



Thursday, 10 July 2025

No. 6 - 2025

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MINISTER:	QUESTION NO.
1. Prime Minister	23, 30, 47, 60, 80, 92
2. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy	20, 64, 77
3. Minister of Work and Transport	3, 4, 11, 28, 63, 69, 74, 82
4. Minister of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security	18, 68, 84, 91
5. Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs	61, 73, 86
6. Minister of International Relations and Trade	95
7. Minister of Finance	55
8. Minister of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture	53, 75, 78, 90
9. Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	67
10. Minister of Health and Social Services.....	49, 52, 72, 85, 87, 93
11. Minister of Justice and Labour Relations	29, 48, 56, 57, 58, 66, 70
12. Minister of Urban and Rural Development	24, 31, 45, 50, 59, 76, 88, 94
13. Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	65
14. Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform	54, 71, 81, 89
15. Minister of Information and Communication Technology	51, 62, 83

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?
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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?
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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 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 20 (2025-04-16)

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

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?

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 Mushokabani, followed by a directive from the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to suspend the ongoing recruitment process and reinstate Mr. Mushokabani, raises serious concerns about executive overreach and the disregard for established corporate governance protocols. This is particularly concerning considering MeatCo's underperformance under Mr. Mushokabani'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 overturn 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 Mushokabani?
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. Mushokabani'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. 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 occurred 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 encouraged 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 interlectual 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 28 (2025-04-16)

Hon. Mootu (LPM) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

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 Dasius 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 and 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 ICOE 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. Iipumbu (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 Langstrand, 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?

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.
 - Intuitional 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 45 (2025-06-10)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Windhoek residents could soon face up to a 3% increase in electricity costs if the Electricity Control Board approves the City of Windhoek's latest tariff proposal. The municipality presented the proposed hike during a recent public consultation organised by the Electricity Control Board. The City is seeking a 4% weighted average increase for the 2025/26 financial year, citing rising maintenance costs, staff shortages, and alignment with NamPower's recently approved 3.8% bulk tariff increase.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Can the Ministry provide evidence-based justification for the City of Windhoek's proposed 3% residential electricity tariff increase, particularly in light of the City's claim that it already offers the lowest tariffs in the country?
2. Given the City's assertion that increased costs are driven by a 67% population growth and maintenance demands, what long-term infrastructure investment plans are in place to sustainably manage these pressures without recurring tariff hikes?
3. Has the Ministry independently verified that the proposed tariff increases are proportionate and not being used to cover inefficiencies within the City's electricity supply operations?

4. What specific measures will be implemented to shield vulnerable groups, including pensioners and low-income households, from the financial strain of increased electricity tariffs?
5. In light of the frequent annual requests for electricity tariff increases where 10.4% was proposed last year and 3% this year, does the Ministry consider introducing a cap on annual tariff adjustments to help ensure affordability and stability for residents?

Question 47 (2025-06-10)

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

Namibia is home to a substantial number of brilliant young minds, capable individuals with innovative ideas that could drive the development of new industries, enable skills transfer, and generate high-value employment. Despite this untapped potential, our national response to the deepening unemployment crisis continues to rely disproportionately on the security cluster - namely the Namibia Defense Force (NDF), Namibia Correctional Services (NCS), and the Namibian Police (NAMPOL); institutions whose primary mandate is to safeguard national sovereignty, not to act as employment agencies.

Recently, the Right Honourable Prime Minister publicly celebrated the recruitment of 4,310 young people into these security agencies from across all 14 regions. While this may provide temporary relief for a small number of job seekers, it raises deeper concerns about the government long-term vision and economic planning.

Therefore, I ask the following:

1. When will government shift from using the NDF, NCS, and NAMPOL as default absorption zones for unemployed graduates - essentially reducing them to dumping grounds and selling that narrative as 'job creation'?
2. What is the new administration's integrated strategy to effectively absorb Namibia's young talent - especially graduates with specialized training into sectors where their skills are best applied, rather than defaulting them into roles as security guards or enlisted officers?
3. To what extent is this government willing to embrace new economic thinking and implement forward-looking employment strategies that align with Namibia's development goals, instead of falling back on outdated, low-multiplier approaches?
4. What investment has the government made in scaling up sectors such as renewable energy, ICT, agro - processing, and creative industries - areas with proven potential to employ and retain youth while building a diversified and resilient economy?
5. Does the current administration have a roadmap to transition from reactive, consumption-based employment strategies toward proactive, production based job creation models grounded in enterprise development, innovation ecosystems, and regional competitiveness?

6. What is the government doing to ensure that public sector recruitment is merit-based and skills-aligned, rather than politically expedient or used to mask the real scale of youth unemployment?
 7. Is there any plan to work with the private sector, academic institutions, and innovation hubs to co-create programs that can identify, fund, and scale youth-led solutions across Namibia's economic value chains?
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Question 48 (2025-06-10)

Hon. Hengari (PDM) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

In response to high rates of gender-based violence and child abuse and violence, during the 7th Parliament, there was a commitment from the Ministry of Justice to introduce and operationalize a Sex Offenders Register. In fact, a motion was withdrawn after consensus had been reached that such a register would be introduced and operationalized after consultation between the Ministry of Justice and relevant agencies.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Can the Hon. Minister furnish this House with an update on the current status of the Sex Offenders Register that was committed to during the 7th Parliament, and whether any concrete steps that have been taken towards implementation and operationalization?
 2. What specific timelines and milestones have been established for the introduction and operationalization of the Sex Offenders Register, and are these timelines still on track?
 3. Which relevant agencies and stakeholders have been consulted in the process of developing the Register and what have been the key outcomes from these consultations?
 4. What mechanisms are in place or being developed to ensure effective coordination between the Ministry of Justice, Law enforcement agencies, social services and the Judiciary in maintaining and utilizing the Register?
 5. Has the Ministry allocated specific resources towards the development and maintenance of the Register, and what are the projected costs of implementation?
 6. What other complementary measures is the Ministry undertaking to ensure that the Register forms part of a broader strategy to combat gender-based violence and child abuse effectively?
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Question 49 (2025-06-11)

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

Gam settlement is unfortunately served by one under-equipped and short-staffed health clinic that provides health services to approximately 5,000 residents. About 70% of the residents engage in communal farming as means of income.

There are four (4) clinics in the Constituency of Tsumkwe. The nearest fully equipped health facility is 375km (5.30-hour drive) away in the town of Grootfontein. The Gam clinic has no standby means of transport in the form of an ambulance that would enable it to deal with emergency cases. The poor road infrastructure, consisting of primarily a gravel road that becomes impassable during the rainy season, further limits access to proper healthcare for these residents. Moreover, alternative transport options such as private vehicles are unreliable, costly, and often unavailable, leading to fatal delays in medical emergency care.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that in rural Namibia, delays in emergency response increases mortality rates by up to 30% for conditions such as maternal complications, trauma, and stroke. Without a dedicated ambulance and trained paramedics, preventable deaths will continue to rise. Tsumkwe Constituency is not an exception. We are certain that the Minister is in agreement that access to well-equipped medical transport and Paramedic Services is an urgent and life-saving intervention and that such an intervention aligns with Namibia's health and development goals. Failure to integrate transport into programs designed to address the constraints to accessing essential services, shall reduce the effectiveness of any efforts that aim to improve healthcare. We recognize that - like in the case of Gam, most rural areas of Namibia - the availability of transport services is low and where they do exist, cost often presents a major barrier.

Let alone challenge caused by terrains and distances to health facilities. Leaving vulnerable Namibians with no other option than to walk to health facilities or discouraged to travel citing lack of appropriate transport as a major constraint.

Improving the quality of life for all Namibians must be one of the defining priorities of all Ministries, Agencies and Organizations.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is the distribution plan and criteria to be followed for the 36 newly acquired ambulances by the Ministry of Health and Social Services?
2. Has the distribution plan and criteria (if that exists) taken into consideration any collaboration stakeholders in health sector? In terms of operationalizing these vehicles and paramedic services?
3. Has the Minister made plans in place a community-based health support program in rural areas Training local volunteers as first responders to provide immediate pre-hospital care in areas with fewer health facilities?
4. Can the Minister provide this August House with the statistics pertaining to the number of Mobile Health Outreach clinics per constituency, the frequency of these outreach as well as an overview of success rate of the primary health care program across all 14 Constituencies?

Question 50 (2025-06-11)

Hon. Eigub (LPM) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

It is essential that Local Authorities are managed efficiently to respond to the needs of the inhabitants. However, it is evident that Local Authorities, especially Town

Councils and Village Councils struggle to keep centralized records of critical municipal infrastructure, indicating a systems failure within our local government system.

The residents who fund Local Authorities through taxation (NamRA) as well as through rates and taxes and other utility charges are ultimately the most affected ones as they are negatively affected by poor service delivery and maintenance of infrastructure. Hon Minister, the poor data management of municipal infrastructure has effectively crippled Local Authority operations, leads to revenue losses - especially in Town Councils and Village Councils who are already challenged with a shortage of technical expertise.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What interventions is the Ministry putting in place to improve, strengthen and safeguard infrastructure record-keeping and infrastructure data management in Local Authorities?
2. The Minister is vested with executive powers as per the Local Authority Act No. 23 of 1992. How does the Minister use such powers to guide and redirect Local Authorities toward sound data management practises and effective service delivery?
3. Has the Minister explored various ways in which technical capacity in Local Authorities can be enhanced to effectively manage Local Authority assets through the development of asset registers, and Geographic Information System solutions (GIS)?
4. How does the Minister support and enhance the financial capacity of Local Authorities to deal with data management?

Question 51 (2025-06-11)

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

As artificial intelligence (AI) technologies become increasingly integrated into public and private sector operations in Namibia, there is a critical gap in its legal and regulatory landscape in our country. Despite the growing use of AI, Namibia is yet to enact a comprehensive legal framework to govern its ethical development and use.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Why has Namibia not yet enacted a comprehensive legal framework to regulate the ethical development and use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies?
2. What steps is the Ministry taking to address the legal and constitutional gaps relating to algorithmic decision-making and the potential violation of citizens' rights?
3. Does the Ministry plan to introduce legislation to define liability in cases where AI systems cause harm, such as accidents, financial loss, or discrimination? If so, what is the timeline?

4. How does the Ministry plan to ensure that AI systems operating in Namibia comply with data protection and privacy standards, especially in the absence of a comprehensive Data Protection Law?
 5. Is the Ministry collaborating with the Office of the Ombudsman to assess the potential human rights impacts of AI technologies?
 6. What legal frameworks from other jurisdictions are being studied or considered as models for Namibia's AI governance?
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Question 52 (2025-06-17)

Hon. Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

I rise with a compelled and astonished heart to address the shocking matters, within the health equipments preferably condoms. A suspicious that there is a danger found in the condoms facing our people in daily life, as we attempts preventing the sexual transmitted deceases.

According to one Doctor in western Australia the Department of Health, however, stipulated that condoms don't protect one from all STIs such as herpes, genital warts, syphilis and mpox which can be spread from skin-to-skin contact.

