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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

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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 Lang strand, resulting in the deaths of three Belgian tourists, including a 22 month-old child. He was charged with culpable homicide and, after due legal process, was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, with two years suspended. His appeal was dismissed on July 9, 2007, and he served his sentence accordingly.

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

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

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

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

Honourable 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 78 (2025-07-01)

Hon. Mootu (LPM) asked the Minister of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, 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 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 coffers 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 consequences 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 101 (2025-07-08)

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

The escalating rental costs in Namibia exacerbate the cost-of-living crisis and disproportionately burden vulnerable citizens. In urban centers like Windhoek, average rental prices have surged to N\$7,348 in 2024 for two-bedroom units, driven by a housing shortage estimated at 300,000 units. This scarcity enables landlords to charge exorbitant rents, often requiring deposits equivalent to one month's rent, which are not placed in interest-bearing accounts, depriving tenants of financial growth. The Rent Ordinance 13 of 1977 provides for Rent Boards to regulate rents and address tenant complaints, yet these boards have been largely non-functional since 1990/1991, leaving tenants unprotected in an unregulated market. The absence of effective oversight contrasts sharply with the ordinance's intent to balance tenant protections with landlord interests, a mechanism that could cap unreasonable rent hikes and ensure fair deposit handling if revived.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Why are tenant deposits, often equivalent to a month's rent, not mandated to be held in interest-bearing accounts to benefit renters, as required under Section 25(2) of the Rent Ordinance 13 of 1977, and what steps is your Ministry taking to enforce compliance and ensure landlords return deposits fairly, given widespread reports of tenants struggling to recover these funds?
2. With Namibia's housing backlog estimated at 300,000 units, requiring N\$76 billion to address, what specific policies and investments is your Ministry pursuing to accelerate affordable housing development, thereby alleviating the supply constraints that empower landlords to exploit vulnerable Namibians with excessive rental charges?
3. When will the Namibian Cabinet act to revive Rent Boards under the Rent Ordinance 13 of 1977 to protect tenants from exploitative rent increases while maintaining landlord business interests, and what concrete reforms are planned to ensure their effective establishment and operation across regions such as Khomas and Erongo?
4. Given the 2024 average rental price of N\$7,348 and inflation rates reaching 5.1%, what measures is your Ministry implementing to mitigate the affordability crisis that forces tenants to allocate disproportionate portions of their income to rent particularly in urban areas where two-bedroom unit prices have surged by 14.7%?
5. What plans does your Ministry have to modernize the outdated Rent Ordinance 13 of 1977, including its inadequate fines (e.g., N\$200) and lack of enforcement mechanisms, to create a robust regulatory framework that curbs rent exploitation without stifling the property market, and what timeline is envisioned for such reforms?
6. Given the 2024 average rental price of N\$7,348 and inflation rates reaching 5.1%, what measures is your Ministry implementing to mitigate the affordability crisis that forces tenants to allocate disproportionate portions of their income to rent particularly in urban areas where two-bedroom unit prices have surged by 14.7%?

7. What plans does your Ministry have to modernize the outdated Rent Ordinance 13 of 1977, including its inadequate fines (e.g.. N\$200) and lack of enforcement mechanisms, to create a robust regulatory framework that curbs rent exploitation without stifling the property market, and what timeline is envisioned for such reforms?

Question 104 (2025-07-08)

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

Honourable Speaker,

I rise today to address a matter of grave concern to the Namibian people and the critically to financial stability of our state-owned enterprises, particularly the National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia (Namcor).

Despite a N\$1.2 billion government bailout in April 2024, Namcor continues to face severe liquidity challenges, stemming from what the company itself describes as "governance failures, poor operational decisions, and excessive borrowing," including issues like poor margin management, excessive and unprocedural credit facilities, stock theft, and unauthorised asset purchases. This ongoing situation raises serious questions about accountability and the effectiveness of our anti-corruption mechanisms.

Honorable Minister;

1. It is our understanding that over a hundred (100) number of corruption cases have been reported to and investigated by the Anti Corruption Commission (ACC) and subsequently referred to the Prosecutor-General's office. Yet no action has been taken by Prosecutor General, given that the current administration is telling us that corruption is treason, is the Prosecutor General aiding and promoting corruption (treason in your own words)?
2. How many corruption cases specifically related to Namcor have been investigated by the Anti-Corruption Commission and subsequently submitted to the Prosecutor-General's office for decision?
3. For these Namcor-related cases submitted to the Prosecutor General's office, can the Minister provide an update on their current status? Specifically, how many have resulted in a decision to prosecute, how many have been declined, and how many are still awaiting a decision?
4. Given the public interest and Namcor's ongoing financial challenges, when can the Namibian people expect concrete decisions and actions from the Prosecutor-General's office regarding the outstanding Namcor corruption cases?
5. There are public concerns regarding the timely and impartial resolution of these cases. What specific measures is the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Prosecutor-General's office, implementing to ensure that all alleged corruption cases at Namcor are processed efficiently and fairly, ensuring that no individual, regardless of their position, is beyond the reach of justice?

Question 111 (2025-07-10)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

Why are electricity distributors such as CENORED and NORED demanding full cash payment for the installation of transformers, instead of offering flexible payment options - for example, a 10% deposit followed by installed plans over 24, 60, or even 72 months?

This requirement poses a major challenge to rural communities, where distances from the main supply points are long, and residents often lack the financial capacity due to these upfront financial constraints.

Proposal/Recommendation:

The Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy should consider strategic collaboration with NAMWATER and the Rural Water and Energy supply Directorate. Whenever NAMWATER pipelines extend deep into rural areas, electricity poles lines from CENORED or NORED should be developed in parallel. This integrated infrastructure approach would make it easier and more affordable for residents, schools, clinics, and other institutions in remote areas to access electricity and digital networks. This could significantly contribute to rural development and upliftment.

Question 112 (2025-07-10)

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

According to the Veterinary and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act, 2013 (Act No. 1 of 2013), a veterinarian who obtained his/her qualifications from an institution listed by the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) across the globe but not accredited by the Namibian Veterinary Council (NYC), is required to write a NYC examination (to assess Day 1 competencies) for unconditional registration to practice the veterinary profession as a Veterinarian in Namibia.

However, the current status quo, is that the said examination is administered and marked by the UNAM's School of Veterinary

Medicine (SoVM), as part of an exit/final exam for UNAM's School of Veterinary Medicine final-year students and it is not a NVC examination to assess Day 1 competencies, as stipulated in the Act of Parliament (Act No. 1 of 2013).

I would therefore like to ask the following:

1. Why is the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform allowing such illegal practices to continue, which has mainly affected graduates from previously disadvantaged backgrounds?
2. Why is the Ministry continuing with the practice of UNAM School of Veterinary Medicine offering the examination, when it's very clear in the fact that such examinations should be offered by the Namibia Veterinary Council?

3. There are more than 30 Namibian veterinarian graduates, some of whom graduated as far as 2020 sitting at home unregistered, what is the Ministry planning to address these matters of the veterinary graduates who are unable to meet the new set conditions for registration?
4. At the moment we have unregistered graduates doing their Master's degree in Pretoria sponsored by the meat board. Are we now saying that after they are done with their Master's degree, they should rejoin UNAM as 3rd year students, is this fair?
5. When will the Ministry address the concerns and recommendations given to the Ministry by the affected students in September 2024?

Question 113 (2025-07-10)

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

I seek clarification and accountability on several pressing governance and compliance matters regarding the Namibia Institute of Pathology (NIP), as raised by the Namibia Public Workers Union (NAPWU), and as reported in credible news publications, notably The Namibian newspaper.

A. Questions directed to the Minister of Health and Social Services:

1. NIP's Mandate under the NIP Act, 1999 (Act No. 15 of 1999):

Can the Honourable Minister confirm whether the establishment of the N\$15 million manufacturing facility (Innovation Hub) at Swakopmund, which focuses on producing laboratory consumables, falls within the statutory mandate of the Namibia Institute of Pathology as defined in Section 5 of the NIP Act?

2. Has the NIP Act been amended to include manufacturing activities?
3. Has NIP obtained all relevant certifications and approvals for such manufacturing, including:
 - Goods Manufacturing Certificate
 - ISO 13485:2016 and ISO 9001:2015
 - FDA Approval (where applicable)

In-country evaluation and product compliance certification?

4. Is the Innovation Hub intended for internal use by NIP or is it intended for commercial purposes?

If for business purposes, can the Minister provide:

- A detailed business plan
- Financial projections

5. Why has the Executive Director (ED) of the Ministry of Health and Social Services been excluded from the NIP Board?
6. In terms of Section 19 of the Articles of Association, the ED is to be appointed by the line Minister. Has this appointment occurred?
7. If not, what is the reason for the omission and will the Minister remedy this oversight as required by the Act?
8. It has come to our attention that the NIP Board Chairperson is a co-owner of 20 Financial Solutions (Pty) Ltd, a private company currently offering financial services to NIP employees for affordable housing.

Was this interest disclosed in compliance with:

- Section 234 and 241 of the Companies Act
- Section 247 of the NIP Act

9. Were conflict of interest declarations recorded in board minutes?
10. Can the Minister provide access to the relevant board minutes?

The above concerns warrant urgent attention to safeguard public confidence, ensure legal compliance, and protect the integrity of NIP's governance framework. I respectfully request comprehensive responses with supporting documentation where applicable.

Question 114 (2025-07-10)

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

Roads Contractor Company (RCC) was formed in 1999 as per RCC Act no. 14 of 1999, with a mandate to be a State road construction company, (a company born from the Ministry of Works and Transport). It started well, but later riddled with incompetence and mismanagement to the extent that the company got long forgotten by its owner (the State) with No Accountability, such that its current status is not known, because it still exists, but hardly get any tenders from the same sole shareholder.

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

1. What is RCC's current operational status and financial health?
2. What is the government's plan, -to reform, revive, or shut it down?
3. Why are we allocating N\$55.9 million annually to an SOE without public accountability, asset clarity, or visible work?
4. Can the Honorable Minister table a report on RCC's assets, staff complement, audited finances, and the executive performance contracts?
5. Why has the RCC been excluded from road tenders in favor of foreign state companies, and what does this say about Namibia's trust and confidence in its own engineers and more so on self reliance as a country?

6. Will the Ministry revisit former RCC community maintenance models to support local authorities and empower Namibian professionals?

Question 115 (2025-07-10)

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

I rise to seek urgent clarification on matters of growing concern within the Namibian Defence Force, the review of pay scales and rank structure of Sergeant Majors in the Namibia Defence Force (NDF).

In a letter written and signed by then former Minister of Defence, Hon. Penda Ya Ndakolo on the 12.08.2016 to then CDF, Hon Ya Ndakolo confirmed the discontent among Sergeant Majors (SM) at NDF Services, Brigade, Group, Battalion and Company level of NDF.

He further empathetically reaffirm on the causes of such discontent with a clear benchmarked of other countries including South Africa.

His intervention has extended to a move of initiating this matter into the Military Steering Committee (MSC), requesting them to convene as a matter of urgency and review the pay scales and rank structure in question and ensure implementation.

On the 03.09.2020 the then CDF instructed COS HR to implement Minister and subsequently MSC directive whereby on his own writing said "I want this implemented as a matter of priority" Unfortunately to date this matter is still pending for implementation. I therefore ask:

1. Is Hon. Minister aware or not aware of this concern?
2. Given nearly 10 years of pending implementation on such directive, what is the possible negative impact do such lack of implementation or merely maladministration had in the development of our institution/NDF?
3. Given the circumstances and the situation of such discontent within the rank and file of the disciplined force as confirmed by then Minister, how does such affect the performance of these Sergeant Majors in all various levels of their duties?
4. As far as accountability is concern, are we likely to see action taken against these that caused this unnecessary and or deliberate delay?
5. When do we expect this matter to be implemented and will the effected group of Sergeant Majors be entitled for back pay as from 03.09.2020 upon implementation?

Question 116 (2025-07-10)

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

It has come to my attention that the professional allowance structure within the NDF has been applied inconsistently, unfairly, and unjustifiably. The most affected are aircraft technicians, where we have three different groups:

- Some have their allowances completely removed;
- Others have them arbitrarily reduced; and
- A small group continues to receive full allowances, despite all performing the same duties, at the same rank, with the same qualifications.

This inequality has persisted for over 16 months, despite numerous internal attempts to address it. The consequences have been devastating:

- Members have sold their homes and vehicles;
- Some have withdrawn children from school; and
- Others have defaulted on credit obligations, resulting in asset seizures and financial ruin.

Additionally, the Special Recruitment Initiative, introduced to attract skilled professionals - electricians, welders, plumbers, IT specialists, HR personnel, and others-has yielded no meaningful deployment. These skilled recruits remain idle and underutilised, while the Ministry continues to outsource services they are qualified to perform.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Is the Minister aware of these disparities in the professional allowance system? If so, what urgent interventions are being undertaken to correct them?
2. What justified the reduction or removal of allowances for personnel performing identical duties?
3. Will affected members be reimbursed for lost income during this 16-month period?
4. Why does the Ministry continue to outsource services while internally recruited professionals remain inactive?
5. Will the Minister commission a comprehensive audit and review of the NDF's HR policies to ensure equitable treatment and uphold the principle of equal pay for equal work?

Question 117 (2025-09-02)

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

The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) has indeed been grappling with significant budget constraints, often relying on government bailouts to cover operational costs. This has historically led to issues like underpayment and overworking of staff, which in turn negatively affects the quality of service and workforce morale.

Despite this, the auditor general's report reflects that for the financial year end of 31 March 2023 some members of NBC management were remunerated N\$750 698 above the remuneration bands as per section 4 of the Public Enterprises Governance Act, 2019, which directs that the remuneration and other service benefits of the Chief Executive Officer and other management staff of a public enterprise must be determined by the board of the Public Enterprise with the concurrence of the relevant Minister, with due regard to any directives laid down by the Minister under Section 4. The corporation has not obtained the Minister's concurrence as required by the Act, I therefore ask the following questions:

1. With this clear non-compliance of the Act has the Honorable Minister addressed this issue with the board and managers, and if so, what explanation did they provide?
2. What has the Minister done to hold these people accountable?
3. Since the 2023 audit report is yet another adverse opinion for NBC, how often does the Minister engage with NBC to ensure better accountability?

Question 118 (2025-09-02)

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

The Rehoboth Town Council has been involved in persistent labour disputes over the years, the latest of which ended in a June 2025 court ruling. In this judgment, the Town Council was ordered to pay N\$1.8 million to a former employee, an amount it is unable to settle. Consequently, an auction has been scheduled for 06 September 2025, to sell five vehicles and one grader belonging to the Town Council. In addition to the award, the Council has accumulated significant legal expenses due to its reliance on private legal practitioners. This situation is not unique to the Rehoboth Town Council but it reflects a broader trend among many local and regional authorities in Namibia, which often struggle with legal challenges including labour and employment disputes, procurement and tender conflicts, contractual disagreements, land allocation and ownership matters, service delivery issues, and compliance with statutory or regulatory frameworks.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware of the critical financial situation of the Rehoboth Town Council, and can the Ministry initiate a full forensic audit of its financial management, budget implementation, and compliance with the Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992?
2. Will the Honourable Minister inform this House of the total costs incurred by Local and Regional Authorities in lawsuits over the past five financial years, specifying the amounts already paid in settlements or judgments and the amounts still pending before the courts?
3. To what extent have these legal costs diverted funds away from service delivery priorities such as housing, sanitation, and infrastructure maintenance?

4. What are the most common causes of lawsuits against Local and Regional Authorities in Namibia and what trends have been observed in recent years?
5. Has the Ministry conducted any audits or reviews to determine which Local and Regional Authorities are most exposed to litigation, and what corrective measures have been taken?
6. What proactive steps is the Ministry putting in place to build the legal and governance capacity of Local and Regional Authorities, strengthen compliance with procurement and administrative procedures, and reduce the financial risks arising from litigation going forward?
7. Explain why many Local and Regional Authorities prefer using private legal services rather than relying on legal services from the Attorney General.

Question 119 (2025-09-02)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Government vacancies advertised monthly in the Public Service Management Circular currently require candidates to submit applications exclusively in physical form, either through hand delivery or via NamPost. This system often results in delays, misplaced applications, and additional financial burdens on applicants. Consequently, many Namibians are excluded from these opportunities due to the costs of postage, long travel distances, and other barriers associated with physical submission.

I therefore wish to ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following:

1. Considering the vast distances and financial challenges faced by citizens, especially the unemployed youth in rural and remote areas, how is the government addressing this exclusion?
2. Namibia has made commitments towards digitalisation in several sectors. Why has the recruitment system for all government vacancies not yet transitioned to online applications, which are globally recognised as faster, cheaper, and more transparent?
3. The Employment Services Act, 2011 (Act No. 8 of 2011) legally requires designated employers, including government Ministries to post all job vacancies on the Namibia Integrated Employment Information System (NIEIS). Right Honourable Prime Minister, given that this requirement appears not to be consistently observed by your office, could you clarify why the government has not fully implemented this mandatory legal provision?
4. While we acknowledge that not all Namibians have equal internet access, could the government create hybrid systems such as online applications complemented by community digital hubs or community libraries so that no citizen is left behind?
5. Can the government provide a clear timeline for when Namibians can expect the transition from hand-delivered applications to a modern, secure, and cost effective online recruitment platform?

Question 120 (2025-09-02)

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

The current workplace at the Shanamutango ward of Onandjokwe Hospital has unfavorable working conditions. The chairs used by the doctors, nurses and patients are so old that they are supposed to be at the site of the destruction alongside the spinning wheel

The floors and tables are broken, and there is no furniture arrangement. The blood pressure monitor is one of the oldest medical devices since the beginning of that ward.

I reiterate that an environment that is healthy is extremely important for human health hazards. A clean and well-maintained health environment is always present. A well-kept medical facility including the instruments lowers the risk of illness and has a beneficial effect on the physical and mental well-being of patients, physicians, and nurses. Additionally, it promotes healthy ecosystems and a stable climate, both of which are essential for long-term health sustainability and the welfare of society.

My question:

1. Since you assumed the role of Minister, have you visited that hospital?
2. Is there a supervisor at that hospital?
3. Can the hospital be maintained by that supervisor?
4. For the benefit of the doctors, nurses, and patients, will you visit and ensure that the working conditions are improved?
5. How soon are you going to do it?

Question 121 (2025-09-02)

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

As part of Namibia's acclaimed Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programme, conservancies play a vital role in sustainable land and wildlife management, enabling rural communities to benefit from tourism and natural resource utilization. However, concerns have been raised by conservancy members, civil society, and other stakeholders regarding the transparency, fairness, legality, and community benefit of some of these concession arrangements. There are increasing reports suggesting that, in some instances, concessions are awarded without proper consultation, that benefit sharing is minimal, and certain agreements may be exploitative or environmentally damaging.

For the interest of public accountability, I wish to pose the following questions:

1. Could the Honorable Minister provide full details on the process followed in awarding concession agreements between conservancies and concessionaires over the past five years?

2. What percentage of gross or net income from the concessions is returned to the conservancy, and how is this income monitored or audited?
3. How does the Ministry ensure continuous monitoring of concessionaires to prevent over-exploitation or breach of contract?
4. What is the standard duration of these concession agreements, and under what circumstances are they renewed or amended?
5. (a) What is the Ministry's policy and concrete action plan to proactively prevent and remove the illegal settlement of elites and other individuals in the core wildlife and tourism zones of communal conservancies, which are critical for biodiversity and generating tourism income? (b) Why does the Ministry consistently appear to take a passive stance, leaving financially strained conservancies like Anabeb and Salambala to exhaust their limited resources on lengthy and costly court battles to protect their land from such disruptive invasions?
6. What immediate steps will the Minister take to: (a) directly intervene and provide legal and financial support to conservancies currently engaged in eviction lawsuits against illegal settlers? (b) Establish a dedicated enforcement unit within the Ministry to work with Traditional Authorities and Communal Land Boards to prevent new settlements and dismantle existing ones in core areas? (c) Hold officials accountable for allegedly permitting these illegal settlements, which threaten a national strategic asset that benefits all Namibians?

Question 122 (2025-09-02)

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

The nurses are public servants just like Namibian police and NDF in the Namibia government, but nurses are been treated differently when it comes to uniforms. The police and NDF are being provided with uniforms but not nurses. Why are the nurse not being provided with uniforms?

Nurses are buying uniforms the moment they start with training until they start working which is not the case with police and NDF they're been provided with uniforms while nurses are under the same government. Nowadays nurses uniforms are in different shape/styles due to the fact that nurses are buying uniforms from different tailors or make his/her own uniform, so each nurse want his/her uniform to be unique from others. 03 October 2023 NANU Secretary General, Junias Shilunga, said nurses having to buy their own uniform is unjustified, further stating the issue of nurses' aprons is a chronic one and the government is expected to provide these items.

Shilunga, who believes nurses buying own uniform to be an anomaly, said the union has approached the Health Ministry but their complaints are being addressed at a slow pace.

“The government is [indifferent] towards healthcare providers. They expect them to deliver quality health care but they are not taking care of these people,” Shilunga charged.

The unionist said the meeting they had with officials from the Health Ministry regarding the uniform issue fell on deaf ears as no action was taken since.

Hon Minister my questions are:

1. Why is the Government/Ministry not providing the nurses with uniforms in order to have a standard uniforms for all nurses, male and female?
2. When will the nurses stop to pay for uniforms?
3. When will the nurses uniform be produced locally for all?

Question 123 (2025-09-02)

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

Mobile Telecommunications Limited (MTC) and TN Mobile (Telecom Namibia) implemented mandatory SIM card registration in Namibia in January 2023. This initiative requires both existing and new SIM card holders to register their personal information with their respective service providers. However, despite the introduction of this measure, scammers continue to exploit mobile numbers from both MTC and TN Mobile to defraud Namibians of their hard-earned money, and many of these perpetrators remain at large.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

- I. Honourable Minister, given that mandatory SIM registration was introduced to trace and prevent scammers, how does the government evaluate its effectiveness, especially considering that online scams are still prevalent despite this measure?
2. What mechanisms exist for Mobile Telecommunications Limited to collaborate more effectively with law enforcement and financial institutions to proactively trace scammers before consumers lose money?
3. Considering MTC has stated that it cannot act against scammers without a police investigation, what steps is the government taking to strengthen consumer protection against online fraud?
4. Does the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia have the mandate or plans to require mobile operators to implement real-time monitoring systems to detect and report fraudulent activity, and if not, will such a mandate be considered?
5. Considering banks often redirect victims to telecom companies, what measures are being taken to improve coordination between banks and telecom operators to prevent fraud and provide rapid recourse to victims?

Question 124 (2025-09-02)

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

Trophy hunting in Namibia poses serious dangers and risks, including the loss of prime genetic stock and the threatening of species survival when the strongest animals are targeted, which weakens biodiversity and disrupts ecological balance. Economically, the practice delivers short-term income but risks undermining more sustainable and inclusive conservation tourism, which has greater potential for long term job creation and community benefit. Additionally, Namibia's international image as a conservation destination is jeopardized, as growing global opposition to trophy hunting may reduce eco-tourism demand and foreign investment.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Can the Minister provide evidence comparing the revenue generated by trophy hunting versus photographic tourism, particularly in terms of long term sustainability for Namibia's economy?
2. What proportion of trophy hunting revenue remains in Namibia, after deductions for foreign hunting operators, compared to community-based tourism initiatives?
3. How does the Ministry ensure that trophy hunting does not negatively impact Namibia's biodiversity, particularly with the removal of prime genetic stock such as the largest or strongest animals?
4. What mechanisms are in place to ensure that trophy hunting does not undermine Namibia's international image as a conservation destination, which could discourage broader tourism investment?
5. Could trophy hunting be making Namibia more vulnerable to international policy changes, such as bans on importing hunting trophies into key markets?
6. Is the Ministry considering transitioning towards tourism models that focus on wildlife watching, which may provide more sustainable income and employment opportunities?

Question 125 (2025-09-03)

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

Honorable Minister, Namibia through the Executive branch is reportedly planning to relaunch a national airline by late 2026 (next year), distinct from the liquidated Air Namibia. The government was reported to have allocated N\$20 million for feasibility study which was expected to be completed by June 2025, and an expression of Public Private Partnership set for finalization by August 2026.

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

1. Can the Honorable Minister confirm if a feasibility study was done, who conducted the studies, when was it conducted, how much was paid for it, and how different is it from the Air - Namibia past reports?
2. How many Namibian Aviation experts are involved, and what are their credentials and history in the Namibian aviation space?
3. If there is a committee in place, who are the members and why is the composition and progress on this establishing of a new airline kept a secret?

Question 126 (2025-09-03)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Minister of Finance:

It was reported that NamPost will take over the distribution of social grants in Namibia starting from 1 October 2025, replacing the current contractor, Epupa Investment Technology, which will cease operations on 30 September 2025. Grant beneficiaries will now collect their payments from the nearest NamPost office or through NamPost's mobile outreach services. However, it has emerged that the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) allegedly found that about N\$65 million in cash-based grant funds handled by NamPost was unaccounted for and is owed back to the State, as reported by The Windhoek Observer newspaper.

I rise to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. In view of the constitutional obligation to ensure transparency and accountability in the management of public resources, and in light of recent reports alleging financial discrepancies, may the Honourable Minister confirm whether an amount of N\$65 million is indeed missing? If so, could the Honourable Minister explain the circumstances that led to this shortfall, indicate the steps being taken to recover the funds, and outline what measures are being implemented to prevent a recurrence? Furthermore, mindful of the previous incident involving the missing N\$65 million, may the Honourable Minister clarify what specific preventative measures, oversight mechanisms, and financial controls have been instituted to ensure that current and future funds do not suffer a similar fate?
2. The objectives of the Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act No. 15) are to promote integrity, accountability, transparency, and efficiency in government procurement, as well as to facilitate the empowerment of Namibian businesses. In accordance with this Act, which seeks to ensure transparency, fairness, value for money, and accountability in the acquisition of goods and services, may the Honourable Minister clarify whether any competitive bidding process was undertaken in the decision to acquire the services of NamPost? Furthermore, could the Honourable Minister explain how this decision was reached, and provide reasons why the standard procurement procedures were bypassed, if indeed they were, in light of the objectives of the Act?
3. As NamPost plans to deploy mobile teams to serve remote rural areas, may the Honourable Minister indicate what specific plans and measures are in place to ensure that permanent NamPost outlets remain accessible in these areas, so that citizens can conveniently access their funds and address other service-related enquiries?

Question 127 (2025-09-03)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Finance:

The Ministry of Finance has awarded a tender to NamPost to render cash payment services for Basic State Grants and Allowances, reportedly worth over N\$5 billion annually translating to over N\$25 billion over a five-year period.

My submission, Honorable Members is made in the interest of accountability, transparency, and public confidence in the procurement and oversight of State funds, particularly in programs meant to serve the most vulnerable members of our society.

Background/Context of the Tender Process and Public Expectation

On 15 August 2024, the Central Procurement Board of Namibia (CPBN) closed the tender for the "Procurement of Services for the Distribution of Basic State Grants and Allowances", intended to cover a five-year period. It is understood that:

On 10 September 2024, CPBN communicated to bidders that all submissions were deemed non-responsive.

On 03 October 2024, CPBN formally cancelled the tender, as per the provisions of the Public Procurement Act.

I understand that the Ministry of Gender reportedly communicated to bidders that the tender would be re-issued, which created a legitimate expectation that the opportunity would be re-advertised publicly, ensuring continued transparency and equal participation.

However, it has now emerged-without any new public tender process-that the Ministry of Finance has awarded this mandate directly to NamPost, despite the previous tender process having been cancelled. It is understood that the Ministry of Finance justified this decision on the grounds that moving the service from a private company to NamPost will result in a cost saving of over N\$58 million.

However, the basis and methodology of this saving calculation remain undisclosed, and more importantly, the decision raises questions about:

Whether cost saving alone should justify bypassing a new, transparent public procurement process;

Whether the claimed savings are real or merely speculative, particularly when other risks-such as lack of financial accountability-may outweigh the projected savings.

The juxtaposition of reported cost savings with prior financial discrepancies underscores the imperative for rigorous oversight before assigning NamPost responsibility for large-scale public disbursements.

This issue becomes even more pressing in light of ongoing high-profile corruption cases involving public enterprises and government administrators who acted under various pretexts, only for those decisions to later be revealed as self-serving or corruption.

Concerns

Accountability and Financial Stewardship:

Reports indicate that NamPost currently has over N\$100 million in unclaimed grant funds that remain unaccounted for. This raises an important question: How can the

Ministry of Finance entrust NamPost with managing over N\$5 billion annually, when there are unresolved concerns about financial oversight and reconciliation of previously disbursed grants?

Lack of Transparency

The decision to award a multi-billion-dollar service contract to NamPost outside a new competitive bidding process raises serious questions regarding the Ministry of Finance's compliance with the Public Procurement Act.

Reasonable Expectation Denied

All prior bidders were led to believe that the tender would be re-advertised. The sudden direct award undermines trust in public procurement.

Due Process and Legal Compliance

The Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) I strongly believe sat and applied its mind as per legal requirements. If all bidders were found non-responsive, why was no formal, fresh tender issued to allow for a clean, competitive process?

Investigations and Oversight Bodies must explain (ACC and Auditor General). The public has a right to know:

- What progress, if any, has been made by the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and the Auditor-General in investigating the missing NamPost funds?
- Has the Auditor-General been tasked with auditing and reporting on these unclaimed grant funds?

If the investigative bodies are truly acting in the public interest, then they must demonstrate this with timely, transparent findings-especially when new mandates involving billions in taxpayer funds are handed to entities under question.

Request for Parliamentary Oversight

In light of the above, I respectfully ask the Minister of Finance the following questions: Request a full explanation from the Minister of Finance regarding the basis and justification for awarding this contract directly to NamPost, without a new tender process.

Demand transparency regarding how the Ministry ensured compliance with the Public Procurement Act, especially Sections relating to fairness, competitiveness, and value for money.

Call for Full investigation by ACC into:

NamPost's current handling of unclaimed grant funds.

The decision-making process behind the award.

Measures to ensure future compliance and accountability.

Consider convening a Parliamentary Committee Hearing (e.g., Public Accounts and Finance) to hear from stakeholders, including the CPBN, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Finance, and affected bidders.

Allow the current service provider to continue managing the distribution of grants in the interim, ensuring no disruption of payments to vulnerable recipients, and maintaining continuity while due diligence is carried out.

Please convince the public why should they trust the entity that has miss appropriated public funds to continue managing public funds while they are not cleared of any wrong doing?

Question 128 (2025-09-03)

Hon. Envula (LPM) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

The so-called Green Hydrogen Project has been presented as Namibia's ticket to prosperity, yet the manner in which it is being advanced raises deep concerns of sovereignty ownership, and justice. The project is largely driven by European capital, European energy demands, and European climate targets, while Namibians themselves are left with little clarity on what direct benefits they will derive. We risk becoming a neo colonial laboratory, where our land, our water, and our people's future are traded cheaply in order to fuel Europe's industrial transition. This transition is designed to secure their prosperity while we remain trapped in the periphery of underdevelopment.

It is unclear under which laws this massive project is being regulated. Parliament has not debated or enacted a dedicated Hydrogen Act to govern the sector. Communities whose land and resources are being earmarked for use have not been meaningfully consulted. Contracts and agreements are shrouded in secrecy, while the promise of jobs and empowerment for Namibians remains vague and unsubstantiated.

In this regard, I ask the Honorable Minister the following:

1. Why is the Green Hydrogen project being advanced without a dedicated legislative framework passed by this Parliament, and under which laws is the Government purporting to regulate such a strategic national resource?
2. Why is Namibia prioritising European energy transition goals over the urgent development needs of our own people including affordable energy access, industrialisation, and employment, and what steps are being taken to ensure that Namibia is not reduced to a mere supplier of raw hydrogen to Europe?
3. What guarantees exist to protect the rights of Namibian communities whose land, water, and livelihoods are implicated in this project, and why have local people not been placed at the centre of decision making, ownership, and benefit sharing?
4. How does the Government justify the large scale allocation of land and water resources for the benefit of foreign corporations, and have full and independent environmental assessments been made public so that Namibians can judge for themselves the ecological costs of this project?
5. Why are the contracts, financing agreements, and partnership deals around Green Hydrogen hidden from the people of Namibia, and what mechanisms will be put in place to ensure transparency, independent auditing, and parliamentary oversight over this project rather than leaving it in the hands of a few elites and foreign investors?

Question 129 (2025-09-03)

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

The Ministry of Works and Transport recently issued a directive giving e-hailing companies, including Yango, LEFA, InDrive, and others, until 30 September 2025 to remove all unlicensed drivers from their platforms or risk being labelled as facilitators of illegal operations. This action highlights long-standing regulatory and safety concerns around e-hailing services in Namibia.

While these platforms provide affordable and convenient transport options, they also raise issues of compliance with the Road Traffic and Transport Act, 1999, public safety, the protection of citizens' personal data, and fair competition within the transport sector. The deadline further raises questions about enforcement, legal certainty, and the long-term, policy position of the Ministry regarding digital ride-hailing services.

