



Thursday, 12 June 2025

No. 2 - 2025

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

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Question 1 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Minister of Finance:

As we are aware, gold reserves are a fundamental component of a country's financial stability, serving as a buffer against economic uncertainties and bolstering investor confidence. They act as a safeguard during periods of market volatility, providing liquidity and supporting the national currency. Namibia's total reserves, which include gold, have shown significant growth over the years. According to CEIC Data, by 2017, our total reserves stood at a little over 2.4 billion USD. However, these figures encompass all reserve assets, and the specific portion held in gold is not clearly delineated. Given the critical role of gold reserves in ensuring economic resilience, it is helpful for us to understand the current status and security measures associated with Namibia's gold holdings. This inquiry is particularly pertinent in light of recent security breaches, such as the theft at Namib Desert Diamonds (Namdia) earlier this year, which raise concerns about the protection of national assets.

Therefore I find it prudent to ask the Minister the following:

1. Could the Honourable Minister provide detailed information on Namibia's current gold reserves, specifying the exact quantity held and its assessed value as of the latest fiscal period?
2. What is the annual volume of gold produced domestically within Namibia? of this production, what proportion is allocated to augment the national gold reserves, and what criteria determine this allocation, if there is any?
3. How does the Ministry assess the role of gold reserves in hedging against inflation, currency depreciation, and global economic shocks, particularly in the context of Namibia's fiscal policy?
4. Is there a formal policy guiding the accumulation or liquidation of gold reserves? If so, what macroeconomic indicators or fiscal conditions trigger adjustments in the country's gold reserves?
5. Has the Ministry conducted recent risk assessments to identify potential threats to the integrity of our gold reserves? If so, what mitigation strategies have been implemented to address identified risks?
6. What specific security protocols are in place to protect Namibia's gold reserves from theft or unauthorized access, especially considering recent incidents like the Namdia heist?

Question 2 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

The Etosha National Park, spanning approximately 22,935 square kilometers, is Namibia's premier wildlife sanctuary and a cornerstone of our tourism industry. The park's 820-kilometer perimeter fence serves as a crucial barrier to prevent human-wildlife conflict and to protect both wildlife and the adjacent communities. However, the Popular Democratic Movement is alive to the fact that the fence is in a deplorable

state, with significant sections completely down, leading to livestock grazing within the park and wildlife straying into human settlements.

I thus ask the Minister the following:

1. Could the Honourable Minister provide an updated assessment of the current state of the Etosha National Park perimeter fence? Specifically, how many kilometers remain in disrepair and require urgent attention?
2. When does the Honourable Minister plan to visit the Etosha National Park to personally assess the condition of the fence and engage with local communities affected by its deterioration?
3. What is the projected timeline for the full reconstruction and reinforcement of the perimeter fence?
4. Since the deterioration of the fence, how many incidents of human-wildlife conflict have been reported to the Ministry? Could the Honourable Minister provide details on the nature and frequency of these incidents?
5. What specific measures has the Ministry implemented to address and mitigate the reported incidents of human-wildlife conflict resulting from the compromised fence? How effective have these measures been in ensuring the safety of both the local communities and the wildlife?

Question 3 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

In recent months, there has been a noticeable increase in the sightings of the number of luxury government vehicles, such as Toyota Prados, for instance, being seen in official government use. This trend has raised questions regarding the government's procurement policies for official vehicles, especially in the context of ongoing fiscal constraints and the need for prudent public expenditure. Given this context, it is imperative to seek clarification on the government's policy regarding the acquisition of official vehicles and to ascertain whether recent purchases, should there have been any, align with principles of fiscal responsibility and transparency.

I therefore ask the Minister:

1. Can the Minister clarify the official policy governing the procurement of government vehicles?
2. Has the government recently procured new vehicles for official use, and if so, could the Minister provide details regarding the types and number of vehicles purchased?
3. What has been the total expenditure incurred by the government in acquiring these vehicles, and under which budgetary allocation were these funds sourced?

4. What measures, if any, are in place to ensure that government vehicle procurement is conducted in a cost-effective and transparent manner, in line with the principles of fiscal prudence and accountability?

Question 4 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

The Popular Democratic Movement (PDM) has consistently advocated and championed the clarion call for the establishment of a comprehensive government asset register as a key measure to enhance transparent governance, accountability, and the prudent management of public resources. The importance of such a register cannot be overstated, as it would provide a consolidated record of the government's movable and immovable assets, enabling more effective oversight and ensuring the optimal utilization of State resources.

Therefore I ask the Minister the following:

1. Could the Honourable Minister provide a comprehensive report of the total number and value of movable and immovable assets currently owned by the government?
2. Is there presently a centralized or standardized system for tracking government-owned assets, and if so, could the Minister provide a detailed breakdown of these assets by category, location, and purpose?
3. Given the longstanding calls for the establishment of a formal government asset register, does the Ministry have plans to initiate or implement such a register? If so, could the Minister outline the proposed timeline and key milestones for its development and completion?
4. Could the Minister clarify the process followed when acquiring new assets or disposing of existing ones, and how these transactions are documented in the absence of a centralised record?
5. In the absence of this formalised register, how does the government accurately assess the value and depreciation of its assets, particularly immovable assets such as land and buildings?
6. In the absence of a current asset register, what measures does the government employ to monitor and account for its assets, and how does your Ministry ensure that these processes align with standard best practices in the realm of public financial management?

Question 5 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

It is common cause that Namibia's road infrastructure exhibits significant regional disparities, with economically significant areas remaining underdeveloped while less viable regions enjoy better road networks. As an example, the Okanguati-Opuwo-Epupa road, vital for tourism and the substance of local livelihoods, lacks basic infrastructure

such as bridges, posing severe safety risks and undermining the economic potential of these towns. Likewise, the Uis-Khorixas road, Okahandja-Okadjatu road, Gobabis-Otjombinde-Epukiro road, and the long sandy stretches in Omalapapa, Ohangwena region, continue to languish in neglect.

Therefore I find it prudent to ask the Minister the following:

1. What criteria does the Ministry use to assess the economic viability of roads, and how do these criteria influence decisions on road upgrades and new road network developments?
2. Considering the road's significance for tourism and local connectivity, when will the Ministry construct bridges along the Okanguati-Opuwo-Epupa road to address safety concerns and improve accessibility?
3. Will the government consider prioritizing these bridges as an emergency intervention, especially in light of the dangers posed by unbridged river crossings, especially during the rainy season?
4. What is the expected timeline for the completion of the Uis-Khorixas road?
5. When does the Ministry intend to improve the Okahandja-Okadjatu road, and what factors have delayed its development?
6. Are there concrete plans to upgrade the Gobabis-Otjombinde-Epukiro road, and if so, what timelines have been set for this project?
7. Is the Ministry aware of the kilometers-long sandy stretches of road in Omalapapa, Ohangwena region, and what immediate measures are planned to improve these roads and alleviate the community's challenges?
8. Does the Ministry have plans to review its road prioritization policies to ensure economic impact, tourism potential, and community accessibility are adequately considered?

Question 6 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Last year, I questioned the then-Minister of Health and Social Services Dr. Kalumbi Shangula on mental health services in the country. He informed this August House at the time that the Mental Health Bill was submitted to the Legal Drafters in December 2022.

Since then, several milestones have been achieved, including the initial legal scrutiny, the return of the Bill with queries in January 2024, and the organization of a workshop from March 4 to March 8, 2024, aimed at addressing these queries. Additionally, the Ministry allocated funds for contracting a consultant to support the finalization of the Bill and its regulations. However, given the time lapsed and the importance of this legislative process, further clarity is required regarding the progress and anticipated completion of the Bill.

I thus ask the Minister the following:

1. Could the Honourable Minister kindly provide a projected timeline for the completion and submission of the finalized Mental Health Bill, considering the progress made thus far?
 2. Has the Ministry engaged a consultant to assist with the finalization of the Bill and its accompanying regulations, as previously planned? If so, when was the consultant appointed, and what specific contributions are expected from their involvement?
 3. Following the March 2024 workshop to address the Legal Drafters' queries, can the Minister confirm whether all outstanding legal issues have been fully resolved? What are the specific areas of concern that remain, if any?
 4. What concrete steps is the Ministry taking to ensure the effective implementation of the Mental Health Bill once it is passed? Specifically, how does the Ministry envision to address resource allocation, staffing, and training to guarantee the Bill's success in practice?
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Question 7 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The Health Professions Council of Namibia (HPCNA) in October of 2024, issued a set of directives aimed at regulating the number of students admitted to nursing and midwifery programs across the country. These directives include limiting student intake to 50 students per campus per year, restricting all institutions to a single intake per year, suspending the opening of new campuses for nursing and midwifery programs, halting the approval of new undergraduate training programs, and requiring all graduates to pass a Nursing Council evaluation before being eligible for registration to practice. Moreover, it was underscored that institutions that failed to comply with these directives risk having their approval withdrawn by the HPCNA.

In response to the directives, the Chairperson of the Association of Private Higher Institutions (APHEIN), addressed the regulatory directives on nursing and midwifery training, emphasising the need for a more thorough consultation process involving all stakeholders before the directives by the HPCNA are implemented. Among the key points highlighted in the letter, it concludes with requests for an urgent meeting to discuss the association's feedback, deferral of the directives' implementation pending further consultations, and a commission for a study to evaluate other strategic options. In response thereto, the Registrar of the HPCNA, has seemingly rescinded the directives, explaining this in a letter written to private tertiary institutions such as Welwitchia University.

I thus consider it prudent to ask the Minister the following:

1. Is the Minister aware of this communication between the Health Professions Council of Namibia and the Association of Private Higher Institutions?
2. Can the Minister clarify the current status of these directives and explain the rationale behind this apparent change in position by the HPCNA?