In 2014 a doctor's research in Danish found over hundreds of toxic ingredients in the condoms' lubricants; these appear to be hormone disruptors. The reseach further discovered that these lubricants contain Carcinogens, Glycerin, Parabens, Derivatives, Phthalates, and non-oxynol spermicide that damages the uterus wall of a woman. The research again indicated that each condom contains about 1.5 ml of lubricant on average for 100 percent infection if a woman is intimate 300 times a year. It's believed that by using condoms, she is putting into her body over half a litre of this toxin every single year.

So my questions, Honourable Minister:

1. How is this a reality?
 2. Are these condoms really safe?
 3. Are we really informing our peopfe about the side effects or just informing them about the dangers that are emanated from sexual behaviour?
 4. Are we doing the proper research first for our health sectors before obtaining the right methods?
 5. Does the user of these products really know what are they putting into their bodies?
 6. If so, can Honourable Minister explain what machanism are in place to save the lives of our people from danger?
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Question 53 (2025-06-17)

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

The National Youth Council of Namibia is charged with policy formulation and implementation on issues bordering on youth development in Namibia. It is the umbrella body of the youths of Namibia and was given legal recognition in 1990 at the time of independence. It is affiliated to the Pan-African Youth Union and represents about 1 million Namibian youths. The National Youth Council of Namibia, an important state-owned enterprise founded in terms of its own Act of Parliament, has been embroiled in serious governance challenges in the past few months.

Honourable Minister, soon after independence in our youthful days, the youth advocated for the establishment of this majestic institution, the National Youth Council, to be an autonomous institution whereby youth organisations are able to drive and elect their own leadership. Until December last year, the need for a NYC that is autonomous, and where its young people self-determine has not gone away. We must continue to respect the structures of the NYC; from the General Assembly, to the Representative Council, to its affiliate youth organisations, and its regional and constituency youth forums.

As is public knowledge for many who are familiar with the NYC, in 2020, the former Minister Honourable Tjongarero appointed an interim Board to the NYC, due to a vacuum at the time. The Members that she appointed were nominated for such appointment by the Representative Council. This was generally understood to be sensible, as the NYC is intended to be a unique vehicle for young people at all levels, especially the grassroots, and the Representative Council, per the NYC Act, is the second highest body when the General Assembly is not in session.

In December 2024, the then Minister of Sport, Youth and National Service, Agnes Tjongarero, collectively fired that same Board of Council, and appointed an interim Board chaired by a former member of the Board that was fired, on 20 December 2024. The former Minister said that she made the appointment in terms of Section 10 of the Public Enterprises Governance Act.

The specific provisions of the PEGA state:

- (1) If at any time during the term of office of the board of a public enterprise –
 - (a) the offices of all the members of the board become vacant; or
 - (b) the number of members of the board is reduced to less than the number of members required for a quorum of the board, the relevant Minister may, despite sections 8 and 9 or anything to the contrary in any other law contained, and if circumstances of a pressing or urgent nature so require, appoint suitably qualified persons on a temporary basis to serve on the board until new members are appointed.
- (2) The appointment of a person as member of a board under subsection (1) ceases to be of effect upon expiry of a period of six months from the date of the appointment, but the Minister may extend the period by an additional period of not more than two months at a time.

Against this backdrop, I shall ask the Honorable Minister the following:

1. It has recently been reported that the Chairperson of the Interim Board in question, Ms. Beverly Silas-!Garas, appointed in terms of the Public Enterprises Governance Act, is receiving a monthly salary of over 30,000 Namibia Dollars from the National Youth Council, ostensibly because she is also the Acting Executive Chairperson. Is this true? And if yes: under what provision of the Public Enterprises Governance Act was Ms. Silas-!Garas appointed as an Acting Executive Chairperson, and under what basis in law is she receiving the monthly salary of 30,000 Namibia Dollars?
2. It is common knowledge now that the tenure of the Interim Board appointed by the former Minister on 20 December 2024 will efflux / expire on or around 19 June 2024, in line with Section 10(2) of the Public Enterprises Governance Act. Last week, young people representing thirty something of NYC's 53 affiliate youth organisations delivered a letter to your Office, and addressed the Media. According to the media reports, these young people, for whom the NYC exists, are petitioning your Office to consult the Representative Council with respect to the Leadership vacuum at the NYC, post 16 June 2025.

Therefore, Honourable Minister, do you intend to consult the Representative Council, the highest decision-making body of the NYC when the General Assembly is not in session, as the tenure of the Interim Board expires this week?

3. Honourable Minister, we also understand, from media reports and press statements, that the Director of Council, Calista Schwartz-Gowases, who was suspended in March 2024, re-instated by the Board on March 2025, and then re-suspended again by the Interim Board in June 2025, is refusing to vacate the office and allow for the completion of investigations into her conduct. Is this true? Why is the Minister not acting with urgency to address this organisational paralysis within the NYC? Why is the Minister leaving Mrs. Calista Schwartz to fight her own battle with no interference neither intervention from the Minister. Today she is in tomorrow she is out, is that the type of employment conditions one prefer to work for?
4. Finally, Honourable Minister, to my understanding, the regional and constituency executive committees who were elected during the Restructuring Process that took place last year are not being recognised within the current structures of the NYC, and that the expired regional and constituency executive committees, from 2020, are still in leadership. What is the reason for this? Is the Minister planning to sanction another Restructuring Process, which will cost taxpayers even more money, particularly in light of sky-rocketing youth unemployment and poverty? Which law authorize the Minister to nullify the NYC restructuring process if the Minister chooses to nullify it?

Question 54 (2025-06-17)

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

In Namibia, the fishing quota allocation system aims to promote social equity by encouraging companies to include marginalized groups, such as persons living with

disabilities, in their applications. However, many companies exploit this requirement by using these individuals solely to secure quotas, without genuine partnership or benefit-sharing. After receiving the quotas, the promised support is often abandoned, and the marginalized groups are excluded from any meaningful involvement or profit.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What specific mechanisms are in place to verify the authenticity of partnerships with NGO's and marginalized groups, particularly persons living with disabilities, in fishing quota applications?
2. How does the Ministry monitor compliance with corporate social responsibility commitments made by quota recipients post-allocation?
3. What legal or administrative penalties are imposed on companies that fail to honor their social responsibility commitments after obtaining fishing quotas?
4. Has the Ministry considered making the inclusion of marginalized groups and NGO's legally binding through formal equity agreements rather than relying on declarations in applications?
5. What protections exist for persons living with disabilities who are listed on quota applications but later excluded from decision-making and profit sharing?
6. Is there any recourse or complaint mechanism available to marginalized groups who believe they were exploited during the fishing quota allocation process?

Question 55 (2025-06-18)

Hon. Shitana (AR) asked the Minister of Finance:

In accordance with municipal bylaws, municipalities such as the City of Windhoek require institutions that are registered and operating in their jurisdictions to obtain fitness certificates. The purpose of the certificates is to ensure that these institutions meet acceptable standards as far as issues of health, safety, etc., are concerned, in order to allow them to conduct business. Certain categories of businesses, especially the ones that are operating in the hospitality industry, are required to have public toilet facilities. Funny enough, commercial banks do not have public toilet facilities. Customers sometimes spend a substantial amount of time in a bank, which necessitates restroom access. Responding to the call of nature, particularly at places serving the public is not a matter of luxury, fashion, politics or ideology. It is even worse for persons with disabilities.

I would, therefore, like to ask the Honorable Minister. the following:

- 1) How many banks have toilets for their customers?
 - 2) How did these banks acquire their fitness certificates?
 - 3) As institutions that serve hundreds of customers on a daily basis, why are commercial banks not required to have public toilet facilities?
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Question 56 (2025-06-18)

Hon. Lizazi (IPC) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The Namibian Constitution states in Article 66(1) that; "Both the customary laws and the common laws of Namibia in force on the date of independence shall remain valid to the extent to which such customary or common law does not conflicts with this constitution or any other statutory law". To make sure that the above stipulation is relevant, the Traditional Authorities Act 25 of 2000 and the Community Courts Act 10 of 2003 were enacted, to provide for the recognition and establishment of community courts. These community courts are the first and sometimes the only forum of justice the rural communities have.

Community court justices go through hardships such as transport to and from the traditional authorities (these are aged individuals), housing shortage, dilapidated community court buildings (some under trees) to mention only a few.

In this light, I therefore ask the Hon. Minister of Justice and Labour Relations the following questions;

1. What is the Ministry doing to preserve our traditional laws to make them form part of the Namibian jurisprudence?
2. Traditional Authorities have rendered on their mandate of promoting peace and welfare amongst the members of the Namibian communities they serve, when is the government going to remunerate them a living wage instead of a mere N\$ 1000.00 allowance they currently receive?
3. What is the Ministry doing to alleviate the hardship experienced by our community courts?
4. Why is Section 17 of the Traditional Authorities Act a one way traffic? Especially with NamPol officers, Community Court justices are not well protected because Namibian Police stations are very far from the Traditional Authority establishments.
5. How is the Hon. Minister intend to assist TAs in matters such as support infrastructures, training for both justices and office administrators in legal recording keeping and more training on traditional laws for community court justices?

Question 57 (2025-06-18)

Hon. Lizazi (IPC) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The minimum hourly wage for security guards in Namibia has been set at N\$13.50 effective 1st January 2025, this rate will increase to N\$16.00 per hour on 1st January 2026 and N\$18.00 the following year. This change is part of an amendment to the National Minimum Wage Order according to the Namibian Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations. Reports from all over the country of security companies failing to honor the gazette minimum wage of N\$13.50 per hour have saturated the news agencies in our country.

I therefore would like to ask the Hon. Minister the following;

1. What mechanism has been put in place to enforce this wage requirement with labour inspectors not capacitated enough in the regions?
 2. When are we going to see security company owners prosecuted or stripped of their licenses to operate in Namibia?
 3. When are you going to table legislation amendment that will restrict a family from owning two security companies in different names, while clients pay the same family?
 4. Worker's unions representing security guards take long to open labour cases and don't open labour cases at all (this is according to NBC TV news 13th June 2025), what will the Hon. Minister do in this regard?
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Question 58 (2025-06-18)

Hon. Lizazi (IPC) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

Of recent we have been hit with so many reports of mining companies retrenching hundreds of their workers. The irony is we don't see these retrenched workers in our streets and villages because they are absorbed by the sub-contractors to go and do the same work they were doing for low wages or peanuts with zero benefits such as medical aid, pension, etc.

