you very much and I hope the Minister will try to address those problems. I wholeheartedly support the Vote and request more money for this Vote.

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HON VAN DER WALT

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. May I call upon Honourable Piet Van Der Walt, please?

HON VAN DER WALT: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson. First of all, I want to thank our Minister for a very well-prepared document. Secondly, I would like to say that our Defence Force is our pride. They give us safety and stability in our country.

I will not forget the first time when I took part at the Independence Day part ceremony. I was so proud to see our Navy, Air Force, Army, the Police Force, the Traffic Department, our musicians, the bands, it all gave me goosebumps. We are still living in a peaceful country after 23 years and I believe we are very privileged.

However, Honourable Minister, if I look at our men and women in uniform and I look at the crime in our country, then I sometimes think there is perhaps a possibility that we do a little bit more. Especially if one looks at the abuse of women in our country, alcohol abuse and murders, I feel that it should be possible to use some of our army men and women to patrol our streets, especially the areas we regard as more dangerous across our country, just in order to give more protection to our people in need.

Another problem is the veld-fires we experience every year. The other day I heard you saying that our army is not prepared because they do not have the equipment to assist in the event of veld-fires, however, I found that equipment of such nature is not very expensive and it would be wonderful if we have funds available to buy such equipment and make it available and train our people for such circumstances, especially in a year like this of drought.

You would remember a while ago some of our San people passed away because of fire and I believe there is a way of taking care of these situations.

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Then, Honourable Minister, the welfare of our men and women in uniform is very important and I believe everybody has said it. Their lives are in danger 24 hours, therefore, I would like to see their welfare being our number one priority.

Honourable Deputy Chair Person of the Whole House Committee, many people complain about our men in uniform and now I want to call on the Nation, and if I get into trouble about that, then it is alright, but I want to ask my white compatriots in this country to become part of our armed forces. This country belongs to all of us, we cannot expect only some people to defend us all the time while criticising them. I believe we need to participate instead of only criticising.

With this, Honourable Deputy Chair, I would like to rest my case and I support the Vote. Thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you very much. Honourable Colleagues, I believe we have concluded the questions and interventions and I now call upon the Minister to respond to some of the specific questions.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. Let me start by thanking all the Honourable Members who took part in this Debate. The consensus is that we are all supportive of our Defence Forces and for that I am very grateful to you. As I said in my speech, we are all partners in the defence of our country, it is not just about men and women in uniform, but all of us.

Having said that, my Chief said we should put the shoes on the table, so that people should choose what is theirs. That is deep Otjiherero language and but I understood exactly what he is said. Let me try to put my shoes on the table so that I respond to the questions by my Colleagues.

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That the Vote has been supported “*hardly*” is another way of expressing yourself in his own language. It simply means that he has supported it it very *hugely*, however, it is not the right word in English.

Honourable Kapia, thank you for your support. You mentioned the gender imbalance on the cover, but they are only four people. I want to draw your attention to Page 87 of the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, April 2013/2016 where you will see the strength of the Namibian Air Force, therefore, four people cannot be representative of that number.

Let me just share with you that a few weeks ago I was in Grootfontein at a graduation ceremony of some Air Force technicians and the majority of those were actually women. Since you are the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Defence and Security, I want to invite you to visit that training centre in Grootfontein and you will see that we are striving for gender balance. So, these four were just leading the group, the group behind them consists of many women. Next time we will put the women first.

All of us are concerned about the welfare of our soldiers. The Defence Force is one of the largest institutions in this country, perhaps only rivalled by the Ministry of Education. A Defence organisation is so hierarchical, it starts with the private up to the Lieutenant-General. The structure is normally like a pyramid and at the bottom most of the people will be privates and only the Lieutenant-General at the top. To move up on promotion is of course always a problem because you cannot have more generals than the soldiers themselves. You have a few generals and more soldiers, more colonels than the generals. That is the nature of that organisation. However, I do agree that perhaps we have to look at the starting level to see whether any improvement can be done there, starting with the privates and going up the hierarchy. Their welfare is a matter of concern to all of us, especially in terms of salaries.

The effect and impact of grading will only be felt after this month, because the grading and regarding will only be implemented after this month. Therefore, at this point in time we will not know the impact.

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On accommodation, I must really thank Honourable Namoloh who really did his best. What we found here is that the South Africans were staying in prefabricated buildings with a limited lifespan and as the years went on these buildings were disintegrating. Comrade Namoloh even had to put a stop to recruitment while we were improving the accommodation. For two years we are not going to recruit new people until we have improved the accommodation, because the accommodation has become a big problem.

The good news, however, is that the Ministry has acquired special machines which will enable the Ministry to construct faster and more efficiently at an affordable price the accommodation for the soldiers. We hope when the system starts to work you will see the difference.

Honourable Kazenambo, thank you for your support. You have hit the nail on the head that Defence industries should become a priority, not only of the Ministry of Defence, but of the Government as a whole. Economies of countries are built through the Defence industry. The internet we are enjoying now which was developed by the US Army was funded through the Defence Research by the American taxpayers, but when we see some money for research and development, we think that these people are only going to develop guns and we start complaining, but the Defence Industry is really the key to development especially when our Private Sector is so weak. When they invest, many of them want their money today, not tomorrow.

Somebody suggested that we should manufacture vehicles and I think that is a possibility, but we must have serious investment in the Defence Industry. It is doable but we need investment in this regard.

A few weeks ago the President launched the new Research and Development building for SATCOM. SATCOM is producing communication equipment for the armed forces. They are one of the three highest hi-tech companies in the world in terms of communication equipment for the armed forces. Therefore, it is doable, we only need serious investment, but we are not investing in research and development. I want to assure you that it will be my priority for the few months I will be

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there at the Defence Ministry before I am kicked out.

Honourable Shixwameni, as regards promotion, I said this is a big institution and I will not dismiss the perception by people that they are being overlooked, but unfortunately in an organisation that is pyramid-shaped you can only have a few generals, more colonels than the generals, more majors than the colonels, more captains and many privates. But I am not dismissing the perception you are talking about and we will look into that as we do have institutions dealing with these issues. It is not that you just wake up one day and say I am going to promote my friend Shixwameni in whatever Battalion he is serving.

Training is also one of our priorities. We are about to complete the Defence Staff College in Okahandja and that is where the leaders of the Defence Force are going to be moulded and cultivated. Very soon that Staff College will open.

Honourable Riruako, we should not take our Defence Force to be an employment agency as this will create problems. Some people just go there because they want jobs, but after they have gained skills they start leaving. We really want committed people to join the Defence Force, not just for the sake of employment purposes.

We have a very competent Minister of Labour, Honourable Doreen Sioka, who is very capable of creating more employment, but for the Defence Force let us think in terms of commitment.

Honourable Riruako talked about a museum at Onesi. The Ministry's museum will soon be opened in Okahandja and you are free to go and make your suggestions as to what improvements we can make.

Honourable Kaura, housing and housing allowance is really a matter of the Public Service rules. We all know if you stay in a Government house you will not receive a housing allowance as a Minister. Once you are accommodated by the Government, those are the rules of the Public Service, not our rules. You will not receive a double benefit, namely free accommodation plus a housing allowance. Unfortunately that is the rule

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which prevails in the whole Public Service. I agree with you that eventually you are going to retire and when you retire, you want a home to return to, but the existing rules are such that I even doubt what you are saying that the people of the Ministry of Environment are staying in Government houses while receiving a housing allowance. Perhaps the Honourable Minister of Environment and Tourism can explain that tomorrow. Currently we are just following the Public Service rules, but I agree with you that it is a bit different with soldiers, because they are required to stay in barracks as part of their employment requirements, not because of choice. That I do understand and perhaps that is something we have to discuss with the Public Service Commission to see whether something can be done in that regard.

HON KAURA: Honourable Deputy Chair, the example that was given to me is that people who work at Suiderhof Military Base, staying in Katutura or wherever, are given transport by the army to and from work, but yet they are paid a travelling allowance, while those who are staying in the barracks and have houses are not given a housing allowance. Could you perhaps find out why that anomaly exists?

MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Thank you for that information, we will definitely look at that. The problem is that we have two components in the Ministry of Defence. We have the civilian component and the military component. The civilian component consists of cleaners, etcetera, and they are supposed to buy their bus tokens to come to work. However, I am certain we will look into that.

Honourable Nyamu spoke about the defence of the large territory by a small population. I tried to explain in my speech about the Defence architecture as we conceptualise it and I said the first line of defence are we, the politicians. Those of us who have been here for some time will recall that the place where Honourable Hidipo is sitting is where Honourable Muyongo used to sit. He was a Member of Parliament, he

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was the leader of the Opposition and while sitting here, keeping quiet, he was hatching destabilisation schemes. Eventually we ended up using the Defence Force to defend the territorial integrity of Namibia because a Member of Parliament, instead of articulating his problems in Parliament and try to find political solutions, opted to achieve his goals through military solution. That was unfortunate. It is us, the politicians, who destabilise the situation. If we manage our political process properly, at least we are secure internally. That is the first line of defence. Therefore, the onus is on all of us to maintain peace and stability, so that never again in the history of Namibia the army will be used to put down an internal rebellion. Please, I am appealing to you, you are the first line of defence.

The second line of defence, of course we want peace in our neighbourhood. You will remember the problems we had in Kavango, part of Caprivi, part of Ohangwena because of Unita activities. When you do not have peace in your neighbourhood it is a problem and it is for that reason that we have established Joint Security Commissions with all our neighbours. We meet on an annual basis and next week I am going to Angola for the Joint Security Commission to talk about the security along our border with Angola. We do the same with Zambia, Botswana and South Africa. That is the second line of defence.

Then you are a member of SADC and currently we are part of the SADC Troika, again to promote security in the SADC Region. From August Namibia will take over as the chair of this Troika. We spend a lot of time, money and flying hours trying to put down the fires in the SADC Region. I do not know how many times I have flown to Dar-Es-Salaam since I became the Minister of Defence, because Tanzania is now the chair of the Troika, to talk about peace in the SADC Region, the Eastern Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Zimbabwe. We are happy that our colleagues in Zimbabwe are getting their act together. That is the third line of defence. (Interjection). I am an optimist, I always work on optimism and, therefore, we hope that the elections in Zimbabwe will be peaceful and will produce the next leaders of Zimbabwe so that there is peace in that country.

Then we are members of the African Union. Honourable Nyamu, there is

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a Peace Council in the African Union and that Peace Council takes care of the peace in the whole of Africa.

Then we are members of the United Nations and all those institutions are there to help us to keep peace.

I am attracted by your idea of a reserve force and I will look into that, whether we cannot build a reserve force. That is a good proposal.

Honourable Moongo spoke about production of military equipment. I talked about Defence Industries which is a priority of the Ministry. I do not know under what circumstances the salaries of those at Rooikop were cut, but we will investigate and tell them that next time they should not come to you, they should instead come to me so that I can deal with their problems.

Honourable Van Der Walt, I support you that we want our Defence Force to reflect the national character of Namibia. Therefore, all the Namibians are expected to participate in the Defence Force in defence of their homeland. I know that there are some young people from certain cultural groups who go to Europe to do their military training there. I do not know why they leave Namibia to go there. Advise them to join the Defence Force of Namibia, they are wanted there so that our Defence Force reflects our national character.

I think I have answered all the questions and I thank you for your support and your concerns, especially with regard to the welfare of our men and women in uniform. Thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE
COMMITTEE: Thank you very much. Any further discussion? Normally after the Response by an Honourable Minister, we should not be doing this, however, I will allow you if it is something very urgent.

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HON DR KAIYAMO

HON MOONGO: I wish to ask a question. Since SADC is dealing with peace in the SADC region, are we invited to the talks in Mozambique? We understand that Renamo and other colleagues are discussing peace. We have a Foreign Affairs issue here, could the Honourable Minister enlighten us on this?

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Can I suggest that we raise this issue when we are dealing with the Vote of Foreign Affairs? Any Objection? Agreed to.

Vote 10 – “**EDUCATION**” put for Discussion. Honourable Kaiyamo.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION: Comrade Chairperson, I support the Vote and wish to make a comment and pose two questions.

I was happy to hear from the Minister that the pre-primary learners increased from 5,000 to 12,500. Comrade Minister, keep it up!

The Minister also mentioned that we have 93% enrolment in schools, but we still need 7% to reach 100% and we should work towards that as a Nation.

As regards adult education, it was mentioned that our current literacy rate is 89% but there are some Regions where people do not want to go to school “*Aand Skool*” to improve their literacy, namely in the Otjozondjupa, Ohangwena and Kavango. I would like to urge them to support our National Literacy Programme in those Regions by going to school in the evening in order to help our children with studies and keep them away from bars.

I must declare my interest, that I am a foot soldier for libraries in this country. I want us to support the library services in our Ministry. It is

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mentioned in the speech that the public use of libraries has improved to 66%. Let us support the libraries in our respective areas, especially here at Parliament. We have a fully equipped library here at Parliament but we are not making use of it.

My last comment is on National Archives. I am not sure whether the Colleagues are aware that after a certain period all documents that are not in use must be sent to the archives for safekeeping.

I support the Vote and I thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Uutoni.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you, Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. My intervention is based on Page 7 under the Programme of Primary Education. This is a very important component of education as it focuses on learners of the age 7 to 14 to acquire basic literacy and numeracy. However, I thought that a child is taught how to read and write in Grade 2 and 3, but I can tell you that our children in Grade 4 and 5 do not know how to read, they do not know how to spell a word and this is a problem.

Our kids in those grades speak the official language very well and should you engage that child in a debate, you will be defeated, but if you ask that child to put a word on paper, he will not be able to do so. That child cannot spell the word “*book*”. I can remember when I was in Grade 4 I could read and I knew how to spell words. Our children are so fluent in the official language and I can tell you that our teachers who are teaching in Grade 4 and 5 find it very difficult. I do not know whether this is not compulsory at Grade 2 or 3.

When it comes to their vernacular language, they do not even know how

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to speak their vernacular language, they do not know how to write in their vernacular language. If you go to a house where you think you can speak Oshivambo, that house has been turned into an English-speaking house. The child is speaking English to the father and mother. Of course, I respect and recognise the official language, but I do not know how far we are going with this. I can tell you that with the next generation our vernacular languages will vanish. If you just go there in our houses, *“Daddy, I want bread, Mother, I have not eaten”* and then the mother and father are also responding in English. Why is it so important that we do away with our vernacular languages?

I request the Ministry of Education to do more because this Programme says they want the children to have good skills for better understanding themselves, their communities, the nature around themselves, but if you have a child going to a given village to do research and that child does not know how to speak to those people, will that child get sufficient information with regard to that research?

I want the Ministry of Education to seriously look into this problem, otherwise our generation to come will not know any word of their vernacular language. I thank you and I support the Vote.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Jankowski.

HON JANKOWSKI: Thank you, Honourable Deputy Chairperson. Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members of this august House, it is my singular and humble honour and privilege to express my unwavering support for Vote 10, which guarantees the objectives of the pre-primary education Programme to prepare the 5 and 6 year old children for primary education.

Namibia has recognised that our educational system has deteriorated due

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to a number of reasons and has not made the progress the country would have liked to make in attaining its Vision 2030 goal. In order to address this undesirable situation, Namibia has embarked on a reform of the entire system in order to provide, not only access, but also to improve the quality and efficiency of education in the country.

The establishment of pre-primary education is ensuring the acquisition of appropriate levels of literacy, numeracy, manipulative and communicative skills as well as ethic, moral and civic values needed for laying a solid foundation for lifelong learning. In seeking to achieve these objectives, various efforts were made to counter the factors which are known to have hindered the achievement of the goals of pre-primary education Programme currently in place in order to extend the Programme from its humble beginning with remarkable achievements, like for instance, from just a 100 learners we are now at approximately 22,000 for 2013/2014 and we started with 13 teachers and it is now 177 additional teachers. More appropriate approaches will be developed for public enlightenment and social mobilisation, data collection and analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

I would ask the Minister to please look into the training of the junior primary teachers because in a few years' time there will be no junior primary teachers, because all the teachers now opt for the higher levels. Offer better incentives so that they opt for Grade 1 to 4, as that is where our strength lies, where the basics are in teaching.

Enrich the curriculum by providing textbooks and instruction materials related to the Namibian environment, the funding and management of the entire process. The present administration regards education as the most efficient way through which a society can face the challenges of tomorrow and are, therefore, geared up towards achieving universal access to basic education through effective promotion of a free nine-year primary education and pre-primary education for school-readiness.

It is my personal opinion that in reaching the objective, public enlightenment and community mobilisation should be taken into consideration. (Intervention)

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HON DR AMWEELO: On a Point of Order. I want to remind the Colleague that we are in Committee Stage, which means that either you make reference to the Minister's speech or the Budget and not reading a speech like that. Please let us follow the procedures.

HON JANKOWSKI: Thank you for the information but I think I will continue and make use of the time allocated to me. No matter how I do it, I will do it.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members of this august House, please, it is my humble call that we support this specific Vote, thereby supporting our Minister. Thank you very much for your time.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Please, a gentle appeal, let us be as brief as possible so that we can accommodate as many people as possible. Honourable Katali.

HON MINISTER OF MINES AND ENERGY: Thank you very much, Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I would firstly like to thank the Honourable Minister of Education for his statement yesterday and I want to mention a point which has not been mentioned. Secondly, I would like to congratulate *Meme Mahangu* for her attire today.

Honourable Deputy Chair, on Page 5 the Honourable Minister referred to reading, which I take as reading English, not in other languages and there is reference to Southern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ), the research in which I participated in 2000. The point I want to make, Honourable Minister, is that you have mentioned that Namibians are below average in reading English throughout to the

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third SACMEQ and learners are being promoted throughout primary and secondary school with that level of English. However, when it comes to higher education the policy changes and a learner with a certain symbol in English may not continue to higher education. I feel that is doing a disservice to our people. A point in reference is a Science student. The person who is the mine manager in Skorpion who, had there not been the relaxation of the English language, would not have been there. The person did well in Science with an A or B, but in English it was a D or an E and, therefore, many learners have been denied the right to continue with what they are good at, just because of the English language and that was not good.

The knowledge I have of learning the language is that it is progressive, it cannot be mastered at once and that is it. If you go to that gentleman now he would speak good English, because in the process of studying at the tertiary level of education he learned proper English.

Sometimes our policies are not good. Look at ourselves as Members of Parliament, we are Ministers but how proficient are we in English? Are we saying that because our English is not so proper we are not fit to be Ministers? (Interjections). I did not know that it was a secret, then it is an open secret.

Therefore, Honourable Minister, I really feel that we should allow a person who is going to pursue his studies in the field of Engineering to go with whatever symbol he/she has in English, as long as that learner meets the requirements in that field.

With that, Honourable Deputy Chairperson, I rest my case. Thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE
COMMITTEE: Thank you very much for drawing the attention to that young man, because I am familiar with that particular case and I am very proud of the fact that we made the right decision and today that young man is performing excellently. Honourable Mwaningange.

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HON MWANINGANGE / HON KAPIA

HON MWANINGANGE: Thank you very much, Honourable Deputy Chairperson OF THE WHOLE House Committee. I would like to dedicate my contribution to supporting the Vote.

This Vote received the largest chunk of the National Budget which is going to contribute to national education. The Parliament did this with a clear mind and understanding that education must be one of the priorities of the National Development Programme's goal.

Honourable Chairperson, Namibia must not lag behind as far as education and its National Development Programmes are concerned. We need to move forward with hope and determination to achieve those goals. All of us must agree with a common understanding that the present and the future of our children, our youth, are in the hands of this Nation. Our people will only prosper when our children are educated.

Therefore, it is time to call upon all stakeholders in respect of planning, managing, teaching and learning to produce what corresponds with the huge amount of financial resources allocated to the Education Sector. Teachers should teach and educate, parents should send children to school, communities must collectively be involved and the Private Sector needs to play a pivotal role.

It is said that the better the education you have, the better the likelihood to reduce unemployment. I thank you and I support the Vote on Education.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you very much. I call upon Honourable KapiA.

HON KAPIA: Thank you very much, Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. Honourable Minister I will concentrate on vocational training. Comrade Minister, I foresee a serious problem with the new system being introduced in vocational training. We are likely to send our

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young people to the streets without skills that will enable them to create jobs and employ others. We must be very careful and sensitive about the system of Australia being imposed on vocational training, of Grade 6 being imposed, because if you take a trainee from Valombola, Okakarara and Rundu to a vocational training workshop in Windhoek or NIMT, that student in level 3 will be downgraded to level 1. We have to be very careful.

Somebody in this country is playing with the lives of the young people and I need to be convinced of the purpose of this. This goes for all the vocational training centres under the National Youth Service. It is only the vocational training centre here in Windhoek and NIMT that are providing quality training to our people.

I tested one young person who passed at Valombola Vocational Training Centre to come and repair a toilet at my house. That person does not even know which parts I must buy. I took her to the shop, she does not understand anything. She had to call somebody who was trained in Windhoek.

Honourable Minister, we are sending young people to the streets in the hope that they have been trained, but they do not know anything and we are creating more unemployment. The young people who are trained at NIMT are not in the streets, they are employed upon completion of their training. Let us find out where we are going wrong. While NIMT is using Mathematics and other subjects while you can compare a trainee at Level 2 at Valombola with a child in Grade 6, as they are doing the same subject on numeracy.

Comrade Minister, you should go back to the drawing board, call your managers and the people from NTA to explain what is going on in this country. The young people from the National Youth Service who are undergoing vocational training do not have tools or anything and I am mentioning this under the Vote of Education because you are the custodian of training in this country. Let us not allow people to train while they cannot impart knowledge and skills to our people. They are creating false hope in the future of our country. Let us have inspectors to

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inspect these training institutions and close them down if they are not up to standard. Let us forge ahead for quality and I know you have that capacity to ensure that we live up to the new slogan that I am giving you, which is; *Quality, Quality and Quality*.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. I think you have driven that to a point where it is well understood. Honourable Witbooi.

HON WITBOOI: Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, my intervention is on effective learning and teaching, as mentioned in the Minister's Motivation and I will link my questions directly to the reality on the ground.

Comrade Minister, what is the problem at regional offices regarding the appointment of teachers on time, especially after the fifteenth school day's statistics have been submitted? Until today some principals are still waiting for the go-ahead by regional offices to appoint teachers. As I am speaking now there are still Grade 1 and 2 classes sitting with a Grade 10 or 12 learner who is helping out and the schools are closing next week. They must speed up the process so that appointments can be done on time.

Honourable Minister, if you follow what is going on in education by means of listening to the radio, reading the newspapers and being in touch with people, you will hear the concerns. Parents and learners raise concerns that classes are without teachers for Maths and Science for months. If this is the trend, what quality and effective education do we expect?

My second question concerns the Life Skills teachers. Comrade Minister, there are schools with over 250 enrolments but still without Life Skills teachers. All of us know the importance of these teachers and I urge the Honourable Minister not only to rely on the reports he receives from the

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Regional Directorates, but to go and familiarise himself with the situation on the ground.

Comrade Minister, information dissemination to the schools from the Regional Offices must be done correctly as they receive it from the Head Office. They bring in their own criteria and by so doing sabotage the Government Programmes and policies.

Finally, speed up the extension of feeding scheme to the secondary schools as you mentioned in your Motivation Speech. If you are an OVC in Grade 1, you are still an OVC in Grade 8, 9, 10 and 11. With that I support the Vote.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE
COMMITTEE: Thank you very much. Honourable Dr Ankama.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES AND MARINE
RESOURCES: Thank you very much, Comrade Deputy Chairperson. I support the Vote without hesitation. In fact, we all understand that education is a process, but there are certain issues that one cannot let go unchallenged. I realise that teaching is a profession, when you are called a teacher you must teach, but I have realised that in many schools teachers are nowadays overloaded with administrative matters. They have forms to be filled in before going to class and it is just too much for a teacher.

I also feel this thing we call NIED should be revisited and properly directed. If they do not have any work to do, they should be given work because they are the ones creating all these forms for the teachers. We know how full our classrooms are and for a teacher to attend to administrative issues before doing preparations and then teach a class of about forty learners is just too much and this workload should also be revisited.

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Some of the other Colleagues have alluded to the appointment of teachers and I understand that until last month at Mweshipandeka School there were no teachers for the deaf and the blind. Those who were assisting were apparently chased away and this year they do not have anybody. They chased away those people who were assisting the blind with braille and yet they have not recruited new ones. This is a high school and these learners are expected to write examinations at the end of the year.

Coupled to that, I understand the curriculum is being reviewed to ensure a smooth bridging between pre-primary and primary, to prepare a child from year three or four to primary school. This is something we cannot argue about, it is practical and should be done as a matter of urgency.

My support is unwavering when it comes to skills oriented curriculum development. It is a process, but as we are saying, when a child reaches about Grade 5 or 6, going to junior secondary school, bridging out to various careers, IT or vocational, we should fill that gap particularly at the rural schools where they have no useful materials to enable them to practise.

HON MEMBER: Amen!

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES: It is not Amen, this is not your church! Basically I want to say that I fully concur that a curriculum is being developed right now to suit the current situation and I believe, you being at the helm with your able Deputy, would be able to succeed. I thank you and I support the Vote.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Dingara.

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HON DINGARA: Thank you very much, Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. Knowing the Honourable Minister of Education and Deputy Minister Makgone as hardworking people, we know what will be the outcome.

The Minister mentioned about education facilities on Page 8 of his speech and these include hostels and teachers' houses at some of the schools. Time and again we demand that hostels and teachers' houses be erected, but the people living there do not really appreciate it. If one looks at how dirty some of those houses and hostels are, one feels like removing them from there so that they stay where they want because they do not appreciate.

In my village there is a teacher's house near mine which is only five years old and already has cracks because the people just enter to sleep and leave without doing any maintenance to that house. As long as we continue providing accommodation, I would want to see appreciation by the users and Dr Namwandi, I am one of your products, you are my lecturer, and I know you can do it. Next year we want to see that all those houses are renovated.

I want to support the Vote. Thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you very much. Honourable Muheua.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE: Thank you, Deputy Chair of the Whole House Committee. I know it is a bit late in the day, thus I will only take a minute or two only. I would not want to pass this opportunity to rise and support the Vote of my dear friend and I will do this with one or two comments or concerns which have been plaguing me all along.

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Despite the Ministry of Education receiving the lion's share of the National Budget over all these years, proper planning seems to be lacking and one would think that with all the information and data that we periodically receive from the census and other surveys by the National Planning Commission, proper planning should be done.

One of the issues I wish to address is that to date kids continue to be taught in tents or worse, under trees. Shortage of places in especially Grade 1, Grade 8 and Grade 10 is a perennial occurrence, with parents flocking to schools trying to find places for their kids. There are not enough places in institutions of higher learning and I was just wondering to myself, if all the matriculants were to pass, where would they go?

As I support the Vote, I would really urge the Minister and his team to take a serious look at this sorry state of affairs and do proper planning, because just as there is a place in Heaven for all of us who aspire to go to Heaven, of course, there should be a place for each and every pupil and student of this country in tertiary education.

With that I support the Vote my dear doctor and friend. I thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Honourable Deputy Chair of the Whole House Committee, generally when you went for training in Cuba you were supposed to speak like Fidel Castro, but I will make it brief.

I want to touch on the issue of pre-primary education. If our Nation is serious with the future of our country, we need to invest more in pre-primary education. It is a pity that pre-primary education was abandoned at Independence, but that is where we need to spend more money if we are to ensure that people get through the secondary phase much easier.

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Honourable Minister and the Education team, I hope that now that our Nation has come to recognise the importance of pre-primary education you will shift around the chairs and tables of the Education Budget to lay emphasis on the foundation of all education, which is pre-primary education. I am not happy with the Budget that has been proposed. Indeed, we need to link pre-primary with primary education, that at each primary school every kid should go through pre-primary education to lay a strong foundation.

Further than that, there are so many private pre-primary schools, each one teaching their stuff and one does not know how qualified the teachers of these private pre-primary schools are and it is the responsibility of the Education Ministry and the Gender Ministry to ensure that the curriculum at that level is standardised and those teaching at pre-primary schools have the necessary qualifications to do so.

As regards technical and vocational training, I wish to thank the Government for making primary education free, but if we are to reach the goal of Vision 2030, we need people that can work with their hands and we need to put emphasis on technical and vocational training. Let us allow an exit route even at Grade 9, that if the person is not academically capable, they should have that option of doing vocational or technical training at that school. That will be to the benefit of our country as it does not help us to push the kids all the way from pre-primary to Grade 1 up to Grade 12 while the person realises that he will not be able to do a general academic career. It will serve our Nation well if those who prefer to do so are able to opt out at Grade 9 or 10 and do vocational training, instead of waiting until they fail Grade 12 and then taking them as rejects who cannot go to University or the Polytech to come into the system of vocational training. We should revisit the way we are doing it.

I fully agree with what Honourable Mwaningange and Honourable Kapia were saying, that we should revisit our system to allow exit points before you get to Grade 12. You do not need to fail Grade 12 in order to realise you need to do vocational training. That would serve us well, the curriculum should be looked at and we should revisit that.

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I must say that I am really at pains with the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund. Firstly, I do not support it in principle and ideologically, because we are creating a culture of putting our kids and their parents into debt before they have even completed their education. We and many people on that side who attended university got a bursary, studied with the obligation to work for the then administration. Why do we not provide bursaries instead of indebting our people before they even start working? In fact, before some of them start working are already blacklisted and not sure that they would get employment. We need to revisit this Fund because I do not support people being indebted at a very tender age and being blacklisted.

On Higher Education, the Minister mentioned a study being conducted that would create a new University of Science and Technology. I am asking myself, if we are already underfunding UNAM and the Polytechnic and both do not have the requisite teaching staff, why are venturing into the creation of a new university? Where would the staff come from, where would the funding come from? Is it not time that we expand the existing university, including the International University of Management? We already have three universities in the country, is it not time that we expand and broaden them in order to get quality from these universities instead of establishing a new university? It is a question to the Minister and I rest my case.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: Honourable Chairperson, I have a direct question to the Minister as I know he is an able person and will change the situation with regard to pre-primary education. They have made primary education free and now they must have a serious programme of pre-primary education. Some villages received only a door and ten bags of cement seven years ago to build a kindergarten. Will this programme be the

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same? If so, you should rather cancel the whole programme. The cement has already expired after five years and this intolerable situation must be changed. It is hampering the establishment of pre-primary schools.

Lastly, I feel that vernacular languages should be taught at schools up to a certain point. We are Namibians, we are not British. I think the Minister understands my point. Thank you very much.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Honourable Nghidinwa.

HON MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Thank you very much, Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, my contribution will be brief.

I would like to enquire whether it is possible for the Ministry of Education to introduce Bible Studies in pre-primary school. I know that we are a secular state, but in order to mould a new Nation free of crime and violence we need to instil these values in the new generation. Why do we today have people like the leaders here? It is because they went through that education. When we start our programmes we are praying, when we die we want our bodies to be taken to church, but if this new generation is not introduced to Bible Studies, I do not think we are going to have a good future in this country. I thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you very much. Honourable Kazenambo.

HON KAZENAMBO: Thank you, Deputy Chairperson of the Whole

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House Committee. My contribution is on Library and Information Services on Page 13 where the headline states: *“In line with NDP4 target to ensure adequate ICT infrastructure to facilitate economic development and competitiveness, as well as improve opportunities for education and employment, the ministry provided and continues to provide free public ICT access in all community libraries and community learning and development centres.”*

Comrade Minister, I would to suggest that when we develop ICT centres, let us also ensure that other role players, other Ministries also complement this, rather than having a statement like this while the situation on the ground dictates otherwise. It should be a full package.

If you drive from Rooidag Gate to Grootfontein, which is less than thirty kilometres, there is an MTC tower, but the schools right there at the Rooidag Gate are totally cut out. We have approached the Regional Council of Otjozondjupa, we have approached the Minister of Information and Communication Technology about this issue when I was still assigned as their leader. We were promised the heavens there, but the community is still crying and this is a vulnerable community.

There are people from Bulgaria who are trying to help the community of Omatako by establishing a school there and they had to beg Telecom to get telecommunication.

My appeal is that the Ministries should complement one another when providing these services where necessary. When we say these things we are called reactionaries, etcetera, but the reality is that the former Police Zone of Namibia is mostly covered by the networks. However, to access ICT in rural Namibia today is a nightmare.

I am not being personal, I am saying we have to look at this issue. When the present Minister of ICT was still the Minister of Works we drove hours and hours with him to Rietfontein, Eiseb and Gam and MTC towers were erected there. That is why I have no reason to doubt his patriotism and commitment because we spent nights driving together, but it is time that the MTC and Telecom bosses and other officials who are running

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these ivory towers must also start visiting rural areas. These colleagues are sitting in their comfortable offices and fingers are pointed at the Ministers.

As much as I appreciate MTC and Telecom giving scholarships and sponsorships, their managing directors must go and see these neglects. Technology must not be for the few capitalists and the privileged in this country, it must benefit schools in the rural areas. People in the rural areas should not beg for technology. The companies must collaborate because the neglect in the Tsumkwe area is unspeakable.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Piet Van Der Walt.

HON VAN DER WALT: I only two or three points. When talking about education I am reminded of the first time I had an interview with the media and they asked me what I think I should do in 2009 and I said education, because the only thing you start from the top is your grave, the other stuff you start from the bottom. Therefore, I believe we are on the right track.

However, apart from academic training, I would also like to see us doing some social training and I would just like to make a comment on what Honourable Kazenambo has said. I feel that the kids in rural areas must have the same benefits as those in Windhoek and Otjiwarongo. What is very important is the discipline of our children. The children are not there to teach the teachers, the teachers are there to teach the children.

I was at HTS High School in Windhoek the other day with the SWAPO Youth League Congress and I found that school to be in a disastrous state. Everything could be found in the vocational training rooms and I could not believe that we have all these facilities but we do not use it and look after it. I would like to see that despite the academic training there must

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be social training. Every school must have a headmaster, a head boy and prefects who will be responsible and the hostels must also have headmasters. When Dr Namwandi arrives there, then everything must be in place and somebody must be responsible for that hostel and its garden. If children are living in a neat and clean place, then they are also proud of themselves.

Vocational training is very important. I believe that there must be a way our Ministry of Education and the Private Sector can take hands to eradicate unemployment in our country. Why should education only be for children up to Grade 12 and then at university, what about our people

on the street? This is my concern, that we can also look after them in a different way by coming up with a programme for the Private Sector, talk to the farmers' unions and ask how many farmers are in a position to take on three guys to be trained as farm managers and then talk to electrical companies. There can be a special package without workers' unions contracts and all that nonsense, this is a training session to make our people do welding, motor mechanics, etcetera. If our Private Sector and the Minister of Education take hands we can eradicate unemployment. Thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you very much. Honourable Angula.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Knowing the effects of Pavlov psychology, I know that your attention level is very low now, but I want you to listen to what I am going to say.

The first is the wastage in education, secondly the imbalance, thirdly, self-reliance, fourthly, reciprocity. I want you to take the statement of the Minister, turn to Page 6 and look at Paragraph 18. This is the paragraph which summarises the challenges of our Education System. In that

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paragraph we are told that 433,131 learners are attending primary school. I assume this is Grade 1 to 7. We are told that 186,037 learners are attending secondary education. If you take 186,037 learners out of 433,131, you discover that there is a serious wastage between primary school and secondary education. According to my calculations we are talking about more than 200,000 learners not being able to proceed to Grade 8. That tells us what the statistics about unemployment are saying.

If one looks at the figures of the active employable population which are not employed, those figures are close to 200,000 people. These are the people we are talking about, the wastage between primary to secondary.

This wastage continues. Whereas we have 186,037 learners in secondary schools, those in tertiary education are 63,000, those in vocational education 11,000 and those in NAMCOL who are 35,237 and add those figures, you find that the wastage between secondary school and tertiary education is close to 80,000 learners. That is another problem we have, the wastage between primary school and secondary education, secondary education to tertiary education. That is a serious social problem we have.

HON MINISTER OF MINES AND ENERGY: I am very sorry to interrupt the Honourable Minister, I just want to make one small correction. Honourable Minister, those who are at NAMCOL are the ones who have been left out and then they come back into the system once they have dropped out.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Whatever the figure might be, there might some double counting, but people who go to NAMCOL are the people who have sat for Grade 10 or Grade 12 exams, not primary school-leavers. I am telling you about the social implication of wastage in education. This is a serious matter I am talking about, the wastage because of drop-outs and I think we have to take note of that one.

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Then we come to the serious imbalance between vocational education and NAMCOL. You see participation in vocational education is about 11,000, but participation in NAMCOL is over 35,000, which means that if we are going to expand vocational education, NAMCOL is supposed to reduce because they are giving young people skills there. This imbalance also has social implications which should be addressed. Vocational education is supposed to have more learners than tertiary education, that is the point I am trying to make, to absorb the drop-outs at the primary school level and unless we address that, the social problems of unemployment will not go away. Therefore, that Paragraph 18 is the core of the problem we have in this country.