In this regard, I ask the Honorable Minister the following:

1. Whether the Ministry has verified the number of unlicensed drivers currently operating on e-hailing platforms such as Yango and LEFA, and what mechanisms are in place to ensure full compliance with the 30 September 2025 deadline.
2. What enforcement measures will be taken against e-hailing companies that fail to remove unlicensed drivers by the stipulated deadline, and whether such companies will face sanctions, suspension, or outright prohibition from operating in Namibia?
3. What safeguards are being implemented to protect passengers using e-hailing services, particularly in cases where unlicensed or unvetted drivers are still active on these platforms, and how liability will be allocated in cases of accidents or criminal incidents?
4. Whether the Ministry has examined the extent of personal and financial data collected from Namibian citizens by e-hailing companies, especially foreign-owned operators, and what measures are in place to ensure such data is stored, processed, and protected in compliance with Namibia's laws and in anticipation of the forthcoming Data Protection Bill.
5. What long-term policy or legislative framework the Ministry intends to adopt to regulate e-hailing services as part of Namibia's broader public transport system, and whether the Ministry has considered integrating these services formally into transport planning, alongside protections for traditional taxi operators to ensure fair competition and sustainable job creation?

Question 130 (2025-09-03)

Hon. Swartbooi (LPM) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

The diamond industry has long been a cornerstone of Namibia's economy, contributing significantly to government revenue, foreign exchange earnings, and employment creation. In recent years, however, the global diamond industry has witnessed the rapid rise of synthetic or laboratory-grown diamonds. These products, manufactured through

advanced technological processes, are increasingly competing with natural diamonds in the international jewelry markets.

This development raises serious concerns for Namibia. The influx and acceptance of synthetic diamonds have the potential to erode the premium value of our authentic, natural diamonds. Such a shift threatens government revenue derived from diamond royalties and taxes, poses risks to employment in mining and value-addition industries, and may undermine the international reputation of Namibian diamonds as authentic and high-quality.

In this regard, I ask the Honorable Minister the following:

1. Whether the Ministry has conducted an assessment of the impact of synthetic diamonds on Namibia's diamond sector and its revenues, both in the short term and long term, and if so, what the findings reveal about the sustainability of our natural diamond market.
2. What measures the Ministry has put in place, or intends to put in place, to protect consumers in Namibia and abroad from the misrepresentation of synthetic diamonds as natural diamonds, and whether the Ministry is considering a distinct certification system to preserve the integrity of Namibian diamonds.
3. What projections the Ministry has made regarding the potential decline in government revenue due to the rise of synthetic diamonds, and whether fiscal risk mitigation strategies have been developed to address possible reductions in royalties, taxes, and export earnings from natural diamonds.
4. What plans the Ministry has to protect jobs in Namibia's diamond mining, cutting, polishing, and beneficiation industries in the event that synthetic diamonds reduce international demand for natural diamonds, and whether the Ministry is pursuing diversification strategies for the sector.
5. Whether the Ministry has engaged Namibia's diamond partners, including De Beers and other stakeholders, as well as regional and continental bodies such as SADC and the African Union, to develop a coordinated strategy that defends the competitiveness and value of Namibia's natural diamonds against synthetic diamond penetration.

Question 131 (2025-09-03)

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

The Government of Namibia approved the extension of the Robert Harbour quay wall in Lüderitz as part of developing a green hydrogen facility, which would impact the heritage site of the former Shark Island concentration camp where crimes, including genocide, were committed against the Nama and Ovaherero ethnic groups in the former German South West Africa colony between 1904 and 1908. The planned seaport expansion will entail underwater dredging, where the bodies of former camp inmates were thrown, and building over unmarked sites of graves of former camp inmates, which, according to archaeological and archival research, are scattered across the outskirts of Lüderitz.

1. What actions will the Ministry implement to ensure compliance with the Heritage Council's recommendations, particularly those that oppose the expansion of the port?
2. What will be the designation of the area following the port expansion?
3. What measures has the Ministry initiated with respect to:
 - (a) The conservation of Shark Island as a site of education for future generations?
 - (b) The appropriate memorialisation of Shark Island as a site of world historical significance?
 - (c) Ensuring that both the Ministry and the Namibian public at large understand what risks presently exist to the country's heritage resources at Shark Island due to the intended port expansion?
4. What measures is the Council introducing to exercise control over the site of Shark Island to prevent its injudicious treatment and deterioration?
5. The Ovaherero and Nama communities hold annual commemorative events for Shark Island, an event where the government has not once attended. What logistical provisions will be made for community access to these facilities post-expansion?

Question 132 (2025-09-03)

Hon. Bishop Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister of Information and Communication Technology:

That it was discovered that there is network problem in the following villages of Mahango, Omega 3, Chetto, and Kwando Core Areas, which are +290 km from Rundu to Mbwambwata National Park, to Kongola. Unless one has to climb on the tallest tree in order to access to this inadequate network. Imagine a pregnant woman in the care of her grandmother who needs urgent help right away, as the nearest assistance is only in Rundu, which is about 264 kilometers and 260 kilometers to Katima Mulilo District Hospital. Without a neat network, people cannot appreciate for the condition they just find themselves in. One cannot live life to the fullest while in the middle of the jungles of nowhere.

My questions to you;

1. Honorable Minister, I hope you are aware of the area I am talking about?
2. I am sure you travelled the same way during the 26th celebration at Katima, and you know exactly which area I am talking about.
3. As a matter of fact, can you consider this as an urgent need requiring urgent attention?
4. I could see that Nampower is starting with the electrification of the area. Why can't your Ministry coincide in the process and erect network antennas there?

5. If it's already done, why can't we upgrade the network antennas to access the people's cellphones in order to make the lives of the people easy?

Question 133 (2025-09-03)

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

In any democratic country, roads are an essential infrastructure. People suffer the most when there is no road infrastructure. The gravel road that turned from Oidimba to Onangolo village just end at the medi clinic of Onangolo village. Additionally, there is a school up to grade 10 located about 2 km away from Onangolo Medi Clinic.

Teachers with sedan cars are compelled to leave their cars in the bush next to the clinic and attempt to walk to school because of the gravel road that stopped halfway. They occasionally find it difficult to reach the school on time especially during the rainy season. In that manner, when a child is sick at school, they are also compelled to carry that child to the medi clinic or rent a private vehicle to transport the sick child for two kilometers for medication, when it is so fasonable. Living in such a situation is very challenging.

My Questions to you;

1. Honorable Ministers, do you know what's going in the Ministry you are leading?
2. Why can't the Ministry just bring the gravel road up to the school, even if it is not so fasonable?
3. Two kilometers is a very short distance, and it needs a little amount of money for a gravel road to reach the school.
4. By doing so, it will also spare the lives of the learners, even that of the teachers who have to endure this hardship in the chilly sun and rainy season while walking from school to the clinic.
5. It is very difficult for a pregnant teacher, walking the two kilometers to and from school each day and expecting her to perform is extremely challenging.
6. A sick teacher or student finds it difficult to walk two kilometers from the school to the clinic as well. Thus, I ask the Ministry to take that circumstance into account.

Question 134 (2025-09-04)

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

The latest reports from Namibian Police reveal that drug seizures in June and July alone amounted to over N\$6 million in value, with hundreds of suspects arrested, the majority being Namibian nationals, alongside foreign nationals from Angola, Uganda, Tanzania, Eswatini, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

I understand that with each drug seizure, and with each arrest, your Ministry is quick to celebrate and quick to inform the public that the war against drug trafficking is being won.

These numbers, rather than signalling progress, raise serious concerns about the existence of entrenched and sophisticated cartels operating within our borders. While ordinary drug users and runners constitute the biggest number of arrests, but it is clear that you have failed to kill the head of the snake which is the drug barons and cartel leaders themselves.

Therefore, I wish to pose the following questions to you:

1. Can the Honourable Minister inform this House which cartels are at the forefront of drug trafficking operations in Namibia, and can you name these cartels individually?
2. From which countries do these cartels originate, and how many are home-grown syndicates operating from within Namibia itself?
3. Based on intelligence gathered by the Namibian Police and the Namibia Central Intelligence Service, does the Honourable Minister know who the leaders of these cartels are, and can their identities be made known to this House?
4. While the police frequently celebrate large numbers of arrests, how many of those arrested occupy senior or leadership positions within these cartels, as opposed to being low-level runners and users?
5. Is the Honourable Minister aware of any links between these cartels and officials working at our ports of entry, border posts, or within our own police force, and if so, what measures are being taken to root out such collusion?

Question 135 (2025-09-04)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

This week, the Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters (NEFF) learned with great concern that thousands of sick and vulnerable patients were forced to wait for more than eight hours at the Katutura Clinic, where they were attended to by only one doctor and a handful of nurses.

We have it on good authority that the extreme pressure on this doctor led to heated exchanges with frustrated patients, with the doctor at one point threatening not to serve some of them while also desperately attempting to secure assistance from colleagues.

These appalling conditions of delays and poor service delivery persist, despite your own pronouncement that private hospital doctors would volunteer their services in public health facilities to ease the burden.

In light of this, I wish to pose the following questions to you:

1. Volunteering Doctors: How many private doctors have, to date, availed themselves to serve in public hospitals and clinics under this initiative?
2. Impact Assessment: Can the Honourable Minister inform this House what measurable difference these volunteering doctors have made across the country, particularly in fast tracking service delivery to sick patients and expectant mothers?
3. Unemployed Medical Graduates: What is the current status of doctors trained at the University of Namibia who were previously excluded from employment on the grounds of academic inadequacies? Have they been reassessed, re trained, or integrated into the system?
4. Health System Improvements: Since assuming office, can the Honourable Minister outline what concrete improvements have been achieved in public health facilities with respect to infrastructure, equipment, staffing, and the overall quality of service delivery?

Question 136 (2025-09-04)

Hon. Mwashindange (IPC) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

In recent media reports, it has come to light that more than 3 000 individuals whose vehicles were leased during the 2024 Presidential and National Assembly elections since the General Voter Registration are still awaiting full payment (15 Months), a year and 3 months later after rendering service. The delay was apparently attributed to administrative bottlenecks, including vendor registration and getting ministerial approvals, etc.

Despite an agreed settlement window of 30 days after the completion of work, vehicle owners still have not been paid anything by the 15th of January 2025 and many owners are not paid in full to date. Vehicle owners were not only left unpaid fully but also faced immediate out-of pocket expenses on: 1. Fuel costs 2. Hiring drivers 3. Renting canopies (as vehicles were required to have them). 4. Borrowing funds to meet these obligations

Citizens contributing to a national process such as election only to be left unpaid, feel betrayed by government institutions. This undermines their trust in the ECN which already cant be trusted and can make them less inclined to support or participate in future electoral processes.

Uncompensated vehicle owners face: Disrupted cash flows and risk of debt from borrowed expenses. This acute hardship has ripple effects on households already navigating poverty. When community members feel exploited and taken for granted, they will be less willing to assist in civic functions again. This reluctance could make it harder for the ECN to secure necessary logistics in future elections.

The delay in paying owners will make owners refuse to release their vehicles or stop cooperating, challenging the incompetent ECN's ability to efficiently manage Voters Registration and polling logistics - especially in rural or hard-to-reach areas where vehicle access is critical.

In light of the above, I now ask the Right Hon. Prime Minister the following questions:

1. Are you aware of this mess at the incompetent ECN?
2. Can the Honourable Prime Minister provide a detailed report on how many private vehicle owners have not yet been compensated fully to date. What is the current total amount outstanding?
3. What specific administrative or procedural shortcomings led to delayed payments, particularly regarding vendor registration and finance system integration'?
4. What measures has ECN taken to expedite future payments and avoid recurrence of these delays?
5. What assessment has been made of the financial impact on vehicle owners-especially those who hired drivers or bore fuel and canopy/hire costs in anticipation of prompt payment?
6. What progress has been made towards the acquisition of dedicated ECN vehicles, as outlined in the 2025/2026 budget proposals'?
7. Has the ECN considered establishing standardized contractual terms - such as prepayment and performance bonds for future rentals?
8. What oversight mechanisms are being introduced to guarantee accountability and prevent delays in the service of election-related procurement and compensation?

Question 137 (2025-09-04)

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

Housing and land remain some of Namibia's greatest challenges. Across the country, more than 900.000 of our people live in shacks, and the housing backlog is estimated at over 300.000 units. In these conditions, many families live without reliable access to clean water, electricity, or sanitation. This situation is not only about infrastructure but also about dignity, health, and hope.

Her Excellency Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah announced that the government would build 50.000 houses by 2029 and formalize 50% of informal settlements. The plan also promised to service 10.000 plots annually and improve access to basic services for 100.000 people.

These are ambitious and important commitments. However, history teaches us to be cautious. In 2013, the Mass Housing Programme promised 148.000 homes, yet less than 5,000 were delivered. Similarly, the National Housing Enterprise (NHE) has built only about 18.000 houses in 31 years. While we welcome new targets, Namibians want assurance that these promises will not become statistics of underdelivery.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Hon. Minister, since the President announced the housing plan, how many houses have been delivered to date and in which regions, and what is your clear strategy to ensure the 50,000-housing target by 2029 is fully achieved, unlike the 2013 Mass Housing Programme that fell short?
2. How many informal settlements have been formalized so far, and what progress has been made in bringing essential services such as water, sanitation, and electricity to these areas?
3. Again, there was a promise made that there would be improved services for 100,000 people. Can you confirm how many Namibians have so far gained access to clean water, sanitation, or electricity through your Ministry's programmes?
4. What steps has your Ministry taken to ensure fair and transparent land allocation, especially when many citizens believe politically connected individuals receive plots faster? Will you commit to making lists of available plots and successful allocations public?
5. Hon. Minister, the Ministry reported in 2025 that only 1,772 plots were fully serviced so far. With such low delivery against such a huge backlog, how will your Ministry scale up resources, partnerships, and budgets to meet the annual target of 10,000 serviced plots?
6. The NHE has only built about 18,000 houses in more than 30 years. Does your Ministry still see NHE as the main vehicle for housing delivery, or will you introduce alternative faster and cheaper housing models, such as community-led projects or low-cost technologies?
7. Hon. Minister, recent rains and floods have devastated informal settlements. Just this past season, Windhoek's informal areas were flooded, with streets blocked and homes swept away. Similarly, Katima Mulilo settlements were flooded, making movement impossible and risking safety for parents and children. What plan are you going to follow in order to: Design affordable, climate-resilient housing and settlements that can withstand floods, droughts and heat?

The housing crisis touches every Namibian family. It is not about politics, it is about giving our people a place to call home, with clean water, electricity, and dignity. It is a priority to ensure that promises made to our citizens are followed by action on the ground.

Question 138 (2025-09-04)

Hon. Swartbooi (LPM) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The conditions of service of our Justices of the High Court and the Supreme Court in the Republic of Namibia are at an unsatisfactory level. Judges are overworked, judgments take long to be delivered, matters before courts take an even longer to dispense of. Since last year, vacancies for seven judges of the High Court are being advertised over and over, as seven judges reached retirement age. It appears that only one candidate may be found appropriate.

As we speak therefore, seven or so vacancies exist, and the officials indicate that within the next five to ten years, we may experience a collapse of the High Court capacity to handle the affairs of the institution, given the acute shortage of judges. There seems to be a complacency or nonchalance about this impending crisis.

Urgent immediate and long-term action is required to avoid such a judicial collapse. Additional to the afore-going, is the conditions of service of these professionals. Judges are overworked, and judgments take long to produce, with quality of the jurisprudence compromised. Acting judges leave the three-month acting assignment, with ten to fifteen judgments still outstanding. The salary and wages of judges is appalling compared to the rest of the SADC region, and each judge only has one research assistant, who are often overworked themselves.

For these reasons above, I ask:

1. Have you been briefed about the tremendous work pressure under which these officials must deliver judgment and ensure that the scales of justice balance all the time?
2. If so, what are the remedial actions proposed in such briefings/research, and what budget requirements are needed to redress poor salaries and working conditions of judges?
3. Except for advertising locally for filling of the seven vacancies since last year, has the Office of the Judiciary undertaken any alternative and viable steps to urgently fill those vacancies with judges from outside Namibia, to ensure that public confidence and service delivery are not jeopardized?
4. What action is in place to recruit and develop new youthful justices, especially those from the private sector, with a long-term view to develop a set of dependable Namibians that will serve society in that sector, without experiencing shortages in the court system, in future while simultaneously creating an undeniably attractive service package for such recruits?

Question 139 (2025-09-04)

Hon. Swartbooi (LPM) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The Criminal Procedure Act of 1977, as amended, provides in section 2 (1) that: “the authority to institute and to conduct a prosecution in respect of any offence in relation to which any lower or superior court in the Republic exercises jurisdiction, shall vest in the State”. This is a powerful provision in our law and should therefore be exercised reasonably and judiciously. Notice that the law does not provide for the state persecute, but to prosecute.

Moreover, it is duty of the prosecution to see if there is a reasonable and probable cause for prosecution (as held by Lord Atkin in *Herniman v. Smith* 1938 AC, an old case indeed).

These are the ground rules. They are sacred in our system. Breaching these basic elements of our criminal justice system, breaks the trust in the eyes of society, and undermines the efficacy of justice itself.

In the recent matter of State vs Mac Albert Hengari, Namibia saw the fundamental reversal of the basic premises and tenets of our legal system: where allegations were made wildly, and some police joined the media in a brutal, dehumanization of a person, over and above the accusations themselves. And the question arises: has our political system deteriorated and degenerated into the weaponization of the criminal justice systems itself, where the criminal justice system becomes the temporary actor in the permanent political take-down of another contender?

In effect therefore, the criminal justice system appears to have been turned into a decisive force, that selects who participates in elective democracy, who serves in Executive or other arms State, and who gets imprisoned for volunteering to serve society. Hengari was not prosecuted, Hengari was persecuted and that can't be right nor acceptable in our system. Recently, our Councilors in Karasburg were also in court, being persecuted for an alleged crime they never committed, for the second time, and for political reasons.

I henceforth thus pose the following to you sir:

1. Have you taken a critical look at the conduct of the Prosecutor General, and her Office, as the central pillar of prosecutions in this country, and whether the operations and the eventual decision to prosecute Namibians, is taken within the legal framework of the powers granted to this Office?
2. Have the functions of the prosecutors, who hold the prosecutorial authority in terms of the law, been overtaken and over-ridden by the Police? As highlighted before, the prosecution must find whether there is a reasonable case for any accused person to answer.
3. Have you had a sit down with the PG to understand the rationale for prosecution decisions that involve political office bearers, with a view- to ascertain that political considerations do not influence legal decisions. If not, do you plan to have any such engagement in order to understand and give assurances to society, that the criminal justice system is a fair, judicious and balanced terrain? If these assurances and associated remedial actions are not taken by yourselves and the PG's Offices, there is a likelihood of spikes in litigation and counter litigation involving purely political affairs, and this is likely to dismantle the CJS entirely.
4. Will the PG take any disciplinary action against prosecutors that are proceeding with cases where the standard of reasonableness of the allegations are not met, representing an abuse of discretionary authority for political reasons?

Question 140 (2025-09-04)

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

Local authorities are facing significant challenges in revenue generation, largely due to the persistent and escalating debt levels of parastatals. This longstanding accumulation of debt, some of which spans several decades, inhibits local authorities from realizing their full revenue potential for efficient service delivery. Additionally, the deteriorating and ageing state of water infrastructure and electrical infrastructure imposes substantial revenue losses. The failure of local authorities to generate revenue from existing revenue streams and the inability to further diversify revenue generation exacerbates financial strain on local authority. Moreover, service providers such as telecommunications

companies do not pay Local Authorities for the use of the land where their infrastructures lie. The consequent rise in utility costs further exacerbates the situation, ultimately leading to a decline in the quality and efficiency of service delivery to residents within these jurisdiction.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Has the Minister made a detailed and comprehensive assessment of the state of network infrastructure, particularly water network infrastructure, electrical infrastructure, storm water infrastructure, as well as sewer network infrastructure of all Local Authorities? If so, what are the findings and recommendations?
2. Has the Minister assessed the impact of aged and deteriorated infrastructure on network losses in relation to revenue losses? If so, what were the findings and recommendations?
3. From a revenue enhancement perspective, what Local Economic Development policies and regulatory interventions will the Minister implement or advance in coordination with the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology and other relevant agencies to compel telecommunications companies and other large land-users to compensate municipalities for the use of municipal land and infrastructure, and to enter into transparent revenue-sharing or rebate arrangements that meaningfully benefit local authorities within whose jurisdictions they operate?
4. What concrete policy measures, pilot projects and funding initiatives does the Minister propose to diversify income streams for local authorities (including, but not limited to, local economic development programmes, property valuation reforms, targeted tariffs, municipal enterprise development, and the adoption of smart metering, leak detection technology and digital solutions for revenue management such as the solutions implemented by the Keetmanshoop Municipality under the governance of the Landless People's Movement, and how will the Ministry support municipalities with technical assistance and seed funding to implement such measures at scale?

Question 141 (2025-09-09)

Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda (AR) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The founders of our Constitution, understanding our country's history of Men's inhumanity to Men, deliberately put Article 23 in our Constitution and titled it 'Apartheid and Affirmative Action'. In 23(1) of the said Article it is immaculately stated that "the practice of racial discrimination and the practice and ideology of apartheid from which the majority of the people of Namibia have suffered for so long shall be prohibited." It proceeds, in 23(2) that "nothing contained in Article 10 hereof shall prevent Parliament from enacting legislation providing directly or indirectly for the advancement of persons within Namibia who have been socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws and practices".

Parliament fulfilled the promises of Article 23(2) by enacting, amongst others, the Affirmative (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998). This Act establishes the Employment Equity Commission that is tasked, inter alia, to ensure that the provisions

of Article 23 of the Namibian Constitution are executed. Despite these provisions, there are still employment barriers and racial discriminations, and the practice and ideology of Apartheid is still in place.

Whenever government advertises a vacancy, the salary scale is always stated. This act of transparency in government employment assists prospective employees to make informed decisions. This is however not the case with the State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) and the Private Sector. It is for these reasons that secracies around salaries, not provided for in any law, and the lack of transparency has led to the continuity of the very things Article 23 of our Constitution sought to stop. Individuals doing the same job are paid differently on racial and kinship grounds.

1. Minister, why don't the SOEs follow the example of government by disclosing and publicizing the salary scale of every vacancy? After all, the salaries of the President, Chief Justice, Members of Parliament are all known publicly.
2. Is it not possible to pass regulations, as provided for in Section -1- (d) and 5 (f) of the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998) and have these regulations applicable to every employer in Namibia?

Question 143 (2025-09-09)

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

Honourable Minister, the issuance of Certificates of Conduct is not a luxury; it is a fundamental requirement for our citizens, especially our youth, to secure employment, pursue education and engage in various aspects of life. Yet, a system that once functioned efficiently has now collapsed into chaos, causing immense frustration and economic hardship for the Namibian people.

In light of this, I ask the Honourable Minister:

1. What is the exact timeline of events that led to the system's deterioration from a same-day service to a complete shutdown, as experienced in June and July 2025?
2. Does the Minister fully grasp the severe economic and personal impact of this crisis, particularly on our unemployed youth who are being denied opportunities due to an inability to obtain a required document?
3. Why are the unemployed compelled to pay N\$150 each time they apply for Code of Conduct Certificate which then expires after six months. This renders them hopelessness and end up giving up on applying for employment and eventually give up on life.

Question 144 (2025-09-09)

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

The creative industries in Namibia have long been proclaimed a national priority, yet musicians and artists remain marginalized through chronic neglect, limited funding and limited recognition under the Ministry's watch. While State resources are poured into beauty pageants like Miss Namibia and other once-off events, meaningful investments in the music and arts sector is evidently absent, even though this sector is central to shaping national identity, strengthening social cohesion, and empowering young people. The imbalance exposes serious gaps in policy and accountability, while threatening the long-term sustainability of a field that has enriched Namibia's cultural heritage and economy.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What policies or programmes has the Ministry implemented in the last five years to support creatives, and what measurable impact have they had?
2. In view of the significant contributions made by musicians, artists and all the creatives to national culture, what mechanisms are in place to ensure their access to social security, health coverage, and retirement benefits?
3. How much do the music and creative industries contribute to Namibia's GDP, and why is this sector still treated as secondary despite its potential for jobs and youth empowerment?
4. Why is the National Arts Council underfunded, and when will the Ministry allocate adequate budgets to meaningfully support creatives nationwide?
5. How will the Ministry preserve and support the legacies of musicians who educated, mobilized, and carried national struggles through music?
6. During national events, the same musicians and artists are repeatedly selected to perform. Would the Government consider implementing a rotational system for the performance of artists and musicians at official events, so as to provide equal opportunity to a wider range of talent in our country?

Question 146 (2025-09-09)

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

1. Why is Windhoek Municipality billing people on properties that are duplicated, no windows, ventilation, electricity and no water etc. 50% percentage interest rate?

There is a certain duplicated property in Windhoek West situated at 146 Bach. This property is being charged N\$7 800 cubic liters of water per month.

The so called property is being billed as if it's still in full operation. This property is still going through renovations.

2. The water has been disconnected since 13th January 2025, and why is the fifty percentage interest charged by the CoW to clients?

The complaint was brought by the complainant to your office and he received the letter of response Ref no: 14/10/W3, dated 08 July 2025. The letter was signed by Executive Director of your Ministry. According to the letter, your Ministry was supposed to revert back for feedback before Friday 11 July 2025, but unfortunately, to no avail.

Question 148 (2025-09-09)

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

The Ministry of Finance's decision to end all discretionary payroll deductions for government employees, with the Payroll Deduction Management System on 30 November 2025, raises serious concerns about the financial security of civil servants. While existing loans will continue, employees are being forced to shift insurance premiums, union fees, and other voluntary deductions to bank debit orders within an uncomfortably short three-month period, creating potential disruption and confusion. This abrupt change threatens to increase credit risk, tighten loan terms, and make smaller insurance policies largely unaffordable, disproportionately affecting lower-income and rural workers.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Will there be safeguards in place to ensure that employees are not unfairly penalized, for example through additional fees or delays, during the transition from Payroll Deduction Management System to bank debit orders?
2. How does the Ministry plan to address concerns from banks and micro-lenders about the increased risk of non-repayment once payroll deductions are no longer guaranteed?
3. What concrete measures has the Ministry implemented to ensure that employees, particularly lower-income and rural workers, can smoothly transition insurance premiums, union fees, and other voluntary deductions to bank debit orders within the three-month period?
4. Has the Ministry assessed the likely impact on interest rates, fees, and loan approval processes, particularly for smaller loans and insurance policies that may become unviable under debit order systems?
5. How does the Ministry plan to ensure that insurance companies can effectively transition premiums to bank debit orders without causing widespread lapses in coverage, particularly for lower-income government employees who may struggle to set up alternative payment arrangements?

Question 149 (2025-09-09)

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

Despite the Maintenance Act No. 9 of 2003 mandating financial support for children, systemic inefficiencies in Namibia's maintenance courts have led to persistent delays in payments. Single mothers often face financial strain, resorting to high interest loans, due to inadequate staffing, logistical challenges, and coordination issues. This highlights the urgent need for reforms to ensure timely enforcement of maintenance orders and uphold children's rights under the Act.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What steps is the Ministry taking to address constant delays in child maintenance payments through magistrates' courts, and how is the Ministry ensuring the timely disbursement of funds to the mothers, fathers and guardians?
2. Can the Minister provide the average processing time for maintenance payments across all magistrates' courts in Namibia, and indicate whether there are specific courts with particularly extra-long delays?
3. Mothers, fathers and guardians in remote and rural areas constantly express frustration over delayed payments and lack of updates from court officials. What initiatives are in place to improve communication with beneficiaries regarding the status of their maintenance applications and payments?
4. Are there plans to decentralize maintenance services to make them more accessible to beneficiaries outside towns and major urban centers?
5. Can you provide data on current staffing levels versus the workload in maintenance courts, and the projected timeline for addressing any gaps?
6. Minister, what mechanisms are in place to ensure timely enforcement of maintenance orders, particularly in cases of default by non-custodial parents, and are these mechanisms sufficient given the current caseload?

Question 150 (2025-09-09)

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

Honorable Minister; in light of NAMPOL's core duty to enforce the law, I rise to ask several critical questions related to the operational readiness and legal compliance of the Namibian Police Force's vehicle fleet.

1. Honourable Minister, I have received information suggesting that NAMPOL's official fleet management policy requires the decommissioning of vehicles that have exceeded 500,000 kilometers. Could you confirm if this is indeed the case?
2. If so, can you confirm or deny reports that this policy is being ignored and instead, vehicle odometers are being tampered with to show a lower mileage?

3. How many NAMPOL vehicles currently in service have exceeded the 500,000 kilometer threshold, and what is their status?
4. Can the Minister provide a definitive number of NAMPOL vehicles that are currently operating without a valid NaTIS discs, which is a legal requirement for all vehicles on public roads?
5. What measures are being taken to ensure that all NAMPOL vehicles, including those used for patrol and transport are roadworthy and in full compliance with the Motor Vehicle Ordinance?
6. Is the Ministry aware that police officers are being transported in vans not legally designated for carrying passengers, which is a contravention of road traffic laws?
7. What is the Minister's response to allegations that officers who refuse to be transported in these unsafe and illegal vehicles are being punished or victimized?
8. What steps will the Ministry take to ensure the safety of our police officers and to protect those who report such illegal practices?
9. Given that NAMPOL is responsible for enforcing road traffic laws, how can the public trust the police force to uphold the law when it appears to be actively breaking it?
10. What concrete actions will the Minister, take to address these serious allegations and restore public confidence in the integrity and legal compliance of the Namibian Police Force?

Question 152 (2025-09-09)

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

In the interest of fiscal transparency and value for money, this Honourable House must be apprised of international travel undertaken by the Ministry of International Relations and Trade (MIRT). Given, budget pressures and the need to align travel with measurable diplomatic and trade outcomes, it is appropriate that the details be placed on record.

I therefore ask:

How many international trips were undertaken by the Hon. Minister, her private office and supporting staff from 21 March 2025 to 1 September 2025 and, for each trip, what were the dates, destination(s), purpose, delegation (names/designations), funding source and class of travel, and the total and itemized cost? (airfare, accommodation, DSA, ground transport, visas/fees, protocol/gifts). .

Question 153 (2025-09-09)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Finance:

A person must turn 60 years old to qualify for the pension grant. After registration for the pension grant, a pensioner still has to wait for a period of 2 - 3 months before they

start receiving the grant. Once the 1st grant is released, the months for the waiting period are not paid out, meaning they don't pay it retrospectively.

As it stands pensioners are already complaining about the high cost of living and how hard it is to afford much with the current amount of N\$1 400 that they are receiving.

1. Why does it take so long for one to be registered for the pension grant?
2. Why don't the pensioners receive back pay of the grant for the waiting period after registering for the grant?
3. What happens to the money from the 2- 3 months of waiting before receiving the 1st payment?
4. Does this mean the pensioner must register for the grant 2-3 months before they turn 60, since the registration process takes so long?

Question 154 (2025-09-09)

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

The Constitution of Namibia makes provisions under Article 20, clause 2 for the provision of reasonable facilities, of which access to water infrastructure should be a primary provision. Hence from my personal investigation I have been made aware that some schools in the town of Okahandja are facing water supply crises, because of the new prepaid systems being installed at the schools.

Thus, I ask:

1. Is the Minister aware that the water supply of some government schools is limited, which means if the school runs out of its predetermined water limit; should they wait for the next monthly supply from the relevant service provider.
2. If it be that you are aware of these directives, could you explain to this august House how the schools should function without potable water once their monthly limit has been reached?

Question 155 (2025-09-09)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Last week our nation was shaken by the tragic news of the passing of one of Namibia's most visible and pioneering musical talents, Ras Sheehama, whose death by suicide was confirmed by the Namibian Police. Ras Sheehama was not only a cultural icon but also a voice of love, light, and happiness whose music resonated across generations. His untimely passing is a painful reminder that depression and mental health challenges are real and must be confronted with urgency.

I am also reminded of a social media post in July by the Right Honourable Prime Minister in which he shared personal experience of financial turmoil that nearly drove him to take his own life between 2015 and 2019.

This tragedy shows that unless radical and comprehensive interventions are implemented at the level of public institutions, the private sector, communities, and families, Namibia will continue to lose more of its people to suicide.