It is on this background that I would ask the Hon. Minister the following questions;

1. What is the Honorable Minister going to do to address this sad reality our work force is going through?
 2. When is the labour hire going to see its end in this country? Doing business on another human being is not good at all.
 3. Can the Hon. Minister furnish this August House on how the Labour Act No. 11 of 2007 regulate basic condition of employment for individuals employed by labour hire companies?
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Question 59 (2025-06-18)

Hon. Mbinge - Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

In Windhoek and all other towns in our country, street vendors normally face harassment and aggressive crackdowns by municipal police and law enforcement authorities. These operations often result in the confiscation of their goods, forced evictions from trading spots, and, in some cases, arrests. This ongoing conflict underscores a deeper structural tension between the need for informal economic survival and the enforcement of urban regulatory or formalization policies. While municipal by-laws are often cited to justify these actions, they frequently disregard the socio-economic realities facing vendors, many of whom turn to informal trade as a last resort in the face of Namibia's persistently high unemployment rate.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What steps is the government taking to review and harmonize municipal bylaws with the constitutional rights of citizens, particularly the right to dignity and economic participation for informal traders?
2. Has the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development conducted any recent assessments to determine whether current urban regulatory frameworks unjustly criminalize poverty and informal economic survival?
3. Given the high national unemployment rate, what long-term strategies does the government have to integrate informal vendors into the formal economy without resorting to punitive crackdowns?
4. What oversight mechanisms are in place to ensure that law enforcement actions against street vendors are conducted lawfully, proportionately, and humanely?
5. What measures are being taken to protect the human rights of informal traders, particularly vulnerable groups such as women and youth, who dominate the street vending sector?
6. What role are local authorities expected to play in supporting, rather than punishing, informal traders as part of broader efforts to stimulate local economies?

Question 60 (2025-06-18)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Hon. Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

Honourable Right Prime Minister:

This crime does not exist in the Republic of Namibia only, hence it is global. We have citizens who reside within the country of Namibia with a population of three million and within this population we have the majority of unemployed, poor, marginalized and rich citizens.

Now my questions as follows:

If the crime of corruption has been detected and developed in the Local Authorities and Regional Councils of Namibia's government structures since 1990 when we got independence, there are quite a number of pending cases without any solution while some culprits are known but no action taken against them while new cases continue to be piled without any action or investigations in all mentioned government structures.

While those in the above mentioned government structures are being silent on those matters which we call corruption element. My question is, who is supposed to take action in the Regional and Local Authorities Councils where there are appointed Governors and Chairpersons elected by the electorates?

If both the Local Authorities, Regional Councils, line Ministries and the Office of the Right Hon. Prime Minister as well as the Office of the Anti-Corruption Commission has failed to take action and failed to suspend or to open cases against culprits involved.

Who is supposed to take the final action against such corrupt activities where State funds and properties are being stolen, misused and went missing without trace?

As a result, Namibian citizens end up living in poverty and the country's resources are being wasted. So eventually, the country's economy is in a comma stage. What is the way forward in this situation?

Question 61 (2025-06-19)

Hon. Eigub (LPM) asked the Minister of Defense and Veterans Affairs:

It has become increasingly evident that certain line ministries under the current administration are undermining and frustrating the constitutional mandate and financial operations of Local Authorities. This continued practice has a negative impact on service delivery and the well-being of our citizens prompting the need to investigate other line ministries that equally frustrate regional and local governance.

For purposes of illustration, let me highlight the case of Otjiwarongo Municipality. During the 2008 financial year, the Otjiwarongo Municipality and the Namibia Defence Force (NDF) entered into a land sale agreement for a portion of land measuring 66 hectares, valued at N\$13.2 million. To date, the NDF has failed to honor its payment obligations under the agreement.

Like many other local authorities, the Otjiwarongo Municipality depends heavily on utility charges and sales to fund capital development and infrastructure maintenance projects.

It is, therefore, troubling that a key government line Ministry, which remains a regular beneficiary of the national budget appropriation, is failing to meet its legal and financial commitments to another arm of government.

In light of the above, I would like to ask the following questions:

1. Is the Minister aware that this long-outstanding debt is frustrating and or sabotaging the local development agenda? If so, why is the Minister failing to take remedial action for over a decade?
2. When does the Ministry plan to honor the N\$13.2 million payment or enter into a formal repayment arrangement with the Otjiwarongo Municipality?
3. What steps does the Minister intend to take to improve inter-ministerial cooperation and how will you ensure that such matters are resolved in a timely and constructive manner in future?

Question 62 (2025-06-24)

Hon. Mouton (IPC) asked the Minister of Information and Communications Technology:

Namibia has increasingly become a target for cyberattacks. Kaspersky rates Namibia as a Tier 4 country on the Global Cybersecurity Index in terms of readiness to protect itself against cybercrime. This places us just one tier away from the absolute worst, on par with war-ridden countries like Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. One

of the primary reasons for this low ranking is our lack of comprehensive legislation. Without a proper data protection act or cybersecurity act, we remain vulnerable and an easy target. Individuals and entities can exploit and steal our data without fear of prosecution due to the absence of relevant laws. That means someone can steal your information like your identity, use it against you, exploit you and there is nothing we can do to prosecute these criminals.

Furthermore, the absence of a data protection act means our sensitive private data and information are unprotected. This has a direct impact on the private sector, public sector, and individual consumers. Beyond being a significant security threat, this situation also deters foreign investment.

Telecom Namibia recently suffered a major breach exposing sensitive data including that of individuals, ministries, state-owned enterprises and private businesses. Businesses and private individuals have no recourse or mechanism to report and hold to account the custodians of their private data. The Akira ransomware group was implicated in this attack, claiming to possess over 84GB of sensitive corporate data. However, as of now, no evidence has emerged to confirm the release of any data.

Given how vulnerable we are and the fact that our government data is hosted both within and outside the country, I would like to pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. How far along is the Cabinet Committee on Legislation with processing the Data Protection Bill?
 2. Considering all the potential negative ramifications of not having this bill, why has the ministry delayed its progress for years?
 3. Why can't we host our own data. Where exactly is Namibian government data hosted? Could the Minister kindly provide the nation with the names of the specific companies and countries that provide the servers for hosting Namibian data? Please be specific regarding which entities are hosted where (e.g., NAMRA, ECN, Nampol, Home Affairs, etc.).
 4. That data protection agreements do we have in place with these companies to ensure our data is secure and protected? What would be the repercussions should these companies leak our data, and how would we be notified if a data breach has occurred?
 5. How can we begin investing in e-IDs if we are not even hosting our own data? Is this not a significant potential liability?
 6. How can High-Tech local and foreign investors be expected to invest in Namibia when there are no protections in place to safeguard their businesses and their clients?
 7. On 1 January 2024, mandatory SIM card registration and data retention regulations under Part 6 of Chapter 5 of the Communications Act of 2009 come into full effect, without a data protection act what assurances does the public have that this sensitive data is being stored safely and what resource would they have if this data is abused?
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Question 63 (2025-06-24)

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

I rise to ask on the road of Usakos - Arandis - Swakopmund/Walvis Bay as per Strategic plan of Roads Authority.

Background Recap

1. Honorable Minister, Roads Authority planned for the Usakos - Swakopmund road upgrade for many years, but are behind schedule in view of the regional significance of the B2 corridor which connects Walvis Bay to all landlocked countries in SADC. To indicate that this road upgrade is long overdue, reference is made to past and present RA Strategic Plans as from 2018. On the RA planned projects 2018-2023(Page 40) & 2024-2028(Pages 38-40) it shows that B2 road upgrade has been there for a long time. You will see that the Usakos-Arandis-Swakopmund road upgrade has been planned for implementation in every strategic plan before and now, but never implemented or taking long. Now, even if this road upgrade is implemented soon, at what probability would it be upgraded to dual road?
2. That is problematic for Namibia and Walvis Bay as the center of this regional logistics corridor, because that road section is at present already congested with heavy trucks, therefore it is of the view that it's best if Government intervenes by instructing the RA to amend the design to dual standards as the most viable solution. If not dualized now, it will become apparent that there shall be revisitation back to upgrade that road to dual standards in just a short time after wasting money by upgrading it to 2+1 standard as is case with ongoing Karibib - Usakos road. To supplement this concern, Walvis Bay Corridor Group through a media report on March 2025 indicated that they expect Walvis Bay port to handle 1500 trucks per day by 2029 which is a mere 4 years from now.
3. According to National Road Safety Council, Statistics indicate a total of 5628 road crashes and 112 fatalities in Erongo region as from 2020 to 2024.

Now, HONORABLE MINISTER, it is based on this background that I now add to ask the following questions:

1. Why does the GOVERNMENT not intervene to amend the design of these roads to dual standards before it's too late? Same applies to Otavi Otjiwarongo portion.
2. What is the purpose of having strategic plans within our SOEs that goes unimplemented and end up transferred to the next strategic plan, is this how projects stall on papers without implementation and accountability?
3. Would the Honourable Minister agree that the safety of the road users on the said roads is determined by the commitment of government and SOEs to stick to its plans as per statistics and increasing trends?
4. What will the Minister do to avoid such future waste on feasibility studies findings data or recommendations, that leads to Strategic plans, but remains on paper without action?

5. With the above given statistics, how many souls must we expect to loose and injuries to occur on this outdated road, while the government continues to be on the watch of the same key projects being shuffled across 5 years of paperwork?
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Question 64 (2025-06-24)

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

I rise to ask on the Stampriet ISL Uranium mining:

The "Stampriet uranium saga" in Namibia's Hardap/Omaheke regions refers to growing controversy around proposed in-situ leach (ISL) uranium mining near the critical Stampriet Artesian Aquifer, a shared transboundary groundwater system used by local communities, farms, towns (e.g. Stampriet, Leonardville, Aranas), and cross-border areas in Botswana and South Africa.

What's at stake here is that, over 3.3 million hacters (~53% of the basin) are under uranium exploration licences. The aquifer is the only year-round freshwater in this semi-arid region. In-situ leach mining i.e (injecting acid solutions to dissolve uranium underground) risks contaminating drinking water with uranium, toxic heavy metals, sulphates, and radionuclides.

The affected communities seek the following:

1. Can the Ministry show results from the borehole sampling campaign and have a release of data to the public and especially the affected communities?
 2. What are the final recommendations and decisions from inter-ministerial taskforces and parliamentary review?
 3. Has the Ministry allowed any permit renewals or expansions of ISL mining in or near the Stampriet basin?
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Question 65 (2025-06-24)

Hon. Likando (IPC) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

According to the policy on Tourism and Wildlife concessions on state land of 2007, Section 4, sub section 4.1.1, in the interest of ensuring transparency and fairness, a just and fair competitive process should be applied to award concessions.

Honourable Minister:

1. Ownership clarification
 - Could the Honourable Minister clarify for the record, who is the recognised legal owner or beneficiary of the Sossusvlei shuttle and Kiosk concession as currently awarded and implemented?

- Is the concession vested in the government of the Republic of Namibia, in the named community beneficiaries, or in the concession holding company as per publicly issued notice of award?
2. Community benefit from concession operations
- In accordance with the community-based tourism principles, under which this concession was awarded, could the Honourable Minister indicate the total financial benefit on income that has to date accrued to the named beneficiary communities from the concession's operation?
3. NWR's operational role and associated government benefits
- It has been publicly observed that Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR) continues to operate transport services within Sossusvlei area, specifically in proximity to the 2x4 and 4x4 parking zones.
 - Could the Honourable Minister confirm under what authority or agreement NWR continues to offer such services during the concession's implementation period?
 - What amount of income or benefit, if any, has been received by the Government or the Ministry from NWR for operating these services since the commencement of the current concessions?

Question 66 (2025-06-24)

Hon. Jonas (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

In January 2025, the Government of the Republic of Namibia introduced a national minimum wage aimed at addressing pressing socio-economic challenges. The policy seeks to reduce income inequality, alleviate poverty, and promote gender equity. Its introduction marks a significant step toward achieving social justice, gender equality, and inclusive economic growth.

