



Thursday, 16 September 2021

No. 43– 2021

FOURTH SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**  
**ORDER PAPER**  
**OF THE**  
**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2021**  
**(14:30 – 17:45)**

**NOTICES OF QUESTIONS**

**NOTICES OF MOTIONS**

**I. Ms. Hengari:**

That this Assembly –

*Debates* the youth unemployment in the country which is more than twice than that for adults. 576 000 is the size of the youth labour force, of this number 265 770 are unemployed roaming the streets without a job. This represents 46% of youth unemployment by the end of 2018. By the end of this year, Namibia is expected to reach a staggering 50.3% youth unemployment rate.

More concerning, is that the highest qualification of 229 259 or (31.6%) of the labour force is a Junior Secondary Certificate (in other words, grade 10 certificate holders). Whilst those with qualifications account for a mere 93 998 in the labour force.

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This House debates the youth unemployment crisis in Namibia, its ramifications, both in the short, medium to long-term.

The Motion seeks:

- For Parliament to resolve that a state of emergency be declared on the youth unemployment crisis by His Excellency the President, Dr. Hage G. Geingob.
- To discuss and agree on a long term and short-term interventions to resolving the crisis.

**II. Mr. Van Wyk:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* and *debates* the challenges experienced by the Public Transport Industry during the periods of state of emergencies in the country and to agree on measures to aid the Public Transport Industry during such periods.

**III. Mr. Tjeundo:**

That this Assembly *discusses* the following –

The 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Index released by the Namibia Statistics Agency gave us a lucid indication of the geographical areas hit hardest by poverty in Namibia. The 2021 Multidimensional Poverty indicates that among the poverty indices examined across all fourteen regions, the incidences of multidimensional poverty were recorded highest in Kavango West, Kavango East, Kunene, Zambezi and Ohangwena.

That this House debates and seeks redress for the five poorest regions of Namibia (Kavango West, Kavango East, Kunene, Zambezi and Ohangwena).

**IV. Mr. Kauandenge:**

That this Assembly *discusses* the following –

The Government of Namibia was advised by the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) not to sign the boundary treaty with Botswana in 2016. In disregard of this advise, Namibia and Botswana signed this boundary treaty in February 2018, without consulting the inhabitants of that area.

Since the treaty was ratified by this Assembly, it is proper and prudent to ask this House whether this treaty does not violate Article 32(9) of the Namibian Constitution and Section 38(a) of the Communal Land Reform Act.

**V. Mr. Mwilima:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* the introduction of an insurance cover policy which may assist to fully compensate farmers in terms of damages caused by wildlife to human conflict.

This Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further scrutiny.

**VI. Mr. Tjeundo:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* the plight of the people of Kombat. The people of Kombat have over the years sought audience and urgent intervention from Government on the issue surrounding the ownership of Kombat.

**VII. Mr. Kavekatora:**

That this Assembly –

*Deliberates* on the preferential treatment awarded to the former Executive Director of the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperations and the financial implication of such treatment.

That this Motion subsequently be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Committee for further investigation.

**VIII. Mr. Kavekatora:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* and *interrogates* issues that led to the devastating strike at NBC and its subsequent implications.

That this Motion eventually be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Committee for further investigation.

**IX. Mr. Kavekatora:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* and *debates* events that led to the suspension of senior managers at NHE.

That this Motion eventually be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Committee for further scrutiny.

**X. Ms. Mootu:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* on investment opportunities, possibilities and viabilities in the context of Neckartal Dam in the Berseba Constituency, //Kharas region. The Neckartal Dam was filled to its capacity during this year's rainy season which presents an opportunity for both the central government and regional government to jointly plan for the attraction of investment for the immediate surrounding of the dam, as well as seize the opportunities in tourism, agriculture, leisure and hospitality that exist. This requires an open minded policy approach to maximize opportunities for both local communities and the country at large.

Finally, that this House considers calling for an investment conference in this regard.

**XI. Mr. Smit:**

The economy is in severe distress. Among many indicators, it is best reflected in the inability or unwillingness of the private sector to borrow as shown by the dismal Private Sector Credit Extension statistics provided by commercial banks. This is due to a toxic combination of a lack of business confidence and strict banking regulations on capital adequacy and distressed loans.

Furthermore, after 18 months of operating at a loss, a very large number of businesses have reached the end of their available reserves, or their access to bridging credit.