I want to talk about two other issues, self-reliance and reciprocity. There had been a high hype here about free primary education. Free primary education had been there, as the President said the other day. What the Government is doing now is to subsidise the school fund. The school fund is there to provide resources for extra-mural activities such as sport, culture, excursions and perhaps small breakages at schools. The school fund does not pay teachers, it does not buy textbooks, it does not buy tables, etcetera. Yes, sometimes the school funds assist communities to put up the shacks in which you find many of the Grade 1 learners are being taught, that is true, but by subsidising the school fund you cannot call it free primary education, that is a misnomer, a misdirected hype.

However, the point I am trying to make is this, why the school fund? This is what people do not understand. Self-reliance, we have to encourage our communities and our families to make whatever small contribution they can make to their schools. That is very important. This thing of teaching our people that everything should be done by Government is not helping us to go anywhere.

HON MOONGO: Would the solution not be that our youngsters who produce so many children should, like the Chinese, have only one child? Is that what you are proposing?

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MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Honourable Moongo, the idea of a school fund is a noble idea because it helps schools to expand education beyond the classroom. It is a very noble idea. What was intended in the beginning is that if a learner cannot afford, this learner can be exempted. We do recognise that schools have been abusing their power by even denying children their school reports because they have not contributed to the school fund. That is wrong, that was not the intention. We have to teach our communities and our families to make a contribution to the good of their own children. That is what we call self-reliance.

What is also very important in our society is reciprocity, that communities should also reciprocate the Government for making this massive investment of N\$10.7 billion. Where are we going to end? Communities must make some contribution, those who can afford. Now you made it blanket, you are even subsidising me. Why should you subsidise me? Can I not make a contribution to the school fund? There is supposed to be means testing, whether you can afford or cannot afford.

Our communities are supposed to reciprocate what the Government is investing in those communities so that they can have a say in those schools. If you do not even make a contribution to the school, how can you call the teachers to order?

If in my community if your household does not have food, you take a basket and put sand there.

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

If the Minister would agree I want to put a question. The Minister is making a very strong point which boils down to the concept of a school as an extension of the parental home. Would the Minister agree that one of the problems we are facing today is the contradiction between what children are subjected to or are being taught in the parental home and what they are experiencing in schools? Just to put it simple, ideally it is expected that the basic foundation to be laid in the school, whether cleanliness where you sleep, where you eat and so forth, your own body,

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but would the Minister agree that quite a number of parents, maybe even some in this Parliament, are spoiling their children to the extent that when the child goes to school, even the fundamental basics are not transmitted to that school? Would the Minister agree with that?

MINISTER OF DEFENCE: I totally agree. I made a distinction between schooling and education. Schooling is a textbook activity or face-to-face teaching; education is the complete development of the human being, including social, spiritual, sporting and other things which schooling does not do and if we as communities want education, we must support our schools. That is the point I am making.

I was talking about reciprocity, a value which is universal and I was saying that if in my community you do not have food in your house, you take a basket, you take a cup of sand, put it in that basket and cover it nicely. You go to your neighbour, give that basket to the neighbour and when the neighbour discovers sand there, the neighbour knows that you need food and will not even ask you anything, just put something in your basket, such as money, flour or mahangu and cover it and return the basket to you. That means that you do not get something for nothing. Make a small contribution however small it may be to your school. That is the only way we can meet Government halfway.

However, this hype about so-called free primary education is damaging to the way we are moulding the character of this Nation. Let us learn to be self-reliant. Where there is poverty this poverty should be recognised and exemption be made, but when you can afford, make a contribution. Thank you.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE
COMMITTEE: Thank you. I now call upon the Honourable Minister to respond to some of the specific questions raised.

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HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. First and foremost, let me start by thanking the entire august House, in particular those who participated with comments, questions and suggestions. I am particularly pleased that the House supports this important vote, Vote 10 of the education of our children.

I do not want to waste time, I want to start with the comment by *Honourable Kaiyamo*.

I agree with Comrade Kaiyamo that it is imperative that our children, our parents and the entire Nation should visit libraries to study, because education, knowledge and skills are to be had from books. We are also thankful that Honourable Kaiyamo, being a guru in the field, taught us that archives are crucial because all documents are taken there for custodial purposes.

I want to respond to the question and comments by *Honourable Uutoni* on pre-primary and primary education. Yes, I agree there are problems, that our learners do not know how to read and spell. However, we as a Ministry thought that it is imperative to encourage the use of the mother-tongue. I agree with Honourable Uutoni that some children, including yours and mine, do not even know how to speak their mother-tongue, which is unfortunate because I know that all the developed countries are very good in their own mother-tongues, name them. Even the people of the so-called Asian Tiger are doing very well in their own language. I do not know where we got this type of modern way of living by negating our own languages. A country which does away with their language in diversity is doomed. That is my belief. We will be doomed if we are not going to motivate and encourage our children to respect their mother-tongues.

Honourable Jankowski, quality and efficiency in education is important. As a result, as I said in my introduction of the vote, we are reviewing our curriculum and as time goes you are going to see changes.

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Honourable Katali, you almost echoed what Honourable Utoni said, namely that it is important for us to improve our language and also to make sure that those students enrolled in higher education institutions are not unnecessarily punished for not achieving a certain grade. However, the reason why grade D was recommended is because English is the official language and therefore it was proposed that it should be a promotional subject.

Honourable Mwaningange, I agree that Namibia must not be left behind and I thank you very much for your contribution.

Comrade Kapia, the reason why we are reviewing our curriculum to include vocational training in primary school is because we became aware of some small problems here and there and I believe with the conclusion of this review there will not be any difference between a graduate from NIMT and other vocational training centres countrywide. Just give us a chance.

The Ministry is working on curriculum review to bring in vocational technical education and semi-skills at lower level as from Grade 5. I believe after the review the House, especially Comrade Kapia, will be very happy.

Comrade Witbooi, you are not the first to mention the appointment of teachers. A few weeks ago I was in Mariental and after I concluded my meeting with the inspectors and principals I visited our Regional Office and discovered that there is a heap of communication between the schools and the office. There were many outstanding appointments and we are working twenty-four hours around the clock to ensure that this problem is resolved, not only in Mariental but the whole country. We will resolve this problem as time goes, but do not forget, we are working with human beings and human beings are only good when they are sleeping. As soon as they wake up, things are happening.

Honourable Ankama, you are advising that the teachers are overloaded with administrative duties and that NIED must be overhauled. After a survey was done in the Regions and information collected regarding the

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administrative load, it was a conference resolution that this be reduced. The team is busy analysing the information and this will be finalised.

Honourable Dingara, I agree with you that our teachers should take care of Government properties. By doing so they will also motivate the Government to build more houses. I have never seen a house belonging to an individual which is neglected, but when you walk in the street you would know that this one is Government property. This is not fair, let us try to take care of these houses.

Comrade Muheua, I agree that despite billions invested in Education we still have some concerns. You are saying the children are taught under trees, parents are struggling to find places for their children, higher education institutions cannot accommodate the school-leavers, I, however, have the following to say:

We recognise that that is a problem, but the reason why children are taught under trees is because of the scarcity of resources. The resources are not sufficient. Economically speaking our wishes are unlimited while our resources are limited. The Ministry has decided that in 2013/2014 one thousand classrooms will be constructed. This will help to alleviate the shortage of classrooms, but even after that has been done you would still find a shortage of classrooms.

Comrade Shixwameni, I agree with you that we need to invest more in education, especially pre-primary education. You are saying we must shift around the Budget and one day we will make use of your wisdom to show us how to do this, because I believe what we allocated to pre-primary and primary is what we can afford. Hopefully as time goes we will be able to get more funds for pre-primary.

I agree that we need people who work with their hands and had vocational training. That is why we are revisiting and reviewing our system of education.

On the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund, I want to assure this House and I already said it yesterday, that this Fund has been reviewed

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HON DR NAMWANDI

and revamped to ensure that justice takes its course. However, I also want to say that I think the Fund did what it could do. Seventy percent of the funds allocated go to disadvantaged Namibian children as a loan. Twenty percent is allocated to critical areas such as Medicine and Engineering as a bursary and ten percent on merit. This means that if a child of the richest man in this House, Honourable Nyamu, meets the requirements for admission to university level, he too can get a bursary. Thus the Fund is quite fair when it comes to the distribution of funds to the children.

I agree that the University of Namibia and the Polytechnic are underfunded and Honourable Shixwameni is asking why we want to establish a new university instead of expanding the existing ones. We were under the impression that the renaming of Polytechnic into the University of Science and Technology is an extension of the existing universities. The new university we are talking about is none other than the former Polytechnic of Namibia. It is now going to be known as the University of Science and Technology.

Honourable Moongo, pre-primary education is part and parcel of those one thousand classrooms that we are going to build.

Honourable Nghidinwa, I agree that there is a moral decay in our society, however it will not auger well to introduce Bible Study in pre-primary or primary schools because this is a secular State. We will have a problem with that one, but parents must instil moral values and discipline in our children. The education of a child is a shared responsibility.

Comrade Kazenambo, I agree with you hundred percent because the Ministries should and must complement one another and I do not want to say more on that one.

Honourable Van Der Walt, it is equally true that there should not be a difference between children in the rural area and children in the urban area, they should all be combed with one comb, but let us not forget that Rome was not built in one day.

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As for vocational training that you think should be re-emphasised and that the Private Sector must be brought on board, that is already happening. It is happening because as from the 1st of September this year we will introduce what we call a training levy, thanks to the wisdom and vision of Comrade Kuugongelwa-Amadhila and her team, whereby all the employers will contribute 1.5% of their salary bill to NTA.

Honourable Nahas Angula, we agree a hundred percent that there is wastage, there is an imbalance, we need to be self-reliant and there is a need for reciprocity. However, there are many factors at work that brought about the wastage, the imbalance as well as the self-reliance in our education system. We will work hard on that, I think that was a good lecture from the father of education. We will go back to drawing board and see how best we can improve on that.

However, as for vocational education, Comrade Nahas, saying that there are fewer students that are in vocational centres than those in higher education, I think we are one of the contributing factors. We have that myth that if you have not met certain points and do not qualify for tertiary education you are nothing. As a result, some of our learners are even scared to enrol themselves in vocational training because they feel it is inferior. We now need to kill this myth and encourage our learners to enrol themselves in vocational training. The Government is investing millions to ensure that the vocational training centres are upgraded so that we can train as many people as possible.

I wish to make a small correction. People are calling universal primary education free education and there is nothing like that. It is not called free education, it is called universal education and this is in line with the United Nations requirement. We cannot afford to remain behind while other Nations are moving forward. We have said free primary, as per our Constitution and the Government will take care of everything. However, this does not mean that if a parent wants to contribute, without being coerced, he should not do that. Parents who have something to contribute to their schools can always do that. They should not say because we now have universal primary education we should not do that.

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HON LIMBO

I also want to make another correction. There are children, who include the children of tycoons, there is no guarantee that tycoons are taking care of their children. There are some tycoons who do not really bother with the education of their children and that is why the Government feels it is important to comb with one comb.

With those remarks, I thank you all for your support.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Any objection? Agreed to.

Vote 25 – “**LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT**” put for Discussion.
Honourable Limbo

HON LIMBO: Thank you, Honourable Chair. My contribution will be very brief and it relates to Small-scale Commercial Farming Projects.

Honourable Minister, as much as we are aware that this project started as far back as 1992, to date we have not seen much of this being realised, more especially in Caprivi Region. I recall in 2007 many farmers from the Caprivi Region applied through their Traditional Authorities, it was referred to the Land Board and up to today we have not seen anything happening. Last time I was told some of the colleagues were even trying to move there illegally and we do not want that. Therefore, I just want to find out what is happening, because next time you would hear people have started fencing illegally and you would waste a lot of money to go and do away with their fences.

Therefore, I just want to find out how far is this project in the area of Linyanti and Sibinda, because I know some boreholes were drilled, feeder roads were constructed, but up to now we have not heard anything.

Otherwise I just want to reassure you that you have my support. Thank you very much.

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HON MANOMBE-NCUBE

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE
COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Ncube.

HON MANOMBE-NCUBE: Thank you, Honourable Deputy Chairperson. The majority of Namibians are getting poorer, Honourable Minister, while the minority are getting richer. The looming drought is forcing many landless people to find grazing in corridors alongside the roads, thinking this is the land of their ancestors or the land of the Roads Authority or belonging to God, for that matter – if I can quote Honourable Dingara – suddenly to be chased away by the commercial farmers who claim the land belong to them. As a result, the landless Namibians have nowhere to turn their cattle to, because the so-called owner will call the Police who will cite the law to explain to this layman who does not understand, but thinking that the law is in favour of the rich. Could this perhaps be explained, Honourable Minister, to the laymen who are so desperately looking for grazing and what recourse the landless person has or what are their rights or their boundaries.

Honourable Minister, how long are the landless people, some of whom are paying astronomical rip-offs to their landlords, the sons and daughters of this soil going to endure this pain and humiliation

I would like to applaud the Minister for appointing a person with disability on the Land Reform Advisory Commission. This is a commendable gesture, Honourable Minister. However, the Minister stated that Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged by the past discriminatory laws or practices are eligible beneficiaries. Yet, Honourable Minister, there are certain criteria being placed, such as having education or training in agriculture, which in turn still restricts the previous disadvantaged from qualifying.

If the requirement to have an agricultural background is so important, then I suggest that the Ministry makes it its goal to provide training courses for those who fall short of this requirement and who were also previously deprived of education and people with disabilities are part of this.

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HON KATALI

Honourable Minister, maybe you could also enlighten us how many people with disabilities have so far been resettled. They are not a homogenous group, how many men and how many women? How is the information being distributed, especially to those who are visually impaired, who are reading a different language, the hearing impaired, who are talking a different language? How is this information being disseminated to them?

I support the vote with these few remarks, Honourable Minister.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you very much. Honourable Katali.

HON MINISTER OF MINES AND ENERGY: Thank you very much, Honourable Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. On Page 3 of the Minister's statement it reads that land tax has contributed immensely to the land acquisition and resettlement. I would like to applaud the Ministry for taxing those Namibians who have the benefit of owning land. We know everybody in Namibia cannot become a farmer, especially freehold, and therefore it is a gesture by those who have land to assist with the development of land reform.

I know there is a lot of criticism regarding the imposition of land tax on the previously disadvantaged, but my experience as a farmer is that the exemptions that the Ministry has given to the previously disadvantaged is helping a lot and, therefore, they do not really feel the pinch of this land tax, but I think the multiple land owners are feeling it because they are not receiving any exemption at all, thereby helping land reform when they sell some of their farms.

Honourable Minister, it will be a sad day if one day we wake up and say some people must not even contribute anything to land reform in terms of land tax. The problem with land reform, which is supposed to help the

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HON PROF KASINGO

previously disadvantaged, is the interest rates when buying farms, because once we as a Government reduces those interest rates, I do not think there is anybody who will complain about this land tax because the running costs of the farm has been reduced by the low interest rates.

I would definitely propose that the interest rates for affirmative action loans be lowered to 4 or 6 percent. Then every farmer would definitely be able to afford the land tax. If you have a farm you are actually one of the privileged, therefore Honourable Minister, be bold and do the right thing for all the Namibians. What will happen if all the so-called white people are no longer owning farms and we are owning the farms? Does it mean we are not going to pay any tax to the Government? Will that be realistic? It would not be and, therefore, Comrade Minister, go ahead with the land tax and try to reduce the interest rate on the acquisition of farms by the previously disadvantaged. Thank you very much.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE
COMMITTEE: I call upon Honourable Kasingo.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: Honourable Deputy Chairperson, I am going to be brief and my comment is on Land Acquisition and Allocation.

First of all, I would like to congratulate and thank the Minister for implementing the policy of acquiring land to extend the communal areas. I have been urging the Government to do so since 2004 and my humble appeal is only that this policy be extended to the other communal areas in the north-east and north-west.

I would also want the Minister to have a specific policy on land allocation and resettlement to the youth, in particular those youth who graduated either from Polytech or UNAM because the future of our country depends on the youth and incentives should also be given to those groups who want to engage in crop farming. The majority of the Namibians are

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HON ISAACKS

farming with cattle and sheep and now that we have drought we are crying about feed for our cattle. We must also motivate those people who will be engaged in crop production.

With these few remarks, I support the Vote.

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Thank you. Honourable Isaacks.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF MINES AND ENERGY: Thank you, Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I must also register my support and I have two or three questions.

Firstly, what does the Ministry plan to do with the virgin land in some of the areas? There is State land in some of the Regions which are even adjacent to commercial farms and this land is now and then used by communal farmers.

We have seen that farms are allocated to the Regional Councils. Are these farms used productively and are they contributing to the development funds of the Regions?

Lastly, whenever you open a newspaper you will see land is being auctioned and we are hungry for land. What are the plans to curb this auctioning of land? Farms are registered in close corporations and instead of giving the first option to the Government, these farms are auctioned at sky-rocketing prices.

Those are the three questions and I register my support for the Vote.

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HON !NARUSEB

HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Let me now ask the Honourable Minister to reply to some of the specific questions.

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: Thank you, Comrade Deputy Chair. I want to thank the Members of Parliament for their support of Vote 25.

Honourable Limbo, ideally we wanted to have this approach of developing small-scale farms to have become a reality a long time ago, but we had the unique incidences that because of the authority that we have wilfully given to the Traditional Authorities in terms of our Constitution and also in terms of the legal framework that we have so developed, there are some overlapping boundaries and when the people on the ground seem to have developed disputes around the jurisdiction of a certain area, you can have wonderful plans but at the end of the day it will inhibit the progress that you want to see individual farmers in that area. That is unfortunately the situation.

You have alluded to the fact that we have developed some infrastructure. Yes, that clearly indicates the wishes we had in the Ministry, but because of issues that need to be cleared up, it has taken longer than we anticipated. Those issues need to be addressed. The overlapping of responsibilities of sectors also comes into play. When we talk about boundaries, do we talk about the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development or do we talk about the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement? Those are the issues that we need to look at and that is the only delay. The Ministry is ready both in Caprivi and Kavango, because it will definitely go a long way in lessening the burden on the citizens of those parts of the world if those farms could be developed. Unfortunately we can only do as much as we are doing, given the cooperation we are getting from the people on the ground.

Honourable Ncube, your question is a rhetoric one and it is at the centre

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HON !NARUSEB

of the many frustrating challenges that particularly the Minister responsible for land administration in our country is confronted with on a daily basis. You do not want to allow those who are trying to frustrate the efforts of our Government to get the better of you, because if you end up getting frustrated you might inadvertently end up doing what they want you to do and then they will have field day.

All we can say is that let us continue to reach out to one another. I know it is a tall order and I can testify to that reality. It gets so frustrating at the best of times, but the legal framework that we have embarked upon since the watershed land indaba that we had as a Nation in 1991, set the parameters on which we have developed our policies and our legal framework and those are really the issues that we are grappling with as a nation. All we can say is that let the landless Namibians try to apply like any other person is doing. I know that you have questioned the selection criteria as well, that is not friendly to some sectors of the Namibian community, those with visual and hearing impairment. You have educated me now, we will have to see how to reach out. We have so far been relying on the goodwill of those citizens of this country who would probably be associated with Namibians with those impairments, to try to reach out and explain to them what the requirements are. But you are right, funds permitting we are actually supposed to make it easier for all citizens of this land of the brave to be able to participate and have access to the resources of this country, of which land is a very crucial component.

Honourable Katali, you made my task easier by explaining to the Nation our there with regard to land tax. I take note of your request for us to lower the interest rate for the beneficiaries of the Affirmative Action Loan Scheme. That is not my direct line of responsibility. I am sitting next to my brother here and maybe the time when his Budget is discussed that could be raised. However, be that as it may, we are all members of the Cabinet Committee and we could look into that.

Honourable Kasingo mentioned the extension of communal areas. I have referred to the Land Conference of 1991 and your efforts aimed at sensitising us were premised on the founding resolutions of the said congress. I am not sure with regard to the areas that you have cited,

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namely the north-east and north-west communal areas. What we do now is to buy commercial land and extend the communal areas. Are there commercial farms adjacent to those areas? We could look into the concept of development of small-scale farms. You were specifically thinking of the Mangetti block of farms.

The directives from the resolutions as well as from the Head of State are that wherever it is possible and where resources permit, to extend communal areas because that is where many of our citizens are finding themselves. It is in concert with the existing efforts of our Government.

We have a broad policy approach and believe you me, most of the people who are getting land are the youth, although we have not specifically gone out to target the youth. We can draw a sample of the beneficiaries and then maybe my point will be proven, but it is definitely the young people who get land.

Honourable Isaacks, I am not so sure which virgin land adjacent to communal areas you are referring to. Is it farms that belong to the State? (Interjection). I did not truly get the question, but State land in communal surroundings could be conservancies or game parks. Particularly in the area where you hail from we have developed a land-use plan for the Karas Region. Maybe, in order for us to deal with this issue and assist you, we could physically visit the areas of operations and explain to you, after having learned from you what you actually mean, to assist you to understand what we are doing on your behalf.

You asked whether the farms given to Regional Council are being used productively. If a Regional Council comes with a business proposal that they want us to consider them for farm allocation, then after having assessed their request and depending on funds available at that time, we act in the affirmative and give land to the Regional Council with the full assumption that they will make good on what they are telling us on paper. With a few exceptions, I think in the case of Khomas, the allocations we have made on Farm Versailles was necessitated by the need to relocate some citizens from overcrowded places, like Stinkwater, #Hatsamas and

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so many areas scattered around the Khomas Region. It was quite recently, so we would not be able to assess whether that specific community has been able to use the land so allocated productively. A case in point is in Hardap where some parts of Farm Haribes were allocated to the Hardap Regional Council, in Karas a farm in the deep south, Vergenoeg. What they told us was that in both cases they have seen the potential in the surroundings and if they prove not to be used productively, maybe we need to look into that as a Ministry.

However, we were told that they need this land and they want us to help them to obtain this land and we have complied. That is all that I can say at this point in time, Honourable Isaacks.

On auctions, the right of acquiring land in our country is vested with the State in terms of our law, but we have also realised that those with money sometimes use us to line up with them to form close corporations in order for them to be able to circumvent the provisions of the law. Once we have realised that as a Ministry, we have decided to go on a full-scale review of the two Acts that deal with land administration in our country, namely the *Communal Land Reform Act* and the *Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act*. We also realised that it is a long and tedious process and that is why we have embarked upon amending the two Acts so that we are able to deal with the mischief, the mischief being the circumvention of the laws, the loopholes that the other lawyers acting on behalf of those who want to buy land are exploiting. We are in a fairly advanced stage of amending the Acts and I do not want to put any of my Colleagues on the spot, but I am hopeful that during the next Session of Parliament we would have been able to put it through the Motions of the Cabinet Committee on Legislation, have it scrutinised and endorsed by the Attorney-General and that it will end up here. That is where we are in terms of doing something about the loopholes that the people are exploiting to frustrate our efforts.

I thank you so much for your support.

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HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: Any Objection? Agreed to. I shall report progress and ask leave to sit again.

ASSEMBLY RESUMED

Progress reported and leave given to sit again.

HON SPEAKER: The House adjourns until Monday at 14:30

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 21:00 UNTIL 2013.04.15 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
15 APRIL 2013**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

HON SPEAKER: The Business of the House is called to order. Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Notice of Questions? Notice of Motions? Chief Whip.

MOTION ON BUSINESS OF ASSEMBLY

HON PROF KATJAVIVI: Honourable Speaker, I Move without Notice, that the proceedings on Votes 07, 09, 13, 15, 16, 18 and 24 of the *Appropriation Bill* be, in terms of Rule 90(c) of the Standing Rules and Orders, not interrupted if still under consideration by 17:45. I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Please table the Motion. The Secretary will read the first Order of the Day.

**RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE STAGE:
APPROPRIATION BILL [B.1. – 2013]**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Committee Stage – *Appropriation Bill* [B1. – 2013].

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: APPROPRIATION BILL
HON KUUGONGENGLWA-AMADHILA**

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister of Finance Move that the Assembly now goes into Committee?

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. I now call on the Deputy Speaker, the Chairperson of the Whole House Committee to take the Chair.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

The Whole House Committee is called to order. The Committee has to consider the *Appropriation Bill* [B.1. – 2013]. When progress was reported last Thursday, 11 April 2013, Votes 01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 08, 10, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 had been agreed to and Votes 07, 09 and 18 had been introduced.

Vote 13 – “**HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**”, **N\$5,245,498,000.00** put for Introduction. Honourable Minister you have the Floor.

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, for giving me the Floor.

It is a great honour and privilege to present to this august House my Ministry's policy priorities and Budget for the 2013/2014 Financial Year for your consideration.

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HON DR KAMWI

In so doing, I would like to sincerely thank the Honourable Minister of Finance, Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila and her dynamic team for the forward-looking and well-articulated Budget with the appropriate theme of *growing the economy, optimising development outcomes, and jointly doing more with less*.

In addition, I wish to commend Comrade Kuugongelwa-Amadhila and her team for ensuring that the Namibian economy stood its ground despite the global economic downturn.

As a result of the responsible management of the fiscus, I am proud to note that Namibia reduced the Budget deficit from 4.4% of GDP in 2012/2013 to 0.9% of GDP in 2013/2014. This is, indeed, a significant improvement that must be applauded.

Let me also thank the Director-General of the National Planning Commission, Comrade Tom Alweendo, for the immense support and guidance during the preparation of the Budget, particularly with regard to capital projects.

Whilst we recognise that the process of nation-building involves competing priorities, the provision of public health services will always remain a critical priority that calls for adequate funding if we are to ensure a healthy and productive citizenry. At the same time, as stated by Comrade Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, critical Sectors of the economy, including Social Sectors, remain areas in which the country continues to face structural and competing challenges.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, sustained socio-economic development can only be realised when our citizens enjoy access to quality health and education. Therefore, I am most delighted and grateful for the current allocation to the Ministry of Health and Social Services which has shown a significant increase from the previous years.

The allocation to the Ministry of Health and Social Services amounts to **N\$5,245,498,000.00 (Five Billion, Two Hundred and Forty Five**

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Million, Four Hundred and Ninety-Eight Thousand Namibian Dollars). This shows a 32% increase from the last Financial Year.

Despite the overall increase of the Health and Social Services Budget, we are still lagging behind in terms of achieving the 15% allocation of the total Government Budget Allocation as called for in the Abuja Declaration. However, I remain confident that with the current trend, Namibia will soon reach the 15% target.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services will, indeed, effectively make use of the additional resources provided within this Budget to address some of the pressing needs within the Health Sector.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, the Ministry is cognisant of the challenges ahead and is committed to address, without delay, the shortcomings identified by the Presidential Commission of Inquiry and are already working towards the speedy implementation of the recommendations.

In order to deal with the recommendations in a structured and methodical manner, the Ministry will prioritise the following areas as contained in the recommendations of the Commission's Report, namely:

- Improvement of the Policy and Legal Framework Environment;
- Human Resource Development and Utilisation;
- Infrastructure Development;
- Hospital Management;
- Setting of Quality and Standards; and
- Improvement of Transport Management.

I would like to take this opportunity to reassure this august House and the Nation at large that my Ministry welcomes the recommendations of the Commission and will, indeed, redouble efforts in addressing the pertinent issues raised in the Report. However, as I have said before, my Ministry cannot do it alone. There is a need for a strong and deeper cooperation and partnership with our communities and stakeholders at large who include, among others, Regional Councils, Local Authorities as well as

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some key Ministries.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, during the year 2012/2013 the main challenges which faced the Ministry of Health and Social Services included:

1. Outdated Legislations and Cumbersome Process of Legal Drafting.

The Ministry is in full consultation with the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Attorney-General to table some of the urgent legislations, such as the *Public Health Bill*, *Medical and Dental Bill*, *Nursing Bill*, *Allied Health Professions Bill*, *Social Work and Psychology Bill* and the *Food Safety Bill*.

2. Aging Health Infrastructure.

As a result of population growth and migration to urban areas, and the emergence of new diseases without the expansion of old infrastructure, there is a constant need for the construction of new infrastructure to attend to the needs of the population.

We are also overwhelmed by the increased number of accident-related injuries resulting from fighting and stabbing each other. If you want to experience this, I would like to invite whomever it may concern to visit Katutura Intermediate Hospital late Friday evenings. Then you will see blood flowing on the floor. Clearly, these self-inflicted injuries are additional strains on the already stressed Public Health Care System.

Another challenge is that of inadequate financial resources to undertake sufficient maintenance and renovation. Subjecting procurement of essential consumables, for example, maintenance of infrastructure and hi-tech life-saving equipment, without regard to emergencies, continue to be of great concern. This has sometimes resulted in delays of health service delivery to the needy.

The Ministry is in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the

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National Planning Commission to address these emergencies as well as the inadequacy of health infrastructures.

With regard to the maintenance of health infrastructure, the Ministry is undertaking a restructuring process to cater for the important maintenance units at all health facilities. At the moment this function does not exist, hence the unacceptable condition of the infrastructure.

I am also glad to inform the House that both the National and Ministerial Public Private Partnership Policies have been approved by Cabinet and the Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Office of the Attorney-General, will explore the best method of involving the Private Sector in the development of health infrastructure.

3. Human Resource Development and Utilisation

Namibia is faced with an acute shortage of medical doctors, medical specialists, registered nurses and other allied health professionals. The new UNAM School of Medicine is yet to produce the required medical doctors and pharmacists, but even at the current pace of intake there still remains significant shortages. Similarly, there are other challenges which need to be addressed, such as the availability of lecturers and professors.

Apart from the recruitment of foreign health experts, I am glad to inform this august House that the Ministry will undertake several measures aimed at addressing staff shortage. One such measure is the introduction of registered nurses training at Windhoek, Keetmanshoop and Rundu Health Training Centres. A total of 270 students will be enrolled to undergo training before the end of June 2013. This new approach will complement the on-going enrolled nurse training at the five other health training centres countrywide.

Through bilateral cooperation, the Ministry has secured training of 250 medical professionals who will start training in August this year. That will include 125 medical doctors, 50 dentists, 75 medical engineers and technicians. With these efforts the Ministry wishes to put in place a permanent supply of medical personnel to the Namibian Public Health

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Sector.

Moreover, the Ministry is in consultation with the Health Professions Council to address challenges related to registration of Health Professionals, enforcement of professional ethics and behaviour and accreditation of institutions where Namibian students are undergoing medical training.

In addition, the Ministry is consulting with the Public Service Commission with regard to the need of fast-tracking recruitment of health professionals, improvement of the condition of service for those working in remote and rural areas and improvement of the staffing norms and restructuring of the Ministry to be responsive to the growing needs.

In order to enhance health planning, efficient supervision of health workers, monitoring and evaluation of health programmes and improvement in management of hospitals and health facilities, the Ministry has introduced a distance leadership and management training programme for all management cadres at both national and regional level.

4. Quality and Standards.

With regard to quality and standards, the Ministry is committed to ensuring that health service provision in the country conforms to national laws, standards and prescribed international standards as promoted by the World Health Organisation, International Standard Organisation, Codex Alimentarius, African Union and SADC. To this end, all our health professional staff are undergoing in-service training on the best health practices. More importantly, the Ministry has stepped up its efforts to ensure that patients have access to safe medical care and pharmaceutical products.

Comrade Chairperson, the Ministry is aware of the national outcry concerning the attitude and conduct of some of the health professionals and support staff in health facilities. All supervisors, especially national and regional directors and hospital managers, are now under strict instructions to enforce the implementation of the operational manuals,

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ethics and discipline. Where applicable, they are directed to use the provision of the *Public Service Act* to instil discipline.

At the same time, they have been directed to institute regular planned supportive supervision and implement consistent follow-up on identified problems. The Ministry's management is also directed to recognise and reward the efforts of the staff that are doing their best to execute their duties.

5. Overcrowding at Health Facilities (Katutura and Oshakati Intermediate Hospitals)

To address the overcrowding experienced at the Katutura and Oshakati Intermediate Hospitals, the Ministry will upgrade Katutura and Khomasdal Health Centres to operate 24 hours, seven days a week, in order to reduce the pressure on the Katutura Hospital and to make services more available to the increasing population of the Khomas Region.

In addition, feasibility studies for the establishment of district hospitals in Khomas and Oshana Regions will be undertaken during 2013/2014 Financial Year and construction is envisaged to commence in the 2014/2015 Financial Year.

The Ministry is also investigating the status of all health centres in the country to also operate on a 24 hour basis. The district hospital in Oshana is envisaged to be built in Ondangwa Town.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, as indicated earlier in my statement, the allocation to the Ministry of Health and Social Services for the year 2013/2014 is: **N\$4,549,898,000.00 (Four Billion, Five Hundred and Forty-Nine Million, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight Thousand Namibia Dollars)** meant for the Operational Budget, while for the Development Budget amounts to **N\$695, 600,000.00 (Six Hundred and Ninety-Five Million, Six Hundred Thousand Namibian Dollars)**. The total Budget Allocation is thus **N\$5,245,498,000.00 (Five Billion, Two Hundred and Forty Five Million, Four Hundred and Ninety Eight Thousand Namibian Dollars)**.

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These resources will be utilised to implement seven critical Programmes of the Ministry. These important Programmes deal with promotion, preventative, curative and rehabilitation services. Allow me to address individual programmes as per the allocation.

Programme 1 – Health System Planning and Management

The Health System Planning and Management Programme aims at developing the capacity for planning and management of health and social services in order to optimally and efficiently utilise the available resources dedicated to the Sector.

Particular attention is given to planning in the following health system areas: Human Resource for Health; Health Financing; Service Delivery; Governance; Health Information Management Systems; Public Private Partnerships and Health Care Technology.

Under the Health System Planning and Management Programme, the development of health facilities will be managed to make health and social services accessible to all citizens.

Since Independence the Ministry has been operating one national referral hospital, four intermediate referral hospitals, 34 district hospitals, 44 health centres and 269 clinics. Out of the 269 clinics, 18 clinics were renovated and upgraded during the 2012/2013 Financial Year. Similarly, 4 health centres were renovated and upgraded and six components at hospitals were constructed.

During the ensuing year, and in addition to the addition to the existing responsibilities, the Programme will take care of the maintenance of the health facilities and equipment. To this effect, the Ministry will ensure sufficient staffing of the relevant expertise required.

The Programme also deals with the donor-funded Programmes and as a result a total number of 53 Medical Officers and 44 Pharmacists and Pharmacist Assistants previously funded by development partners have been transitioned to the Ministry of Health and Social Services.

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A sum of **N\$3,819,645,000.00 (Three Billion, Eight Hundred and Nineteen Million, Six Hundred and Forty Five Thousand Namibian Dollard)** is allocated to this Programme for both Operational and Development Expenditure.

Programme 2 – Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation

The Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Programme aims at contributing to the prevention and rehabilitation of disability in the country.

The Budget Allocation to this Programme is **N\$44,084,000.00 (Fourty Four Million, Eighty Four Thousand Namibian Dollars)**. A substantial amount of N\$32 million is earmarked for the rehabilitation and capacitating of the three main orthopaedic technical workshops in the country.

Part of these resources will be used to improve the orthopaedic services at referral, intermediate and district hospitals as well as Outreach Programmes. The remainder of the funds will be used to fast-track the provision of prosthesis material for the manufacturing of prosthesis limbs and wheelchairs for the disabled.

The Ministry is also planning to undertake a feasibility study for the establishment of the national rehabilitation centre to train beneficiaries of artificial prosthesis to regain the mobility and confidence and to go back to productive life. In this regard, the Ministry has secured an affordable technology to provide artificial limbs and accessories within an hour's time to those in need.

Programme 3 – Public Health.

The Public Health Programme aims at establishing and improving capacity and systems for disease surveillance, analysis, databases and control measures. The Programme will include the study of the distribution and patterns of health events, health characteristics and causes or influence in well-defined populations.

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Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, according to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2013/2014 – 2015/2016, you will notice that public health is divided into three Programmes: Environmental Health, Communicable and Non-communicable diseases and Family Health. However, for the purpose of this presentation they are hereby addressed under Programme 3- Public Health.

Under this Programme the Ministry is attending to the challenges of Communicable and Non-communicable diseases such as:

HIV/AIDS

The HIV infection rate remains very high at 18.2% for 2012 for pregnant women. Generally for the entire population it stands at 13.5%. The 2012 Sentinel Surveillance indicated that Namibia's HIV prevalence has stabilised and that the number of new cases is now declining. However, significant efforts are still needed in making Voluntary Counselling and Testing more readily accessible as well as the roll-out of the Voluntary Male Circumcision Programme.

With regard to HIV, tremendous progress has been made in the provision of antiretroviral therapy and the coverage rate stands at 87%. The number of patients on ART now stands at 111,660 of those eligible. As for the PMTCT (Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission), the coverage rate is above 95%.

TB and Leprosy

Following the introduction of new tests to diagnose drug-resistant TB, 206 cases of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) were detected in 2012, which is a significant increase from the 195 cases detected in 2011. Furthermore, four cases of XDR TB were detected in 2012, compared to two cases in 2011. Therefore, there is a need to redouble our efforts to detect cases of MDR-TB early enough in order to administer early treatment and prevent further development and spread of MDR-TB as well as to save lives.