3. How will the HPCNA ensure that it remains responsive to the changing needs of the healthcare system, while also maintaining high standards of training and protecting the interests of prospective nursing students?
 4. Why has the Health Professions Council of Namibia agreed to revoke the directives it has previously set out?
 5. Is it fair to assume that the HPCNA is being threatened by certain private institutions to cancel the implementation of certain directives? In a similar vein, a reputable private university sent an urgent letter requesting that HPCNA raise its new student intake to 200 from 50, as required by the authorized curriculum. It appears that this is an act of manipulation.
 6. What steps will the HPCNA take to ensure that any decisions made moving forward will adequately balance the concerns of training institutions with the need to maintain quality standards in nursing and midwifery education?
 7. Can the Minister commit to the fact that the HPCNA's directives which have now been revoked - stemmed from comprehensive consultation, that reflect current educational needs, workforce demands, and healthcare outcomes, and were in fact evidence based policies that derived from empirical research?
 8. There are institutions which have admitted more than the 50 students per intake, and have also employed dual intakes, coming into direct conflict with the directives set by the HPCNA. Have these institutions faced any sort of repercussions, and if so, what have been some of these repercussions?
 9. Have any institutions been withdrawn, following the failure to adhere to the HPCNA directives?
 10. Following the revocation of the directives, will the institutions which have been withdrawn - if there are any - be reinstated?
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Question 8 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

Nampower has proposed a 17.44% bulk tariff increase for the 2025/26 financial year, citing rising operational costs and the need for financial sustainability. If approved, this increase could lead to higher electricity prices for consumers, impacting households, businesses, and the overall economy. Concerns have been raised about the potential strain on low-income families, pressures of inflation, and increased costs for industries and essential services.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. How do you anticipate this potential tariff increase will affect Namibian households, particularly low-income families?
2. Are there measures being considered to mitigate the impact of the potential tariff increase on vulnerable communities?

3. What steps is the Ministry taking to assess the broader economic impact of such a potential increase on businesses and industries, especially those heavily reliant on electricity?
 4. Has the Ministry together with Nampower considered other options, such as improving energy efficiency or increasing renewable energy sources, to mitigate the need for such a potential significant tariff increase?
 5. Is there a plan to enhance Nampower's financial management or reduce operational costs to lessen the need for such frequent tariff hikes?
 6. What plans are in place to prevent future tariff increases if this proposed increase is implemented?
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Question 9 (2025-03-25)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

Sports betting in Namibia poses significant social and economic risks, particularly among young people and low-income communities. The easy access to sports betting and gambling platforms has led to a rise in gambling addiction, causing financial distress, broken families, and mental health issues such as anxiety and depression. Many people chase losses, leading to reckless spending and debt. Without strict regulations and public awareness campaigns, the growing sports betting industry in Namibia could have long-term negative consequences on the Namibian society.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What measures is the government taking to combat unlicensed gambling and sports betting operators in Namibia?
 2. How does the Ministry regulate gambling and sports betting operators to ensure responsible gambling?
 3. There is a major concern of minors taking part in sports betting and gambling. What laws are currently in place to prevent minors from engaging in sports betting and gambling in Namibia?
 4. What penalties exist for operators who allow underage sports betting and gambling in Namibia?
 5. Are there age verification measures in place at different betting shops and online platforms?
 6. Are there specific policies in place to address gambling addiction in Namibia?
 7. How can communities and organizations collaborate with the government to tackle gambling addiction in Namibia?
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Question 10 (2025-03-27)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister of Information and Community Technology:

A well-functioning government email system is important for efficient communication, security, and service delivery. A proper functioning email system can also strengthen the government's professional image by ensuring that all official communications come from secure and verified government domains. However the situation of the Namibian government email system is worrisome and discouraging where so many civil servants complain of the ever-down and slow email system.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Why is the Namibian government email system often slow and unreliable?
 2. Are there known technical issues causing delays in email delivery and access?
 3. What challenges does the government face in maintaining a stable email infrastructure?
 4. How secure is the current government email system against cyber threats such as hacking and ransomware?
 5. Are there plans to collaborate with private IT companies or experts to enhance email services?
 6. What is the government's stance on civil servants using personal emails for official correspondence?
 7. How much funding is allocated for IT infrastructure improvements, specifically for email systems?
 8. Can the Ministry commit to a timeline for fixing the slow email system?
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Question 11 (2025-03-27)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

It is important for the Namibian government to avoid high rent costs for office space to ensure the efficient use of public funds, financial sustainability, and better service delivery. The Namibian government has incurred significant expenses on office space rentals in recent years with a notable example being the former Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service, where the government spent around N\$ 11 million over the past 10 months to rent an office building in Windhoek without using it.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Why does the government opt to rent office spaces from private companies instead of using or constructing its own buildings?
2. What is the total annual expenditure on rented office spaces, and how does this compare to the cost of constructing government-owned offices?

3. Are these rental agreements of office space awarded through a competitive bidding process?
 4. What measures are in place to ensure that the government is not overpaying for rental spaces compared to market rates?
 5. Why are some government Ministries and Agencies paying significantly higher rent than private companies for similar office spaces?
 6. Has the government considered utilizing underutilized or abandoned state owned buildings instead of renting?
 7. Is there a plan to renegotiate existing rental agreements to obtain better/cheaper rental fees?
 8. Share with us a list of all Ministries, Offices and Agencies that currently rent office space from private companies and what are the monthly rental fees?
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Question 12 (2025-04-08)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

As is common cause, the construction of earth dams has become a critical strategy to capture and store water during the short rainy seasons. These dams provide an essential water supply during the dry months, particularly for rural communities dependent on agriculture and livestock farming, especially considering our erratic and unpredictable rainfall patterns. We face significant challenges related to water scarcity, particularly in rural and semi-rural areas. However, floodwater-prone or 'efundja' areas, while offering potential for water storage, pose unique challenges. The unpredictable nature of flooding in these areas introduces significant risks to the stability of these dams and the surrounding ecosystems.

I thus ask the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister the following:

1. Has an environmental impact assessment been conducted for the construction of earth dams in floodwater-prone areas, and if so, what were the findings, especially in terms of ecosystem disruption and floodplain alteration?
2. What is the envisaged timeline for the construction of earth dams, should there be any?
3. What strategies are being implemented to balance the risks of flooding during the rainy season with the need for water storage in arid periods in 'efundja' prone areas?
4. What is the projected capacity of these dams in terms of water storage, and how does the government ensure that the stored water is used efficiently and equitably, particularly for rural communities?
5. In light of the country's susceptibility to both droughts and floods, what contingency plans are in place to ensure rapid response and adaptation should earth dams face structural issues or overflow during extreme flood events?

6. What plans are in place to ensure that the construction of earth dams aligns with broader national water security and economic development goals, especially in rural and remote regions?
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Question 13 (2025-04-08)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Earlier this year, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) underwent significant operational changes under the Trump administration, resulting in a 90-day freeze on all foreign aid spending, including vital programs such as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Domestically, these policy shifts have had a significant impact on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that depend on said funding. This disruption has particularly affected HIV/AIDS relief efforts, as USAID had allocated approximately N\$737 million towards HIV/AIDS initiatives in Namibia in 2024 alone.

I thus ask the Minister the following:

1. Given that Namibia's healthcare sector has long relied on external funding, can you provide a detailed analysis of how the recent cuts in USAID funding has directly impacted the delivery of healthcare services in the country? Specifically, what key programs or initiatives have been affected by this cessation?
 2. How have these reductions in funding affected the operations of the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS), particularly in respect of staffing as well as the procurement of essential medical supplies?
 3. What are the steps that the Ministry has taken to mitigate the gaps left by the reduction in USAID funding, and what are the associated costs of these mitigation efforts, if any?
 4. Are there new partnerships, alternative funding sources, or internal reallocations being explored to address the shortfalls brought about by the disruptions in USAID funding?
 5. Has there been any assessment of the potential social and economic impact of these funding cuts on vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS? If yes, what does such assessment entail?
 6. How do you, Honourable Minister, plan to address potential healthcare disparities for marginalized, under-served and rural populations due to USAID's funding cuts to critical health programs like HIV/AIDS and maternal health?
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Question 14 (2025-04-08)

Hon. Emvula (LPM) asked the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

The NDTC, as the primary custodian of Namibia's diamond distribution chain, is mandated to ensure that Namibian diamonds contribute meaningfully to the nation's broader economic development objectives. However, this institution appears to have

shifted from its developmental role to a regulatory and policing entity, failing to fulfil its core mandate of fostering economic growth and value addition within the sector for the benefit of Namibians.

As of year 2024, Namibia had 15 diamonds cutting and polishing companies operating under Sight Holder Agreements issued by the NDTC. The ownership distribution of these companies was as follows: Israeli: 3 (20%), Indian: 8 (53%), Israeli American Namibian joint venture: 1 (7%), Israeli Indian joint venture: 2 (13%), Namibian: 1 (7%). However, three of these companies' Sight Holder Statuses were abruptly terminated by NDTC in year 2024. Such a notice was issued by a certain Mr. Brent Eiseb, CEO-NDTC on December 13, 2024. One of the companies in question is Duiker Investments One Hundred and Forty-Two Proprietary Limited, company trading as Almond Diamond, an Israeli American Namibia Joint. This company employed 115 Namibians and has over 18 years of experience in the industry. Notably, it pioneered a globally recognized Namibian-grown diamond cutting technique featuring 90 facets, known as the "Crown of Light". Hon Minister, the termination of their Sight Holder Agreement means this companies will no longer contribute to the stifling GDP. Adding to the country's 36,9% and growing unemployment rate.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Can the Hon Minister provide this House with the parameters used by NDTC to grant and revoke the Sight Holder status of diamond cutting and polishing companies?
2. On what grounds were the three companies' Sight-Holder Statuses terminated, and were due processes and transparency observed?
3. In the instance that the NDTC terminates a Sight Holder Status, what measures are in place to support these companies in regaining their status and ultimately the livelihoods of their employees?
4. How does the NDTC ensure that its decisions align with Namibia's economic development objectives, particularly in terms of local job creation and skills transfer?
5. Can the Minister provide a comprehensive status update on all 15 diamond polishing companies including their operational capacity, number of Namibians employed in strategic positions, their (Sight Holders) role in diamond polishing and export contributions?
6. What steps is the Ministry taking to prevent the disproportionate exclusion of Namibian-owned and joint venture companies from the diamond value chain?