The Bank of Namibia, on 26 March 2020 announced measures to improve liquidity in an attempt to boost the economy. These included the following:

A moratorium on loan repayments, liquidity relief measures, a capital conservation buffer rate reduced to 0 for 24 months and the postponement of the implementation date of the 25% Single Borrower Limit. However, there is more that can be done by the Central Bank.

The Bank of Namibia has the statutory power to allow commercial banks access to liquidity that would not be available under normal conditions. This is on top of the relief measures announced on 26 March 2020.

That in support of the fight to provide our economy with a much-needed kick starter, that this august House as a matter of urgency establishes a Committee that will be tasked with investigating the possibility of the Bank of Namibia relaxing capital requirements and allowing bridging finance for clients already in distress.

Secondly, that the National Assembly deals with the Motion in an appropriate manner to ensure that this Committee is established at the earliest date possible as a matter of urgency.

#### **ORDERS OF THE DAY:**

- I. Consideration of a Policy framework of Namibia Arts, Culture and Heritage – [Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Culture].
- II. Consideration of the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance – [Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Culture].

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**TUESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER 2021**

#### **ORDERS OF THE DAY**

- I. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Access to Information Bill* [B. 4 – 2020] – [Mr. Shixwameni].
- II. Resumption of Consideration of Report of the Privileges Committee on the Investigation into the conduct of Hon. Swartbooi and Hon. Seibeb on 15 April 2021 during the State of the Nation Address [Mr. Shixwameni].

#### **NOTICE OF A MOTION**

##### **Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* the draft joint declaration between the Republic of Namibia and the Federal Republic of Germany on matters pertaining to the letter, spirit and tone of the declaration with specific reference to

the acknowledgement of genocide, the unconditional nature of the apology, the quantum and any matters incidental thereto.

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**WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER 2021**

## **NOTICES OF MOTIONS**

### **I. Deputy Minister of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation:**

That this Assembly –

*Appoints* the following nominees as members of the Employment Equity Commission for the period of five years, in terms of Section 6(1) of the Affirmative Action (Employment Act) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998).

*Representing the State:*

- (i) Ms. Rauha Haufiku
- (ii) Ms. Julia Hamhata
- (iii) Mr. Daniel Iitenge – Alternate member
- (iv) Mr. Deon Scot
- (v) Mr. Patrick Ntupi – Alternate member

*Representing Women:*

- (i) Ms. Rosalia Gabriel
- (ii) Ms. Salome Kambala – Alternate member

*Representing the Persons with Disabilities:*

- (i) Mr. Kapuka Njembo
- (ii) Mr. Evans Samwele – Alternate member
- (iii) Ms. Nicolette Pieters
- (iv) Mr. Joseph Ndinomupya – Alternate member

*Representing the Employers:*

- (i) Ms. Sabrina Jacobs
- (ii) Ms. Ramona Wittack – Alternate member
- (iii) Mr. Libonina Nawa
- (iv) Ms. Ilze La Cock – Alternate member

*Representing Trade Unions:*

- (i) Mr. Pauli Sientu
- (ii) Ms. Carol Otto – Alternate member
- (iii) Mr. Severin Tame
- (iv) Ms. Justina Jonas – Alternate member

*Representing Previously Racially Disadvantaged:*

- (i) Ms. Wilhelmina Sheehama

- (ii) Mr. Hofni Iithete – Alternate member
- (iii) Mr. Paulus Wimmerth
- (iv) Ms. Christina Isaacks – Alternate member

**II. Mr. Seibeb:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* the settlement of the landless indigenous Hai//om people at Farm Duwib and Abeganab in order to restore their dignity. Hai//om people were robbed of their ancestral land during the height of land dispossession, which accelerated immediately after 1904 – 1908 Genocide, as well as during apartheid South Africa's regime, and further since 1990, after independence, due to elite capture of land and land grabbing.

**III. Mr. Mukwiilongo:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* the Free Market Policy in Namibia.

As much as we want to protect our local business people and ensure economic growth, we have to empower our people and to protect the business industries for it not to fall in the hands of the foreigners. As a country, businesses that Namibians can do need to be safely protected and increasingly train our people to venture into new markets that the country may have interest in. A country without its own local people elevated business wise is not a country. Therefore, this House needs to discuss urgently the policy that is depriving local business people, to operate free and undisturbed by the foreigners. Chinese and Indian nationals who are taking up opportunities that would solely belong to Namibians, namely the retail are merely a disaster to this nation. Chinese who is a manufacture, is also selling in wholesale and continued to frustrate the market on a retail.

That this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Committee.