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Similarly, Namibia has realised significant declines in the number of the people being diagnosed with TB for the past few years. For example, in 2012, 11,145 patients were diagnosed with TB, which is a 7% decline from the 11,924 cases diagnosed in 2011. This continued decline, note since 2004, suggests that our efforts are starting to bear fruit on the epidemic. As far as treatment is concerned, 82% of new patients who commenced treatment in 2011 were successfully treated.

Another re-emerging disease that was declared eliminated in our country is leprosy.

Over the past three years a number of new cases of leprosy were reported in the country, 42 in 2010, five in 2011 and six in 2012. The hotspots for these cases are in Kavango, Caprivi, Ohangwena, Oshana and Omusati Regions. This could be an underrepresentation of the existing number of cases since it is possible that some cases are going undiagnosed.

In this regard we remain grateful to the World Health Organisation (WHO) for providing technical support with assessment in the Regions to try and identify cases of leprosy. Similarly, we are also grateful to the Leprosy Mission International who has equally provided technical support. I am glad to report that during February 2013, we launched the National Guideline for the Management of Leprosy.

Malaria

With regard to malaria, the Ministry achieved all national and international targets, that is the Abuja targets and the Millennium Development Goals and also reached the pre-elimination stages as noted through declining malaria morbidity and mortality. I will not dwell on this because His Excellency the President highlighted it.

Non-communicable Diseases

Again we shared much information with regard to this in this august House and elsewhere in the country. In summary, most Common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in Namibia remain: Cardio-Vascular

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Diseases, which are hypertension, stroke and congestive cardiac failure, Diabetes Mellitus, Cancer of all types and Chronic Respiratory Diseases, for example asthma.

Honourable Chairperson, with regard to the progress related to the Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6, following the Demographic Health Survey of 1992, the under-5 mortality rate stood at 83 per 1,000 live births. This has dropped to 69 per 1,000 births during 2006. It is important to inform the Nation that we are currently running another Demographic Health Survey which will provide us with the latest estimates.

With regard to maternal mortality, again I will not dwell much on this as His Excellency the President highlighted much on this during the State of the Nation Address, however, it is important to say here that we have since observed a decline, which sky-rocketed from 449 per 100,000 live births down to 180 per 100,000, according to the World Health Organisation, World Bank and UNICEF. Our own estimation as a Ministry suggests clearly that by the end of 2012 the maternal mortality rate for Namibia declined to a further 118 per 100,000 live births.

Goal 6, reduction in infection rate of HIV, TB and malaria, was also highlighted and I will not dwell on that, other than to state that the total Budget Allocation to these Programmes is **N\$464,136,000.00 (Four Hundred and Sixty Four Million, One Hundred and Thirty Six Thousand Namibian Dollars)**.

Programme 4: Clinical Health Care Services

The Clinical Health Care Services Programme provides a broad range of Programmes to deliver services for in-patient and outpatient health care services to match the needs of various communities. Inpatient services include, amongst others, medical, surgical, paediatrics, obstetrics, orthopaedics and ear, nose and throat.

The Clinical Health Care Services Programme is also responsible for the management of specialised services to treat chronic conditions such as

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cancer, heart, kidney psychiatry, Intensive Care Unit and nuclear medicine.

Specialised services are provided for at the 3 referral hospitals and 1 national hospital. For the Reporting period, the number of out-patients seen at the Cardiac Outpatient Unit at the Windhoek Central Hospital was 3,950 for various procedures such as thoracic, adult cardiology, rheumatic, heart disease, pediatric surgery, congenital and echocardiogram.

Understandably, there are specialised services that are not provided for through public health facilities. For example, 150 patients were referred to the private haemodialysis treatment centre, while fourteen patients were referred to Cape Town for cardiac surgery with financial assistance from the special fund created to cater for the treatment of rare diseases.

It is important to note that the Namibian health system is still in the developmental stage and some conditions cannot be treated locally. This requires bringing in specialised experts or referring such patients to other countries. For this reason, a special fund has been created to cater for the treatment of rare diseases. Despite this fund being in place, the public is still pleading for pledges to be able to afford specialised medical treatment. As a result, the Ministry is undertaking Public Outreach Programmes to encourage the public to optimally utilise the fund.

Medial Equipment and Maintenance

The funds budgeted under this Programme amount to **N\$912,238,000.00 (Nine Hundred and Twelve Million, Two Hundred and Ninety Five Thousand Namibian Dollars)**.

Programme 5: Developmental Social Welfare

The Developmental Social Welfare Programme ensures equal and quality delivery of social care for all, while enabling people to retain their independence, control and dignity. A total of **N\$5,395,000.00 (Five Million, Three Hundred and Ninety Five Thousand Namibian Dollars)** is budgeted to meet the above aim.

Partners' Contributions

Our most valued development partners have committed an amount of **N\$688,595,000.00 (Six Hundred and Eighty Eight Million, Five Hundred and Ninety Five Thousand Namibian Dollars)** towards the Programmes in the Health Sector and which are funded outside the State Revenue Fund. The funds earmarked by our development partners will continue to make a significant contribution to the development of the Health and Social Welfare Sector, including the fight against HIV/AIDS, development of physical infrastructure, human resources, strengthening of health systems management mechanisms and other family health services Programmes.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, in view of the above, we remain grateful for the immense support from our development partners, sister countries, the Private Sector and NGO Sector for their contribution and investment in the Health and Social Service Public Sector.

Finally, I wish to thank His Excellency Comrade Hifikepunye Pohamba, the President of the Republic of Namibia for the confidence he has in me and my Deputy, Comrade Petrina Haingura, to continue contributing to the important process of improving the health service delivery in the country.

Allow me also to thank my team, the Honourable Deputy Minister, the Permanent Secretary and the entire workforce at the Ministry of Health and Social Services for their tireless efforts towards the realisation of our primary goal of achieving health for all. Due to the time constraints and the size of the Programmes and Projects under implementation, I would like to refer the Honourable Members of this august House to the Technical Report for more information.

I now have the honour to submit the sum of **N\$5,245,498,000.00 (Five Billion, Two Hundred and Forty Five Million, Four Hundred and Ninety-Eight Thousand Namibian Dollars)** for your consideration. Thank you.

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HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you for your Motivation Speech.

Vote 15 – “**MINES AND ENERGY**”, **N\$284,862,000.00** put for Introduction. Honourable Minister you have the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF MINES AND ENERGY: Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, our Ministry is the custodian of Namibia’s rich endowment of mineral, geological and energy resources. It promotes, facilitates, regulates and monitors the responsible and sustainable utilisation of these resources for the benefit of all Namibians.

It is my honour and privilege to table to this august House Vote 15 of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The Ministry is engaged in activities that have a significant and far-reaching impact on the overall performance of the national economy and the well-being of the Namibian people. These activities involve mineral exploration, mining, beneficiation as well as ensuring security of supply

With this in mind, it is my pleasure to present our Ministry’s Budget Proposal according to the Programmes outlined in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. I will briefly discuss our successes and challenges during the previous Financial Year, while introducing to the House our request, having in mind that an Accountability Report has already been submitted and an Annual Report will follow.

Programme 1: Promotion of Local and Foreign Investment in Exploration and Mining

During the 2012/2013 Financial Year, N\$17.9 million was budgeted for small-scale mining projects. A total of N\$13.5 million was spent to procure the requisite machinery, equipment and accessories for the implementation of the projects, while the balance of N\$4.5 million was used as preconstruction costs for the three small-scale mining project

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facilities. The three small-scale mining projects are:

- A slate stone cutting and polishing facility at Noordoewer in the Karas Region;
- A cutting and polishing facility for dimension stone remnants at Karibib in Erongo Region; and
- A sodalite remnant and semi-precious stone cutting and polishing facility at Khorixas in Kunene Region.

For the 2013/2014 Financial Year a Budget of N\$27.8 million has been allocated for the implementation phases of other small-scale projects that were found to be technically feasible in previous years in other Regions.

On a sombre note, during the 2012/2013 Financial Year a total of five fatalities were recorded in Namibia's Mining Industry. This is indeed a loss to family members of the victims, to fellow workers, employers and the Government of Namibia. The Ministry will use additional resources to increase regular mine visits and intensify health and safety awareness to the Mining Industry.

An amount of N\$57.2 million has been budgeted to promote local and foreign investment in exploration, ensuring that mineral production benefits the Nation.

Programme 2: Creation of Knowledge of Namibia's Geological Resources

The Geological Survey of Namibia as the National Institute for Earth Science and Mineral Resources is entrusted with management and research of one of our most important assets – the Earth, in which our life support system is rooted. The institution's mission is to enhance knowledge and awareness of Namibia's geological resources. Through scientific investigations as well as application and dissemination of quality research data, our scientists of the Geological Survey of Namibia are facilitating the search for, and the assessment of mineral resources,

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geological engineering and land-use planning and sustainable development with due regard to the environment.

In order to enhance the understanding of our geo-environment, the Geological Survey of Namibia will continue with a variety of activities, such as the interpretation of the very successful airborne geophysical surveys, which has already led to the discovery of the Husab Uranium Mine, and the regional geochemical survey which allows us to take informed decisions on land-use planning. The negative impact that the exploitation of mineral resources potentially has on the environment is minimised through environmental geology surveys on active and abandoned mines as well as exploration activities, in order to allow for sustainable development of the various economic activities in Namibia, including conservation.

We have set aside an amount of **N\$41,771,000.00** to minimise the negative impact of mineral resource exploitation on the environment and enhance the understanding of Namibia's geo-environment, including its geological resources.

Programme 3: Protection of Namibia's Diamond Industry

Diamonds continue to play a meaningful role in Namibia's economy and still contributing disproportionately towards the State Revenue Fund by way of royalties and taxes. As a strategic resource, their monitoring and regulation remain one of the major priorities for the Ministry. We have three logistical bases in Oranjemund, Lüderitz and Swakopmund, with offices and accommodation for our diamond inspectors. They monitor all diamond prospecting and mining operations to ensure that the revenue from our resources is protected at source. Last year alone diamonds contributed up to N\$700 million, an increase of about 37% in royalties.

Beneficiation of our diamonds has suffered some setbacks, resulting from high diamond prices which have helped to diminish margins, the liquidity crisis in India, which is the biggest manufacturer of diamonds globally and the economic problems in the USA and Europe which negatively affected consumer confidence.

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Unfortunately this has resulted in some retrenchments at diamond-cutting and polishing factories nationwide as operators try to stay afloat during this tough economic cycle. The Industry still employs about 1,300 employees and transfers valuable skills and state-of-the-art technology to our country.

An amount of N\$16.3 million will be needed for this mandate.

Programme 4: Energy Supply and Security

The Ministry continues with rural electrification by providing electricity to schools, churches and other Government infrastructures in rural areas in all the Regions.

We, however, continue to experience shortage of qualified and experienced contractors, hence some rural electrification projects could not be implemented on time. Furthermore, delivery of transformers and other materials from outside the country is still a challenge.

An amount of N485 million is budgeted for 2013/2014 Rural Electrification Programme, of which N\$40 million are set aside for the upgrading of overloaded distribution substations in the country.

The Solar Revolving Fund is operating and increasingly issuing loans to the general public and we continue supporting the use of renewable energy technologies through the thirteen established Energy Shops in the Regions.

The Kudu Gas to Power Project is now in full swing, with partners having signed the Project Development Agreement. Both the upstream and downstream parties have jacked up their efforts to realise the Final Investment Decision by March 2014 with the aim of delivering first electricity by 2017.

The Ministry has created a viable and stable Petroleum Exploration Industry in the country with companies of various sizes and nationalities busy exploring for oil and gas in the country. The year 2013 is going to

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be a pivotal year as we are going to see three successive wells being drilled by one of the companies in a single year. We will be waiting in anticipation for the results of this drilling campaign and those in the future.

The Ministry continues to manage and regulate fuel prices and keep them to a minimum without disturbing the national economy. The National Energy Fund will continue to subsidise the energy prices and provide financial support to energy projects for the benefit of Namibian consumers.

An amount of **N\$131,477,000.00** is required for this activity.

Programme 4: Coordination and Support Services

This Programme provides administrative support to the Ministry's Programmes, ensuring prudent financial management and optimal deployment of resources. The resources include human, financial, knowledge and equipment.

It also focuses on related statutory expenses and utilities of the Ministry, the issues of maintenance and the current expansion of the ministerial offices countrywide to ensure adequate office space for all staff members. Lastly, this activity shall ensure that vacancies are advertised and filled on time, to reduce the unemployment rate.

Therefore, an amount of **N\$38,028,000.00** has been budgeted for this Programme to bring the total budget request for the Ministry of Mines and Energy to **N\$284,862,000.00** only.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, I would further like to assure the Members of this august House that the funds I request for appropriation to our Ministry will be utilised prudently and to improve the quality of life of our people.

I would also like to take the opportunity to express my gratitude to the Minister of Finance, Permanent Secretary and their staff for our Budget

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Allocation. Last, but certainly not least, I would like to thank the staff of the Ministry of Mines and Energy for their commitment and to our partners in the Mining and Energy Sectors that continue to be good corporate citizens. I thank you all.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you. The House shall now break for tea.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:45

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:35

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
The Whole House Committee is called to order.

Vote 16 – “**JUSTICE**”, **N\$546,271,000.00** put for Introduction.
Honourable Minister you have the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I stand before you, on behalf of the Ministry of Justice, to motivate the Budget requirements of the Ministry of Justice, Vote 16, for the Financial Year 2013/2014.

Vision and Mission

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Colleagues, the vision of the Ministry of Justice is to be a model provider

of accessible and timeous justice for all. Towards that end, the Ministry as achieved significant progress in selected initiatives which are expressed in four strategic objectives, namely accessibility to justice, timeliness of justice delivery, the quality of the service we deliver and the integrity of the justice system as a whole.

Organisational Performance

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House, let me provide you with a picture of the performance of the different Ministerial Programmes, activities, achievements, challenges and progress in pursuit of the ministerial vision and mission.

Administration of Justice in the Superior Courts

The strategic objectives of the High Court of Namibia for the year 2013/14, *inter alia*, include:

- The completion of the Rules of Court;
- Guidelines for the delivery of Reserved Judgments;
- Continued legal education programmes for Judges;
- Formalisation of judges' clerkship and the realisation of the Court's critical needs, which include the physical infrastructure, roll-out of the e-Justice program and the appointment of Permanent Judges.

The following initiatives are indicative of the commitment of the High Court in the delivery of justice:

a) Judicial Case Management

During May 2011, the High Court of Namibia introduced the Judicial Case Management System to speed up the delivery of justice by giving Judges greater control over the pace and progress of Court cases.

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Since implementation of the Judicial Case Management System on 16 May 2011, a total of 2,009 Civil Actions and Civil and Labour Applications were assigned to specific Judges. Out of this number, 1,183, which translate into 59%, of the assigned matters have since been finalised.

With the commencement of the 2011/2012 Financial Year a total of 166 High Court Judgments were indicated as reserved, of which 134 were overdue if measured against the Judicial Service Commission guidelines set for the delivery of Judgments, and therefore outstanding. On 31 January 2013 a total of 101 High Court Judgments were indicated as reserved, of which only 73 have passed the delivery date set by the Judicial Service Commission.

b) Case Management in the Superior Courts in General

In the High Court, Main Division in Windhoek, 36 new criminal appeals were lodged, adding onto the already lodged 49, thus totalling 85. A total of 70 were finalised and 15 appeals were postponed.

The High Court, Northern Local Division, Oshakati, received nine new criminal appeals, adding onto 43 old criminal appeals, thus totalling 52. From these 52 appeals, 49 were finalised and three were postponed.

The High Court as a Court of First Instance

The High Court, Main Division, Windhoek has received twelve new criminal cases, adding onto the existing 80 of the previous years, totalling 92 cases. From the total of 92 criminal cases, 23 were finalised and 69 are pending.

The High Court, Northern Division, Oshakati has received 34 new cases, adding onto the existing two of the previous years. From the total of 36 criminal cases, 13 were finalised and 23 are pending.

A total of four applications by State for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court were registered, whilst none were brought over from previous years.

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A number of two remained on the roll, whilst two were finalised.

The Supreme Court also handled eight appeal cases during this period, of which seven appeals were finalised and one remains pending.

c) e-Justice

Transformation of the manual Court process into a paperless electronic judiciary process has already commenced. Final implementation of the e-Justice project is set for 1 January 2014. The project includes digitalisation of court recordings and transformation of the manual Court process into a paperless electronic process.

The first phase, which involved Business Process Re-engineering, to streamline the superior court's business processes and establish system requirement specifications for an automated electronic process has been completed. The development of the electronic system has already commenced and the pilot programme is expected towards the middle of 2013. Roll-out for the programme is scheduled to commence by October 2013.

During 2012 an audio-visual recording system was introduced at our Superior Courts to ensure the capturing, logging, storing and delivery of official Court records in digital format. Business Process Automation systems are meant to assist managers to render timely quality and cost-effective public services to meet the expectations of our many customers.

The introduction of digital recording of proceedings is operational now since digital recording equipment was installed in all Superior Courts at the beginning of 2012. The digital recording system provides not only for better recording quality, but also gives litigants access to the recorded proceedings.

Administration of Justice in the Lower Courts

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Magistrates Courts

During the 2012 calendar year, a total number 22,267 new cases were entered on the court roll with an added number 26,071 existing cases, which brought the total to 48,338 being prosecuted and adjudicated upon in the Lower Courts.

From this total, 16,742 or 35% cases were finalised, whilst 31,596 or 65%, remain on the court roll.

Regional Courts

The Regional Courts entered 640 new cases, adding onto the older 1,274 cases already on the court roll, bringing the total number of cases to 1,914.

Regional Courts are Magisterial Courts with a higher jurisdiction than District Courts.

From the above cases set for the Regional Court, a total of 685 or 36% were finalised and 1,229 or 64% remained on the roll.

Administration of Justice in Community Courts

Community Courts are governed by the *Community Courts Act* (Act 10 of 2003), which was implemented in September 2010. One of the significant changes achieved by the Act is that all Community Courts are now Courts of record, which entails writing summaries of evidence and Judgments that can subsequently be relied upon on appeal or review at Magistrates Courts and the High Court.

Since the implementation of the Act, thirty-seven Courts were recognised and training interventions for court officials were conducted, whilst *ad hoc* inspections have been held to date.

Each of these courts is provided with annual financial assistance to the tune of N\$120,000.00 per Court for defraying expenses in connection with their administration.

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However, feedback from affected communities indicates that these grants are no longer compatible with the environment that these Courts are operating in. Hence, it may be necessary to review these allocations to enable the Courts to meet the challenges they face.

Prosecution of Crime

Programmes and initiatives to address the challenges faced in the prosecution of crime:

In order to effectively prosecute crime and speed up trials, the relevant stakeholders in the administration of justice have taken a number of initiatives in this regard.

- The Prosecutor-General has divided the country into clusters, headed by senior advocates from the two Divisions of the High Court in order to ensure that all prosecutors in the Lower or Superior Courts are equipped with the knowledge required in the prosecution of crime.
- A prosecution unit to deal with drug-related offences and stock theft has been set up to create expertise in dealing with such offence.
- The Prosecutor-General, together with the Magistrates Commission, in an effort to reduce the backlog of cases in the Magistrates and Regional Courts, have embarked on a programme of running Courts dedicated to handle old cases in both Regional and District Courts, starting from the 2nd of May 2013. This initiative will commence in Windhoek and thereafter be extended to other Magistrates and Regional Courts in the different Regions or magisterial divisions.
- Towards the end of the last financial year the Ministry facilitated the introduction of measures to reduce the backlog of the number of traffic cases which had piled up at the Windhoek Magistrates Court, where a total of 50,000 tickets had to be adjudicated. To this effect, a meeting of stakeholders decided that people who want to pay their tickets, although their dates of trial have expired, should be afforded the opportunity to do so. Three weeks were assigned to this exercise and

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as a result, 17,124 tickets were handled, resulting in a total amount of **N\$5,602,300.00** being collected.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, statistics have revealed that the backlog of criminal cases in our Magistrates Courts have a negative impact on the administration of justice in the country. To attend to the challenge of backlog, a task team was set up, which includes members from the prosecution, the magistracy, the Police, the Legal Aid Directorate as well as the Law Society of Namibia, representing private legal practitioners. This team has in its terms of reference, *inter alia*, to find a lasting effective and efficient way to deal with the current backlog of cases.

Decisions by the Prosecutor-General on whether or not to prosecute also have a major impact on the speedy delivery of justice. Initiatives were taken to prioritise decisions on dockets involving major offences, such as corruption, murder, rape and fraud. Investigators were assisted to collect evidence that would facilitate decision-making on the dockets. The specialised units in the Office of the Prosecutor-General provide guidance to the Police on investigations to be conducted. During the period January to December 2012, a total of 460 decisions were taken and 63 prosecution-guided investigation cases were recorded at the Windhoek office. At the High Court, Northern Division Oshakati, a total of 302 decisions were taken and 155 prosecution-guided investigation cases were handled.

Criminal Assets Recovery Fund

The *Prevention of Organised Crime Act* (POCA) 29 of 2004, as amended, provides for the establishment of a Criminal Assets Recovery Committee and a Criminal Assets Recovery Fund.

The current balance in the Criminal Assets Recovery stands at N\$2,465,993.17. In addition, properties to the value of N\$8 million are in preservation, pursuant to successful applications by the Prosecutor-General for such assets to be preserved in terms of Chapter 6 of (POCA).

Legal Representation of Indigent Persons

In this area the Ministry is committed to enhance the delivery of legal aid services by expanding the service delivery points across the Republic.

The Ministry hopes to increase the number of legal aid counsel at each Magistrate's Court as funds permit. Through the expansion of legal aid delivery points, the Ministry hopes to achieve:

- a) Reduction in criminal matters outsourced to private legal practitioners and reduce the legal costs associated with the instruction of private legal practitioners to 15% by 2020;
- b) Fair and speedy trials for all, with the concomitant reduction in backlog of cases; and
- c) Improvement in the quality of services delivered to legally aided persons.

In order to achieve rapid results, the Directorate of Legal Aid selected fourteen law graduates for training in criminal court practice and trial advocacy for a three-month period. Towards the end of November 2012, these trained law graduates were appointed as legal aid counsel and were deployed to various centres, including far-flung ones such as Katima Mulilo, Karasburg, Opuwo, Eenhana and Rundu.

The Caprivi High Treason Trial

During the 2012/2014 Financial Year the State closed its case and the accused persons subsequently brought an application for acquittal in terms of Section 174 of the *Criminal Procedure Act* of 1977, as amended, which application was argued towards the end of last year. Judgment in the application was delivered on 11 February 2013 when 45 of the accused were released.

It is expected that the matter in the High Court might be finalised during the last quarter of this year, 2013, or first quarter of 2014.

Administration of Estates and Guardian Fund

The Master of the High Court is required by statute to supervise the orderly administration of deceased estates, liquidation of insolvent estates, registration of trusts, appointments of/and administration pertaining to tutors and curators and the administration of the Guardian Fund in respect of minors and mentally challenged persons or persons with mental disabilities.

The Guardian Fund is established under the *Administration of Estates Act* 66 of 1965.

The value of the Guardian Fund has increased to N\$1,028,156,537.80 in 2013. Funds held in the Guardian Fund are administered by the Master of the High Court and may be invested in interest-bearing financial instruments to generate interest. The Fund is audited by the Auditor-General as part of its auditing of the Ministry's accounts.

A total of 7,342 accounts were opened for minors and persons under curatorship, as well as other persons, such as creditors from insolvent estates or moneys due to a deceased estate, during the reporting year, compared to 8,544 of the previous year.

Provision of Legal Services

Civil Litigation

The Government Attorney provides the Government with legal representation in all civil litigation matters in our Courts and also represents civil servants in criminal cases that arose from the performance of their duties. The Government Attorney is also responsible for conveyancing and debt collection on behalf of Government.

The past Financial Year saw an increase in the number of civil cases opened by the Office. 1,499 were new compared to the previous year's total 878. From the total files opened, 159 files were closed after finalisation. Closed files increased to 734 when taking into account older

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files closed.

A total amount of N\$9,868,717.72 was also spent in the past year on legal costs and fees paid by the Government Attorney on behalf of Ministries, offices and agencies where Court Judgments went against them in civil litigation matters. The amount also includes the legal fees paid to private legal practitioners and advocates instructed by the Government Attorney in complex or legal matters requiring specialised legal skills.

On a positive note, however, the Government Attorney succeeded in collecting revenue on behalf of the Government amounting to N\$474,111.25 and total collection fees amounting to N\$132,753.82.

The Office also managed to recover huge amounts of money in the context of a number of litigation matters. In the case of Etale Fishing Company and the Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources, instituted on 30 May 2012, revenue amounting to N\$5,287,420.63 has been recovered so far and paid directly to the concerned Ministry after legal action was instituted by the Government Attorney against the owing private entities.

The aforesaid recovered amounts also do not include the amounts recouped by Government in legal suits where Government was successful and was awarded costs of suit. For example, in the Fadi Ayoub vs the Minister of Justice and Others, a civil matter, successful litigation resulted in a cost of suit award (High Court and Supreme Court Orders) of N\$588,115,51. Other instances where Government was successful in completed litigation include, among other cases, the matter of the Minister of Mines and Energy and Others vs Petroneft International Limited and Others, Supreme Court Case No. SA 32/2011. The Government Attorney also recovered costs in the recent high profile teachers' strike case.

To reiterate the important role of the Government Attorney's Office through prominent cases it successfully undertook on behalf of government, one must mention the well-known "*election case*" which was recently decided in favour of the Government by the Supreme Court of Namibia.

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However, the Government Attorney continues to suffer from a high staff turnover and the resultant inability to develop the office into an efficient Government Law Office. The high staff turnover, especially of experienced legal officers, has created the over-dependence on outsourcing of legal work, which is extremely costly to Government.

The recent ushering in of the judicial case management system in the Superior Courts and the modernising of the administration of justice will have a significant impact on the Government Attorney's office, which should also move with the times to be able to function effectively in the new system. This means that the Office necessarily has to be funded and equipped to meet the challenges of the new system.

Legal Advice

The Directorate of Legal Advice is responsible to assist the Honourable Attorney General to execute his constitutional functions which, among others, is to render legal advice to the President the Government of the Republic of Namibia in terms of Article 87 of the Namibian Constitution.

The functions of the Directorate Legal Advice are generally to provide legal advice to all Offices, Ministries and Agencies, Regional and Local Authorities as well as to all State-Owned Enterprises.

During the last financial year the Directorate received 469 requests for legal advice, of which 283 were finalised, while 186 are still pending.

Law Reform

The main functions of the Law Reform and Development Commission are to do an in-depth research and analysis of all branches of the Law and to make recommendations to the Namibian Government through the Minister of Justice. The Commission is further tasked to do thorough consultations with members of the public and other relevant stakeholders. Such consultations are costly and often involve workshops and seminars, as well as extensive travelling throughout the country.

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The Law Reform and Development Commission has currently prioritised the projects of Electoral Law Reform, Obsolete Statutes, Matters Relating to Property Rights of Various Churches, Administrative Justice, Family Law, Whistle-Blower and Witness Protection, Asset Declaration and the Review of the *Prevention of Corruption Act*. All the above mentioned projects are prioritised for achieving specified milestones or finalisation during the course of this Financial Year.

The Law Reform and Development Commission is the current chair of the Association of Law Reform Agencies of Eastern and Southern Africa, known as ALRAESA. ALRAESA has embarked upon two crucial regional projects, being the Education and Training as well as the Development of Model Electoral Law. The Education and Training Projects seek to team up with Southern and Eastern African Universities to develop post-graduate training programmes for staff members of the member agencies.

The Model Law on Elections project aims to provide a regional resource document on electoral issues, including legal frameworks, participation of women and other minority groups as well as to facilitate cultural and religious discourses on elections.

The Law Reform and Development Commission has, amongst others, submitted reports on Family Law, primarily marital property rights, divorce and Customary Law marriages. The recently completed report on Succession also forms part of the project. The Commission held a Family Law workshop last year with relevant stakeholders from which it emerged that further consultations were needed, particularly with all the recognised Traditional Authorities in Namibia to ensure that the new Laws are inclusive and respectful to all customs and traditions, while also remaining in tune with contemporary practices. To this end, consultations are scheduled for the third quarter of 2013.

Following the approval by Cabinet authorising the Law Reform and Development Commission to establish the Namibian Legal Resource and Information Institute (NaLRII) and its concomitant Law Reform and Development Commission website project, the Commission is in the

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process of obtaining funding to make available all cases, statutes, international agreements, Conventions and Treaties to which Namibia is party, dating as far back as the German period.

To ensure that Law Reform and Development Commission in a better position to fulfil its statutory mandate, the Commission is in the process of reforming its establishing Act. The new Bill will be tabled to Parliament before the end of the year.

International Cooperation

Namibia's involvement in the international community is rapidly increasing as a result of being a Member State to global bodies, such as the United Nations, regional bodies, such as AU and SADC, and being party to a number of international legal instruments.

Human Rights

As a State Party to various international human rights instruments, Namibia is required to compile and present periodic reports to the relevant treaty oversight bodies established under the different legal instruments.

The Ministry is due to facilitate the submission of three reports to relevant treaty bodies this year. These reports are the initial and periodic reports on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Second Periodic Report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 13-15th Combined Periodic Reports on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Periodic Report on the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Other

With regard to other agreements, Namibia has bilateral relations in the form of Joint Permanent Commissions with a number of countries and is also a member of the Eastern and Southern African Group Against Money-Laundering, which coordinates regional efforts to combat money-

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laundering and other forms of transnational organised crime.

Namibia is also a party to a number of bilateral and multilateral Treaties on mutual legal assistance and extradition.

At the moment we are experiencing an increase in requests for cooperation in the field of Private International Law. The Ministry is working on making a proposal to government for Namibia to consider becoming a State party to the Hague Conference on Private Law or at least contract as a State party to some of the Hague Conventions on Private International Law. Namibia is currently party to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirements of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents.

With regard to legislative drafting, during 2012/2013 the Directorate Legislative Drafting received:

- 15 Bills and completed 10 of which some have already been passed by Parliament;
- 34 Proclamations and completed 33;
- 43 Regulations and completed 36;
- 242 Government Notices and completed 231; and
- 27 General Notices (Regulations for Regional Councils and Local Authorities and other Notices) and completed 12.

Although there was no backlog in the handling of the number of legislative instruments submitted, the Ministry faces a severe shortage of experienced legislative drafters. The shortage is partly attributable to the lack of incentives to recruit and retain experienced drafters. We are the people who train these experienced drafters, only to be captured by the Private Sector, but what can we do? We are here to train Namibians for the sake of development of the country. There are currently only twelve drafters out of an establishment of twenty drafters.

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With regard to the promotion of good governance, the Office of the

Ombudsman is responsible for the investigation of complaints received from the public relating to maladministration, human rights violations, the environment and natural resources of Namibia.

The on-going efforts of the Ombudsman to develop a Human Rights Action Plan for Namibia will greatly assist Government in appreciating the extent to which implementation of human rights standards has been deepened in our society.

Some of the major planned activities for 2013/2014 include the following:

- Continuation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, following completion of the Human Rights Base-line Study;
- Opening of a regional office in Rundu;
- Completion of the restructuring process;
- A major general public education campaign;
- A major human rights public education campaign.

With regard to capital projects implementation, during the 2010/2011 to 2012/2013 Medium Term Expenditure Framework, the Ministry achieved significant results as far as the implementation of its capital projects are concerned, in alignment with the objectives contained in the National Development Plan.

A new Magistrate's Court was constructed at Tsumkwe in the Otjozondjupa Region at a total cost of N\$11.4 million. This specific project created a total number of 37 jobs during the construction phase. The existing Magistrate's Court at Okakarara in the Otjozondjupa Region was extensively upgraded at a total cost N\$12.4 million, where 33 jobs were created.

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The Supreme Court building was also comprehensively renovated at a total cost of N\$14 million. The project created 45 jobs during its construction phase.

Feasibility studies were conducted for the construction of new Courts at Okahao, Omuthiya, Nkurenkuru, Katima Mulilo and Grootfontein.

Two TIPEEG capital projects are currently being implemented:

- Outapi Magistrate's Court upgrading in the Omusati Region, which has already created 40 jobs during the 2012/2013 Financial Year, is estimated to cost the Ministry an amount of N\$24.8 million. It is anticipated that the project will be completed in September 2013.
- The upgrading of Eenhana Magistrate's Court in the Ohangwena Region. This project, which has created 31 jobs is anticipated to be completed in July 2013 and will cost the Ministry an amount of N\$10.5 million.
- The construction of the new Magistrate's Court and three staff houses at Otjinene is currently on-going. The project, which is estimated to cost an amount of N\$23.6 million, has created 45 jobs. It is expected that this project will be completed at the end of April 2013.
- A new Ombudsman Office at Ongwediva in the Oshana Region is under construction. The project, which is estimated to cost an amount of N\$4.1 million and has created 16 jobs is expected to be completed in July 2013.

For the 2013/2014 to 2015/2016 MTEF period, the Ministry will undertake the implementation of the following capital projects if adequate funds are allocated:

Construction of New Magistrate's Courts at:

- Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Region;
- Grootfontein in the Otjozondjupa Region;

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- Omuthiya in the Oshikoto Region; and
- Okahao in the Omusati Region.

The above projects are estimated to cost the Ministry a combined estimated total amount of N\$225 million during the concerned MTEF period.

- The Ministry's Headquarters known as the Justitia Building is also earmarked for comprehensive alterations and additions, which will cost the Ministry an estimated total amount of N\$200 million;
- The High Court building is also earmarked for upgrading, starting in the new 2013/2014 Financial Year, which will cost the Ministry an estimated total amount of N\$36.5 million during the period under discussion.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, to summarise, the following amounts are required for each of the Programmes and related activities that are administered by the Ministry of Justice under Vote 16:

1. Superior Courts Adjudication – **N\$66,168,000.00;**
2. Lower Courts Adjudication of Criminal and Civil Cases – **N\$49,286,000.00;**
3. Rendering Support Services to the Magistracy – **N\$105,063,000.00;**
4. Prosecution of crime – **N\$65,826,000.00;**
5. Legal Representation of Indigent Persons – **N\$35,082,000.00;**
6. Management of deceased estates, insolvencies, trusts and the Guardian Fund – **N\$10,647,000.00;**
7. Representing Government in Civil and Labour Cases – **N\$25,009,000.00;**

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8. Rendering Legal Advice to the President and Government – **N\$13,409,000.00;**
 9. Scrutinising and Drafting of Legislation – **N\$11,628,000.00;**
 10. Reform and Development of the Law – **N\$9,764,000.00;**
 11. Legal Services and International Cooperation – **N\$8,671,000.00;**
 12. Investigation of Complaints – **N\$19,094,000.00;**
 13. Polies Supervision – **N\$2,897,000.00;**
 14. Coordination and Support Services – **N\$123,728,000.00;**
- Totalling **N\$546,271,000.00.**

I now, Comrade Chairperson, Honourable Members, seek the indulgence of the House to approve the allocation totalling **N\$546,271,000.00** for Vote 16. Finally, I would like to thank the Minister of Finance and her team for crafting a responsive Budget to the critical needs of the Namibian people and I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you.

Vote 24 – **“TRANSPORT”, N\$3,645,814,000.00** put for Introduction.
Honourable Minister you have the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT: Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I am honoured to present Vote 24 of the Department of Transport for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

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Vote 24 caters for the development of efficient and effective transport infrastructure, which promotes economic development and social upliftment. The Department's objectives amongst others are to ensure that the mobility wishes of the people and Industry are met.

Honourable Members of this House, transportation infrastructures such as roads, rail, air and water transport are the catalysts that facilitate smooth flow of people, goods and services for the betterment of any Nation. Therefore, the Ministry will continue to ensure progressive development of the much needed means of transport for our economic emancipation. It is further expected of the Ministry to ensure that the development and maintenance of transportation is not compromised.

The infrastructure development and maintenance thereof is to curtail poverty and hunger resulting from limited movement of goods and service. Transport infrastructure can boost our potential to prosper even during the world economic downturn. It is therefore necessary for us to open up the existing and untapped markets through the provision of adequate and world-class transportation infrastructures.

Investing in the development of the transportation infrastructure has far-reaching benefits that can trigger the creation of employment opportunities and can keep all economic Sectors afloat. It is our wish as a Ministry to deliver on the expectations of the Namibian people. It is against this background that I humbly ask you Honourable Members to render us support in our endeavor to realize our important national dream.

BITUMEN ROADS

A) BITUMEN ROADS COMPLETED

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, Allow me to enumerate the Department of Transport's achievements attained in the preceding Financial Year 2012/2013 in the Road Sub-sector:

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Rundu-Elundu: A 236 km road from Rundu to Elundu was completed in July 2012.

TR 15/1 Tsumeb-Tsintsabis-Katwitwi Road: This project is divided into three sections, A, B and C. Section A and B is completed. While Section C which is 67 km from Elavi to Mpungu Valei and Katwitwi is ongoing and is expected to be completed in July 2013.