It is against this background that I wish to direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services, Dr. Esperance Luvindao:

1. **Urgent Action Plan:** Given that President Nandi-Ndaitwah has revealed that 542 Namibians took their own lives between 2023 and 2024, making Namibia the country with the highest suicide rate in Africa, what immediate and comprehensive action plan does your Ministry have to address this mental health crisis?
2. **Mental Health Infrastructure:** What specific steps is the Ministry taking to strengthen mental health services across all 14 regions, particularly in rural areas where access to psychological support may be limited?
3. **Teacher Support Systems:** With 16 teachers reportedly taking their own lives in 2024 due to financial stress and mental health struggles, what targeted interventions is your Ministry implementing in collaboration with the Ministry of Education to support educators' mental wellbeing?
4. **Early Detection and Prevention:** What programs are in place to identify early warning signs of depression and suicidal ideation in schools, workplaces, and communities, and how are these being scaled up given the alarming statistics?
5. **Crisis Intervention:** How many trained counsellors and mental health professionals does Namibia currently have, and what is being done to urgently increase these numbers to meet the growing demand?
6. **Public Awareness Campaigns:** What comprehensive public education campaigns is your Ministry launching to destigmatize mental health issues and encourage Namibians to seek help before reaching crisis points?
7. **Inter-Ministerial Coordination:** How is your Ministry coordinating with other government departments, particularly Social Services, Education, and Labour, to address the root causes of mental distress including financial stress, unemployment, and social isolation?
8. **Budget Allocation:** What percentage of the national health budget is currently allocated to mental health services, and will this be increased in light of these devastating statistics?
9. **Community-Based Support:** What role are traditional leaders, churches, and community organizations playing in your mental health strategy, and how can their involvement be strengthened?
10. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** How will your Ministry track the effectiveness of suicide prevention interventions, and what measurable targets have been set to reduce these numbers by 2025?

The loss of Ras Sheehama and the 542 Namibians who died by suicide represents not just statistics, but families destroyed and communities left grieving. The nation deserves to know how government plans to prevent more of our citizens from reaching such desperate circumstances.

Question 156 (2025-09-10)

Hon. Mbuti (IPC) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

Despite Namibia's constitutional promise to protect children under the Child Care and Protection Act, 2015 (Act No. 3 of 2015) and Combating of Domestic Violence Act, 2003, the reality is alarming: nearly 40% of girls and 45% of boys have experienced violence during childhood, there are over 1,100 cases of neglect and almost 1,000 cases of sexual abuse recorded in the past year.

The rising exposure of children and youth to pornography-often through smartphones and social media-creates new dangers. Studies show that pornography can rewire a child's brain, normalise violence, distort their understanding of relationships, increase aggression, and fuel risky sexual behaviour at a very young age.

Honorable speaker, protecting our children requires more than policies-it demands visible and accountable action.

I therefore respectfully ask the Honorable Minister the following questions:

1. How is the Ministry ensuring that children experiencing sexual violence are actually protected beyond policy statements and awareness drives?
2. Why has the Ministry not implemented stronger digital protections and well-resourced safe houses, instead of relying mostly on campaigns and partnerships?
3. Why does the Ministry continue to prioritize campaigns over effective child protection systems and social workers, especially in rural areas, and how is the allocated budget being used if safe houses remain so few?

Question 157 (2025-09-10)

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

Honourable Minister, given the recent reports and your office's alleged involvement in discussions with foreign companies regarding the financial restructuring of the National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia (Namcor), would you kindly clarify the following for this honourable House and the nation at large;

1. What specific authority or directive initiated discussions with companies from Ghana, Norway, Sweden and the Democratic Republic of Congo regarding a potential bailout for Namcor, considering the board had not issued a public request for such partnerships?

2. Could you provide documentation of the formal channels through which the Ghanaian company's debt takeover proposal was transmitted to Namcor, and justify why your office continued to champion this proposal after it was formally rejected by the board on the grounds that its terms were unfavourable to the national interest?
3. How do you respond to the Namcor board's written request that you cease interfering in its operations and how do you reconcile your alleged campaign to replace the board which has been in place for only one year with established governance protocols for State-owned enterprises?
4. Will you commit to full public disclosure of all meetings, communications and agreements between your office and these foreign entities regarding potential bailout arrangements, including the specific terms and any conditions attached to these proposals?
5. What safeguards have been implemented to ensure that any foreign bailout arrangement does not compromise Namibia's national interests or its energy sovereignty, especially given the concerns raised by the Namcor board itself?

Question 158 (2025-09-10)

Hon. Nashinge (IPC) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

Honourable Prime Minister, the recent reports of a N\$350 million investment mandate being awarded to VG Capital, a company owned by a Chinese citizen, based on allegedly misleading information, represent a clear and present danger to the retirement security of Namibian public servants. This matter strikes at the heart of good governance, fiscal prudence, and national sovereignty. It demands your immediate attention and clarity as the head of the Cabinet, which is collectively accountable to this National Assembly.

I therefore rise to seek clarity on a recent investment mandate to VG Capital;

1. Honourable Prime Minister, GIPF confirms VG Capital's proposal was granted conditional approval in 2022. Will you confirm to this Honourable House if GIPF's investment policy allows for such a long, multi-year process where a rejected proposal can be repeatedly reworked until it is approved, bypassing the original due diligence?
2. Honourable Prime Minister, given that media reports claim that the VG Capital proposal was previously rejected by GIPF's CEO and Board of Trustees, can you assure this House that no political pressure was exerted to reverse this decision?
3. Honourable Prime Minister, can you confirm through the Minister of Home Affairs whether all shareholders of VG Capital are Namibian citizens, and whether they have lawfully renounced the citizenships of their countries of origin in compliance with Namibian Law?
4. Honourable Prime Minister, in the name of transparency, will you commit to tabling all the external consultant's reports on this mandate as well as the original 2022 proposal and the final version that was ultimately approved in July 2025?

5. Honourable Prime Minister, it has come to light that the GIPF lacks member representation in its governance. Will you confirm if GIPF members have the right to vote for their board members, or if they are politically appointed, and what steps will be taken to ensure members have a direct say in the governance of the fund that holds their retirement savings?

Question 159 (2025-09-10)

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

Between 2023 and 2025, credible reports indicate that State-owned Namibian firearms were trafficked into South Africa's Western Cape, arming gangs and intensifying violence. Recoveries include automatic rifles meant for war (AK-47s) and Namibian police pistols, reportedly concealed in legitimate cargo fresh produce and cut flowers (roses, tulips, lilies) moving along our shared trade routes. This raises diplomatic, reputational and trade-facilitation concerns for the Trans-Kalahari and Trans-Caprivi corridors and our AfCFTA obligations.

I ask the Hon. Minister the following

1. On what dates did the Minister engage South African counterparts at high level on this matter, and what actions and timelines were agreed?
2. What instructions and support were provided by Namibia's High Commission/consular posts in South Africa to engage and mitigate on an ongoing basis with the South African Government?
3. How is Namibia ensuring that legitimate trade channels are not exploited for illicit arms while meeting AfCFTA trade-facilitation standards?
4. What steps has MIRT taken to protect Namibia's reputation with South Africa, SADC and partners (official lines-to-take, communiques, briefings)?

Question 160 (2025-09-10)

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

Namibia's Local Authorities play a critical role in ensuring that communities are well served, development initiatives are implemented, and public services reach every citizen. Councillors in Municipalities, Town Councils, and Local Authority Councils are at the forefront of this responsibility. It has come to our attention that there are significant disparities in the allowances paid to Councillors depending on whether their Council is classified as a Municipality or a Town Council.

For instance, Walvis Bay, as a Municipality, receives higher allowances for its Councillors, while Helao Nafidi Town Council, which serves a similarly sized community with comparable responsibilities, receives substantially less.

This discrepancy raises serious questions about fairness, equity, and constitutional compliance. Article 10 of the Namibian Constitution guarantees equality before the law, and yet Councillors performing equal duties are treated unequally based purely on the

classification of their Council. It is in this context that I pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

1. Honourable Minister, does the Ministry acknowledge that Councillors in Municipalities and Town Councils perform essentially the same duties and responsibilities, yet receive significantly different monthly allowances?
2. Can the Minister explain the rationale for the current allowance disparities between Municipal and Town Council Councillors, particularly in cases where population size, community needs, and service delivery responsibilities are comparable?
3. Does the Ministry consider the current practice of differential allowances as consistent with the principle of equality enshrined in Article 10 of the Namibian Constitution?
4. Has the Ministry conducted any review or study to assess the impact of these allowance disparities on Councillor morale, performance, and community service delivery across all Local Authorities?
5. Honourable Minister, does the Ministry have plans to harmonize Councillor allowances across all Local Authorities to ensure fairness, equity, and uniform recognition of service, regardless of whether a Council is classified as a Municipality or a Town Council?
6. If no harmonization plan exists, can the Minister indicate when the Ministry intends to initiate such a review to correct these discrepancies and ensure equal treatment for all Local Authority leaders?
7. Finally, Honourable Minister, will the Ministry commit to engaging all Local Authorities and relevant stakeholders in consultations to develop a standardised allowance framework that treats all Councillors fairly, while still recognising special circumstances where justified?

Question 161 (2025-09-10)

Hon. Kangulu (IPC) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

In June this year, it was reported that Cabinet had resolved to place a moratorium on official funerals, effective 16 June 2025 to 31 March 2026, in order to allow Government to review the existing criteria and processes for granting such honours. The Minister of Information and Communication Technology, Hon. Emma Theofelus, confirmed that this moratorium will remain in place until a detailed review is completed.

This decision did not emerge in a vacuum, as far back 2021, political commentators cautioned that the rising number of State funerals would place a heavy strain on the public purse. These concerns were validated when, in April this year, the Honourable Prime Minister revealed that state and official funerals had cost taxpayers N\$38.4 million in the 2024/2025 financial year alone. While no one disputes the importance of Honouring our national leaders and veterans.

The question arises: How sustainable is this practice in light of our country's pressing challenges especially the youth unemployment crisis and the broader social and economic hardships confronting ordinary Namibians?

It is therefore against this background that I put forward the following fundamental questions for consideration. Based on 38.4 million spent over the last financial year, meaning taxpayers have spent nearly 192 million over the last five years.

1. What is the projected cost to the taxpayers over the next 5-10 years, considering that the majority of veterans and senior public figures are at their advanced age?
2. What are the conditions and criteria applied to accord State or official funeral given the current State of moratorium if we are to justify Article 10 of the Namibia Constitution (Equality and Freedom from Discrimination) in conjunction with Conferment of National Honours Act 11 of 2012?
3. With most veterans still languishing in poverty, high rate of unemployment, cost of living, lack of medicine in hospitals, lack of housing and inadequate schools (situation of Dama), is it not appropriate and prudent that, we truly choose to address real needs that affect our people's life?

Question 162 (2025-09-11)

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

The latest report of the Auditor-General on the Education Development Fund paints a deeply troubling picture. For yet another year, the Fund has received an adverse audit opinion, confirming that its financial statements cannot be trusted to present a true and fair account of public resources. Despite repeated warnings, the Ministry of Education has failed to establish a proper financial reporting framework or implement performance targets, leaving the Fund floating with shrinking reserves, inflating unexplained expenses, and no measurable outcomes. This represents not only a breakdown in accountability but also a betrayal of the very learners the Fund was created to serve.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Why has the Education Development Fund once again received an adverse audit opinion, and what corrective actions are being taken to restore credibility and compliance?
2. The Auditor-General notes that the Fund still lacks an acceptable financial reporting framework, despite this issue being raised in prior years. Why has the Ministry failed to implement International Public Sector Accounting Standards as promised and by when will a proper framework be in place?
3. The Fund's revenue dropped from N\$70,334 in 2023 to only N\$20,470 in 2024, while expenses reached N\$746,735, resulting in a deficit of N\$726,265. Can the Minister explain the reasons for this sharp decline and the sustainability plan of the Fund going forward?

4. The Auditor-General highlights that the Fund has no performance targets or indicators and that no regular reviews were conducted. How does the Ministry assess the effectiveness of the Fund if there are no measurable goals?
5. Will the Minister commit to tabling a detailed performance and financial recovery plan for the Education Development Fund before the next financial year?
6. What steps are being taken to strengthen internal controls to prevent further mismanagement and restore public trust in the Education Development Fund?

Question 163 (2025-09-16)

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

The Auditor-General's latest report on the Land Acquisition and Development Fund is extremely concerning because it features persistent mismanagement, financial irregularities, and unresolved audit findings stretching back to 2018. Instead of providing transparency and accountability in a fund meant to deliver land reform and development for our people, we see regular mistakes, inaccurate accounts, ballooning office expenses, and a shocking net deficit. This adverse audit opinion is not just a technical matter but it is evidence of systemic failure in the use of public resources.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Why has the Land Acquisition and Development Fund received an adverse audit opinion for the year ended 31 March 2024, and what immediate corrective actions are being taken to restore compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards?
2. Can the Minister explain why findings dating back to 2018 remain unresolved, and what accountability measures are being pursued against those responsible for repeated non-compliance?
3. Why does the Fund still use a cash-basis method of accounting for land tax income despite clear requirements under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards to use the accrual basis and when will this be corrected?
4. What specific steps are being taken to address the N\$ 2.9 million misstatement in land tax income, and how will the Ministry ensure accurate recognition of revenue going forward?
5. Given that trade receivables are overstated by N\$ 9.9 million due to untransferred funds from NAMRA, what mechanisms are in place to ensure timely transfer of collected land tax revenues into the Fund's accounts?
6. Why did the Fund incorrectly record N\$ 30 million as an investment, when the Memorandum of Understanding requires Agribank to account for these funds?
7. Honourable Minister, office expenses increased from N\$ 6.4 million in 2023 to N\$ 11.2 million in 2024, including purchases such as iPads for commissioners

and IT equipment. How does the Minister justify these expenses in a Fund that reported a net deficit of N\$ 17.4 million?

Question 164 (2025-09-16)

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

In the period leading up to last year's Presidential and National Assembly elections, Namibia experienced frequent visits from Zimbabwean judicial delegations. On 23rd May 2024, Chief Justice Peter Shivute and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Chief Justice Luke Malaba, signed a bilateral agreement for cooperation during an official visit to Namibia. At present, the Judiciary of Zimbabwe is engaged in a five-day benchmarking exercise in Namibia focused on the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system. The frequency of these visits, especially around election periods, raises concerns about intent and impact.

In view of these engagements, I wish to pose the following questions:

1. What significant progress has Namibia's judiciary achieved to attract such sustained interest and benchmarking from Zimbabwe, a country with a larger population and longer judicial history? In examining give-and-take benefit, why are Zimbabwean justices regularly appointed to our courts, yet there is no record of Namibian judges serving in Zimbabwe? Does this trend reflect the prioritization of external interests over local legal expertise?
2. What concrete benefits, both operational and strategic, does Namibia obtain from these judicial exchanges? Have these visits influenced judicial appointments from Zimbabwe, and what measurable positive impact have such appointments had on the integrity, capacity, and public trust in Namibia's judiciary system? What steps is the Ministry taking to address persistent public concerns about transparency, accountability, and the risks of foreign influence in judicial appointments?
3. With reference to the cooperation agreement signed on 23rd May 2024, are additional agreements anticipated during this visit? If so, which specific areas will be targeted, and will they address underlying systemic bottlenecks such as judicial delays, resource limitations, and over-reliance on foreign expertise, beyond the current focus on ADR?
4. The repeated appointment of Zimbabwean judges to Namibian courts signals to domestic and international observers a willingness to compromise judicial independence for perceived expertise. How is the Ministry ensuring that this practice does not create future dependencies which may undermine long-term judicial sovereignty or embolden further external influence?
5. What measures is the Ministry implementing to strengthen local judicial capacity and training, so as to reduce long-term dependence on foreign judges? How does the Ministry ensure appointments align with constitutional mandates for transparency and independence, considering recent public criticism and reports highlighting trust deficits and educational gaps in the system?

Question 165 (2025-09-16)

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

In light of possible diplomatic reshuffles by the new administration and Namibia's official policy shift toward economic diplomacy under the merged Ministry of International Relations and Trade, I ask:

1. How many ambassadorial posts are currently vacant, and by when does the Ministry intend to fill them?
2. What proportion of new or upcoming ambassadorial appointments will be filled by career diplomats versus political appointees, and what criteria will be applied to assess their readiness to advance Namibia's trade, investment, and AfCFTA commitments?
3. Will the Ministry publish the economic-diplomacy profiles (trade experience, language proficiency, prior market exposure) of new ambassadors to strategic posts such as Washington, Beijing, Brussels, Berlin, London, and Pretoria, so the public can see that envoys are appointed on relevant expertise?
4. What induction or performance benchmarks will the Ministry apply to ensure that every head of mission delivers measurable economic outcomes like export leads, investment pipelines, market-access deals, and support for Namibian businesses abroad?

I submit these questions in national interest, mindful that Namibia's embassies must be engines of economic diplomacy that advance our trade and investment goals

Question 166 (2025-09-16)

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

On 04 April 2024, the former Acting President appointed the Boundaries Delimitation and Demarcation Commission in line with Article 104 of the Namibian Constitution. The Commission's mandate was to assess and recommend changes to the boundaries and names of Namibia's regions and constituencies, a process crucial for the upcoming elections and the work of the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN).

On January 21, 2025, the Commission formally delivered its final report to the former Acting President after concluding its work. Yet, eight months later, that report remains hidden from the public. Boundaries and constituency demarcations affect how our people are represented, how resources are distributed, and fundamentally, how democracy itself functions.

This secrecy raises deep concerns about transparency, accountability, and fairness in the electoral process. Namibians deserve to know the truth. Therefore, I ask the Hon. Minister the following questions:

- I. Hon. Minister, how much public money was spent on the Boundaries Delimitation and Demarcation Commission's activities, including allowances, logistics, and consultations, and how can we justify keeping its report secret after taxpayers have funded it?

2. Can the Hon. Minister explain whether the withholding of the report is because the Commission was appointed by the former Acting President, and if so, does this reflect a lack of confidence in the Commission's independence or credibility?
3. How does your Ministry intend to ensure that boundary changes, which directly affect people's voting rights, service delivery, and representation, are handled transparently, fairly, and in consultation with the citizens concerned?

Honourable Speaker, the issue of boundaries is not about lines on a map. It is about people's voices, people's representation, and people's lives. Keeping such a crucial report hidden from the public damages confidence in government, weakens accountability, and risks creating divisions instead of unity.

Question 167 (2025-09-16)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

The leasing of the Ramatex facility to the Rani Group of India for 25 years is nothing short of economic treason. It is yet another betrayal of our youth and a shameful abdication of this government's duty to put Namibian interests first.

Instead of transforming Ramatex into a hub where young Namibian entrepreneurs can innovate, manufacture, and create wealth, government has rolled out the red carpet for foreign capitalists. Our graduates in engineering and business remain unemployed, while our small manufacturers struggle for affordable industrial space-yet a foreign company is gifted our prime facility for a generation.

This is not development, Honourable Speaker, this is economic colonialism. It reflects a chronic lack of confidence in the capacity of Namibians to manage their own affairs. Every such lease mortgages the economic future of our children and deepens their exclusion from the mainstream economy.

With this in mind, I pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister of Works and Transport:

1. Minister, given the crisis of youth unemployment, will you terminate the Rani Group lease and convert Ramatex into subsidized industrial spaces for young Namibian entrepreneurs and when?
2. How do you justify locking strategic infrastructure into foreign hands for 25 years while Namibians remain excluded?
3. Will you commit to reviewing all long-term leases of State assets to foreign entities, and table a report within 90 days to ensure majority Namibian ownership and control?
4. And finally, Minister, will you resign for failing to protect Namibian economic interests, or at least impose a moratorium on future long-term leases until clear pro-Namibian policies are in place?

Honourable Speaker, history will judge harshly those who sold out strategic assets while our youth languished in unemployment. This government must decide: serve Namibian or serve foreign capitals.

Question 168 (2025-09-16)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

I rise to address a matter of urgent national importance - the erosion of our economic sovereignty and the betrayal of the transformation ideals upon which our Republic was built.

For too long, Namibians have been systematically excluded from meaningful economic participation. Our own State-owned Enterprises, instead of championing local empowerment, have become facilitators of a neo-colonial economic order that benefits foreign interests over our own people.

A prime example is the Roads Contractor Company (RCC). Despite being funded by Namibian taxpayers, RCC continues to partner with foreign companies, side lining local contractors. The 2018 partnership with Nantong Sanjian is especially troubling - N\$2 billion of the N\$4.1 billion in tenders went to this Chinese company, leaving Namibians with scraps and subcontracts.

This isn't just bad policy - it's economic sabotage. These deals drain our capital, undermine local capacity, and betray our youth, our businesses, and our communities. Honourable Speaker, this is not accidental. It is a deliberate pattern that sustains colonial economic structures while mocking our liberation legacy and constitutional commitment to justice.

Therefore, I ask the Honourable Minister of Works and Transport:

1. What immediate steps will be taken to ensure that at least 70% of RCC project value stays in Namibian hands, and when will this start?
2. Will you commit to a forensic audit of all RCC foreign partnerships since 2015, with full transparency on where the money went, and table the findings within six months?
3. Will your Ministry implement a local content policy mandating that all State construction entities partner with majority Namibian-owned firms, and will you commit to tabling this legislation in the current session?
4. Given the RCC's failure to empower Namibians, will you dissolve its current board and management and appoint leadership aligned with genuine economic transformation?

Honourable Speaker, the time for polite language is over. The people of Namibia demand answers - and more importantly, they demand action. The era of economic colonialism must end now.

Question 169 (2025-09-16)

Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda (AR) asked the Minister of Finance:

Last week, it was made public that on 30th November 2025, government: will terminate the Payroll Deduction Management System (PDMS) operated by a middleman called Avril Payment Solutions. This middleman is said to have been introduced in 2003 under the direction and supervision of former Minister of Finance, Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila. This termination of this middlemen's contract will end a 22-year middleman christmas introduced by the political elite for the benefits of cronies at the expense of building state capacity.

This is not the only middlemen introduced by the political elite for the benefits of cronies in the theatre of predatory crony capitalism. In 2006, again under the direction and supervision of Minister Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, another middlemen company called SILNAM solutions was given a tender to apparently support and maintain the Integrated Financial Management System. This middlemen enjoyed christmas at the Finance Ministry for close to 20 years now. Over this period, this middlemen contract has been maintained through extension and extension. When this middlemen contract came to an end again last year, a request was made to extend this middlemen contract for six (6) more months at the cost chasing N\$ 4 million. The Central Procurement Board of Namibia (CPBN) was accordingly coerced to approve it. At the end of this six (6) month extension, another request to extend this middlemen contract was again submitted to the Central Procurement Board of Namibia, this time increased to twelve (12) months and at an increased cost chasing N\$ 8 million.

The reality is that this middlemen arrangement creates more bureaucratic hurdles than offer solutions. Take, for example, the payments made for the purposes of Members of Parliament to do their activities to and in the regions. This is what happens; (a) the National Assembly prepares and approves the documentation and transactions; (b) this is then submitted to the Ministry of Finance; (c) the Ministry of Finance then again looks at the transactions and accordingly approves; (d) after this is done, it then proceeds to the middlemen to press the button; (e) after the middlemen pressed the button, the transactions then goes to Bank of Namibia.

This middleman, that effectively runs the government payment system, is the one that sets the Tuesday and Thursday payment dates for accounts payable and daily 10h00 cut off time for processing. Even banks open until 15h30. The results is payment delay and affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations. Members of the 8th Parliament have experienced these challenges during recess when some of them ended up living in dangerous places because the middleman didn't press the button. Analyzed closely, there is no difference between Avril Payment Solutions and SILNAM Solutions.

In these connections, I therefore ask the Minister the following;

1. What is the status of the contract between the Ministry of Finance and middleman SILNAM since Tender No. Fl/17-6/2008 almost passed, last minute before the new government, and was referred back on 20th March?
2. Shouldn't the same fate befalling the middlemen doing Payroll Deduction Management System also logically follow a middleman doing the Integrated Financial Management System. This is more so given the announced regulatory concerns raised by the Bank of Namibia and the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA)?

3. Is it not clear as daylight that in this financial process, this middleman does not initiate or complete anything?
4. What is it that this SILNAM middleman does that cannot be done by both the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Namibia, more so given that the Bank of Namibia in terms of Section 4 (1) G) is tasked to "provide fiscal advice, depository services and fiscal agencies services to the Government." By definition, fiscal agencies services include disbursing payments, maintaining financial records and providing technical assistance. Furthermore, the Bank of Namibia is authorized by section 3 (2) (f) of the Payment System Management Act, 2023 Act No. 14 of 2023, to "establish and operate a payment or settlement system"

Question 170 (2025-09-16)

Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda (AR) asked the Works and Transport:

On the 4th March 2021, the President of the Republic of Namibia through a Proclamation in government gazette number 7476, published the regulations relating to transport benefits for Public Office-Bearers: Public Office Bearers (Renumeration and Benefits) Commission Act, 2005. In terms of section 5 (1) of these regulations, the Ministry is responsible for the implementation of these regulations, for the National Assembly, the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and the Leader of Official Opposition (the three designated office bearers) are the designated public office bearers in terms of these regulations. I understand that in compliance with these regulations, in particular section 4, the Ministry indeed allocated vehicles to the three (3) designated public office bearers in the National Assembly being the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and the Leader of the Official Opposition. It is my further understanding that the three designated public office bearers rejected the allocated vehicles on the ground that they do not like the vehicle as they do not meet their tastes and preferences.

Given these personal decisions outside the law, the three ostensibly ended up helping themselves to the vehicles allocated to the National Assembly. In terms of the regulations, the three designated public office-bearers are only supposed to use the vehicles allocated to them in terms of section 4 (1) - for both official and private use. The only time they can use vehicles allocated to their institution, in this case the vehicles allocated to the National Assembly, is when the terrain is not suitable for the vehicle already allocated to them. Section 3 (2) of the said regulation specifically states that "the off-road motor vehicle allocated in terms of sub-regulation (1) must only be used in an area that is not suitable for, or accessible, by vehicle allocated to the designated public office- bearer in terms of regulation 4".

The utilization of the National Assembly vehicles by the three (3) designated public office bearers is therefore unlawful and corrupt. The only provisions that is available is section 6 that deals with "relief motor vehicle" that can be made available by the Ministry if the vehicle allocated is not available for a valid reason. This section provides that "If a motor vehicle allocated to a designated public office-bearer in terms of these regulations is for any valid reason unavailable for use by the designated public office bearer, the designated public office bearer may request a relief motor vehicle from the Ministry subject to applicable terms and conditions." It is clear that the vehicles allocated to the three (3) public office-bearers are available. These vehicles are rejected only because of taste and preferences. The law does not make provisions for tastes and preferences.

Rejecting a vehicle allocated in terms of the law is an abdication,
In this connection, I therefore ask the Minister the following;

1. Has the Ministry allocated a sedan vehicle to the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Leader of the Official Opposition in terms of section 4 of the regulations relating to transport benefits for Public Office-Bearers'}
2. Is it true that the above mentioned three (3) designated public office-bearer rejected the vehicles allocated to them in terms of the abovementioned regulations? If the answer is yes, what reason was presented for this refusal?

Has the Ministry received any request for a relief vehicle by the Speaker, Deputy Speaker or the Leader of the Official Opposition, as provided for in section 6 of the regulations?

4. If such request has been made, what reason has been submitted by the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Leader of Official Opposition as a valid reason for the unavailability of the vehicle designated to them?
5. Has the Ministry granted such relief vehicles and under what terms and conditions as required by section 6 of the regulations?
6. In case that the three (3) designated public office-bearers indeed helped themselves to the vehicles assigned to the National Assembly, outside the provisions of both section 3 and section 6 of these regulations, what actions is the Ministry going to take given that it is empowered, by section 5, with both the implementations compliance and enforcement of the regulations? And what should happen in the meantime with such unlawful arrangements?
7. Is it true that one of the three (3) designated public office-bearers at the National Assembly has made a request, or caused a request to be made, for the Ministry to buy and make available two (2) vehicles for her use when section 4 of the regulations clearly states that only one sedan motor vehicle must be allocated to each public office-bearer for official and private use?
8. If the above is true, on what legal basis is the Ministry going to succumb to such personal aggrandizement outside the existing laws? Does the Ministry and its officials understand that participating in such gratifications for another is an offence in terms of the Anti Corruption Act?

Question 171 (2025-09-16)

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

The country recognized that the purpose of the National Youth Service (NYS) of Namibia is to train young people and give them access to additional education and training opportunities so they can improve their employment prospects and help Namibia's socio-economic development and poverty alleviation. Many people are still unemployed even after successfully finishing the training.

Namibians remember the National Youth Service's training goal: to prepare young people for future employment or placement opportunities. Many people who are already trained are still impacted by this question, which has gone unanswered for many years. It is also known that a nationwide database was established in order to compile data on NYS graduates. However, there has been no update or feedback regarding its purpose, and hundreds of young people are still living on the streets today. Many young people, as for now, felt excluded, ignored, devalued, and unsure of the trainings' contribution to the country's development.

In light of this, I respectfully ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Can the Minister clarifies on the original purpose of training youth under the mandate of Youth Service Act, 2005 (Act no. 6 of 2005)?
2. Can the Minister clarifies the reasons why the 1st to 15th intakes have not been employed since 2008?
3. The current status and use of the NYS graduates' database is to secure employment opportunities for the already trained youth and if not, why?
4. What happened to the existing plan government projects and sectors that are meant to absorb NYS graduates?
5. How does the Ministry measure the success of NYS when the majority of its graduates remain unemployed and they are about to exceed the employment ages?
6. What is the immediate steps the Ministry has to address the plight of unemployed NYS graduates, especially those who exceeded the employment ages?
7. What is the plan from the Ministry to provide regular updates and transparency about those still in the limit of employment ages those NYS graduates?

Question 172 (2025-09-16)

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

Namibia has faith in the Ministry's dedication to providing universal access to fair and affordable education. Nevertheless, numerous NAMCOL students in the Okongo circuit, after registering with the Namibia College of Open Learning (NAMCOL), only discovered that many students had been compelled to accept the wrong courses for the current school year. Many students have complained about being assigned courses for which they were not registered or paid. These changes were often made without prior notice or explanation, often substituting the subjects that students had originally selected instead of the ones they had paid for.

This issue has left students, especially those preparing for national exams, perplexed and upset. As committed students hoping to further our education through NAMCOL, I respectfully request the Honourable Minister's clarification on the following:

1. Why, even after paying and registering properly, were some students given the wrong subjects?
2. What method does NAMCOL employ to verify that students are assigned the subjects they paid for?
3. Is it possible for students who were given the wrong subjects to switch back to their original selections without incurring penalties or extra costs?
4. What safeguards are in place to keep such problems from happening again and to preserve students' academic progress?
5. Will impacted students receive academic support or catch-up plans to make up for lost time and knowledge?
6. With the exams approaching, when will the Minister intervene and settle this matter?

Question 173 (2025-09-16)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

The Community Kavimba Village located in Masokotwani area, Nchichimani Road, Sibbinda Constituency, Zambezi Region, and NAMIBIA, they are without electricity.

While we have observed that the electricity power recently installed serve old Masokotwani Primary School passes within 900 metres of their village.

This present a significant opportunity for cost effective extension of power to our community, which currently remains un electrified.

The lack of electricity greatly affects the lives of residents, hindering educational progress, health services, security and economic development. 98 percent of people in the area are unemployment to facilitate this project on their own. We kindly urge your office to consider a site assessment for the feasibility of extending the power line to their village and surrounding areas.

Question 174 (2025-09-16)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

I rise to seek clarification from the Honourable Minister on urgent matters relating to gender-based violence and the role of alcohol consumption. In light of its link to violence and child neglect.

1. Data Collection:
Will the Honourable Minister inform this House what measures her Ministry is taking to ensure that all gender-based violence (GBV) cases recorded by the police and social workers are disaggregated to capture the role of alcohol consumption at alcohol outlets, so that policy interventions are evidence-based?

2. Regulation and Oversight:

Will the Honourable Minister indicate what coordination is currently underway between her Ministry and the Ministries of Safety and Security and Trade to strengthen regulation of alcohol outlets licensing, operating hours, and their proximity to schools and residential areas, in light of their link to GBV and child neglect?

3. Support Services for Victims:

Will the Honourable Minister explain what specific programs are being implemented in high-risk regions with high GBV prevalence to provide safe shelters, counselling, and community awareness for women and children affected by alcohol-related violence?

Question 175 (2025-09-17)

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

Honourable Minister there are quiet a huge number of mobile clinics country wide with inadequate services to reflect such status, the only known service in those mobile clinics are services related to family planning only and sometimes those mobile clinics opens once or twice a month leaving communities in limbo.

The following mobile clinics are example of this situation, Kwena Mobile clinic, Nabolelwana and Makanga mobile clinic but there are a lot of mobile clinics country wide of this nature. Masokotwani Health centre lacks transport to visit the mobile clinics for monitoring and responses.

Based on this background I would like ask the Honourable Minister the following.

1. Why opening mobile clinics without a transitional program in place?
2. What is the Ministry's long-plan in addressing these challenges?
3. How many mobile clinics were turned into clinics from 2023 to date?
4. When does the Ministry intend to promote those mobile clinics to fully fledged clinics?
5. Are those mobile clinics fully monitored and if so, can the Minister provide proof on such?
6. Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that those mobile clinics become effective in those communities?
7. Lastly, why does the Ministry approve mobile clinics without proper services to the communities?

Question 176 (2025-09-17)

Hon. Haitota (IPC) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

Allow me to remind this House that the Right Hon. Prime Minister made announcement during the stakeholders consultative meeting on the formalisation of informal settlements that took place at the Samora Machel in Windhoek that, the Namibia government has allocated more than 500 million towards this project. The 500 million would be prioritised to ensure that every Namibian enjoys the dignity of proper sanitation, potable water, electricity, and access roads. That promise brought hope to thousands of our citizens who continue to live under deplorable conditions in unplanned settlements.