Question 15 (2025-04-10)

Hon. Prof. Amupanda (AR) asked the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs:

Honourable Minister, the August 26 Holdings (Pty) Ltd, a public enterprise owned by the Namibian people through the Ministry of Defence, has in recent years earned a reputation of being the headquarters of corruption. I have, over the years, personally dealt with several corruption involving the Ministry of Defence, August 26 Holdings

(Pty) Ltd and its subsidiaries. Despite repeated corruption exposure, nothing substantive seems to happen beyond sacrificing a few clerical individuals. On close inspection, the revealed corruption seems to inspire many operatives of the corrupt August 26 web to steal more and more. It is a theatre that reminds one of the vampire movies.

A few months ago, we informed the Namibian public about one (1) car part that apparently cost N\$8 million. The Ministry of Defence leadership called a press conference to deny the information and label me a liar. At their press conference, they produced a "quotation" from August 26 subsidiary called Windhoek Machine Fabrication, ostensibly showing that thousands of parts were bought or to be bought. Indeed, lies have short legs, and the truth is like cream in a glass of milk, no matter the amount of milk you pour in, cream will always resurface on the very top. Not long after this press conference by the Defence Ministry leadership, it turned out that the Defence leadership had shown to the public a fabricated "quotation", by their fabricating company, the Windhoek Machine Fabrication. As they say, "kalunga iha dhipagelwa oyana (God is always there for his people)", those who were told to fabricate the quotation from the fabricating company, Windhoek Machine Fabrication decided to stand on the right side of history. They revealed, in written letters that are now public, that they were told to fabricate the so-called "quotation". The fabrication and corruption continue.

August 26 Holdings (Pty) Ltd has a subsidiary company called August 26 Construction. This company has effectively become a middleman getting preferential tenders from the State, sometimes without open competition, just to later dish these million-dollar tenders to their cronies, girlfriends, concubines and relatives of those in Defence circles. The case in point is the N\$ 255 million worth tender for 510 classrooms. In the fullness of time, Eagle 25, our corruption investigation arm, will reveal how the Defence nepotism web lubricated each other with this tender. A story another day.

THE MONEY IN THE BANK ACCOUNT OF A TWO-YEAR-OLD CHILD

This middlemen August 26 Construction got a tender to build the Kharas Regional Council Office Park. Typical of middlemen operators, August 26 Construction subcontracted Ultimate Traders CC for the supply and installation of furniture amounting to N\$ 3 108 490.10. It is not that this heroes middlemen company cannot supply furniture directly, it is because the comrades must eat. Of this amount, N\$ 2 950 358.38 has already been paid to this company.

Ultimate Traders CC is said to be owned by Mr. Titus Iipumbu. The said Mr. Iipumbu appeared to be in an entanglement with Mr. Ralph Namiluko Sachika, the Acting Chief Regional Officer of the Kharas Regional Council. Through meetings between Mr. Iipumbu and Mr. Sachika, the amount of N\$ 3 969 628.63 was paid into the FNB bank account of an internet company called Tushiko Internet Technologies CC, account number 62248254906. This payment was authorized by Mr. Sachika. This authorization becomes important later. Although the payments were made to Tushiko Internet, the above-mentioned bank account is actually that of Tushiko Investments CC.

Once the money landed at Hosea Kutako Airport, in this case, Tushiko Investments CC, it was transferred into an FNB account of Ms. Maria Ndatulumukua Iipumbu, account number 55420034478. Ms. Iipumbu then made several payments to numerous individuals, including Mr. Titus Iipumbu, who received more than N\$2 million. Ms. Iipumbu also paid an amount of N\$ 700 000 to Ms. Lusie Ndinomaye Jacob's FNB account 62243295187. Part of the money ended up in the bank account of a two-year-old, Robyn Ndeyanonga Sachika, the daughter of Ms Jacob and Acting Chief Regional

Officer Mr. Ralph Namiluko Sachika. Our investigation also suggests that Mr. Sachika was also blessed, like his daughter, by his baby mama, Ms. Jacob, from the proceeds of the money he authorized to Tushiko Internet, which ended up with Ms. Iipumbu, who then transferred the funds Ms. Jacob, who transferred money to his daughter and himself the main man.

The back story is that the close to N\$4 million that was transferred to the internet company, following meetings of Mr. Iipumbu and Mr. Sachika, actually belonged and owed to August 26 Construction. The reality is that Mr. Iipumbu, who held meetings with Mr. Sachika, submitted fraudulent letters and documents purporting to be from August 26 Construction authorizing the zigzagging and redirection of the millions from August 26 Construction to the internet company. Mr. Iipumbu also submitted a fake memorandum of agreement of cessation. Surely, the dogs are eating rice, and the water has come into the room.

This corrupt transaction is not different, in intent and purpose, with the N\$8 million car part and the fabricated quotation of Windhoek Machine Fabrication, a subsidiary of August 26 Holdings. It is not different from the disappeared N\$3 million from August 26 Logistics apparently loaned to a Katutura company for a so-called "top-secret operation". These cases continue and continue unabated.

In light of the above, I therefore ask Minister Frans Kapofi, the following;

1. Is the Minister aware of this close to N\$4 million syndicate involving August 26 Construction and the Kharas Regional Council? If yes, since when and what steps have been taken in this regard? If the Minister is not aware, what concrete steps is the Minister going to take since he is now aware of this movie?
2. What is the Minister's perspective on the root cause of corruption that appears to be embedded in the Defence procurement system in general and the August 26 economic machinery in particular?
3. Why is it that no major actions are taken on the real culprits involved in corruption, even when concrete evidence is unearthed? Is this not one of the contributing factors to the perception that nothing happens because, in most of these corrupt transactions, the top Munenes of the Defence system are always involved?
4. How many tenders and/or contracts have August 26 Construction gotten from the government over the past 10 years? The Hon. Minister must please provide a response as exemplified in the table below.

Year	Pro ject name	Town/ place	Value	Sub- contractor name	Status
2020	Etondo School	Omaalala	10 Million	Kambishikanya CC	completed
2023	Zodiac Clinic	Okatana	5 Million	Viva Comrade CC	Ongoing
2024	Afyoona Palace	Olukonda	20 Million	No sub-contractor	Ongoing

5. Is it not perhaps time for a serious forensic investigation on corruption, operations, risks, efficiency and effectiveness of August 26 economic machinery so as to inform both short-term, medium-term and long-term interventions? The Minister has the power to do that.

6. Doesn't the Minister think it is time to reset and/or rethink August 26 economic machinery to repurpose, reposition, and reorient this important military, and economic vehicle from being the headquarters of corruption to an important instrument of military industrial complex?

Question 16 (2025-04-10)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

Namibia continues to experience significant rainfall which has since resulted in flooding. This has disrupted the process of teaching and learning at various schools across different regions. According to different local daily newspapers, schools in the Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Zambezi, Kunene, Kavango East and West, have since suspended classes.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. How many schools in the entire country have been affected by the flooding and have since closed down temporary, and in which regions?
2. How is the Ministry ensuring that learners in affected areas do not fall behind academically?
3. How is the Ministry engaging with local communities, parents, and school boards during this crisis?
4. What funding or support is being allocated for the reconstruction and reinforcement of school infrastructure that were damaged by the rain and floods?
5. What lessons have been learned from this flooding incidents, and how will this inform future policy and planning?

Question 17 (2025-04-15)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

Right Hon. Prime Minister, Namibia has received significant rain fall above average in many parts of the country something we did not experience over the years. While some parts of the country experience good rain some other parts still need to get above average.

Right Hon. Prime Minister, having said that even though we receive good rain more than the past years. The past is still haunting us because of the drought our farmers have experience over a very long period where they lost quite a significant number of livestock due to drought. As the result the Government has allocated a budget to help ease the burden the farmers, they have been carrying over the years of drought to assist the surviving stock to take them to the next season which is this year season. As the result the Government have declared 2023-2024 years as drought-stricken years with the extension up to 2026 in the recent announcement. Subsequently, the Prime Minister office was supposed to implement the subsidy programme by helping farmers

with different incentives as per different category set by Cabinet. The office of the Prime Minister has kept the farmers on hostage not thinking that the farmers need this money to help them buy fodder and licks, vaccine and some do restocking those who got good rain and enough grass for additional livestock. But the office of the Prime Minister is sleeping on duty disregarding that there are farmers out there who need money. After the drought the very same farmer who were left with small number of Livestock, they have been attacked by Lumpy skin disease and kill the remaining animals who survive the drought. As I am writing now there is no auction taking place in many parts of Namibia due to the Lumpy skin disease as the result farmers have no means of survival financially. The funds that supposed to help them is being deliberately kept at Prime Minister office not considering the plight of the farmers forgetting the significant role agriculture play in terms of contributing to GDP and job creation.

I want to ask the followings questions:

1. What is the total budget allocated for the drought subsidy, how was this subsidy paid, how many farmers have benefited and how many are still to benefit from those who submitted their claims during the 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 financial year respectively.
2. Why does it take more than 6 months to pay farmers who are in the draught prone area or region who submitted their subsidy claims on time at respective extension offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Water and Land Reform.
3. How many months must one farmer wait to receive his or her money/ Subsidy and why can't the Prime Minister's office make waiting period at a Minimum of one Month and a Maximum of 3 Month?
4. How many staff compliment do you have to assess the claim and to process the payment.
5. What is the waiting period of a subsidy form at the Ministry of Agriculture for verification that all the papers are in order, and what is the standard waiting period of payment from the Prime Minister Office.
6. Why can't the Prime Minister office recruite interns that have graduated from the High institutions to help speed up the process of subsidy payment.
7. When will the Prime Minister's office going to decentralise the payment of drought subsidy to the Regional Councils.