TR 14/2: Gobabis-Otjinene: The upgrading of 157km to bitumen standards representing the first phase of the Gobabis to Grootfontein road, was completed in June 2012. The road will form part of Trans-Kalahari Highway extension to the Trans - Caprivi Highway and to Southern Angola.

MR122: Omakange - Iitananga: A 83 km road runs from Omakange in the Kunene Region to Iitanaga in the Omusati Region creating the link between the two Regions was completed in March 2012.

B) ONGOING BITUMEN ROADS

The implementation of the following upgrading to bitumen projects will continue during the 2013/2014:

MR125: Liselo — Linyanti- Kongola- Singalamwe: A 212 km of existing gravel road is being upgraded to bitumen standards in the Caprivi Region and is expected to be completed in June 2014.

MR120: Okatana-Endola-Onhuno: A 34.6 km road is being constructed to bitumen standards from Okatana via Endola to Onhuno in Oshana and Ohangwena Regions and is expected to be completed in October 2013.

DR3609: Oshakati- Omungwelumbe: A 37.3 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards. Construction has commenced.

C) BITUMEN ROAD PROJECTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

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DR3668: Okalongo- Omuvelo Gwakasamane: Is at a design stage and expected to commence during the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

DR3603: Onayena- Okankolo: A 31 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Oshikoto Region. The project is at a design stage and construction is expected to commence in this Financial Year, subject to funds availability.

DR3615: Onamutuku (Olwani) - Oshikuku: A 16 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Omusati Region. The project is at a design stage and construction is expected to commence in this Financial Year, subject to funds availability.

DR3608: Omafo - Outapi: A 98 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Ohangwena and Omusati Regions. The construction is expected to commence in this Financial Year.

MR67: Omakange - Ruacana: A 86 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Omusati Region. The construction is expected to commence in the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

MR121: Oshigambo- Eenhana: A 48 km gravel road will be upgrade to bitumen standards in Oshikoto and Ohangwena Regions. The construction is expected to commence in this Financial Year 2013/2014.

TR10/2: Elundu - Eenhana: A 25 km section, which was constructed as gravel road with a low volume seal, will be rehabilitated to bitumen standards in Ohangwena Region. The construction is expected to commence during this 2013/2014 Financial Year.

MR91: Gobabis - Aminus- Aranos: A 246 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Omaheke and Hardap Regions. The project is at a design tender stage and construction is expected to commence in this 2013/2014 Financial Year.

MR118: Rosh Pinah - Oranjemund: A 100 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Karas Region. The project is at a design

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stage and construction is expected to commence still during this Financial Year.

MR44: Walvis Bay- Swakopmund: A 38 km gravel road behind the dunes will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Erongo Region. The project is at a design stage and construction is expected to commence this Financial Year.

MR44 and MR76: Swakopmund - Henties Bay – Uis – Khorixas - Kamanjab: A 412 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Erongo and Kunene Regions. The Feasibility Studies has been completed and the project will go on design tender stage and construction is expected to commence in the 2014/2015 Financial Year.

TR14/2: Otjinene - Grootfontein: A 309 km gravel road will be upgraded to bitumen standards in Otjozondjupa Region. The project is at a design stage and construction will commence in the 2013/2014 Financial Year, subject to funds availability.

TR1/6: Windhoek - Okahandja: A 67 km existing bitumen road will be rehabilitated and upgraded to dual carriageway in Otjozondjupa and Khomas Regions. The project is at a design stage and construction is expected to commence in the 2014/2015 Financial Year.

ON ROAD REHABILITATION

TR 7/1 Okahandja -Karibib: A 112 km from Okahandja to Karibib was completed in August 2012.

GRAVEL ROADS

A) GRAVEL ROADS COMPLETED

DR3660: MR92 to Omagongati (Omagongati - Ohakweenyanga): A 12 km gravel road constructed in the Omusati Region is completed.

DR 3610: Mangetti West phase 1 (Casablanca - Luwaya): A 52 km

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gravel road from Casablanca to Luwaya connecting the two Regions, Oshikoto and Kavango respectively is completed.

DR 3642: Okahao - Outapi: A 45 km gravel road is completed.

DR 3653: Oshikuku - Ekangolinene: A 26 km gravel road is completed in the Omusati Region and will be inaugurated on 23 May 2013.

DR 3428: Rupara/Muveve to Gcangcu: A 13 km gravel road constructed in the Kavango Region is completed.

B) ONGOING GRAVEL ROAD PROJECTS

The construction works for the following roads will continue during the 2013/2014 Financial Year:

DR 3524: Ngoma (Izimewe) - Nakabolelwa: A 23 km gravel road is being constructed in Caprivi Region and expected to be completed in August 2013.

DR 3427: Kamupupu - Mbururu: A 21 km gravel road is being constructed in the Kavango Region and expected to be completed in January 2014.

DR 3449 Tjova - Divayi: A 28 km gravel road is being constructed and progressing well in the Kavango Region. It is expected to be completed in May 2013.

DR3448 Kaisosi - Cuma: A 62 km gravel road is being constructed in the Kavango Region and expected to be completed in May 2013.

DR 3657: Oshapapa (Oshali) - Epumbu: A 32 km gravel road being constructed is progressing well in the Oshikoto Region and expected to be completed in March 2014.

DR 3673: Omuthiya - Onanke: A 33 km gravel road is being constructed and progressing well in the Oshikoto Region. It is expected to

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be completed in May 2013.

DR 3670: Oshandi - Eembahu -Oshiweda: A 33 km gravel road being constructed in the Ohangwena Region is progressing well. It is expected to be completed in March 2014.

DR 3671: Onamutai – Ongwediva - Okatana and DR 3672: A 17 km gravel road is being constructed in Oshana Region and expected to be completed in April 2013.

DR3672: Outapi - Okapalelona Border Post: A 13.6 km gravel road is being constructed and progressing well in the Omusati Region. Construction is expected to be completed in May 2013.

DR3674: Onayena - Omahenge: A 24 km gravel road in the Oshikoto and Ohangwena has commenced and expected to be completed in May 2014.

C) GRAVEL ROADS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Honourable Members of this House, the following road projects are expected to be constructed during the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Financial Year respectively:

DR 3649: Onalulago - Epembe: A 46 km gravel road is at a tender design stage in Oshikoto and the Ohangwena Regions. The construction will commence in this Financial Year.

DR3624: Etomba - Omundaungilo: A 75 km gravel road will be constructed in Ohangwena Region. The project is at a tender design stage and construction is expected to commence this Financial Year.

DR3635: Amwaanda - Omutambogomawe: A 95 km gravel road will be constructed in Omusati Region. The project is at a design stage and expected to commence in this Financial Year .

DR3681: Epato- Onaushe: A 38 km gravel road will be constructed in

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Omusati Region. The project is at a design stage and construction is expected to commence in Financial Year 2013/2014.

DR3508: Esize- Malindi- Sifuha- Schuckmannsburg: A 50 km gravel road will be constructed in Caprivi Region. The project is at a design stage and construction is expected to commence in 2014/2015 Financial Year.

DR3444: Tsintsabis- Gava: A 130 km gravel road will be constructed in Kavango Region. The project is at a design tender stage and construction is expected to commence in Financial Year 2014/2015.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRIDGES:

Ongwediva Bridge (Bridge No 139): The Ongwediva Bridge No. 139 in Oshana Region is being rehabilitated and upgraded to dual carriage way. Construction is ongoing and expected to be completed in September 2013.

Okandjengedi Bridge (Bridge No 138): The Okandjengedi Bridge in Oshana Region is also being rehabilitated and upgraded to dual carriage way. Construction is ongoing and expected to be completed in September 2013.

Rehoboth - Mariental: Bridge No 0157 (Bridge No 2312 and Bridge No 0158): Three Bridges between Rehoboth and Mariental in the Hardap Region will be rehabilitated. The project is at the construction tender stage and rehabilitation is expected to commence in the current Financial Year 2013/2014.

Okahandja - Ovitoto Bridges: The construction of three Bridges over the Bobbejaan River, Niehaus and Swakop River which links Ovitoto and Okahandja in Otjozondjupa Region is progressing well. The Construction of the bypasses is completed and expected to be completed in September 2013.

Pilot Projects: Steel Bridges: The Department of Transport in conjunction with Disaster Management Unit in the Prime Minister's

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Office has also installed two Steel Bridges at Groot Aub in Khomas Region and Oshigambo in Oshikoto Region for emergency relief.

OPUWO AERODROME

The feasibility study for the relocation of Opuwo aerodrome was completed in March 2012 and it is expected that the design for the aerodrome will commence during this Financial Year.

PROVISION OF ACCESS ROADS

Apart from road infrastructure development, our Ministry is highly engaged in coming up with a viable Programme to construct access roads to connect community centres, health facilities, schools and agricultural centres situated along the tarred Trunk or Main Roads.

PROGRAM 2: ROADS

The purposes of this Programme are to develop, rehabilitate and upgrade the rural and urban road network. The allocation for this Financial Year will cover construction of new and ongoing upgrading projects and labour based gravel roads as elaborated earlier.

I, therefore, request an amount of **N\$833,034,000.00** for this Programme.

**PROGRAM 3: TRANSPORTATION POLICY AND REGULATION
ADMINISTRATION**

Upgrading of Vehicle and Driver Testing Stations

The Department of Transport is responsible for the construction, renovation and upgrading of 18 testing stations out of 21 all over the country. To date, vehicles and driver testing stations at Rundu, Katima Mulilo, Ongwediva, Luderitz and Eenhana has been completed. Outapi testing station is expected to be completed during this Financial Year.

Renovations at Grootfontein, Walvis Bay and Windhoek testing stations

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are completed. Renovations at Okahandja testing station will commence during this Financial Year. Commencement of the Feasibility Study of the Opuwo testing station is also envisaged under the current Financial Year.

NONE-MOTORIZED INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

MR 44: Swakopmund-Walvisbay Road

The Ministry intends to construct a 38 km none-motorized facility between Swakopmund and Walvis Bay. A feasibility study is envisaged to commence under the current Financial Year. This multi model transport facility will ensure that people can walk safely, cycle and drive efficiently and conveniently to their destination with ease and peace of mind.

CONTRIBUTION TO ROAD SAFETY

Following a Cabinet approval The Ministry of Works and Transport undertook to provide, for the first time, budgetary assistance to the National Road Safety Council for the furtherance of road safety activities. In this regard, we would like to see the integration of Road Safety into the school curriculum from pre-primary to tertiary level. With this in place we are convinced that our road safety performance as a country will improve over time.

I, therefore request an amount of **N\$104,362,000.00** for this Financial Year 2013/2014.

PROGRAM 4: RAILWAYS NETWORK DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee Honourable Members, I now wish to report on activities in the Railway Sub-Sector;

Construction of Permanent Way of Aus -Luderitz Railway Line: The construction of rail track to Luderitz is ongoing. Thirty-Three (33) kilometres of track work is completed. The remaining section of Thirty-

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Seven (37) kilometres will be completed by early 2014.

Aus, Luderitz Station, and Marshalling Yard in Luderitz: To accommodate future growth of the Port ground handling areas in the stations are being improved. It is planned that improvement works will be completed by May 2013.

Flood Damaged Railway Line Near Aus: Repair works near Aus has started in March 2012 and completion is expected in 2013.

Ondangwa - Oshikango Railway: The Northern Railway Line Extension Phase II was completed in July 2012.

Northern Railway Line Extension Project Phase III (Ondangwa-Oshakati): Plans are afoot to connect Oshakati to the railway network. In this regard, identification of inhabitants who will be affected by construction of the railway line to Oshakati has started with a view to compensate them before construction activities can start.

Rehabilitation of the Kranzberg -Tsumeb Railway Section: The process of rail track rehabilitation and repair work is ongoing.

Trans -Kalahari Railway Line: A Project Specific Bilateral Agreement is currently being finalised by the Governments of the Republic of Namibia and Botswana. It is also expected for Namibia to host the Trans -Kalahari Railway Line Project Office, which will handle all project matters.

The establishment of a Railway Line Inspectorate envisaged adequately monitoring and controlling railway line operations maintenance will commence during this Financial Year.

I, therefore request an amount of N\$455,306,000.00 for this Programme.

**PROGRAMME 5: CIVIL AVIATION AND METEOROLOGICAL
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

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HON NGHIMTINA

The Directorate of Civil Aviation has commissioned the Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range Beacon (VOR) at Ondangwa Airport.

This state of art will assist the aircrafts during bad condition to find the airport, as well as Air Traffic Controllers in locating the exact position of the aircraft.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I am pleased to further report the completion of the Wide Area Multilateration installation at the Walvis Bay and in the Mpacha Airports. The next step would be the integration of these new Stations into the existing Radar Surveillance network.

The Radar Training of our Air Traffic Controllers for the Area Control Centre at Eros Airport was completed by the Experts from Sweden.

Construction of the DCA Head Quarter project is at a tender evaluation stage.

SUBSTANTIATION FOR RECAPITALIZING THE NATIONAL AIRLINE

The Transport Sector constitutes a pivotal logistical factor in Namibia's economy and the unlocking of its future growth potential. All modes of transport are important and the Transport Sector as a whole has thus been singled out as one of the Sectors for expansion during the NDP4 Development Plan. Due to the vast size of the country and great distances having to be covered often in short periods of time the Aviation Industry has become firmly established in Namibia and thus also the long established roots of the national airline (since 1948).

Air Namibia constitutes an integral part of Namibia's logistical hub and connects the country to main markets in the sub-continent and Europe. The Government furthermore recognizes that its established core routes are poised to establish wider connectivity and market penetration - and more Sectors will become increasingly reliant on air travel with future

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economic growth and development.

The Tourism Sector in Namibia has shown a steady growth over many years and this welcomed expansion could materialize as a result of the services offered by the national airline. The annual growth of airline passengers utilizing the direct FRA-WHK route of Air Namibia has grown from 97,000 in 2009 to 144,000 in 2012. It is estimated that around 80,000 jobs are linked (directly and indirectly) to the Tourism Industry and the contribution to GDP is estimated between N\$1, 5 - N\$2,0 billion per annum.

The national airline must fulfill a strategic role in economic growth and development, and this mission cannot simply be entrusted to a foreign operator. The market conditions and demographics prevailing in Namibia are not conducive to attracting operators that can be entrusted with providing long-term services. With economic downturns, they usually disappear - and numerous examples exist to validate this statement. It is for this reason that the Government resolved to recapitalize the airline recently and render support to the initiated strategic turn-around plan.

I, therefore request an amount of **N\$1,684,072,000.00** for this Programme.

**PROGRAMME 7: MARITIME AND INLAND WATER
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND
SAFETY**

DIRECTORATE OF MARITIME AFFAIRS

The Ministry has acquired a River Dredger which will be utilized to maintain certain portions of the Zambezi River depths as well as to construct mooring points to ensure safety of the River Landing Craft operating between Katima Mulilo and Impalila Island.

Walvis Bay Port limits were extended to provide sufficient room for ship anchorage and control within the protected port area.

An administrative office will be constructed at Walvis Bay to create a

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conducive maritime environment, for the provision of efficient maritime services.

The Ministry has also acquire and installed Marine Information, Safety and Surveillance Systems (Radar and Navtex) to ensure safety of ships in our EEZ and detect, monitor and control shipping, fishing and mining operations offshore.

I therefore request an amount of **N\$97,925,000.00** for this Programme.

DIRECTORATE OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

The Directorate of Aircraft Accident Investigations has recorded notable reduction in aircraft accidents in Namibia during the past Financial Year. This reduction of accident occurrences was attributed to the safety recommendations generated by the investigators of the Directorate of Aircraft Accident Investigation.

Based on the findings of the ICAO in 2006 the Ministry envisaged constructing a hangar for Directorate of Aircraft Accident Investigation to store wreckages of aircrafts and/or aircraft engines that were involved in accidents for investigation purpose. Modern investigation equipment including CVR and FDR read out need to be purchased and installed in this hanger. This will save us a lot since Namibia will no longer send components overseas for further and detailed investigation.

I request an amount of **N\$10,658,000.00**.

PROGRAM 8: METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

The purpose of this program is to ensure a safe, secure and efficient Civil Aviation and Meteorological infrastructure and to be in compliance with the World Meteorological Organisation and ICAO Conventions as well as with the SADC Protocol on Transport and Meteorology.

I therefore request an amount of **N\$59,297,000.00** for the construction of manned meteorological offices and associated facilities at Rundu, Katima

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HON SHIXWAMENI**

Mulilo Mariental and Opuwo.

PROGRAMME 9: GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The purpose of this Programme is to provide Government with reliable and safe road transport services. The allocated amount will be used for personnel expenditure as well as for goods and other services.

For the financial year 2013/2014, the total Operational Budget of **N\$239,710,000.00** is allocated to Vote 2401 (Government Garage).

Due to the ever increasing demand for vehicles and trucks to transport relief food to areas affected by drought and flood, an amount of **N\$50,000,000.00** will be spent on acquisition of vehicles during the Financial Year 2013/2014.

I therefore request an amount of **N\$239,710,000.00** for this Programme.

In conclusion, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, in light of the above outlined Programmes, I humbly submit Vote 24 for the total amount of **N\$3,645,814,000.00** for the 2013/2014 Financial Year for your consideration and approval. I thank you for your attention.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you.

Vote 07 – “**FOREIGN AFFAIRS**” put for Discussion. Any discussion?
Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson. Just a few questions and some comments on Page 6 and Page 14 of the Minister’s Budget Speech, which deals with support services and Namibian Missions abroad.

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HON SHIXWAMENI**

We as Parliamentarians would fail in our duty, particularly the backbenchers, if we do not support these men and women in our Foreign Services who are quite helpful when we travel abroad. We need to appreciate the work that they do for our country abroad and continue supporting them. In fact, since I came to this House in 1995, I have been an advocate for buying properties abroad instead of renting. I also want to say that I have dealt with many of these men and women in the Foreign Service and their professionalism is completely unquestionable and I think that they should be encouraged.

Another issue I want to mention under this particular item is the development of career diplomats. I feel the proportion between career diplomats and political appointments need to be examined so that we ensure that there is a balance, because as a country we should in future be able to rely much more on career diplomats than political appointees. I am not saying that we should not send political appointees, but there should be a balance between career diplomats and political appointees.

I have a question on the Non-Aligned Movement mentioned under Multilateral Affairs. Since the Non-Aligned Movement was founded during the peak and the height of the Cold War, I would like the Minister to explain to the Nation what is the current role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the post-Cold War period and particularly in the light of the emergence of many groups such as BRICS and many others, how relevant is the Non-Aligned Movement in the world of today.

On international organisations on Page 10, I must congratulate you for inviting and welcoming people to apply to fill quotas in international organisations. If the Minister has the facts on his fingertips, he could maybe assist this House with how many of these international organisations have quotas for Namibia which are not filled. However, I welcome your approach that you invite every professional Namibian with skills to apply to these international organisations and I hope the Minister will be able to recommend, because that is one aspect that people have complaining about, that they apply but do not get a recommendation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in terms of filling these particular quotas. Of course, I must congratulate the Government for making sure that we

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HON SHIXWAMENI

are up to date with the payment of our contributions to these international organisations. We should actually be able to urge our friends on the continent that everybody must pay up. Unless there is a valid reason why countries are not paying, why should they be benefiting while other countries are paying? Some of the people occupying positions in international organisations are from countries that are not in good standing with these international organisations.

My last point is on the Organisation of African Unity or the African Union. Let us congratulate ourselves for reaching the 50th of the OAU/African Union, but there is still a lot of work that needs to be done on the African continent. This divide between the Francophone and the Anglophone and the Lusophone, mention them, is still taking us back to colonial times, because it allows us to be manipulated by France, by the Anglo-Saxons, the Americans and the British and then you also have the Arab Magreb. I have not thought about this deeply, but something needs to be done about this at the African Union if we are really to forge African unity on the continent.

Still on the African Union, we cannot talk about a free Africa when the AU allows Morocco to occupy Western Sahara. I think it is time that this is seriously discussed with Morocco. I know that they are not part of the African Union, but Western Sahara needs its freedom and I know the Government's position on Western Sahara, but we need to encourage more and more countries to speak out louder, that we cannot allow the last colony of Africa to remain under African colonialism.

I was perplexed the other day when Dr Nkozana Zuma talked about the African Union Commission needing funding from somewhere else and even the Pan-African Parliament also relying on funding from foreign sources. How can we claim to have independent institutions as Africans when we still go cap-in-hand to beg from our colonial masters? They say the one who provides the money calls the tune. Therefore, it is high time that we talk to all Africans, Africa is a rich continent, let us contribute to the building of our own institutions in order to ensure that we are independent.

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HON MAAMBERUA

We know what happened in Ivory Coast where the French had to intervene, we know what happened in Mali where the French had to intervene. In Libya foreign powers had to intervene to dictate the fate of Africa and that should not be allowed to continue.

With those remarks I support the Vote and I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you. I recognise Honourable Maamberua.

HON MAAMBERUA: Thank you, Comrade Chair of the Whole House Committee. Let me start off by saying I support this Vote wholeheartedly, but having said that, we know that diplomacy has several dimensions, political, economic, etcetera. Therefore, after having acknowledged the good work that our diplomats and foreign-based staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are doing, I would want the Minister to expand a bit on the economic benefits that Namibia is deriving from its diplomatic engagements, which is normally referred to as economic diplomacy.

On Page 14, the Minister mentioned volatility of foreign exchange rates affecting the Budget of the Ministry. Of course, this has been an on-going headache, but are there any strategies, methods or mechanisms of late in place that would help to either hedge or reduce the impact of such volatilities?

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you. I recognise Honourable Kaiyamo.

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HON DR KAIYAMO / HON MOONGO**

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION: Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I would also like to add my voice to those who spoke in appreciating the good work being done by our Foreign Service Officials and I urge them to continue with the good work.

My only concern is about the Vote on Protocol where it is stated that this component is giving protocol services to Namibians. I noticed that whenever Ministries or institutions are inviting foreign dignitaries to conferences, they most of the time do not consult Foreign Affairs and make a lot of blunders in terms of protocol, which is sometimes very embarrassing. My advice is that everybody in Namibia should consult Foreign Affairs when inviting foreign dignitaries on the protocol to be followed in that gathering.

I support the Vote and I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson. I support this Vote which is supposed to receive more funds. Since we have a Constitution which stipulates that we should uphold peace negotiations, did we participate in the peace talks between RENAMO and the others? (Interjections). In future I do not want us to be involved only when military action is taken, we want to be involved in discussions to find a peaceful solution. We should not wait until the tension is such that we have to send our army. I want to hear whether any progress was made to uphold our constitutional provision of peaceful solutions and to solve problems by peaceful means. Thank you.

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HON NANDI-NDAITWAH**

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Thank you. I now give the Floor to the Minister to respond.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you, Chairperson of the Whole House Committee and I want to thank Honourable Members for their support to Vote 7 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is your Vote.

All those who took the Floor in their opening remarks have extended their appreciation for the good work done by our foreign officers, particularly those in Missions abroad. I want to inform you, Honourable Members, that I will pass the message on to them and I am sure that will encourage them to do even better than they are doing now.

Honourable Shixwameni raised an issue about the development of our career diplomats. Yes, we do have such a programme and I believe the Honourable Members have acquainted themselves with the Government Accountability Report of 2011/2012 where you would have noted that some of our officers have attended different courses that are aimed at developing our career diplomats so that they continue to serve our country and people efficiently.

You also made reference to a balance between career diplomats and political appointees. It is good that you acknowledge that both are required in our services and that is exactly what the Government is doing, by identifying areas where we could have political appointees and where we could have career diplomats. However, as I said earlier, looking at the training we are conducting, we are in the process of developing a pool of career diplomats who will be able to serve in those countries.

As to your question on the Non-Aligned Movement, whether it is still relevant in the post-Cold War, yes, the Non-Aligned Movement remains relevant, particularly now when there is a strong focus on South-South cooperation. I am sure you are very much familiar with the countries which are members of the Movement and what they stood for at that time

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HON NANDI-NDAITWAH

is all aimed at how they could survive in order to provide the necessary support to their economies in order to serve their citizens. What is happening now in the discussions of the Non-Aligned Movement is inter-trade between these countries and also to coordinate their position in negotiations related to trade, particularly when we are talking about the World Trade Organisation. Therefore, it is very much relevant and they had to change their focus to South-South cooperation with emphasis on trade, which is in line with our economic diplomacy.

I am happy that you made reference to my statement where we are asking Namibians to apply for vacant positions. Of course, I will not exhaust the list of international organisations, but in the world of technology and considering that the current generation call themselves the e-generation, they know exactly what these organisations are. Starting with regional organisations, in the case of Namibia we can talk about SADC; continental organisations like the African Union; international organisations like the United Nations and those I have listed in my motivation.

The Government has decided to create a pool of experts and if people qualify, we will recommend them and we would want these people to bring back home the expertise they have gained and also become real ambassadors of their own country. That is why we are encouraging that. If you know them and they know where those positions are, we will be able to help.

Thank you for commending us on paying our dues. As a child of international solidarity we cannot afford not to pay our dues. Therefore, Honourable Members have to understand when we are asking for the funds to pay our dues and that will make it even easier for our citizens to apply with confidence, because there are some countries that are not even allowed to speak, let alone vote and their nationals are not being recruited.

If you are in debt, you might find that even if your nationals qualify they may not be employed.

Thank you for mentioning the OAU/AU 50th anniversary and we hope that

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HON NANDI-NDAITWAH

you will also make your contribution in the course of this year as we are celebrating.

It is true that the colonial legacy continues to haunt us and that is why we need interpretation for our own conferences, which is sometimes even delayed simply because one document in one language is not available. The AU has adopted Swahili as one of the AU languages, but it is now up to Member States to accept it and maybe fifty or a hundred years from now all our children will be able to speak Swahili and nobody will feel left out. If this dream becomes true, I am sure it will serve us well.

As to Morocco, you are aware of our position on Western Sahara and we will continue to impress upon all other Member States to accept this, because we in Namibia feel that fifty years after the formation of the Organisation of Africa Unity it is very unfortunate that we still have one country which is under colonial occupation. If you had followed the discussion at the last Executive Council meeting, Namibia made it very clear that as we are celebrating the 50th anniversary we should not forget that Western Sahara is still to be liberated. We cannot be indifferent simply because the coloniser is a member of the family. We have made this very clear and I am happy that we have the support of the Namibian Parliament on this particular issue.

Your final concern is about funding. This is an issue that is being discussed all the time at all fora of the AU and they now even have a team that is looking at alternative sources of funding for the AU programmes. It is true; it is not good that more than half of the budget funding the AU programme is derived from outside and nobody is happy about this. That is why the Union is looking at alternative sources of funding.

Honourable Maamberua, thank you for congratulating our staff. Your question was about the economic benefits for Namibia from our foreign diplomacy. I must tell you that all international links with this country is as a result of the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Even when our Parliamentarians are invited from all over, they are going because of the work we are doing in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The investors are coming here because of our standing in international affairs. That is really

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the economic benefit you are getting because if people were not informed and they are not convinced that Namibia is a place for one to invest and nobody is going to come here. Whether it is a business, whether Government-to-Government contact, this is only happening because of the work of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If we have to change our foreign policy it will affect our economic activities in this country, so it is our foreign policy that is helping us.

You had a question on the volatility of foreign exchange and how it is affecting the Budget. I am privileged to be sitting next to the Minister of Finance and I can tell you that we had discussions with the Ministry of Finance on this matter. I can inform you that we are presently at a point where a solution to this problem will be found and your Committee will be involved in the process. Our discussion over the time has been very helpful and we have now almost reached an understanding as to how this problem can be resolved and the Committee should give us their support.

Honourable Kaiyamo, thank you for congratulating our staff and for informing Namibians that we are accessible. Whoever wants protocol advice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is at your disposal. If a Member of Parliament travels to a certain country we can make information available. We can brief you on the relationship between that country and Namibia. Citizens, come to us, we will give you protocol advice so that you do not make blunders, as was mentioned.

Honourable Moongo, thank you for supporting the Vote. You said we need more money, we will appreciate that and once that happens, we will make use of it.

Our Constitution is very clear and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is guided by the Namibian Constitution in everything we do. One is non-interference in the internal affairs of countries, secondly, the promotion of peace and dialogue among Member States. You specifically asked whether we have participated in peace talks between RENAMO and you did not mention the other party. Maybe you meant RENAMO and the Government. We know, as you do, that there is the unfortunate situation that happened late last year when RENAMO decided to withdraw their

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Parliamentarians from Parliament and even set up what they call a military camp somewhere. However, at the point where we are now, they are still in the process of trying to convince them to talk. We will continue to follow what is happening, we are monitoring the situation, but when the citizens feel they are no longer able to talk to one another, we would definitely get involved.

Namibia is a member of SADC, we are currently the Deputy Chair of the Organ while the Chair is Tanzania and comes August Namibia will be chairing the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. However, presently the situation in Mozambique is that they are trying to talk to each other and, depending on how the situation unfolds, we would take appropriate action.

Once again, thank you for your support Honourable Members and please make use of our services.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Any objection? Agreed to.

Vote 18 – “**ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM**” put for Discussion.
Any discussions? I recognise Honourable Kaura.

HON KAURA: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson. I just want to bring to the attention of the Honourable Minister the problem of Mr Katjivena. Last year, Mr Katjivena came to Windhoek and I took him to the Honourable Minister then, Honourable Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, and he came with pictures of how elephants are destroying infrastructure on his farm. He is still paying AgriBank and he is not getting assistance from anywhere. We went to see the Honourable Minister and he explained his problem, that elephants are destroying infrastructure and even the water infrastructure at the homestead, but to no avail.

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HON KAURA

Early this year a bull elephant came to the homestead and destroyed the water infrastructure. He tried everything, beating on drums, but to no avail. He took a rifle, fired in the air and then it charged. Then he was left with no choice but to bring it down.

I want to find out from the Honourable Minister whether that man is guilty or not under those circumstances and what can the Honourable Minister do to assist this man as far as the damage is concerned which is continuously inflicted on this property?

Last week I visited Kavango and I met with villagers. One man was killed by an elephant on his way to his fields and the family was given N\$5000 for the funeral. This man has a family, he has children attending school but there is no provision to assist the family. Can the Ministry or all of us think about what can be done under those circumstances when the breadwinner is killed by an elephant and no assistance is rendered to that family?

We are faced with a drought right now and also in the Kavango and Caprivi. There is a conflict between the people and the elephants which are destroying the crops. I was wondering whether there is no possibility of giving the people these guns which shoot red pepper pellets. If you hit an elephant with a red pepper pellet it runs. It has to be at a good distance of at least a hundred metres. Is it not possible to provide our people with those types of guns just to chase away the elephants instead of beating on drums and at night to provide them with some flashlights that can light up to 200 meters, just to protect their crops? We are in the middle of a drought and the competition with the animals is too much. I just want to find out from the Honourable Minister whether something can be done to assist our people. Thank you very much.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you. Honourable Tjongarero.

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HON S TJONGARERO / HON VON WIETERSHEIM

HON S TJONGARERO: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. First of all I want to congratulate the Ministry for registering 77 Conservancies. I have, however, three concerns, one being the financial management of Conservancies. When the Economics and Natural Resource Management Committee was in Kavango and Caprivi, the Traditional Leaders brought this issue of financial management to our attention and requested whether there is a possibility that we can train the people who are running the finances of the Conservancies.

My second concern is on joint venture initiatives. We thought that joint venture initiatives would be a good opportunity to impart management skills to those without experience, so that our people can participate in the decision-making process. However, when we were there we did not have the opportunity to see where this initiative is on.

Lastly, when we were in Nepal we observed and were impressed by how the communities identified certain projects and worked on those projects. There were forestry groupings and when we talk about benefits, we want people to organise themselves, have specific Programmes and work on those Programmes. We would very much like to be briefed about what is going on at the moment.

With these few remarks, I support the Vote and I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Thank you. Honourable Von Wietersheim.

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: Thank you, Honourable Chair. I had a number of comments and a number of questions. The questions are quite detailed and the Honourable Minister, who did a good job with his speech, is quite new, therefore, I will keep those questions for Question Time

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because I quite want a few details and he would have to do some research.

I am just rising for one specific purpose and that is that I think we owe the Ministry congratulations for bringing the Adventure Travel World Summit to Namibia this year and with this, I support the Vote. Thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Very good. Honourable Maamberua.

HON MAAMBERUA: Thank you, Comrade Chair. Let me start off by acknowledging the good work the former Minister and the current Minister have been doing over the years to improve our sphere of tourism and environment protection in Namibia. Having said that, I also need to acknowledge that the *Appropriation Bill* is actually only one page, not all these documents. Having acknowledged that, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the book called Medium Term Expenditure Framework which has an impact on what eventually is the *Appropriation Act*.

Page 285 contains the details of the Programmes of activities of the Ministry. I mentioned during the Second Reading Debate that the figures on Pages 285 and 286 for 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016 are basically the same, meaning that the line for 2014/2015 was a cut-and-paste for the rest of the years. I do not know how that is possible.

Let me some give an example: Water provision for game for 2013/2014 is N\$1,5 million, the year thereafter it is N\$1.5 as well as the following year and so it goes, N\$30,447,000.00 for this year, next year and the following year and that goes for basically the whole Budget. I am not sure which figures are actually correct. Are the figures for this year the ones that we need to trust? Of course, that is the line that would impact on the *Appropriation Bill*, the rest would not for now, but the estimates of deficit figures for next year by the Ministry of Finance will be impacted by these other figures which remain the same. I observed that the same thing had

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happened with the Ministry of Health and we will have to remind the Ministry tomorrow when we are discussing their Budget. Maybe the Minister has some explanation to offer as to how that happened. It could have been a computer programming issue or something else. Thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable //Gowases

HON //GOWASES: Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members. My question is based on Pages 11 to 14, Programme 3 – Tourism Development and Gambling. We all know that our beautiful, majestic country attracts many tourists from across the globe. Tourism in Namibia is a major Industry. Many tourist countries are competing to win tourists for themselves. They are constantly preparing, building and expanding. If we want the tourists to return, we should invest more in our infrastructure. We should invest in our railway tracks, our airport and our roads. However, travelling on some of our roads is like signing a death sentence. Many tourists have lost their lives on our roads, one example being the Sossusvlei road, a road which many call a death sentence.

I do commend our Government for making improvements. I am fully aware that roads do not fall within your Ministry, but the Sector, which is tourism, is affected by the road infrastructure.

My question: Why are we not investing more on infrastructure development?

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I support Vote 18 and I thank you.

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HON DR KAIYAMO / HON ULENGA

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Kaiyamo.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION: I would also like to, from the word go, support the Vote wholeheartedly and I have two comments.

We at Home Affairs receive many tourists who came to Namibia and fell in love with the country and do not want to return to their countries. We want the public to know that when they invite people to come and visit, they have to go back. Instead they start applying for work permits and residence permits. We want them to come to our country, we love them to be here, but we want them to go return to their countries. Thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
Honourable Ulenga.

HON ULENGA: Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I would never have thought that words would be stolen from my mouth. I kept it shut all the time, but unbelievably, this afternoon it happened, namely that the Honourable Von Wietersheim came and stole words from my mouth. Therefore, I can only echo the congratulatory statement made by Honourable Von Wietersheim.

However, seeing that there are still large tracks of country not covered by conservancies, perhaps the Minister can do this House a favour and explain exactly how one goes about propagating and advertising the availability of these services and which parts of the country are not covered? I see between the airport and Midgard there seems to be farms which are not covered at all and then also some parts of the communal areas. What is the Ministry doing in ensuring that everybody in the

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HON HERUNGA

country is aware of this wonderful development? I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I give the Floor to the Minister to respond.

HON MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM: Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson, for this opportunity.

Responding to the question by *Honourable Kaura* on the incident between Katjivena and the elephants, this is indeed an incident that took place some time last year and I spoke to Mr Katjivena myself telephonically this year and we have agreed that he should approach my office for further discussions. However, he never turned up and until now I am still waiting for him.

With regard to whether Mr Katjivena is guilty or not, having shot the elephant, I think the Republic of Namibia has Courts in place to find out whether individuals are guilty or not and that is not necessarily the work of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Whether he can be assisted in one way or the other, that was the reason why I said he must approach the office for us to discuss the matter.

On the issue of the guns which use red pepper pellets, I thank you for the good advice which we need to follow up to see what would be the negative effects of these pellets you are referring to. If they have no negative effects, we will consider that to be one of the measures to be used. We have already started on the issue of chilli bombs and we are doing that in Caprivi Region. We also have to consider the issue of lighting, whether it will be affordable to provide this to all conservancies in the seven Regions of the country where we experience a problem of human-wildlife conflict, especially with regard to elephants.

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COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 18
HON HERUNGA

With regard to *Honourable S Tjongarero* on financial management training, yes, we do offer financial management training to all the conservancies in our country. We have recently gazetted a few conservancies and they will be trained.

As to benefits, before a conservancy is gazetted we have to ensure they have a benefit-sharing plan in place. The Ministry has to be sure how the benefits are going to be shared among members of the particular conservancy.

Honourable Von Wietersheim, thank you very much for your comment on Namibia's achievement on ATTA. We do appreciate your comment and we will continue to work hard.