Honourable Speaker, despite this commitment, progress on the ground remains painfully slow. Informal settlements are expanding at an alarming rate across our towns and cities, especially in Windhoek, Walvis Bay, Oshakati, Rundu, and other growing centres. Our people are still denied proper housing and essential services, exposing them to fires, floods, disease outbreaks, and insecurity. The formalisation of informal settlements is not a favour to our people, it is a constitutional obligation rooted in the right to dignity, equality and adequate shelter. It is also central to our developmental agenda and Vision 2030.

It is therefore pertinent to ask:

1. Can the Right Honourable Prime Minister inform this House how far are they with this implementation report of informal settlements, the percentage and what region is next to benefit from the 500 million?
2. What tangible steps has the office of the Prime Minister taken since he promised to accelerate the formalisation of informal settlements?
3. Why has there been such a delay in implementing resolutions that were already acknowledged as urgent by government?
4. What specific timelines does the office of the Prime Minister have in place for the provision of serviced land, affordable housing, and basic infrastructure in these communities?
5. How is the office of the Prime Minister going to collaborate with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development, regional councils, local authorities, and other stakeholders to fast-track the process of upgrading and formalising these settlements?

Question 177 (2025-09-17)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

There has been a project launched in 2024 by former Minister of Mines and Energy Honourable Tom Alweendo involving billions of dollars' donations from Germany for the Zambezi region, Katima Mulilo, aimed at improving the electricity rectified to all schools and villages in the Republic of Namibia.

However, I couldn't find information confirming this project and that the lack of resources is hindering the process.

1. Now my question is when will the project start?
2. How far is the program because many Namibians in rural areas are without electricity?

Question 178 (2025-09-17)

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

The access to Information Act was enacted in 2022, yet the Swapo led government still has not nominated an Information Commissioner and Deputy Information Commissioner.

This is a very important piece of legislation because it allows the public to have access to key government information and improve accountability, yet three years have passed without, implementation of this Act. Without an Information Commissioner this Act can not be practised freely and the public has no avenue to enforce the accountability of institutions who fail to comply.

The access to Information Act provides two avenues of gaining access to information.

Proactive, that should be published in the public domain yearly by these institutions, and reactive where specific information can be requested through the commissioner. Both these scenarios require the commissioner to ensure compliance.

The current administration speaks out against corruption yet they fail to implement measures that will keep the government accountable by providing the public access to information. I therefore ask the following:

1. Why has the process taken 3 years and counting? Has the selection committee been established?
2. How far is the process of appointing the Information Commissioner? When can we expect the full implementation of this Act?

Question 179 (2025-09-17)

Hon. Somaeb (UDF) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

Hon. Prime Minister, we received best rain fall in Namibia and farmers got excited with better dreams of farming - because this rain fall ensure farming with better grazing. Hon. Prime Minister, even your good office announces that the declare period of Drought Relief Emergency come to the end as the result of good rain fall and us as Namibians also felt at least with good rain fall farmers can sustain themselves and Government can also focus on different issues that affect the country in general.

Hon. Prime Minister, as I had indicated prior good rain fall ensure us massively with best grazing of wildlife as well farming animals, but this hope is cut short by continuous field fire all over the country, more particularly in Erongo, Kunene, Oshikoto, Omaheke and all over Namibia.

During this continuous field fire, our community mostly communal farmers are struggling to fight against field fires. Thanks goes to commercial farmers that always assist communal farmers during this disaster, as some areas are totally burn to ashes during past three weeks as there was no hope or help to rescue this situation.

Hon. Prime Minister, I therefore asked you as accountable office for natural disaster the following:

1. What is your office intervention during this devastating situation of field fire?
2. How can we equip responsible division and Ministry with equipment to be ready at all times, because at this stage we are never prepared for natural disaster like field fire - Most of the Ministry of Forestry offices are not equipped with necessary equipment and fleets. As most of them only have one Mini firefighting machines and has to cover whole region?
3. Since the duration of drought emergency came to the end, what intervening methods can we initiate to assist the affected farmers as their hopes cut short by natural disaster?

Question 180 (2025-09-17)

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

It has been reported that the Mariental State Hospital experiences a severe shortage of transport, impairing its ability to transport sick patients. Furthermore, ambulance drivers are not readily available due to recent shift changes imposed by their supervisor, worsening the transportation crisis.

These challenges have resulted in the tragic loss of life, including:
The recent accident wherein an 8 month pregnant mother and her sister lost their lives while travelling in a police van because ambulance services were not available.

The death of a 5 month-old child, 3 days back due to bowel obstruction, which is believed to have been caused by the absence of 2 referral or an ambulance driver at the critical time.

Can the Hon. Minister clarify what immediate and sustainable measures the Ministry intends to implement to:

- address the transport and ambulance shortages.
- Improve staffing and shift management for ambulance drivers.

Secondly, to my attention that despite the existence of a fully functional oxygen tank at Mariental Hospital, the leadership is opting to purchase small cylinders instead of servicing the oxygen plant. This decision appears to be a waste of resources and leaves patients at risk. Recently, a young woman on oxygen support also lost her life because of delays and related to oxygen supply.

Can the Honourable Ministry clarify how the Minister will addresss the misallocation of resources put out patients lives at risk whether the oxygen plant will receive the servicing it needs?

Question 181 (2025-09-18)

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

On the 8 o'clock news broadcast last night, Her Excellency the President reaffirmed her pledge to deliver 500,000 (five hundred thousand) jobs within the next five years. In this regard, I ask:

1. What specific number of jobs is the Ministry of International Relations and Trade mandated to deliver towards the President's pledge of 500,000 (five hundred thousand) jobs in five years, and within what timeframe?
2. Of this number, how many jobs are projected to be generated respectively through trade agreements, export promotion, and foreign direct investment attraction?
3. Will the Ministry commit to publishing quarterly reports demonstrating progress against export, investment, and job creation targets linked to the 500,000 (five hundred thousand) jobs pledge?
4. What accountability mechanisms will apply to senior officials and heads of mission who fail to deliver on their assigned job-creation targets?

Question 182 (2025-09-18)

Hon. Emvula (LPM) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

The National Policy on Tourism and Wildlife Concessions on State Land - 2007, acknowledges the significant role that Concessions in Namibia play in the empowerment of the previously disadvantaged and provision of benefit opportunities to local communities living near or within such protected areas.

After the closing of the bidding process on January 27, 2023 - that attracted 18 bidders - the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism awarded a bid for management of the Dune 7 on June 23rd, 2023. Sandwich Dune Tours and Safaris tour operator emerged as the successful bidder.

Known as an iconic landmark due to its 383m height and the remarkable view, the site offers a memorable destination for both local and international adventure seekers.

According to the 25-year Concession to manage Dune 7, 45 workers would be employed, and the site would be developed into a world class recreational facility with a restaurant, swimming pool, 10 luxurious chalets and various adventure activities, and improvement of existing infrastructure under the management of the Concessioner.

Two years since the award, the only addition to the existing and dilapidated ablution facilities is the entrance gate where residents and visitors alike are charged a fee to access the once glorious place of escape, relaxation and adventure space from the daily challenges. It is at the same time alleged that small to medium sized local operators find the Concessioner uncooperative regarding any means of opportunity offers to local based small to medium tour operators.

This latter has birthed a high outcry from the general community and equally the small to medium size tour operators of Walvis Bay and surrounding areas.

For these reasons above, I ask the following:

1. Is the Minister prepared to share with the public the type of Concession awarded to the Dune 7 Concessioner?
2. The granting of concessions in Namibia by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, and previously other authorities, dates back over several decades. How many concessions exist and how many have expired by end of the 2024/2025 Financial Year?
3. What economic opportunities has the Dune 7 Concession created for the community of Walvis Bay from March 2023 to March 2025?
4. Can the Honourable Minister make the contractual agreement between the Ministry and the Concessioner public knowledge?

Question 183 (2025-09-18)

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

Honourable Minister, it is a matter of public concern that while the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform provides danger allowance to its inspectors and observers working under hazardous conditions, game rangers and game guards of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism face equally perilous circumstances daily, ranging from armed confrontations with poachers to attacks by dangerous wildlife, yet it remains to be seen whether they are afforded similar compensation.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Will the Honourable Minister confirm whether game rangers and game guards employed by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism receive a danger allowance similar to the allowance granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform?
2. If so, will the Minister indicate:
 - A. The exact percentage of basic salary that constitutes the allowance for each category of Rangers.
 - B. The date on which the current rate was approved and last revised.
3. If no such allowance exists, will the Honourable Minister explain why MEFT rangers are not afforded the same recognition as fisheries inspectors and observers despite facing comparable or greater occupational risks?
4. What category of MEFT staff currently qualify or would qualify for such an allowance? Namely:
 - C. Permanent rangers
 - D. Contract rangers

- E. Conservancy game guards
- F. Specialized anti-poaching unit?

5. Beyond allowances, does the Ministry provide additional protection for rangers, such as:

- G. Medical evaluation assistance
- H. Adequate protective equipment and specialized training

6. If the Ministry cannot provide this allowance, what alternative measures will immediately be put in place to protect rangers in the line of duty?

I therefore urge the Honourable Minister to place on record the exact policy position of the Ministry, the budget provisions, and whether a harmonized danger allowance scheme will be introduced without further delay.

Question 184 (2025-09-18)

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

Namibia is home to a unique and globally priced treasure: our endemic Lithops species commonly known as "living stones". These remarkable plants are found in the Namib desert around Lüderitz and Aus, in the coastal areas near Orangemund and inland around Keetmanshoop, Grunau and parts of the Kunene Region. They survive in some of the harshest environmental on earth making them symbols of resilience and natural heritage. Internationally, Lithops are highly valued in horticultural markets, yet, under the current legal framework, including schedule 9 of the nature conservation ordinance, 1975, the economic benefits of Lithops are largely captured by elites and commercial collectors. Meanwhile, the rural communities who live side by side with these plants remain excluded from their own natural wealth.

In the interest of the affected communities, I hereby direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Are there plans to amend the ordinance to allow local communities to legally cultivate, propagate, and benefit economically from Lithops while ensuring sustainable use?
2. What specific legislation or regulatory changes are required to establish a community based management scheme for Lithops species?
3. How does the Ministry coordinate with customs, police and international authorities to curb the illegal Lithops trade?
4. What recent statistics are available on the illegal collection, sale and export of Lithops plants and seeds?
5. Considering the high international value of these plants, does the Ministry consider current enforcement adequate?

6. Can the Ministry commit to collaboration with research institutions, gardens, NGOs to support sustainable community programs?

Question 185 (2025-09-18)

Hon. Mbuti (IPC) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

Two toddlers were killed by their father in the north, despite a prior attempt by the same man to strangle the mother. Namibia's Constitution, under Article 15, guarantees every child protection from neglect and abuse. This tragedy raises urgent questions about child protection services.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Why were the children not placed under protective custody after the father's prior violent behaviour?
2. What protocols exist for child protection officers and social workers in domestic violence cases, and were these followed in this case?
3. How many child protection officers are currently deployed nationwide, and does the Ministry have the capacity to respond effectively in high-risk cases?
4. How many child deaths linked to domestic violence have been recorded in the last five years, and what lessons or reforms have been applied?

Question 186 (2025-09-18)

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

I rise to express concern about the status of the billion dollars project announced for borehole drilling in various regions of Namibia. Despite the promise of this initiative to improve access to water, particularly in rural areas, it appears that nothing has materialized so far. This project was launched by the former Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform Honourable Calle Schlettwein.

1. Could you please provide an update on what transpired with the project?
2. Additionally, what accountability measures are in place to ensure that the intended benefits reach the communities who still face significant challenges in accessing water, with some having to travel as far as 4 km to collect it?

Question 187 (2025-09-23)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

It must be a difficult decision indeed for a mother to send her child into the streets in search of means to make ends meet, exposing children to all dangers of kidnap, sexual exploitation, even human-trafficking, etc,

The continued presence of children on our streets across the country in all shopping malls and traffic lights sends a message to the world of a nation that does not take care of its most vulnerable. These kids belong in schools, not on the streets of our towns and cities.

An immediate emergence measure must be activated. Honourable Speaker, I therefore ask the Honourable Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, the custodian of all children, the following questions...

1. Can the Honourable Minister tell this House how many children are living on the streets and where these children are sleeping at night?
2. What urgent measures is the Ministry taking to remove children from the streets and to ensure their immediate placement in safe shelters without delay? May the Minister clarify what role is being undertaken by social workers in addressing the situation of our children living on the streets?
3. What steps are in place to protect these children from abuse, exploitation, and trafficking while they remain on the streets? Can the Honourable Minister confirm whether these children are, as of today, receiving food, medical attention, and protection, and what resources have been reallocated for this emergency?
4. Lastly can the Honourable Minister present an update on the status of the children currently accommodated in facilities across the city such as the Katutura multipurpose centre? Can the Minister outline a concrete action plan including clear timelines and fined accountability measures to ensure that permanent and sustainable solution is secured for these children.

Question 188 (2025-09-23)

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

The main causes of migration of foreign nationals, especially Angolan citizens into Namibia amongst others are:

Conflict and instability: dating back as early as 1960s and 1970s, these are the same people who have been asked/allowed to vote during the past seven presidential, National Assembly, regional and local authority elections in this country, until of recent when the electoral laws were changed to dictate otherwise.

Family ties: Dating back time in memorial, meaning we are sharing communities between these two countries.

In foregoing, Honourable Speaker, It has come to our attention that there are residents in this country (stateless), as known today, who came to join their relatives in Namibia, in the late 70s and early 80s, gave birth to their children here, and these children continue to live in Namibia with/without their parents. Some are dropouts from secondary schools due to lack of proof of citizenship in a country they call their own. Attempts to get this people documented just before elections last year, proved to be just another clever marketing pitch, only to discover that these applications are piled up at regional offices of home affairs, without clear directives on the way forward.

It is in this connection, that I raise to respectfully ask the Honourable Minister the following questions.

1. How far is the process of documenting the stateless individuals given that over 141 048 people have been identified and registered?
2. When do we expect the operationalization of Act 15 of 2024?
3. What steps are being taken to ensure that children of stateless individuals have access to education given their parents undocumented status, and are there temporary measures or exemptions in place to facilitate their enrollment in schools?

Question 189 (2025-09-23)

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

In 2018, subsequent to the 2nd National Land Conference, President Geingob initiated a Commission of Inquiry tasked with examining claims related to ancestral land rights and restitution. The testimonies submitted to the Commission revealed profound levels of dissatisfaction, frustration, and disillusionment amongst communities affected by colonial land dispossession. Notably, the Commission presented a series of comprehensive recommendations aimed at addressing the enduring challenges associated with ancestral land issues, calling for their prompt implementation to facilitate resolution and equity.

I thus ask,

1. When will the Report on the Commission of Enquiry on Ancestral Land Rights be brought to this August House?
2. What timeline has been established for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations, and what benchmarks will be used to assess progress?
3. How does the government intend to engage with the affected communities moving forward to foster trust and collaboration on this issue?

Question 190 (2025-09-23)

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

The recent revelations concerning the Bachelor of Science in Public Health programme at the University of Namibia raise serious concerns about governance, regulatory compliance, and accountability in our higher education system. It appears that this programme may have been launched and sustained without the necessary approval from the Health Professions Council of Namibia, leaving over 200 graduates unable to find employment due to institutional oversight failures. I, for that reason seek urgent clarity from the Minister on the processes, safeguards, and remedial actions being taken to address this regulatory failure and protect the interests of the affected graduates.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Honourable Minister, can you clarify why the University of Namibia implemented the Bachelor of Science in Public Health program without obtaining prior approval from the Health Professions Council of Namibia, as required by Section 27(1) of the Health Professions Act No. 16 of 2024?
2. Who within UNAM's governance structures, Faculty, Senate, or Council reviewed and approved the Bachelor of Science in Public Health curriculum, and were concerns regarding accreditation raised during this process?
3. Why was the Bachelor of Science in Public Health curriculum programme phased out without a clear transitional or remedial plan for the students and graduates affected by its lack of recognition?
4. Has the Ministry, in collaboration with UNAM, initiated formal engagements with the Health Professions Council of Namibia to address the regulatory gap and explore pathways for recognition of Bachelor of Science in Public Health graduates?
5. What formal avenues exist for the affected graduates to engage with the Ministry, UNAM or the Health Professions Council of Namibia to advocate for the recognition of their qualifications or to participate in policy dialogue aimed at resolving this situation?
6. Honourable Minister, how does the Ministry plan to address the employment challenges faced by Bachelor of Science in Public Health graduates, who are unable to register with Health Professions Council of Namibia and therefore cannot secure positions within government health institutions?
7. What lessons have been drawn from this regulatory failure, and what specific safeguards are being implemented by UNAM and the Ministry to ensure that no future programme is rolled out without regulatory recognition?
8. What is the Ministry's position on NSFAF loans granted to students in the non-recognised Bachelor of Science in Public Health programme, and what measures exist to recover or waive these loans to protect affected students?

Question 191 (2025-09-23)

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

Regarding the unpaid Community Policing members in the Zambezi Region:

1. It was a request from the Community Policing Members from the 5 Police Stations in the Zambezi Region who took part in the five days cleaning campaign from 2-8th July 2025. They were supposed to be remunerated for the work but up to now they didn't receive anything and it is alleged that the Police Community Liaison Officer has refused to update them on the cause of delayed payments.

2. I am asking the Honourable Minister of Safety and Security to know what's holding the Ministry to pay the workers, months have passed by but no positive feedback has been given to them.

Question 192 (2025-09-23)

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

Regarding the system whereby employees and staff nurses have to buy their own uniform.

1. During my visit in various Regions of the Republic of Namibia, I have received concerns from staff nurses that the previous systems which was in place for the State to buy uniforms for the staff has been revoked and the current system in place is for the nurses to buy uniforms for themselves. Can Honourable Minister confirm the alleged concerns? And if is so, what measure of policy to upgrade the better living standards of the nurses?

Question 193 (2025-09-23)

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

In the traditional authorities of the "0" 4 regions in northern Namibia, particularly in the villages of Oshifit and Oupili, Ohangwena region; and Oneputa Village, Oshikoto Region, tribalism is still very much alive and well. It is unfortunate that the senior headman in this village abruptly appointed a new headman without following the law, removed the acknowledged headman, and took away the official village stamp without providing an explanation or following the proper procedures. This is unacceptable in a democratic country.

The community's members are now confused, divided, and distressed as a result of this action. It seems that the legitimate village procedures is being weakened and that leadership is being imposed with force.

The processes for identifying, recognizing, and dismissing traditional leaders are outlined in Section 4 of the Traditional Authorities Act, 2000 (Act No. 25 of 2000). According to Section 5, such measures must be taken with the participation of the impacted community and in conformity with customary law. Only the minister, after appropriate consultation and recommendation, has the power to recognize or deny recognition of a traditional leader under Section 6.

I kindly request clarification on the following questions:

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware of this removal of the recognized headman and replaced with an unrecognized once?
2. Why is the removal of the recognized headman and taking the village stamp away done unprocedurally?
3. Why don't they act within the legal framework under the Traditional Authorities Act?

4. Why weren't the community and customary structures consulted in the appointment of the new headman and the dismissal of the headman as required by the law?
5. What is the legal process or justification for removing a community headman's official stamp?
6. What actions will the Minister take to return the village stamp and reinstate the proper leadership?
7. How is the Ministry going to hold those who disregarded the law accountable?
8. What steps can be taken to stop this kind of interference from happening again?
9. In order to restore order, trust, and legitimate authority in Onamafila, Oshifitu, Oupili, and Oneputa Villages, we rely on your office to conduct a prompt and equitable investigation into this matter.

Question 194 (2025-09-24)

Hon. Haikola (AR) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

The environmental levy in respect of articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, and of plastics, was announced on August 2, 2019, in Gazette No. 6967, establishing a N\$0.50 levy on items such as carrier bags and refuse bags to promote waste management and reduce pollution. The levy, established under the Customs and Excise Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998), aims to fund the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF). Plastic bags currently cost between N\$2.00 and N\$2.50 in some stores. The levy has essentially created a new source of profit for some retail stores.

In accordance with the National Solid Waste Management Strategy of 2018, the total revenue collected from the levy, expenditure on the projects, and results of the projects are supposed to be made publicly available through regular reporting.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

It has been more than five years since the levy was established, and no public reports have been produced. How much revenue has been generated by the levy in respect of the above-mentioned articles to date and on what projects was it spent?

Question 195 (2025-09-24)

Hon. Kambala (AR) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

The National Housing Enterprise (NHE), established under the NHE Act, 1993 (Act No. 5 of 1993) as amended, carries the explicit mandate to provide and finance housing for Namibians. The Act empowers NHE not only to construct and sell houses but also to engage in mortgage lending, raise funds, accept deposits, and issue securities, and all instruments required for a functioning housing-finance bank.

However, in practice, this statutory mandate has not been operationalised, leaving citizens, particularly low and middle-income earners, vulnerable to commercial banks and microlenders, who charge prohibitive interest rates. This reality fuels the housing backlog, deepens financial exclusion, and contributes to social distress, with young Namibians increasingly citing financial crisis as a factor in suicidal behaviour.

In this regard, I ask:

1. Why has the Ministry not yet operationalised the housing finance provisions of the NHE Act, despite the urgent housing crisis and the legal powers available under sections 3 and 4 of the Act?
2. What concrete steps, will the Government undertake to enable the NHE to function as a fully-fledged housing finance bank for low- and middle-income Namibians, and by when?

Question 196 (2025-09-25)

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

Honorable Speaker, my attention has been drawn to the internal memorandum from Ohangwena Region addressed to the inspectors of Education and school principals and others with the subject PROCUMENT OF TEXT BOOKS FOR 2026 ACADEMIC YEAR.

The allocated amount of N\$4 635 196.53 has been divided into 5 groups each with a specific allocation such as all learners in primary schools are allocated N\$54.24. Grades 8-9 is N\$180 and Grade 12 is N\$350 to buy the text books.

1. Which formula was used in these allocations?
2. Was this template used for Ohangwena only or it was applied to all schools in Namibia?
3. Will the Honourable Minister clarify to the parents and to this House what exactly the term free education entails?
4. The former Minister of Education in the previous year publicly said parents shouldn't buy books anymore since the government is giving enough money to schools, Honourable Minister is this money enough to buy books for next year in all schools?
5. What shall parents do when they receive the long lists from schools by the end of this term?
6. Lastly, may the Honourable Minister perhaps give a referral to the nearest shop that will be selling books at N\$54.24?

Question 197 (2025-09-25)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

THE SUSPECTED ILLEGAL MINERAL EXPLORATION IN THE THEN CAPRIVI IN THE 1980s.

As you might be aware, that last year a discovery of critical and strategic minerals was made in the Zambezi Region. This is a turning point in the perceived historical and mindset of some politicians about the role of production of the area as the Region was usually regarded as the food basket of Namibia.

There was even a programme run on the South African Broadcasting Corporation, before Independence, termed, 'Caprivi Sizuma sa Lico' literally translated as 'Caprivi the Bread Basket.' Even in exile, during the liberation war, Caprivi was earmarked for that portfolio of producing food for independent Namibia. But unfortunately so, that vision of making Caprivi the food basket never materialized.

But this mindset and scenario has changed with the discovery of strategic materials in two constituencies of Kongola and Linyanti According to the company CEO Ndunda Mathe, the minerals discovered are aluminium, silicon, phosphorus, sulphur, chloride, potassium, calcium, manganese, iron, cobalt, copper and tantalum.

The minerals were discovered in the areas from Kamenga to Batubaja. In this vein the former Zambezi Regional Governor, Hon. Alfea Samupofu had announced a major discovery of a high concentration of critical minerals that can elevate Namibia as a major supplier of minerals significant in energy transition and other enabling future technologies.

With these recent discoveries of these strategic minerals in the Constituencies, many local residents and other Namibians' interest was generated and wanted to know whether the discoveries were real. It is important to raise this issue because in the minds of the people minerals not only bring employment, but it is a source of wealth.

On the other hand, strategic minerals can be a source of conflicts. It is along this vein that I bring about a company which did a mining exploration expedition in the late 1970s and early 1980s in the now Zambezi region, which was Caprivi Strip that time. It seems this mining company was dispatched to the then Caprivi Strip with the main mission of exploring minerals in the region.

This company, apparently had South African connections, or if not, could possibly be linked to some companies in the country or elsewhere in the world. The communities in whose areas the company was exploring for minerals were not consulted.

Despite the absence and lack of consultations, the company went ahead with its expedition. It seems there are no current survivors of the former Bantustan Administration today to shed light on the activities of that company exploration which took place that time. Notwithstanding this vacuum what is known is that the exploration indeed took place.

From all possibilities, the company was tasked to explore from Divindu to Impalila, but leaving the Bwabwata Game Reserve. What is intriguing here is that although the company was based at a place called Makololo, about 5km south of Sibbinda, along Sibbinda-Linyanti Road, it did not spread to other vicinities in the area?

Some local people were temporarily employed by the company. The exploration took quite a number of months if not a year.

According to reports, there was a contingent of police officers which manned the area. I am sure the current Administration might not know whether an exploration of such nature really took place.

I am raising this important piece of information, to alert this House that such activity has taken place. I am equally raising this issue because if there was any report, it was not made public. In addition, the recent discoveries of important and strategic minerals in the region, around Masida, should arouse the desire to follow up the report of that exploration in the 1980s in case vital minerals were discovered and apparently hidden for ultra-motives. Minerals of strategic importance have caused and fuelled conflicts all over the world and our situation may not be an exception.

The ongoing conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is to some large extent being fuelled by the coltan minerals which is vital in the manufacturing of cellphones and other minerals which are readily available. I therefore request the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy to make an investigation into that mineral expedition in order to shed light whether minerals were discovered in Makololo area or not.

If minerals were discovered, the value of the minerals should be determined including their strategic importance. References Caprivi Vision Newspaper 12 August 2024. Namibia Broadcasting Corporation, 12 August 2024.

NB. I therefore humbly request the respectable Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy to establish a team of experts to be sent to Zambezi Region to investigate and to find out about those resources in question and report should be presented to this August house.

Question 198 (2025-09-25)

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

Honourable Speaker,

According to a report by the Windhoek Observer, of (Saturday, September 20, 2025), during the National cleaning campaign held in Nkurenkuru, Kavango West, the Honourable Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism announced the government's intention to implement stronger penalties against littering, illegal dumping and pollution. Additionally, the Minister revealed plans to establish brigades in all the regions led by youth and community leaders, to spearhead these environmental initiatives.

Honourable speaker we support the Minister's commitment to improving environmental management, protecting public spaces and promoting community led action.

Considering these significant announcements, I seek clarification on the following matters:

1. Honourable Minister, can you provide details on the specific legislative changes or amendments that the government plans to introduce to enforce stronger penalties against littering, illegal dumping, and pollution?

2. What timeline has the Ministry set for the implementation of these new penalties, and how will compliance be monitored across all regions?
3. Could the Honourable Minister elaborate on how the youth and community leaders will be selected to lead these brigades, and what criteria will be used to ensure accountability?
4. What budgetary provisions have been made to support the establishment and functioning of these brigades in all regions?
5. How will the Ministry monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these brigades in reducing littering, illegal dumping, and pollution?
6. Will the Ministry provide training, protective equipment, and logistical support for these brigades, and if so, what are the specifics?
7. Are these brigades only planned on land or does this include our riverbed and ocean?

Question 199 (2025-09-25)

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

Honourable Speaker, the Gambling Trust Fund, established under Section 25 of the Gaming and Entertainment Control Act, 2018 (Act No. 13 of 2018), is intended to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of gambling, fund rehabilitation programmes, and to support public education. Despite these clear objectives, concerns continue regarding the Fund's implementation and oversight. While the Act requires the Fund, held in trust by the Gambling Board of Namibia, to obtain revenue from licence fees, levies, penalties, and other sources, there appears to be insufficient transparency in the disbursement of funds, the effectiveness of funded programmes, and compliance by gambling operators.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What mechanisms are currently in place to ensure full transparency and public reporting on the income and expenditure of the Gambling Trust Fund?
2. How does the Ministry ensure that all gambling operators are fully compliant in paying their required contributions to the Fund?
3. What percentage of the Fund's annual income is allocated to addressing the socio-economic impact of gambling, treatment and rehabilitation, and public education programmes, respectively?
4. What measurable impacts have these allocations had in mitigating gambling addiction and related social problems in Namibia? Please provide us with concrete examples.
5. How are civil society organisations and community-based rehabilitation programmes supported through the Gambling Trust Fund?

6. Given the rise of online and digital gambling, has the Ministry considered amending the current allocation legal framework of funds to address new risks such as underage online gambling?

Question 200 (2025-09-25)

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

The Inconsistencies in the teaching profession have left many of our teachers demoralized and unfairly treated. According to the National Curriculum for Basic Education (2016), teachers should, as far as possible, be single-subject specialists, or at the very least, teach not more than two mutually related subjects at senior secondary level.

Yet, Honourable Speaker, the Ministry has allowed institutions of higher learning, under the approval of its statutory body, the NQA, to train teachers in mismatched subject combinations that are not mutually related. However, these graduates are employed in our schools, but when it comes to promotion, the very same Ministry denies them advancement, leaving them stranded and professionally stagnant.

Meanwhile, those with "mutually related" combinations on their qualifications are promoted, even when they only teach one subject in practice. This double standard has not only trapped many dedicated teachers in career stagnation but has also devalued the teaching profession itself. It exposes a lack of synergy between the Ministry, the NQA, and our universities, and raises serious questions about policy coherence and fairness.

Honourable Speaker, I therefore ask:

1. Why does the Ministry continue to approve and permit teacher training programs with mismatched subject combinations that directly contradict the National Curriculum of basic education?
2. Why are teachers who graduated from these very Ministry-approved programs and who have served diligently for many years are now being sidelined for promotion and professional growth?
3. Is the Ministry not, in effect, punishing teachers for following the very training it sanctioned, while rewarding others who may not even be teaching both of their mutually related subjects currently?
4. Honourable Minister, what is the purpose of professional development programs, that do not address the real challenges teachers face on the ground?
5. What immediate measures will the Ministry implement to restore fairness in promotions, ensuring that teachers are not punished for faults beyond their control and to hold accountable the institutions that continue producing mismatched qualifications to the disadvantage of our education system?

Question 201 (2025-09-30)

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

Honourable Minister, there are concerns in public on private health sectors in this country. It has come to our attention, supported by first hand accounts, that some private medical doctors when proceeding on leave or holidays leaving their firms in the hands of unqualified and inexperienced individuals, often friends, relatives or unregistered assistants that do not just lack medical qualifications but reportedly resorts to searching on internet (googling) in order to prescribe medications to patients.

It is against this background that I would like to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions.

1. According to the Namibia Health Act No. 2 of 2015, section 39, the Minister is mandated to inspect Health Sector public or private. How often does Ministry inspect the conditions and services of the private health sectors?
2. Is the Minister aware of this situation in this country?
3. If aware, what actions has the Minister taken to ensure the discontinuity of such? If not aware, will the Minister order for urgent investigations into private health sectors?
3. How often does Ministry monitor the services of the private health sectors?
4. What security measures are in place to ensure that strictly only qualified health professionals attends to patients?

Question 202 (2025-09-30)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

There is a noticeable increase in the number of Angolan children on the streets of Oshakati, Swakopmund, Windhoek and all over the country where they are found selling cooking sticks and begging for food and money. Despite the visibility of this growing crisis, there appears to be no coordinated, transparent, or proactive response from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare. Namibia has signed and ratified both domestic and international legal instruments that compel us to protect the rights of all children within our territory, regardless of nationality or immigration status. Failure to act not only violates those commitments but also places these children in continued and unacceptable danger. I therefore ask the following questions:

1. How many of these children currently selling cooking sticks and begging for money on the streets are Namibian nationals, and how many are Angolan nationals?
2. Has the Ministry initiated formal engagement with the Government of Angola to address the situation of Angolan children in Namibia? and if so, what progress has been made, and mechanisms are in place to ensure the children's safe and dignified repatriation or care?

3. Finally, when will the Minister present to this House a concrete, time bound action plan outlining how these vulnerable children will be removed from the streets and placed in protective care, including a framework for interministerial and cross-border collaboration.