Question 18 (2025-04-15)

Hon. Mootu (LPM) asked the Minister of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security:

Hon. Minister recently we have seen reports of Ingrid Maasdorp a 5-year-old from Okahandja who was brutally raped and killed in the most gruesome way. She is not the only victim, there are reports of horrific rape and murder cases like that of eight-month-old Simone Rooi, as well as the disappearance of Spencer Nakale in December 2020, among many others.

Hon Minister these acts are not isolated incidents; they are reflection of deeper systemic issues and structural violence that continue to plague our society. They also point to a broader institutional failure to ensure a safe and secure environment for our children.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What are the specific steps that the Ministry has taken to ensure a thorough and timely investigation into the rape and murder of 5-year-old Ingrid Maasdrop, considering the family's expressed frustration over perceived police inaction?
2. Does the Ministry have established protocols for evaluating and acting upon testimonies from child witnesses in criminal investigations, and were these protocols followed in Maasdrop case?
3. Recently, Nampol acknowledged their limited progress in solving high-profile murder cases, what measures is the Ministry implementing to improve transparency, and keep the public informed about ongoing investigations?
4. Considering increasing violence against children, what preventative strategies is the Ministry deploying to enhance child safety, particularly in school environments and public spaces?.

Question 19 (2025-04-15)

Hon. Kodi (LPM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The conditions in government-run hospitals and clinics remain deeply concerning, with many facilities in a dilapidated state, lacking proper sanitation, reliable electricity, and safe infrastructure. Numerous health centres are overcrowded, poorly equipped, and unable to deliver timely care due to lack of professional Nurses, Pharmacist, Doctors and persistent shortages of critical medicines, malfunctioning equipment, and the absence of modern diagnostic tools. Despite the constitutional obligation under Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution to provide adequate public health services, the reality reflects systemic neglect and worsening inequality in healthcare access, especially in under-resourced regions such as Kavango East, Kavango West Zambezi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Hardap and //Kharas (Namibia Statistics Agency, Health and Social Services Report, 2023; MoHSS Annual Report, 2023/24).

I therefore ask the following:

1. What urgent measures is the Ministry implementing to rehabilitate state-run hospitals and clinics. particularly in regions where infrastructure has become hazardous to both patients and health workers?
2. Can the Minister provide a detailed, regional breakdown of current medical staff shortages, and outline the recruitment and retention strategy for public healthcare workers?
3. What steps are being taken to improve the availability and supply chain of essential medicines and medical consumables across all state health facilities?
4. Has the Ministry conducted recent service delivery audits or patient satisfaction surveys in public hospitals, and what findings or reforms have emerged from these assessments?

5. What long-term investment plans are in place to align Namibia's public health system with Universal Health Coverage goals and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 commitments, particularly regarding infrastructure, human capital, and digital health integration?
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Question 20 (2025-04-16)

Hon. McHenry Venaani (PDM) asked the of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform:

The Namibia Industrial Development Agency (NIDA), has invested approximately N\$ 1 billion in constructing 148 industrial parks and business complexes across Namibia. However, only 118 of these facilities are operational. The remaining 30 are largely inactive, often due to tenants failing to meet rental obligations, which hampers NIDA's ability to maintain and complete these projects. In some cases, these idle facilities have become sites for illicit activities, such as drug use and vandalism.

Additionally, several agro-processing projects under NIDA's management have faced significant challenges . The garment factory in Nkurenkuru, inaugurated in 2022, remains non-operational due to management inefficiencies and a lack of technical expertise. Similarly, the Ondangwa tannery has been inactive for over a decade, with equipment deteriorating from disuse. The Manyeha Crocodile

Leather Processing and Training Centre in Zambezi, constructed in 2014, has been on hold since 2018, and the Biomass project near Otjiwarongo has not commenced due to the departure of its primary investors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

These dormant projects have been labeled "white elephants" by lawmakers, who attribute their failure to poor planning, weak policies, and inadequate coordination. For instance, the Biomass project is criticized for lacking proper documentation and inventory, with equipment still sealed in containers without delivery records. Financially, NIDA has faced difficulties, reporting a loss of N\$102 million for the 2024 financial year. Despite an increase in total assets, the agency's liabilities have more than doubled, indicating growing financial strain. This situation raises concerns about NIDA's capacity to manage and complete its projects effectively.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Can the Honourable Minister detail the governance structures currently in place to ensure that capital projects under NIDA's purview undergo rigorous feasibility studies and cost-benefit analysis before implementation?
2. What mechanisms exist to hold project implementers accountable for non-performance?
3. What performance evaluation frameworks are being used to assess the effectiveness and sustainability of agro-processing and industrial initiatives under NIDA?
4. Given NIDA's reported operational loss of N\$102 million and its increasing liabilities, what steps is the Ministry taking to stabilise the agency's financial position and ensure the sustainability of its operations?

5. What measures are currently in place to secure dormant or idle infrastructure developed by NIDA? Has the Ministry quantified the cost of vandalism and asset deterioration due to prolonged inactivity?
 6. What is the Ministry's plan to rehabilitate or repurpose the 30 dormant industrial parks and business units? Can the Minister provide a list of these projects, their current status, and whether any funds have been allocated for their revitalisation in the 2025/26 fiscal year?
 7. With reference to the Nkurenkuru garment factory, Ondangwa tannery, and Manyeha Crocodile Leather Centre; all of which remain inactive can the Minister explain the root causes of these failures? Were these projects informed by market demand assessments and local value chain analysis?
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Question 21 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Minister of Information and Communication, Technology:

In November 2024, the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) issued a cease-and-desist order to Starlink, a satellite internet service owned by SpaceX, for operating without the required telecommunications licence. Despite Starlink's application for such a licence being under review, CRAN determined that the company was conducting operations illegally within Namibia's jurisdiction. Given the potential implications of Starlink's operations on Namibia's telecommunications landscape, which include issues of regulatory compliance and market competition, it is imperative to assess the viability of Starlink's operations within the existing legal and regulatory frameworks.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Honourable Minister, can you provide an update on the status of Starlink's application for a telecommunications service licence?
2. Could you outline the specific criteria and processes that are being considered in the evaluation of said application?
3. In light of the cease-and-desist order issued by CRAN last year, what measures have been taken to ensure that Starlink complies with Namibia's governing legislation in respect of the telecommunications sector and other relevant regulations before any potential approval of its operations?
4. Considering the high demand for Starlink services in rural and underserved areas, what steps is MICT taking to balance the promotion of new technologies, with the protection of local service providers and the enforcement of regulatory standards?
5. What is the Ministry's position on the requirement for local ownership and control of telecommunications service providers, and how does this align with Starlink's operational model and its request for an exemption from such requirements?

6. Finally, Honourable Minister, in your considered opinion, what is the viability of Starlink's full operationalisation within Namibia's jurisdiction?
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Question 22 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

Honourable Prime Minister, The Popular Democratic Movement (PDM) has consistently advocated for transparency and accountability in the management of public funds. A significant concern has been the August 26 Holding Company, a state-owned enterprise under the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, which has not publicly released its audited financial statements since its establishment in 1998. In a meeting with former President Nangolo Mbumba in July 2024, it was disclosed that although the Office of the Auditor-General had completed a forensic audit of August 26, the findings were still under review and had not been made public. This delay in transparency raises concerns about the commitment to good governance, and the public's right to access information on the utilisation of taxpayer funds.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. What specific steps has the current administration taken to ensure the public release of the August 26 Holding Company's audited financial statements, and what is the anticipated timeline for their publication?
 2. Considering that the forensic audit was completed and on the desk of the former President, can you provide a detailed explanation for the prolonged delay in making these findings accessible to the public?
 3. Given the strategic importance of August 26 in Namibia's defence sector, how does the government plan to address any potential concerns that may arise from the audit findings to maintain public trust and confidence?
 4. Will the government consider extending the mandate of the Auditor-General to include comprehensive oversight of all subsidiaries under August 26, to ensure thorough accountability across its entire operations?
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Question 23 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

It is a cornerstone of good corporate governance, both in Namibia and around the world, that the boards of state-owned enterprises retain the autonomy to appoint executive leadership through transparent, competitive, and merit-based processes. The NamCode (Namibian Code of Corporate Governance), as well as the Public Enterprises Governance Act, explicitly advocate for the minimisation of political interference in SOE governance, especially in the appointment of chief executives.

However, recent developments at the Meat Corporation of Namibia (MeatCo) suggest a concerning departure from these principles and tenets of corporate governance. The Cabinet's decision to overturn the interim board's resolution not to renew the contract of former CEO, Mr. Mwilima Mushokabanji, followed by a directive from the Minister

of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to suspend the ongoing recruitment process and reinstate Mr. Mushokabanji, raises serious concerns about executive overreach and the disregard for established corporate governance protocols. This is particularly concerning considering MeatCo's underperformance under Mr. Mushokabanji's leadership, including reported losses of up to N\$4 billion due to underselling exports and rising operational debts exceeding N\$300 million.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Honourable Prime Minister, are you aware of these developments at MeatCo, and if so, could you explain why the Cabinet saw it fit to overrule the decision of MeatCo's duly appointed interim board - which by legal mandate holds the authority to appoint or dismiss the CEO, in favour of reinstating Mr. Mwilima Mushokabanji?
2. Does the Cabinet's interference in this recruitment process not constitute a direct violation of the NamCode and the Public Enterprises Governance Act, both of which promote board-level autonomy in executive appointments to avoid political manipulation?
3. On what legal basis did the Minister of Agriculture instruct MeatCo to suspend its CEO recruitment process and reinstate a former executive, given that such decisions fall squarely under the purview of the board?
4. What message does this precedent send to other state-owned enterprises about the role of boards if their authority can be so easily overturned by political directive?
5. Is the Prime Minister concerned that this kind of executive interference may deter competent professionals from applying for leadership positions in SOEs due to a lack of procedural transparency and job security?
6. Under Mr. Mushokabanji's leadership, MeatCo reportedly recorded massive losses due to poor pricing strategies and accrued unsustainable debts. What key performance indicators did the Cabinet consider before deciding to reinstate him?
7. Is the Prime Minister not concerned that such political intervention in the appointment of a CEO at a financially distressed SOE poses a risk to investor confidence and the broader credibility of Namibia's public enterprise reform agenda?

