



REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE

ON NATURAL RESOURCES

**OVERSIGHT VISIT TO AQUA-CULTURE PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF
FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES, KAVANGO EAST, KAVANGO WEST,
OMUSATI, OSHANA, OMAHEKE AND //KARAS REGIONS**

7-15 MAY 2023

ACRONYMS

AGRIBANK	Agricultural Bank of Namibia
EFF	Epalela Fish Farm
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FF	Fish Farms
FFF	Fonteintjie Fish Farm
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
HA	Hectare
KIFI	Kamutjonga Inland Fisheries Institute
LFF	Leonardville Fish Farm
MFF	Mpungu Fish Farm
MT	Metric Ton
OIAC	Onavivi Inland Aquaculture Centre
OIAC	Ongwediva Inland Aquaculture Centre
IAC	Inland Aquaculture
SSFF	Small Scale Fish Farmers
TA	Traditional Authority
ZIAC	Zambezi Inland Aquaculture Centre

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction and Background
2. Objectives of the Visits
3. Methodology
4. Composition of the Delegation
5. Purpose of the Report
6. Summary of the Visits
 - 6.1. Courtesy call on Governor – Kavango East
 - 6.2. Kamutjonga Inland Fisheries Institute (KIFI)
 - 6.3. Courtesy Call on Governor - Kavango West
 - 6.4. Mpungu Fish Farm (MFF)
 - 6.5. Onavivi Inland Aquaculture Centre (OIAC)
 - 6.6. Epalela Fish Farm (EFF)
 - 6.7. Courtesy Call on Omusati Governor
 - 6.8. Ongwediva Inland Aquaculture Centre (OIAC)
 - 6.9. Leonardville Fish Farm (LFF)
 - 6.10. Courtesy call on Governor – //Karas
 - 6.11. Fonteintjie Fish Farm (FFF)
7. Main Findings
8. Conclusion
9. Recommendations
10. Signature

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Standing Committee on Natural Resources in its quest to improve its oversight function and deliver on its mandate, resolved to set up four (4) Sub-Committees to focus on programs and operations of the following Ministries under its mandate: Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. The Sub-Committees focussed on key programs and operations of the Ministries concerned. The Sub-Committee assigned to oversee the programs and operations of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources visited the regions of Kavango East, Kavango West, Omusati, Oshana, Omaheke and //Karas from 7 -15 May 2023. The Sub-committee critically assessed and reviewed aquaculture projects run by the Ministry to understand their operations, successes and challenges in view of the country's precarious food security situation and contribution to fulfilling the UN SDGs in particular SDG 1 and 8.

Given that overfishing of our oceans and other natural resources is continuously increasing year after year, humans need alternate sources for sea/freshwater food to feed the planet's ever-growing population. Aquaculture is the tool to fill that gap of sea and fresh water food supply. Farming fish responsibly and sustainably is the solution to providing future generations with access to healthy and environmentally friendly protein options. Aquaculture has the potential to improve the health of our planet and the health of our population, as long as it is done in a manner that is environmentally friendly, socially responsible, and considers food safety and animal welfare.

The contribution of world aquaculture to global fish production reached 46.0 percent in 2018, up from 25.7 percent in 2000, and 29.7 percent in the rest of the world, excluding China, compared with 12.7 percent in 2000 (FAO). At the regional level, aquaculture accounted for 17.9 percent of total fish production in Africa, 17.0 percent in Europe, 15.7 percent in the Americas and 12.7 percent in Oceania. Fish farming is dominated by Asia, which has produced 89 percent of the global total in volume terms in the last 20 years. Over the same period, the shares of Africa and the Americas have increased, while those of Europe and Oceania have decreased slightly.

It is in line with the above that the Committee felt the need to look at the progress made as a country in promoting aquaculture, challenges and successes to map out strategies to employ in advancing the model.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE VISIT

- 2.1. Understand Operations of the Ministry in relation to its Mandate Vis a Vis the Regulating and control of aquaculture and inland fisheries activities for sustainable use and development.
- 2.2. Understand how research is conducted to determine the status of the stocks and the allocation of fishing quotas.
- 2.3. To understand the protection of the living aquatic resources within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and public inland water bodies.
- 2.4. To understand how the Ministry co-ordinates with other entities, implementation of projects, as well as monitoring and evaluation of fisheries policies and legal framework.