Honourable Maamberua wanted to know which are the correct figures and we would have to find out, but I think the latest ones could be the correct one. That is the information that I have at hand.

Honourable //Gowases, we have a different Ministry dealing with roads and I am sure that the Minister will react to your concerns with regard to the road infrastructure. You asked why we are not investing in infrastructure development, but I do not know which infrastructure development you are referring to. In my speech I have referred to the construction of houses for our staff members and this is part of infrastructure development, therefore, we are busy doing that.

Comrade Kaiyamo, thank you very much for your support and for urging the Namibian people to make sure that a person visiting this country as a tourist must remain as such and nothing more or less.

Honourable Ulenga, thank you very much for your support. On the question on how we establish conservancies and how we make sure that the members of the public have information as to how the conservancies are to be established, almost every day we have programmes on the national radio on the success stories of different conservancies. That is actually meant for our people to be aware of the activities of the conservancies, the challenges and the successes in our conservancies. We

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ADJOURNMENT

also have various meetings with the conservancies in order to give information to the Namibian people for them to understand the importance of the establishment of conservancies and the benefits thereof.

With these remarks, Honourable Members, thank you very much for your support and we will do as I pledged in my statement. I thank you.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I thank the Minister. Any objection? Agreed to. I will report progress and ask leave to sit again.

ASSEMBLY RESUMED

Progress reported and leave given to sit again.

HON SPEAKER: The House adjourns until tomorrow at 14:30.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 18:40 UNTIL 2013.04.16 AT 14:30

APPENDICES



MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND SECURITY



NAMIBIAN POLICE

**PROGRESS ON CAPITAL PROJECTS DURING 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR:
NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE**

PROGRESS ON CAPITAL PROJECTS DURING 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR: NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE

REGION	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	PROGRESS (%)
CAPRIVI	Kongola Police Station	Construction of Police Station, Cells and Accommodation	70%
	Katima Mulilo Police Station	Upgrading of roof phase 2	100%
	Special Branch Facilities	Upgrading of offices and house	95%
	Kautonyana Base	Construction of 4 x classes with ablution facility	100%
	Kasika Border Post	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
	Ngoma Border Post	Construction of prefab of accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
	Schuckmannburgh	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
ERONGO	Swakopmund Police Station	Renovate of barracks	100%
		Upgrading of offices and cells blocks	50%
	Walvis Bay Police Station	Renovation of barracks	80%
	Drug Law Enforcement offices	Upgrading of offices	100%
	Karibib Police	Renovation of 2 x Houses	95%
HARDAP	Schlip Police Station	Construction of Police Station, Cells & Accommodation	100%
	Kalkrand Police Station	Construction of 1 x 20 men single quarters	100%
	Derm Police Station	Upgrading of Police Station	100%
	Derm Police Station	Upgrading of Cells blocks and Barracks	95%
	Aranos Police Station	Construction of 1 x 15 members barracks	100%
	Aranos Police Station	Renovation of 1 x house	80%

	Mariental Police Station	Construction of 1 x 13 members barracks	100%
	Deputy Regional Commander	Renovation of Deputy Regional Commander house	80%
KARAS	Regional Commander House	Renovation of the Regional Commander house	100%
	Karasburg Police Station	Construction of cell block and fuel tank installation	100%
	Aroab Police Station	Installation of Fuel Tanks	40%
	Koës Police Station	Installation of Fuel Tanks	40%
KAVANGO	Divundu Police Station	Construction of Police Station, Cells and accommodation	75%
	Divundu Check Point	Construction 2 x 16 members barracks Prefab accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	95%
	Katwitwi Border Post	Upgrading of Police Station	95%
	Rundu Police Station	Installation of Fuel Tanks	95%
	Kahenge Police Station	Installation of Fuel Tanks	75%
KHOMAS	Kapps Farm Road Traffic Check Points	Construction of Road Block	100%
	VIPPD Bravo Base(prefabs)	4 x 20 members barracks (2 prefab and 2 conventional)	95%
	Renovation of Houses	Renovation of 20 x Houses at Okuryangava and Khomasdal	50%
	Special Reserve Force Base Brakwater (prefabs)	Construction of 1 x 20 members prefabs accommodation	65%
	Namibian Police Garage	Upgrading of the garage	80%
	Israel Patrick Iyambo Police College	Renovation of accommodation block A	100%
	Prefabs Accommodation for SFF installation Sub-division	Construction of prefabs 30 x members barracks	100%
	Helicopter Hangar, Windhoek	Construction of 2nd Hangar	100%

	Acquisition of 3rd Helicopter	Acquisition of 3rd Helicopter	100%
KUNENE	Kamanjab Police Station	Construction of Cells blocks	85%
		Installation of Fuel Tanks	95%
	Werda Police Station	Installation of Fuel Tanks	95%
	Opuwo Police Station	Construction of 2 x 20 members barracks	80%
		Constructions of Dog Kennels	100%
		Upgrading of Regional Commander House	100%
	Khorixas Police Station	Upgrading of Police Station	60%
	Epupa Falls Border Post	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
	Onungurura Border Post	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
	Otjimuhaka Border Post	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
	Ehomba Police Station	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
OHANGWENA	Oshikango Police Station	Construction of Police Station, Cells & Accommodation	100%
	Onamunama Border Post	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	100%
	Omundaungilo Border Post	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	90%
	Ongenga Police Station	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	100%
OMAHEKE	Gobabis Police Station	Construction of 1 x 20 members barracks	85%
		Upgrading of Cell Block	60%

	Trans-kalahari Police Station	Construction of 1 x 20 members barracks	70%
	Eiseb Blok Police Station	Construction of Police Station, Cell block and Accommodation	45%
	Leonardville Police Station	Installation of Fuel Tanks	40%
	Pius Joseph Kaundu Training	Construction of Computer Lab, Construction of Staff Centre Members Barracks (Block A and B) and Paving of Parade Ground	100%
OMUSATI	Ogongo Police Station	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	100%
	Okapalelona Border Post	Construction Police Station and Accommodation	100%
	Oshifo Police Station	Construction of Police Station and Cell Block	50%
	Onandjamba Police Station	Construction of Police Station and Cell Block	75%
	Onaanda Police Station	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
	Uutsathima Police Station	Construction of prefab of charge office, accommodation, kitchen and ablution facility	65%
	Tsandi Police Station	Construction of prefab accommodation	65%
OSHANA		Upgrading of Cell blocks	60%
		Upgrading of offices and Pol 7	45%
		Renovation Kitchen and Canteen	100%
	Ondangwa Police Station	Upgrading of Police Station	45%
	Oshakati Hangar	Upgrading of Hangar	45%
OSHIKOTO	Oshivelo Police Station	Upgrading of Cell Block	75%
		Construction of Barracks	100%
		Renovation of station Commander House	100%
		Construction of 2 x Houses	65%

	Tsumeb	Renovation of RCIC House	100%
OTJOZONDJUPA	Otjituuo Police Station	Construction of Police Station, Cells & Accommodation	85%
	Coblenz Police Station	Construction of Police Station	100%
		Construction of Cell Block, Barracks and 2 Houses	55%
	Okamatapati Police Station	Construction of Police Station, Cells Block and 1 x 15 members barracks	100%
	Okakarara Police Station	Construction of 1 x Barracks and Unit Commander House	75%
		Upgrading of Police Station	95%
	Ndove Border Post	Construction of Prefab of Charge Office, Accommodation, Kitchen and Ablution Facility	95%
	Otjiwarongo Police Station	Convert Mortuary to CID Offices	100%
	Grootfontein	Convert Old Hospital to Barracks Phase 2	75%
	Kalkfeld Police Station	Upgrading of Cell Blocks	45%



Republic of Namibia
Ministry of Defence



**BUDGET EXECUTION AND EXPENDITURE BY
PROGRAMME FOR THE 2011/2012 FINANCIAL
YEAR**

APPENDIX 1: BUDGET EXECUTION AND EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2011/2012

Expenditure for the Financial Year (2011/2012), the Ministry of Defence received funding for its budgeted Programmes and was spent as follows:

TABLE 1: EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2011/2012

Programme	Budgeted Allocation (N\$)	Revised Allocation (N\$)	Actual Execution (N\$)	Expenditure Rate (%)
Operations	2,581,507	2,751,884	2,767,039	-15,155
International Deployment	60,810	27,810	27,796	14
Construction Research and Development	484,046	484,046	480,139	3,907
Total	3,126,363	3,263,740	3,274,974	-11,234

Explanation for Variances

The Ministry originally received an appropriation of N\$3,126,363, which was allocated to the following Three (3) Programmes and reflected as such in the Ministry's Medium Term Plan (MTP) as follows:

Operations:	N\$2,581,507.00
International Deployment:	N\$ 60,810.00
Construction Research and Development:	N\$ 484,046.00

An additional allocation of N\$137,378 for a general salary increment and virementations during the financial year caused changes in the allocation to the abovementioned Programmes of the Ministry as follows:

Operations:	N\$2,751,885.00
International Deployment:	N\$ 27,810.00
Construction Research and Development:	N\$ 484,046.00

The Ministry received a revised appropriation of N\$3,263,741 and spent N\$3,274,974 or 100,34%, thereby recording an over-expenditure of N\$11,234 or -0,34%.

Programme Construction, Research and Development had a variance of **N\$3,907**, mainly attributed to a delay in respect of a down payment that was

not authorised to go through despite the fact that the contract entered into required a down payment.

Programme Operations had a variance of **-N\$15,155** due to the general salary increment, which mainly contributed to the increase in spending as a result of the underfunding. In addition, the Ministry was requested to cover the remaining 2% which it could also not cover within its Budget.

Therefore, in total, the Ministry of Defence spent 100,34% of the total Budget Allocation in the Financial Year 2011/12, resulting in an over-expenditure of 0.34% (N\$11,234) for the reasons stated under Programme Operation.

APPENDIX 2: PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014

For the 2013/2014 Financial Year, the Ministry introduced four new Programmes and now has seven Budget Programmes for this MTEF period as described on next page.

Table 2: PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE 2013/2014 FINANCIAL YEAR

Program Code	Programme Name	Activity Name	Budget Allocation
			2013/2014
01	Training and Development	Training of Military & Civilian Officers	264,595,000
		SUB-TOTAL	264,595,000
02	Land Operation Support	Protection of Territorial Integrity and National Key points	2,264,526,550
		Protection of the Capital City and Provision of Ceremonial duties	251,305,900
		SUB-TOTAL	2,515,832,450
03	Airspace Protection	Protection of Namibian Airspace	272,121,900
		SUB-TOTAL	272,121,900

04	Military Health Support	Provision of Health Services	116,405,900
		SUB-TOTAL	116,405,900
05	Offshore Defence	Protection of Maritime domain and Coastline of Namibia	266,258,850
		SUB-TOTAL	266,258,850
06	International Deployment	Promotion and strengthening Military Diplomatic Relations	76,639,000
		SUB-TOTAL	76,639,000
07	Supervision and Support Services	Political Control over the Military	10,651,432
		Procurement and Support Services	441,254,568
		SUB-TOTAL	451,906,000
		TOTAL VOTE	3,963,760,000

EXPLANATION OF THE PROGRAMMES FOR 2013/2014 FINANCIAL YEAR

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The aim of this Programme is to equip all service men and women in uniform and civilian employees with professional skills and knowledge to improve productivity and to produce doctors, engineers, accountants, pilots and technicians, for self-sustainability of the Defence system. Furthermore, to recruit new blood (young soldiers) and maintain on-going training of soldiers to be ready for combat and Peacekeeping Operations and prepared for emergencies and disasters at all times.

Main Activities

To feed, dress, equip and supply technical and other services to the members;

Civilian and military training for Officers;

Cadets and Recruits;

Day to Day Maintenance of bases and Equipment

Expected Outputs

A well trained force. Combat ready Force

High level of staff competency

Injection of new blood to fill vacancies through recruitment.

The amount requested for allocation to the Training and Development Programme for the 2013/2014 Financial Year is **Two Hundred Sixty Four Million, Five Hundred and Ninety Five Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$ 264,595,000.00)**, and I request the support of this august House on this allocation.

LAND OPERATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME

In accordance with the Namibian Constitution and the Defence Act, 2002 (Act 1 of 2002), the Army is responsible for guaranteeing sovereignty and territorial integrity. It also assists other Ministries and civil communities as required.

Main Activities

Protection of Territorial Integrity and National Key Points

Protection of the Capital City and Provision of Ceremonial Duties

Assisting Civil Authorities and Provide Support to Relief Operations

Combating of Environmental Threats

Carry out Research and Development on New Technology and Modernisation

Procurement of Property , Plant and Equipment

Acquiring of Ammunition, Simulators, Surveillance Equipment and Pyrotechnic

Construction of New Bases and Rehabilitation of Old Ones

Day to Day Maintenance of Base and Equipment.

Expected output for each activity

Advanced capabilities to meet with robust force any potential aggression and threats.

Improve peace and stability in the region and beyond. Maintain a healthy and combat-ready force.

Number of new bases constructed.

Number of old bases rehabilitated.

Improved living conditions of soldiers.

Adequate storage facilities

Improved Quality of Material & Supplies.

Modernised and Modified Defence Equipment

Optimal and adequate infrastructure.

Maintained required level of equipment and ammunition stockpiles.

The Ministry requires an amount of Two Billion-Five Hundred and Fifteen Million, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand and Four Hundred and Fifty Namibia Dollars (N\$2,515,832,450.00) for this Programme for the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

AIRSPACE PROTECTION PROGRAMME

The Air force is responsible for safeguarding the Namibian airspace, providing air support and close air support (CAS) to the NDF and assists other Government Departments and civil authorities with air support operations.

Main Activities

Protection of Namibian Airspace

Ensure airspace security and protect national key points

Acquiring Simulators and Airspace Surveillance equipment

Day-to-Day Maintenance of Aircraft and Military Airports

Training of Pilots and Technicians

Expected outputs

Advanced capabilities to meet with robust force any potential aggression and threats.

Injection of new blood through recruitment

Healthy and Combat-ready Air Force members

Improved living conditions of soldiers

Well equipped with modern equipment

Protected Namibian Airspace

The amount requested for allocation to the Airspace Protection Programme for the 2013/2014 Financial Year is **Two Hundred and Seventy-Two Million, One Hundred and Twenty-One Thousand, Nine Hundred Namibia Dollars (N\$272,121,900.00)** and I request the support of this august House for this allocation.

MILITARY HEALTH SUPPORT PROGRAMME

This Programme is responsible for administering the Military Health component of the Ministry of Defence, ensuring that Military Personnel receive comprehensive, efficient and quality medical and health services.

Main Activities

Provision of Preventive and Curative Health Services

Provision of Counselling and Medical Testing

Participating in national immunization campaigns

Train qualified Military Health workers

HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns, antiretroviral treatment, support and home based care for soldiers

Expected Outputs

Qualified Military Health workers

Injection of new blood through recruitment

Healthy and combat-ready Defence Force

Well equipped with modern medical equipment Guaranteed welfare of personnel

Ensuring a healthy nation by rendering assistance to MOHSS

The amount requested for the allocation to the Military Health Support Programme is One Hundred and Sixteen Million, Four Hundred and Five Thousand, Nine Hundred Namibia Dollars (N\$116,405,900.00).

OFFSHORE DEFENCE PROGRAMME

The Namibian Navy has the principal responsibility for defending Namibia's maritime domain and coastline against possible attacks. It trains and operates routinely as part of an offshore protection Force to develop its defensive capacity.

Main Activities

Protection of Maritime domain and Coastline of Namibia

Ensure maritime security and protect national key points

Safeguarding of territorial waters

Day-to-Day maintenance of vessels and equipment

Training of Marines and Naval Officers

Expected Outputs

A well trained Force.

Advanced capabilities to meet with robust force any potential aggression and threats.

Injection of new blood through recruitment

Healthy and combat-ready Naval Force

Well equipped with modern maritime equipment

Guaranteed welfare of personnel
Protected Maritime domain and Coastline

The Ministry requires an amount of Two Hundred and Sixty-Six Million, Two Hundred and Fifty-Eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty Namibia Dollars (N\$266,258,850) for the Offshore Defence Programme for 2013/2014 Financial Year.

INTERNATIONAL DEPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The aim of this Programme is to maintain Defence Diplomacy in countries where Namibia has significant defence co-operation and interests.

Main Activities

Promote Regional and International defence diplomatic relations.

Deploy Defence Advisors/Military Advisors for Military diplomacy.

Deployment of Contingent Military Observers and Staff Officers to UN/ AU and SADC Peace Support Operations

Carry out defence activities such as international personnel exchanges, ship and aircraft visits, high-level engagement (e.g. Ministers and senior defence personnel), bilateral meetings and staff discussions, joint training and exercises and regional defence forums.

Expected Outputs

Enhanced defence diplomatic relations.

Improved regional and international peace and security relations

Enhanced outreach, confidence and security building measures, and non-proliferation activities.

The requested allocation to the International Deployment Programme is Seventy-Six Million, Six Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$76,639,000.00).

SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES PROGRAMME

The Minister, who is responsible for advising Cabinet on all matters of Defence interest, is entrusted with the supervision and support services of the Ministry of Defence and ensures that the Government decisions on

defence matters are promulgated and implemented.

The Permanent Secretary under the supervision of the Minister is accountable for the general financial administration of the Ministry and state monies under his control.

The Chief of Defence Force is responsible for efficient administration, discipline, command and control of the Namibian Defence Force.

Main Activities

Political Control over the Military

Procurement and Support Services

Formulation and reviewing of defence policies for endorsement by the National Assembly.

Budget Control

Look after the welfare of all service men and women in uniform and civilian employees.

Expected Outputs

Political Control over the Military High level of staff competency

Efficient Budget Control

Injection of new blood through recruitment

Effective Policy implementation

Guaranteed welfare of personnel

The required allocation to the Supervision and Support Services Programme is Four Hundred and Fifty-One Million, Nine Hundred and Six Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$451,906,000.00).

”In Defence of Peace and Stability of the Homeland”



TECHNICAL PAPER IN SUPPORT OF THE
BUDGET MOTIVATION FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014



MINISTRY OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT

Mission

“To ensure that Namibia's land resource is equitably allocated, efficiently managed, administered and sustainably used for the benefit of all Namibians”

Vision

“To be a continental leader in Land Reform and Administration”

Core Values	Description
Customer Centric	We place our customer/stakeholders at the center of our efforts, focusing on customer/stakeholder satisfaction within the Mandate.
Integrity	We will adhere to moral values and ethical principles by exhibiting the quality of an intuitive sense of honesty and truthfulness in regard to the motivations for our actions.
Fairness	We will serve our community, customer and stakeholders with uniformity of rule application and interpretation and make decisions that are free from any bias or dishonesty.
Transparency	We will carry out our activities in an open and most acceptable manner that bears scrutiny to the customer/stakeholders we serve, customer and stakeholders without jeopardizing the MLR's strategic interests.
Accountability	We will acknowledge and take responsibility for our actions, decisions and policies including the administration, governance and implementation within the scope of the role of the MLR and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.
Professionalism	We will exercise high levels of professionalism in our work and use the most appropriate skills and competencies, continually seeking opportunities to improve through innovative approaches. We will work collaboratively towards our common goal of serving the customer/stakeholders regardless of individual roles or functions and apply the same ethos with our stakeholders. We will share our knowledge of best
Adaptiveness	We will be able to adjust/change an unconstructive or disruptive behavior to something more constructive for the realization of our Vision.
Innovative	We will be creative in response to issues that impact on our business.

Acronyms

CLB	Communal Land Board
ACLRA	Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, 1995
CLRA	Communal Land Reform Act, 2002
FY	Financial Year
IRLUP	Integrated Regional Land Use Plan
LRAC	Land Reform Advisory Commission
LRP	Land Reform Programme
LRRP	Land Reform and Resettlement Programme
LUPA	Land Use Planning and Allocation Division
LUP	Land Use Plan
MLR	Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
NLRF	National Land Reform Forum
NRP	National Resettlement Programme
PTTR	Permanent Technical Team Report
TA	Traditional Authority
TIPEEG	Targeted Intervention for Employment and Economic Growth

(a) Introduction

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) is mandated “to acquire agricultural land for the purposes of Land Reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices”.

As the custodian of all State land in Namibia, the Ministry was set up to prudently administer and manage land resources in a sustainable manner and to facilitate equitable access to land by all Namibians in order to address disparities in income that are prevalent in our society. Within this broad mandate, the Ministry has been pursuing a Land Reform Programme which is guided by the National Resettlement Policy (2001), the National Land Policy (1998), the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, 1995 (Act 6 of 1995) (ACLRA) and the Communal Land Reform Act, 2002 (Act 5 of 2002) (CLRA). The Programme involves the purchasing of commercial farms and the division of these farms into farming units which are then leased to selected beneficiaries for 99 years.

The 2013/2014 Budget as expressed in the Medium Term Plan, focuses on four key Programmes as explained hereafter. This Technical Report aims to inform on the achievements by the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement and the Plans for the new 2013/2014 Financial Year

(b) Ministry’s Key Programmes

1. Programme 1: Land Reform

The purpose of this Programme is to acquire land for resettlement purposes and to ensure that all Namibians has equal access to land and security of tenure regardless of their standing in society and that they become self-supportive.

This Programme encompasses the following main activities which will be described in detail hereafter:

- Land acquisition,
- Land allocation,
- Valuation, Property Taxation and Estate Management, and

- Land management and Administration.

1.1 Land Acquisition

The Ministry continues to employ concerted efforts in pursuit of the implementation of both the redistributive land reform and tenure reform components of the Land Reform Programmes (LRP) as the demand for both communal and commercial land by various communities is becoming more vocal and visible. Based on the targets set by the Action Plan for Land Reform adopted by Government in 2006, the Ministry continues to explore sustainable ways to involve land owners in the acquisition of freehold land for the benefit of the previously disadvantaged Namibians.



Hon. Minister !Naruseb, Permanent Secretary Ms Lidwina Shapwa and the Director for Regional Implementation Programme Mr. Mwala Sikopo during a visit at TOV Evergreen Project in Oshikoto Region ran by Rev Edward Amadhila

The Permanent Technical Team (PTT) Action Plan sets the land acquisition target at 15 million hectares by the year 2020. The plan suggests that the National Resettlement Programme (NRP) would take up 5 million hectares of this target, whereas the total area of land to be acquired through affirmative action means by previously disadvantaged Namibians (i.e. on a freehold basis) would total 10 million hectares.

1.2 The National Resettlement Programme (NRP)

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) is tasked to fulfill the land acquisition targets under the National Resettlement Programme which is being pursued within the framework of the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, 1995 (Act 6 of 1995). This Act provides the legal basis for the acquisition of agricultural land.

In the 2012/2013 Financial Year, the Ministry acquired 16 farms with a total area of 92,997 hectares at a cost of N\$96.4 million. This brings the total commercial land area under the NRP to 2, 3 million hectares and this total includes the farms which were transferred to the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) shortly after independence. The Table 1 below shows the regional distribution of farms acquired during the 2012/2013 Financial Year.

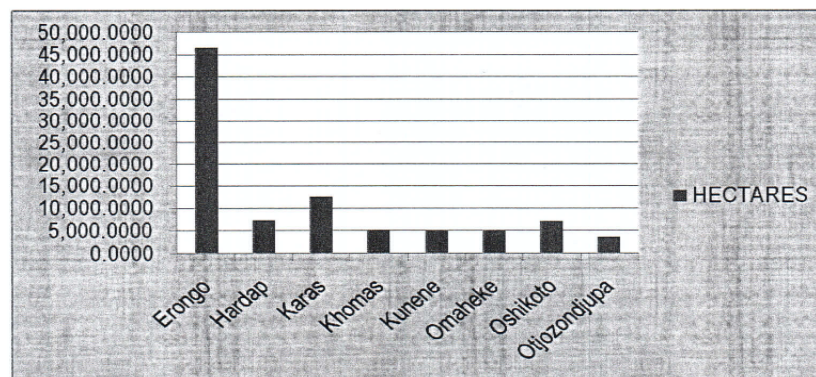
Table 1: Number of Farms Acquired During 2012/2013 Financial Year

Regions	Number of Farms	Hectares
Otjozondjupa	1	3,617.8571
Oshikoto	1	7,147.5963
Omaheke	1	4,967.0425
Kunene	1	5,027.5709
Khomas	1	5,343.8501
Karas	1	12,692.9522
Hardap	1	7,426.1387
Erongo	9	46,773.7150
Total	15	92,996.7228

Source: MLR, 2013

It should be highlighted that the 2012/2013 Financial Year has recorded an increased expenditure in terms of funds allocated for land acquisition. While the expenditure per hectare has increased, the quantity of land acquire has diminished due to the constant budgetary allocation. Figure 1 below also shows a regional breakdown of farms acquired during the period under review (i.e. 2012 / 2013 Financial Year).

Figure 1: Regional Breakdown of Farms Acquired During 2012/2013 FY



Source: MLR, 2013.

As already highlighted above, to date, a total of **2,3 million** hectares of commercial agricultural land is held under the NRP and has been allocated

for resettlement to previously disadvantaged Namibians. In view of the target of 5 million hectares stated above, this therefore leaves the Ministry with **2, 7 million** hectares still to be acquired thus, translating into a yearly annual acquisition target of about 280,000 hectares. The Table 2 below shows the land acquired to date by the Ministry.

Table 2: Numbers of Farms Acquired Per Year Through the NRP

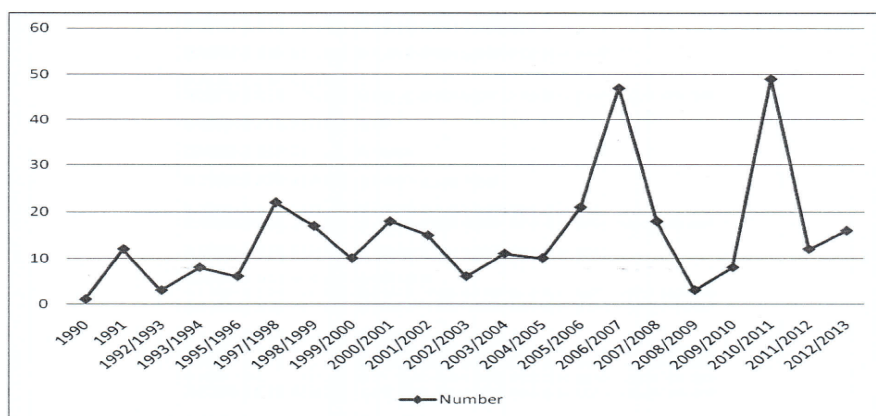
Year	Number	Hectares
Farms transferred from MAWF (1990s)	54	411,257
1990	1	6,800.0000
1991	12	59,907.7054
1992/1993	3	13,944.9690
1993/1994	8	35,963.4624
1995/1996	6	32,246.7209
1997/1998	12	149,862.4351
1998/1999	17	83,882.4489
1999/2000	10	63,389.4435
2000/2001	18	104,542.9744
2001/2002	15	101,355.8300
2002/2003	6	40,079.4367
2003/2004	11	114,804.8709
2004/2005	10	54,010.9944
2005/2006	21	174,922.5200
2006/2007	47	327,584.8386
2007/2008	18	107,612.3153
2008/2009	3	1,536.6761
2009/2010	8	26,027.9064
2010/2011	49	301,768.7341
2011/2012	12	58,981.3260
2012/2013	16	92,996.7228
Total	313	1,952,222.3309
Plus Farms from MAWF	54	411,257.0000
Year	Number	Hectares
GRAND TOTAL	367	2,363,479.3309

Source: MLR, 2013

Figure 2 below, shows the trend of farm acquisition from 1990 to date. The information depicted in Figure 2, denotes the varying degree in terms of the numbers of the farms that the Ministry is acquiring each year. The major attribute to the variation is the sporadic manner in which farm offers have been forth coming particularly from the years 1990 to 2010 where after farm offers picked up and the major constraint then was the availability of

funding for land acquisition given the constant annual appropriation thereof.

Figure 2: Year 1990-to-Date Trend of Farm Acquisition

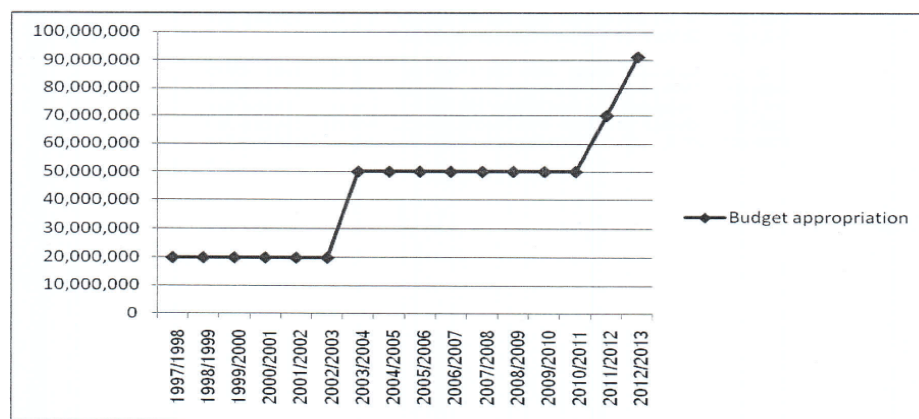


Source: MLR, 2013.

It should be underlined here that, despite the overwhelming public perception that the "willing seller-willing buyer" mode of farm acquisition have proved slow in enabling the Ministry to acquire the desired number of farms, the Ministry is of the opinion that one of the major hindrances to the expedition of farm acquisition and redistribution thereof is because of the limited budgetary appropriation for land acquisition.

The NRP benefits from an annual Treasury allocation of N\$50 million and an income from Land Tax estimated at N\$35 million. The funds appropriated by Parliament have remained constant at N\$50 million since 2003 despite hefty increases in the prices of agricultural land. As already stated this constant Budgetary Allocation is the major attribute for the slow pace of land acquisition and not necessarily the method of acquisition being implemented. Figure 3 below shows the trend of the annual budgetary provision for land acquisition from 1997 to date.

Figure 3: Year-to-Date Annual Budgetary Appropriation



Source: MLR, 2013.

The Ministry has embarked on a process of revisiting the expropriation criteria with the aim to prepare for implementation of this option of acquisition once the need arise. Legal opinion has been obtained from the Ministry of Justice and the Criteria/ Guidelines are expected to be finalized in the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

In order to ensure enhanced transparency in Land Reform processes a National Land Reform Forum (NLRF) has been created with a view to ensure public-private dialogue in land reform hence a negotiated land reform Programme.

It should be noted that the Ministry will in this FY 2013/2014 further continue to explore avenues possible to enable it to acquire the 5 million hectares of land as per the PTT recommendations.

Major challenges that compound the Land Reform and Resettlement Programme (LRRP) include the following:

- a) Willing seller–willing buyer principle is reactive and depends solely on the sellers to offer the land to Government.
- b) Most offers that are received are not suitable for resettlement purposes hence the waiving thereof.
- c) Agricultural land prices are skyrocketing at an unprecedented rate whilst the Budget to acquire land remained constant and as a consequence of that some good farms are waived.
- d) Farmers in the regions with most suitable farms are reluctant to offer farms.

1.3 Land Acquisition for Expansion of Communal Land

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement embarked on a program of expansion of communal land during the 2012/3 Financial Year. The action was prompted by the current overcrowding of communal land leading to scarcity of grazing resources and environmental degradation. So far only 4 Communal Land areas could be expanded, see Table 3 below. A total of 8 farms were purchased for the Programme totaling 49,993.0137 hectares at a total cost of N\$39,101,593.2.

The transfer of these farms was approved by Cabinet. Gazetting of the 4 farms was done on the 15th of March 2013 while the other 4 farms are still pending.



Official hand over of Farm Klein Swartmodder No 135 measuring 7426.1387 in Hardap Region for the Kai/ /Khaun Traditional Authority !Hoachanas Traditional Authority by the Minister of Lands and Resettlement, Hon.Alpheus G !Naruseb

Table 3: Expansion of Four Communal Areas in Namibia

Name Communal Area and Region	Current Size of Communal Land(ha)	Size of Farm added for expansion (ha)	New Total Size of Communal Land (ha)
Otjimbingwe Communal Land; Erongo	90,927	10,595.3543	101,522.354
Omatjete Communal Area, Erongo	362,836.5	19,100.8332	381,937.333
Vaalgras Communal land; Karas	212,000	12,870.6209	224,870.621
!Hoachanas Communal Area, Karas	26,104.4	7,426.1387	33,530.5387
Okombahe Communal Land	438183.4	7207.9556	445390.956
Totals	1130051.3	49993.0137	1180044.313

Source: MLR, 2013

The following Four (4) farms were acquired at a cost of N\$25.3 Million and allocated to the Traditional Authorities as indicated:

- Ptn 1,2 & 86 remaining extent of Farm Haichas No. 190 measuring 12,870.6209 hectares in Karas Region was acquired for the *Vaalgras Traditional Authority*,
- Farm Klein Swartmodder No. 135 measuring 7426.1387 in Hardap Region was acquired for the *Kai //Khaun Traditional Authority*,

!Hoachanas Traditional Authority,

- c) Farm Uitdraai No. 35 measuring 5945.6295 in Erongo Region was acquired for the *Tsaoaxudaman Traditional Authority*,
- d) Farm Kamandibmund No. 83 measuring 4649.7248 in Erongo Region was acquired for the *Tsaoaxudaman Traditional Authority*.

The Four (4) farms hereunder were acquired at a cost of N\$13,801,593.26 Million and are still in the process of being transferred:

- a) Otjumue No. 109 measuring 768.4873 hectares in Erongo Region was acquired for the *Zeraeua Traditional Authority*, Omatjete Communal Land.
- b) Otjumue Sud No. 110 measuring 5940.6643 hectares in Erongo Region was acquired for the *Zeraeua Traditional Authority*, Omatjete Communal Land
- c) Gross Otjumue No. 193 measuring 5183.7926 hectares in Erongo Region was acquired for the *Zeraeua Traditional Authority*, Omatjete Communal Land
- d) (Portion 1 Okombahe Noord) of the farm Gross Okombahe No. 220 measuring 7207.9556 hectares in Erongo Region was acquired for *!Oe #Gan Traditional Authority*, Okombahe Communal Land.

1.4 Land Acquired Under the Affirmative Action Loan Scheme

The Ministry is expected to support the acquisition of land by formerly disadvantaged Namibians under the Affirmative Action Loan Scheme Programme that is administered by Agribank. The Ministry, under this Programme relinquishes in certain cases its preferrent right conferred upon the Minister by the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, 1995 (Act 6 of 1995). To this end a total of 623 farmers have benefitted so far and acquired land with a combined size of 3,314,579.1674 hectares and a further 2,159,453.9546 hectares were acquired on a commercial basis by previously disadvantaged Namibians;

- Otjozondjupa has the leading number of farms acquired (179) through AALS followed by Omaheke (119).
- Erongo (18) has the lowest number of farms acquired through AALS as indicated in Table 4 below,

Table 4: Number of Farms Acquired Through AALS Programme

Regions	Number of Loans/Region	Total Hectares /Region	Amount Granted/Region
Erongo	18	113,290.4146	19,518,903.21
Khomas	19	92,258.3598	25,862,700.00
Karas	48	454,123.1341	25,906,367.30
Hardap	52	385,619.9389	38,059,508.60
Kunene	99	497,074.5087	100,602,969.00
Oshikoto	89	406,796.1344	98,283,820.00
Omaheke	119	552,197.5748	148,675,677.00
Otjozondjupa	179	808,219.3238	241,462,536.90
Total	623	3,309,579.3891	698,372,482.01

Source: Agribank, 2013

1.5 Land Allocation

This activity entails the allocation of the acquired commercial agricultural land to previously disadvantaged Namibians who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices. The categories of eligible beneficiaries are clearly stipulated in the National Resettlement Policy (2001).

It should be noted that the land acquired is being allocated to landless Namibians using resettlement selection criteria of which applications submitted in each region are assessed by Land Reform Advisory Commission (LRAC) Sub-Committees and allocated score and ranked according to those scoring criteria. The LRAC at the national level scrutinize the nominated applicants and recommend for Minister's approval. The Ministry has put mechanisms in place to accelerate the issuance of lease agreements and registration with the Deeds Office to give farmers the security they need to invest in their farming endeavors.