Question 24 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Bishop Festus Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Namibia's statistics indicated that approximately 95% of population identified as Christians. I hope including the traditional leaders who are dealing with our cultural matters. But why are they at war fighting the churches? They reject church in Namibians, despite the fact that they belong to same religious beliefs. They disobey the constitution, if not the case they are in the business of transliterate the constitution, outside the mere fact, they need serious assistance to understand Article 102 (5) N/C.

I always reminds them, that Namibian is not at war with itself, but rather fight the war based on the matter of National building, for a total emancipation of our recourse. As we reject tribalism, corruption and abuse of human rights. Because this violations is law harm, and if it's a law harm, then is what we called a Criminal Act against the innocent citizens of this country. Such crime is detrimental to the Namibian people and it's damaging the future of socio economic development and social welfare of this country.

On August 15, 2015, the Namibians people learned with deep shock of a letter by the traditional leaders in Oshiwambo (OONGELEKA DHIIVEVA DHAVUKA MOSHILONGO SHETU), meaning, the overpopulation of Revival Churches among our nation. This is the indications that religious discrimination in Namibia is alive and well. In addition, the letter stated that Namibia during this time around has numerous religious beliefs, of which are strongly misleading the nation. Further they makes a serious unfounded allegations against the Holly Church alike Nomlnalisms. By started saying, the Church are destroying the peace of livelihoods need to be uprooted, without specifying where the events ocured and which Church is that.

The Church can not destroy peace of livelihoods, perhaps human beings in the church can, there are three serious allegations they made against the holly Church, which I'm disagree with unless proven otherwise;

- They said the church told their followers on treatments that they should stop taking their medications;
- They said the Church ecouraged children to just pray, and those with sinners must be saved, so the sins can perish.
- Children should not respect their parents because they are dirty and have not been redeemed.

Even a person with little interectual can not reason this way, this is the critics and the sign of religion discrimination and shows that tribalism still live and well in their hearts, and really personify.

They continue saying "this is a huge challenge to the nation, specifically to them the traditional leaders. The things to be done now "apparent remedy is better than keeping quiet" they said. They wrote further, that in order to regulate these churches, they should set a tight a traditional measure that should be adhered to by everyone in the north, whoever come to establish a church elsewhere in that part of Namibia, must presents the following documents;

(1) a letter from the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN} (2) a letter from the senior headman of the traditional area. (3) a letter from the Regional governor (4) a letter from Regional Councillor. (5) a letter from the Community leader. (6) a letter from the Owner of the sector in the traditional settings. (7) a letter from the country's leadership. (8) a letter from the Ministry of Foreign affairs (Valid Documents) (9) the letter showing the number of the church members. This occurrence is present both in urban and rural development, failure to adhere to those instructions shall result in consequences, they cautioned.

The Church is being humiliated and unfairly treated in Namibia. So far 90 places of worship have been demolished under the supervision of the Namibian police. All this are happening in the four (0) regions of Namibia, such as Oshikoto, Oshana, Ohangwena and Omusati. Since this letter came into effect Church properties are being illegally confiscated to various police stations without charges. Churches is highly being

humiliated in Namibia, and illegally arrested and even filmed the church publicly on a false and fabricated statements. When charges is opened they are being dropped before one appears in the court of law. This is evidently and undeniable evidence across the social media, this matter caused a big concern to the members of public.

Because of the aforementioned letter, the children of the Revival operational zone are not free to exercising their religious rights enshrined in the Namibian Constitution. They find compromise on their admissions in the public schools, and its very hard for them to enter hospitals for medical care, police stations for security purposes or in other public institutions for a different purposes. Churches are occasionally being criminalised and gagged due to their different religion beliefs.

The law allows and recognises any religious group as voluntary association, with the need to register with the government as non-profit or welfare Organizations.

The law also make provisions that a welfare Organization may apply to the Department of NamRA for a tax-exemption status, as an welfare or non-profit Organization. That after Church registration they may seek to access land at a reduced rate for their purpose, either from the Urban areas or Rural Development!!!

As a kin Bible reader or Church goers, Church is playing a prominent role in this country to promote unity, freedom, peace and Justice, including really reconciliation.

I ask the questions;

- Why should they destroy the church?
- Does the church commit any crime?
- Where are they taking church properties?
- Why should they demolish and confiscated properties anyway without a charger?
- Why they think Church can be limited?

Why can't the church operate as free social conscience and as a prophetic voice of God in Namibia?

We demand thorough investigation and prove the wrong doing, honorable Minister, if you are unaware, now you are aware, what is your position in order to stop these dreadful Act, once and for all?

Going forward, everyone in this country is a freedom fighters, who fought for the liberation independence in one way and other, and have brilliantly been the driving force in pushing Namibia towards the ideal of independence, unlike everyone else. In many years Church took to the streets, support massive campaigns, and impacted elections, but our elected leaders are always failing to protect the legitimate of the church. Church will no longer accept it.

Many Namibians are surprised after reading this letter from the traditional leaders whom are also government leadership ought to serve all people equal. The matter it is not is unconstitutionally, but it is also degrading and aggravating to human dignity. People do respect the traditional leaders, however, this abuse of public office, is misplaced, inhuman and degrading. It can't be tolerate any longer in this democratic society. Its one of many tactics the colonisers had to denied blacks access to land, which is a basic need for their purpose.

With reference to the evidence at hand, several Namibians are speaking out on the allegations by this institution as one of the very serious matter of concern. Based on oppressive characteristic. More conflicts are expected to arise, due to how rapidly this matter is escalating into an issue of national interest, if this situation is not under arrest. Our clarion call said "The Christian's freedom is our Mission, We Can't be the Victims of injustice"

In-conclusion: the current status quo on the frontline, is too exacerbates, which portray the current relationship with the systems for a protected period of time. Corruptions, tribalism, religion discrimination and segregation is likely to be favoured because of political favouritism and misguided. It can't be on the basis of sound principles. We know the ppressive behaviour within the traditional seting, is likely to be awarded with untrue support with due diligence at the expense of taxpayers, and we can no longer take it lightly, and it deserve a rightful response.

Question 25 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Finance:

The Conditional Basic Income Grant (CBIG) is currently being implemented in various towns, providing eligible beneficiaries with a monthly allowance of N\$600. This initiative is an extension of the former Food Bank programme and is specifically designed to support vulnerable and low-income households in urban and semi-urban areas. While the grant has proven beneficial to many individuals across the country, there are significant concerns that need to be addressed to ensure its effectiveness and equitable delivery.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Could you please provide an update on the current status of the Conditional Basic Income Grant rollout across all 14 regions? Specifically, how many households have been registered , and how many are actively receiving the N\$600 monthly grant?
 2. In the interest of transparency and accountability, could you please provide a breakdown of the funding allocated to each region, along with the amount utilized by each region since the rollout of the grant?
 3. There have been credible reports suggesting that employed individuals are among the current Grant recipients. What verification mechanisms were employed during the beneficiary selection process, and what corrective measures will the Ministry implement to prevent ineligible individuals, particularly those who are employed, from receiving the grant going forward?
 4. In light of growing concerns regarding the long-term sustainability of the N\$600 monthly grant, what strategic plans or funding models is the Ministry exploring to ensure the continued implementation of the Conditional Basic Income Grant programme?
 5. What monitoring and evaluation frameworks has the Ministry put in place to measure the effectiveness of the Grant in addressing poverty and improving social welfare outcomes?
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Question 26 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Emvula (LPM) asked the Minister of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

Despite the provisions of the National Language Policy and constitutional recognition of indigenous languages, there is growing evidence of political and institutional bias that undermines the study, teaching, and preservation of Khoekhoegowab. The International University of Management (IUM), which initially promised training for Khoekhoegowab teachers, has diverted enrolled students into unrelated fields, citing "low enrollment" and cost-related excuses for not hiring lecturers. The Institute for Open Learning (IOL) has recently discontinued the Diploma in Khoekhoegowab Education without publicly providing any rationale.

I therefore ask the following :

1. What measures is the Ministry taking to prevent the unjust discontinuation or downgrading of indigenous language programs such as Khoekhoegowab in tertiary institutions?
2. Why are institutions like Lingua College allowed to transfer the cost and responsibility of lecturer recruitment for Khoekhoegowab to students, while other language groups are fully supported?
3. Has the Ministry engaged with IUM and IOL regarding the redirection of Khoekhoegowab students and the termination of the diploma program respectively, and what were the outcomes of such engagements?
4. What is the current status of Khoekhoegowab enrollment at UNAM, and are there any targeted plans by the Ministry to increase student intake and institutional investment in the program?
5. Will the Ministry initiate a language equity audit across higher education institutions to ensure compliance with the National Language Policy and to address systemic disparities affecting Khoekhoegowab and other indigenous languages?

Question 27 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

The University of Namibia is currently experiencing a significant shortage of cadavers for its medical training programs. Historically reliant on donations from South Africa, UNAM now faces challenges due to the absence of local legislation permitting the use of unclaimed bodies for educational purposes. Consequently, the university is urging Namibians to consider donating their bodies to science.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What initiatives are being undertaken to educate the public about the importance and process of body donation for medical science, and how is the Ministry and the University of Namibia addressing cultural and religious sensitivities that may hinder such donations?