- 2.5. Holistic understanding of the operations of aquaculture farms, productions thereof, beneficiaries, funding model and sustainability.
- 2.6. Prepare and table a report on the findings and Recommendations to the National Assembly

3. METHODOLOGY

In fulfilling its objectives, the Committee visited and had meetings with the following stakeholders: Governors, Regional Councils, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources staff in the regions and meetings with communities (cooperatives) managing fish farms in addition to site visits of all fish farms and research centres visited.

4. COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATION

The Delegation comprised Hon. Lucia Witbooi (Head of the Delegation), Hon. Hidipo Hamata, Hon Hilaria Mukapuli, Hon Diedrik Vries, Hon Johanna Kandjimi and Hon Tjekero Tweya (Chairperson of the Committee). The Members were accompanied by Mr. Albius Mutonga.

5. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The report's purpose is to inform the National Assembly about the oversight visits to MFMR aquaculture projects in Kavango East, Kavango West, Omusati, Oshana, Omaheke and Karas Regions.

6. SUMMARY OF THE VISITS

6.1. Courtesy Call on Governor – Kavango East

The Governor welcomed the delegation to Kavango West region and appreciated the visit of the Committee to have come at the right time with given the decline in fish farms in the region. The surviving ones he emphasised are faced with challenges and often struggle to attain maximum harvests. He expressed doubt at the method used in constructing fish farms if they will produce tangible results this is in comparison to Angola whose farms are thriving. Thus he urged the Ministry to consider undertaking a study visits to Angola and other Asian countries to learn the best practices they use and benefit from their extensive experience. He informed the delegation that Divundu is earmarked for a development of 2.5 billion agriculture project which will turn the region into an agricultural hub. He expressed dismay at the slow pace of implementing projects meant to benefit communities such as the construction of class rooms to accommodate leaners. Kavango East has not received good rainfall Governor underscored, thus there is possibility the harvests will be affected a situation that may require relief from government.

6.2. Kamutjonga Inland Fisheries Institute (KIFI)

Kamutjonga Inland Fisheries Institute, KIFI, was inaugurated on 3 October 2008 and is situated in the Kavango East Region –Mukwe Constituency. It is the main centre for inland fisheries and aquaculture research in Namibia. In accordance with the National Development Plan 2 (NDP 2), it was decided to build a Freshwater Research Institute that would benefit not only Namibia, but the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as a whole. KIFI acts as a research, training and capacity building facility for scholars, students and prospective freshwater aquaculture farmers.

The institute is also responsible for the routine monitoring of fish stocks in the northern perennial rivers. In terms of aquaculture, KIFI currently produces Threespot Tilapia, Redbreast Tilapia and Sharptooth Catfish fingerlings for research purposes, but surplus fingerlings are sold to small-scale fish farmers.

Mr. Rennie Burger the Deputy Director North Division provided the delegation with status of aquaculture and inland fisheries contribution to the country's GDP as follows;

- 2017 to 2020 aquaculture contributed a total of N\$ 22.5 million whilst providing employment to 839 people during the period.
- Inland Fisheries contributed 183 million in 2010 and N\$ 126 million in 2020 a decline of 66%

Aquaculture activities are embedded in Article 95 (1) of the Namibian Constitution which states that "maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory"

To date aquaculture has the following legislations and policies to guide and regulate its activities; White Paper on Responsible Management of Inland Fisheries (1995); aquaculture policy (2001); Aquaculture Act no. 18 of 2002 and Inland Fisheries Resources of 2003 act no.1. There is also an aquaculture strategy which was revised in 2021 in line with the SADC Protocol on Fisheries of 2001.

There are currently four aquaculture centres producing fingerlings in the north KIFI, OIAC, OIAC, ZIAC. Mpungu and Epalela are the only government fish farms in the north growing fish to market size and sale to communities at a capped prize of N\$ 15 per kg. Small scale fish farmers produced 6.312 tons of fish (2021/22) compared to 3,697 tons in 2020/21. The Ministry supplied 15.78 ton of feed at a subsidised price (N\$ 8/kg).