Question 203 (2025-09-30)

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

The Ministry of Education claims to have saved N\$6 million by shutting down 221 literacy centres based on a study conducted across all 14 regions in the year 2024, yet this so-called saving comes at the devastating cost of communities, livelihoods, and the future of marginalised groups. Chiefs in the Kunene Region have rightly raised the alarm, pointing out that the investigation behind these closures was flawed, incomplete, and dismissive of the lived realities of rural people, particularly the Ovahimba, who already face historic barriers to literacy. Instead of strengthening education, the government has chosen to balance its books on the backs of the poor, leaving dismissed literacy promoters homeless and entire communities without access to learning opportunities.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Can you explain how the projected saving of N\$6.8 million over 10 months will be reinvested to ensure that communities previously served by the 221 closed literacy centres continue to access literacy education?
2. How does the Ministry respond to allegations from traditional authorities in the Kunene Region that their literacy centres were unfairly assessed and that investigators did not visit the affected remote communities?
3. Considering that Kunene is home to marginalised groups such as the Ovahimba, what measures has the Ministry put in place to prevent further exclusion from literacy opportunities following the closure of 35 centres in that region?
4. What contingency plans exist to support the 221 literacy promoters who lost their income as a result of these closures, some of whom have reportedly become homeless?
5. Were traditional leaders, community stakeholders, or literacy promoters consulted before the decision to close the centres was made, and if not, why was community input excluded from such a critical decision?
6. With only 947 centres remaining nationwide, what practical steps is the Ministry taking to guarantee that adult literacy rates do not decline, especially in rural and marginalised regions?
7. Why are literacy teachers currently engaged under renewable contracts with comparatively low remuneration and without access to employment benefits?

Question 204 (2025-09-30)

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

During the last session of this House, the Right Honourable Prime Minister assured us that access to clean and safe drinking water in rural Namibia would be fast tracked through the Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Program, with particular emphasis on borehole drilling, rehabilitation of existing water points, and decentralized water. Rural communities in many regions [particularly Omusati, Kunene, Ohangwena, and Omaheke] continue to face severe shortages of potable water.

I therefore have the following questions:

1. Can the Minister update this House on the status of the Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Program and explain why many rural areas are yet to see tangible progress?
2. What measures are in place to ensure accountability in the implementation of rural water projects, especially in the regions most affected by recurrent droughts?
3. How is the Minister addressing the maintenance and sustainability of existing water infrastructure, given the frequent breakdowns of boreholes and pipelines in rural communities?
4. What new strategies is considered to guarantee equitable access to safe and reliable water for all rural Namibians, in line with the Sustainable Development Goal on clean water and sanitation?

Question 205 (2025-10-11)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Information and Communication Technology:

NBC's vision is to become the leading multimedia broadcaster of choice in Africa and especially in Namibia but this does not seem to be the case at the moment.

1. Why is NBC at times selective in covering national and regional events of different political parties after they have requested coverage?
2. NBC has an office in Nkurenkuru 135 km west of Divundu in Kavango, which is commendable. But why not also in Divundu, 200km east of Rundu in Kavango East? Can the Minister consider setting up a permanent office in Divundu as it is a growth point?
3. The current population coverage stands at 74.5%. When will NBC reach 100% coverage after more than three and a half decades?

Question 206 (2025-10-01)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

The Bagani and Omega airstrips were constructed in the 1970s and 1980s before independence. The purpose was to cater for colonial soldiers' logistics within the war zone at that time.

Now, Honourable Minister, with due respect, as you were in the Ministry and now serve as a fully-fledged senior Minister:

1. Are there any leasehold agreements regarding the airstrips between the Ministry and the traditional authority since the airstrips are not in the communal area under the custodian of the late Fumu Max Makushe, the late Alfons Mayavero, the late Fumu Dimbare Frans, and the sitting Fumu Erwin Munika Mabambo of the Hambukushu Kingdom?
2. The surrounding lodges in the area close to Mahango and Bwabwata game parks, are mostly the users:
 - Now, who controls the landings of aircrafts, as they happen day and night?
3. How does government benefit from the airstrips?
4. How does the immediate community benefit from these airstrips either directly or indirectly in a tangible way (things they can see, touch, feel, and be proud of) in the village that was once a war zone?
5. As the custodians of the Ministry under which the airstrips fall, if there has been no tangible direct benefit to the people so far, what plans are in place to ensure that these people are prioritized, since they are also victims of multi-dimensional poverty and are becoming post-independence marginalized?
6. Lastly, why are these airstrips abandoned, especially Bagani Airstrip, amidst Namibia's berries in Divundu ?

Question 207 (2025-10-01)

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

While services such as name changes, surname changes and other approvals under Births, Marriages and Death Registration Act of 1963 can be lodged at regional Home Affairs offices, the final approval is still centralised in Windhoek. This system creates long delays and unnecessary frustrations for the public as documents must first be sent to Windhoek before a decision is made. Citizens especially unemployed persons and students not only face financial costs but also extended waiting periods that affect their daily lives. Even officials within the Ministry have previously acknowledged these inefficiencies, yet no reforms have been implemented.

I therefore ask Honourable Lucia lipumbu the following:

1. Why are services such as name changes, surname changes and related approvals still centralised in Windhoek despite the decentralisation policy?
2. What steps has the Ministry taken or will it take to fully extend these services to regional Home Affairs offices?
3. By when can the public expect a clear plan to make these services accessible in all regions?
4. Why is Namibia, after 35 years of independence still governed by the colonial-era Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 81 of 1963 (RSA), a law written for 'South West Africa'? When will this outdated piece of legislation be repealed and replaced with a modern law that reflects the realities and dignity of an independent Namibia?

Question 208 (2025-10-01)

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

Hon. Minister, it is alleged that N\$6.2 million was defrauded from AMTA accounts, yet instead of resolving the matter transparently, AMTA Board has spent over N\$10 million of public funds on lawyers supposedly to investigate the missing money and to conduct disciplinary hearings which, by reports, were not even carried out procedurally. These actions raise serious questions about accountability and the proper use of taxpayers' money at AMTA.

1. Can you provide this House with proof that N\$6.2 million is indeed missing from AMTA accounts?
2. Two individuals were dismissed in relation to this case is dismissal alone considered sufficient, or was a criminal case formally opened against them, what is the case number?
3. How does your Ministry justify the AMTA Board spending over N\$10 million on lawyers for investigations and disciplinary processes that were allegedly not done procedurally?
4. What immediate action will your Ministry take to hold the AMTA Board accountable for wasteful and questionable decisions?

Question 209 (2025-10-01)

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

Recognising that MIME plays a pivotal role in facilitating economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development through its regulation of industries, mines and energy sectors.

1. What is the current number of Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) applications and mining claims that are pending for more than 12 months, and what is being done to reduce such backlog?

2. What internal capacity challenges are being faced by MIME that contribute to delays in processing licence applications?
3. How many mining or exploration licences issued by MIME are currently inactive?
4. What legal or administrative measures has MIME taken, or plans to take, against holders of inactive licences to ensure land or mineral rights are not tied up unnecessarily?

Question 210 (2025-10-01)

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

Namibia just witnessed one of the worst environmental disasters in our history. A wildfire inside Etosha national park burned and destroyed grazing areas for wildlife, threatening endangered species, and putting at risk the tourism industry that sustains thousands of jobs. Despite this, Namibia still operates without a finalised national fire management strategy and firefighting resources are inadequate. I therefore wish to pose the following urgent questions to the Minister:

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm for the record the total number of hectares destroyed in the Etosha National Park wildfire, and specify the damage to wildlife, grazing areas and tourism facilities?
2. Why did the government rely so heavily on Namibian defence force, police personnel conservancy rangers and local volunteers instead of having a dedicated national wildfire unit?
3. What immediate steps is the Ministry taking to restore wildlife habitats and grazing areas destroyed in Etosha, and what relief is being provided to surrounding communities who lost grazing land and livelihoods?
4. Why did the Ministry only deploy significant firefighting resources days after the fire started, by which time nearly 38% of Etosha had already burned?
5. Can the Minister explain what firefighting training, if any, our military and police personnel have to effectively combat wildfires?
6. Why did the Ministry not requested assistance from private firefighting companies, despite their proven capacity and expertise, which could have significantly reduced the scale of destruction?
7. Will the Minister commit to establishing an emergency wildfire relief fund and if not, how will affected farmers communities and conservancies be compensated?

Question 211 (2025-10-01)

Hon. Mbakera (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

The Ministry of Urban and Rural Development embarked on a significant project to reorganise Local Authorities at the Municipality Part II, Town and Village Council levels. The challenges faced by these Local Authorities included personnel placement, lack of adequately trained staff and need for organisational restructuring and as a result such prompted a comprehensive study. Country wide stakeholder consultations were done and it led to a recommendation to form a task team in 2014. The task team completed their work in 2016. However due to delays in implementation of the recommendations by the task team, a new task team was assembled in 2023.

The objectives of the new task team were comprehensive and aimed at addressing the shortcomings of the previous (2014) exercise. These objectives included developing universal organizational structures, reviewing and developing job profiles, evaluating and grading all positions, and developing market related standardized wage structures. The team included experts from different Municipalities, human resources managers and representatives of the Namibia Public Workers Union. The team also aimed to make recommendations for the future Local Authorities.

This task team held several workshops and completed various activities from August 2023 to November 2023. The key achievements included the revision of organisational structures for 54 Local Authorities, the creation of new positions, and the development of standardised remuneration and wage structures. Critical positions omitted in the previous exercise were created, and job descriptions for all positions were reviewed and developed. The team proposed further recommendations, including changes in local authority statuses and prepared a program for report presentation to the Ministry. Hence the report was presented in February 2025 to the Minister of Urban and Rural Development.

Therefore I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Urban and Rural Development the following questions:

1. Whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the task team's report of 7 February 2025?
2. If the Minister is aware, when will the Hon. Minister pronounce the Ministry's position on the report?

Question 212 (2025-10-01)

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

INCREASED TAXED RATES AT OSONA BY THE OKAHANDJA MUNICIPALITY

Honourable Minister

It was alleged that the rates and taxes increased twice this year at Osona Village. Hon. Minister, can you look into this matter, and come up with a solution and respond as the community of Osona Village are worried.

Question 213 (2025-10-01)

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

The men and women serving as immigration and police officers at our borders are the hope of safety and security for the Namibian people, and I'm sure you will agree with me that not a single Namibian would like these HOPE to die, yet they are forced to endure deplorable conditions.

We have taken note with concern that the new office building at Noordoeper has a serious crack posing danger to the officials, and in addition these officers are left with no choice but to consume water from open rivers, subjecting them to water borne diseases and other health risks.

This neglect is unacceptable, as frontline defenders of our lives and properties, they deserve better. The officers are the backbone of our security and safety and to subject them to such deplorable condition is nothing short of betrayal of our collective responsibility to the people who have committed themselves to protect us with their lives and it's a callous disregard.

I therefore ask the following questions

1. What immediate steps will the Minister take to provide potable water to officers at Verllooordrift and Noordoeper who are currently drinking unfiltered river water, and what is the status of the water purification equipment?
2. What is the Ministry's urgent plan to renovate dilapidated government housing at these posts, which suffer from sewage blockages and a lack of hot water and appliances?
3. What action is the Ministry taking regarding the serious structural crack in the new building at Noordoeper, including a safety assessment and potential temporary relocation of staff?

Question 214 (2025-10-02)

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

There is growing anxiety amongst young Namibians who need financial aid from the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) for the next academic year. This growing anxiety comes from confusing news reports about different deadlines for the Fund's reintegration, but the deeper concern is about the reported vague and unsettling changes to its future operations.

I therefore ask:

1. Given the widespread uncertainty and conflicting reports, can the Honourable Minister provide a definitive timeline and a comprehensive progress report to the nation regarding the reintegration of the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF)?

2. Regarding the reported changes requiring existing beneficiaries to re-register and re contract for 2025, how does the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) plan to honor or legally amend the existing contracts that explicitly commit to non-tuition fees?
3. For beneficiaries from low-income households, what specific measures are being taken to inform them of the financial implications of re-contracting, and how will the government ensure they are not unfairly prejudiced by forfeiting their claim to non-tuition fee support?
4. What contingency plan has the Ministry developed to prevent disruptions to students' studies and to cover essential living costs, such as accommodation and daily expenses, for those who will lose non-tuition fee support?
5. How is the Ministry ensuring that the changes to the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) do not negatively impact the upcoming cycle of applicants, and what specific steps are being taken to clearly communicate eligibility criteria for the 2025 academic year, given that the Fund is shifting from a pro-poor student funding system to an Inclusive Multi-Optional Student Loan System (IM-OSLS)?

Question 215 (2025-10-02)

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

Our familiarization visits to the southern border posts revealed shocking realities. Immigration officers are understaffed, overworked and even forced into cashier duties under the Visa-on-Arrival (VOA) programme. Since April 2025, this programme has generated over N\$40 million in just five months, yet the very officers driving this revenue remain unpaid for their overtime and are still waiting for approval of a 75-hour overtime amendment. With Visa on Arrival expanded to 36 countries, the pressure has become unbearable. Even worse, the Noordoeuw building constructed in 2018 by a comrade already has a massive crack posing a serious danger to officers and travellers alike.

I therefore ask;

1. Can the Minister explain why immigration officers whose mandate is border protection are being forced to serve as cashiers to collect millions in Visa on Arrival revenue instead of deploying or recruiting dedicated staff?
2. Why has the Ministry failed to pay immigration officers their overtime since April 2025, when over N\$40 million has already been collected under the Visa on Arrival programme?
3. With the Visa on Arrival expansion to 36 new countries on top of the 33 added in April, how does the Ministry expect the already overstretched officers to cope with this increased workload and when will it finally fill the vacant posts to prevent further exploitation?
4. Honourable Minister, can you explain why Noordoeuw immigration officers who are generating millions are still waiting for approval of their 75-hour

overtime amendment, when a letter was already sent by Deputy Director P. H. Ntupi to Executive Director Mr. Daniel Nghidinua as far back as April 2025? How long does it take, even a lazy individual to approve what is obvious, while officers remain unpaid for June, July, August and are now claiming September?

5. Lastly; what immediate action will the Minister take to evacuate staff from the dangerously cracked building at Noordoewer border post built in 2018 under comradeship which now puts the lives of both officers and travellers at serious risk every single day?

Question 216 (2025-10-02)

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

Thirty-five years after independence, it remains a national shame that Namibians in remote areas and specifically the people in the communities like Ngorosa in Ndiyona Constituency, Kavango East are still condemned to drink from shallow, dirty wells shared with livestock, dogs and wildlife. The only boreholes drilled decades ago were either destroyed or too saline and nothing has ever been done to replace them. Children go to school unwashed; families wake up at 3 a.m. to queue for water that dries up and bathing has become a privilege. This is not just neglect it is gross failure by the Swapo led government to uphold the most basic right to water and dignity and the adherence to international protocols on water and health.

To make matters worse, at Maria Mwengere Secondary School learners were poisoned after consuming contaminated hostel water. Madam Speaker, how many more lives must be put at risk before government acts?

With that; I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. How does the Honourable Minister justify this gross negligence, that 35 years into independence, communities like Ngorosa are still forced to drink from filthy wells alongside animals because government has failed to provide a single safe borehole in over two decades?
2. When will the Ministry stop ignoring George Mukuya Community and finally deliver boreholes with water fit for human and animal consumption and fitted with proper protection, or must this community continue to live as second-class citizens in their own country?
3. After the poisoning of learners at Maria Mwengere Secondary School, what decisive action has been taken to hold those responsible accountable, rather than hiding behind investigations while children's lives are endangered?
4. Will the Honourable Minister commit here and now to guaranteeing that every school in Kavango East has safe, independently tested potable drinking water with firm deadline when this will be achieved?

Question 217 (2025-10-02)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Finance:

The Income Tax Act, 1981 (Act No. 24 of 1981), together with the PAYE system, mandates NamRA to deduct tax directly from employees, as soon as salaries are paid. However, when it comes to refunds, we are observing a prolonged delay, often taking more than a month before tax papers are reimbursed.

I wish to pose the following questions:

1. Does the same law that obliges NamRa to deduct tax immediately also permit NamRa to delay refunds to taxpayers, and if so, where exactly is this provision found in the law?
2. Why is it that NamRa is able to act instantly when collecting taxes from citizens, but takes an unreasonable amount of time to refund taxpayers, even when all compliance requirements have been met?
3. Can the Minister explain what administrative, systematic, or financial bottlenecks are causing these long delays in the processing of tax refunds, and what immediate reforms are being considered to address this unfair imbalance?
4. Given that such delays negatively affect ordinary taxpayers - many of whom are already struggling under high living costs, will the Ministry consider introducing statutory deadlines for NamRA to release refunds within a reasonable time frame, just as taxpayers are compelled to pay their dues on time?
5. When exactly is NamRA going to make these payments, as many taxpayers have already submitted their PAYS but are still being told they are merely "in a line"

Question 218 (2025-10-07)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Finance:

I rise today in this August house to address a matter of urgent national importance: the persistent lack of accountability in managing public funds allocated for social grant disbursements. Despite prior submission to the Ministry of Finance, no comprehensive response has been received. Recent developments, including a pending High Court case involving Epupa Investment Technology (Pty) Ltd and the Ministry have intensified public concern.

A local newspaper reported on a pending High Court judgment involving Epupa and the Ministry of Finance. In following this case, I came across a document titled "*Nampost Reconciliation Report - 05 October 2020*", publicly accessible via the e-Justice system. This report reveals that NamPost owes the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare over N\$64 million in unclaimed social grant funds for the period 2009-2018, with missing data for 2013 and 2019. Earlier media reports estimated this figure may exceed N\$100 million. To date, no official response or clarification has been provided by the Ministry of Finance, except a denial of any internal investigation into this matter. Similarly, the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and the Office of

the Auditor-General (OAG) have remained silent on whether any investigation has been conducted.

The report suggests that unclaimed funds are largely due to grants not collected by beneficiaries, often as a result of their passing. This raises a deeply troubling question:

The Funds that never paid beneficiaries neither return to government are as follows:

Money still with Nampost of unclaimed beneficiaries

Year	Amount
2009	N\$6,448,950.00
2010	N\$5,511,200.00
2011	N\$2,289,290.00
2012	N\$4,078,800.00
2014	N\$4,029,300.00
2015	N\$7,728,400.00
2016	N\$10,998,700.00
2017	N\$12,461,400.00
2018	N\$11,083,800.00
Total	N\$64,629,840.00

Nampost did not report on the money prior to the year 2009 and of 2013 and after 2018. This issue transcends accounting and its principles, it speaks to the integrity of our institutions and the dignity of our citizens. Parliament must act decisively to restore public trust, ensure financial transparency, and protect the continuity of social grant disbursements.

Therefore, I respectfully call upon this House to:

1. Investigate the status of the missing social grant funds and confirm the actual amount outstanding;
2. Establish the role and potential benefit derived by NamPost during its administration of cash over the counter grant disbursements;
3. Demand accountability for delayed reconciliations and non-disclosure of liabilities;
4. Assess whether political interference or misuse of social grant funds occurred, possibly this money has been used to fund campaign of some political parties?
5. Why is the Honourable Minister refusing to bring forensic auditors and then and to report this issue to Namibia Police or Anti-Corruption Commission for the Culprit to be brought to book?

Question 219 (2025-10-07)

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

There is a school in Omuthiya, Onakasino Primary School, started in 1996 and formalized in 2006. This school was one of two in the Oshikoto region that was donated to the government by the non-governmental organization Raleigh International, but up to date it has no Government structure and proper ablution facilities for learners. It has a block with 2 classrooms and a corridor office donated by USA in 2006 and the rest 4 corrugated made classrooms were funded by parents through different fundraising activities. This school starts from Pre to grade 6 and next year 2026 they are expecting grade 7 and again teachers and parents need to fundraise money for the grade 7 classroom, and I have to join them. As we are speaking now, all the male learners are forced by the situation to go relieve themselves in the bushes during school hours.

1. Hon. Minister are you aware of this school situation since you were the ED of the same Ministry you are leading now? If yes, what are your plans for it, if not when are you going to familiarize yourself with this situation.
2. What is the Minister going to do to improve the infrastructures of that school and other schools in the similar situation or more deplorable than this one if any?
3. What is your Plan of Action for Onakasino Primary School of the great Oshikoto Region?

Question 220 (2025-10-07)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

The Conditional Basic Income Grant (CBIG), which replaced the Food Bank program, was introduced as part of Namibia's efforts to support the most vulnerable citizens. However, its rollout has faced serious challenges. Registration was conducted centrally by officials from Windhoek without the involvement of regional ministry staff, resulting in confusion and exclusion of many intended beneficiaries. Vulnerable individuals, especially those in informal settlements, were often denied due to strict requirements such as water bills and plot numbers - documents many do not possess. Manual systems allowed for the misuse of documents, and regional Ministry offices remain uninformed and unable to assist community members, especially since the registration process was halted, leaving many applicants in limbo. I therefore ask the Honorable Minister the following questions:

1. How many people are currently receiving the Conditional Basic Income Grant (CBIG), disaggregated by region, and what criteria were used to determine eligibility?
2. Why was the registration process centralized and conducted without the involvement of regional Ministry officials, and what steps will be taken to decentralize future phases to improve access and accountability?

3. Given the exclusion of many vulnerable individuals due to a lack of water bills or plot numbers, will the Ministry revise its documentation requirements to better accommodate those in informal settlements or without formal addresses?
4. When will the halted registration resume in the regions, and how will the Ministry ensure that previously excluded individuals are given a fair opportunity to register, with proper support from local ministry offices?

Question 221 (2025-10-07)

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

Honourable Minister, visited NaTISs in early April 2025 due to complaints as indicated from the public outcry on the NaTIS poor service delivery that leads to long queues, particularly at Tai - C branch, (more so at Natis Valley and elsewhere countrywide).

NaTIS Walvis Bay stopped with the testing of trucks (Heavy duty Load Vehicles) and renewals of the discs since June 2025. According to management, there is a problem with the testing pit at the weighbridge. All heavy load vehicles are diverted for testing and disc renewal to Swakopmund. As a result, Swakopmund is now overbooked with heavy load vehicles which led to the station break roller failure, which also required repair 3 weeks back.

Transport companies struggle to get bookings to renew their license discs, penalties on license renewal fees keeps piling up, as a result companies loose work due to unlicensed vehicles, subsequently leading to add to the standing high unemployment (with possible retrenchment). This is a big blow on the economic activities near our key harbour town.

The testing officers in Swakopmund at this stage are overbooked, short-staffed and exhausted.

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

1. What is delaying the repair of NaTIS Walvis Bay weighbridge testing pit, and why are there no back up plans when station testing equipment fails?
2. Was there any expansion on any NaTIS station done across the country to cater for the increase in the number of road users, if not, what is the expansion plan in all the stations based on the current NSA stats?
3. What was the outcome from your visit to NaTIS in April, considering that the problem that made the minister visit has now intensified and is now heavily affecting our key harbour town economic activity?

Question 222 (2025-10-07)

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

Hon. Speaker, Hon. Members,

Wholesale and retail trade sector are employing the majority (estimated 8091 according to NSA) of young Namibians. We acclaim them for giving employment to young Namibians. Wholesale and retail shops such as Woermann Brock, Shoprite, Metro, Choppies, Rani group in Northern Namibia, Kamunu in Katima Mulilo, Model Pick n' Pay, are among other wholesale and retail traders that employ our young people.

Against this background, I shall ask the minister the following questions;

1. Can the Hon. Minister confirm that employees of these wholesale and retail trade sector are paid very low salaries below the leaving wage bracket?
2. Some employees have been casual workers between 10-15 years with no hope of permanent employment, what will the Hon. Minister do to transform this situation that have been going on for too long in our country?
3. What is the official minimum wage in Namibia?
4. Is the Hon. Minister not in a position to direct these wholesale and retail trade sector keeping these parents on casual positions for more than 10-15 years to give them permanent positions?

Question 223 (2025-10-08)

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

Youth empowerment in SWAPO government is a priority while Youth Unemployment in Namibia is a crisis, yet the tourism sector offers significant potential for job creation and entrepreneurship. Despite this, government programs have not sufficiently equipped young people with skills, nor have they ensured meaningful access to opportunities in tourism, particularly in rural areas.

Honourable Minister.

1. How many young Namibians have been employed in tourism over the past five years?
2. What programs exist to equip youth with skills for tourism jobs?
3. Considering the sector's recovery challenges, what new strategies is the Ministry putting in place to ensure tourism becomes a key engine for Youth job creation, skills development and entrepreneurship?
4. How many youth-owned tourism businesses have received government support or concessions allocations?

5. What measures are being taken to ensure that youth from marginalized and rural communities also benefit from opportunities in tourism?

Question 224 (2025-10-08)

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

Honourable Minister, Search and Rescue is an operation normally coordinated by a rescue coordination Centre or rescue subcentre using available personnel and facilities to locate persons in distress, retrieve such persons, provide for their initial medical, or other needs, and deliver them to a place of safety. Namibia has always relied on South Africa to attend to Search and Rescue when an aircraft crashes on the Namibian soil. The LAM Mozambique Airline passenger plane crash (Flight TM470) at Bwabwata National Park on the 29th November 2013 was an eye opener, that suggested that we needed our own Search and Rescue department as it was not in existence before the accident. Thereafter a 5 years plan was put in place to establish a Search and Rescue department, Offices were allocated at Eros Airport, personnel (Pilots and Air Traffic Controllers) were trained as SAR officers costing the government money.

The trained personnel became redundant until they got seconded to the Namibian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA).

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

1. What happened to the plans of establishing a Search and Rescue Department in the Ministry of Works and Transport?
2. Why train Namibians for the purpose of operations of the department and leave them hanging, is this not a waste of resources and money?
3. Since Namibia is still reliant on South Africa for Search and Rescue, which other Aviation services does South Africa and other Private Companies offer to Namibia?

Question 225 (2025-10-08)

Hon. Mbuti (IPC) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members,

For the 2025/26 financial year, this Ministry has been allocated N\$473.6 million, of which N\$455.3 million has been for operational costs and N\$18.3 million for capital projects. Such as center renovations and youth infrastructure (neweralive.na). Despite this increased funding, an increase of over 23% from the previous year to N\$8 billion (futuremedianews.com.na)-, the Ministry continues to struggle with severe shortages of skilled personnel, constant budgetary constraints, and frequent delays in policy implementation and project roll-outs.

Honourable Speaker, Namibians deserve clarity on whether budgeted resources are truly translating into empowerment, protection, and social transformation.

Honourable speaker, I therefore respectfully ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. From the N\$455.3 million operations budget, what share is set aside for hiring, training, and keeping social workers, GBV experts, and ECD staff? Can the Minister share the latest staffing numbers by region and explain why rural areas still lack workers despite more funding?
2. UNICEF says about 0.5% (around N\$160 million over six years) was underspent due to delays and red tape. What steps has the Ministry taken this year to fix these issues, and when will full use of the budget for social protection be achieved?
3. Nearly N\$500 million is allocated, but no public report shows how funds are divided across grants, ECD centers, rural projects, or GBV programs. Will the Minister publish a full financial breakdown by program and region, and when will it be released?

Question 226 (2025-10-08)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

In recent days, the nation has watched in disbelief as flames devoured a significant portion of our flagship conservation jewel, the Etosha National Park - a heritage site that embodies the very soul of Namibia's biodiversity and a pillar of our tourism economy. While the public is still trying to come to terms with the magnitude of this ecological disaster, media reports quoting the Ministry's own Director of Parks and Wildlife, Mr. Bennett Kahuure, have revealed the tragic loss of wildlife, including elephants, giraffes, and even a rhino calf.

Honourable Minister, such reports have generated both national sorrow and deep uncertainty regarding the accuracy and transparency of information coming from your Ministry. I therefore rise to ask:

1. Can the statement attributed to your Director in the media today be considered an official and reliable account of the situation in Etosha?
2. If so, when can this Honourable House and the Namibian people expect a detailed and comprehensive report from your office detailing precisely what happened, who commissioned or is conducting the investigation, and whether any preliminary findings have been made public?
3. What has the Ministry established as the definitive cause of this devastating fire, and can you confirm whether human negligence or illegal activities such as charcoal production were involved?
4. What lessons has your Ministry drawn from this tragedy, particularly in relation to Namibia's broader fire-management strategy, inter-agency coordination, and early-warning systems within protected areas?
5. What concrete policy and operational reforms are you planning to implement immediately to ensure that such a preventable catastrophe does not reoccur

especially given that climate change continues to increase the frequency and intensity of wildfires in our fragile ecosystems?

Honourable Minister, Namibia's environmental integrity and global conservation reputation depend on clear answers and visible action. This House and indeed, the people deserve to know whether Etosha's tragedy was an act of nature, a failure of governance, or both.

Question 227 (2025-10-08)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

According to the latest National Development Plan, Namibia has only one social worker for close to 20 000 children in need. Of the 270 government posts allocated for social workers in child protection, more than half are vacant.

But here's the part we don't talk about enough: burnout.

Social workers are the backbone of our social safety net, often exposed daily to the trauma of others-children facing abuse and neglect, women experiencing gender-based violence, people living with disabilities, and families struggling with poverty, addiction, or displacement. They serve on the frontlines-supporting, healing, and holding broken lives together. Yet too often, they do so without receiving the psychological or institutional support they themselves need. They are the frontline healers. But I ask who heals the healers?

This lack of support is not just a moral issue-it's driving many experienced social workers to resign from government service in search of more sustainable working conditions in the private sector. When caseloads are overwhelming and mental health is neglected, it's not only the workers who suffer, but also the vulnerable communities they serve.

Honourable Speaker I therefore ask the following:

1. What systems are in place to support the mental health of social workers?
2. Are their current workloads sustainable?
3. What investments are being made in trauma support and professional care for them?
4. How can we ensure that those caring for our most vulnerable are not forgotten themselves?

Question 228 (2025-10-08)

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

Hon Speaker. Since 2007, the tireless dedication of thousands of TB field promoters has been a lifeline in our fight against tuberculosis, yet they find themselves trapped in a cycle of annual contracts. How can one plan for their future when their livelihood hangs in the balance each year? Or is the Ministry perhaps waiting for the day when Tuberculosis

is eradicated to dismiss these dedicated professionals, rather than recognizing their essential role in managing and combating this persistent public health challenge?

Several urgent matters concerning TB Field Promoters have come to our attention:

Despite their work being overseen and funded by the Ministry of Health, TB Field Promoters are excluded from essential benefits, including pension contributions, medical aid, and eligibility for overtime pay—even when working past 23:00 with outreach teams.

Will the Minister explain why these contracted workers, whose salaries are paid from the Ministry's budget, are denied the same benefits and overtime entitlements as permanent government-employed staff?

Secondly it has come to light that the Ministry has formally reclassified TB Field Promoters as "Health Assistants," Upgrading their position from Grade 15 to Grade 13-without any adjustment to their salaries up to date.

The Ministry also agreed to a 5% salary increase last year and retroactive back pay to them. To date, no payment has been made.

Can the Honourable Minister please clarify and confirm when the Ministry will align their job grading with appropriate remuneration and when they can expect their back pay as agreed?

Lastly On average, 2-3 TB Field Promoters contract tuberculosis annually due to high occupational exposure inherent in their duties.

Will the Minister detail what occupational health and safety measures—such as TB screening, compensation and or insurance—are in place to protect these workers, and outline any compensation or support provided to those who fall ill on duty?

Question 229 (2025-10-08)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

Since your Ministry and your self are in charge of our Mines and Minerals in this country my question is as follows:

Honourable Minister

1. I want to know about the mine which was offered to the Government of Namibia by the Democratic Republic of Congo during the term of the late founding President Dr. Sam Nujoma, was the so called mine in question
 - a gift from the DRC
 - or was it a donation or
 - a sponsorship from the DRC?
2. Who is the beneficiary of the mine between the Government of the Republic of Namibia the individual citizens of Namibia?

3. I would also want to know, mine in Namibia owned by Namibians as individuals and those owned by foreigners, If owned by foreigners is it by lease agreement or by ownership agreement? Honourable can you find out and come back with clarity.

Question 230 (2025-10-09)

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

Honourable Minister, this nation is fully aware that ministry of health and social services has become the victim of litigation due to negligence and as well as unwillingness of it's staff members to serve the citizens of this nation with diligence. The latest of this lawsuits includes among others still birth from negligence, mismanaged post-operative care, delayed treatments for complications and mismanagement of deceased foetus in the womb. Hon. Minister these are the recent predicaments of the ministry of health and social services.

The Ministry of health is so critical to the Namibian citizens, as such it's integrity, accountability and commitment must not all costs compromised.

It is on this background that would like to ask the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services the following.

1. How much more funds will the ministry dish out due to negligence and ignorance of delivering quality services to the citizens?
2. Will the minister provide the comprehensive report on damages and losses, this ministry suffered during this financial year of 2024/ 2025 due to the process of litigations?
3. What mitigation do the ministry have in this regards to ensure that state funds are not to be dished out like manna?
4. Finally Honourable Minister, on my watch i will not allow this situation persist in this way, the nation is in torment, are plans and mechanisms to eliminate save the nation from unnessesary costs?

Question 231 (2025-10-09)

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

The African Development Bank approved a loan of US\$196.43 million for the Second Phase of the Transport Infrastructure Improvement Project in the year 2023. With little to no update regarding this project, we remain deeply concerned about the government's capacity to implement this initiative effectively and transparently. Namibia's railway infrastructure is in a state of decline, with outdated lines, aging rolling stock, and an underperforming TransNamib that continues to hinder national and regional trade efficiency. Without clear assurance of sound project management, strict oversight, and adherence to regional railway standards, this investment risks becoming yet another missed opportunity that adds to our national debt while failing to deliver the transformative results our economy urgently needs.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. What is the current status of the government's Transport Infrastructure Improvement Project Phase II, particularly the Kranzberg to Otjiwarongo rail upgrade funded by the African Development Bank?
2. Will the new Kranzberg-Otjiwarongo rail track meet Southern African Railway Association's heavy-haul standards and what load limits are being planned?
3. Can the Minister confirm whether TransNamib has the technical and managerial capacity to maintain and operate the upgraded infrastructure sustainably after the completion of the project?
4. What provisions exist to ensure that local contractors, engineers, and suppliers benefit from this project, rather than foreign entities capturing the bulk of procurement opportunities?
5. What framework is in existence for ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and performance auditing of this project to ensure that it remains on schedule, within budget, and achieves its stated developmental outcomes?