Since its implementation, there have been both positive and negative responses regarding compliance, particularly in the retail, charcoal, transport and logistics sectors, among others. While commendable progress has been observed in compliance within certain sectors such as construction, domestic work, and security there are increasing reports of non-compliance by some employers, undermining the overall objectives of the policy.

In light of the above, I respectfully pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Since the implementation of the national minimum wage in January 2025, how many employers have complied with the National Minimum Wage Act?
2. How many employers have failed to comply, and what enforcement measures has the Ministry undertaken to ensure compliance?
3. What public awareness initiatives has the Ministry introduced to educate employers and employees about the national minimum wage?

4. How is compliance with sectoral minimum wages being monitored across different sectors? Could the Honourable Minister provide data on compliance and non-compliance per sector, and the measures being taken to improve enforcement?
 5. Who is responsible for enforcing compliance with the minimum wage, and what procedures must be followed to ensure that non-compliant employers are held accountable?
 6. Where can workers report cases of non-compliance with national or sectoral minimum wages, and what protections are in place to ensure their safety when doing so?
 7. Where and how can workers, especially those in remote or rural areas access official information and documents detailing national and sectoral minimum wage provisions?
-

Question 67 (2025-06-24)

Hon. Jonas (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

INTEGRATING GENDER EQUALITY INTO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Namibia is recognised for its strong legal and constitutional foundation promoting gender equality, aimed at eliminating gender-based discrimination across all spheres of society. The country has ratified various international conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the ILO Convention on Violence and Harassment in the Workplace. These legal frameworks provide a firm basis for incorporating gender considerations into collective bargaining processes.

Integrating gender equality into collective bargaining yields far-reaching benefits that extend beyond the workplace. Through negotiated agreements between employers and employees, gender-sensitive bargaining addresses systemic inequalities, promotes inclusive and equitable workplaces, and fosters social and economic progress.

Namibia has earned continental recognition as a leader in gender equality, recently ranked as the most gender-equal country in Africa and eighth globally. These achievements are the result of progressive policies championed by the SWAPO-led Government, including the Affirmative Action Act, strong political will, and institutional reforms that have shifted gender dynamics nationwide.

However, despite these advances, many working women in Namibia still face significant barriers, including:

- Persistent gender bias and stereotypes.
- The "broken rung" phenomenon impeding career advancement.
- Pay gaps and financial inequities.
- Work-life imbalance and caregiving burdens.
- Workplace harassment and safety concerns.
- Burnout and mental health challenges.
- Lack of mentorship and sponsorship opportunities.

In light of the above, I respectfully direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. What development programs such as skilling, upskilling, and reskilling are currently offered or supported by the Ministry to empower women in the workforce?
2. How is the Ministry working with the labour movement to increase women's participation in male-dominated sectors, such as mining, construction, marine engineering, motor, wood and metal industries?
3. Does the Ministry offer any funding or grant programs to support the career growth of working women, especially in underrepresented or emerging sectors?
4. What measures has the Ministry implemented to address and reduce gender-based harassment in the workplace?
5. Are there any existing or planned programs promoting flexible work arrangements to support workers with caregiving responsibilities?
6. What initiatives are being promoted by the Ministry to ensure workplace accessibility and inclusion for women with disabilities?
7. Does the Ministry have a mechanism in place to monitor gender pay gaps, and how are related complaints or violations being handled?
8. Beyond the Ministry of Justice and Labour, does the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare collaborate in the enforcement and advocacy of equal pay for equal work?
9. Has the Ministry developed any educational or advocacy programs to help women negotiate and integrate gender-related issues such as childcare facilities, access to free sanitary products, menstrual leave, or flexible schedules into collective bargaining agreements?

Question 68 (2025-06-25)

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

Namibia is facing a troubling trend of unresolved child murders and disappearances, with several high-profile cases remaining unsolved over the years. Notable cases include the 2010 rape and murder of Magdalena Stoffels, the 2018 killing of Avihe Cheryl Ujaha, the 2020 disappearance of Mandela "Spencer" Nakale, and the 2022 murder of Oswyn Myne Seibeb, just to name a few. More recently, the 2025 killings of Ingrid Maasdorp, Rosalind Dinelao Fabian, and Beyoncé !Kharuxas have further highlighted law enforcement's ongoing struggles to resolve cases involving vulnerable children and deliver justice.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What specific strategic reforms has the Ministry implemented to improve the investigation and resolution of these sensitive unresolved cases?

2. Does the Namibian police force possess adequate forensic capabilities to investigate these cases, and if there are challenges, what are they?
3. Can you provide an update on the current status of investigations into high profile unresolved cases, such as those of Magdalena Stoffels, Avihe Cheryl Ujaha, and Mandela Nakale and what obstacles have law enforcement encountered?
4. What measures ensure accountability and transparency in police investigations of child murders and disappearances?
5. Given the recent murder cases this year involving Ingrid Maasdorp, Rosalind Dinela Fabian, and Beyoncé !Kharuxas, what is the progress regarding these investigations?
6. Are any legislative or policy changes being considered to strengthen child protection and law enforcement accountability in Namibia?

Question 69 (2025-06-25)

Hon. Emvula (LPM) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

In 2013 the size of government employees stood at 107 000 including the security cluster - in 2023 (New Era, 03 Mar 2023) and growing. According to projections, the civil service employment size is projected to increase by 10 000 (9.34%) over the next 10 years.

On 11 March 2020, cabinet passed an urgent decision for the implementation of Resolution No. 3rd/03.03.20/004 - that allows for civil servants to purchase GRN houses at a sliding scale discount (15% to 30%) depending on their earnings. The resolution directed the Ministry of Works to provide alternative housing offers to 8 residents of ERF 6596. Our latest update is that only 5 of the 8 residents of ERF 6596 have been allocated plots and their houses have been constructed and they now reside in those houses in areas of Suiderhof, Academia and Pioneers Park Extension 1 at a tune of N\$7.5 million. This translates into N\$1.5 million spent per house.

These five residents with their families are given offers to purchase those houses based on the open market value determined by the department of works and in line with the cabinet Resolution.

Three (3) more residents continue to reside on R/ERF 6596 on Lewis Street, Windhoek, an area behind GRN stores. Two (2) are in possession of temporary allocations letter while one (1) is in possession of an eight (8) year old letter of permanent allocation. None of the three residents have been given offers to buy these houses they are residing in, to date.

In a communication dated 15th July 2021 the residents in question addressed to the then Executive Director Ms. Esther N Kaapanda of the Ministry of Works, formally requested these occupants to be granted an opportunity to purchase these houses. Their legitimate request has to date not been favourably responded to.

The three occupants on ERF 6596, Lewis Street - Windhoek received eviction letters dated 15th May 2025 signed by the ED Titus Dove.

I therefor ask the Hon Minister the following:

QUESTION 1

What criteria and process are applied by the ministry in arriving at a decision to evict government employees that reside in GRN houses as tenants, be it temporary or otherwise?

QUESTION 2

When a government employee is evicted from a government house, what is the possibility of allocating such a family with an alternative accommodation by your Ministry?

QUESTION 3

How many GRN houses are occupied by government tenants - under temporary or different arrangements across the country?

QUESTION 4

How many government houses/flats have to date been sold to;

- a) Civil Servants since the inception of the Alienation Policy and Cabinet Resolutions No. 5th/22.02.00/004 and No. 03rd /03.03.20/004? and
- b) None-civil servants and on what valuation criteria?

QUESTION 5

Can the Honorable Minister inform this august House the duration it takes for an accommodation application to be adjudicated finalized?

QUESTION 6

Can the Minister deny or confirm that Cabinet Resolutions are valid, or that Cabinet Resolutions are only valid at the behest of an individual member of the Executive?

QUESTION 7

Lastly, Honourable Minister, when will these three (3) residents of R/ERF: 6596 be given offers to purchase these houses or given alternative houses? Question four (4) applies to all affected government houses tenants across the country.

Question 70 (2025-06-25)

Hon. Jonas (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The Labour Act No. 11 of 2007 and the Social Security Act currently do not mandate paternity benefits for employees in either the public or private sectors. As a result, working fathers are compelled to rely on annual leave or unpaid leave to support the care of their newborns.

Paternity leave is becoming increasingly important in our evolving social structure, which is predominantly composed of young workers. Introducing a clear paternity leave policy would benefit not only fathers and families but also workplaces and society at large. It enables fathers to build early emotional bonds with their newborns, positively influencing a child's long term social and emotional development. Moreover, paternity leave promotes shared parenting responsibilities, fosters gender equity, and contributes to the well-being of mothers by reducing postpartum stress through shared caregiving responsibilities.

In summary, paternity leave is not merely a personal benefit but a societal necessity. It contributes to healthier families, more equitable workplaces, and stronger economies.

I acknowledge the prior discussions in this House that recognised the importance of including paternity leave in the Labour Act, which is currently under review. I also note that the Office of the Prime Minister announced last year that the Government, as an employer, is exploring ways to improve benefits for public servants including the possibility of introducing paternity leave.

Accordingly, I wish to ask the following questions:

1. What is the current status of the investigation into the inclusion of paternity leave as a benefit for public servants? If the investigation has been completed, could you kindly share its findings and recommendations?
2. When can public servants expect to begin receiving paternity leave benefits?
3. What is the current progress in the review of the Labour Act No. 11 of 2007, and will the amended Act include provisions for paternity leave?
4. How many private companies in Namibia currently offer paternity leave as an employee benefit?

Question 71 (2025-06-25)

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

Honorable Minister,

In recent public statements and reports, it has come to light that over the past four years, the government has generated about N\$ 1.2 billion from auctioning of "Government Objective Quotas" within the fisheries industry - an initiative originally established to respond to emergencies such as drought, floods and other humanitarian disasters.

However, the repeated and now institutionalized auctioning of these quotas has raised very serious concerns, both in terms of policy and constitutional equality.

Article 95 (L) states that the maintenance of the ecosystem, essential ecological process and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians. This means that all Natural resources are public goods, and their management must be equitable, accountable and transparent.

Relying on auctioning fishing quotas as a default fundraising mechanism, while other extractive sectors are exempted, not only creates policy inconsistency, but raised profound equity and governance concerns.

The fisheries sector, which supports thousands of Namibians directly and indirectly, must not be turned into a budget - filler at the expense of the long term sustainability and community empowerment that benefits all the Namibians.