Performance of GRN Fish Farms in Northern Namibia 2021/22

Total fingerling Distributed	Tilapia Fingerling	Catfish fingerling	Fingerling Stocked	Feed Procured	Fish Production (tons)	FCR (kg feed: kg fish estimated)	Average feed cost	Estimate production cost
389588	253386	136202	287400	90	18.5	2:5	13	46,43

The Ministry imports feed from Zambia though there is a feed making plant at Onavivi it's not able to supply all the required feed due to varied challenges. The MFMR with its regional stakeholders in the north have established 19 community-run fisheries reserves covering an area of more than 2500 hectares from 2016 to 2022 with many more to follow. It is envisaged that the practice and the Standard Operating Procedure developed to guide the process will be used for the broader Zambezi-Cuvelai-Kavango Basin areas. The transboundary nature of the shared inland fisheries and especially small-scale community-run fisheries within these basins requires a harmonized transboundary approach for the efficient management of such areas. These efforts it was emphasised were undertaken to preserve fish stocks in Namibian waters.

KIFI is supporting the concept of Small Scale Integrated Aquaculture Integrated (SSIA) with Drip Irrigation. It requires one 10m³ pond stocked with catfish, 1000m² field with 3 crop rotation on drippers (Maize/Tomato/Cabbage). Start-up capital: N\$25 011 (23% of net revenue) with expected income of: N\$117 490. The concept requires less costly, additional income is earned on garden which uses nutrient rich water from the ponds.

Some key aquaculture variables faced by Fish Farms, SSFF and Centres include; Water extraction and excavation costs that are too high; Fish Feed cost and scarcity of supply; Predation mainly birds eat up to 50% of fish in unprotected ponds. Otters, crocodiles, monitor lizards etc. also enter ponds to feast; Disease (EUS e.a) can cause high mortality rate and Stocking density.

6.3. Courtesy Call Governor- Kavango West

The delegation was welcomed by Hon Filipus Tenga the Constituency Councillor of Nkurenkuru on behalf of the Governor. He emphasised the need for constant training of fish farmers to capacitate them with all the necessary skills to do better. He urged the Ministry to invest more in fish farming as a source of income for impoverished communities to improve their living standards. He registered his dismay in that the Mpungu Fish Farm production levels have been going down as result of some ponds not working. The harvesting at peak used to be two to three times a year that has now gone down to 1 per year which is not much for the cooperatives to earn decent income.

6.4. Mpungu Fish Farm (MFF)

Mpungu Fish Farm was established in 2002 by the Ministry of Trade and Industry under the fresh water farming project scheme of 2000-2003. It was handed over to the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in 2004. The farm has 2 houses, an office, store room, processing facility and fish ponds. There is a total of 14 ponds, 6 for fish production, 4 for brood stock management and 4 for nursery management, of the 6 fishing ponds 2 need repair and the remaining 4 are functioning with limitations. The farm has the capacity to produce 20 tons of fish annually. It is run by cooperative Members consisting of 7 females and 8 males, previously they were 50. It is however managed by the ministry responsible for farm inputs such as fish feed, electricity and other financial related costs whereas cooperative Members are for all labour related activities. The Ministry have seconded two staff at labourer level to the farm. Proceeds generated from the sale of fish is shared among cooperative members.

Mpungu is farming with two types of fish, three spot tilapia and red breast tilapia. The farm source water directly from the kavango river using an electrical pumping system. Fish production averages around 2 tonnes per year the highest being 2.8 tonnes achieved in 2019 and 2021. The farm is integrating fish with horticulture production utilising about a Ha grow vegetables and maize with sprinkle irrigation system. Effluent water from fish ponds is used to water the orchards and vegetable garden due to its rich nutritional content. Mpungu is the only community government run farm remaining out of the 6 initially established in the region with the rest having gone into private hands, thus the farm it is a great source of hope for cooperative members despite the challenges faced.

Challenges faced include among other infrastructure including fish ponds that need repairs, poor drainage system for fish ponds, lack of regular income for cooperative members, ownership of the farm is not yet resolved, lack of quality feed and fish feed and absence of technical personnel at the farm.

6.5. Onavivi Inland Aquaculture Centre (OIAC) and Epalela Fish Farm

The centre was established in 2003 to promote aquaculture in the regions of Omusati and Kunene. It provides services such as fish breeding, fingerling distribution, extension services, conducts research and fish feed production. The fish feed plant has been in operation since 2009, a result of collaboration with the Spanish government. It has a production capacity of 2080 tons per year though currently produces far less due to shortage of ingredients such as mahangu, maize and other to make the feed. Due to low harvests, communities are reluctant or not willing to sell their mahangu it being a source of food to carry them to the next planting season. Another challenge with the feed plant is maintenance of the Spanish made machine coupled with lack of funds to carry out the repairs required. The understudy who was trained to do repairs on the machine has left the Ministry for greener pastures thus making it difficult to find a suitable artisan to carry out the repairs (all manuals are in Spanish). Currently the Ministry is importing fish feed from Zambia though not of good quality it is helping to compensate for the plant inadequacies. The feed plant has not been operational for almost a year to date as repairs have not been done.