2. How does the shortage of cadavers at the University of Namibia affect the quality of medical education and training in the country?
 3. What is the long-term strategy to ensure sustainable access to anatomical teaching materials for medical students at UNAM and other institutions?
 4. How will the government ensure that body donation does not exploit vulnerable populations, and what safeguards are in place to prevent intimidation or misuse?
 5. Honourable Minister, could you clarify if the government has any plans to introduce legislation that would allow the use of unclaimed bodies from mortuaries for educational and research purposes, particularly for medical and anatomical studies, to address the current shortage of cadavers for educational institutions like the University of Namibia?
 6. The request of body donations by the University of Namibia is reliant on the Anatomical Donations and Post-Mortem Examinations Ordinance 12 of 1977. Don't you think it is extremely important to amend, review or even repeal the Anatomical Donations and Post-Mortem Examinations Ordinance 12 of 1977 so that it addresses current ethical standards, technological advancements, and legal expectations?
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Question 28 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Mootu (LPM) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

Hon. Elijah Ngurare, on the brazen corruption and reckless mismanagement of funds by the board and the Interim CEO Darius Nelumbu of RCC. These acts have not only depleted institutional resources but have also created a climate of fear and repression, where former staff members who exposed the immorality of the Interim CEO's actions were systematically targeted and silenced.

The current Interim Chief Executive Officer (ICEO) of Roads Contractor Company Mr Darius Nelumbu previously served as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Following his appointment as an acting CEO, he was later confirmed as the Interim CEO without the post of the CFO being substantively filled for an extended period. During this time, he continued to carry out the functions of CFO while simultaneously assuming responsibilities typically assigned to Procurement as he strategically refused to renew the Procurement Professional's contract against the recommendations of the immediate supervisor. There is information indicating that the ICEO personally sourced quotations and directly instructed the Procurement Manager to appoint preferred suppliers. This consolidation of roles combining financial oversight with procurement authority constitutes a significant conflict of interest and violates established principles of internal control and segregation of duties. Furthermore, direct engagement with suppliers by the ICEO contravenes procurement regulations and undermines transparency and accountability within the company's supply chain processes. Moreover, the CFO position remained vacant for an extended period, rumour has it that a CFO was only appointed in March 2025, leaving the same individual with unchecked financial authority while serving in the CEO capacity. Therefore, I shall ask the following:

1. The appointment of Darius Nelumbu to the role of Acting CEO was not publicly advertised, nor was a transparent, merit-based recruitment process followed. This raises concerns of procedural irregularity and favouritism.

2. Furthermore, the appointee does not possess any technical or engineering qualifications or experience, an essential requirement to effectively lead a roads and infrastructure focused company. This calls into question the appropriateness of the appointment and the long-term strategic risks it introduces to the organization.
3. There, is credible information suggesting the ICEO continues to engage directly with suppliers, in violation of procurement regulations and the Public Procurement Act, which strictly prohibits such direct involvement by executive leadership in supplier relations.
4. There is an earth dam contract that was intended to be awarded to the RCC from the ministry of Agriculture and these talks between the two parties began in November 2023. However, the current ICEO Mr. Dasius Nelumbu who served as the CFO at the time decided to go in Office on December 2023 and make an unauthorized payment of over 4 million to 4 different companies which are believed to be linked to the ICEO as well as the board members including the board Chairperson. These companies got handpicked by Mr. Dasius and millions were paid without any contract awards, designs for the dams moreover a contract award from the Ministry of Agriculture. The construction of the dams only began in June 2024 and the Ministry only paid for the dams in 11 December 2024 meaning the money on the four companies was paid out of RCC coffers.
5. Notably, payments continue to be made to an Eco Fuel previously reported on in The Namibian in connection with ongoing investigations by ACC in which the ICEO was implicated.
6. In light of the seriousness of the concerns raised, I respectively call for the immediate and independent investigations into the appointment of the ICEO and the financial transactions authorized during his tenure, the procurement practices and the potential abuse of authority.
7. Also asking for the suspension of the ICEO and the board.
8. It is deeply concerning that despite public scrutiny and ongoing investigations, the ICEO has not been suspended or subjected to the same standards of accountability that have been applied to other executives under similar circumstances. This raises concerns a critical question: why is no disciplinary or precautionary action been taken to safeguard the company's integrity.
9. Moreover, public statements made by the Board chairperson in recent newspapers suggest that the Board may be shielding the ICEO from consequences. This has created the appearance of coordinated effort to downplay or conceal alleged misconduct under the guise of producing annual reports and audited financial statements. Meanwhile, the reality of the ground tells a different story, the company continues to struggle to turn a profit or successfully complete key road infrastructure projects.
10. Equally concerning is the pattern of the preferential treatment in supplier appointments. Certain suppliers are consistently awarded contracts despite lacking the operational capacity to deliver. In many cases, they do not even own the necessary equipment and rely on third party rentals. The practice

compromises efficiency and value for money, especially in a company that has been dependent on government bailout for over a decade continuously drawing on tax payer's funds without achieving financial sustainability.

Question 29 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Longinus Ipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

I rise today with a heavy heart and a resolute spirit, compelled to address a matter that strikes at the very core of our nation's commitment to justice and equality under the law.

Namibia, our beloved country, has long prided itself on upholding the rule of law-a principle that ensures every citizen, regardless of status, is subject to the same legal standards. Yet, recent events compel us to question whether this principle is being applied equitably.

Consider the case of Mr. Harry Simon, a former world boxing champion. On November 21, 2002, Mr. Simon was involved in a tragic car accident near Lang strand, resulting in the deaths of three Belgian tourists, including a 22 month-old child. He was charged with culpable homicide and, after due legal process, was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, with two years suspended. His appeal was dismissed on July 9, 2007, and he served his sentence accordingly.

In April 2001, Mr. Simon was involved in another accident near Nonidas, outside Swakopmund, which resulted in the deaths of a couple. Despite the severity of the incident, charges against Mr. Simon were dropped amid controversies, including missing blood samples and conflicting reports about who was driving.

In November 2006, while serving his sentence for the 2002 incident, Mr. Simon was charged with drunken driving and obstructing the course of justice in Walvis Bay. However, he was acquitted due to insufficient evidence.

1. Why was Mr. Simon prosecuted and sentenced in the 2002 case but not held accountable in the 2001 incident?
2. What factors contributed to the acquittal in the 2006 case, and were standard procedures followed?

Furthermore, there have been reports of other high-profile individuals involved in fatal accidents who have not faced prosecution. These discrepancies suggest a potential inconsistency in the application of justice.

Honorable Members, the rule of law must be blind to status, race, or political affiliation. It is imperative that we ensure transparency and consistency in our legal processes.

I urge the Minister of Justice to:

Clarify the criteria used to determine prosecution in cases of fatal accidents.

Provide a detailed report on the aforementioned cases, including the reasons for prosecution or lack thereof.

Outline measures being taken to ensure equal application of the law to all citizens.

Question 30 (2025-04-23)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

While the Constitution is clear on matters relating to a presidential tenure, the question of the privileges, entitlements, and support afforded to former Presidents falls under various policy decisions and administrative practices, particularly guided by the Presidential Emoluments and Pensions Act, 17 of '2004, which specifies what benefits are due to former Presidents, including office space, staff, transport, and security, all of which is funded by the State.

Although we have rightly chosen to honour former Heads of State, and in doing so, acknowledging their service to our country, it is equally important that such honour must be balanced against principles of fiscal responsibility, especially in light of our current economic constraints and pressing developmental needs. The State has an obligation to ensure that all resources, including immovable property and office infrastructure, are managed efficiently, transparently, and sustainably.

In this regard, it is pertinent to revisit the current framework and practice surrounding the allocation of offices to former Presidents. The passing of two revered former Heads of State - the Founding Father, His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, and late President H.E. Dr. Hage Geingob raises practical questions about the continued utility and future management of their state-provided office infrastructure. Currently, Namibia has two living former Presidents, H.E. Dr. Hifikepunye Pohamba and H.E. Dr. Nangolo Mbumba. Reports suggest that H.E. Dr. Pohamba is operating from rented premises, while H.E. Dr. Mbumba, is logically entitled to similar provisions under the existing framework.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Can the government repurpose the offices of the late former Presidents to accommodate the remaining former Presidents, thereby minimising costs associated with office space?
2. Can the Right Honourable Prime Minister confirm whether there are plans or budgetary provisions for the construction of a new office for H.E. Dr. Nangolo Mbumba? If so, has a cost-benefit analysis been conducted?
3. Is there a plan to construct new office facilities for each former President, and what are the associated costs?
4. Can the Prime Minister provide a breakdown of the total annual expenditure for each former President's office, including security, utilities, personnel, and maintenance costs?
5. Can the Prime Minister confirm whether the office currently occupied by H.E. Dr. Hifikepunye Pohamba, is indeed a rental property and if that is the case, what are the annual rental costs and what justified the decision to rent rather than utilise existing state property?

6. Given the precedent being set, and considering that future Presidents will also qualify for post-retirement benefits and offices, is the current model of provisioning scalable and fiscally sustainable over the coming decades?
 7. Does the government intend to review or amend the Former Presidents' Pension and Other Benefits Act (Act No. 18 of 2004) to reflect changing economic realities and a more sustainable approach to managing former Presidents' entitlements?
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Question 31(2025-04-23)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister Urban and Rural Development:

A. Allocation Formula

The allocation of the development budget to local authorities and regional councils in Namibia supposed to follow a formula-based system designed to ensure transparency, equity, and efficiency. Here are the key components of the formula:

1. Equitable Share Formula

- **Basic Services Component:** Allocates funds based on the number of households requiring basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity.
- **Intuition Component:** Provides funding for administrative costs to ensure effective governance and management.
- **Development Component:** Supports infrastructure development and maintenance, considering factors like population size, land area, and poverty levels.
- **Poverty Level:** The level of poverty in a given region, measured by the national multi-dimensional poverty index.
- **Population Size:** The total population of the region or local authority.
- **Geographical Factors:** The vastness and distance between the regional capital and Windhoek .
- **Sectoral Needs:** Specific needs related to education, health, water supply, and rural services.

From my experience Honorable Speaker, I tend to differ with the current allocation formula and therefore, Honorable Speaker I have the following questions regarding the development budget. For example of Vote, 17:

1. What specific criteria are used to determine the allocation of the capital budget to Regional Councils and Local Authorities?
2. How does the Ministry ensure that the allocation formula promotes equitable distribution of funds across urban and rural areas?