Despite the significant revenue generated from the auctioning of the fishing quotas over the years, the fisherman's problems that are at what is known as "Okapale" in Walvisbay has not been solved to date, quotas that were allocated to follow the employees that lost their jobs at various factories are not genuinely benefiting them.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. What is the original legal and policy framework under which "Government Objectives Quotas" were created, and does it authorize the repeated auctioning of such quotas for the general revenue-raising purpose?
2. Why has government turned the auctioning of fishing quotas into a fiscal norm, while other similar extractive resources such as diamonds, uranium, gold and copper are not auctioned in a similar fashion?
3. How does the Ministry ensure that funds that are raised from quota auctions are transparently accounted for and directly applied to the original objectives? (e.g. drought or flood relief)
4. What criteria's are used to determine who is awarded Government Objectives quotas, and does the Ministry ensure that the elites and politically connected do not misuse such allocations?
5. In the current auctioning system, what percentage of fishing rights are reserved for genuine fishing cooperatives, small-scale fishers and communities in the coastal regions versus the large corporate interest?
6. We appreciate the Ministers recent effort to have a group of fishing employees integrated back at work, however when will the Ministry solve the issue of the fisherman who are at Okapale?
7. How is the Ministry monitoring the quotas allocated to factories on conditions of absorbing employees, and how is the Ministry making sure that such employees are genuinely benefiting from such quotas?
8. What system is the Ministry using when allocating such quotas to factories who are mandated to provide employment to our people?

Question 72 (2025-06-25)

Hon. Susiku (IPC) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

I rise today with deep concern on behalf of the thousands of Namibians across the country who are suffering in silence due to a severe shortage of doctors in our public

health sector. This situation is not only alarming but also dangerous to the health and wellbeing of our citizens - particularly those in rural and underserved areas.

One of the pressing reasons for this shortage is the unattractive remuneration offered to our public doctors. The salary packages currently being paid to these highly skilled professionals do not reflect the gravity of their responsibility nor the length and rigour of their training. Let us not forget that many of these doctors were sponsored by the Namibian Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) to study abroad - often in countries like Russia, China, Ukraine, and Cuba - where they trained for 6 to 7 years, sometimes under difficult conditions.

Yet, when they return to serve their country, these doctors are often demoralised by working environments that lack proper infrastructure and offer little in terms of financial incentive or professional development.

As a result, we are witnessing a troubling trend: doctors serving the government for the minimum required years and then resigning to establish private practices, leaving the public sector in crisis.

We must ask ourselves: What is the cost of neglecting our health professionals? We cannot afford a situation where lives are lost because there is no doctor on duty, or where patients in remote clinics wait days to be seen by a professional. The people of Namibia deserve better, and our doctors deserve to be treated with dignity.

Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services, I would like to respectfully ask:

1. What plans are in place to revise the salary structures of public doctors to make them more competitive and attractive?
2. What measures has the Ministry undertaken to retain these doctors in the public service after they complete their obligated service years?
3. Has the government considered a long-term incentive and retention scheme that rewards commitment to the public health sector, especially for those who serve in rural and hard-to-reach areas?
4. And lastly, is there any collaboration between the Ministry of Health and NSFAF to create contractual conditions that encourage longer-term service for government trained doctors?

The World Health Organization recommends a doctor-to-patient ratio of 1:1.000, yet Namibia still lags far behind this standard. We must act decisively and urgently to reverse this trend. A healthy nation is a productive nation. If we are to make Vision 2030 and our national development goals a reality, we must invest in those who hold the lives of our people in their hands.

Let us not continue to send doctors abroad only to lose them to the private sector once they return. Let us show, through action and policy, that we value the medical profession not only in words but in tangible support. In doing so, we will be safeguarding the health of this great Republic and the future of our people.

I take the Hon. Minister in confidence that as she is a medical practitioner herself, she will understand the problems/dilemma our doctors in the public sector are facing.

Question 73 (2025-06-25)

Hon. Kangulu (IPC) asked the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs:

Honourable Minister,

I rise today not only as a representative of the people but as a voice for those whose sacrifices laid the foundation of our independence, our veterans of the liberation struggle, who gave their youth and energy in sacrifices for the liberation of our mother land Namibia, yet many of them to this end live in poverty, in shacks, in forgotten corners of our society.

The Veterans Act of Namibia clearly outlines the rights, dignity, and recognition owed to our veterans. It was established to ensure that those who fought for this nation are not only remembered but supported through structured benefits and programs. However, what we are witnessing is a situation where the recognition of a veteran is dependent on a process that often excludes the most vulnerable, a process that requires community identification, which is prone to bias, delay, and unfair omission.

Hon Minister, I respectfully ask the following Questions.

1. What mechanisms does the Ministry have in place to ensure that all veterans, including those living in informal settlements and deep down rural areas, are properly identified and included in veteran support programmes?
2. Can the Minister explain the criteria currently used to verify an individual's status as a veteran, and whether this process is accessible, credible, transparent, and inclusive to all regions?
3. What is the Ministry position to this end in considering direct family of veterans who have passed away without receiving recognition or benefits, yet their contribution are well known.
4. Can the Ministry consider revising the identification process to include a more inclusive, evidence-based approach rather than relying primarily on reference identification methodology, which may lead to exclusion and injustice?

Question 74 (2025-06-26)

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

I rise to ask on the Automated Weather Observation System (AWOS) for the Meteorological services, for Hosea Kutako, Walvis bay, and Eros Airport.

Honorable Minister, AWOS is a fully configurable airport weather system that provides continuous, real-time information and reports on airport weather conditions. AWOS systems are designed to provide accurate, reliable, and standardized weather information to support safe and efficient air navigation, aligning with the global standards by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)/World Meteorological Organization standards (WMO), Namibia not yet in compliance. A tender worth N\$30 million for the Automated Weather Observation System (AWOS) for installation at Hosea Kutako, Eros and Walvis Bay Airport was awarded back in 2022, and to date no installation was done.

The consignment is reported to be in Walvis Bay for almost a year (uninstalled) and 60% of payment was done already. It is one of the findings during the ICAO audits as well that might lead to the downgrading of the International Airports if not installed. In light of the significant rise in failures of meteorological equipment over the past years which undermine trust in aviation safety, especially during the rainy season. It has become alarming that we have meteorological equipment that are needed for Aviation safety and they are stored uninstalled at the coast (The coast weather can have a depreciation and malfunctional effect on the equipment over time). Air transport remains a very important mode of transport for tourists to Namibia, and thus also enables our fellow Namibians connect and conduct business with the entire world. Safety is paramount in Aviation.

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

1. What concrete plans are in place to restore and maintain reliable weather services? This concern is compounded by the reported runway excursion incident in April, which was linked to inadequate weather data.
2. Can the Honorable Minister, clarify the current status regarding the installation and payment of the Automated Weather Observation System (AWOS), which remains uninstalled and in the custody of the Ministry of Works and Transport due to the absence of required technical personnel from China? What assurances can you provide concerning after-sales support, particularly given that the same system is reportedly non-functional at present?
3. While on Meteorology, Honourable Minister, is there an Action Plan for the Meteorological Services as per the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres' initiative at Climate of Parties (CoP27) in Egypt in 2022, regarding Early Warning for ALL to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through life-early warning systems by end 2027?

Question 75 (2025-06-26)

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

According to the Observer newspaper report, the Ministry of Education paid N\$1.68 million to a supplier for emergency procurement of tents without following the required procedures between 2022 and 2023. Head Office transferred an amount of N\$1 million to the regional account to procure tents, but the quote was higher than the budgetary provision.

"No proof was provided on the amount of N\$1 million that was transferred to the Regional Account to procure tents, since the payment was made by the head office".

The report further stated that the procurement process did not involve the Procurement Management Unit or the Procurement Committee. Dispute the planner of the directorate did the sourcing of the quotation at the regional level. There are no bidding documents and other mandatory documents such as a certificate of good standing, tax certificate, good standing certificate from the Social Security Commission, and affirmative action

compliance certificate or exemption. And it was discovered that the accounting officer failed to show any evidence of disciplinary action taken against the officials involved.

My Questions:

1. Honorable Minister, are you aware of this incident?
 2. How factual is this report?
 3. Perhaps you can explain why the procurement procedure was not followed.
 4. What further mechanisms are in place for the Ministry to interdict the same scenario from repeating itself in the future?
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Question 76 (2025-06-26)

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

One road in Ondangwa town goes from behind the fire station via Onguta location to Ondangwa open market. This road was established three years ago, but this road is neither done nor finished. The paved interlocked that was started but left unfinished is being vandalized. The road is now in use but looks like it's been forgotten for 100 years.

My Questions is:

1. What is happening there?
 2. What was the period given to the contractor to finish the work?
 3. Why were the pavements left unfinished?
 4. Was this road underbudgeted?
 5. Can you investigate that road and explain the steps?
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Question 77 (2025-07-01)

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

One hundred days, in the office, still no clear direction about all production, all dependence on the government objective (policy insight, investment analysis, environmental concerns, governance and transparency): The importation of all in Namibia is still the same and it has been that way for years. Many African countries had diverted from that dependence. The parable by a great African president Thomas Sankala, "Whoever feeds you controls you" is an example of Zambia's energy shift. From importing to Co-owning the source in a landmark move for regional cooperation, Zambia has secured a 26% stake in Angola's Lobito oil refinery, Benguela province, signalling a bold shift in Africa's development strategy. No longer content remain a passive consumer or a mere transit corridor. Zambia is stepping up as a co-investor in one of the continent's most strategic energy assets. The route of the pipeline is presumed to follow the Lobito Corridor railway track. Set to be operational by 2026, this partnership reflects a broader,

more ambitious vision intra-Africa collaboration grounded in equity, not aid. Coupled with the planned Lobito Corridor and Lusaka oil pipeline to Zambia, it's laying the foundation for energy security, reduced fuel cost and long-term economic resilience. It's a transformative model that retains value within the continent, empowering African nations to extract refine and distribute their own resources on their own terms.

1. What is the Namibian government's long-term strategy for oil production in light of global energy transitions?
2. How does the Ministry plan to balance national energy security with export and import commitments?
3. Is there a plan to diversify revenue streams away from oil dependence? If so, how soon?

Oil Production and Reserves

4. What is the current proven oil reserve estimate, and how is it being managed for sustainability?
5. Are there quick plans to open up new exploration blocks or invite direct investment in upstream activities?
6. How is the Ministry ensuring transparency in oil reserve reporting and production figures?

Revenue and Economic Impact

7. What percentage of national revenue is currently derived from oil and how is this revenue allocated?
8. How will the Minister ensure that oil wealth translate into tangible economic development for citizens?
9. Are there reform planned for fuel subsidies or pricing policies that affect public and private sectors?

Governance and Transparency

13. How will contracts with oil companies be negotiated and monitored for compliances?
14. What measures are in place to combat corruption in the sector?

Question 78 (2025-07-01)

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

Despite repeated commitments to professionalize sports in Namibia, as stated in the Ministry's budget speech, the sector remains in a precarious state, marked by poor remuneration, irregular payments, and lack of structural investment particularly toward

referees and officials, who are foundational to upholding the integrity and fairness of the game.

Recent reports indicate that match referees and assessors have not been paid for over four months, with the 3rd Division and Women's Regional Leagues unpaid since March 2025, the Debmarine Premiership unpaid since April, and the 1st and 2nd Divisions as well as the FNB Women Super League unpaid for two months. These individuals are paid as little as N\$50 to N\$400 per game, despite the physical, emotional, and professional demands of their work. Match officials have repeatedly inquired about their salaries and have been met with the response that "there is no money." This amounts to institutional neglect and places livelihoods at risk.