Onavivi produces on average 700 000 fingerlings of catfish and tilapia, when in full production depending on the availability of fish feed which is a major challenge. There used to be about 300 small scale fish farmers to date only 42 are active in Omusati and Kunene due to challenges of fish feed, fish meal and costs of maintaining the ponds.

Epalela on the other hand was established in 2007 and has a production capacity of 48 tons of fish annually which is sold to local communities at N\$ 15 per kg. The past year the farm produced 20 tons which is not even half its production capacity mainly due to poor quality feed imported from Zambia thus realising its full potential could not be met. It is managed by the Ministry which provides for all services such as labour, electricity, maintenance and all other financial needs. The farm has facilities to accommodate interns from universities to undertake their studies.

Both Onavivi and Epalela face a number of challenges that need attention to enable them to realise their full production potential these include among other; Budgetary Constraints; shortage of quality fish feed; costly fishmeal (25 000 a ton) and is not readily available; feed plant not beset by constant breakdowns and lack of incentives from the Ministry to assist SSFF, i.e. excavation of ponds costly and water pumps as a result they rely mostly on rain water which varies.

6.6. Courtesy Call on Governor – Oshana

The Oshakati East Constituency Councillor Hon Welcomed the delegation to Omusati on behalf of the Governor. He appreciated the oversight visit to fish farms in the region and to make critical recommendations to fix challenges faced. He acknowledged the importance of aquaculture to the country thus he urged government to invest more in the project so that many community members can benefit.

6.7. Ongwediva Inland Aquaculture Centre (OIAC)

The ongwediva IAC provides services to five regions namely; Oshana, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Omusati and Kunene with the aim to promote fish farming and contribute to food security. The directorate of operations is tasked with the curbing of illegal fishing, harmful fishing practices and protects inland waters of Northwest Regions.

Among the services provided by the OIAC include; fish breeding mainly of two species the Catfish and tilapia Fingerlings. Extension services by undertaking site assessment, identification of fish farmers, distribution of fingerlings to farmers, provision of on-site training and technical assistance to fish farmers and communities. Furthermore, the centre disseminate information awareness about fish farming, monitoring progress (follow –up visits) and provide assistance to farmers during harvesting.

Notable achievements include 53 000 fingerlings were produced in the 2021/22 financial year, 33 farmers received fingerlings, 28 farmers harvested (2 tons), 6 farmers were trained and 28 farmer's site were assessed, with potential to venture into aquaculture.

Challenges faced with include among others; limited operational budget, fish feed shortage, high cost of fishmeal as a protein source, ingredient to produce fish feed locally, limited rainfall/scarcity of water and limited incentives from the Government especially on excavators, to deepen the farmer's ponds.

6.8. Leonardville Fish Farm (LFF)

The farm was chosen due to the feasibility study undertaken in 2007 which found that it has primary good quality and sufficient water underground. Leonardville Village Council made land available and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources constructed the fish farm. Construction was completed in 2017 at a tune of 22.5 million with first stock of fingerlings in 2018.

The main objective of LFF is to serve as a demonstration centre where people in the Omaheke region and surrounding areas can explore and get exposed to aquaculture activities. As a demonstration farm LFF produce market fish size through intensive culture operations and provide technical advice to potential SSFF. Additionally, the farm provides training to fish farmers, do site assessments, fingerling distribution, stocking of community dams, fish monitoring and harvesting.

The facility has 6 grow out ponds, a processing plant, water reticulation system, fish feed store, a two-bedroom house and administration block with a staff compliment of 4. Since 2018 to 2003 the farm has produced 48 772 fingerlings, 107 486 stocked and 9157.24 tons of fish. Challenges faced include among others fish feed shortage, Lack of accommodation for staff, fish production facilities i.e. greenhouse plastic cover continuously damaged by wind which results in fish loses (permanent roofing required) and defective drain for the evaporation and sedimentation pond. The water treatment plant or reticulation Aquaculture System (RAS) has not worked since installation to date thus need urgent attention.

6.9. Courtesy Call on the Governor – Karas

The governor welcomed the delegation to the region. She informed the delegation that the Fonteintjie Fish Farm in embroiled in land disputes that have affected the operations of the farm. The dispute is between EHAFO Trust, Regional Council, Municipality of Keetmanshoop and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. Meetings have been held with all concerned parties together with the Office of the Ombudsman to try find a solution to the impasse. The governor is looking forward to seeing the project deliver on its intended objectives so that communities will benefit from its success.