Question 232 (2025-10-09)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Finance:

THIS IS CONCERNING REPORT IN THE NAMIBIAN NEWSPAPER OF THE 22TH AUGUST 2019, "TITLE PROCECUTOR-GENERAL ADMITS THE STATE MONEY WENT MISSING/ STOLEN".

Honourable Minister

1. This Government and taxpayers money, what led to the write off of this money/ this is a lot of money that could have been used to assist the youth in job creation.
2. How accountable is the SWAPO led Government in handing in public Recourses?
3. Will those involved ever be held accountable to pay back the money one day?
4. The Prosecutor - General has mess up when it comes to prosecution, will her contract be renewed when her term of office lapses or comes to an end?

Question 233 (2025-10-09)

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

Honourable Speaker, there is a growing concern that many teachers across various regions are being assigned to teach additional subjects that are regarded as not promotional and, in several cases, outside their area of qualification. This practice contradicts the provisions of the National Curriculum for Basic Education, the educational act and the

National Professional Standards for Teachers, which stipulate that teachers should be deployed to teach within their field of specialization and by NO chance should they be compelled to teach subjects for which they lack professional capacity.

In many schools, we are witnessing a troubling reality, whereby teachers who are fully qualified in their areas of specialization, are being compelled to teach additional subjects outside their qualifications. The professional standards are not being implemented effectively, leading to teacher's exploitation and burnout.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Honourable Minister, for how long will you allow this form of exploitation to continue?
2. What mechanisms exist to protect teachers who refuse to teach subjects outside their qualification from victimization or unfair performance appraisals?
3. What consequences exist against regional education directorates and school managements that will continue to compel teachers to teach subjects they are not qualified for, in direct violation of the Education Act and teacher professional standards?
4. What urgent action will the minister take to end this practice and employ the many unemployed teachers in the street who are qualified to teach these duplicated subjects?

Question 234 (2025-10-09)

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

Allow me to commend the men and women in uniform for their recent successful nationwide drug crackdown, which led to over 200 arrests and major seizures across the country. Their dedication to protecting our communities and upholding the law deserves recognition.

However, despite these successes, the continued inflow of drugs often involving foreign nationals exposes serious weaknesses in our border surveillance, detection systems and enforcement practices.

During my recent oversight visit to southern border posts in the Karas Region, it became evident that non-commercial posts, such as Klein Menassa and Velloors-drift lack proper scanning or detection facilities. Officers are forced to conduct village-type manual searches, making it extremely difficult to detect narcotics concealed in vehicles, significantly undermining national security.

I therefore ask my counterpart the following:

1. Honourable Minister, given that non-commercial border posts have no scanning or detection facilities and rely entirely on manual searches, and considering that this vulnerability may be exploited by foreign traffickers, what measures is the Ministry putting in place to effectively detect and intercept drugs, and are current manpower and resources sufficient to address this critical gap?

2. How is the Ministry improving coordination with other key ministries to ensure that foreign nationals arrested for drug trafficking are thoroughly investigated, prosecuted and where appropriate, declared persona non grata to prevent them from re-entering Namibia?
3. What concrete steps is Namibia taking to strengthen regional and international cooperation, particularly within SADC, to enhance real time intelligence sharing and conduct joint operations against cross border drug syndicates?
4. Could the Minister update this House on the handling of confiscated exhibit materials, including drugs and vehicles specifically how these are stored, accounted for and disposed of once court cases are finalized?
5. Lastly, Honourable Minister, given speculation about known drug traffickers in Namibia who have not been pursued by police, could this inaction render authorities accomplices, and what steps are being taken to ensure accountability?

Question 235 (2025-10-14)

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

Honourable Minister, while we appreciate the Minister's efforts to prioritize members of the Women and Men Network Against Crime during the 2024-2025 police recruitment, many long-serving and dedicated volunteers were left out due to the set requirements particularly the Grade 10 qualification and the age limit of 25 to 40 years. These men and women joined the network in their youth and have contributed to community's safety for over a decade, yet now find themselves excluded from the very system they helped to strengthen.

1. Honourable Minister, given that many long-serving members of the Network were disqualified by age and qualification limits, is the Ministry considering a special provision or alternative recruitment category to accommodate their years of dedicated service?
2. Honourable Minister, media reports indicated that the Inspector General had increased the recruitment quota for the Women and Men Network Against Crime to ten members per region. Could the Minister confirm whether this decision was implemented, and how many members benefited from it?
3. Since these volunteers have been operating under NamPol guidance for years, does the Ministry intend to formalize their role through structured community policing programmes or a permanent auxiliary arrangement?
4. What steps is the Ministry considering to ensure that future recruitment exercises balance formal qualification requirements with the recognition of long-term voluntary service to national safety?
5. Lastly, Honourable Minister, it has been alleged that the Inspector General, may have facilitated the recruitment of individuals from the Omusati Region under the quota intended for the Oshana Region. Could the Minister confirm or deny

these allegations, and clarify how many recruits from Oshana actually benefited under the regional quota?

Question 236 (2025-10-14)

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

If NBC is not a profit making entity, Can the Minister explain to me how it is possible that every month the employees of NBC pay their PAYE tax yet NBC failed to pay this tax over to NAMRA and therefore needed a government bailout, tax and penalty write off valued at N\$353 million. Where did all this money go? This is clear non compliance with the Tax Act.

If NBC needs Tax right off and bail outs, how is it possible that management can get unauthorised bonuses, buy luxury cars and travel all over claiming SnTs?

This miss-use of finances at NBC is deeply concerning and this is not even mentioning all the damning evidence in the multiple failed Audit reports, by the auditor general.

So Honourable Minister why is NBC not being investigated? If a SOE needs a bail out, this should be the first alarm bells that there is possible corruption. Remember when you all bailed out Namcor for 1.2 billion in 2024?

Question 237 (2025-10-14)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

A AMBIAN CITIZEN BY THE NAME OF MR X A RESIDENT OF SIBBINDA CONSTITUECY IS REQUESTING FOR A FUEL RETAIL LICENCE TO ESTABLISH A FUEL STATION IN SIBBINDA CONSTITUENCY IN THE ZAMBEZI REGION

This serves as an application for a Retail License to establish a viable fuel station at Sibbinda Area on a 5 hectares portion of land supported by the Local Traditional Authority by a Namibian citizen and a residence of Sibbinda Constituency with the name of Mr X.

Sibbinda Area (a potential Settlement) is a developmental centre of Sibbinda Constituency, situated along Trans Caprivi High Way midway Katima Mulilo and Kongola.

It comprises of the following:

- Government offices Sibbinda Constituency Office,
- Ministry of Basic Education and Culture (Circuit office),
- Ministry of Agriculture,
- Water and land Reform (Agriculture Office) ,
- Ministry of Health and Social Services (Primary Health Centre).
- Namibia Sub Police Station,
- Sibbinda Kindergarten,
- Sibbinda Combined School,
- Sikosinyana n a Secondary School,

- Number of liquor shops, mini shops and
- Three churches.

The areas in close proximity to Sibbinda requiring a variety of services from the afore-mentioned establishment are Masida Area with a school, and Conservancy office, Makanga Area with a school, Makusi Area without a school, Kalyangile area with a School, Nampengu without a school, Sikubi Area with a school, Kaenda area with a school, Sachinga area with a school and many small villages.

There is a key road (gravel) from Sibbinda to Linyati area which also makes Linyati residents and the surrounding areas of Linyati to be potential customers of the fuel station.

The stated areas has a high number of vehicles from pensioners, teachers, individuals and government departments and many other vehicles from Government Departments and many other using the highway.

The earmarked fuel station site is along accommodation facilities, carwash and many more other entrepreneurial activities which will promote improved quality of life for Sibbinda residence within the constituency and in particular Namibia in general.

Can the Deputy Prime Minister please assist in this regard?

Question 238 (2025-10-14)

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

Recent reports from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism indicate that Namibia has an estimated elephants population of 25 000, a figure that underscores the country's rich biodiversity and its global significance in wildlife conservation. However, this figure must be viewed against the backdrop of recent alarming events. The Etosha National Park disaster which ravaged over a third of the park earlier this year. In the aftermath, reports emerged of an elephant migrating from Etosha into the Omusati region, where it was eventually shot dead near human settlements. This incident has raised serious concerns regarding the Ministry's ability to monitor wildlife movements, manage human wildlife conflicts, protect both communities and wildlife in a changing environment.

1. Following the Etosha wildfire, what strategies did the Ministry implement to track and safeguard displaced wildlife particularly elephants whose natural habitats were destroyed by the fire?
2. How was the elephant that was recently shot in Omusati region migrate from Etosha National Park and what monitoring, collaring or tracking systems does the Ministry currently use to follow elephant movements both inside and outside protected areas?
3. Can the Minister provide details on the decision-making process that led to the shooting of the elephant and clarify whether guided return to the park, or intervention by trained wildlife teams were considered?

4. How many elephants and other big five animals have been classified as problem animals over the past three years, and what were the outcomes in terms of relocation, destruction, or other interventions?

Question 239 (2025-10-14)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs:

The Government of Namibia previously engaged in several construction projects with the North Korean company known as Mansudae Overseas Project (MPO), which was later linked to the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) - an entity sanctioned by the United Nations (UN) for arms trading activities. Following international scrutiny and communication with the UN, the Namibian Government terminated its contracts with Mansudae Overseas Project. It has now come to the attention of this House that there is a three-storey building located in Herbst Street, Ludwigsdorf, which appears to have been owned by the said Mansudae Overseas Project and is currently abandoned. The ownership and future use of this property remain unclear.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Does this property belong to the former Mansudae Overseas Project or does it fall under the ownership of the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs?
2. How many houses or buildings are owned in Namibia by the Mansudae Overseas Project company under its contracts with the Government?
3. If the property in Ludwigsdorf, or any other property belongs to Mansudae Overseas Project, belong to the Ministry, what plans does the Ministry have for the future use, management, or disposal of these buildings?
4. Were there any penalties, liquidated damages or legal consequences imposed on Mansudae Overseas Project or associated entities for failing to complete any of the contracted works in the defence headquarters or other projects?
5. What measures are being implemented to manage and maintain the assets and properties associated with the terminated contracts?
6. Has the Ministry conducted any audits or financial reviews to assess the proper utilization of funds allocated to these projects? If so, can the findings be made available to the public?

Question 240 (2025-10-15)

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

Why does NBC use two types of payment structures for their employees? Basic plus and Total cost to company. What policy provides for this kind of pay structure division? Is it true that this structure is used to buy loyalty and give favours to some employees to ensure that a certain political party is prioritised in its broadcasting?

How is it possible that certain individuals who are in the same pay bracket will earn more in car allowances and other benefits?

I have 2 payslips here presenting 2 different compensations despite being in the exact same bracket.

Is the Minister aware of this clear discrepancy and if so, has the Minister seen and investigated the payroll of NBC?

Question 241 (2025-10-15)

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

Recently the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture has introduced Jolly phonics and PE for Life to the already burdened teachers. Although these subjects are really necessary in the child's learning and did not change the number of lessons per week, they have increased the work load of teachers in planning, delivering, marking of books, giving feed back, filing and assessing.

Honourable Speaker, these poor teachers who happen to have more than 40 learners in class will buckle and break under pressure from their daily work.

Therefore Honourable Speaker, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. When will the Ministry review and perhaps do away with those informal assessment forms where they have to tick for competencies reached to reduce these workload?
2. Will the Minister in the cases of overcrowded classes, consider employing support teachers to ease the workload and at the same time reduce the number of qualified unemployed teachers?

I strongly believe with those consideration, teachers in Junior Primary will deliver to the best of their abilities.

Question 242 (2025-10-15)

Hon. Amutanya (SWAPO) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Honourable Prime Minister, Public Service is currently implementing Circular 21/1/P dated 16 November 2001 on the *Application of the Affirmative, Action Act, 1998* (Act 29 of 1998), during the recruitment process within the Public Service. This Circular was issued by the Public Service Commission as a mechanism to ensure a more balanced structure in the Public Service, particularly with regard to gender representation.

The Circular stipulates, among other provisions, that in cases where the highest scorer during the interview for an advertised post is a male, but the second and/or third highest scorer is a female who is deemed suitable, the nomination of the male candidate must be accompanied by statistics reflecting the gender structure of the relevant division or directorate.

Where the statistics and the Affirmative Action Plan indicate that there are fewer women in similar positions, the female candidate who is the second or third highest scorer must be considered for nomination instead of a high scorer male candidate.

Honourable Speaker, the *2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census Labour Force Statistics* reveal that out of 68,541 employed professionals in Namibia, 40,136 are female and only 28,405 are male. Furthermore, among 28,482 clerk support workers, only 9,328 are male. These figures reflect a growing imbalance, and there is growing concern that the continued application of this Circular, without appropriate review or coordination, may inadvertently disadvantage qualified male candidates.

This situation has led to instances where highly scored male candidates are sidelined, resulting in psychological distress among young men and contributing to stagnation in their career progression due to what is perceived as unfair implementation of the Circular.

Honourable Prime Minister, my questions are as follows:

1. Does the Government have an effective monitoring and evaluation tool in place to ensure the fair and balanced implementation of Circular 21/1/P of 2001?
2. Given the evident gender shifts in the labour force, when will the application of this Circular be reviewed or adjusted to address the growing disadvantage faced by the boy child and to ensure fairness in recruitment and promotion processes within the Public Service?

Question 243 (2025-10-15)

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

I rise to seek clarity from the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services regarding urgent matters affecting the welfare and future of medical professionals in Namibia.

Firstly, despite a favorable arbitration ruling on the payment of overtime for medical interns, the Ministry has yet to implement the decision or communicate any progress to the affected parties. Secondly, there is a growing crisis of unemployed dentists who studied in Cuba through government scholarships under contracts that guaranteed their absorption into the public health system upon return. Despite these binding agreements, many remain at home.

1. Can the Hon Minister clarify why the Ministry has not implemented the arbitration ruling on the payment of overtime for medical interns?
2. When can the affected interns expect to receive their overdue payments?
3. What plans does the Ministry have to absorb or deploy these dentists into the public health system?
4. What long-term strategies are in place to ensure proper workforce planning and utilization of medical professionals?

Lastly Hon Speaker, while we have a challenge with interns that are not getting jobs, the Ministry of Health awarded 52 undergraduate scholarships to students pursuing health professionals as part of the project 2025 to address a shortage of skilled healthcare workers.

5. Can the Hon. Minister clarify why have payments for these scholarships not been made, and what has caused this delay?
6. What immediate measures will the Ministry take to rectify this error and ensure that all affected students receive their funding without further delay?
7. What accountability mechanisms are in place to prevent such administrative failures in future scholarship management?

Question 244 (2025-10-15)

Hon. Mwashindange (IPC) asked the Minister of Finance:

Many pensioners across the country have expressed growing frustration with the persistent delays and disruptions in receiving their monthly pension payments through NamPost outlets. In several regions, pensioners reportedly have to wait for extended periods, sometimes in harsh weather conditions, and in some cases are required to make repeated trips due to logistical and system failures at certain pay points.

Many of our elders have not received their grants for two months now, and they don't have money to travel to NamPost offices. Some of our elders borrowed transport money and traveled long distances - some more than 100 kilometers and are still waiting at places like Kongola, Nkurenkuru, Katima Mulilo, Rundu, Oniipa, Gibeon and many other places in the country where they stayed for up to 3 days now sleeping in open spaces exposed to mosquitoes and snakes.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, two elderly people fainted in Kongola as a result of them waiting for their money since Monday. Many of these elderly are taking chronic medications such as diabetes and high blood pressure who as a consequence need regular and special feeding. These are the same elders that were promised an increase up to N\$ 3000 that was never given.

We asked this questions before in this August House raising red flags on the readiness of NamPost on the pension distributions.

Given that these delays have a direct and adverse impact on the welfare and dignity of our elderly citizens and vulnerable, who rely heavily on these grants for their daily subsistence:

1. Can the Honourable Minister explain the main causes of the continued delays in the rollout and distribution of pension payments at NamPost branches across the country?
2. What specific measures has the Ministry undertaken, in collaboration with NamPost and other stakeholders, to ensure timely and efficient payment of pensions going forward?

3. Is there a clear timeline by which the Ministry expects these challenges to be fully resolved, particularly in rural and remote areas?
4. What is the Ministry doing now to help all these elders today to restore their dignity and make sure they go home today?
5. What contingency plans are in place to safeguard pensioners from similar disruptions in the future?

Question 245 (2025-10-15)

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

The Environmental Management Act, 2007 provides the legal framework for environmental governance in Namibia, including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Environmental clearance certificates (ECCs). However, the Act does not regulate Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs). There is currently no system for registration, accreditation, or licensing of practitioners, which has led to inconsistencies in the quality of assessments, accountability gaps, and risks conflict of interest. This gap undermines public confidence in environmental governance and weakens the effectiveness of EIAs in protecting Namibia's ecosystems.

Considering this, I ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Given that the EMA does not provide for the registration or licensing of Environmental Assessment practitioners, what steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that all EAP's conducting environmental impact assessments are professionally qualified?
2. Hon Minister, without a regulatory framework, the quality of EIAs varies widely. How does the Ministry ensure that all EIAs that are submitted for environmental clearance certificates meet the required scientific and legal standards?
3. In cases where an Environmental Assessment Practitioner produces a standard or misleading assessment that results in environmental harm, what mechanisms exist to hold the practitioner accountable under current legislation?
4. Many EAPs are hired and paid by the project developers. What measures is the Ministry implementing to mitigate conflicts of interest and ensure that EIAs remain objective and impartial?
5. Hon Minister, does the Ministry have plans to establish a regulatory framework, including registration, accreditation, and a code of conduct for EAPs, to strengthen environmental governance in Namibia?
6. Considering the Environmental Management Act, why has the Ministry failed to establish a regulated framework for environmental assessments, ensuring transparency fairness and accountability in the fees charged by environmental practitioners?

Question 246 (2025-10-16)

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

Whereas on 17 July 2006, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a motion tabled by Hon. Venaani calling for the implementation of property rights in communal areas; and whereas nineteen (19) years have since passed without any concrete policy direction or implementation on this matter;

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Hon. Minister, does the Government, through your esteemed Ministry, have any estimation of the real and actual value of properties in communal areas?
2.
 - (a) Is the Government aware that the continued delay in implementing property rights in communal areas is keeping thousands of citizens in poverty?
 - (b) Is the Government further aware that addressing property rights in communal areas could significantly expand the economic base of the country?
3. When can we expect a clear policy direction on the matter of property rights in communal areas?

Question 247 (2025-10-16)

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

- (i) Her Excellency, the President last week Thursday, 09 October 2025 during the Agri outlook conference 2025, stressed the importance of agriculture and that it's a key priority sector in the implementation of NDP 6 in the attainment of:
 - employment creation
 - food production
 - contribution to the GDP

Hon Minister, how can we as farmers and as a country grow this sector if access to finance through the Agricultural Bank of Namibia has become so restrictive, expensive and difficult to get a loan?

- (ii) Pricing policy that was approved on September 2023 that has negative implications on the farmers' business performances: How?
 - (a) If you are a communal farmer with an existing livestock loan at 4% with Agri Bank and you want to apply for a second loan, whether it's to buy a bull, a ram, 15 cows, 50 sheep etc, the bank will penalise you with 8% interest rates. Is this development? Is this helping our farmers to grow their livestock numbers in the communal area especially after the prolonged years of droughts?

- (b) Commercial clients with high net worth are again penalised with additional interest rates of 0.5-1.00% on top of their applicable commercial interest rates of 8.75% for farmland purchases. What does high net worth mean?
- (c) When the client's net worth high? Aren't the clients with high net worth supposed to be your good clients you want to have on your books? How can you discourage them to do business with the bank?
- (d) Life cover-if you want to get a loan from Agribank, one must provide a life cover regardless of your age . Which insurance company will give you a life cover at the age of 60, 65, 70 years? How do our pensioners with energy to farm access loans from Agribank with some of these conditions? How much will your monthly instalments be as a full/part-time farmer on an N\$ 410,000,000.00 life cover for farm loan of N\$10,000,000.00?
- (e) The recruitment process of the bank's new CEO. How transparent has this process been and what confidence does it instil in the producers to conclude that it will be fair, transparent and just, why? - the selection of the candidates was handled by an external firm while the interview for the CEO's position was only managed by a panel of internal outgoing few board members without any external panellists. How do we ensure that we will get the right candidate for this important position, Hon. Minister?
- (f) What is the mandate of Agribank? Is Agribank there to make money at the expense of development or is Agribank a developmental agricultural financing institutions? Looking at their interest rates and pricing policy, I think we are far away from being developmental.
- (g) Budget allocation to Agribank - the argument the management of the bank will always tell you is that we don't get enough budget from the government to provide subsidised or affordable interest rates to the farmers. Why must the poor farmers pay for this shortfall if any and what does the bank do to raise funds and engage the government to ensure they have enough budget every year to finance and stimulate the growth of the agricultural sector?

Question 248 (2025-10-16)

Hon. Lizazi (IPC) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

Last year during election campaigns, the ruling party promised the Namibian youth 500 000 jobs in five years which translates to 100 000 at one-year interval.

Against this background, I shall ask the PM the following questions;

1. Why did the government decide to urgently stop recruitment of non-advertised jobs in the civil service? It states that for Education and Health should continue, but what about here at Parliament where there is understaffing?
2. In what sector are the 100 000 jobs created?

Question 249 (2025-10-16)

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

Couples who intended to marry this year in Ondangwa Magistrate's court and Gobabis Magistrate's court this year will have to wait, as the two magistrate's courts has announced its wedding bookings for the remainder of 2025 are completely full, would

the Hon. Minister tell us what urgent measures will be put in place to cab this situation?
Article 14(1)1 where these are authorised by a competent judicial officer; in cases where delay in obtaining such judicial authority carries with it the danger of prejudicing the objects of the search or the public interest, and such procedures as are prescribed by Act of Parliament to preclude abuse are properly satisfied. Family men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, creed or social or economic status shall have the right to marry and to found a family. They shall be entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

Article 18, Administrative bodies and administrative officials shall act fairly and reasonably and comply with the requirements imposed upon such bodies and officials by common law and any relevant legislation, and persons aggrieved by the exercise of such acts and decisions shall have the right to seek redress before a competent Court or Tribunal.

Question 250 (2025-10-16)

Hon. Nanyeni (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Health and Social Service:

1. Honourable Minister, as the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund is financed through a fuel levy, which essentially comes from taxpayers, would it not be more sustainable for the Fund to invest in strengthening public hospitals by establishing trauma centres, rather than relying on private hospitals for the treatment of accident victims?

2. May the Minister, explain why patients covered by the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund are often referred to or admitted at private hospitals instead of State facilities, and whether this practice reflects capacity challenges in public hospitals or policy decisions of the Fund? Furthermore, what measures are being implemented to strengthen State health facilities so that they can adequately provide for MVA patients?"

Question 251 (2025-10-16)

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

1. Is the Honourable Minister aware of the recent saga involving small scale miners mining semi-precious minerals at Uis, particularly to their eviction, alleged harassment, or operational restrictions?

The Mineral policy (2003) and the Mineral Act No. 33 of 1992 of Namibia does not adequately protect the interests of small-scale miners, leaving them vulnerable.

¹ Namibian Constitution of such acts and decisions shall have the right to seek redress before a competent Court or Tribunal.

2. What steps has the Ministry taken to address the grievances raised by these miners, many of whom truly rely on small-scale mining as their primary source of livelihood?
3. Could the Honourable Minister clarify the legal status of the land or mining claims being used by these miners, and whether they were operating under any permits or licences?
4. What is the Ministry doing to ensure that small-scale miners across the country including at Uis are supported, regularised, and protected from exploitation or displacement by larger entities?
5. Is there an intention by the Ministry to facilitate a more inclusive mining policy that balances the interests of small-scale and large-scale mining operations, especially in historically disadvantaged communities?

Question 252 (2025-10-21)

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

From the report of NBC, two students from Walvis Bay's Narravelle Primary School tested positive for COVID-19, sending coastal residents and public at large into a panic situation.

According to the NBC reporter on social media, two learners from Narravelle Primary School in Walvis Bay tested positive for COVID-19, sending to public into a panic situation. According to the media report from the administration of another school, DUINESIG HIGH, the parent want hear the information this case of COVID-19 case at Narravelle Primary School is very dreatful.

Questions:

1. Do you know about this terrible outbreak at Walvis Bay, Honorable Minister?
2. If so, what steps does the ministry take right away to put an end to these?
3. If not, is it possible for the minister to immediately send medical professionals to the area to guarantee public safety?

Question 253 (2025-10-21)

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

Honourable Minister, the predicaments of the Katima Mulilo hospital has gone too far and too long without proper attention given to those resentments. The inhabitants of that region has shared their concerns with the ministry of health and social services but to no avail. Referrals of patients from Zambezi to other regions are so common, this fuel the premonitions of the region, these resentments will only end after the necessary actions has been implemented.

Honourable Speaker let's consider the cry of those young ladies and boys when they presented on heroes day, 26 August 2025 at Katima sports complex.

Honourable Minister I would like to ask the following questions on the background given.

1. How many times on average does the hospital refer patients to Windhoek?
2. Will the Honourable Minister provide the costs associated with fuel and SnT for those referrals?
3. How many patients have died in transit to referral hospitals over the past 24 months?
4. How far are the plans to upgrade the district hospital into a referral hospital?
5. Honourable Minister the district hospital in question, could have been a referral hospitals in 2019 already, can the Minister provide reasons why this didn't happen?
6. When will such LONG, LONG, LONG awaited transition take place?
7. When will the ministry going to carter or consider on the faster or quicker transport on referrals to accord the patients opportunity to arrive on time, rather than taking 12 hours on the road?

Question 254 (2025-10-21)

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

Crime in Namibia has reached alarming levels, with 110,551 cases recorded in the 2023/2024 financial year. Around the world, cities increasingly rely on CCTV cameras to deter crime, support law enforcement, and enhance public safety.

Strategically placed cameras can improve response times, reduce criminal activity, and foster safer communities. In Namibia, the rising crime rates in towns and urban centres, highlight the urgent need for similar measures, particularly in high-risk areas, to strengthen public confidence and promote safer towns nationwide. Given that many criminal cases in Namibia remain unresolved, it is high time for Government to leverage modern technology, such as the installation of CCTV cameras, to enhance investigations, fast-track case resolutions, and strengthen overall crime prevention efforts.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Does the Honourable Minister believe that the installation of CCTV infrastructure in different cities and towns in Namibia will assist in police investigations and ultimately reduce crime in Namibia?
2. Could the Ministry consider developing a strategic plan for installing CCTV cameras in high-risk cities and towns to maximize crime prevention and public safety outcomes?

3. Can the Ministry further explore opportunities to collaborate with municipalities, town councils, private sector partners, or civil society to fund, install, and maintain CCTV infrastructure?
4. Will the Ministry consider to explore piloting CCTV Camera projects in selected towns in Namibia, with a view to expand the initiative nationwide if proven effective?

Question 255 (2025-10-21)

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

Honourable Minister, South Africa's suspension of Namibian agro-exports initiated after a single non-compliant shipment on 11 August 2025 and extended into a full ban from 18 September 2025 has now dragged on for over two months. During this period, Namibian producers have lost more than N\$50 million in unsold produce, over 1 000 workers in the Orange River Valley have been sent home, and a further N\$200 million in potential losses looms over the upcoming table-grape harvest scheduled to begin on 14 November 2025.

1. Why did the Ministry allow this matter to persist for such an extended period, and what diplomatic or technical interventions were taken during the 38 days between the initial incident and the full suspension?
2. Can the Minister provide a verified account of the total economic impact to date including the estimated N\$78 million in lost tomato revenue and explain why existing SACU dispute-resolution mechanisms were not immediately invoked to protect Namibian exporters?
3. What concrete measures are now in place to prevent the extension of this crisis to the table-grape season, which accounts for roughly US\$3.7 million in annual exports to South Africa, and how will the Ministry ensure reciprocity in Namibia's own import restrictions on South African produce?

Honourable Speaker, this question is asked in defence of Namibia's farmers, workers, and traders who cannot afford another season of silence while their livelihoods rot at the border.

Question 256 (2025-10-21)

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

The charcoal industry is a significant economic sector and a major employer in Namibia, supporting an estimated 10,000 to 14,000 workers - a number projected to grow with high international demand. As one of the top ten producers globally and the largest exporter in Southern Africa, the industry generated over N\$1 billion in exports in 2024, earning the new name "Namibia's Black Gold."

Despite its economic contribution, the industry is persistently cited for severe labour violations. These include starvation wages, poor employment conditions, compromised health and safety, child labour, and the exploitation of vulnerable Ovazemba communities and undocumented Angolan migrant workers. While the Ministry has

conducted inspections, widespread non-compliance with labour regulations continues, necessitating urgent and decisive intervention.

Therefore, I hereby pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. On Inspection and Compliance: When was the last comprehensive labour inspection conducted in the charcoal industry, and what were the key findings? What specific, time-bound actions is the Ministry taking to ensure the industry achieves full compliance and urgently improves the working and living conditions of the workers?
2. On Enforcement: Given the identified systemic challenges, what specific measures and budgetary allocations in the next financial year will increase the frequency, scope, and effectiveness of proactive labour inspections on charcoal farms and processing plants? How will the Ministry ensure the recommendations of the *Biomass Processing, Storage and Packaging Plant - Compliance Report 2024* are fully implemented across the charcoal industry?
3. On Undocumented Workers: What collaborative mechanisms has the Ministry established with the Angolan Embassy and the Ministry of Home Affairs to regularize the status of undocumented Angolan workers, as recommended in the 2024 Compliance Report, and to hold landowners who exploit such workers legally accountable?
4. On Health and Safety: In response to scientific evidence linking respiratory illness to charcoal dust, does the Ministry plan to establish a legally enforceable Namibian occupational exposure limit for respirable charcoal dust? Furthermore, how will the Ministry ensure the consistent provision and mandatory use of adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) across the entire industry?
5. On Social Security: What targeted campaigns will the Social Security Commission launch to ensure the universal registration of all charcoal workers for social security benefits? What specific penalties and enforcement actions will be taken against employers who fail or refuse to register their employees?

Question 257 (2025-10-21)

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

Education remains the greatest equalizer and the most powerful tool to lift our people out of poverty. It is through education that the children of the poor find dignity, the unemployed find hope, and the nation finds progress. Yet, today, many of our young Namibians enrolled at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), the University of Namibia (UNAM), and other tertiary institutions are facing exclusion from sitting for their final examinations - not because of failure or misconduct, but because of financial hardship.

Many of these students come from humble families who can barely afford to put food on the table, let alone pay for tuition fees. To deny them the right to sit for their exams is to deny them their future, and by extension, the future of our country. Their dreams are being held hostage by circumstances beyond their control.

Honourable Minister, these are not irresponsible students; they are sons and daughters of our nation who have worked tirelessly throughout the year, hoping that one day their education will break the chains of poverty that bind their families.

The essence of our humanity and leadership lies in how we respond to such moments - with empathy, compassion, and a genuine will to help.

Questions:

1. Can the Honourable Minister engage and direct all public institutions of higher learning, particularly NUST and UNAM, to allow students with outstanding tuition fees to sit for their final examinations, with their results temporarily withheld until their accounts are settled?
2. Will the Honourable Minister consider developing a flexible policy framework that permits indebted students to settle their outstanding fees over time, without undue pressure or the risk of academic exclusion?
3. Given that the current administration has promised that education will be free from next year onward, can the Honourable Minister clarify whether students who are currently unable to pay their outstanding fees can be transitioned into that system - effectively writing off their existing dues once the free education policy takes effect?

Question 258 (2025-10-21)

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

It is a matter of serious concern that some Namibian teachers are using school time to create and upload content featuring learners on social media platforms, such as TikTok and Facebook, normally without obtaining explicit parental consent. While the Child Care and Protection Act 3 of 2015 mandates the safeguarding of children's well-being and privacy, the sharing of learner's images and videos exposes children to potential risks, including exploitation, cyberbullying, and long-term digital footprints that may impact their future. Such practices not only violate the rights of children but also divert attention from the primary mandate of our schools, which is teaching and learning.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. How do schools ensure that teachers obtain explicit parental or guardian consent before posting images or videos of children on social media?
2. How is compliance with the Child Care and Protection Act 3 of 2015 regarding children's privacy and online safety monitored in schools?
3. Given the potential risks to learners, including cyberbullying, exploitation, and long-term digital footprints, what proactive measures is the Ministry taking to safeguard children in the digital environment?
4. What measures exist to ensure that the creation of social media content by teachers do not interfere with the process of teaching and learning at schools?