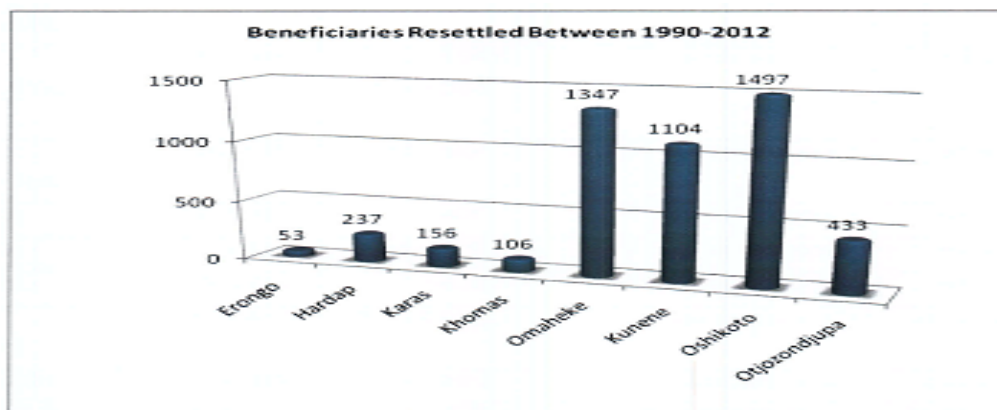
During the 2012/2013 FY, a total number of 22 families were resettled. It should be noted here that the number of beneficiaries per year is dependent on the size of land that the Ministry can afford to acquire each year and which, as already mentioned has been diminishing due to the sky rocketing land price and the ever constant annual budget allocation for land acquisition. Unless the annual appropriation for land acquisition is significantly increased, the number of beneficiaries will decline as a result of declining hectares of land acquired annually.

There is therefore a dire need to allocate adequate funding to the levels that

would enable the Government to address the land redistribution Programme within the targeted time frame. In order to respond to the demand for land the Ministry requires an annual appropriation of at least N\$371 million to acquire at least 280,000 hectares of commercial agricultural land per year.

All together a total of 4,933 families are resettled country wide through the said Programme

Figure 4: Beneficiaries Resettled on Government Farms Between 1990 to Date.



Source: MLR, 2013

The Ministry has also acquired nine commercial farms measuring **44,346.5008 hectares** and handed them over to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for Special Programmes for the resettlement of members of the San community as per Table 5 below.

- A total of 878 members of the San community were resettled by OPM on 44,346.5008 hectares of land in 3 Regions namely, Otjozondupa, Kunene and Oshikoto.
- Kunene has so far the leading number of resettled members of the San community during the period under review.

Table 5: No: San Community Resettled per Region

Farm Name	Region	Commercial /Communal Farm	Year Resettled	Size(ha)	Resettled (Families)
Mooiplaas	Kunene	Commercial	Oct-09	6538.68	270
Seringkop & Koppies	Kunene	Commercial	2007/08 & 2008/09	7967.87	275
Bellalaika	Kunene	Commercial	Oct-09	3527.64	280

Nuchas	Kunene	Commercial	Nov-10	6361.42	0
Werda	Kunene	Commercial	Nov-10	6414.18	0
Toevlug	Kunene	Commercial	Dec-11	6217.62	0
Ondera/ Kumewa	Oshikoto	Commercial	2012/13	7147.60	0
Bravo	Kavango	Communal	1995/96	5000.00	100
Western Caprivi	Kavango/ Caprivi	Communal (in Mbwabwata park area)	1990/92	0.00	822
Mangetti Dune	Otjozondjupa	Communal(part of Tsumkwe)	1996	0.00	600
Okongo	Ohangwena	Communal	1996	333.00	132
Donkerbos /Sonner bloem	Omaheke	Communal	1995	13000.00	48
Drimiopsis	Omaheke	Commercial (Transferred)	1993	2200.00	676
Skoonheid	Omaheke	Commercial	1993	7104.00	62
Tsintsabis	Oshikoto	Commercial	1990	3000.00	1279
Excelsior	Oshikoto	Commercial	1998	6225.00	15
TOTALS				81037.01	4559

Source: MLR, 2013

1.6 Farms Handed Over to the Regional Councils

During 2011 and 2012 the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement acquired Three (3) commercial farms which were handed over to the Hardap, Karas and Khomas Regional Councils for developmental projects through the Ministry of Regional Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, see table 6 below for details.

Table 6: Farms Acquired for Regional Councils for Developmental Programmes

No.	Farm Name	Region	Size (HA)	Transferred to RC
1	Vergenoeg No. 338	Karas	3,693.4713	Karas Regional Council
2	Farm Versailles No. 67	Khomas	6,938.2865	Khomas Regional Council
3	Portion 4 of Farm Daweb No. 43	Hardap	5,000.0000	Hardap Region Development Trust

The challenge that compounds land allocation or resettlement initiatives is the issue of post-settlement support. The majority of key stakeholders as

outlined in the National Resettlement Policy (2001) are not very keen to resume their full responsibility when it comes to the provision of post-settlement support services to the settled communities. However, while this remains a daunting task, the Ministry has been trying to offer post settlement support in collaboration with partners and Sector Ministries to all resettled farmers although it remains a challenge due to inadequate budgetary allocations.

1.7 Post Settlement Support Fund

The Government through the Ministry has established a Resettlement Programme with the aim:

- To enhance the welfare of the people through improved productivity To develop destination areas where farmers are supposed to earn a living.
- To answer to this and for the beneficiaries to be able to manage and productively utilize their Farming Units upon allocation, the Ministry in conjunction with other stakeholders has established a Post Settlement Support Project. One of the components of the Land Reform Programme is to provide loans at concessionary rates to the resettled beneficiaries.

In 2008/2009, the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Agribank and established a Post Settlement Support Fund of which each part contributes N\$10,000,000.00 (Ten Million Namibian Dollars) towards the fund annually since its inception. A total of N\$60,000,000.00 (Sixty Million Namibian Dollars) has been contributed towards the fund which is administered by Agribank. It will be a revolving fund once the resettled farmers start paying back the loans as MLR and Agribank stop contribute towards the fund. Resettlement beneficiaries are allowed to borrow money on very low interest rate of 4% to acquire livestock, implements and make improvement on their Farming Units, however, only few people are applying for loans from the Fund. The Ministry is conducting awareness Programmes on the entire Programme in order to make the information more accessible to farmers. During 2012/2013 Financial Year, N\$8,000,000.00 was disbursed to 73 beneficiaries.

1.8 Water Infrastructure Development/Rehabilitation

In order to achieve the objectives of the resettlement and land allocation Programme which are to improve the welfare of the resettled farmers through increased productivity, availability of adequate water supply

infrastructure is a priority.

Currently the water supply infrastructure on most of the resettlement farms and projects are either dilapidated, inadequate or nonexistent hence, the need for Government support to ensure availability of adequate water supply through the rehabilitation/ development of water infrastructure.

To ensure the affordability and sustainability of this support scheme which strives for water availability to resettled farmers the Ministry has developed a once-off policy to rehabilitate/develop the water supply infrastructure on resettlement farms and projects. Once the water supply infrastructure have been rehabilitated/ developed and declared functional, the maintenance thereof becomes the responsibility of the beneficiary.

There are 141 farms in all eight regions that the Ministry has targeted for water infrastructure development/rehabilitation. The matter is even worse in the Karas Region where 40 (forty) Farming Units on 20 Farms remained unoccupied due to limited or lack of water supply, water not fit for human and livestock consumption, and/or dilapidated water infrastructure. The lack of water affects the productive capacity of most resettled farmers. This is aggravated by inadequate funding allocated to the Ministry lack of technical knowhow and capacity in terms water infrastructure development and rehabilitation.

Despite the financial challenge, however, the Ministry with the technical assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry has embarked upon infrastructure development/rehabilitation particularly water infrastructure on resettlement farms countrywide. During 2012/2013 Financial Year, water infrastructure was developed/rehabilitated on 28 resettlement farms to the tune of N\$22,000,000.00 (Twenty Two Million Namibian Dollars). During December 2012 / January 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture appointed Geo-hydrologists that assessed the boreholes on the 40 Farming Units in Karas Region, and soon the contractors will commence with actual rehabilitation of those boreholes.

The challenges facing the water rehabilitation programme can be summarized as follows:

- a) Delay in award of the tenders within 90 days after the closing of tenders for advertisement,
- b) Shortage of funds under the Land Acquisition and Development Funds (LADF).

- c) Price escalations due to inflation,
- d) Underground water on some farms not able to support increased number of beneficiaries,
- e) Water quality in some areas is not suitable for both human and livestock consumption,
- f) Laboratory test results requires up to 4 months to be provided, as well as samples taken by contractors may necessitate design alteration which may result in fruitless expenditure

The Ministry envisages the employment of the following mitigation measures to address the above challenges:

- a) Source technical capacity to execute this function, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (in partnership with), namely, Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination (DRWSSC) and the Directorate of Geo-Hydrology (DGH).
- b) Due to limited human resources at the MAWF, the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement is considering to recruit retired experts in the Water Sector such as water supply and geo-hydrology to assist the Ministry.
- c) Government to consider appropriating more funds to the LADF.

1.9 Farmers Support Project

Another post settlement support Programme administered and implemented by the Ministry in close collaboration with Agribank since January 2007 to 2009 is the Farmers Support Project (FSP) which commenced with the funding from the European Union. The main objectives of the FSP are to: enhance the competencies (knowledge, skills and attitudes) of farmers in both title-deed and nontitle-deed areas; support farmers in both title-deed and nontitle-deed areas to improve their farming practices; and enhance the interface between farmers and service providers in the agricultural industry. Currently the project is co-funded by the Federal Republic of Germany through GIZ. A total of N\$10,464,332.00 (Ten Million Four Hundred and Six Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Thirty Two of Operational Budget with GIZ contributes N\$6,387,532.00 (Six Million Three Eight Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty Two Namibian Dollars) and Agribank N\$4,076,800.00 (Four Million and Seventy Six Thousand, Eight Hundred Nambian Dollars was budgeted for during 2012/2013.

Out of N\$6,387,532.00 (Six Million, Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven

Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty Two Namibian Dollars) GIZ contribution which runs from January to December 2012 (69%) or N\$4,400,000.00 (Four Million, Four Hundred Thousand Namibian Dollars) was spent on Mentors contracted and N\$1,987,532.00 (One Million, Nine Hundred and Eighty Seven Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty Two Namibian Dollars) was spent on the project activities such as Farmers Information Days, Excursions/Exposure Trips and various Short Courses.

For N\$4,076,800.00 (Four Million, Seventy Six Thousand, Eight Hundred Namibian Dollars) Agribank contributed for 2012/2013 Financial Year (April 2012 to March 2013), 86% or N\$3,500,000.00 (Three Million, Five Hundred Thousand Namibian Dollars) was spent on contracted mentors, while N\$576,800.00 (Five Hundred Seventy Six Thousand, Eight Hundred Namibia Dollars) was spent on Workshops, meetings and Travel Expenses.

The Programme caters for both farmers residing north and south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence. 391 resettled farmers out of 1,416 farmers visited (Communal, Affirmative Action Loan Scheme and resettled farmers) who reside South of the Veterinary Cordon Fence benefited from the Programme. This entails that 199 resettled farmers attended organized information days, 69 attended excursions/exposure trips and 123 attended various short courses. There are at least 35 Mentors recruited countrywide to mentor these farmers.

The Project targets farmers who are involved in dry land crop, horticulture and livestock on government acquired resettlement farms, individually purchased farmland and communal areas within both communal and commercial farming areas in Namibia. Under this Programme farmers receive training on rangeland management, farm management, animal (livestock – large and small stock) health and management, crop and livestock production, and other related farming information through a mentorship Programme.

The Project is implemented in consultation with the Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU), the Namibia Emerging Commercial Farmers' Union (NECFU) and Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU). The lack of funding to expand the Programme to more farmers, as well as the need to recruit at least five mentors per region as opposed to the current situation of mentors covering more than one region has negatively affected the programme. As the project is operating on a timeframe of up to 2014 and there is no guarantee of renewal, it is suggested that MAWF should integrate the Programme into its extension services Programme.

1.10 Fencing Infrastructure Development/Rehabilitation

Some of the farms acquired by the Ministry were either game farms whereby internal fences were removed and need replacement or the owner of the farm offered/sold a portion which is not fenced off. In some instance the fencing infrastructure deteriorates where the fence exists and need development and/or rehabilitation. To improve fencing infrastructure on these farms, the Ministry identified 67 Farms in Eight (8) Regions with Commercial Farms. Despite the limited financial resources, the Ministry with the technical assistance from the Ministry of Works and Transport embarked upon fencing infrastructure development/rehabilitation on the identified resettlement farms countrywide.

The tenders were called in January 2013 for supply of fencing materials and erect fencing (fencing) of the Eight (8) farms – Six (6) in Hardap Region and two (2) in Oshikoto Region that are earmarked for fencing infrastructure development/rehabilitation. Contractors were appointed and are expected to commence with work in April 2013 on the Eight (8) farms. This first phase (Phase 1) is expected to cost the Ministry N\$5,000,000.00 (Five Million Namibian Dollars). Shortage of funds under the Land Acquisition and Development Funds (LADF) and material price escalations due to inflation will hamper the completion of the Programme. Government's appropriation of more funds to LADF would enable the Ministry to implement the envisaged activities.

1.11 On-going Support on Resettlement Project

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement also established 15 Group Resettlement Projects in the last 18 years namely Skoonheid, Drimiopsis and Donkerbos/Sonnerblom in Omaheke Region; Neu Sommerau and Mangetti Dune in Otjozondjupa Region; Excelsior and Tsintsabis in Oshikoto Region; Okongo – Eendobe, Ekoka, Onamatadiva and Oshana Shiwa in Ohangwena Region; Westfallen and Bernafay in Hardap Region; Western Caprivi in Kavango/Caprivi Regions; Bravo in Kavango Region; and Queen Sofia in Kunene Region.

Depending on where the projects are situated and the availability of natural resources as well as water, the projects beneficiaries are engaged in income generating projects such as gardening, Devil's Claw harvesting, livestock rearing, dry land crop production, horticulture production as a source of income and livelihoods. The Ministry funds these projects under ongoing Resettlement Programme at a cost of N\$4,500,000.00 per year to acquire agricultural inputs and implements. The Ministry has also provided water infrastructure and housing (build brick houses) to most of the projects

beneficiaries.

The challenges facing this Programme can be summarized as follows:

- a) Insufficient funds to adequately meet the needs of the projects (some houses incomplete).
- b) Reluctance by project beneficiaries to participate in the project activities.
- c) Beneficiaries' dependency syndrome on Government to provide everything.
- d) Influx of "illegal" settlers on the project farms.

The Ministry envisages the employment of the following mitigation measures to address the above challenges:

- a) Allocate more funds to the implementation of projects for a maximum of five years
- b) Wean off Projects after five years
- c) Hire a Project Manager to be remunerated on a production and profit basis, rather than have Ministerial staff as Project Managers. This will encourage beneficiaries to work hard as they see the benefit rather than relying on Government.
- d) Provide security of tenure to legitimate beneficiaries as proof of resettlement on Project farms and evict illegal settlers.

1.12 Valuation, Property Taxation and Estate Management

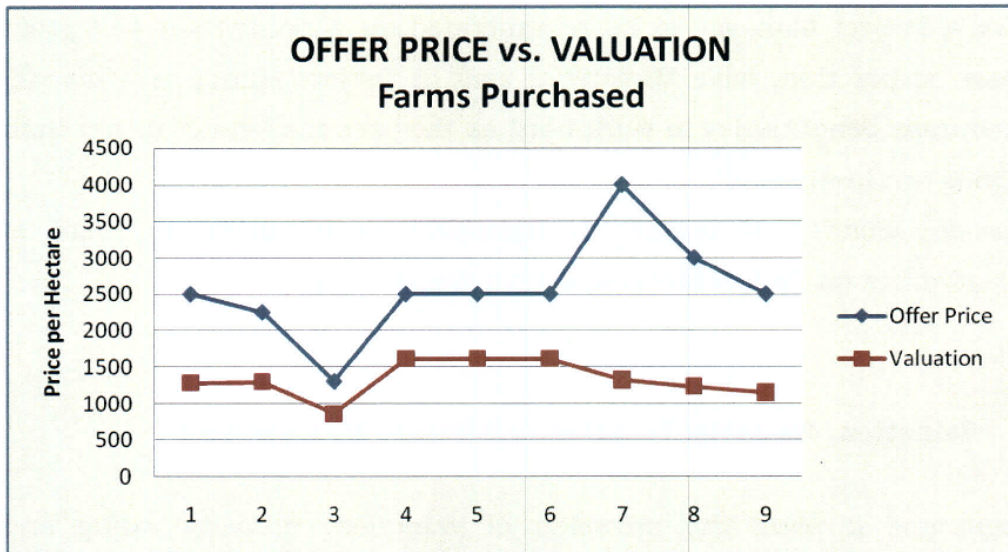
The Programme involves the provision of valuation, property rating and taxation and estate management services to OMAs. The Programme has provided valuation services to the land acquisition Programme and enabled the State to acquire land at prices that are market related and prevented speculative pricing of agricultural land. The Programme has also generated revenue through the imposition of a land tax on commercial agricultural land. During the 2012/2013 Financial Years, revenue amounting to N\$29 million Namibian Dollars was generated to the benefit of the Land Acquisition and Development Fund.

1.13 Provision Of Valuation Services

During the 2012/2013 Financial Year, the Programme inspected and valued 34 commercial farms that had been offered for sale to the State in support of the Land Acquisition Programmes.

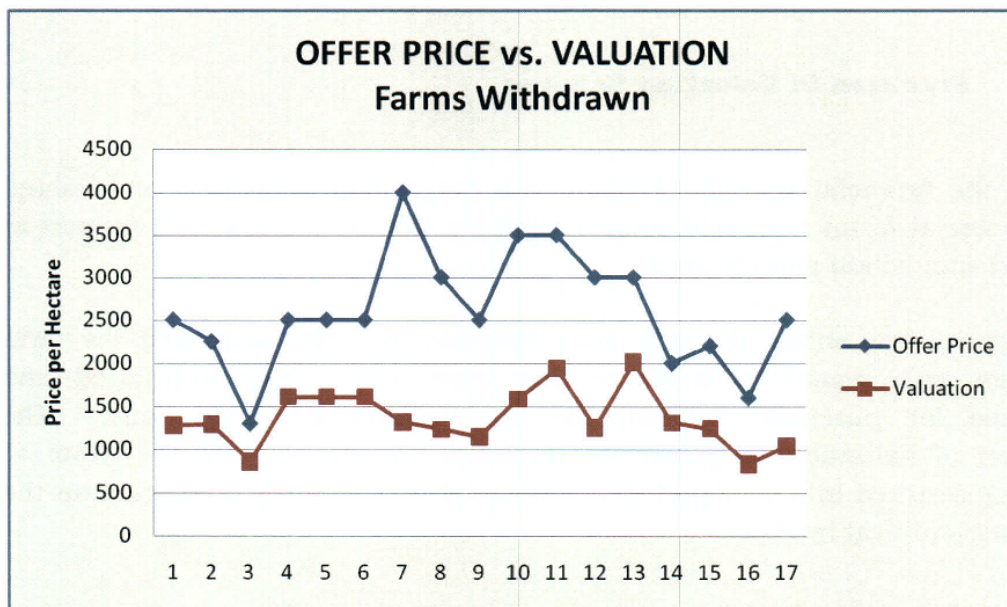
The graph below shows the difference between the offer price and the farm valuation with regard to 9 farms that were successfully negotiated and processed for purchase through the land acquisition Programme. The provision of valuation technical services and the capacity of the State to negotiate resulted in a saving of 31.3% thus effectively mitigating on the rise in agricultural land prices.

Farms Purchased: Difference between Offer Price and Valuation



A total of 25 farms were inspected, valued and subsequently withdrawn after the State and the owners failed to agree on the purchase price. The graph below shows the differences between the offer price and the valuation by the State.

Farms Withdrawn: Difference between Offer Price and Valuation



The Programme has seen an increase in the number of farms withdrawn compared to those that were successfully negotiated for acquisition through the land acquisition Programme. The average difference between the offer price and the valuation amounted to 47.7 percent. This difference is attributed to the relatively inflated offer prices which could not be matched to realistic open market values of land.

During the 2012/13 Financial Year, 9 farms were offered and subsequently withdrawn by the owners before the Programme Ministry could inspect for valuation purposes. Below is a table showing the distribution of the farms that were withdrawn before inspection and valuation could be undertaken.

TABLE 7: FARMS OFFERED AND WITHDRAWN BEFORE VALUATION

REGION	NUMBER OF FARMS	TOTAL HECTARES
Erongo	1	2239.283
Karas	2	134.99
Otjozondjupa	4	12855.77
Khomas	1	3233.331
Kunene	1	3826.379
Total	9	22,289.75

Most land was withdrawn in the areas where the land acquisition Programme has been aiming to acquire land due to the demand in land from those areas.

1.14 Provision of Valuation Services to other Ministries

The Programme has been proving valuation services in support of the alienation of GRN houses since the inception of the project. During the year 2012/13, the Programme inspected and valued 244 non-assigned GRN houses for alienation purposes throughout the country.

The Programme also been heavily involved in the valuation of communal land in support of the expansion of settlement areas. Compensation has been determined in accordance with the guidelines on compensation as approved by Cabinet. A total of 1175 homesteads were inspected and valued for compensation purposes. Below is a table showing the distribution of homesteads that were affected by the expansion of settlement areas.

Table: 8

DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION		
No.	Town/Village	No. of Homestead Inspected
1	Nkurenkuru	164
2	Ondangwa	16
3	Helao Nafidi	39
4	Okakarara	640
5	Ongwediva	1
6	Oshikuku	9
7	Opuwo	195
8	Outapi	1
9	Ekuku	1
10	Kashamane Boader	1
11	Ruacana	108
TOTAL		1175

The past Financial Year has witnessed an increase in demand for urban expansion that has called for more land to be availed mainly for housing development. The Programme is gearing itself for the speedy delivery of valuation services in support of urban development in view of the thrust of NDP4 to provide decent shelter to the majority of our people. In this regard, more resources will be needed to support the valuation, property taxation and estate management Programme.

1.15 Study Into Agricultural Land Prices In Namibia

During the reporting period, the Programme concluded an investigation into the agricultural land prices in Namibia in response to the outcry about high farm prices that have negatively impacted on the land reform Programme. The study that covered the period 1985 – 2011 revealed that there is a need for a policy dialogue on how to curtail the increases in land prices that has been witnessed during the last 5 years.

The study revealed that the market has been segmented in different ways before and after the promulgation of the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act (Act 6 of 1995). The study classified or identified land markets as follows:

A) Land markets which existed until the end of 1995 upon the enactment of Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act of 1995 are as follows:

1. The Free land market from 1985 (cut-off date for study) to 1995.
2. A plots market comprising mainly of small ‘farms’ e.g. 50 hectares or less in size. However, this market wasn't the focus of this study as land on this market is often located close town lands and mainly used for housing among other uses. Thus inclusion of these plots in the analysis would create a distortion.

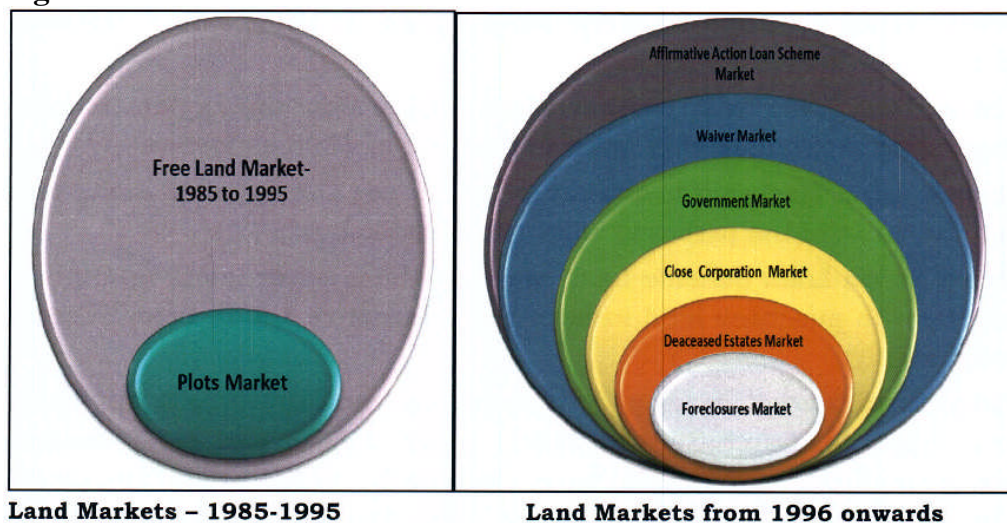
B) Land Markets existing from 1996 onwards arising from the implementation of the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act of 1995 as follows:

1. Government Land Market (i.e. market on which the Government is the sole buyer on the basis of the preferent right to purchase land);
2. Affirmative Action Loan Scheme Land Market (where Government exempts its preferent right to purchase land in favour of Affirmative Action Loan Scheme borrowers mainly);
3. The Waiver Land Market (market for farms where the Government waives its preferent right to purchase the land). After 1995, the plots market comprising small pieces of land became a submarket of the waiver market as such ‘farms’ or plots are often waived. The Waiver market has some resemblance to the ‘free’ market which existed before 1996 in the sense that once a land owner is issued with a waiver certificate, such owner can sell to anybody of their choice. However, there is a restriction on selling to foreigners which was not the case in

the free market that existed prior to 1995. Further, the waiver certificate is normally valid for one year only.

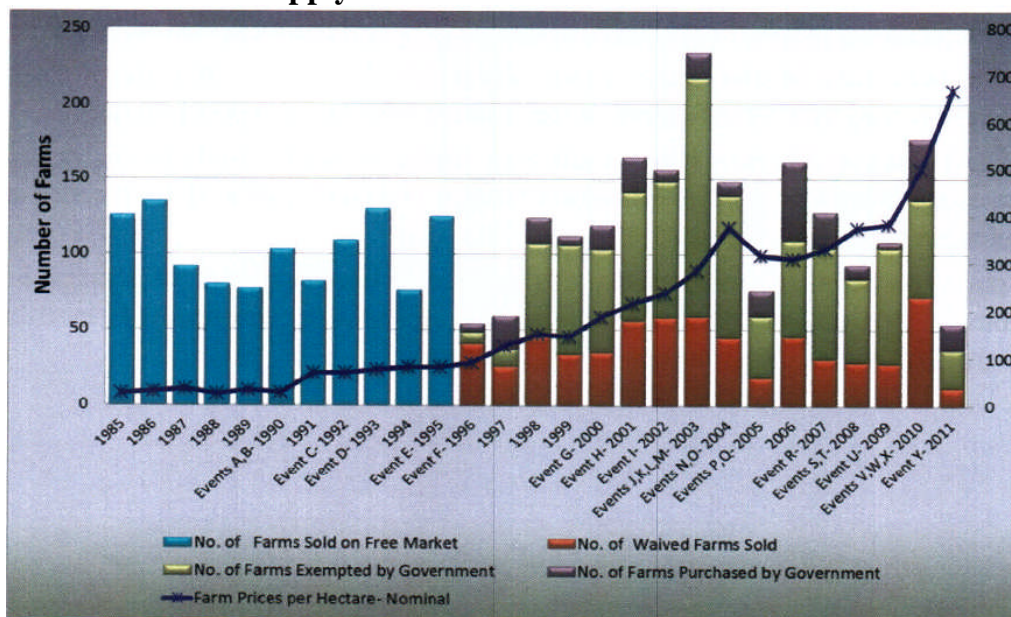
4. The Foreclosures Market (the study does not focus on this market as transactions may not be reflective of farm price trends for typical farms);
5. Deceased Estates Market (this market is excluded from analysis as many transactions may not have been arms-length transactions and hence not a true picture of market trends);
6. The Close Corporation Market (this is market where transfer of shares or controlling interest constitutes a sale is not included in the analysis in this study due to lack of information on transactions).

Figure 8: Land Markets



The graph below shows the trend in farms prices since 1985 against the supply farms and reveals a steep increase in prices of farmland from 2008.

Farm Prices and Supply of Farms at National Level



The results of the investigation are still to be published after a consultative process on the findings of the study. The Ministry is planning to commence with consultations during the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

1.16 Taxation as an Instrument of Land Reform: Learning From the Experience of Namibia

This study on Namibia's experiences in implementing a land tax on commercial agricultural land is one of the outstanding contributions that Namibia has made in sharing its experiences with the rest of the world. Realizing the prominence of land taxation in Namibia, the Programme has with assistance from our development partners documented and published the process of implementing a tax on commercial agricultural land in Namibia as an instrument of land reform.

The document has been published with the support of GIZ and is ready for distribution by the Ministry.

1.17 Legislation

The Property Valuers Profession Act was passed during the financial year 2012/13. The Programme is currently preparing to activate the Act by establishing the Property Valuers Profession Council. The Council will be established during the 2013/2014 Financial Year and it will spearhead the implementation of the rest of the Act. The Property Valuers Profession Act will form a legal basis for setting standards of professional practice for

property valuation professionals.

1.18 Property Taxation

Property taxation involves the production of a valuation roll of all commercial agricultural land and the levying of a tax on such land. The Programme is required by law to produce a valuation roll on commercial agricultural land every 5 years. Currently, the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement is finalizing the preparation of the 2012/2017 valuation roll which was withdrawn during the year. The Programme also provides support to Local Authorities in implementing local property taxation.

1.19 Valuation Roll

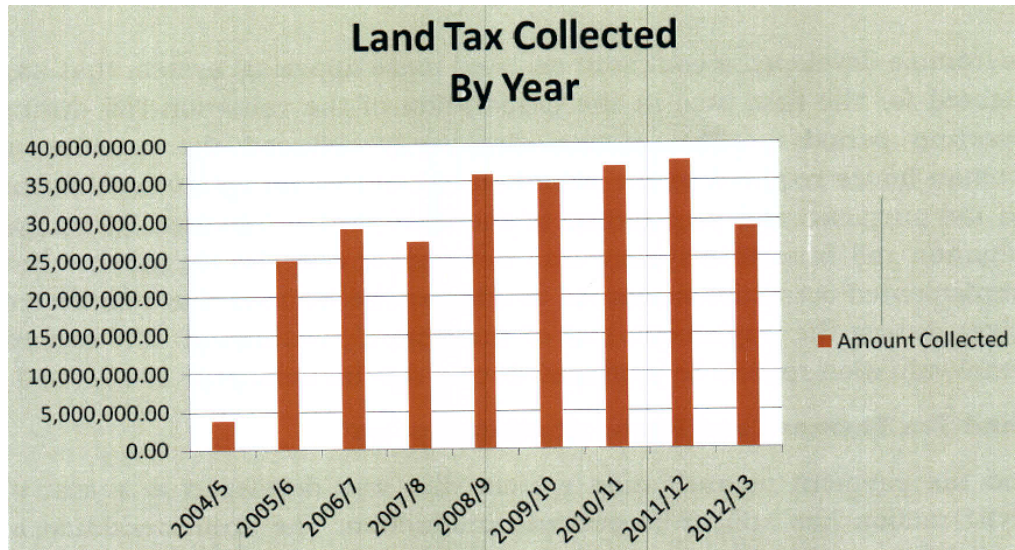
The Ministry embarked on the preparation of the valuation roll in 2012/13 that culminated in the production of the provisional valuation roll which was displayed for public inspection in October 2012 over a 30 day statutory period. The public inspection of the provisional valuation roll resulted in an overwhelming number of objections. During the inspection 3,900 objections were received and a number of owners challenged the legal basis for the imposition of the land tax.

Having analyzed the objections, the Ministry realized that the roll that was printed out of the Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal System had some errors that required to be rectified. The provisional valuation roll was consequently withdrawn and is currently being corrected for display during the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

1.20 Revenue from land tax

Revenue collection from land tax has been reduced during the reporting period. During the 2011/12 Financial Year revenue amounting to N\$29,000,000 (Twenty Nine Million Namibian Dollars) was collected from the taxation of commercial agricultural land against N\$38,000,000 (Thirty Eight Million Namibian Dollars) collected during the 2010/2011 Financial Year. The money collected is deposited into the Land Acquisition and Development Fund to compliment budgetary allocations for land acquisition and resettlement. The following graph depicts the trend in revenue flow from land tax since its inception.

Figure 10: Land Tax Collection Trend by Year



1.21 Land Tax Exemptions

Section 76 of the *Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act* (Act 6 of 1995) as amended, provides for exemption of certain agricultural land which is owned certain categories including categories contemplated in article 23 of the Namibia Constitution, from payment of land tax. During the 2012/2013 Financial Year a total of 1,113 applications for land tax exemption amounting to N\$4.4 million (Four Million, Four Hundred Thousand Namibian Dollars) were approved compared to 894 exemptions amounting to N\$3.8 million granted in the 2010/2011 Financial Year. The reporting period was marked by an increase in the number of applications for exemption which negatively impacted on the revenue towards the Land Acquisition and Development Fund.

1.22 Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal System

The Programme developed a computer assisted mass appraisal system that was implemented for the first time in the preparation of the valuation roll during the reporting period. This system drastically reduced the number of man/woman hours required in the valuation of commercial agricultural farms for land tax purposes and preparation of the 2012/2017 Valuation Roll. The first valuation roll from this system was not perfect and the Programme has since implemented corrective measures to address the lacunas that manifested themselves during the implementation of the general revaluation. The revised provisional valuation roll will be produced during the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

1.23 Land Tax Payment and Reconciliation System

The land tax payment reconciliation system that was developed at a cost of about N\$1 million has still to be put into production. The implementation of this system will support the strategic objective of the Ministry which aims at enhancing property tax revenue collection by identifying defaulters. The system will be fully implemented during the 2013/2014 Financial Year. Below is one of the screens for capturing payment details. This procedure will be able to highlight invoices that are due when a management report is produced.

Figure 11: CAMA User Interface

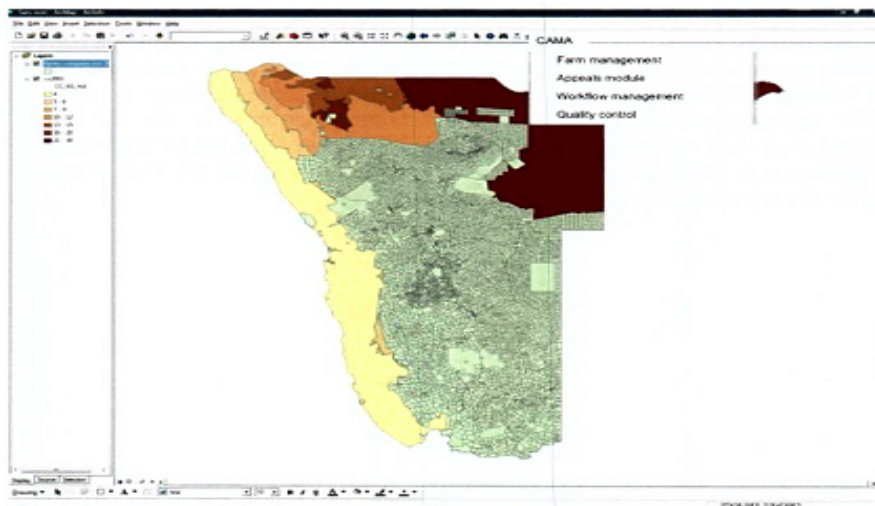
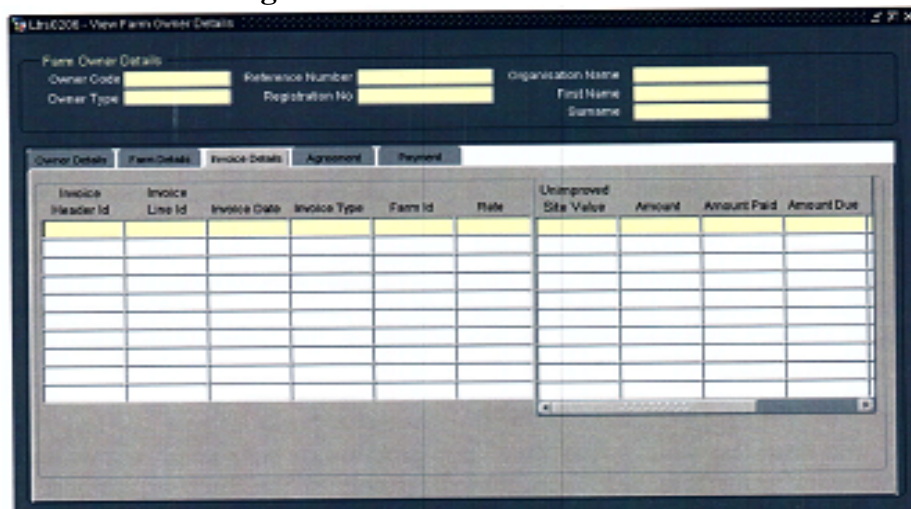


Figure 12: CAMA User Interface



The amount so far collected will increase once the land tax payment and reconciliation system is fully implemented.

1.24 Constraints

The valuation process remains constrained by the lack of adequately qualified human resource and high staff turnover. The Programme continues to seek ways to access resources for the development of human capacity in order to train the required numbers of valuers for the Ministry and the country at large.

The Resettlement Programme has started granting leases to beneficiaries of resettlement and the Communal Land Programme has converted most PTOs to leaseholds. There is now a dire need for the establishment of an estate management division within the Ministry. The Division will be responsible for managing the estate of the government with a limited mandate to administer all leases of land on both communal and commercial land. The Programme has embarked on negotiations with the Office of the Prime Minister to facilitate the approval of the Division of Estate Management which has been on the cards since the establishment of the Directorate of Valuation and Estate Management in 2002.