6.10. Fonteinjie Fish Farm (FFF)

Fonteinjie is an initiative of the Karas Regional Council started in 2005. In 2008 the regional council requested the MFMR to assist with the provision of technical assistance on FFF located on portion 66 in Tseiblaagte. MFMR seconded a technical assistant in 2009 with an additional labourer appointed in 2021. The ministry has also acquired the services of two security guards. MFMR secured funds to upgrade and expand the fish production facility with modern technology. A contractor was appointed in 2015 to construct 3 houses, generator room, fish processing plant and cold storage. The project was halted in 2019 after the contractor run out of money to complete the project, as a result a dispute has been declared with the consultants and is currently in court for resolution. The fish feed, generator room, 16 production ponds, two bachelor flats, one manager house, a guard room and processing room were all left unfinished.

The main objectives of the FFF is to serve as a demonstration centre where people in the region and surrounding areas can explore and be exposed to aquaculture activities. The FF also provides training to fish farmers, site visits, fish production and assist farmers with harvesting. FFF aims to produce approximately 20 tons of fish through intensive aquaculture operations and assist SSFF with technical skills and capacity building. The facility has 6 grow out ponds, an office building, 76 mango trees, 66 orange trees, 20 naartjie trees, 12 fig trees and 12 guava trees. FFF have made some notable achievements over the years having harvested 232 kg (2019) and 124 kg (2020) with the harvest for 2020 donated to the Keetmanshoop Constituency Office to offset the COVID 19 impact. In addition, 262 kg of oranges, 63.80 kg of naartjies were harvested and donated to the Keetmanshoop Urban Constituency. The farm receives learners from schools, universities, community members and potential fish farmers.

In terms of challenges the key ones are the incomplete project due to abandonment by contractor and the land dispute all which hampers the FFF from progressing and realising its full potential. EHAFO have since proved with the provision of a title deed that the land belongs to them which was given as a donation. They are in turn demanding a share of the proceeds from the farm for using their land without their consent.

7. Main Findings

- 7.1. Fish production is seasonal due to lack of Greenhouse Plastic Covers/Roofing required to produce fish all year.
- 7.2. Greenhouse plastic roofing's not durable enough to withstand strong winds are constantly being blown off and breaking up at FF where they are in place.
- 7.3. Shortage of feed is affecting all FF visited by the Committee mainly due to the inability of the Onavivi fish feed plant to produce sufficient feed.
- 7.4. Poor quality feed sourced from Zambia has an impact on production capacity
- 7.5. SSF struggling to survive without government incentives i.e. subsidies with fishmeal and feed
- 7.6. Staff shortages (labourer level) to undertake harvesting and attend to day to day farm activities.
- 7.7. Feed production plant not operating to normal capacity due to consistent breakdowns and challenges in finding suitable technicians to maintain it.
- 7.8. Technical assistance is limited in regions where the Ministry don't have offices due to costs involved to carter for staff movement on a regular basis.
- 7.9. Budget Constraints to repair broken equipment's, ponds limiting FF from attaining full production levels.

- 7.10. Lack of ingredients to produce sufficient feed at Onavivi plant affects the constant supply of feed to other FF.
- 7.11. Fish meal availability is limited and expensive as companies involved mainly produce it for export markets.
- 7.12. Availability of Water to SSFF limited in some farms due to high costs of pump station systems and high charges of electricity and Water.
- 7.13. Police have withdrawn from providing security services at all FF have now been replaced with private security firms which FF claim are not reliable.
- 7.14. None completion of projects particularly at FFF where the contractor abandoned the project as he run out of money.
- 7.15. There is a land dispute at FFF regarding ownership of the plot the project is situated that is not yet resolved.