3. Can the Minister provide a detailed explanation of the allocation formula used for distributing of funds to Local Authorities?
4. How often is the allocation formula reviewed and adjusted to reflect changing needs and priorities?

B. Delay in Funds Transfer

1. What are the main reasons for the delay in transferring funds to Local Authorities?
2. What strategies are being implemented to mitigate delays in fund transfer?
3. How have delays in fund transfers affected the implementation of funds to Local Authorities?
4. What accountability mechanisms are in place to ensure timely transfer of funds to Local Authorities?
5. How does the Ministry communicate with Local Authorities regarding delays and expected timelines for fund transfers?
6. What plans does the Ministry have to improve the efficiency of funds transfers to Local Authorities in the future?

These questions aim to address key concerns regarding the allocation formula and delays in fund transfers, enduring transparency and accountability in the budget process.

Question 32 (2025-04-23)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Minister of Defence and War Veteran Affairs:

The war veteran Act has given responsibilities to the Minister in relation to veterans affairs; to provide for the establishment of a Veterans Fund for the provision of assistance to veterans and dependents of veterans; to provide for the registration of veterans and dependents of living or deceased veterans; to provide for the establishment of projects for the benefit of and assistance to veterans and dependents of veterans; to provide for the integration of pension benefits of veterans; to provide for the constitution and functions of the Veterans Board and Veterans Appeal Board; and to provide for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing.

Hon, Speaker and Hon. Members. The minimum monthly grant paid to a Veteran amount to N\$2,200 and a once-off Project Funding to N\$170,000 reduced from N\$200,000 for reasons unknown to the beneficiaries. Many Projects submitted by Veterans that were approved from 2013 (12 years ago) has not been paid out to the beneficiaries. The reason given by the responsible Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs is 11 lack of funds”.

1. When does re intends to fund the Veterans Project the Ministry “approved” more than 10 years ago?

2. What happens to the millions of Namibian Dollars allocated to that specific Vote on annual basis and why is it not reaching the beneficiaries? Minister Frans Kapofi is making good promises during the Budget Debate that does not materialise every year.
 3. The Monthly Grant paid to Veterans range from a minimum of N\$2,200 to a maximum of as high as N\$15,000 for some "special" Veterans. Why is this grant static at the same amount of N\$2,200 and not adjusted according to inflation to ensure wellbeing of the Veterans?
 4. Is Minister Kapofi's Strategy to delay the payment of the reduced Project funds the Government of the Republic of Namibia committed itself to its Veterans for them to die from disease and old-age and do not benefit from the. funding to improve their livelihoods?
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Question 33 (2025-04-29)

Hon. Kaaronda (SWANU) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Several hundreds of the Medical Interns in the service of the Ministry of Health and Social Services have on countless occasions registered a plethora of grievances with the administration of the Ministry of Health and Social Services.

Chief among the grievances broached by the medical interns were, that they are not treated or considered by the Ministry of Health and Social Services as employees and because of this they are not paid overtime even when the Ministry requires and permits them to work overtime. In most instances these medical interns would work for 80 hours a week without any overtime pay.

Apart from the Ministry's unwillingness to pay overtime, these medical interns are subjected to harsh and unfavorable working conditions which include but are not limited to the absence of health benefits, housing benefits, transpiration allowances, especially for those placed in areas outside of Windhoek and or away from their usual places of residence.

The heavy workload and the harsh conditions of service have resulted in the medical interns experiencing health problems. Some are said to suffer from anxiety, depression and myocardial infarction.

A labour dispute was declared and referred to the Office of the Labour Commissioner for arbitration. This dispute arose out of the fact the Ministry of Health and Social Services had refused to recognize the medical interns as employees. Upon successful arbitration, the medical interns won the case and an arbitration award was handed down in their favor declaring them employees of the Ministry.

The questions are:

1. Why does the Ministry still refuse to recognize the medical interns as its employees even after the arbitration award was handed down in favor of the said medical interns?

2. What is the Ministry's stance on the payment of the long overdue overtime and when can the medical interns expect to be paid their overtime?
 3. Medical aid, transport allowance, housing allowance, etc. when can the medical interns expect to benefit from these long overdue conditions of service?
 4. Will the ministry take full responsibility for the effects its intransigence has on the medical interns, such as depression, anxiety, myocardial infarctions and others and provide the necessary counseling and treatment?
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Question 34 (2025-04-29)

Hon. Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister of Work and Transport:

On 28 April 2025 it was discovered that the Roads Authority (RA) at the Karibib NaTIS Centre had suspended its services due to ongoing renovations. According to media reports, motor vehicle roadworthy testing and driving licence testing services at the Karibib NaTIS Centre have been temporarily suspended with effect from Tuesday, 6 May 2025.

The statement from the RA indicated that the renovations are intended to enhance service delivery, improve security and modernise the facility. It was also noted that a further notice will be issued once services are reinstated.

Given that many members of the public rely on these services, I wish to ask the following:

1. Is the Hon. Minister aware of this arrangement?
 2. If so, how long are the renovations at the Karibib NaTIS Centre expected to take?
 3. Can the Hon. Minister explain what alternative arrangements have been made to avoid disruption to these critical services?
 4. For example, have any temporary testing stations been made available during the renovation period?
 5. If not, what is the Ministry's plan to ensure that service delivery to the public is not negatively impacted during this time?
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Question 35 (2025-04-30)

Hon. Kalangula (IPC) asked the Minister of Work and Transport:

I rise to ask and speak on behalf of the many qualified yet unemployed engineers, architects, quantity surveyors, and their counterpart technicians in this country - young and old, whose skills remain underutilized and whose patriotism has been betrayed by a government that consistently places foreign professionals above its own citizens.

Honorable Speaker, the Ministry of Works and Transport, under the current national budget, has allocated N\$275,926,000 for Feasibility Studies, Design and Supervision services that can primarily be offered by professional Namibians. However, history shows us that when it comes to hiring or rewarding local professionals, this Ministry and others often fails to prioritize our own people.

Let us revisit the facts:

Background Recap

1. Honorable Minister, on 16 May 2012, the then Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Works and Transport who was acting on behalf of the government, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Zimbabwe to import Zimbabwean expatriates (Engineers, Architects and Quantity Surveyors) to the Works and Transport Ministry in Namibia.
2. The justification at the time was that these expatriates would train Namibians. This turned out to be a myth. Most of these so-called professionals were either fresh graduates or not even registrable with our regulatory bodies such as the Engineering Council of Namibia (ECN) and the Namibia Council for Architects and Quantity Surveyors (NCAQS). The Zimbabwean expatriates were then exempted from professional registration as per Gazette no. 6285, of 13 April 2017.
3. These expatriate professionals earned double the salary of Namibians with the same level of qualifications, and had their accommodation in affluent areas paid for by the government, received vehicle allowances when Namibians did not, and were treated like VIPs whose water and electricity were the Namibian government's responsibility while Namibian professionals were kept on 1 year contracts, earning less than N\$20,000 per month, and denied even the dignity of permanent employment.
4. This abuse persisted until the expatriates left around 2019/20, with zero Namibians trained, and the Ministry quietly buried the program after significant public pressure.
5. Honorable Speaker, today history is repeating itself - this time with Cuban expatriates on the way, under yet another opaque arrangement, while many Namibian engineers, architects, and QSEs remain unemployed or underemployed.

The numbers of Engineers, Architects, and Quantity Surveyors in Namibia as per the record of the Engineering Council of Namibia (ECN), Institute of Namibian Quantity Surveyors (INQS), and Namibia Council for Architects and Quantity Surveyors (NCAQS) are as follows:

- Professional Registered Members: The Institute currently boasts 90 fully qualified Quantity Surveyors who are registered with the Namibia Council for Architects and Quantity Surveyors (NCAQS), allowing them to operate within the scope of work defined by the Act.
- Members in Training: 65 members working toward professional registration as Quantity Surveyors in Training (QSiT) under the supervision of NCAQS. Additionally, 20 members are affiliated with

the Institute only, some working within contracting environments, and others in the process of registering with the NCAQS.

- Student Members: There are 15 student members from the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), with whom a strong, collaborative relationship is maintained, and mentorship and knowledge sharing initiatives are provided.
- Total Active Membership: A total of 197 active members, including professional members, trainees, student members and Life Member, as detailed above.
- Registered Quantity Surveying Practices: There are 36 registered Quantity Surveying Practices in Namibia, with two more in the process of establishment, bringing the total to 38 in the near future.
- The Namibia Council for Architects and Quantity Surveyors (NCAQS) has 140 registered Architects, and has 42 Architects in training.
- The Engineering Council of Namibia (ECN) has a total of over 2015 qualified and registered Namibian Engineers (members), excluding more non members struggling to pay membership fee due to unemployment.

Honorable Minister has declared in parliament that Namibians should be prioritized in project awards, it is imperative to apply the same principle when it comes to hiring professionals for the Ministry. Ultimately, this may also serve as a reminder on who we are all serving, Namibian professionals should be prioritized.

Honourable Minister, it is based on this background that I now add to ask the following questions:

1. How many Namibian professionals are currently employed by the Ministry of Works and Transport in Engineering, Architecture and Quantity Surveying roles along with how many are leaving annually due to poor pay or job insecurity?
2. Why does the Ministry continue to pursue foreign technical cooperation agreements - such as the new Cuba arrangement when this government has spent millions training its own professionals, many of whom are currently unemployed or working outside their fields?
3. What incentives are in place to retain Namibian professionals in government, and why has government not addressed the core issue - namely, that Namibian professionals in government are underpaid, and therefore government is consistently failing to convince them to stay in government?
4. Has the Ministry conducted any labor market study or skills audit to determine how many unemployed built-environment professionals exist in Namibia before deciding to bring in foreign professionals again?
5. What are the remuneration packages planned for the Cuban professionals, and will they receive accommodation, vehicle allowances, or other benefits as was the case with the Zimbabwean expatriates? And since clearly this government deems it essential, and correctly so, to employ technical professionals to manage mostly its capital projects, what is so difficult for the government to offer to

Namibian professionals the same attractive packages it always so proudly gives to expatriates, in order to retain them?