**IV. Ms. Mootu:**

Shall move a Motion on the Integrated Youth Development Strategy in this august House with an expressed aim to harness political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal instruments that exists to eradicate the daily struggles that Namibian youth are faced with.

The youth are the largest segment of the population that are faced, with triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, to which 31 years of state responses to this conundrum have been inadequate, and misplaced. Thus, the youth of Namibia are intentionally exposed to poverty and unemployment, worse than ever before.

**V. Ms. !Aebes:**

That this Assembly –

*Debates* the implementation, monitoring, coordination and effectiveness of the Namibian School Feeding Programme (NSFP).

**VI. Mr. Kauandenge:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* the conditions of Local Authorities and why many of them fail to execute their mandates and whether sufficient resources are availed by Central Government to empower them.

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**THURSDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER 2021**

**NOTICE OF A MOTION**

**Dr. Iijambo:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* and *debates* the retirement age(s) of Academics at our Universities.

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**TUESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2021**

**NOTICES OF MOTIONS**

**I. Ms. Hengari:**

The constrained access to higher education continues to suppress the country's ability to produce the requisite human capital needed to improve the country's competitiveness.

Therefore, that this Assembly –

*Debates* the removal of structural and systematic barriers that block access to higher education so that every Namibian person, irrespective of their socio-economic background may be able to pursue higher education.

**II. Deputy Minister of Health and Social Services:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* and *Reconsiders* the Demarcation of Nossobville Suburb from Kalahari Constituency to Gobabis Constituency – Omaheke Region (05 Sept 2021).

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**WEDNESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER 2021**

**NOTICES OF MOTIONS**

I. **Mr. Martin:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* sport matters in this country in terms of sport facilities, structures, budget and creating a culture of a fit and healthy nation, as well as the role of regional and local government in enhancing sport development in the regions.

II. **Ms. Moongo:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses and considers* the establishment of a state owned dialysis center to cater for state patients with kidney failure that are currently receiving hemodialysis therapy in private dialysis centers countrywide.

III. **Mr. Shihumbu:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* the state of the green scheme projects in Namibia and establish whether these 11 green schemes are making any meaningful contribution in terms of food security in the country or it is another bottomless pit that continues to devour tax payer's money with impunity.

IV. **Mr. Mukwilongo:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* the hygiene in and around our State hospitals and also the position of superintendent occupied by foreigners who operate private clinical centre.

That this Motion be referred to the relevant Standing Committee

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**TUESDAY, 5 OCTOBER 2021**

**NOTICE OF A MOTION**

**Deputy Minister of Health and Social Services:**

That this Assembly –

*Discusses* representation and participation of women in politics in Namibia; whether women are equally represented at all levels as their menfolk and if not, for this House to come up and adopt a solution to it. (23 February 2021)

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**WEDNESDAY, 6 OCTOBER 2021**



## NOTICE OF A MOTION

### Deputy Minister of Health and Social Services:

The events of colonisation on the African continent and Namibia in particular are documented since the days of the first European settlers. Much of our history is written from the perspective of the colonisers while the viewpoints and experiences of the Africans is largely ignored.

It was concluded that at independence, perhaps with the excitement and euphoria that prevailed, both the government and the people thought that the new dispensation was going to bring about the healing of wounds and help us all move on. We were all wrong and the truth is quite evident in the communities and amongst the descendants of the victims of the 1904 – 1908 Ovaherero and Nama Genocide. To the contrary, GRN established a Ministry of Veterans' Affairs which deals with matters of those who were involved in the 1966-1990 war of liberation which was fought by all Namibians including the descendants of the victims of the 1904-08 Ovaherero and Nama Genocide even those who were born in the Diaspora.

At this juncture in our lives, it is undeniable that the issue of genocide is not only about reparations and apology. It is more than that, from healing emotional wounds, re-writing our own history to preserving and sharing memoirs of our ancestors. This is an issue that will not end with reparations but it has a long way to go, it needs to be tackled head-on to find a direction, develop indulgence and deal with it on a day-to-day basis from an institutional point of view in a strategic way to help, assist and advance the communities that were almost annihilated by the Kaiser's German imperial regime.

It is therefore, against this background that I shall move:

That this Assembly –

*Discusses and Recommends* that an Office, Agency or the Commissioner for Descendants of the Victims of the Ovaherero and Nama 1904-08 Genocide be established for humanistic and historical reasons. This is best practice globally, with examples of the Azrieli Foundation in Canada, Shoah Foundations in most countries and the Holocaust Antisemitism Foundation in New Zealand.

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