Furthermore, the Ministry has stated its intention to professionalize sports, but no tangible blueprint has been submitted to Parliament. This raises the following questions:

1. When will the Ministry table a comprehensive blueprint for the professionalization of sports in Namibia, as committed to in the 2025/2026 budget speech?
2. What research or feasibility studies have been conducted to inform this professionalization agenda?
 - Who are the contracted consultants, researchers, or institutions responsible for compiling this data?
 - How were these stakeholders selected, and what are the key findings?
3. Can the Minister confirm whether they have consulted the Namibia Football Association (NFA) and are aware that referees, match assessors, and other officials remain unpaid for extended periods?
 - Beyond referees, who else is owed outstanding payments, and what timelines have been committed for their payment?
4. What immediate steps will the Ministry take to resolve the crisis of unpaid referees, given that this is no longer a technical or administrative issue but a bread-and butter matter affecting individuals who support households, children, and broader communities?
5. What systems or policy frameworks will be introduced under the professionalization plan to ensure that all sports participants referees, players, coaches receive prompt and transparent payments, particularly during national and international competitions?
6. While respecting the independence of the NFA, what oversight mechanisms will the Ministry employ to safeguard accountability, financial transparency, and institutional integrity in the administration of sports?
 - And how will the Ministry mitigate concerns about political interference while still upholding its public duty to intervene when public funds and livelihoods are at stake?

Referees are guardians of fair play, and by undervaluing their role, we undermine the credibility of our sports system.

Question 79 (2025-07-01)

Hon. Likando (IPC) asked the Minister of Environment Forestry and Tourism:

The Human wildlife conflict self reliance scheme was introduced as a measure of relief, but it had been widely criticized for inadequate compensation, delay in pay outs and bureaucratic hurdles, leaving many victims without the support they deserve. The current compensation of N\$100,000 for a human life is not only insufficient but also undermines the dignity of the affected families. In addition, the tourism sector which significantly supports conservation funding and rural livelihoods, remains fragile and underdeveloped, especially after the COVID -19 pandemic. Underinvestment in infrastructure, over reliance on international tourists, and lack of support for community based tourism initiatives continues to limit the sector's potential.

In light of these pressing issues and Namibia's vision for inclusive and sustainable development as outlined in Vision 2030, NDP6, and the sustainable development goals, I hereby pose the following questions:

1. What immediate and long term measures is the Ministry implementing to effectively address the increasing human wildlife conflict, particularly in high risk regions such as Zambezi, Kunene and Kavango, where communities continue to suffer loss of life, crops and livestock?
2. Given the public concern over the inadequate and inefficiency of the Human wildlife conflict self reliance scheme, is the Ministry reviewing the current compensation framework to ensure that it reflects the actual value of human life and economic losses, and that the process is made more accessible and timely?
3. In light of the continued fragility of the tourism sector, what strategies has the Ministry developed to revitalize tourism, particularly through investment in infrastructure, promotion of domestic tourism, and support to community based tourism enterprises?
4. What measures are in place to ensure that the local communities benefit meaningfully from conservation and tourism activities, so they are not merely victims of environmental policies, but active beneficiaries and partners in sustainable development?

Question 80 (2025-07-01)

Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda (AR) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

We are elected Members of Parliament and one of our duties is to make laws. Next week Parliament will go on recess, only to return in September, six months down the line, since we were elected.

It has been almost four months since we took an Oath as Members of the 8th Parliament. There is real possibility that the year 2025 will go by without a single law passed by Parliament.

To date, the Executive have not tabled a single Bill. It is also absolutely clear that the Executive have a historical culture of bulldozing numerous Bills and forcing them down

the throats of Members of Parliament in the shortest period of time. This will not be tolerated in the 8th Parliament.

I therefore ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia, the following:

1. What type of business unusual that resulted in six months without tabling of a single legislation by the Executive? What is the hold up?
2. We were promised that laws such as the Land Bill, would be tabled in this House. When is the Bill going to be tabled? We know that 1,2 million hectares of our land is owned by foreigners and land continues to be given to foreigners. This legislation has been promised to be one of those legislation that are going to address these problems. When is that legislation going to be tabled?

It is not that we are not capable of developing and submitting laws. We have been told clearly that the National Assembly lacks the necessary capacities but we thank the office of the Speaker for the efforts to try and address these problems of capacity in the National Assembly.

3. What is the general approach? Or it is just another promises of the laws that are coming and cannot come? What concrete days can we receive these laws?

Question 81 (2025-07-02)

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

Witvlei Meat was established in August 2006. A year later, on 25 July 2007, export approval was obtained for becoming a European Union (EU) Beef Export Abattoir and processing facility in the town of Witvlei. Since then, Witvlei Meat has employed approximately 100 permanent staff members on an equal opportunity base to supply customers in Europe and the Scandinavian countries. For almost 10 years, between 2006 and 2015, the Witvlei abattoir was the main and biggest employer of over 200 workers at the small settlement, which falls under the Okorukambe Constituency and enjoys village status.

However, the situation at the settlement changed when the abattoir, which was operated by Witvlei Meat, had to close shop due to the severe reduction in the company's Norwegian beef quota - and that led to the wholesale retrenchment of the over 200 workers.

In 2022 there was a glimmer of hope for Witvlei residents as Agribank invited tenders to sell the abattoir, by early 2023 the Agribank's spokesperson Fillemon Nangonya equally confirmed to New Era there was great development around the reopening of the abattoir, saying the bank and the successful bidder were now in the process of finalising payment and the eventual takeover of the facility. Furthermore, Okorukambe Constituency Councillor Rocco Nguvauva also shared at that time (2023) that over 250 permanent and seasonal jobs would be guaranteed for the residents in the coming months. I am sure this was not a campaign strategy.

Unfortunately, the hopes for progress and employment on the revival Witvlei abattoir for the Witvlei community was short lived because as of now, it is 12 years later, and the abattoir remains not operational. The building is standing there and about to be dilapidated and lose value.

1. What is the current status quo on the Witvlei abattoir?
 2. Who currently owns the Witvlei abattoir?
 3. What happened to the foreign and local investors?
 4. What are the prospects of the abattoir being operational again and provide employment?
 5. What is the loss in terms of income, either to Agribank or the Development Bank?
 6. When are you going to visit the abattoir and the community of Witvlei and brief the nation about the steps to be taken to open this abattoir.
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Question 82 (2025-07-02)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

The fundamental factors which determine the ability of the economy to achieve economic growth are economic resources available to the society and efficiency of their use. These questions address one of the issues of state and regional development, such as the road infrastructure, which is a key prerequisite of social and economic development of any country. This is particularly true in Namibia where the road transport is the most widely used mode of travel vastness and lack of rail ways and airstrip in most of part of the country. Since the importance of the road network transcends national boundaries, the expansion and upgrade of the road network is vital to increase economic performance. Hence, poor road infrastructure poses hindrance to both local and foreign investments in countries depending on them in terms of their economic performance and competitiveness enhancement.

The road infrastructure comprises all types of roads in each area, including various structures and serves to transport passengers and goods. The road infrastructure includes all road categories, facilities, structures, signage and markings, and so on needed to provide for safe, trouble-free and efficient traffic. Extensive network of roads of high quality is essential for trouble-free road transport, which supposed to be most widely used mode of transport in Namibia. The advantages of road transport include transporting passengers and carrying goods regardless of distance directly to a destination, the relatively high speed and no time restrictions. Road transport and its infrastructure enable to carry people as well as materials, raw materials, semi-finished and finished products intended for sale. Road infrastructure affects the flexibility and mobility of the workforce, which is reflected in the employment level. Moreover, higher employment level makes the standard of living grow. The degree to which the road infrastructure is developed has an impact on several areas, such as for instance the development of tourism, influx of foreign investments, regional development and rural local economic development. Eventually, all the indicators - employment, wages, consumption, savings, investment, benefits of tourism - will have an impact on the volume of gross domestic

product, the key macroeconomic indicator, which measures the economic output of the State. In addition, transport is significant in international context in terms of foreign trade and cooperation in different areas. In this respect, a well-developed network of roads and superior road infrastructure are required. However, all categories of roads are needed in the country and its regions.

Hon. Minister, the government has prioritised upgrading the Okahandja-Hochfeld Otjozondju-Okondjatu MR112 road to bitumen level as part of the Roads Authority's Integrated Business Plan - Road Authority's Strategic Plan for 2018/19 to 2022/23. The distance of MR112 from Okahandja to Okondjatu is 190km, that this road is critically important as it can link important towns and regions such as Okahandja, Okondjatu, Otjivanda, Rundu, Katima Mulilo, Kavango East and Zambezi region respectively. Take note that the Otjozondju Manganese and the Purity Manganese mines are located on this road, as well as a school and a health facility. The upgrading of the MR112 road to better standards removes a substantial amount of heavy traffic load from the B1 Okahandja-Otavi road that has significantly recorded high number of accident, crutches, injuries and fatalities and is the leading accident prone road in Namibia.

The MR112 road will not only link various commercial towns but will also link regions, for example Otjozondjupa region, the two Kavango regions as well as Zambezi region to SADC countries such Botswana and Zambia. From Okahandja to Rietfontein MR112 is shorter with about 60Km meaning motorist will save on fuel cost and both roads will reduce car crashes to minimal consequently to fatalities and injuries. The MR112 road is very crucial in ensuring road safety, social economic development, and growth and it will serve as a safe haven for motorist in Namibia going to North-eastern part of Namibia.

Hon. Minister if this road is upgraded to bitumen standard the Walvis Bay Corridor Group or any investor will set up a warehouses in Okondjatu where the deliveries of goods will be done as well as a pick-up point for the coastal line, northern, southern parts of Namibia and Angola including other parts of southern Africa. During the following financial years 2024/2025 an amount of 5 million was budgeted for and 2025/2026 an amount of 3million was budgeted for while 2026/2027 a 50 million and 2027/2028 110 million respectively is budgeted for MR112 road.

1. Why has the upgrading of the MR112 road between Okahandja-Okondjatu not yet commenced and when will it commence?
2. If MR112 is not upgraded will the Minister take full responsibility of all the accident that will happen on B1 road from Windhoek to Otavi, for failing to create a safe haven detour via MR112 road?
3. Hon. Minister, your Ministry in collaboration with Road Fund Administration and Road Authority has impacted upon the apportioning of roads concept into Bituman standard of 10 KM per annum, this concept is being observed at the Road between Du Plessies plaas to Epukiro with the distance of 48 Km and Road Authority is constructing this Road 10 or less Km per annum and up to date only 20km has been done for the past 3 years, the remaining 28 km is projected to be completed in 2027/2028 financial year. The same concept of apportioning is being observed at the road from road to Buitepos road to Otjombinde-Talismanus for about 150 km, only 10 Km have been done so far. Meaning this road will be completed after 16 years' time frame if the apportioning policy prevail. Why can't these roads be completed in less than

three years? Were Du Plessis Plaas - Epukiro road of 28 km can be completed this year and Otjimbinde road you cover at least 50km per annum?