8. CONCLUSION



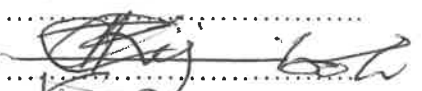
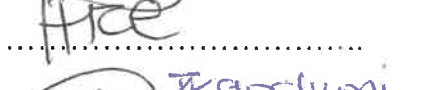


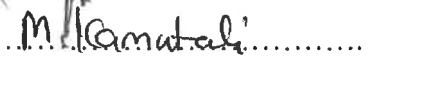





The global aquaculture market was valued at USD 289.6 Billion in 2022 and is projected to reach a value of USD 421.2 Billion by 2030 at a CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of 5.5% over the forecast period 2023-2030. Thus there is potential for Namibia to exploit the demand and produce fish for local consumption and export. The introduction of aquaculture farming still remain a noble idea capable of exponential growth to feed the nation albeit the substantial investment required to achieve the objectives. In spite of the challenges, fish farms still continue operating providing the much needed protein to locals at affordable rates.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in coordination with the Ministry of Trade and Industry work towards resolving the ownership of the 6 cooperative fish farms that were built by Ministry of Trade from 2000-2003 in Kavango West, East and Zambezi Regions.
- 9.2. The Ministry of Finance (treasury) should formally approve the handover of the cooperative farms from MTI to MFMR as this was note done to date.
- 9.3. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to develop a policy to regulate all cooperative farms.
- 9.4. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in collaboration with Regional Councils to set up a credit facility to offer loans to prospective SSFF to benefit from as start-up capital.
- 9.5. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to invest in plastic sheets in FF with a lot of water seepage and install nets at all FF and IAC to mitigate predation caused by birds which accounts for 50% loss.
- 9.6. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Land Reform and Ministry of Fisheries to coordinate in regard to integrated aquaculture by providing expert advice and guidance to SSFF on crop production to supplement their fish income.
- 9.7. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform should look into the possibility of harvesting water (rain, flood) by constructing canals, dams or lakes to make water available even in dry areas so fish farming can be practised to increase fish productivity.
- 9.8. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to review the moratorium or ban placed on fishing seasonally in Zambezi Region as it's not yielding desired results rather it deprives Namibians from their source of living since other countries sharing the rivers keep on fishing.

- 9.9. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to subsidise fish feed and fishmeal for SSFF to alleviate the heavy costs attached to buying them.
- 9.10. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources should explore the possibility of offering the Fish Feed Plant at Onavivi under Public Private Partnership (PPP) to ensure sustainability and to avert the constant funding shortages experienced to maintain the plant.
- 9.11. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to look at the option to source feed ingredients on contractual basis through (tender process) to overcome constant shortage of ingredients required to produce fish feed.
- 9.12. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to consider establishing an Office in Kavango West (Nkurenkuru) to avoid challenges faced by the Rundu Office in providing the much needed technical advice to FF in the region.
- 9.13. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to procure a steam boiler for the feed plant to produce floating feed which has the advantage of strong water stability and minimal pollution on water.
- 9.14. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to request for the National Youth Service to provide security services at all FF due to the unreliability of private security used.
- 9.15. The Ministry in Coordination with all parties to the dispute should work towards finding a lasting resolution to the land dispute at FFF for the farm to benefit communities as intended.
- 9.16. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to appointment a new contractor soonest once the dispute is settled with the previous contractor at FFF to complete the remaining work for the farm to realise its full potential.
- 9.17. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources should allocate more funds to existing research stations to facilitate improved fish feed formulations and identification of alternate protein sources for fish given the scarcity of common ingredients used to produce fish feed.

10. SIGNATURES

Hon. Tjekero Tweya,	Chairperson	
Hon. Agnes Mpingana Kafula,	Deputy Chairperson	
Hon. Gotthard Kandume		
Hon. Herlinde Tjiveze		
Hon. Dr Tangeni Iijambo		
Hon. Johanna Kandjimi		
Hon. Vincent Joseph Mareka		
Hon. Maria Kamutali		
Hon. Lucia Witbooi		
Hon. Maria Elago		
Hon. Kletus Karondo		

Hon. Paula Kooper

Paula Kooper

Hon. Hilaria Mukapuli

Hilaria Mukapuli

Hon. Jan Mukwiilongo

Jan Mukwiilongo

Hon. Diederik Vries

Diederik Vries

Hon. Natangue Ithete

Natangue Ithete

Hon. Gotthard Kasuto

Gotthard Kasuto

Hon. Sebastiaan Karupu

Sebastiaan Karupu

Hon. Jan Van Wyk

Jan Van Wyk

Hon. Bernadus Swartbooi

Bernadus Swartbooi

Hon. Apius Auchab

Apius Auchab

Hon. Fenni Nanyeni

Fenni Nanyeni

Hon. Hidipo Hamata

Hidipo Hamata

Hon. Annakletha Sikerete

Annakletha Sikerete

HON EPHRAIM NEKONGU

Ephraim Nekongu