5. What initiatives are in place to educate teachers about the ethical, legal, and privacy implications of sharing children's' images or videos on social media?

Question 259 (2025-10-21)

Hon. W. Iita (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Work and Transport:

In 2015 high speed cameras were installed on some Namibian's highway roads (B1 & B2) to monitor speeding and other traffic violations. This was a good initiative aiming to improve country's traffic control and road safety by reducing high accident rates. However, the envisaged traffic management system is still dysfunctional.

I therefore wish to ask Hon. Minister as follows:

1. When do we expect this indispensable cameras to be functional?

Question 260 (2025-10-21)

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

In her maiden speech in April 2025, the Hon Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism highlighted key priorities, including supporting community-based conservation to ensure communities benefit from wildlife and creating green jobs through sustainable economic opportunities. It has now been several months since that speech; this house deserves to know what has been done so far to turn those promises into real actions.

I therefore ask:

1. Hon. Minister, what specific programmes has your ministry introduced to support communal conservation and ensure communities benefit from wildlife?
2. Can the Honourable Minister provide an update on measures taken to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade since April 2025?
3. How is the Ministry ensuring that wildlife protection policies are enforced effectively in communal areas?
4. Could the Minister share what tangible benefits communities have received so far from conservation initiatives, including tourism, crafts, or carbon offset programmes?
5. What specific programmes has the ministry launched to create green jobs in areas such as recycling, renewable energy, eco construction, and sustainable Agro forestry?
6. How is the ministry ensuring that women and young people are actively included and benefiting from these jobs?

Question 261 (2025-10-21)

Hon. Somaeb (UDF) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Hon Shakuaza I do follow your efforts on daily basis as you are hard busy getting your house in order and I do applaud you for that.

Hon Minister never the less I am disturb by the living conditions of our informal citizens in most towns as the plots allocated to them is at dumping side, and Local Authority Leadership under your watch don't even mind of this situation.

The Local Authorities goes to extend and burning their waste every afternoon and this put our people, those that we will go and lobby to vote for us inhuman situation. I am talking about location like Kazenambo in Okahandja, Kap en Bou in Otavi and Grootfontein and to mention the few but in most towns.

My Questions are:

- Are you aware about this situation
- What is your intervention about this
- When are we going to separate human beings from dumping location or dumping site from human beings.

Question 262 (2025-10-21)

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

Honourable Speaker, although the Government has committed to providing free basic education, many government schools continue to demand parental contributions for stationery. Reports indicate that, for the 2026 academic year, some schools have already issued compulsory stationery lists as a condition for registration. Parents are spending over a N\$1,000 per child just on stationery, and when combined with uniforms and school development fund, the total cost can reach around N\$3,500 per learner per year. For many struggling families, this is simply unaffordable Honourable Minister. Just imagine a situation where a parent has more than one child. This is supposed to be money for food and rent. And yet, they are being told that education is free. Meanwhile, the funds allocated per learner are often delayed or insufficient, forcing schools to rely on parental contribution, a practice that undermines the very principle of free education. Honourable Speaker, parents cannot continue to carry the weight of costs that rightfully belong to the government. I Therefore ask the Honourable Minister of Education the following questions:

1. Honourable Minister, do we have a free basic education policy in Namibia?
2. Is the basic education in Namibia truly free, if so, what exactly does it cover?
3. What measures are being taken to ensure that free basic education is genuinely free and that parents are not forced to pay for what the government promised to provide and has declared free?
4. Honourable Minister, how will the Ministry ensure that funds allocated per learner are sufficient and distributed to the schools on time?

5. What steps are being taken to end these mandatory parental contributions?
6. And finally, what mechanisms are in place to monitor compliance with the free basic education policy?

Free basic education must not remain a slogan. It must be a lived reality for every Namibian child, rich or poor, in urban or rural areas.

Question 263 (2025-10-28)

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

Namibia is a sovereign, secular, democratic unitary State where power resides in the people who elect their representatives to a government constituted by the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, and relevant laws the President appoints Ministers, and these Ministers are accountable to both Parliament and the President.

On 25 October 2025 the President relieved Hon. Natangwe Ithete of his duties as Deputy Prime Minister and also as Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy. The latter portfolio seemingly now resides with the President.

Questions:

1. Given the provisions of Article 41 of the Constitution, can the President lawfully be answerable to both (a) herself, and (b) Parliament?
2. Does the fact that the President now assuming the duties of the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy unconstitutionally undermine the separation of powers principle?
3. In terms of Act 4 of 1990, "Assigning of Powers Act", at Section 4, thereof, when a Minister vacated his or her office, the President appoints another Minister to carry out the duties and activities of that Ministry. Is the President in violation of that provision and Her Presidential oath of Office by assuming the duties, responsibilities and functions of the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy?
4. The Constitution demands at Article 32(8) that prior to performing any duties, responsibilities or functions of a Ministry, the appointed person must be Gazetted and subscribe to a Ministerial oath of Office. When is Her Excellency going to take the Oath at schedule 2 and be Gazetted in order to lawfully fulfil any Ministerial tasks, including accounting to this House, about the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy?
5. When will the actions of the President be gazetted as stipulated in Article 32(8) of the Constitution?

Question 264 (2025-10-28)

Hon. Hengombe (IPC) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

1. Can the Right Honourable Prime Minister inform this House under which constitutional provision or statutory authority the President may dismiss a sitting Minister and immediately assume the ministerial portfolio without appointing an acting or substantive replacement?
2. What consultations, if any, were undertaken with Cabinet before the decision to remove the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy was made?
3. When can the Namibian public and this Parliament expect the official appointment of Her Excellency as the new Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy for me to ask question to my new counterpart and, to ensure proper oversight, accountability, and transparency?
4. Will the Government table before this House a written explanation or statement outlining the reasons for the dismissal and the legal justification for the President's action?

Question 265 (2025-10-28)

Hon. Nashinge (IPC) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

Article 1(3) of the Namibian Constitution establishes the separation of powers between the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary. However, certain executive arrangements appear to contradict this principle and undermine ministerial accountability to Parliament.

I therefore ask;

1. Does the Right Honourable Prime Minister agree that failing to ensure continuous ministerial representation in Parliament, especially for key portfolios such as Industries, Mines, and Energy, may conflict with Article 30, which obliges the Executive to faithfully execute and administer the laws of the Republic?
2. Considering Article 1(3), does the Prime Minister consider that the current executive structure fully respects the constitutional principle of separation of powers between the Legislature and the Executive?
3. Under Articles 27(3), 28(2A)(d), and 35(1), how does the Executive guarantee accountability and responsiveness to Parliament when Ministries remain without appointed Ministers?
4. Pursuant to Article 40(e), what measures are in place to ensure that the President, Vice-President, and Ministers attend National Assembly sittings to respond to questions and participate in debates on government policy?
5. Finally, under Article 41, can the Prime Minister clarify how individual and collective ministerial accountability is maintained where certain portfolios are vacant or their functions delegated?

Question 266 (2025-10-28)

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

Honourable Minister, the recent directive requiring all married couples to verify their records is unprecedented and points to a potential systemic failure in the registration of marriages in Namibia. While the Ministry has expressed concern, it remains unclear which marriages are affected, what triggered this exercise, and the scale of non-compliance by Marriage Officers.

In light of this, I shall ask the Minister:

1. Could the Ministry clarify the specific period under review? Are we referring to marriages from the last year, the last five years, or is this an issue spanning decades?
2. What audit, discovery, or investigation prompted this public directive, and what data exists to show the number of unregistered or improperly registered marriages?
3. How many Marriage Officers are currently non-compliant with the Section 40(2) requirement to submit marriage registers within three days, and what categories do they belong to (e.g., magistrates, religious leaders, or others)? Further, considering that thousands of Namibians may now have to travel to towns to verify their records, will the Ministry cover these costs, or are citizens expected to bear the burden of what appears to be a systemic failure?

Question 267 (2025-10-28)

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

I write to seek clarification regarding the recruitment and promotion practices currently employed within the Namibian Defence Force (NDF), as outlined in the 2025 recruitment notice.

It has come to my attention that the Ministry continues to give priority recruitment of young individuals directly from civilian life into training, with rapid advancement into officer ranks/cadets. Meanwhile, long-serving members with extensive experience, exemplary service records, and relevant qualifications appear to remain in their current positions mostly non commission officers (NCO), with limited opportunities for promotion.

This approach or moral decay has raised significant concerns among serving members, particularly with regard to discipline, motivation, and the perceived fairness of career progression.

In light of the above, I respectfully request clarification on the following questions:

1. Why does the Ministry continue to recruit and promote new entrants directly into officer ranks, instead of itemizing the promotion of experienced, long-serving members within the files of NDF for such positions?

2. What mechanisms are in place to ensure that promotions within the NDF are genuinely based on merit, experience, and competence as per service record, rather than the preference for direct external recruits for purpose of general officer cadets?
3. Knowing well that soldier is a calling not merely just job like others, has the Ministry conducted any internal assessments to evaluate the moral decay and operational impact as a result of overlooking experienced members in favor of external candidates for such promotion opportunities and what is the degree of such implication?
4. What long-term strategies does the Ministry intend to implement to restore confidence and fairness in the NDF's career advancement structure, employee development particularly for those with years of dedicated service?
5. Given the initial framework to promotion of officer cadets, whereby all prospects candidates are first inducted as recruits and only after induction program accomplished those suitable and qualified individuals are selected for further extended officer cadets training. Why this approach is no longer expedited?

Given its critical significant in highlighting NDF Commitment to develop its personnel and continue building a modern, well equipped force.

Question 268 (2025-10-29)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Honourable Minister, this is in light of your decision to threaten legal action against the Windhoek Observer through Dr Weder, Kruger & Haikali Incorporated, where your brother Tshuka Luvindao serves as director and co-managing partner, concerning an article the newspaper wrote about the Ministry.

Your recent action represents a troubling abuse of public office by seeking to use the private sector as a machinery to undermine the country's freedom of the press, and it is a blatant conflict of interest.

You know that you are clearly by-passing the Attorney General's Office, the proper legal representative for Ministers acting in their official capacity, to instead funnel what could become a costly lawsuit to a private firm that directly benefits your family.

Your attempt to silence legitimate press scrutiny of your Ministry's failure to maintain adequate malaria medicine stocks-during an outbreak that has killed over 150 Namibians-reeks of intimidation and a dangerous disregard for media freedom and public accountability.

This is not an isolated incident of questionable judgment: your brother Jonathan Luvindao's brazen May email to your Ministry seeking pharmaceutical procurement information for his wife's company, Atlantic Pharmaceutical, also reveals a disturbing pattern of your family attempting to leverage your ministerial position for personal gain. At a time when Namibians are dying from preventable diseases and your Ministry is embroiled in procurement scandals, you are more concerned with protecting your reputation by blocking negative media scrutiny and scheming to enrich your relatives as opposed to serving the public interest.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. Minister, why did you engage your brother Tshuka Luvindao's law firm for legal representation instead of using the Attorney General's Office as required for matters relating to your official ministerial duties?
2. How do you justify using what will likely be scarce taxpayer resources to pursue a defamation case through a private firm that directly benefits your family, particularly when the Windhoek Observer's reporting was based on your own leaked ministerial letter?
3. Do you believe it is ethical to threaten legal action against journalists for reporting on your Ministry's failure to maintain adequate malaria medicine stocks during an outbreak that has claimed over 150 Namibian lives in 2025?
4. What action did you take when your brother Jonathan Luvindao, whose wife owns Atlantic Pharmaceutical, a registered vendor with the Central Medical Stores directly emailed your Ministry in May requesting information on pharmaceutical procurement plans?
5. Given the multiple conflicts of interest involving your brothers in both legal services and pharmaceutical procurement, how can the Namibian public trust that you are making decisions in the national interest rather than to benefit your family?

Question 269 (2025-10-29)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs:

1. It is a historical well-established fact that the Namibian Defence Force had been deployed for duty on international missions in Africa. I want to know whether the Namibian contingents that served in Democratic Republic of Congo during 1999-2000 and further on, especially those that lost their lives in the Congo war, will also be recognized as war veterans.
2. Have they benefited from the war as required by the veteran act? Have they received their benefits?

Question 270 (2025-10-29)

Hon. Jonas (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

The Namibian construction sector has operated without a statutory regulator for nearly two decades, despite sustained advocacy from industry bodies. The Construction Industries Federation of Namibia (CIF) and the Metal and Allied Namibian Workers Union (MANWU) have jointly lobbied for a National Construction Council since 2006 to ensure fair competition, quality control, and the empowerment of local contractors. This regulatory gap is cited as a key reason for the sector's sharp decline, with its contribution to GDP falling from 3.1% in 2016 to just 1.4% in 2023 and employment reducing from 63,000 to an estimated 28,000 workers over the same period. Industry representatives argue that the absence of a regulator has allowed foreign contractors to dominate large scale infrastructure projects, draining vital economic resources and

deprive local firms of opportunities. Although the government committed to establishing a Council at the 2019 Namibia Investment Summit, the enabling legislation has yet to be tabled in Parliament

I therefore ask Honorable Minister the followings:

1. Honourable Minister, given that the commitment to establish a National Construction Council was first made at the 2019 Namibia Investment Summit, and considering the continued decline of the local construction sector, can the Minister provide this August House with a definitive timeline for the tabling of the National Construction Council Bill and clarify the specific legislative or procedural challenges that have caused the delay since the Bill was last with the Cabinet Committee on Legislation in 2022?
2. In the absence of the National Construction Council, what immediate and concrete interim measures is the Ministry implementing to protect Namibian contractors and workers from being systematically sidelined on both publicly and internationally funded infrastructure projects, particularly in light of specific projects like the Karibib Usakos road and the Ongongo-Oshakati pipeline, which were awarded predominantly to foreign contractors?
3. How is the government reconciles its stated goals of economic independence and job creation with its continued delays to enact the National Construction Council Bill, a legislative tool identified as critical for safeguarding the local industry, especially when our neighbors in South Africa have long had robust regulatory bodies like the Construction Industry Development Board to oversee and develop their sectors?

Question 271 (2025-10-29)

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

Botswana's recent national human wildlife conflict strategy and action for 2025- 2030, developed through nation wide consultations, provides a framework for managing wildlife interactions. The plan includes conflict resolutions mechanisms, public awareness campaigns, and policies to minimise wildlife related damages. One of the initiatives is a commitment to reduce HWC incidents by 10% annually. Namibia has a long standing HWC policy (revised in 2018) and a human wildlife conflict self reliance scheme. The HWCSRS requires farmers to take reasonable precautions to protect their property to qualify for payments, which are not intended to fully compensate for all losses.

Questions:

1. How is the government ensuring that its policies on human wildlife conflict are adaptive to the changing land use patterns and the impact of climate change?
2. Given that the HWCSRS requires farmers to take reasonable precautions to protect their property to be eligible for payments, what specific support or resources does the Ministry provide to help farmers implement these preventative measures?

3. Namibia and Botswana share challenges within Kavango, Zambezi Transfrontier conservation area (KAZA). What specific mechanisms are in place for Namibia to formally and regularly exchange data and best practices with Botswana regarding human wildlife conflict management, particularly concerning transboundary species like, elephants, lions and buffalos?
4. Hon Minister, what is the current status of the wildlife and protected areas Management Bill, and how will it improve the existing nature conservation ordinance of 1975 to address modern Human wildlife conflict challenges.

Question 272 (2025-10-29)

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

Honourable Minister, during the recent launch of the Public-Private Partnership Forum, Her Excellency the President announced a new five year visa option for "serious investors" to boost economic activity and make Namibia a more desired investment destination.

In light of this welcome announcement, could the Honourable Minister appraise this House on the following:

1. Given that this initiative was not catered for in the recently tabled mid-term budget review, what budgetary consideration has been taken into account, and what is the definitive timeline for the rollout of this new visa regime?
2. What specific, measurable criteria will the Ministry use to define a "serious investor"? Furthermore, what will be the minimum investment ceiling or threshold required to qualify for this visa?
3. Could the Minister elaborate on the consultative process and evidence, such as studies on successful models in countries like Rwanda or Mauritius, that informed this strategic decision?
4. As far back as 2021 NIPDP developed a one stop shop for investors, what lessons have we learned from NIPDP that informed Her Excellency in this proposal?

Question 273 (2025-11-04)

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

It has come to public attention that magistrates across the country are threatening to withdraw their services after 04th November 2025 should their longstanding concerns remain unaddressed. This potential action poses a serious threat to the administration of justice, affecting all Namibians seeking redress in criminal and civil matters. Magistrates continue to serve with dedication, often under challenging conditions, and their contributions to the justice system deserve recognition and support.

On 02nd October 2023, the Ministry of Justice, in consultation with the Magistrates Commission and with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, approved Phase Three of the proposed adjustments to transport and housing allowances for magistrates. These adjustments were intended to align magistrates' benefits with those of equivalent grades within the public service, effective from the 2025/26 financial year.

Against this background, I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Why has the Ministry of Justice, in conjunction with the Magistrates Commission, not yet conducted the job evaluation and grading exercise for magistrates? When is this process expected to commence?
2. What factors are currently hindering the implementation of the approved Phase Three adjustments to magistrates' motor vehicle and housing allowances?
3. Can the Honourable Minister provide a clear timeline for the implementation of Phase Three, as agreed upon by the relevant parties?
4. Why are magistrates treated differently as if they are not judicial officers?
5. Given the apparent administrative ambiguity between the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations regarding magistrates' oversight, what steps are being taken to resolve this jurisdictional predicament?

Question 274 (2025-11-04)

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

These questions relate to the recent administrative and policy adjustments within the National Youth Development Fund (NYDF). These include the relaxation of business registration requirements, the extension of the youth age limit from 35 to 45, the delayed tabling of the promised policy framework, and the status of the digital monitoring platform announced by the Ministry earlier this year.

Given the central role this Fund plays in addressing youth unemployment and promoting entrepreneurship, this House must receive clarity on its governance, transparency, and alignment with national and continental youth policy frameworks, though we welcome the age increase, I have a few concerns.

1. Honourable Minister, the National Youth Development Fund has recently revised its business registration requirements, allowing applicants to access funding without Business and Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA) registration documents. May the Honourable Minister explain what prompted this sudden policy change? Furthermore, was this decision informed by evidence that some applicants were already benefiting from the Fund without meeting the original requirements, or is the Ministry attempting to regularize inconsistent implementation practices?
2. Honourable Minister, during the tabling of the Appropriation Bill in March this year, the Ministry assured this August House that a comprehensive policy framework governing the National Youth Entrepreneurship Fund would be finalised and presented to Parliament within this financial year. May the

Honourable Minister inform this House on the progress made towards the finalisation of this policy framework, and explain the reasons for its delay, given its critical role in promoting transparency, accountability, and equitable access to youth funding?

3. Honourable Minister, earlier this year, the Ministry announced plans to establish an integrated digital data platform to enable real-time tracking of the National Youth Entrepreneurship Fund and to link all Developmental Finance Institutions (DFIs) such as the Development Bank of Namibia, Agribank, and the Environmental Investment Fund. May the Honourable Minister update this House on the current status of this digital monitoring system, its expected launch date, and how it will enhance transparency, efficiency, and responsiveness in the management of youth entrepreneurship funding?

Question 275 (2025-11-04)

Hon. Nashinge (IPC) asked the Minister of Finance:

Honourable Speaker; we are reading disturbing reports that the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) has lost close to N\$1 billion in offshore investments. This comes against the backdrop of an earlier GIPF scandal where half a billion vanished, with the Prosecutor-General informing the nation that tracing the funds had proven "problematic" and that no one would be prosecuted.

The recurrence of such large-scale financial losses raises serious questions about oversight, transparency and accountability in the management of public pension funds.

1. Can the Hon. Minister provide this House with a detailed account of the offshore investments that led to the reported N\$800 million loss including where these funds were placed, through which investment vehicles, and when the decision to write them off was taken?
2. Considering that GIPF operates under the Ministry of Finance, what level of oversight or approval did the government exercise in this transaction, and who within the system will be held politically or administratively responsible for this failure?
3. How does the 8th administration intend to reassure public servants and pensioners that their lifelong savings are safe and that this latest loss will not quietly disappear into the same silence that followed the previous GIPF scandal?
4. Can the Minister inform this house how GIPF's investments in international markets and funds are audited and monitored? Furthermore, and final, will the Minister provide a detailed report on the performance and each of those offshore investments over the past three financial years, including cases where losses may have been concealed or offset by overall portfolio gains?

Question 276 (2025-11-04)

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

1. Could the Hon. Minister inform this House whether the Ministry has developed and adopted a comprehensive Mineral Enrichment and Value Addition Plan, as envisioned under the National Mineral Policy (2022), and how this plan aligns with Namibia's Industrialization Policy (2012) and Vision 2030?
2. Could the Minister clarify what specific provisions under the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992) and its regulations support or restrict the local beneficiation, processing, and refining of Namibia's mineral resources before export?
3. What institutional mechanisms are in place within the Ministry to monitor and enforce compliance with mineral enrichment obligations by mining companies, and has the Ministry established performance indicators or reporting requirements for value addition initiatives?
4. Could the Minister outline what policy incentives or fiscal instruments (such as tax breaks, joint venture requirements, or export levies) have been introduced to encourage local mineral processing and manufacturing, especially in critical minerals and rare earth elements?
5. How does the proposed Mineral Enrichment Plan ensure compliance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007), particularly regarding sustainable extraction, waste management, and local employment?
6. Could the Minister explain how Namibia's mineral enrichment strategy aligns with the African Mining Vision (AMV) adopted by the African Union in 2009, which promotes value addition, local content, and resource-based industrialization across the continent?

Question 277 (2025-11-04)

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

Hon. Minister I hereby share with you the water crisis at Okahumandu village in Aminuis constituency Omaheke region.

The 1st borehole was drilled in 1953, and again in 1970 and again 2020, all these drilling have yielded saline water of which this particular community has relied on for several years under terrible condition. The 1st borehole has collapsed, the second one produced low yield and was unable to meet the community demand. The third borehole contained a stacked pipes due to a buildup calcification, rendering it unusable.

Temporary intervention such as water tankers has proven unsustainable and unable to supply both human and animals. Your Directorate of Rural water supply in Omaheke has given false hope to this community that the next borehole will be drilled after the procurement process is completed but this process is forever ongoing over the years.

The salinity of water at Okahumandu has killed a number of cattle and this community remain not compensated for the loss of their animals that was poisoned by contaminated water supplied by the Government. Hon. Minister the Livestock of Okahumandu are roaming around the entire Aminuis constituency searching for portable water. Some of the animals are lost some are dead because there is no cattle herder. The Community of Okahumandu are paying transport to get water from neighboring villages for human and small stock consumption.

I hereby ask the Honorable Minister the following questions.

1. When will the Ministry supply Okahumandu with portable water?
2. Will the Government compensate the farmers who lost animals due to the bore that was drilled by the directorate rural development?
3. If no clean water is found in Okahumandu will the Ministry laydown a pipeline from neighboring villages to supply this Okahumandu with water?
4. If no solution is found will this community be resettled somewhere where they will have portable water and called it home?

Question 278 (2025-11-04)

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

The Ministry acquired tractors with matching implements to boost agricultural mechanization and food security, primarily for small-scale and communal farmers. The initiative is aimed at enabling farmers to conduct their operations, such as land preparation, planting, and weeding, more efficiently and timely, thereby improving crop yields for household food security, and income levels. To date we have received reports that some of the tractors and implements are seating idle for years and not being used for their intended purpose. The rainy season which marks the beginning of the cultivation season in many parts of the northern regions requires farmers to seek the services of tractors and other implements to cultivate their fields, some farmers who are able to afford the use of private tractors, while many rely on the subsidized services offered by the government tractors. Most of the government tractors, planting and weeding machines are parked at the Ministry's offices in the region broken and not being repaired for years, while the farmers have to scramble for the few operating tractors, which sometimes arrives late or never shows up to cultivate their fields.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. How many tractors are currently operational, and how many are grounded or broken down?
2. For how long has these tractors been parked and out of use at the Ministry's premises?
3. How much money was allocated for maintenance and repairs of these tractors since their purchase?

4. What is being done to assist farmers who have been forced to compete for the few operational tractors?
5. When can the public expect all tractors to be operational and available for use by the farmers?

Question 279 (2025-11-04)

Hon. Mwashindange (IPC) asked the Minister of Finance:

Namibia's economy continues to face significant structural challenges, including sluggish economic growth, rising unemployment, and persistent fiscal deficits. Despite notable government interventions, including public investment and policy reforms, the rate of economic expansion remains below the levels required to achieve inclusive growth and sustainable revenue generation.

As the custodian of fiscal policy, the Ministry of Finance together with Public Enterprises carries pivotal responsibilities in steering the economy toward higher productivity, broadening the revenue base, and ensuring prudent management of public resources.

In light of the above, I now ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

Honourable Minister, in light of the recent economic performance and the government's stated objectives under the National Development Plans, could you:

1. Provide an update on the specific fiscal and economic measures being implemented to stimulate sustainable economic growth and diversify revenue sources beyond traditional sectors such as mining and customs revenue?
2. Indicate how the Ministry intends to enhance domestic revenue collection, particularly through improved tax administration, digital transformation of revenue systems, and reduction of tax evasion and avoidance?
3. Could the Honourable Minister Clarity what progress has been made in engaging the private sector and regional partners to attract investment and support industrialisation as a driver for long-term revenue generation?
4. With declining revenues from SACU, what concrete plans does the Ministry have to diversify domestic revenue sources without overburdening small businesses and the working class already burdened by higher taxes?
5. When last was Namibia's monetary policy comprehensively reviewed, and what reforms are being considered to empower Parliament, which represents the sovereign to ensure efficiency, oversight and safeguarding the administration of tax payers' money?
6. Could the Hon. Minister Explain whether the Ministry has conducted any recent assessments on the efficiency of current tax incentives, and if so, whether there are plans to reform or rationalise these incentives to improve fiscal outcomes?

Question 280 (2025-11-04)

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

1. Majority of farmers in the Zambezi and Kavango regions were unable to sell their products, amenable to the dying market.

The following areas in Zambezi were severely affected; Kasheshe, Sibbinda and Sangwali. Mahangu that weighs more than 300 tonnes, equivalent to more than five thousand bags were affected .

2. In Kavango, the following individuals were affected; Bertha Musinga from Satotwa, Kavango-West, Kudumo Mbambo Manjenya from Kavango East, Mathew Wakudumo Musowoyi from Kavango-East, Rumingu Johaness Katjinakatji from Kavango-West and Hamatwi Lukas Mukwe from Kavango-East.

Question 281 (2025-11-04)

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

The Deputy Minister of Education has made a commitment in this house that the national examination is ready but as we speak, the learners in Omusati region are experiencing a late delivery of science subject practical materials for the examination.

These materials are supposed to be at the schools at least three months before the actual examination date. But on Friday, the 31 October 2025, the practical examinations, paper 3, for AS chemistry which was supposed to start at 8h00 in the morning, ended up starting at 18h00 in the evening, in many schools even started at 20h00 in the evening for the first session.

I wish to highlight that the last session of this paper 3 examinations ended at 03h00 in morning of the 1st November 2025.

Honourable Minister, Physics is yet to be written on the 07th November 2025, it is likely to experience the same situation. I am pleading that this should not be the case, because with the STEM subjects we groom our own doctor, scientists, geologists, engineers, chemist and therefore not to be tempered with.

1. Honourable Minister, what happened to the readiness of the Ministry you have promised in this regard?
2. And since when do learners write examination till 03h00 in the morning, which timetable was used?
3. What result are we expecting in this situation where learners are fatigued and stressed?
4. What urgent action is being taken into consideration to ensure that the paper 3 examinations for physics that is yet to be written is not affected?

Question 282 (2025-11-11)

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

I rise today with a heavy heart and deep concern for the future of Namibia's wildlife. Recent events have once again shown that our rhino symbols of our natural heritage are under siege. Just last week, a black rhino was brutally poached and dehorned on a farm near Omaruru in the Erongo Region. This is not an isolated incident but part of a troubling pattern that threatens the survival of these majestic creatures.

In October 2025, tragedy struck again in the Kunene Region, where Dorsland, a vital breeding female black rhino the Sarris Sarris Conservancy, was cold-bloodedly killed. At the time, she was accompanied by her calf, which remains missing despite ongoing searches. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism has yet to provide a public statement in Parliament on this shocking event, despite extensive media coverage and national concern.

The loss of Dorsland and the uncertainty surrounding her calf are not just conservation failures they are a stark reminder that Namibia's anti poaching measures must be urgently strengthened, and that accountability cannot wait.

1. What concrete measures has the Ministry implemented to prevent poaching incidents such as those in Omaruru and Kunene, and to ensure the protection of our rhinos?
2. With the Dorsland calf still missing, what actions is the Ministry taking to locate and safeguard this vulnerable animal?
3. What is the current status of the investigations into the rhino poaching incidents in Omaruru and Kunene, when will the voters that we are representing in this house, expect those responsible to be held accountable
4. Given the recurring nature of rhino poaching, what weaknesses have been identified in the current anti-poaching strategy, and how does the Ministry plan to urgently address them?

Time for words has passed; it is now a matter of action, or we risk losing our wildlife heritage forever.

Question 283 (2025-11-11)

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

Honourable Minister, In view of the recent racial incidents reported at the Deutsche Hohere Privatschule (DHPS) which have sparked national concern over the perpetuation of racial hatred and division within an educational institution operating under Namibian law; In view of the above, I would like to ask the following questions.

1. When will the Minister invoke the powers vested in her under Section 79(1) (a) of the Basic Education Act, 2020 (Act No. 3 of 2020), which empowers the Minister to deregister a private school if "any of the circumstances arises

on which the Minister would have refused such registration under section 76," including instances where a school "imposes restrictions with respect to the admission of learners based on race, ethnic origin, religion, colour or creed"?

2. Further, will the Minister consider the application of Section 80(1) of the same Act, which authorises the Minister to order the closure of a private school "being managed in a way which is prejudicial to the welfare of learners or the peace, good order or good governance of the Republic of Namibia"?
3. If not, can the Minister justify why DHPS should continue to operate under a Namibian licence while allegedly fostering racial division contrary to the values of equality, unity, and nationbuilding enshrined in our Constitution and education laws?

Question 284 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Kaaronda (SWANU) asked the Minister of Finance:

I take the floor to raise an issue of great significance to all work men and woman of our country. We are told that the workers of any nation are indeed the backbone of its economy and through their blood, sweat and tears they keep the cogwheel turning. With this said, we had come to learn that the Namibia Revenue Agency (NAMRA) in short has for the past few years been making excessive deductions from the salaries of the workers in the name of revenue collection.

We are also informed that some of the workers who have fallen prey to these deductions are those who have allegedly accumulated tax debts from the days when the revenue collection function was still with the Ministry of Finance.

We are deliberate in our characterization of these deductions as excessive because of the effects they have and have had on countless workers of our country. Workers are reportedly subjected to conditions which expose them high risks of mental health challenges and in some instances we are told that some of them have lost their jobs owing to these unbearable deductions while others are said to have taken their own lives.

Hon. Speaker, the questions are:

1. Are these hardships as mentioned herein above on the radar of the Hon. Minister, and if they are,
2. Will NAMRA be allowed to pursue this aggressive revenue collection strategy at the expense of human lives?
3. This aggressive strategy is not only harsh but it is also unsustainable, will the Hon. Minister present an alternative way in which NAMRA can still perform its statutory mandate without any threat or risk to the mental health of the workers?
4. We urgently propose that a cap be placed on the maximum amount that NAMRA is permitted to deduct from the salaries of the workers. Is this something the Hon. Minister will consider?

Question 285 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

Regarding foreign Diplomats, Ambassadors and high commissioners that are serving and based in Namibia on their contribution and support in Namibia.

I want to know, Honourable Minister, with exactness since the establishment of their office the valuable contribution related to sponsorship donations, sponsored projects and aid contributions made by the Foreign Diplomats, Ambassadors, High Commissioners including Consultants. What were their contributions? Also stating where and how their contributions were made. Whether through capital or equipment and how much they contributed in total.

In addition, how many among the foreign diplomats were unable to contribute donations, aid, sponsorship or sponsored projects?

Question 286 (2025-11-11)

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

Is the Honourable Minister aware of one of the largest land grabs in Namibia. The matter of the Lake Oanob Acasia in Rehoboth raises serious questions of governance, legality, and accountability. What was once government-owned land within municipal boundaries has been turned into a privately-run business with housing developments, despite multiple irregularities including:

1. No approved building plans.
2. No Environmental Impact Assessment (EI A).
3. No sewage treatment plan.
4. No payment of municipal rates and taxes.
5. No township establishment certificate.
6. No legal sublease permitted.
7. No notarial title deed.
8. No proper water supply system.