4. The community of Otjimbingue are asking me when will Hon. Minister Nekundi upgrade our road from Karibib to Otjimbingue of only 60km into bitumen standard even to low volume seal?
5. The community of Omatjete send me a SMS requesting me to ask Hon. Minister Nekundi of their road from Omaruru to Omatjete of about 70km that when will the Minister upgrade their road into bitumen standard of low volume seal?
6. Will Minister inform the nation which roads will be upgraded into bitumen standard during this financial year? Please tell them in which region and constituency, from which place to which, how many kilometres, at what stage are they like detail design, consultant and the contractors appointments and when is the site handover and when will the work commence?

Question 83 (2025-07-02)

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

Telecom Namibia's mobile service, TN Mobile, continues to face constant service disruptions, including network outages, slow internet speeds, and billing system challenges. These issues have led to significant customer dissatisfaction and raised concerns about the company's infrastructure and service delivery. Despite nonstop public apologies and promises of improvement, many users feel that the TN Mobile's responses are insufficient, especially when outages result in financial losses or missed educational opportunities.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What specific measures is Telecom Namibia implementing to prevent frequent network outages and service disruptions?
 2. How does the Ministry ensure that Telecom Namibia meets minimum service quality standards, especially in critical sectors such as healthcare and education, where network outages have severe consequences?
 3. What assessments has the Ministry conducted on the economic and social impact of prolonged network outages on businesses and essential services such as pharmacies, schools, and government institutions?
 4. How is the Ministry supporting affected sectors to mitigate the negative effects of these telecom service disruptions?
 5. Given the frequent service interruptions, does Telecom Namibia have a policy to compensate customers for periods of service unavailability, especially for prepaid users who have fully paid for services?
 6. How does the Ministry hold Telecom Namibia accountable for repeated service failures, and what penalties or corrective actions are in place to ensure prompt resolution and compensation for affected customers?
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Question 84 (2025-07-02)

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

The Karasburg West is strategically located but is a resource-constrained area in Southern Namibia, it is facing more challenges specifically with shortages of electricity and water scarcity.

Its economy is tied to transportation with (B1 highway) and farming trading activities across the border with South Africa.

I do recognize the effort of SWAPO Party led government. which implemented several measures to mitigate crime in Karasburg West Constituency, with focus on more visible patrols, especially along the B1 highway and near informal settlements. The police station was built to mitigate crime in Noordoewer. But in the Aussenkher we need to do more regarding generators to help when the electricity outage occurs.

The main crime prevention by the police are focusing on stock theft and illegal boarder crossing.

The government have taken steps to address crimes in Karasburg West but Aussenkher Police station is facing several challenges which hinders the effective crime control and community safety.

In light of the above, I respectfully direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister.

1. Is the Minister aware that the Aussenkher and Karasburg Police Station operates without a backup generator which is compromising the operations of the Police Officers who are experiencing daily power outages?
 2. Can the Hon. Minister enlighten the House whether the Ministry will take immediate steps to provide a generator to ensure uninterrupted power supply for critical operations, including; holding cell security, evidence storage, communication system (radio, computers and lighting for night time patrols and emergencies)?
 3. How many other Police Stations in Namibia face similar generators shortage and can the Minister assure the House that the issue will receive urgent attention?
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Question 85 (2025-07-02)

Hon. Itope (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Health and Social services:

Lack of basic accommodation for mothers of infants admitted in public hospitals - a public health and dignity concern.

The well-being of women, particularly mothers accompanying their sick or hospitalized toddlers, is a critical issue that deserves attention in our public healthcare system. In several public hospitals across Namibia, especially in rural and semi-urban settings, there is currently no enough provision for mothers or guardians who are required to stay at the hospital while their toddlers receive medical treatment.

As a result, many of these mothers are forced to sleep on the floor, in corridors, or in open waiting areas, Onandjokwe and oshakati State hospital, they often sleep without mattresses, blankets, or even basic sanitation access. This is not only physically and emotionally tiring for the caregivers but also poses a significant health risk for both mother and child, especially in cases involving toddlers.

While I recognize and appreciate the Ministry's ongoing efforts to improve the quality of healthcare infrastructure, this challenge calls for urgent intervention as it relates to dignity, safety, and maternal health.

Considering the above, I respectfully direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Is the Minister aware that in many public hospitals, mothers of admitted toddlers are sleeping on hospital floors due to the lack of prepared resting or sleeping facilities?
 2. What plans does the Ministry have to ensure that mothers and guardians who accompany their hospitalized toddlers are provided with safe, hygienic, and dignified accommodation within or near hospital premises?
 3. Can the Minister provide a timeline or roadmap for addressing this issue, and does the Ministry intend to integrate mother-and-child rest shelters as part of future hospital infrastructure development or renovation projects?
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Question 86 (2025-07-02)

Hon. Kanyemba (IPC) asked the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs:

I rise on a matter of grave concern affecting the backbone of our national security. the men and women of our Nambian Defence Force who serve with dedication, yet face systemic neglect.

The Namibian public deserves answers about why:

- Junior soldiers languish for a decade without promotion,
- Our promotion rates lack behind of our regional peers,
- No transparent criteria exist for career progression.

This is not just about fairness, it's about combat readiness. When soldiers see no future in uniform, they leave for better-paying jobs in private security, taking their training with them.

Honourable Speaker, we cannot defend Namibia with a demoralized force. I therefore put the following questions to the Minister of Defence.

Given the growing public concern about career stagnation in our Defence Force, can the Minister provide this House with:

1. What are the standard criteria for promoting military personnel across different ranks?

2. Can Minister provide a detailed breakdown of promotion rates over the years (2022-2024), showing: - The number of soldiers promoted annually from private to Warrant Officer Level?
 3. The average time-in-rank before promotion at each level, how these figures are compared to the regional benchmarks?
 4. What specific reforms are being implemented to address this morale crisis?
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Question 87 (2025-07-02)

Hon. Brinkman (IPC) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The Hon. Minister Dr. Esperance Luvindao on June 30, 2025, announced the decongestion strategy aiming to reduce overcrowding and long patient waiting times at key health facilities, especially in Windhoek by:

- Increasing night shift staffing for Katutura Health Centre (KHC) which will now have five doctors on night duty. up from three, to handle peak demand between 19:00 and midnight².
- Okuryangava and Otjomuise Clinics will operate daily from 07h00 to 19h00, starting July 1, 2025.
- Okuryangava Clinic will transition to 24-hour service from August 1, 2025 with Maxuilili the next in line.

We commend the Minister of Health for initiating this bold and timely decongestion strategy-it's a clear sign of responsiveness to the real pressures faced by frontline staff and patients all over the country. However, while we welcome these immediate interventions there are burning questions I want clarity from the Hon. Minister:

1. Is there a formal policy outlining roles, responsibilities. and resource commitments?
 2. Will the Ministry define standards, monitor compliance, and manage malpractice risk?
 3. Which categories of services and specialities are included in this initiative?
 4. How does the Ministry plan to sustain the volunteer program in the long term without risking burnout or reduced morale?
 5. Given that only 15 - 18% of Namibians can currently access private healthcare. predominantly in urban Areas, is there a plan to include rural and under served areas where private presence is minimal?
 6. What support mechanisms (e.g. security, transportation, meals) will be in place for the volunteer doctors?
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Question 88 (2025-07-02)

Hon. Kaaronda (SWANU) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

There is a community called Ounongo Uoje Ngaukujame Group B, resident at Greenwell Matongo, Eveline Street 3218. This community group purchased plot 3218 from the City of Windhoek in 2004 as an unserviced residential plot. The group consists of 46 households which translates to 675 inhabitants of whom 321 are old age pensioners, minors and persons living with disability. They have built themselves one toilet for the male members of the group and another for the female members of the group as well as one communal water tap. The City of Windhoek had disconnected the water supply and the communal tap stands dry and without running water. This is due to an outstanding water debt.

In 2006 the City of Windhoek started to charge the residents a penalty fee for failing to build brick houses.

1. Is there a way your Ministry can intervene and come to the rescue of this community by directing the City of Windhoek to serve the plot, reconnect the supply of water and in so doing open the possibility for the households to have water taps?
 2. Considering the fact that over 300 inhabitants of this plot are old age pensioners and minors as well as people living with disabilities, will your Ministry be in a position to help the community with debt cancelation?
 3. Servicing of the plot will result in each household to acquire its own plot or erf number which ultimately will leave each household with its own title deed, is this something your Ministry can assist with?
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Question 89 (2025-07-02)

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

Namibian land owned by foreign nationals is one way through which many dispossessed Namibians are continually deprived of a dignified living as well as the right to benefit from what ancestrally belongs to them.

250 farms, measuring about 1,2 million hectares are owned by foreigners.

1. When are you going to expropriate these farms?
2. Do you have any pending requests or applications by foreigners to acquire any form of land in Namibia, agricultural or otherwise?
3. The ancestral land of indigenous Namibians stolen from them by white people who now are considered to be Namibians, remains one of the most burning issues our struggle for freedom has not resolved. When are you going to expropriate our land in the hands of these white people?
4. Is the restoration of the dignity of black Namibians on your radar or are you just about the maintenance of the status quo?

5. What is fair and just compensation to you and why does it appear as if the requirement to pay a fair and just compensation is an impediment to land reform, or is it not?
 6. Please share a comprehensive list of all land owned by foreign nationals, indicating the purpose for which the said land is owned by such foreign nationals and the time they were granted authorization to own such land by your predecessors and by yourself if indeed you granted such authorization?
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Question 90 (2025-07-02)

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

PRELUDE

Honourable Minister the recent revision of our basic education curriculum led to the introduction of the Advance Subsidiary (AS), replacing Higher Level.

Although this change is a welcomed development, opening up more study opportunities for our young people both locally and internationally, perceived poor implementation may just deny our youth potential study opportunities that comes with it.

Through NIED coordinated programs, subject teachers were taken through tailored workshops and subject meetings in order to capacitate them to implement the revised curriculum smoothly. However, school laboratories are not prepared at all, leaving them largely not responsive to the needs of the new curriculum. The Ministry is simply putting “new wine in old bottles” and expect it to work.

This is factual for subjects like Physics, Chemistry and Biology. These subjects have laboratory based lessons and final practical examinations (paper 3) to be written in a laboratory setting. However, instead of using laboratories, learners write their final practical examinations using ordinary and dining halls and normal classrooms, which affect their results, but also put their lives and that of their teachers at risk because of the hazardous nature of the chemicals being used.

According to various examiner's report, since the inception of the AS curriculum implementation, most practical work could not be conducted throughout the year, in order to develop the skills that can be applied to the requirements of the examination and consequently the majority of learners did not show understanding of scientific method, as well as the ability to design, carry out and evaluate experiments with confidence and competence as stipulated in the syllabus.

It is therefore against this background that I ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Is the Minister aware and able to admit to this House that our school laboratory facilities are not responsive to the needs of the new curriculum in Physics, Chemistry and Biology?
2. Does the Hon. Minister know that the AS learners in Physics, Chemistry and Biology write their final examinations not fully well prepared because of lack of laboratory facilities in AS designated schools?

3. Hon. Minister, are you aware that the limited capacity of existing laboratory facilities affects the performance of AS learners in the above mentioned subjects? In such a way that:

Some schools have to make learners write in sessions. While others are writing, the remaining group of learners are quarantined somewhere waiting for their turn, a situation that can take up to the night depending on the number of learners in a given school. How can the Minister expect learners to prepare for their next examinations in this situation?