1.25 Valuation, Property Taxation And Estate Management

The Programme involves the provision of valuation, property rating and taxation and estate management services to OMAs. The Programme has provided valuation services to the land acquisition Programme and enabled the State to acquire land at prices that are market related and prevented speculative pricing of agricultural land. The Programme has also generated revenue through the imposition of a land tax on commercial agricultural land. During the 2012/2013 Financial Years, revenue amounting to N\$29 million Namibian Dollars was generated to the benefit of the Land Acquisition and Development Fund.

1.26 Provision of Valuation Services

During the 2012/2013 Financial Year, the Programme inspected and valued 34 commercial farms that had been offered for sale to the State in support of the Land Acquisition Programmes.

The graph below shows the difference between the offer price and the farm valuation with regard to 9 farms that were successfully negotiated and processed for purchase through the Land Acquisition Programme. The provision of valuation technical services and the capacity of the State to negotiate resulted in a saving of 31.3 percent thus effectively mitigating on the rise in agricultural land prices.

1.27 Tenure Security of Real Property

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement generated revenue to the sum of N\$ 6,085,673.00 through collection of deeds fees, and a total of 33,684 deeds documents were received during the Financial Year.

1.28 The scanning of Title Deeds

This is an ongoing process and to date 24,043 real property rights were digitized.

1.29 Metadata Extraction and Legal Entity Tagging

This is the most important process and is going slow. However, to date the Capturers are extracting and capturing real property/ownership information from the land registers (farms/erven, town and town -lands). Another process is to tag/index the scanned documents/images to a legal entity, partly is done through metadata extraction. However, the purpose of legal entity tagging is not complied with.

1.30 Progress of Deeds Data Capturing and Scanned Documents

The progress on digitizing real property rights information is an ongoing process and very vital for the completion of the automation development.

1.31 Constraints

Further development on CDRS is always on hold due to budget constraints. Population of real property is always halted due to temporary staff, contracts ending, due to budget constraints. Lack of support from development funds due to unregistered/unrecognized projects as capital project.

1.32 Legislation

The Deeds processes are administrated under the *Deeds Registries Act* (Act 47 of 1937), as amended and the *Registration of Deeds in Rehoboth Act* (Act 93 of 1976), as amended.

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement is, through the organs of the Law tasked with the responsibility to register all properties in Namibia. The Registrar of Deeds is tasked by the Constitution of Namibia to register all land.

In that regard government has set up Deeds Registries. The deeds processes are governed by the *Deeds Registries Act* of 1937 and the *Registration of*

Deeds in Rehoboth Act of 1976, respectively. In 1976, the then Government of South West Africa/Namibia, enacted the Rehoboth Deeds Act, introducing a simple registration form where members of the community transfer their rights under the seal of the Registrar of Deeds without the involvement of conveyancers (lawyers). This process makes the Deeds Office accessible and the cost of registration is very low/affordable and allows for registration of land that is not surveyed, hence the undivided shares held on farm land. The current Rehoboth Deeds Act does not provide for the registration of Sectional Titles, hence no sectional titles schemes can be developed and registered in Rehoboth.

The Government decided to consolidate the two acts and come up with one law that facilitates the registration of properties in Namibia and which in the end does not prejudice our people. The draft *Deeds Bill* attempt to do just that.

1.33 Sectional Titles Act, 2009

The regulations under the *Sectional Titles Act* (Act 2 of 2009) are in an advanced stage and it is foreseen to have the regulations promulgated during the first quarter of the new financial year.

1.34 Land Use Planning Project:

This Programme involves the production of Integrated Regional Land Use Plans (IRLUP) for which, the objective is to ensure the sustainable management and use of land and resources within the context of the overall development strategy of the country. It sets the coordinated direction for the future uses of land and resources and allows for the evaluation of the success of management activities over time through a participatory process. The beneficiaries of the project are all citizens of Namibia who use land in one or the other form.

As mandated by NDP 1, 2 and 3 and also guided by the National Land Policy (1998) the Ministry is to develop and produce Integrated Regional Land Use Plans (IRLUP) for all the 13 Regions in Namibia. The eight IRLUP (Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusti, Oshana, Oshikoto, Omaheke and Ondjonzjupa regions) that were previously developed were difficult to implement as they lacked crucial components during their development. As such, a new approach was worth developing in order to curb the gaps for proper and implementable IRLUP.

The new approach which is titled “**Modelling Integrated Regional Land Use Planning**” was therefore developed to improve on the deficiencies detected during the development of the eight Plans and unify the future or further Land Use Plan developments. The approach aims at the

improvement of Integrated Land Use Planning through:

- Development and testing of participatory planning methods,
- Establishment of instruments for inter sectoral collaboration,
- Integration of all relevant plans (Development Plans, Sector Plans, lower level plans, National Plans,
- Integration of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in Land Use Planning according to the Environmental Management Act (2007),
- Use of geographical information technology (GIS),
- Binding commitment from responsible stakeholders (including Public Sector) to monitor, steer and implement Land Use Planning,
- Formulation of Land Use Planning Guidelines for Namibia.

A new approach to Integrated Regional Land Use Planning has been developed and adopted while anchoring on the following principles which were not considered during the development of the previous Land Use Planning initiatives:

- Sector integration and sector overarching collaboration in the planning and implementation of land use related strategies and projects,
- Participatory planning and civic society involvement through bottom up planning instruments,
- Systematic utilization of geographical data and establishment of unified Regional Planning GIS,
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Integrated Regional Land Use Plans,
- Monitoring of the implementation of the Integrated Regional Land Use Plan.

Following the development of this new approach, the Ministry has since piloted the approach in Karas region whereby an IRLUP for that region is now in place. Similar piloting was undertaken in the in Hardap region where we are now in the final phases of developing the Hardap IRLUP. This Financial Year we are engaged in Kavango region and after that we

shall develop the IRLUP for Caprivi region. The objective is to cover all 13 regions and eventual consolidate the plans into one National ILUP for the country.

In order to realize the objective of this noble exercise the MLR has solicited technical skills both national and international to aid the Division of LUPA which is directly mandated to foresee the efficient and effective attainment of this daunting task. **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants** joint venturing with **Geocarta and AHT** as the implementing agency for LUP and **Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA)** for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

This project is being funded through the Ministerial Annual Budget Allocation under Vote number **03250502700012000000000250500** for Integrated Regional Land Use Planning and some external funding from the Spanish Cooperation, GIZ and KFW Basket Fund.

The Integrated Regional Land Use Plan for Karas Region (KIRLUP) has been completed at a cost of **N\$2,316,603.00**, while for the production of the Hardap Integrated Regional Land Use Plan (HIRLUP) an amount **NS 1,251,595.60** has been disbursed to date and an initial amount of **N\$790,100.47** for the development of the Kavango Integrated Regional Land Use Plan (stage 1) was also disbursed.

So far, the following can be cited as major achievements of this project:

- The Steering Structure for IRLUP under the Cabinet Committee for Lands and Social Issues (CCLSI) based on the Cabinet Decision No 13/28.09.10/002 was approved.
- Completion and approval of the Integrated Regional Land Use Plan for Karas Region. The approved Plan has since been handed over to the Karas Regional Council for implementation.
- Attainment of the SEA Clearance Certificate from MET for the Integrated Regional Land Use Plan for Karas Region.
- Establishment of the Karas Regional Monitoring and Review Team (MRT) tasked with following up projects and programs identified during the land use planning formulation process.
- Production of a manual on the facilitation of participatory land use planning and the training of land use planning facilitators.

- Production of a Regional Geo database for Karas Region
- Hardap Integrated Regional Land Use Plan is almost complete.
- Production of a Regional Geo database for Hardap Region is almost complete
- The Kavango Integrated Regional Land Use Plan commenced this Financial Year 2012/2013 and is expected to be finalized during the Financial Year 2013/2014.
- Furthermore, monitoring and evaluation strategies are already in place and the appointment of Regional Task Force Members is also done.
- Production of National land Use Planning Guidelines is almost complete

Key challenges facing the development of IRLUP can be listed as follows:

- a) Lack of local competent companies to allow for the formulation of parallel land use plans that could be improved by having a reduction in tender specifications e.g. reduction in number of years of experience, and having local Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) companies to partner with bigger companies to gain the required experience.
- b) Lack of enforceable legal instruments for the implementation of the approved IRLUP which could be improved by fast tracking the formulation and approval of legal frame works or instruments.

1.35 Communal Land Development Project:

This programme is aimed at the registration of communal land, identification and development of underutilised communal land into Small Scale Commercial Farming Units. The idea is to ensure security of tenure and improve agricultural productivity in communal areas. In the preceding financial year of 2012/2013, this Programme received an appropriation budget of N\$27,364,000 in total.

1.36 Communal Land Registration

The Communal Land Registration sub project has the objective to ensure security of tenure to all Namibians living in communal areas. Namibian people in communal areas have a statutory obligation to have claims over their communal land for farming, residential and business purposes recognized and registered as provided for by the Communal Land Reform

Act, 2002 (Act 5 of 2002).



Information dissemination is critical to the realization of communal land registration country wide; in the photo is a group of dedicated staff at one of the Community Outreach Programmes to ensure the message is delivered effectively to the target communities

In the preceding of 2012/2013 Financial Year, this Sub-programme was allocated an amount of N\$11 million and is listed as one of the under the Targeted Intervention for Employment and Economic Growth (TIPEEG) projects. From this amount, a total of N\$10,973,839.00 was spent. In total about 10,505 existing customary land rights were registered, 2,288 new customary land rights registered and 80 leaseholds registered during this financial year. It is also important to mention that, the third extension period for recognition and registration of existing customary land rights in terms of the *Communal Land Reform Act*, 2002 was realized and extended to 28 February 2014.

We report further that from the date of enactment of the Act, a total of 44,381 existing customary land rights, 5,947 new customary land rights and 303 leasehold land rights were registered. From a gender perspective a total of 29,519 males and 20,976 females have registered their land rights.

Table 9: Figures on Registration of Land Rights per Region

Region	No:Existing Customary Land Rights Registered	No: New Customary Land Rights Registered	Leasehold Land Rights Registered	Male	Female
Caprivi	2855	466	39	1826	1519
Erongo	1211	775	1	1226	761
Hardap	656	476	0	802	330
Karas	1284	324	7	1070	544
Kavango	***	***	***	***	***
Kunene	1934	200	23	1275	872
Ohangwena	8609	339	27	5125	3838
Omaheke	1123	113	25	865	387
Omusati	10010	1623	62	6821	4828
Oshana	11195	1300	51	6896	5610
Oshikoto	4310	314	62	2763	1921
Otjozondjupa	1194	17	6	850	366
TOTAL	44,381	5,947	303	29,519	20,976

***Data / Figures not available at time of report preparation

Through the inclusion of this project under TIPPEEG the Ministry has managed to triple production of communal land rights registered thus allocation of more funding is required to procure vehicles for the registration project, increase daily allowances of the registration staff, increase the staff component, and intensify communication on land registration for the majority of citizens to participate fully in the Programme.

The problem of illegal fencing of communal land continues to grow and as a result, the Ministry has been inundated with land disputes emanated mainly from illegal fencing. The Ministry has attended to most cases which were reported, with 27 judgments passed and 18 pending appointment of Appeal Tribunals and or finalization of judgment.

Table 8 below, shows the number of Appeal Cases Received per Region in terms of the Communal Land Reform Act, 2002 (Act 5 of 2002).

Table 10: Number of Appeal Cases Received per Region

Region	No: Appeal Cases	Status of Appeal
Caprivi	4	One (1) judgment given, others pending
Kavango	4	One (1) judgment and three pending
Kunene	1	One (1) Judgment on the appeal given
Ohangwena	6	Judgment given on five(5) cases ,

		one (1) pending
Omaheke	7	Six (6) judgments given, others pending
Omusati	11	Nine (9) judgments, other pending
Oshana	1	One (1) Judgment given already
Oshikoto	3	One (1) judgment given, two pending
Otjozondjupa	8	Two (2) judgments given, other pending
TOTAL	45	Judgments Given, 18 Pending

Source: MLR. 2013

The Ministry has trained Communal Land Boards in all 12 Regions on the provisions of the Communal Land Reform Act, 2002 (Act 5 of 2002), except Khomas Region which does not have Communal land. Furthermore, the Millennium Challenge Account/Communal Land Support assisted the Ministry in piloting the focused approach model for registration of existing customary land right in the four north central regions and was successfully. Piloting to other regions is to commence during the 2013/2014 Financial Year.

1.37 Development of Small Scale Commercial Farming Project

This project seeks to develop underutilised communal land into Small Scale Commercial Farming Units and the development of these units thereof. A total of 4.9 million hectares of land was identified in Seven (7) regions namely; Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa and Omaheke regions. It is therefore important to mention that Small Commercial Farming Units in Kavango and Ohangwena are gazetted. So far a total of 32 boreholes in these SSCFU were drilled in Kavango and 12 of these boreholes are already installed / equipped. From the appropriation budget, an amount of N\$16,182,000.00 was allocated for the infrastructural development of the project. During 2012/2013, 385 temporary jobs were created under TIPEG as oppose to 276 temporary jobs created during 2011/2012 Financial Year.

The project is concomitantly supported and/or complimented by the Support Land Reform (Basket Fund) Project with funding from KfW to realize the intended objectives. An amount of N\$7,938,005.00 was utilized under the Targeted Intervention for Employment and Economic Growth utilized for the fencing of model farms for the small scale commercial project in Kavango Region.

Table 11: Regional Breakdown of Land Identified for SSCF

Region & TA	Total HA per Region (IDC report)	No. of Farms	Surveyed YES/No	No. Farms Allocated	Total Size Allocated	Total HA Un-allocated per Region
1. Kavango *Shambyu area	1,076,000	177	YES	121	154,844	225,329.9
*Gciriku area		99	YES	78	192,513.1	
*Mbunza		103	YES	94	239,031.1	
*Ukwangali		106	YES	76	256,809.9	
*Hambukushu		18	YES	3	7,482	
Total	1,076,000	503		372	850,676.1	
2. Caprivi *Sibinda & Linyanti areas	110,000	82	YES	2	5,000	
3. Ohangwena *Okongo area	62,100	24	YES	None	None	None
4. Otjozondjupa & Omaheke *Tsumkwe west *Okakarara	2,400,000	None	NO	None	None	None
5. Oshikoto *Okankolo *Eengadi	820,000	None	NO	None	None	None
6. Omusati *Otjetjekwa *Okahao	450,000	None	NO	None	None	None
7. Oshana	43,000	None	NO	None	None	None
GRAND TOTAL	4,961,100		374		855,678.10	

Source: IDC= Namibia Development Consultancy

2.0 Programme 2: Title Security of Tenure

The objective of this Programme is to contribute to the maintenance of the Registry of land that affords security of tenure and property rights. Through the mapping, verification and registration of land, the Ministry seeks to provide communities in both communal and commercial land sectors with increased security of tenure. In the last Financial Year, progress was made through the enactment of the *Flexible Land Tenure Act*, 2012 (Act 4 of 2012). The following activities are involved under this Programme:

2.1 Flexible Land Tenure

The *Flexible Land Tenure Act* (Act 4 of 2012) was enacted by the Namibian Parliament and was gazetted and published on the 13th June 2012. This Act aims to accelerate access to land and security of tenure in informal urban areas thus, augment the current freehold system which is generally considered cumbersome, too slow and expensive for dealing with the

backlog in land delivery to the low income and urban poor.

In order to enable the implementation of this Act, the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement is preparing Regulations that will guide the implementation of the Flexible Land Tenure System. It should be mentioned that the Act requires the establishment of Land Rights Offices countrywide and the appointment of essential Land Rights Office staff for implementation of this project. It is therefore planned that few such offices will be established in selected Local Authority areas and the said Regulations will be developed during this Financial Year.

3.0 Programme 3: National Spatial Data Infrastructure

A National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) is a tool for multi sectoral application. SDI is thus generally understood to be a framework for continuously facilitating the efficient and effective generation, dissemination, and use of needed spatial (location based) information within a community or between communities. Spatial data technology enhances the provision of rich sources of spatial data maps, technical installations (sanitation, road and communication infrastructure), human indicators (health service coverage, socio economic demographic data, housing, overview of social institutions such as schools, hospitals) or natural resources (water, environmental data, vegetation).

A number of strategic objectives identified in the Namibia's Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4) cannot be achieved efficiently and effectively without a modern geodetic infrastructure and the interchangeability of spatial and non spatial data. The area, which is especially critical, is **Public infrastructure** (strategic area among **Basic enablers**), where all five Desired Outcomes (D05.1 5) would benefit much from a modern geodetic infrastructure and data exchange.

Spatial information is the raw material of the economy, where a focus on physical products is being replaced with digital products and services. Information that identifies the location of people, events and activities are very essential in everyday life. Our actions and policies as a government are people centred and these people live and reside in certain locations with some spatial (geographical) relationship. Development processes require monitoring, and decisions must be predicted and controlled.

The use of geospatial information is increasing rapidly. Understanding the value of geospatial information among decision makers, like members of the Executive branch of Government and Parliamentarians around the world has increased significantly in recent years. The Internet, mobile devices, and the explosion of location based services which bring us and everyone

directly into contact with location information on a daily basis have ensured that people all over the world, are beginning to appreciate the need for geospatial information. This has increased the number of actors involved in the consumption of spatial data.

The Ministry provides the basic building blocks required to build a National Spatial Data Infrastructure. These building blocks include provision of Geodetic Network that anchors all location based data, the topographic maps that documents all natural and manmade features within Namibia and cadastral data that helps to ensure security of tenure and a reliable and viable land market.

3.1 Topographic Maps

Topographic data consists of location and attributes of natural and manmade features on the earth's surface. The features include hydrography, land use/cover, infrastructure, toponyms (geographic names), administrative boundaries, digital terrain models (height). In continuation of the systematic revision of topographic maps of Namibia, the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement acquired digital aerial photographs at sub metre resolution for the central part of Namibia, which covers Erongo, Omaheke, Khomas and parts of Kunene and Otjozondjupa regions during the last financial year. This and other aerial images of other parts of Namibia will be used for the land cover mapping being undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Environments &, Tourism in addition to other applications like Agricultural Ecological Zone mapping, flood and disaster predictions, mitigation.

A map is a conventional representation of an actual landscape. Many components of such landscape may evolve over time (new buildings, new or modified infrastructures, land use change, etc.), while other components are usually more stable (relief, rivers, administrative boundaries, etc.). Some changes are continuous (progressive reduction of bush density), some changes occur stepwise (evolution of a river path inside its floodplain, modified each rain season), others occur in one single stage (new building, etc.)

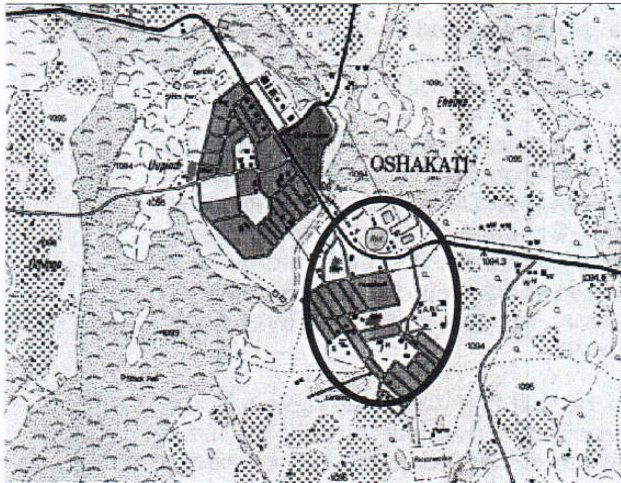
To keep its utility, the map must take these changes into account. As map production is a very expensive process, it is usually not possible to manage a continuous updating. Maps are updated within a cycle, and each updating process corresponds to a new edition. As landscape evolution is a permanent process, when a new version of a map is published, some of its components are already obsolete. A revision cycle of between 5 – 10 years is common and MLR has adopted this approach.

There are many possible usages of a map, and the needs for updating may be different for each usage. The elements to be updated, the importance of a change requesting an updating, the frequency of updating, but also the accuracy of the updating of a given feature, may vary. It is, therefore, important to adapt the updating process to the needs of the users. To be realistic, the definition of the scope of the map updating process should take into account not only the requirements of the users but also the cost of each updating operation.

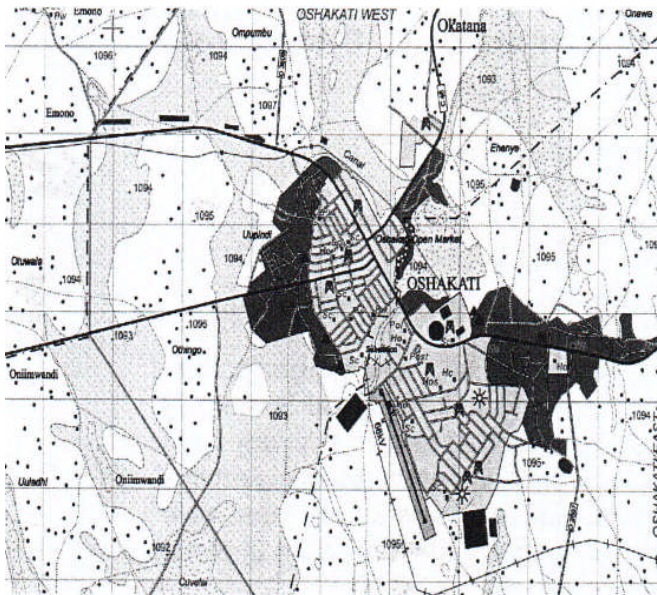
During the revision process, the changes in natural and manmade features are captured using aerial photographs. Figure 1 below shows a typical example of changes that have taken place in Ondangwa and Oshakati.

The Ministry is also providing customized maps according to the needs of the clients. The computerization of the revision process has enabled us to provide an a la carte menu of map products to suit various appetites. Some of the examples are shown in figure 15.

The Maps below show the comparison between the old (1976) and new (2001) map of Oshakati town.



An old topographic map of Oshakati at scale of 1:50000: Edition of 1976

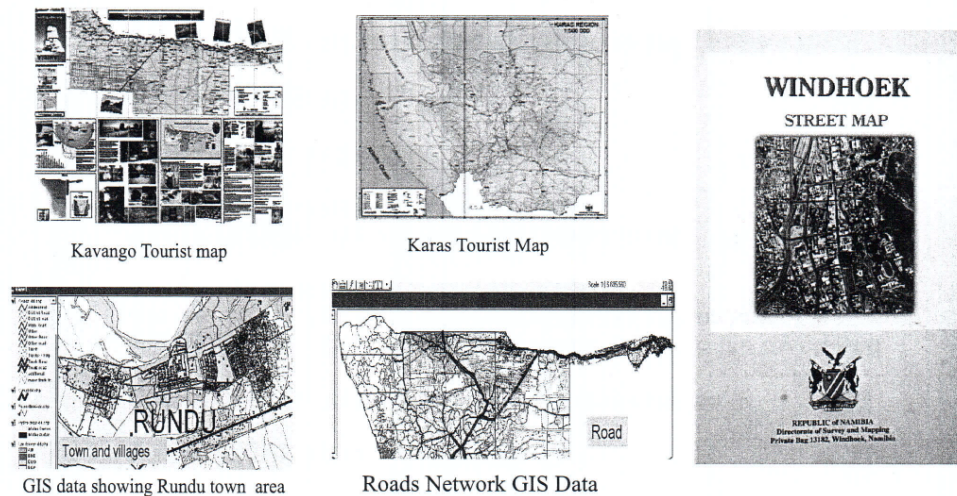


A new topographic map of Oshakati at scale of 1:50000: Edition of 2001



New Topographic map of Ondangwa at scale of 1:50000: Edition of 2001

Figure 16: Customized maps



3.2 Cadastral Data sets

Cadastral datasets consist of data about real property and its attributes. The MLR provides a quality control function to ensure that surveyed cadastral parcels conform to the legislative requirements and are fit for purpose. In this way, the integrity of the cadastral information is maintained. This is important for a reliable and viable land market. The cadastral system is designed to provide security of tenure.

Before the establishment of a new township or the subdivision of any parcel of land in an urban area or a farm, it has by law to be approved by relevant statutory bodies/Agencies before it is surveyed and then submitted to the Surveyor General's Office (SG) for examination (quality control). Some of these agencies include Namibia Planning and Advisory Board (NAMPAB), the Township Board (TB), Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (in certain cases), and the relevant Local Authority/municipality.

The process for the Boards is illustrated in figure 17 below.

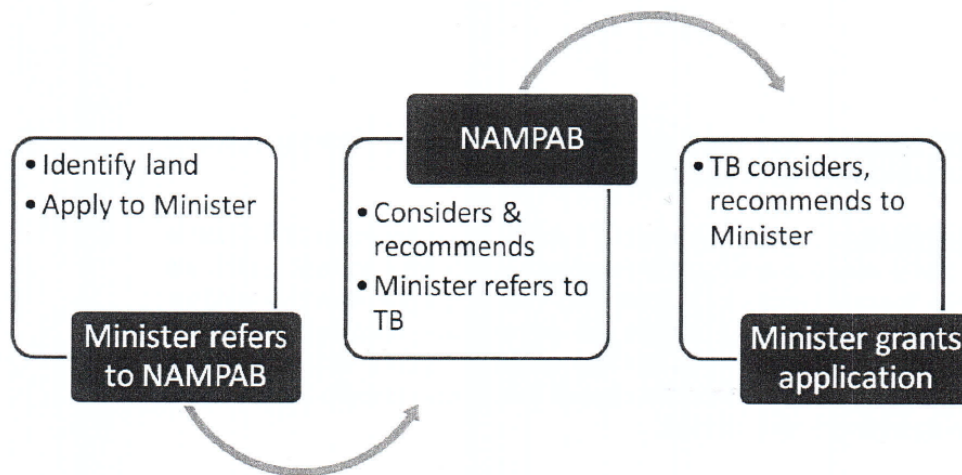
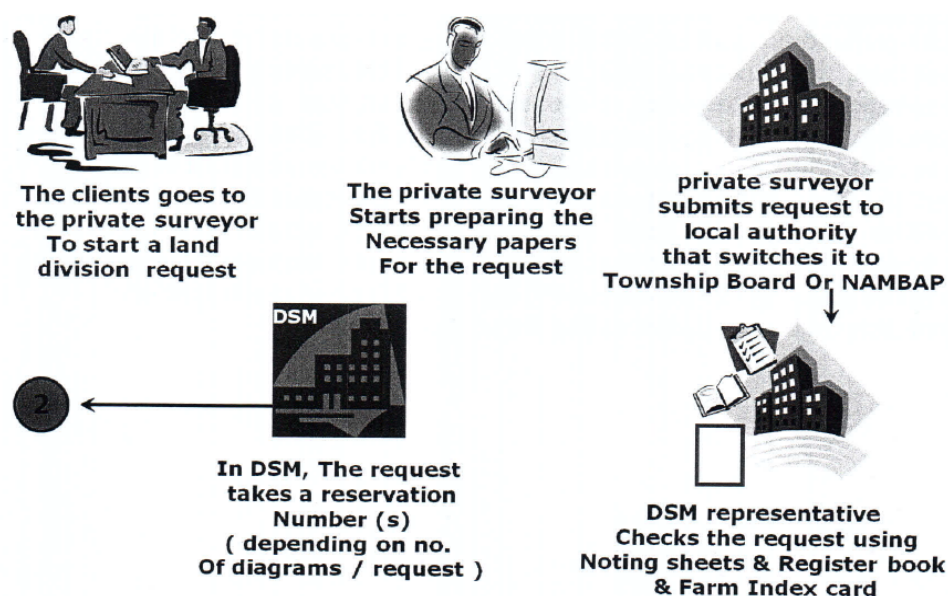


Figure 18: Stages 1 – 4 of the Survey Examination processes

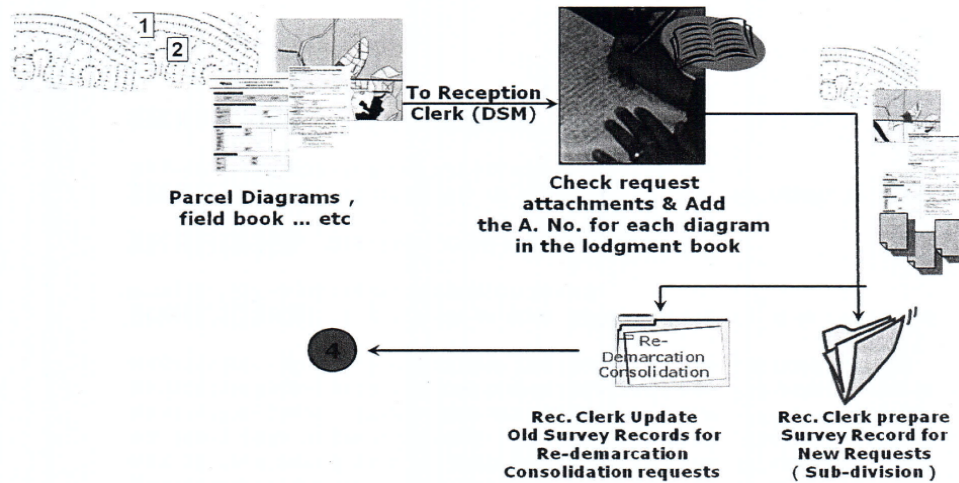
Figure 17:

Statutory Process

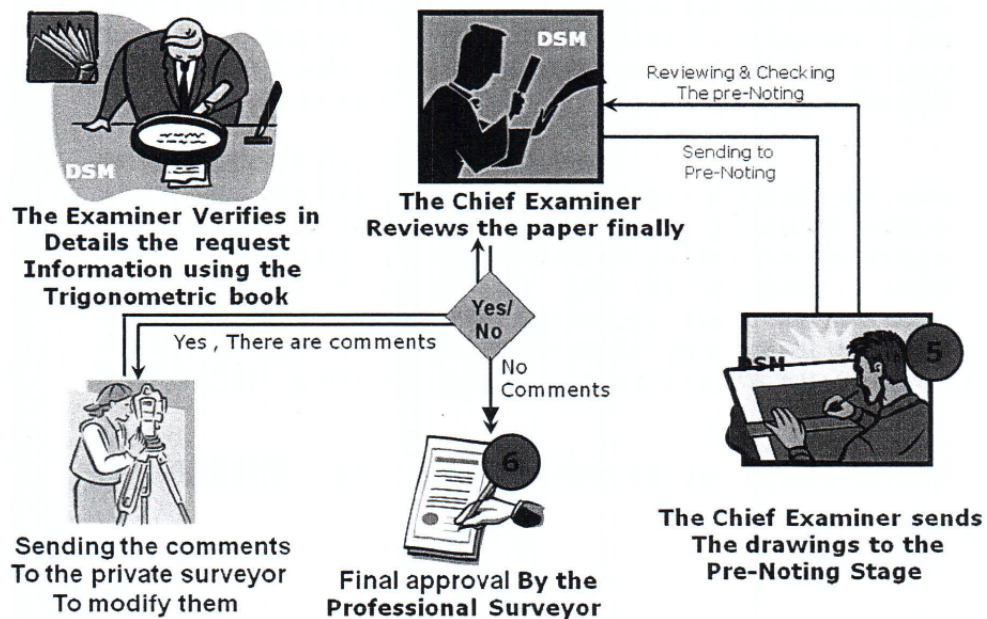
Once the statutory approvals are granted the processes of surveying and registration can continue. The four stages of the survey examination process is shown in figure 18. To shorten the process of examination, the workflow flow process has been computerized and a cadastral information system developed. The role out of the system is expected to take place in this Financial Year.



DSM Current Workflow Stage 3: Lodgment



DSM Current Workflow Stage 4: Examination



3.3 Geodetic Infrastructure

The geodetic network of Namibia is made up of horizontal (plane) and vertical (height) components. Namibia's current geodetic infrastructure has been in place for over 100 years and comprises Trigonometric stations, benchmarks and mean sea level elevations. Unfortunately, they are not suitable for easy incorporation into the satellite based technology, the standard system for geodetic network currently prevalent globally and regionally. As a result, the planning and execution of National and cross border development projects is exceptionally difficult and becomes a somewhat haphazard exercise. Figure 6 shows how the geodetic infrastructure anchors other applications.

The Namibian geodetic infrastructure has a number of limitations which the Ministry is determined to address. These include:

- Limited number of geodetic controls in northern Namibia *vis a vis* population density and infrastructural development
- Inaccuracy of trigonometric stations *vis a vis* current technology degrading accuracies to fit trigonometric accuracies
- Difficult accessibility - most of them are on top of hills
- Separation of components instead having a station with latitude, longitude and height known.
- Bench marks difficult to relocate as their horizontal positions are not determined
- is not compatible with neighbouring countries
- is not suitable for implementation of new technology
- gives higher costs in all kinds of surveying
- is an obstacle for efficient use and exchange of spatial data

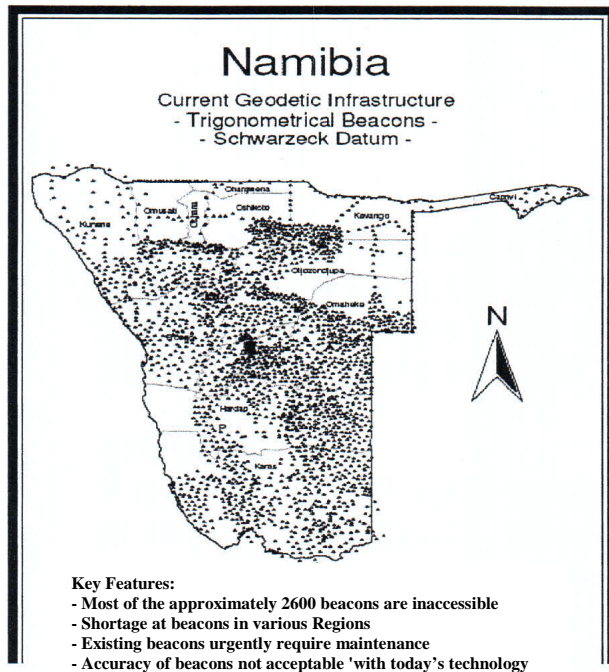


Figure 19: positions of geodetic network

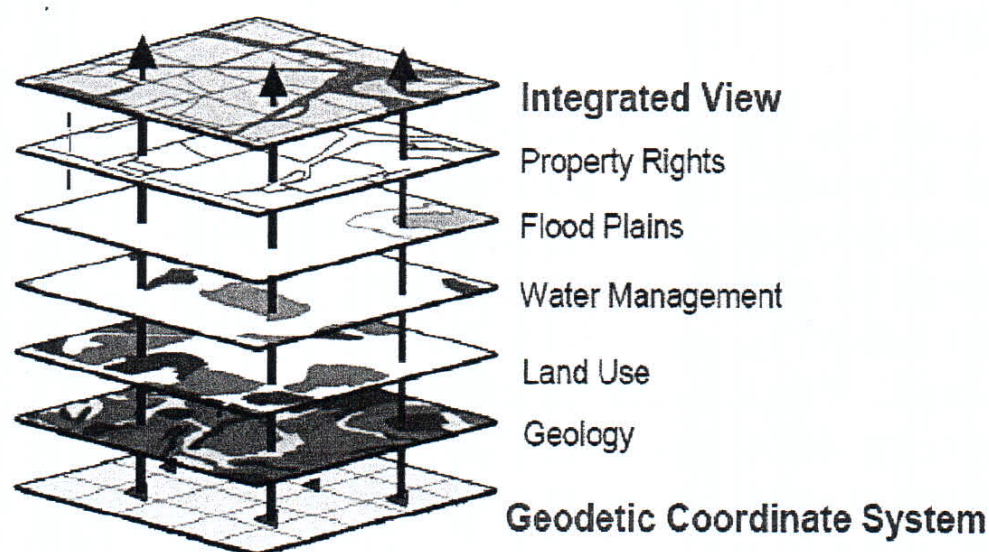
During NDP4, the DSM intends to modernise and densify the Namibian geodetic infrastructure. The project, therefore, is designed to harmonize the national co ordinate reference frame of Namibia into a reference frame fully consistent and homogeneous with the African Geodetic Reference Frame (AFREF) and the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF) Standards. ITRF is the global reference frame system for the earth as adopted by the International Association of Geodesy (IAG).



An expert from the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) in Kenya explaining to the Ministers from members states the importance of the Centre during a conference which was held in Livingstone/Zambia

The geodetic infrastructure will include a network of Continuously Operating GPS Reference Stations (CORS) established to provide any user within reasonable distances from any one to have access to the data generated by that station. When fully implemented, it would consist of a network of permanent Global Navigation Satellite System stations. The established Namibia CORS would collect process and distribute data from the network in support of high accuracy three dimensional positioning activities throughout Namibia. CORS data obtained would be used by surveyors, engineers, geophysicists, meteorologists, planners, scientists, and others in support of a wide variety of applications. Its full implementation will also include a unified vertical datum and shall contribute towards supporting efforts to establish a precise African Geoid. Realizing a unified geodetic system throughout Africa is fully aligned with the principles and objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a vision and strategic framework for Africa's renewal.