6. Can the Minister table the full MoU or agreement with Cuba in this House, in the interest of transparency and public accountability, if any?
7. Does the Ministry have an understudy program in place to ensure that any expatriate agreements include skills transfer to Namibians?
8. What is the Ministry's plan to create permanent, well -remunerated positions for Namibian professionals, so that our own engineers and designers no longer have to flee to parastatals, the private sector or abroad just to earn a dignified living, when there is clearly work to be done in government?

Honourable Speaker,

The Namibian child has not failed this country the system has failed them.

We cannot afford to keep investing millions to train engineers, architects and technicians only to send them to the streets, while at the same time importing professionals from abroad.

This House must demand accountability not only for money spent, but for the dreams deferred, the skills wasted, and the injustices repeated.

It's time for a new era - one where Namibians are prioritized in practice, not just in policy. As the shadow minister over a ministry considered to be the technical arm of government, I intend to make it my primary goal to vigorously hold this Ministry to absolute account

Question 36 (2025-05-06)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Work and Transport:

Are you aware of the government houses from the Ministry of Works and Transport which were transferred to the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development and eventually local authorities to be sold by those local authorities on behalf of the Ministry of Works and Transport. Those houses were intended to be sold to the beneficiaries particularly those who worked for the government and met requirements of residing in those houses for more than 5 years, those houses were supposed to become their own properties but unfortunately the housing scheme programme were done through corruption as most of the beneficiaries were deprived and lost their properties which they were supposed to call as their home as a result they are homeless today. This programme was under the mass housing government scheme for 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995.

The way forward, I recommend for the investigation to be contacted by the Independent Anti-Resource Commission

Question 37 (2025-05-06)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform:

Why is it that Namibia still import fresh vegetables from abroad? Such as fresh tomatoes, fresh potatoes and so on, while we have adequate land which is totally not distributed accordingly, we have high rates of unemployment in the country particularly the youth.

My suggestions are:

What if the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Water and Land Reform, through traditional authorities initiative to cultivate crops allocating some hectares to the Ministry of Agriculture to cultivate certain vegetables that can feed this nation? We want every region to have a huge Green Scheme and must be tasked to cultivate certain vegetables, and so on. Boreholes must be set up and youth should be employed in those green schemes initiatives and the Ministry of Agriculture must be responsible for paying their salaries and all vegetables that will be harvested, the government must buy all of them, and ban all local retailers and shops from importing fresh vegetables from overseas particularly those vegetables similar to those produced locally.

We have a green scheme in Omusati Region called Etunda Green Scheme Irrigation Project, during the late founding father's administration, local crops were produced in Etunda of which Namibian people consumed such as, maize, watermelon, ground nuts, nuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbages and carrots, just to mention a few. Local Namibian people use to buy these locally produced food to feed their families and livestock. But in this current government the opposite is happening. I advise the government to abandon importing fruits and vegetables. The Namibian people must eat locally produced food, but we are here giving land to foreigners to produce food which is not eaten by the majority of citizens. and as a result all the production will be exported to Europe and the government of Namibia will continue giving drought relief to its citizens which is totally unacceptable.

Question 38 (2025-05-06)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

There has been a spike in the growing number of concerns by nursing graduates from institutions across the country. These graduates have deep justified concerns regarding procedural barriers imposed by the Nursing Council that are impeding their entry into the professional workforce.

Despite having successfully completed the academic and clinical requirements of their programmes, these young professionals are subjected to administrative delays, excessive financial burdens, unclear evaluation standards, and a lack of institutional accountability. Their plight not only affects their livelihoods, but also represents a lost opportunity to strengthen Namibia's public healthcare response at a time when qualified nurses are urgently needed.

The concerns raised span across multiple aspects, including delayed registration, high evaluation fees, lack of regional access to test centres, communication failures, and policy inconsistencies. Many of these graduates are unemployed and unable to afford

repeated fees or long-distance travel. There are also allegations of non-compliance by certain institutions with Council-mandated student intake limits, further complicating the matter for these graduates.

I thus find it prudent to ask the Minister the following:

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware of these complaints raised by nursing graduates, and if so, why does the Nursing Council require nursing graduates to wait for formal graduation ceremonies, which are often held months after the completion of academic and clinical requirements, before allowing registration and evaluation?
2. What is the average waiting time between the submission of evaluation applications and the actual scheduling of evaluation tests, and what steps can be taken to reduce these delays?
3. Why does the Nursing Council not implement provisional registration for graduates who have met all academic and clinical requirements pending official graduation, to prevent unnecessary unemployment?
4. What is the rationale for the high and repeated fees for nursing evaluations, especially for these unemployed recent graduates?
5. Why is the evaluation test pass mark set at 65% per module, significantly higher than the 50% pass mark used by accredited institutions overseen by the Council itself?
6. Why are evaluation tests held only in Windhoek, forcing students from remote and far areas to incur additional transport, accommodation, and food costs?
7. Why are students being compelled to adhere to Council policies when institutions themselves are violating admission regulations and facing zero repercussions?

Question 39 (2025-05-07)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Minister, through local authorities particularly in the City of Windhoek, when will this issue of scarcity of land (ERF) be sorted out? What is so difficult to the City of Windhoek and other cities to allocate Erfs to citizens who live in Kambashus. It is unethical for parents sleeping in the same one bed corrugated room with their kids. The Ministry of Urban and Ministry of Works should collaborate to service the land and allocate Erf to people straight in sequence, a well sequence corrugated kambashu will be looking better and beautiful as long as they are between proper streets and streets have tired roads. We know already that many Namibians are living in kambashus and cannot afford to build proper houses or even qualify to buy, but through this idea I feel the government can solve the housing problem through this initiative.

Question 40 (2025-05-07)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Why is it that the Ministry of Health and Social Services does not order medical equipment and medicine directly from the suppliers? Why do they procure medical equipment and medicines through the middleman? This question does not point to Ministry of Health and Social Services only but also to other Ministries as well e.g last year there was a tender advertised by OPM for purchasing of four (4) laptops, does the OPM really struggle to get three quotations from local laptop shops e.g Incredible Connection and HI FI Corporation and so on. They opt to advertise the tender and tender man will triple and inflate the cost price of the laptop. This practice really take government backwards and must be abolished as soon as possible.

Question 41 (2025-05-07)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

Is Minister aware that State properties including houses and flats were occupied illegally from 1989 up to date? In all 14 regions of Namibia it started from when the South African apartheid regime withdrawn from Namibia and those properties were taken illegally and became their properties without paying. If the State properties were taken through corrupt tendency, then it need the establishment of independent anti-resource commission to investigate and find out all government properties including houses and flats which were stolen to be recovered. Because those properties in question belong to the State and to all the Namibian nation.

Question 42 (2025-05-08)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

Right Hon. Prime Minister, unemployment is a measure of the percentage of people who are able and willing to work but cannot find jobs. The current unemployment rate stands at 36.9% which is the highest in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

This means about 320 450 Namibians are unemployed. Namibia is followed by Eswatini at 34.2% and South Africa at 32.6%, according to statistics from the International Labour Organisation. The other member states' unemployment rates are below 30%, including Botswana {24.4%), Lesotho (16.9%), Angola (15.8%) and Zimbabwe (11.5%).

However, the Namibia's rate has been disputed by economists and experts, who say the state statistics agency's specific definition of unemployment - which excludes discouraged jobseekers - resulted in a lower figure. They believe an unemployment rate is over 50% is more accurate, according to the definition used in 2018.

It had come to my attention that support staff who have been working for POBs their contract has ended on 20/3/2025, although this staff was on the behest of their principals and as considered in your Swapo manifesto and as last of H. E. maiden speech on job creation, we are seeing close to over 50 staff members without a job? These are

people with experience that are ready to serve in any other responsibility given to them. However, the Swapo let administration has thrown them into dustbin to add to already high unemployment rate of Namibia for them to a statistic. These are Namibians with over 5 years work experience, with families, debts and other social responsibility and today they found themselves unemployed and the Government they thought is theirs has turned a blind eye on them since their principals' officers are no longer in office.

Hon. Speaker, I have the list of the unemployed Namibians affected by the change of administration, can I read their names and work experience. They are:

1. Former Senior Private Secretary Grade 8
2. UNEMPLOYED
3. Former PA Grade 6
4. Former Senior Private Secretary Grade 8
5. Former Senior Private Secretary Grade 8
6. Former PA Grade 6
7. Former PA Grade 6
8. Former Senior private Secretary Grade 8
9. Senior Private Secretary Grade 8
10. Former senior private secretary grade 8
11. Former Control Administrative Officer Grade 6
12. Former Private Secretary Grade 8
13. Former PA Grade 6
14. Former PA Grade 6
15. Former PA Grade 6
16. Former PA Grade 6
17. Former Private Secretary Grade 8
18. Former Cleaner Grade 15
19. UNEMPLOYED
20. Former Cleaner Grade 15
21. Former PA Grade 6
22. Director: Office of the Speaker Grade 3
23. Private Secretary Grade 9
24. Former Senior Private Secretary Grade 8
25. Former PA, grade 6
26. Former PA Grade 6
27. Grade 8 Former private secretary
28. Former PA Grade 6
29. Former Personal assistant to the minister of fisheries - Un- retained
30. Former PA Grade 6
31. PA, Grade 6 Status: retained on (contract)
32. Private Secretary, Grade 8 status: retained on contract
33. Former Chief Administrative Officer Grade 8
34. Former private secretary Grades

Right Hon. Prime Minister, I post the following questions.

1. How many Namibians have been affected by the transition process and change of administration more especially those who were serving the Political Office Bearers?
 2. What Plans do you have as the head of Government business to help these people be reinstated in different OMAS and continue serving the Namibians society in different capacity?
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