4. Is the Hon. Minister aware that using hazardous substances for practical exams in unsafe venues like halls risks injury, loss of lives, property damage, and costly lawsuits against the State?
 5. Does the Hon. Minister know that at the moments, it is risky for the regions to give some much needed chemicals to majority of our schools in fear of harming people because there are no laboratory facilities to keep them?
 6. What are the plans does the Ministry has in place to address the critical shortage of laboratory facilities in our secondary schools and ensure that the revised curriculum is being implemented fully as well as ensuring the safety and performance of our people?
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Question 91 (2025-07-02)

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

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm or deny the existence of a well organized syndicate within the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, that is allegedly involved in the illegal sale of national documents such as identity cards, work permits and passports (an issues that has been widely reported in the media in the recent years).
2. Could the Honourable Minister provide a comprehensive update on the following: In line with Namibia's commitment to combating corruption and upholding the rule of law.
3. What specific investigations, internal or in collaboration with the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), have been initiated by the Ministry since these allegations first emerged, and what are the current findings and progress of these investigations, including the number of cases referred to the Prosecutor-General for prosecution?
4. In accordance with the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003) and the Public Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 13 of 1995), how many Ministry officials have been suspended, or subjected to disciplinary action, or criminally charged in connection with the illegal sale of national documents over the past five years, and what measures are in place to ensure that all implicated individuals face appropriate legal and disciplinary consequences, including asset recovery, where applicable?

4. What systemic vulnerabilities within the processes of application, verification, and issuance of national documents have been identified as contributing factors to this alleged syndicate's operation, and what concrete, time-bound measures is the Ministry implementing to strengthen these systems, enhance security features of national documents, and prevent future occurrences of such fraudulent activities?

Question 92 (2025-07-02)

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

The Namibian Police Act, 1990 (Act No. 19 of 1990), establishes, organizes, and administers the Namibian Police Force. It regulates the force's powers, duties, and procedures for maintaining law and order and ensuring internal security. The Act also covers the discipline, appointment, promotion, and discharge of police officers.

The Act establishes the Namibian Police Force, outlining its structure and membership. It defines the specific powers and responsibilities of the police force in carrying out their duties. The Act prescribes procedures for maintaining internal security and upholding law and order. The Act regulates the procedures for managing police personnel. It also addresses other related issues.

Furthermore, the Public Office-Bearers (Remuneration and Benefits) Commission Act, 2005 (Act No. 3 of 2005) establishes the Public Office Bearers (Remuneration and Benefits) Commission in Namibia. This Commission is responsible for advising the President on the remuneration and benefits of public office holders.

The Act formally establishes the Public Office-Bearers (Remuneration and Benefits) Commission. The Commission's main role is to investigate and make recommendations to the President regarding the remuneration and benefits of public office holders. This includes conducting research and publishing an annual report on its activities.

The President ultimately determines the remuneration and benefits of public office bearers based on the Commission's recommendations. The Act also outlines procedural matters related to the Commission's operations, such as meetings and reporting.

The Act defines a public office-bearer as a Member of Parliament, a member of a Regional Council, or any other person declared as such by the President through a proclamation. It does not talk about an Secretary-General of a political party.

What must the Commission recommend?

The terms of reference are set out in the enabling legislation. The President must take into consideration inter alia the recommendation of the Commission and obtain advice as to what the remuneration and benefits ought to be for Public Office Bearers. The Commission must investigate and consider any matters relating to remuneration, benefits, and other conditions of public office bearers, consult with the Minister responsible for finance, and then make the necessary recommendations to the President.

In making its recommendations, the Commission must take cognisance of the roles, duties, and responsibilities of different categories of Public Office Bearers, consider current principles of remuneration in society in general, as well as current inflation trends.

In terms of Section 8 (1), the President shall by proclamation in the Gazette, determine the remuneration and benefits payable to public office bearers.

Having said this, I have been reliably informed and personally observed that the Secretary-General of SWAPO Hon. Sophia Shaningwa has been accorded with the VVIP protection status without following the due process.

I have checked there is no correspondence from POBC to the President to that effect, the Presidency never issued any proclamation in Gazette, to give that VIP protect to an ordinary Secretary-General of one political party in Namibia.

The police also confirmed that there was no case of threat to the live of Hon. Shaningwa to be accorded that protection. She is free and happy, and we love her. No harm will be done to her.

Questions to the Right Hon. Prime Minister.

1. What criteria did the Government use to give VVIP protection status to the incumbent SWAPO Secretary-General Hon. Sophia Shaningwa?
2. How much State money have been illegally spent from the State coffer just to protect a SWAPO Secretary-General since she was illegally accorded that status?
3. Is this not part of gratification which is tantamount to corruption and treason in your own voice and that of the President?
4. When will your Office instruct the Namibia police to detach the VVIP status that was illegally accorded to a SWAPO Secretary-General and what are the consequence to be followed to all the culprits?
5. When will the VVIP status be accorded to all the leaders of different political parties and their Secretary-General in Parliament and benefits related to protection?

Question 93 (2025-07-02)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

During the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Ministry of Health and Social Services recruited approximately 948 volunteers in the Grade 12 to Grade 15 posts to assist with the outbreak on contract basis. The contracts were terminated on 30 December 2022, upon termination of the contract the volunteers were informed that they would be absorbed into the various positions within the Ministry and would be called to be placed accordingly.

These volunteers are well acquainted with the health care system in the Ministry as they worked in the respective job categories for approximately two (2) years since the outbreak of the COVID - 19 pandemic and further the Ministry was facing a shortage of staff with over eight hundred and seventy-one (871) vacant posts available in 2022. On 4th October 2022, the Ministry wrote a letter to the Cabinet requesting the Cabinet to allow the Ministry to fill in some of the posts in critical areas to boost the healthcare system services. The request was for the Ministry to make use of internal recruitment

to fill various positions at the level of Grade 12 to Grade 15 and to specifically give preferences to the COVID-19 volunteers to internally compete for some posts in critical areas. The Ministry further stated that budgetary provision was made for the 2022/2023 financial year.

In response to the Ministry's letter the then Secretary of Cabinet Mr. Simataa, confirmed the Cabinet position that granted the Ministry permission in a letter dated 19 October 2022, to go ahead with their request, provided that the vacant posts to be used have already been approved for filling and that budgetary provision has been made to this effect. Furthermore, exemption to advertise the vacant posts was granted by the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation in a letter dated 25 October 2022, to give preference for the COVID-19 volunteers to internally compete for the vacant Grade 12 to Grade 15 posts at the Ministry.

The issue at hand now is that the Ministry has not followed through with this request since the permission was granted by Cabinet. Many of the COVID-19 volunteers are still unemployed despite having experience working in health related environment, as the Ministry failed to follow through on its word.

Despite the ongoing staffing shortfall within the Ministry and budgetary constraints, these COVID-19 volunteers were promised these job placements back in 2022 and there was a budgetary provision for 2022/2023 allocated for them to fill in the relevant posts. It has recently been reported in print media that the mortuaries within the country are also facing a shortage of staff. This is a good opportunity to have the COVID-19 volunteers employed as mortuary staff and hereby absorbing them through an internal recruitment process as they have the relevant skills and experience.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services is a critical sector of the economy of the country and should be operating at maximum capacity to improve and maintain the quality of healthcare in Namibia, hence why addressing the shortages of healthcare workers, is deemed a high priority for the nation.

1. When will the COVID-19 volunteers be employed into the vacant posts for the Grades 12 to 15 as per the Ministry's request to Cabinet, a request that was granted in 2022?
2. Why were the COVID-19 volunteers not absorbed into the various posts as per the Ministry's request, reason being?
3. Will there be a provision for a new budget for the employment of the COVID-19 volunteers?
4. How does the Ministry intend on addressing the shortage of healthcare workers in the country?

Question 94 (2025-07-02)

Hon. Haitota (IPC) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

I rise to ask the following questions regarding Kombat Town, a historic mining settlement in the Otjozondjupa Region that continues to operate in a legal and governance vacuum despite its economic significance and renewed mining activities.

While comparable mining towns such as Oranjemund, Arandis, Rosh Pinah, and Tsumeb have received formal town or local authority status, Kombat has not. The town remains under-serviced and largely unregulated, raising serious concerns about public accountability, equitable development and access to basic services.

Of particular concern are reports that private individuals are collecting funds from residents and businesses in Kombat Town without any visible legal basis or public audit mechanism. Despite these collections, there is no clear evidence of reinvestment into essential services or infrastructure improvements.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

1. What is the official legal and governance status of Kombat Town? Has it been considered for proclamation as a town or village council? If not, what are the constraints?
2. Who owns the land and infrastructure in Kombat Town and under what legal basis are private individuals or entities permitted to collect funds from residents or businesses?
3. How much money has been collected from residents or businesses in Kombat Town since the resumption of mining activities or private control?
4. What structures or legal provisions exist to audit such financial activities and protect the community's interest.
5. Why has Kombat not been declared a town or local authority, despite its historical relevance and current economic activity?
6. What actions is the Ministry taking to ensure Kombat residents are protected from informal governance, financial exploitation, and service neglect?

Question 95 (2025-07-02)

Hon. Cloete (IPC) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

Namibia signed the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement on July 2, 2018, ratified it on February 1, 2019, yet only gazetted its tariff schedules nearly six years later, on December 20, 2024. Our first export under this agreement, comprising 45,000 tonnes of salt destined for Nigeria, was dispatched on June 30, 2025. This marks a protracted seven-year journey from commitment to execution.

Salt is classified by industry experts as a basic commodity with minimal value-addition potential, largely logistical in nature. This export thus starkly contrasts with our declared policy focus on "industrialisation, manufacturing and value addition" through strategies such as Growth at Home.

Additionally, despite the government's policy to foster SME participation within Africa Trade Area, the inaugural shipment was executed by Walvis Bay Salt Holdings, a large-scale commodity enterprise, highlighting a disconnect between stated SME empowerment objectives and actual trade practices.

Given these observations, I pose the following questions:

1. What specific, time-bound commitments will the Minister provide to ensure Namibia's subsequent A.f.C.F.T.A exports include significant value-added manufactured goods, beyond raw commodities?
 2. Considering growth at home strategies emphasis on commodity based industrialisation and value chain development, what specific industrial projects are currently underway to enable Namibia to export value-added products such as processed agricultural goods, manufactured textiles, or beneficiated minerals under A.f.C.F.T.A?
 3. When will Namibia dispatch its second A.f.C.F.T.A export consignment, and what specific products will it include? Can the Minister assure that the next shipment will feature diversified product categories beyond raw commodities, clearly reflecting genuine economic diversification?
 4. Given the critical importance of the A.f.C.F.T.A for Namibia's economic transformation, will the Minister commit to providing regular ministerial updates to Parliament detailing: (a) volumes and values of all exports by product category; (b) numbers of Namibian companies actively participating; (c) specific progress on value addition projects; and (d) comparative analyse of Namibia's performance relative to other African countries?
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