Figure 6: Geodetic Infrastructures anchors other applications.



Programme 4: Policy, Supervision and Support Services

In order to ensure that there legislation pertaining to land and land reform remain relevant and that they are responsive to today's challenges today, the Ministry is in the process of revising and amending legislation the following legislation:

- a) The ACLRA, 1995 and the CLRA, 2002 (the Land Bill),
- b) The National Resettlement Policy and the National Land Policy,
- c) Formulation of Regulations to the Flexible Land Tenure Act, 2012.



MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
SOCIAL SERVICES
FINANCIAL YEAR 2012/2013

Introduction

The Review of the work of the Ministry of Health and Social Services for the Financial Year 2012/2013 outlines the successes achieved as well as challenges faced by the Ministry during the reporting period.

The period under review was characterised by continued focus by health workers and support staff in providing quality healthcare to the people of Namibia. As noted in the Review, we made significant headway in reducing the incidence of communicable diseases. More communities today have access to clinics than ever before, and infant and maternal mortality rates have declined.

However, the spread of HIV infection remains a very pressing and serious concern. The Ministry will not relent in its pursuit to strengthen the capacity of the public health workers to deliver more efficiently and effectively. The following is an overview of key achievements, policy interventions and challenges of the Ministry during the reporting period.

Policy and Legal Environment

The Policy Management, Development and Research Committee (PMDRC) approved the Ministerial Policy Statement on Nuclear Fuel Cycle which was subsequently adopted by the Atomic Energy Board (AEB) and submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for further processing. The Policy explains the use of nuclear power for electricity, as well as uranium enrichment and production. In addition, the PMDRC also approved the Reproductive Health Policy.

The MoHSS also made significant progress in reviewing the Atomic Energy & Radiation Protection Act and key stakeholders were consulted on the appropriateness of the legal framework.

In order to ensure effective and efficient service delivery, the Ministry produced guidelines on Leprosy, Adolescents, TB, Integrated Waste Management and Family Planning. Other guidelines were on cross infection control of oral health and scope of practice of dental therapists.

Licensing

A total of 222 licenses were renewed for private health facilities and 14 new applications were approved for the establishment of private health facilities during the reporting period. Furthermore, the Ministry continued to strengthen its smart partnerships through Public Private Partnership by authorising 19 private health professionals to use State health facilities.

Programmes

Safe-motherhood, New-born Care & Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

eventeen health workers were trained and certified as Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care/ Life Saving Skills EmONC/LSS) trainers by the American College of Nurse Midwives. In addition, four hospitals were certified as EmONC/LSS training sites and training has been scaled up to other Regions.

Namibia introduced PMTCT services in March 2002 as a pilot in Katutura and Oshakati Inter-mediate Hospitals. Lessons learnt from the pilot Programme guided its expansion to other hospitals and peripheral health facilities.

Namibia has increasingly committed itself to eliminate Mother to Child Transmission of HIV and keep mothers and children alive. Thus, a new PMTCT guideline was approved to move from Option A to Option B+, in line with the 2011 UNGASS High Level meeting recommendations. Option B+ places all HIV positive pregnant women on HAART for LIFE regardless of CD4 count and clinical stage and all infants, breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding and daily NVP for six weeks. By March 2012, a total of 333 out of 355 health facilities (94%) were providing PMTCT services.

Namibia's Strategy to eliminate Mother to Child Transmission (e-MTCT) was also finalized and launched during the period under review. The goal of e - MTCT plan is to eliminate new paediatric HIV infections and improve the survival of children and their mothers within the context of HIV infection. By March 2011, 224 (66%) health facilities were submitting dried blood spot (DBS) samples for DNA PCR.

Data collection tools and child health passports were revised and a protocol for mother-baby follow-up was developed. The revised tools for mother baby follow-up will be tested in four pilot regions before rolling out the improved Programme nationwide.

First Lady's Project

The First Lady, Madam Penhupifo Pohamba is the Patron of Maternal and Child Health Agenda. As part of the Maternal and Child Health Agenda, the First Lady launched the Campaign on Male Involvement under the slogan *"AN HIV FREE Tomorrow Needs Caring Men Today."*

The Campaign on Male Involvement focuses on four key areas:

- Maternal mortality reduction,
- Exclusive breastfeeding,
- PMTCT, and
- Increasing male involvement in pregnancy and child birth.

The second phase of the Campaign on Male Involvement was extended to the Caprivi Region and launched under the same theme in 2012.

The First Lady is currently advocating for the establishment of Maternity Waiting Homes (MWH) and solicited funds for the establishment of a MWH at Eenhana in the Ohangwena Region in 2011.

One of the First Lady's priorities is to make maternal and child health services accessible to pregnant women and their new-born babies through resource mobilization to support the provision of maternal shelters for mothers who live very far from health facilities, right in the remote rural areas.

Recently she launched the Programme for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality (PARMaCM) in Namibia.



Launch of First Lady's PMTCT Campaign in 2011

Child Immunisation

Two rounds of the National Immunisation Days (NIDs) campaign were carried out successfully in June and July 2012 to try and counter the low child immunisation coverage. During these campaigns, most children who missed the routine immunisation were covered, thus minimizing the potential outbreaks of vaccine preventable disease. The national immunisation coverage rate during the campaign was as follows:

- Polio was 97.6%,
- Measles 104% for under-fives and 85% for 5-15 year olds and,
- Vitamin A 102%

A post-measles routine immunisation coverage was carried out after the NIDs in August. The coverage for routine immunisation for 2012 is DPT-penta 3 84% and measles at 76%.

Family Planning, Adolescent Health and Cancers of the Reproductive Tract Family Planning

- Counselling job aids such as the Medical Eligibility Criteria (MEC) Wheel and a Flip Chart were developed and disseminated to all the Regions and stakeholders.
- Family Planning promotion messages were developed for both print (leaflets) and electronic media (Radio and TV).
- The FP Guidelines were finalised and printed and are being disseminated to all regions and stakeholders.
- The FP training manual was piloted with NHTC and RHTC tutors.
- National Standards on AFHS are in place, and were sent to all the regions and stakeholders to guide the implementation of AFHS in health facilities.
- Training of health care workers (HCWs) on AFHS was integrated into the University of Namibia (UNAM) pre-service curricular.

Child Health

Integrated Management of new-born and childhood illnesses (IMNCI)

The IMCI strategy aims at significantly reducing morbidity and mortality associated with major causes of diseases in children under five years and contributing to their healthy growth and development. Twenty four out of 34 districts (71%) are implementing the strategy at different phases.

Social and Developmental Services

Six residential care facilities for older people and registered welfare organisations received subsidies during the period under review. The Ministry carried out monitoring of training on effective parenting

programme in Usakos and Uis in the Erongo Region. In addition, the Ministry trained with 30 Peace Corps Volunteers and stakeholders on picture codes, drivers of HIV and substance abuse intervention Programmes.

The Ministry also held an annual Aftercare Workshop in Okahandja with 60 participants from 12 Regions on various models and approaches necessary in substance abuse prevention Programmes. In addition, it carried out information sessions on the harmful use of alcohol and other drugs as a risk factor for non-communicable diseases.

The Ministry successfully engaged teacher clusters in Windhoek in order to increase their knowledge on the prevention of suicides, and how to improve networking with stakeholders. The Ministry's head office supported the Omusati Region in the establishment of a Regional Committee on the Prevention of Suicides. The Regional Disability Networking Forum was set-up in the Omaheke Region during the reporting period.

Oral Health

A project with the Dentist without Limit Foundation (DWLF) was established in order to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry to improve community oral health. Two thousand five hundred and eighty three patients were treated for different dental problems. A total of eight portable dental autoclaves were bought to support infection control in dental outreach services.

In addition, the maxillofacial surgery (specialist services) instruments were bought for Katutura Intermediate Hospital.

In striving to improve the quality of oral health services, the Programme has produced guidelines including National Guidelines on Oral Health Services and the Standard Guideline on Cross Infection Prevention Control in a Dental Surgery. The National Oral Baseline Survey Findings Report was finalised, printed and disseminated. These findings will serve as a scientific guide on designing the specific interventions tailor-made to respond to specific oral health problems. Furthermore, the Ministry trained 17 dentists and 14 dental therapists on management of dental emergencies in an effort to strengthen human resource capacity.



Dental care at the Grootfontein Oral Health Care Centre

Food and Nutrition

- A Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support (NACS) Programme and Inpatient management of severe acute malnutrition has been rolled out to all 34 health districts. The components of NACS include nutrition assessment and counselling, provision of specialized food products to eligible clients, and referral to livelihood strengthening services, where available. Therapeutic and supplementary foods are prescribed for a limited duration on the basis of careful clinical assessment, clear entry and exit criteria based on anthropometry, and appropriate nutrition counselling.
- Training for health workers in Infant and Young Child Feeding were conducted in Regions such as Omusati (25), Oshikoto (25), Karas (25) and Khomas Region (24). In October 2012, the first training on the UNICEF Community Infant and Young child Feeding (C-IYCF) counselling package was conducted to train trainers of trainers. Thirteen MoHSS staff and three from NGOs were instructed under this Programme. A week after, the trained trainers were given an opportunity to practice their newly acquired knowledge and skills (72). More health workers and community counsellors have been trained since then in Oshikoto, Oshana and Erongo Regions totaling 110 health workers and 65 community counsellors. This training will improve knowledge and skills in counselling and will assist in increasing exclusive breastfeeding rates in the country.
- The Nutrition Guidelines for prevention and management of Non-Communicable Diet Related Diseases was finalised and printed. The Nutrition Landscape Assessment Report was completed and launched in November 2012.
- Supportive Supervisory visits were conducted at Opuwo, Outjo,

Khorixas, Aranos, Mariental, Rehoboth, Okakarara, Otjiwarongo, Okongo, Eenhana, Okahao, Tsandi, Katima Mulilo and Gobabis districts to support health workers on NACS Programmes after training.

- An international Infant and Young Child Programming meeting was held in April 2012 with the technical and financial support of UNICEF. A plan was drafted to improve the nutritional status of infants and young children, with a special focus on improving the rates of exclusive breastfeeding.
- The commemoration of breastfeeding week was publicised using both print and electronic media to disseminate information on exclusive breastfeeding from 01-08 August 2012.



Growth Monitoring



Health Promotion

The Ministry carried out the following national events as part of its promotion strategy to create awareness and to educate communities to help

prevent diseases:

- Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation (DPR) awareness week
- World No Tobacco Day
- World Health Day
- World Mental Health Day
- Oral Health Day
- Traditional Medicine Day
- Diabetes & Health Lifestyle Day
- White Cane Day
- World Suicide Prevention Day
- World Breastfeeding Week
- Child Health Day
- National Hand-washing Day, and
- Environmental Health Awareness Week

During these national events, important guidelines and other relevant health information were disseminated to communities.

The Ministry printed and distributed IEC materials in the Kunene and Otjozondjupa Regions to be used as education and awareness raising information on the dangers of substance abuse during the festive season.

Rehabilitation Services

- The Ministry carried out eye campaigns in five Regions
- Two hundred and twenty four out of 233 WCH-patients received Orthopaedic devices

Orthotic and Prosthetic Devices



Knee Orthosis



Transfemoral Prosthesis

Health extension workers

Equity and accessibility of affordable health and social welfare services are among the key guiding principles of health sector development. This has led the Ministry to identify the need for Health Extension Workers (HEW) as critical in ensuring access to services for all Namibians especially those living in sparsely populated and hard to reach areas.

In April 2012, the HEW Programme was introduced in Namibia as a pilot project. Forty Health Extension Workers were recruited and trained and 36 of these graduated. The graduates have since been providing health services to their respective communities. The establishment of HEW in Namibia will accelerate the promotion of health awareness and build local community capacity for greater involvement and participation in PHC interventions. The introduction of these new personnel will improve the number of health care providers available in the community for health promotion.



The Health Extension Worker Programme was piloted in the Kunene Region

Combating of Outbreaks

Communicable diseases

The National Vector-borne Disease Control Programme (NVDCP) continues to witness the sustained impact on malaria disease burden evidenced through the reduction in malaria incidence rate (1.3) and mortality rate less than (0.3) from January to November 2012. The achievements observed were made possible by the increased training of health workers (68) on malaria case management using the current draft malaria policy and revised training Programme.

Preventative interventions in vector control have successfully moved forward in this quarter although there were some setbacks. The NVDCP has enough insecticide (DDT, K-Othrine and Temephos) to spray most of the structures and villages targeted for indoor residual spraying for a season. Eight malaria regions were involved in the malaria indoor residual spraying

(IRS) campaign.

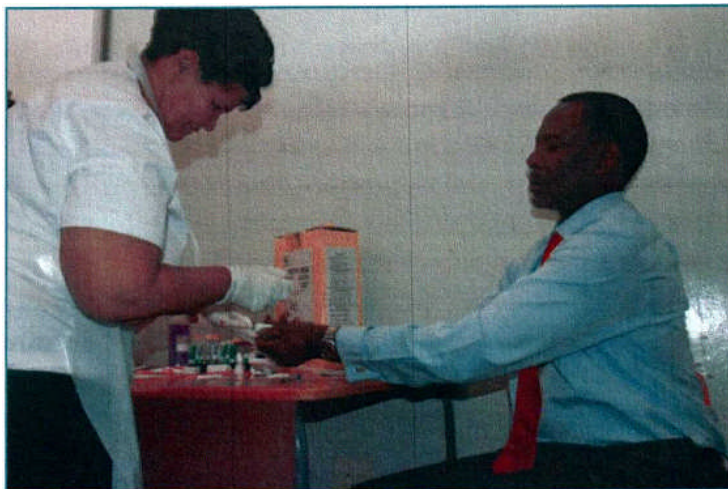
The national malaria Programme carried out supervisory support visits to the nine malaria regions. Progress was observed in the management of malaria cases and spraying activities in most of the regions. The change in case management practices can be observed in the weekly malaria report compared to the weekly report of 2011.

Schistosomiasis Programme

The NVDCP was able to carry out mapping of Schistosomiasis in two regions of Caprivi and Kavango during 2012 with the support of UNAM. The outcomes of results are still pending.

World AIDS Day and National Testing Day

The World AIDS Day and National Testing Day were successfully carried out in all regions. The main commemoration ceremony was held on 12th December 2012 at Arandis, Erongo Region. In addition, a three day HIV Testing campaign was carried out from 5-7th December 2012.



National Testing Day 2012

Other activities included:

- Provision of ARTs to 87% of eligible PLHIV. This figure is for the 2nd Quarter of the financial year, since latest figures are not yet available.
- Engagement of partners for support on National Strategic Framework (NSF) for HIV/AIDS, such as the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Works and Transport, Defence, Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Education and Information Communication and

Technology and the Alliance of Mayors' Initiative for Community Action on AIDS at Local Level. Furthermore, the Ministry carried out training on multi-sectoral approach on HIV/AIDS and lessons learnt from the approach over years to the Hon Members of Parliament and their staff in Swakopmund during December 2012.

- The Ministry successfully carried out the Sentinel HIV and AIDS Survey.

TB & Leprosy (DSP)

The Ministry is continues to strengthen TB prevention through awareness raising campaigns, diagnosis and treatment. As at the end of the 3rd quarter of 2012/13, a TB treatment success rate of 86% was recorded.

Training of medical officers on the National Guidelines continued as part of the implementation of the National TB and Leprosy Programme. The first training for heads of community-based TB Care (CBTBC) organisations was conducted to harmonize community based activities. The curriculum for training health workers on DR-TB was initiated and a draft curriculum is now available. The ACSM strategy was then completed and is ready for final editing.



World TB Day 2012 with the sub-theme TB Child Care



MDR Tb Patients in Tsumkwe on Vocational Training in Addition:

- Monitoring and Evaluation support visits were carried out to six districts and laptops were procured for all the 34 districts to strengthen the recording of data and reporting mechanisms.
- Continuous efforts were made to improve the quality of diagnostic services for Tuberculosis.
- Roll-out of new diagnostic services was facilitated through positive engagement with NIP.

- Funding was secured from the recurrent budget for the printing of Leprosy Guidelines, and technical assistance for training of health workers on Leprosy, was secured.



Health workers on training for leprosy Oshakati 2013



Launching of the National Leprosy Guidelines during the World Leprosy Day in February 2013, in Oshana Region

Non communicable diseases

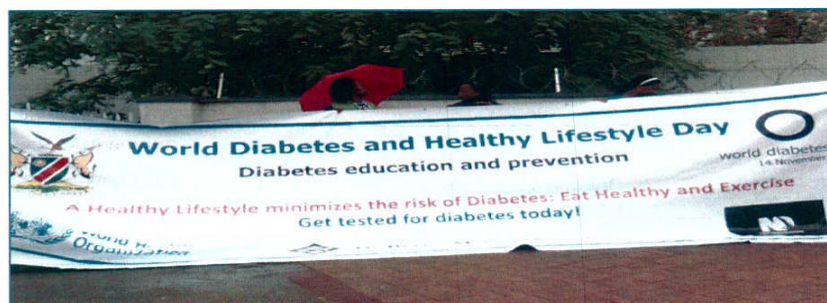
Diabetes

A total of 3, 750 community members were reached through diabetes screening as well as dissemination of diabetes IEC materials. From the 3,750 community members tested, 27 (<1%) were found with high levels of blood glucose and referred to the nearest health facility.

Continuous health education on NCDs through printed and electronic media are being implemented



Screening for high blood pressure during a healthy lifestyle day event in February 2013



Curative services

Pharmaceutical Services

- The Pharmaceutical Control and Inspection (Directorate) (PC&I) continues to implement the Medicines and Related Substances Act, Act 13 of 2003, as amended. During the reporting period, revenue of N\$320,573.00 was collected through various regulatory activities. The Ministry is working on strengthening the Medicines Registration Section, Inspectorate, Therapeutic Information and Pharmacovigilance Centre and the Quality Surveillance Laboratory.
- The Medicines Registration body reviewed 111 dossiers, processed 101 Compassionate Clearance Certificates and 113 Narcotics Permits. The Inspectorate inspected 17 local premises, ranging from private clinics to public health facilities.
- The Central Medical store (CMS) is currently understaffed. The resignation of staff, especially pharmacist assistants, is threatening to cripple the services. The Ministry recently authorised staff to work overtime to cover the delivery backlog, which has started to accumulate. Delivery of essential medicines such as ARVs, Anti-TBs and Anti-Malaria drugs was prioritised.

Epidemiological profile

According to the data from the Health Information System, the leading causes of deaths in public health facilities are HIV/AIDS, TB and diarrhoea. As a result, addressing these conditions remains a priority.

Top 10 causes of mortality in inpatient, April-Dec 2012

HIV disease (AIDS)	45
Pulmonary (respiratory) tuberculosis	30
Diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, presumed infectious	28

Pneumonia	19
Malnutrition	13
Chronic Renal Failure	9
Heart Failure Including CCF	8
Gastric, Duodenal Ulcer	6
injury of fracture of skull or facial bones (mandible, maxilla, nose, etc.)	6
Anaemia	6
Diabetes mellitus (including hyperglycaemia, ketoacidosis)	6
OPD other respiratory disease diagnoses	476,267
Musculo-skeletal system Disorder	318,287
Common cold	200,658
OPD other skin disease Diagnosis	190,299
Trauma	188,770
Diarrhoea without blood	188,710
Nose or throat disease/disorder	179,943
OPD other Syndrome/Dianosis	150,037
OPD other gastro-intestinal disease diagnoses	143,099
Neurological disease/disorder	111,133

Emergency services

- Basic life support training was conducted and 16 ambulance officers were awarded Basic Life Support certificates
- Four 4x4 ambulances were distributed to Usakos, Omuthiya, Opuwo and Mariental
- Emergency Medical Rescue Services policy and strategic plan were launched
- The Memorandum of Understanding and Service Level Agreement with the MVA Fund were revised

Specialised Services

Since there are currently specialised services that are not provided for by the public health facilities, 150 patients were referred to the private haemodialysis treatment centre.

Special Fund

Fourteen patients were referred to Cape Town for cardiac surgery with

financial assistance from the special fund.

Cardiac Unit

The number of out-patients seen at the Cardiac Outpatient Unit totalled 3,950. These underwent various procedures such as thoracic, adult cardiology, rheumatic heart disease, paediatric, congenital and echocardiogram. The inpatient statistics for the unit is as follows:

CARDIAC PROCEDURES	TOTAL
Open Heart Surgery	65
Thoracic Surgery	71
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	5
Permanent Pacemaker	19
Lobectomy	6
Cardio Angiogram	80
Cardio Angioplastic	10
Total number of patients admitted Cardiac Unit	110

Research

HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV Sentinel Surveillance forms a critical element in the expanded response. Every two years, the Ministry tests pregnant women for HIV as part of the routine services provided at antenatal clinics. The results of the sentinel survey conducted in 2012 shows that the prevalence rate is at 18.2%, while in 2010 it was 18.8%.



Launching of the Sentinel Survey Report during the 2012 World Aids Day and National Testing Day in Arandis, Erongo Region

Demographic Health Survey

The Ministry of Health and Social Services in collaboration with the National Statistics Agency (NSA) and the National Institute of Pathology (NIP) will be conducting a Demographic and Health Survey during 2013. This is a population based survey which will be done in all 13 regions of the country. The findings of the survey will provide policy-makers with evidence-based information for planning purposes issues such as key demographic rates, fertility, infant mortality, under-five mortality, and adult mortality rates. Furthermore, the survey will provide the prevalence rate of HIV, Anaemia and High Blood Pressure at national and regional levels. The Ethics Committees approved the protocol for undertaking the research during 2013.

With regard to operational research, 22 health related research proposals were submitted to the Research Ethics Committee for review of the 22 proposals, 20 were approved while two are pending approval.

Research Conducted

The Ministry conducted the following research:

- Food Consumption and Micronutrient Survey,
- NCD Step Survey,
- Exploratory Study on ICD,
- Study on teenage pregnancy,
- Baseline Survey on Health Extension Workers,
- Home-based Care Assessment Survey,
- Basic Research on Hygiene promotion, and
- Flood impact on the affected communities.

Investments

The development of capital projects, especially health facilities, is crucial in order to make health and social services accessible to all citizens. During the reporting period, the Ministry managed to implement a number of capital projects which include: concept design of feasibility studies, renovations, maintenance, constructions and upgrading of health facilities.

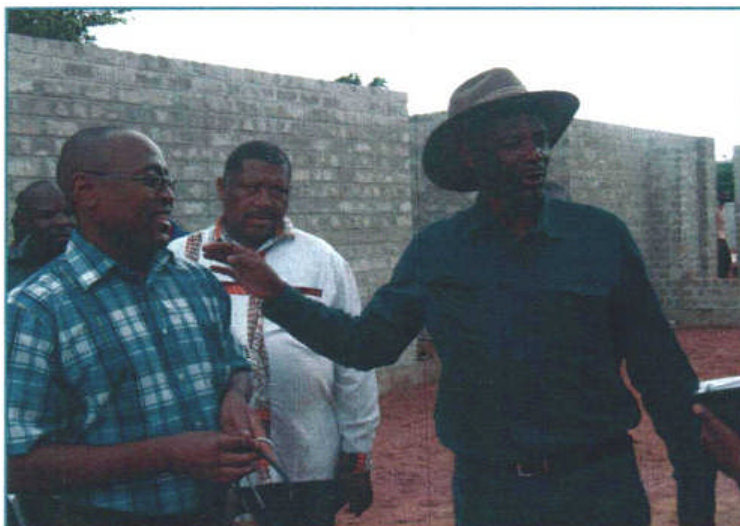
The procurement for infrastructure development is being undertaken by the Ministry of Works and Transport as well as by the Ministry of Health and Social Services through the TIPEEG envelope. The TIPEEG envelope allows the Ministry to advertise tenders, evaluate bids and recommend to the Tender Board Committee. This process has ensured that the Ministry

could implement the capital development efficiently.

Projects under Construction

Hospitals

Project	Components	Procurement Method	Status
Katutura Hospital	Replacement of all hot and cold water piping, sewerage and drainage systems, upgrading electrical reticulation, replacement of condensate air conditioning, piping and the renovation of pharmacy and dentistry units	MWT	Construction on-going
Windhoek Central Hospital	Replacement of the entire hospital sewerage pipes. Replacement of lifts and construction of additional doctors' quarters	MWT	Construction on-going
WCH-Maternity Unit	Upgrading of Ante and Post Natal Wards, Premature Unit, Kitchen, new ART Clinic & Electrical/Mechanical works	MWT	Construction on-going
Oshakati Hospital	Nuclear medicine, Ward 54 & 55 and maternity ward Feasibility and documentation for maternity ward	MWT	Construction on-going
Rundu Hospital	Feasibility and documentation for maternity ward	MWT	
Onandjokwe Hospital	Administrative offices	MWT	
Usakos Hospital	Feasibility and documentation for alterations to newly constructed hospital Upgrading of male and female wards, nurses home, and mortuary	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Omuthiya Hospital	New administration block, renovations to existing wards and construction of elevated water tower tender evaluation under way	TIPEEG	Tender awarded and contract to be signed
Outjo Hospital	Upgrading of male and female wards, Nurses Home, and mortuary	MWT	Construction on-going
Tsandi Hospital	New Administration block, renovations to existing wards and construction of elevated water tower tender evaluation underway	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Okahao Hospital	New administration block, renovations and alterations to existing Casualty/OPD, Renovations and alterations to existing mortuary and all related mechanical and electrical services, new PHC clinic & ART clinic, new guard house and entrance gate construction	MWT	Contractors have finalised renovations and alterations to existing mortuary and all related mechanical and electrical services and guard house. PHC and ART clinic and rest of the work. Tender to be advertised
Katima Mulilo Hospital	Upgrading of OPD/Casualty, maternity ward, ablutions, drying yard & x-ray unit. Up-grading of laundry, low care ward & remainder of general wards TB ward, generator room	MWT	Construction on-going
Gobabis Hospital	Replacements of roofs	TIPEEG	Roof replacement completed
Keetmanshoop Hospital	Construction of the TB ward	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
St. Mary's Hospital	Construction of 5 bedroom residential dwelling, renovation private ward and water tank	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Okakarara Hospital	Dormitories 2 & 3 Matron's house and garage, demolition of buildings and site works	MWT	Evaluation to be submitted to Tender Board



Construction of an ART clinic, Rundu State Hospital

Health Centres

Health Centre	Region	Procurement Method	Status
Okalongo	Omusati	MWT	Annual contractor for electrical works completed
Sesfotein	Kunene	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Okankolo	Oshikoto	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Bethanie	Karas	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Mangetti Dunes	Otjozondjupa	MWT	Completed
Okondjatu	Otjozondjupa	TIPEEG	Construction on-going

Clinics

Clinic	Region	Procurement method	Status
Kanono – upgrading	Caprivi	MWT	Construction on-going
Masokotwane -Upgrading	Caprivi	MWT	Construction on-going
Hakhaseb - upgrading	Erongo	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Mondesa - new clinic & staff accommodation	Erongo	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Otuani - new clinic & staff accommodation	Kunene	MWT	Construction on-going
Ombombo - new clinic & staff accommodation	Kunene	MWT	Construction on-going
Otjondeka – upgrading	Kunene	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Block E Rehoboth - upgrading	Hardap	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Buitepos	Omaheke	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Daan Viljoen	Karas	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Rosh Pinah	Karas	MWT/ Skorpion Zinc	Completed
Gcaruha	Kavango	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Ncaute	Kavango	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Shamaturu	Kavango	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Oshivelo	Oshikoto	TIPEEG	Construction on-going

Omuhongo	Ohangwena	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Onamutayi	Oshana	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Ehafo	Oshana	TIPEEG	Contract signed and contractor has taken possession of site
Impalila	Caprivi	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Swakopmund ART	Erongo	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Arandis	Erongo	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Rundu ART	Kavango	TIPEEG	Construction on-going
Epukiro Mortuary	Omaheke	TIPEEG	Completed



Construction at Gcaruha Clinic in Kavango, 2013



Construction at Shamaturu Clinic in Kavango, 2013

Equipment

There is a need to undertake a comprehensive medical equipment inventory and audit in order to improve the management of medical equipment. This exercise will provide the Ministry with a baseline equipment data that can help with planning and budgeting for medical equipment and related activities such as repair, service and maintenance. The last inventory and audit was done in 2002/2003. The tender for the comprehensive medical equipment inventory and audit was advertised. In addition to the inventory and audit, the Ministry is also exploring possibilities for a Computerised Maintenance Management System.

The need for two backup digitizers for WCH and IHK was identified and equipment procured in efforts to ensure contingency of the medical imaging services.

The need to digitize X-Ray film processing was also identified for Intermediate hospitals at Oshakati and Rundu and 13 other district hospitals. The tender was advertised and is due for evaluation. The digitized X-Ray film processing will improve efficiency and workflow at the X-Ray departments. It will help achieve a reduction in radiographic waste and gain more storage space.

Planned Preventive Maintenance (PPM)

Planned Preventive Maintenance (PPM) was only carried out in three

Regions because of lack of capacity. Contracts for “Maintenance, Service and Repair of X-Ray, Nuclear Medicine and Radiation Therapy Equipment & All Associated Equipment” and for “Maintenance, Service and Repair of Medical and Dental Equipment”, were reviewed successfully.

The biggest challenge remains the lack of capacity to share the increasing workload related to medical equipment management, repair and maintenance. It is very difficult to attract and retain clinical and biomedical engineers and engineering technicians mainly because of the low remuneration and benefits offered by the Public Service. A further inhibiting factor is the lack of appropriate training institutions.

Human Resource for Health

The development and mobilisation of human resources for health is an attempt to provide the health personnel the country needs in sufficient numbers, with the right competence so that the population can have quality health. Cabinet gave approval for the MoHSS to introduce a Diploma in Nursing in 2013 through its training network in efforts to increase the number of registered nurses in the country.

The Ministry recruited additional staff (Medical officers 14, Nurses 48, HPA 7) and volunteers (39 Cubans & VS0s). A total of 67 Work permits were renewed, whilst 15 new applications for work permits were approved.

Fifty three Medical Officers and 44 Pharmacists and Pharmacist Assistants previously funded by Development Partners were transitioned into the staff establishment of the Ministry.

Workload Indicators for Staffing Needs (WISN)

Workload Indicators for Staffing Needs (WISN) are being used to determine the staffing norms for clinics, health centres and district hospitals. An exercise was conducted in five regions: Kavango, Omusati, Omaheke, Karas, Erongo and Khomas to determine the activity standards for doctors, nurses, pharmacists and pharmacist assistants in the Ministry. The results are to be used for the development of staffing norms for health facilities. It will guide the restructuring process of the Ministry.

Specialisation Programmes

- Five Medical Doctors completed specialisation in Pathology, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Anaesthesiology and Ophthalmology respectively.

- Twenty two doctors are pursuing specialisation training programmes. Of these, three are expected to complete Nuclear Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Cardio-thoracic Surgery in 2013/2014.
- Twelve doctors are expected to complete studies in various specialisation fields in 2014/2015.
- Four doctors are scheduled to start with specialisation Programmes in Dermatology x2 and General Surgery x2 during 2013.

Pre-service Training

- Twenty six Namibian Medical and 10 Pharmacy interns started with internship training Programmes at Windhoek Central Hospital and Katutura Intermediate Hospital respectively.
- Three hundred and seventy five (375) students completed training in the Ministry's Training Network.
- Two thousand and seven students are pursuing health related training Programmes at UNAM and the Polytechnic of Namibia respectively. This number includes; 129 Environmental Health Sciences and 97 Bio-Medical Sciences.
- Two hundred students completed Nursing, Social work and Radiography at UNAM. 18 in Environmental Health Sciences and 21 in Bio-Medical Sciences during the academic year 2011.
- Twenty five Pharmacist Assistants and 230 Enrolled Nurses completed their two-year certificate course in Training Network of the MoHSS.

Staff development

- One Hundred and Forty Seven (147) staff are pursuing a three-year diploma in Comprehensive Nursing and Midwifery and various Nursing specialisation courses.
- One Hundred and Eighty Four (184) are pursuing B-Degree in Nursing at UNAM.
- Seven Hundred and Five (705) are undertaking Nursing training
- Twenty Five (MoHSS students at UNAM were financially assisted from the MoHSS Suspense Account at the cost of N\$209,085.00.

Career Marketing

The Ministry visited Secondary Schools in the Oshikoto Region for career marketing during which 1,140 students attended the event.

The Ministry participate in the 18th Polytechnic of Namibia Career Fair and won the Career Fair Trophy for the 6th consecutive year.

Corporate Governance

Information technology

The Ministry has completed the implementation of Integrated Health Care Information Management System (E-health) at Windhoek Central Hospital. The system is now being implemented at Oshakati Intermediate Hospital. The tender for strengthening the network infrastructure at Windhoek Central Hospital, Oshakati, Rundu and Keetmanshoop hospitals was awarded. The work has already started at Oshakati and Rundu hospitals. Three hundred and forty computers and other IT equipment were acquired in order to fast track the implementation of the system in the afore-mentioned hospitals.

Several systems were developed that capture HIV, TB and health data. However, these systems are not harmonised or linked. To address this issue, the Ministry has embarked upon a transformational process to develop an integrated and sustainable health information system. The development is based on three core areas; strategic planning, human resources, and the alignment of information systems to the integrated vision for HIS.

The reduction in development partner funding to the health sector has had a negative impact on programmatic service delivery areas such as HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria elimination by 2020. Cabinet approved the development of a financial resource sustainability strategy. Meanwhile, SADC Ministers of Health agreed to convene an inter-ministerial conference in June 2013 on sustainable financing of the health sector including HIV/AIDS interventions to be attended by the Ministers of Finance, HIV/AIDS, Planning (NPC) as key stakeholder.

As a means of promoting more equitable access to health services in line with its Strategic Plan as well as the National Constitution, the Ministry intends to develop and implement a resource allocation formula. In developing the formula, various research studies were undertaken such as the costing of outreach services. Further research is to be undertaken in respect of population served by referral centres, as well as migration.

Staffing

The referral hospitals and the regional ones are the implementation units of service delivery. According to the staff establishment, the rate of posts filled at these units is 87%. The rate does, however, not inform on the skewed distribution of human resources, their competencies and placements.

Region	No. of Posts Approved	No. of Posts Filled	No. of Posts Vacant	Additional Posts Filled
Oshana-IHO	1079	986	93	26
Oshana	280	254	26	0
Hardap Region	355	305	50	13
Ohangwena Region	714	625	80	55
Oshikoto Region	467	404	63	6
Erongo Region	710	753	57	12
Kunene Region	508	425	83	3
Kavango Region	443	357	86	9
Omaheke Region	267	232	35	6
Karas Region	564	481	83	3
Khomas Region	311	271	40	20
Windhoek Central Hospital	1484	1264	220	36
Khomas- IHK	1063	1014	49	91
Omusati Region	741	656	85	52
Caprivi Region	379	329	50	4
Otjozondjupa Region	670	604	66	14
National Level	791	555	236	21
RMT -Kavango	511	420	91	4
Total	11,337	9,935	1,493	375

International Cooperation

Bilateral

Namibia has concluded an agreement with Cuba for the provision of its medical health professionals to Namibia on new terms and conditions. Furthermore, the ministry is in discussions on a draft agreement on areas of cooperation with Nigeria for the secondment of health personnel.

Multilateral

Ministers of Health from all WHO Member States gathered for the 65th World Health Assembly in Geneva from 21-26 May 2012 to deliberate upon pertinent health issues under the theme “Towards Universal Coverage”. The Health Assembly discussed a number of public health issues such as universal health coverage, non-communicable diseases, mental disorders, nutrition, Millennium Development Goals, adolescent pregnancy, polio eradication, financing of research and development, International Health Regulations, and the WHO reform process. Much emphasis was placed on

the prevention and control of Non-communicable diseases and Research and Development. It adopted a number of resolutions on these issues.

Partnerships

Seven registered Welfare Organisations (WOs) in receipt of financial assistance submitted their six-monthly progress reports in line with the contractual agreement. This arrangement also serves as a mechanism to detect non-compliance at an early stage and to provide the required guidance and support. Three new welfare organisations were registered.

Nine residential care facilities for older people were subsidized during the period under review, to add onto residential care facilities to improve the living conditions of the poor and vulnerable people.

The Ministry has entered into partnership for the construction of Rosh Pinah clinic at a 50/50% cost. The clinic was completed and is operational.

Regional (SADC)

The annual Joint Meeting of SADC Ministers of Health and Ministers Responsible for HIV and AIDS took place in Maputo, Mozambique from 5-9 November 2012. Among the various issues discussed at the Senior Officials meetings and approved or noted by the Ministers included implementation of the SADC Protocol on Health, Code of Conduct of the TB in the Mining Sector, Non-communicable diseases, and Health system strengthening.

The Ministry also attended the 2nd Session of the Ministerial Governing Board of the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) with the central theme of *Delivering on the Continental promises for People with Disabilities* in Africa as well as the 3rd Session of the AU Conference of Ministers of Social Development on matters relating to Promoting the rights and welfare of Persons with Disabilities.