Question 287 (2025-11-11)

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

In recent months, our nation has witnessed an alarming increase in robberies, break ins, and violent attacks committed by criminals using vehicles with fake, cloned, or swapped number plates. What is deeply troubling is that after such crimes, the registration numbers are often traced back to innocent, law-abiding citizens, making it extremely difficult for the police to track down the actual culprits. This growing trend raises serious questions about how vehicle number plates are being produced, regulated and monitored in Namibia. Therefore, the public deserves assurance that our number plate system is secure, and that manufacturers and distributors are strictly monitored and regulated.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. Can the Minister confirm if all number-plate manufacturers in Namibia are registered under the Road Traffic and Transport Act, and what oversight exists to prevent illegal duplication or sale of plates?
2. Does the Ministry plan to introduce a digital system to verify vehicle number plates and taxi identification numbers with their vehicles and owners? If yes, when will it be implemented?
3. Has the Ministry considered adding security features like QR codes or holograms to make Namibian number plates tamper-proof and easy for police to verify?
4. What collaboration exists between the Ministry, Police, and Roads Authority to track vehicles with fake number plates and fake taxi identification numbers? Is there a central database for stolen or fake number plates accessible to all law enforcement?
5. With rising crime rates involving fake number plates, what immediate policies will the Ministry introduce to protect the public and restore trust in the vehicle registration system?
6. Will the Ministry consider implementing public awareness campaigns to inform and educate the public about the strategies used by criminals in regards to vehicle number plates and taxi identification numbers?

Question 288 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The Namibian people and Windhoek residence have observed since 9th October till today how the employees of City of Windhoek at solid waste management department are being ignored, being mishandled and denied their existence by the City of Windhoek Councilors, Staff Management, Ministry of Justice and Labour and Ministry of Urban and Rural Development. These people are the very same people that keep City of Windhoek so clean to make us proud and be associated with Windhoek as the most cleanest city in Africa if not the world. These are the very same people that we expect them to cast their vote at our respective political parties comes 26 November 2025 but you are here ignoring them, I guarantee you that you must expect no single vote from these citizen that you been ignoring for more than a month now.

The City of Windhoek enter into a written agreement with around 501 Fixed term contract ward cleaners under solid waste management department from 2024 till 2029. Consequently, after several meetings about Salary increase and other benefits and to be employed permanently the City of Windhoek refused to employ this staff members of full time basis until they went on an official labor strike that is currently underway. Hon. Speakers, this workers are being paid N\$3000.00 since 2018 when they signed their 1st contract. Just imagine with what you can afford with in this terrible economy under this Administration. This year they signed a five years contract for additional small benefit such as N\$800.00, Transport allowance, pension Allowance N\$716.00, medical Allowance N\$250.00 and social security N\$29.70. They are being paid on a Total cost to company. Meaning they must find their own pension investment, Medical aid company and register themselves to social security, as I am reading now these people are not registered with social security commission, what an exploitation of Namibian citizen by City of Windhoek under the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development.

While Councilors are being paid pension after their term at City of Windhoek and workers are being told to find their own pension investment and all the rate and tax money are being spent on global trotting for collecting SnT by the staff management and Councilors.

These people are working under unhygienic environment with no protective clothes, is this the Namibian our ancestors died for is this the independent Namibia we fought for?

I now ask the following questions to the Minister:

1. When are you going to solve this Labour dispute between fixed term contract ward cleaners and the Municipality of Windhoek
2. Why the fixed term contract ward cleaners can't be employed as permanent employees of the City of Windhoek.
3. Why is there huge salary gap between the fixed term contract ward cleaners and those that empty the dustbin and drums?
4. Why are they not being compensated for Saturday hours and being registered at Social Security Commission as directed by Labour Act No. 11 of 2007?

Question 289 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Honourable Minister, thank you for your continued efforts to improve Namibia's health sector. However, persistent challenges remain in the areas of data management, workforce deployment, and efficient use of human resources.

It is particularly concerning that graduates in Health Information Systems Management and Public Health, who completed their studies as far back as 2019, remain unemployed, while nurses - whose primary duty is patient care - continue to perform data and monitoring functions.

This mismatch not only reduces the quality of healthcare delivery but also undermines the intent of the National Health Act, 2015 (Act No. 2 of 2015), which calls for a structured and evidence-driven health system.

Moreover, Article 95(j) of the Namibian Constitution obliges the State to improve public health through consistent planning and effective deployment of skilled human resources.

Against this background, I hereby pose the following questions:

1. Honourable Minister, given the State's obligation under Article 95(j) of the Constitution and the framework provided by the National Health Act, 2015, how does your Ministry plan to honour these legal obligations by integrating the unemployed Health Information Systems Management and Public Health graduates into roles dedicated to health data management, monitoring, and evaluation - rather than continuing to assign such duties to nursing staff?

Further, what specific timeline or implementation plan has been established for this integration?

2. Honourable Minister, recognising that the ongoing unemployment of these qualified graduates undermines both health system efficiency and youth employment objectives, what are the main barriers preventing their absorption, and what interministerial actions are being taken - particularly in coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister, the Treasury, and the Public Service Commission - to resolve this issue within the current financial year?

Question 290 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Asthipara (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Finance:

Hon. Minister, Hon. Erika Shajuda, Nampost has recently been mandated to handle the distribution of our senior citizens' grants. This is indeed a commendable initiative, as it strengthens the capacity of a state-owned entity while ensuring that our citizens benefit from locally managed services.

However, it has come to my attention that some of our senior citizens are now facing serious financial challenges due to limitations associated with the Nampost ATM card. At present, only Standard Bank has a recognition agreement for the Nampost ATM card. Other local and foreign-owned banks do not formally recognize the Nampost ATM card, But yet their ATMs still accept and process Nampost transactions.

This situation has created considerable difficulties. Senior citizens are unable to access certain after-service support from these banks, and many are currently struggling to recover their scarce funds (refunds) because their Nampost cards are simply not officially recognized.

Hon. Speaker, Hon members.

This practice not only inconveniences our elderly citizens but also undermines the growth and credibility of our state-owned financial institution. This also speaks to the Nampost trust issues and confidence by its clients that may lead to the poor service delivery.

I now therefore ask the following questions:

1. Hon. Minister, is your Ministry aware of these challenges currently faced by Nampost and our senior citizens?
2. What measures can the Ministry take to facilitate a quick recognition of Nampost ATM cards by all local banks to ensure the speedy recovery of our senior citizens' refunds?
3. When can we expect to see Nampost fully transformed into an independent bank, capable of competing effectively with other local and foreign-owned banks?

Question 291 (2025-11-12)

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

Illegal and unregulated sand mining continues to threaten our environment and communities across several regions, despite the provisions of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and the Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995. Many operators extract sand without Environmental Clearance Certificates, leaving behind degraded land, damaged roads, and disturbed ecosystems.

Reports further indicate the involvement of certain local leaders in unapproved sand mining activities, raising concerns about weak enforcement, poor coordination, and accountability gaps within environmental governance. It is therefore necessary that this House seeks clarification from the Honourable Minister on the effectiveness of existing policies and the steps being taken to address this growing challenge.

I therefore ask:

Hon. Minister:

1. What specific measures is the Ministry taking to enforce the provisions of the Environmental Management Act, 2007, in relation to illegal sand mining across the country, particularly in communal areas?
2. How many Environmental Clearance Certificates have been issued for sand mining activities in the past three years, and in which regions? Can the Minister provide data on how many operators are currently under investigation or have been penalised for non-compliance?
3. What formal guidelines exist to regulate the involvement of traditional authorities and local councillors in the approval or facilitation of sand mining activities within their jurisdictions?
4. How many sand mining sites have been rehabilitated in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, and what penalties exist for operators who fail to restore mined areas?
5. Given the growing demand for construction materials, is the Ministry reviewing or updating the current sand mining policy framework to ensure a balance between local economic development and environmental sustainability?
6. What public or awareness campaigns has the Ministry undertaken to inform communities, local authorities, and political office bearers about the legal implications of unlicensed sand mining?

Question 292 (2025-11-12)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. How many conservancies were established before and after independence?
2. How many parks were established before and after independence?

3. How many lodges and campsites were established before and after independence?
4. How many are owned by foreigners and how many by Namibians?

Question 293 (2025-11-12)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Minister of Finance:

It is with deep sadness that I draw the attention of this House to the reported tragic passing of an elderly woman who collapsed and died yesterday at a NamPost outlet in Rundu while waiting in a long queue to receive her social grant. A similar incident occurred just last month in Kongola, where another elderly woman collapsed under comparable conditions. These painful incidents appear to be on the rise and they raise serious concerns about the conditions under which our senior citizens, the sickly, and persons with disabilities are made to wait for long hours in the heat often without adequate shade, drinking water, toilets, or seating.

Honourable Minister, I therefore ask:

1. Whether NamPost was thoroughly assessed and found suitably prepared before being awarded the contract to handle social grant payments on behalf of the government.
2. Whether the Ministry is aware that many NamPost outlets across the country lack basic facilities such as toilets, safe drinking water, and proper waiting areas, leaving our elderly and vulnerable citizens exposed to hardship and indignity
3. Whether the Ministry is actively monitoring and evaluating NamPost's performance in delivering this important public service and what findings have been made so far;
4. What immediate steps the Ministry intends to take to ensure that such distressing incidents do not happen again and that all beneficiaries are treated with the care, dignity, and compassion they deserve; and
5. Whether NamPost will be held accountable for such incidents and what form that accountability will take in ensuring that the safety and well being of beneficiaries are not compromised in the future.

Question 294 (2025-11-12)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Finance:

We have been hearing sad stories from the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) for many years now, and it seems they simply do not end. This time, it is not ordinary pensioners crying foul, but former Members of the 7th Parliament - individuals who served this nation with dignity and who today find themselves victims of what can only be described as a financial miscarriage.

It appears that GIPF has subjected these former MPs to questionable tax deductions from their backdated pension payments, even though their annual income clearly falls below the N\$100,000.00 tax threshold set by NamRA. This raises serious concerns

about whether GIPF and the Ministry of Finance are correctly applying the country's tax laws to pension-related payouts.

In this regard, I ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Can the Minister confirm whether individuals earning less than N\$100,000.00 per year are legally required to pay income tax on backdated pension payments?
2. If the law exempts such individuals, why did GIPF deduct tax from their backdated pensions?
3. Were these deductions authorized by NamRA or unilaterally done by GIPF?
4. What mechanisms exist within the Ministry to ensure that institutions such as GIPF correctly apply the tax threshold, especially in cases involving back pay or arrears?
5. When can the affected former Members of the 7th Parliament expect to be refunded the money that was wrongly deducted from their backdated pensions?
6. Lastly, will the Ministry institute a review of all similar deductions to safeguard both former public office bearers and ordinary pensioners from such financial injustices in the future

Question 295 (2025-11-12)

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

I rise to bring to the attention of this House a deeply distressing incident that took place on the 17 October 2025, involving the death of a woman and her newborn child at a public hospital in Lüderitz. The woman was initially sent home despite showing signs of labor, she was later admitted, and reportedly endured 3 days of neglect without proper monitoring or medical intervention like conducting a sonar.

The baby was delivered but later died under unclear circumstances after being transferred to Keetmanshoop without the family's knowledge. These events raise serious concerns about the quality of maternal care, communication protocols, and accountability within our public health system.

I therefore pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister of Health:

1. What investigations have been launched into the deaths of the mother and child?
2. What support services are available for bereaved families in such cases?
3. What disciplinary measures are taken when medical negligence is suspected?
4. What ethical guidelines govern communication between medical staff and families?
5. What steps are being taken to improve emergency response in maternity care?

6. Will the Ministry consider an independent inquiry into this incident?

Question 296 (2025-11-12)

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

Hon. Minister.

The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) through the Ministry of Education in collaboration with Lund University in Sweden, sponsored 32 Namibian Educators (change Agents) who underwent a two -year Advanced Training Program "from 2003 up to 2016.

These 32 change Agents developed and implemented a unique on the job in-service training program initiative called "Namibia child Rights, Classroom and school management Training Program" in 2016 that was supposed to be roll out in 2017/18 financial years in all 14 regions. This program is anchored on the three (3) child right pillars: - Protection, Provision and Participation of the Namibian child.

Hon. Minister, the ministry invested a substantial amount of resources piloting the implementation of program in nine (9) child Rights Project schools in 0 6) regions (Kavango east, Kavango west, Khomas, Ohangwena, Oshana, Omusati) which had proven the program to be a success in child centered education. Despite these overwhelming successes stories in both Class room school Management and Learners Academic performance as a well-developed on the job in-service training program, Hon. Minister, this Training program was not implemented as planned and as result the Namibian child and the education system in general suffered as beneficiaries.

I therefore ask the following questions

1. Hon. Minister, is the ministry aware of discontinued or non-implementation of this Child Right, classroom and school management Training program and its potential to positively impact the education performance in Namibia?
2. Can the Ministry shed lights as to why the program did not take off the ground?
3. As a proven best practice and a success in Namibian schools, what measures will the ministry put in place to kicks-start this crucial Training program in 2026/27 financial year to benefit Namibian child schools?

Question 297 (2025-11-13)

Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda (AR) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

The reggae artist Gramps Morgan, of the group Morgan Heritage, sings in his song 'People Like You':

"If you give a little more than you take and if you try to fix more than you break, if you're the kind who takes the time to help a stranger in the rain, there is a place for people like you. If you stand up for those down on their knees and lend a voice to those

who cannot speak, if you shine a little light, and give sight to the ones who've lost their way, there's a place for people like you."

This sentiment stands in stark contrast to the history of the Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM). Established in February 1920 with Ernest Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corporation holding a controlling interest, CDM became a De Beers subsidiary by 1926. De Beers, one of the world's largest mining companies, maintained a symbiotic relationship with every governing authority in Namibia—from the German and South African administrations to the successive SWAPO government after independence.

CDM was granted exclusive rights in Diamond Area 1, where entry was forbidden without its permission. It controlled the Diamond Boards and effectively operated as a State within a State, governing Oranjemund for over 80 years until 2017.

In 1974, the United Nations Council for Namibia issued a decree that nullified all mining licenses granted by South Africa. De Beers ignored this decree and continued its operations. The decree further stated that violators would be prosecuted by the incoming Namibian government. However, after independence, no such prosecutions occurred. Instead, the new government became a shareholder in CDM, which was later renamed NAMDEB, but continued to operate much as it had for the previous eight decades.

The CDM, in which our government holds a stake, was also a site of atrocities and a symbol of man's inhumanity to man. For instance, Amos Hiskiel, a CDM employee, disappeared without a trace after independence. The same fate befell Titus Shipandeni Shiponeni. To this day, his wife, Priskilla Shinana, and their eight children do not know what happened to him.

In light of this history, and inspired by the call to "lend a voice to those who cannot speak," I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Prior to 2017, CDM/NAMDEB controlled the entire territory of Diamond Area 1, including Oranjemund. Does CDM/NAMDEB possess a complete record of all employees since its inception? If so, can this record be made available?
2. How many employees were recorded as missing or having disappeared, and what measures did CDM/NAMDEB take to investigate these disappearances?
3. Did CDM/NAMDEB ever formally open police cases or report these missing persons to the Namibian Police? If yes, please provide the relevant case details.
4. What official explanation does CDM/NAMDEB provide for the disappearances of Amos Hiskiel and Titus Shipandeni Shiponeni?
5. What form of engagement or discussion, if any, has CDM/NAMDEB had with the families of Amos Hiskiel and Titus Shipandeni Shiponeni?

As the song says, if we "shine a little light" for those who have lost their way, there is a place for us. It is in this spirit that I submit these questions.

Question 298 (2025-11-13)

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

I rise today with a deep sense of urgency, for the threat of climate change is no longer a distant warning it is a reality that is testing Namibia's resilience every day. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism has produced strategies and plans, yet, despite these efforts, the latest reports reveal troubling gaps between policy and action.

Namibia's First Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2025) exposes critical weaknesses in greenhouse gas monitoring, adaptation planning, and mitigation reporting. The Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS, 2025) charts a path toward a net zero, climate-resilient economy by 2050, yet glaring gaps remain in integrating emerging sectors such as green hydrogen. Meanwhile, the Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems initiative (2023) confirms that our climate data and early warning mechanisms remain inadequate to fully support adaptation planning, and GCF-funded rangeland and ecosystem management programs (2025) show that implementation on the ground is slow, leaving vulnerable populations exposed.

Honourable Speaker, these reports make it clear: Namibia's policies are falling short of the nation's 91% emission reduction target by 2030, and urgent action is needed to turn plans into reality. It is therefore imperative that the Minister provide this House with a clear account of what has been achieved, what obstacles remain, and how the Ministry intends to close the gaps before it is too late.

1. Honourable Minister, what measurable progress has the Ministry made towards Namibia's 91% emission reduction target by 2030?
2. Recent reports show that climate adaptation projects on the ground remain incomplete. What is causing these delays, and what steps are being taken to support vulnerable communities?
3. How is the Ministry ensuring that emerging sectors, such as green hydrogen, contribute effectively to Namibia's climate goals?
4. The latest Transparency Report highlights weaknesses in monitoring and early warning systems, and accountability.
5. What urgent action plan is in place to close implementation gaps and ensure all Namibians benefit from climate adaptation and mitigation strategies before 2030?

Question 299 (2025-11-13)

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

TO ROOT OUT CORRUPTION IN NAMIBIA

1. Are you aware that it has been observed, since independence of this country, under the ruling government party which is still governing this country until today, many foreigners have been employed in the government without

following the legal procedures? This process has left many Namibians without jobs and have left them in the streets while foreigners occupy the jobs which were supposed to be offered to Namibian people.

2. Can your respected office, since you are the leader of the government business in the Paliament and also the second highest office in the executive, can we agree with you to establish an independent commission to investigate and screen all Ministries and government organs to find out these suspected foreigners who are currently enjoying the fruits of our Namibian people? While the majority, poor Namibians continue to suffer after the independence of our country.
3. Can we agree and work together and support each other that those who have hijacked Namibian jobs through corruption and other methods of corruption should be apprehended after being found guilty by the court of law and sent to prison? Before being deported back to their countries of origin, ought to pay back the State's money which has been paid to them illegally?

Question 300 (2025-11-13)

Hon. Mouton (IPC) asked the Minister of Finance:

The Ministry of Finance has announced the termination of the Payroll Deduction Management System (PDMS) effective 30 November 2025. This is the system that allows public servants to conveniently pay for essential services - such as insurance, education, and personal or home loans - directly from their salaries. For over two decades, this system has helped more than 100,000 government employees manage their finances responsibly. It has reduced default rates, kept interest rates lower, and provided access to regulated financial products - especially for low-income and rural workers who often can't access affordable credit.

Now, the government proposes to shut this system down, without any clear public consultation, without a transition plan, and against the will of the very people it serves.

Honourable Speaker, According to recent survey by Fin Fit Investments, 79% of government employees want the Payroll Deduction Management System to continue, and 83% fear that its removal will make budgeting harder and push them into financial distress.

Let's be clear: this is not a technical adjustment - it's a social and economic earthquake. Replacing payroll deductions with debit orders is expected to cost government employees millions every month in addition to bank debit order fees. Who will benefit from that? The banks - not the workers.

For low-income earners, especially cleaners, teachers, police officers, soldiers and nurses, this isn't an inconvenience - it's a direct pay cut. It will also mean more bank charges, higher interest rates, reduced access to affordable loans, and an inevitable return to loan sharks for many who are financially excluded.

Against the said background, I now ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Why is a long-standing and valuable employee benefit being terminated unilaterally, without prior consultation with employees.

2. Has the Ministry undertaken any interventions during the deadline extension to lessen the impact of its decision?
3. How does the Ministry justify asking public servants to pay over millions a month in new debit order fees, while commercial banks enjoy a mouthful profit?
4. If the problem is regulation, not the system itself, why has the Ministry not opted for reform and modernization, as experts and employees themselves have requested, instead of outright discontinuation?

We understand that the unions stand ready to benefit from this arrangement and continue to exploit the workers whose interest they are supposed to represent Honourable Speaker, this is not just a question of finance - it's a question of fairness. Namibia's public servants deserve consultation, protection, and dignity - not a policy that punishes while boosting profits for banks.

Question 301 (2025-11-13)

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

Namibia is facing a disturbing surge in violent crimes - from robberies and assaults to killings - particularly along our residential streets, riverbeds, and main roads. Citizens live in fear, and the nation is losing lives that could be saved through timely and strategic prevention.

Honourable Speaker, while we acknowledge the ongoing investigations and arrests made by law enforcement, the public's concern lies deeper: What is being done to prevent crime before it happens?

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Beyond receiving reports, investigating, and filing cases after crimes occur, what deliberate and preventive strategies is the Ministry implementing to curb the escalating wave of violent crime in our communities?
2. What is the Ministry's long-term crime prevention plan - one that moves beyond reaction - to secure residential areas, public roads, and riverbeds that have become notorious danger zones?
3. Is there a national policy framework guiding crime prevention at community level, and how is it being enforced across regions to ensure accountability and uniform action?
4. Will the Ministry consider establishing a National Crime Prevention Task Force combining police intelligence, local authorities, and community policing units to coordinate surveillance, lighting, and safety patrols in all high-risk zones?
5. Given the frequency of attacks and killings in public spaces, does the Ministry have measurable targets or indicators - such as crime reduction rates - to assess whether its prevention strategies are producing tangible results?

6. Finally, how is the Ministry ensuring that budget allocations for crime prevention are not consumed by administrative costs, but are directly invested in technology, equipment, and community safety infrastructure where the impact is visible?

Question 302 (2026-02-04)

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

Despite severe fiscal constraints and urgent national priorities, the Namibian Government continues to channel significant public funds and productive time into repetitive workshops, conferences, and training sessions with little regard for value for money or visible impact. These engagements are routinely convened on the same issues year after year, without credible cost-benefit assessments or clear implementation frameworks. This pattern is further reinforced by the creation of multiple high-level committees and task teams that unnecessarily duplicate the expertise already available within government ministries, agencies, and state institutions. As matters currently stand, Namibia has a pool of qualified technocrats and advisors who are fully capable of providing technical guidance at no additional cost to the taxpayer.

I therefore ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following:

1. How much public funding has been spent on workshops, conferences, and training sessions across government in the current financial year, and what measurable outcomes or implemented reforms can be directly attributed to these expenditures?
2. What is the rationale for repeatedly establishing high-level committees and task teams that duplicate existing internal expertise within the Government?
3. What mechanisms are currently in place to ensure that resolutions, recommendations, and action plans arising from workshops and conferences are actually implemented, monitored, and evaluated?
4. Who is held accountable when workshops and conferences conclude without tangible deliverables, and what consequences exist for failure to translate discussions into real time action?
5. What concrete steps will government take to shift from a culture of meetings and workshops to one focused on execution, delivery, and measurable outcomes that directly improve the lives of ordinary Namibians?

Question 303 (2026-02-04)

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

Honourable Minister, since 2013/2014 the Air Support Services Directorate of the Namibian Police had 3 pilots sent on training on the Eurocopter EC145 - Light Utility Helicopter, but they were never signed out due to their inability to pass flight tests. The pilots are said to have never made themselves available for flights (on type) over the

years, but are somehow expected to pass a test on the complex aircraft type without flying it.

An examiner (from the manufacturer, who trains and tests pilots from all over the world) was accused of being biased. For this reason, a New Zealand examiner was brought in for initial training (more expensive than renewal) (August - September 2025), which cost millions, and also failed them.

Followed by another initial training in September 2025, (a trip to America) by one of the pilots and still not signed out. If the only pilot that is signed out for the (EC145 Helicopter) resigns, or simply go on sick leave, the aircraft will rot on the ground.

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

1. Can this be business unusual to spend millions of tax payers' money on training and testing on pilots for 13 years, with no improvement, and without any accountability?
2. How many initial trainings (More expensive than a renewal training) does one pilot need to be competent on the type (EC145)? What is the selection process of the pilots at ASSD and the plan going forward?
3. Why can't they employ competent and passionate pilots, who are committed, to actually fly the EC145, and have these pilots that are struggling to rather fly the Airbus AS350 Helicopter (B3-Helicopter), which is a simpler helicopter?
4. Honourable Minister, lastly, I ask again - on the availability of the helicopters, I am still receiving calls from external stakeholders about unavailability. **WHAT DO THE PILOTS DO AT WORK THAT PREVENTS THEM FROM FLYING?**

Question 304 (2026-02-04)

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

The power of the purse in Namibia rests with Parliament. Once this House debates, approves, and passes the Appropriation Bill, and it is assented to by the President, it becomes an Act of Parliament. That Act is binding and cannot be changed, reduced, or redirected by any individual, office, or ministry except by Parliament itself.

However, it has now become evident that allocations approved by Parliament for local authorities and regional councils are being reduced or diverted at ministerial level after the law has already taken effect. This raises serious constitutional questions about whether the Executive is undermining the authority of Parliament and interfering with an Act of Parliament.

Therefore, I ask the Hon. Minister the following questions:

1. Under what legal authority does the Ministry reduce or divert funds that were duly approved by Parliament and assented to by the President under the Appropriation Act?

2. Does the Honourable Minister accept that altering or withholding such funds amounts to the Executive undermining the constitutional authority of Parliament as a separate arm of the State?
3. Can the Honourable Minister explain how reducing an approved allocation does not constitute a violation of an Act of Parliament?
4. Did the Honourable Minister, at any point, return to Parliament to seek approval before changing or diverting these allocations, as required when altering a law passed by this House?
5. Does the Honourable Minister agree or deny that such actions, amount to the Executive interfering with and weakening the work of another constitutional body?
6. Who bears responsibility for the service delivery failures that result when funds approved by Parliament do not reach the intended local authorities in full?
7. Does the Honourable Minister accept that Parliament approves budgets based on the needs of communities and the people on the ground, and if the Ministry then reduces or withholds those approved funds, is the Ministry still acting in the interest of the people or in the interest of its own administrative preferences at the expense of service delivery?
8. Will the Honourable Minister commit to tabling before this House a full record of all instances where allocations approved by Parliament were reduced, withheld, or redirected by the Ministry?

Honourable Speaker, this matter is not about accounting. It is about whether the decisions of Parliament can be quietly changed after they become law, and whether local authorities and communities must suffer because of actions that bypass the authority of this August House.

Question 305 (2026-02-04)

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

In previous years, including last year and the year before, over 300 schools were forced to close for varying periods as a result of floods. These closures disrupted learning, affected teachers performance, and compromised curriculum coverage. With the current rainy season underway and the risk of flooding remaining high, there is growing concern that similar disruptions may occur again this year.

The purpose of these questions is to understand what concrete measures the Ministry has put in place to prevent or minimise school closures and to ensure continuity of learning should flooding occur again.

QUESTIONS

1. Honourable Minister, what specific preventative and preparedness measures has the Ministry put in place this year to arrest the recurring closure of schools in flood-prone areas, given the likelihood of floods returning?

2. If schools are forced to close due to flooding, what concrete contingency plans does the Ministry have to ensure continuity of learning and to minimise the negative impact on learner performance and teacher productivity?
3. What long-term infrastructure or policy interventions is the Ministry implementing to ensure that schools in flood-prone regions are no longer repeatedly disrupted by seasonal flooding?

Question 306 (2024-02-04)

Hon. Nashinge (IPC) asked the Rt Hon. Prime Minister:

The Welwitschia Sovereign Wealth Fund was launched in May 2022 to safeguard our nation's future and now holds nearly half a billion Namibia Dollars in public funds. However, it has been operating for over three years without a specific law governing its management, oversight, and use of funds. I therefore ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following:

1. What is the exact timeline for the Welwitschia Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill to be tabled in this House, and can the government commit to a definitive date for its passage before the end of this parliamentary session?
2. Under which specific existing laws or legal provisions is the Fund currently being administered, and how does the government justify operating a major sovereign wealth fund without a dedicated legal framework for such a prolonged period?
3. Given the calls from institutions like the Institute for Public Policy Research for inclusive dialogue, what concrete steps is the government taking to ensure the bill includes robust provisions for public transparency, parliamentary oversight, and protection from misuse to gain the full confidence of the Namibian people?

Question 307 (2026-02-04)

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

Namibia's diplomatic missions are crucial for fostering economic ties, particularly in agricultural trade with West African partners, where collaborations on beef exports, mechanization, and fertilizer production initiatives announced since 2023 have encountered implementation challenges and international concerns. Prolonged vacancies in key posts can hinder these efforts, especially amid reports of informal diplomatic efforts during recent ministerial travels to the region. Recent appointments have highlighted the importance of strict adherence to international protocols, including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which mandates prior agreement from receiving states to ensure effective representation and mutual trust. In the context of ongoing anti corruption oversight in related sectors, transparency in these processes is vital to protect Namibia's international reputation and sustain beneficial trade opportunities for our citizens.

1. Which of Namibia's foreign missions are currently without a substantive Head of Mission, and for how long has each such vacancy existed?

2. What is the current status of Namibia's High Commission in Accra, Ghana, specifically: (a) is a substantive High Commissioner in post; (b) if not, who is serving as Charge d'Affaires; and (c) when does the Ministry expect a substantive Head of Mission to assume duty?
3. Can the Minister confirm or deny that she undertook a stopover in Ghana during her recent travels; and if so, on what dates and for what official purpose?
4. If such a stopover took place, did the Minister meet with officials of Ghana's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; and if so, were matters relating to the accreditation of Namibia's High Commissioner-designate to Ghana discussed?
5. Has the Government of Ghana, through any diplomatic channel, communicated concerns or objections regarding the proposed appointment of Namibia's High Commissioner-designate to that country; and if so, will the Minister inform this House of the nature of those concerns without breaching diplomatic confidentiality?

Question 308 (2026-02-04)

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

I wish to bring to the forefront a matter of serious national concern, which is the alleged compromise of certain members of the Namibian Police Force in relation to drug abuse and drug trafficking. Reports and arrests linked to drug-related offences in towns such as Rehoboth, Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Oshakati, Rundu, Katima Mulilo and Windhoek have raised serious questions about the integrity of some officers entrusted with enforcing our laws. At a time when communities, especially the youth are suffering from the devastating effects of drug abuse, any involvement or protection of criminal drug networks by law enforcement officers represents a direct threat to public trust, national security, and the rule of law.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What is the current number of police officers who have been investigated, arrested, suspended, or dismissed in the past five years in connection with drug abuse or drug trafficking across Namibia?
2. How many cases involving compromised police officers have resulted in successful prosecutions, and what steps are being taken to address delays or failures in these cases?
3. What internal vetting, lifestyle audits, and integrity testing mechanisms are in place to detect police officers whose lifestyles are inconsistent with their income?
4. Is there active cooperation between the Namibian Police, customs, immigration, and anti-corruption agencies to dismantle drug networks allegedly protected by law enforcement officers?

5. What reforms are being implemented to restore public confidence in the Namibian police, particularly in communities most affected by drug abuse?

Question 309 (2026-02-04)

Hon. Bishop Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister of International, Relations and Trade:

Namibia is now a home of 54 Japanese companies. The Namibian people have noticed that during high-level discussions in Tokyo, Japan, according to the government, the increasing economic links between Namibia and Japan are reflected in this presence.

Under the direction of this government, the bilateral aimed to match Japanese investment with Namibia's present national goals. We noted that Namibia and Japan's relationship now focuses on commerce, investment and long-term partnerships rather than just traditional development assistance.

The country's youth unemployment rate (for those between the ages of 15 and 34) is approximately 61.4%. according to data from the Namibia Statistics Agency. A shocking point 1.6 million Namibians, are living in poverty, which is a major issue for Namibia.

We understand that encouraging 54 Japanese companies to spend more on manufacturing and processing in Namibia, I want to avoid being a political score, or a just mere talk, it must help Namibians develop their skills and create jobs for living.

My question:

1. Honourable Minister, what kind of employment and training will these 54 Japanese firms provide to Namibians?
2. What do they manufacture?
3. Where will they use these assets for marketing once the product is finished?
4. From which town do they operate?
5. How many of Namibia's 44.4% unemployed youth are anticipated to find work there?
6. If there are none, why should Namibia demand a non-value-adding non-corporation in this nation?

Question 310 (2026-02-04)

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

I wish to address a matter of urgent public concern regarding the unlawful use of police-issued firearms, especially in cases where male police officers have fatally shot their romantic partners. These tragic incidents, which continue to happen in different parts of Namibia, raise serious questions about firearm control, off-duty weapon possession, emotional fitness for duty, and enforcement of existing police regulations. Given that

police firearms are intended to protect the public, and not to become instruments of domestic violence, it is imperative that this House interrogates whether current laws, internal controls, and disciplinary mechanisms are being adequately enforced.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following Questions:

1. Are you aware that firearms are used by the Namibian Police during gender based violence incidents?
2. Can the Honourable Minister confirm whether police regulations requiring officers to book in firearms when off duty are consistently enforced, and how many officers are currently authorised to keep firearms while off duty?
3. In cases where police officers were authorised to take firearms home, were risk assessments conducted, and who bears the responsibility when such authorisation results in loss of life?
4. Does the Ministry acknowledge a correlation between gender-based violence and access to service firearms, and what specific safeguards exist to prevent police-issued weapons from being used in domestic disputes?
5. When a police officer is reported for domestic violence, threats, or emotional instability, what mandatory processes are in place to temporarily withdraw their firearms, and is this process enforced?

Question 311 (2026-02-05)

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

Hon. Minister, the Namibian Agronomic Board, a State-Owned Enterprise under the Ministry of Agriculture, is facing serious allegations of systemic corruption, procurement violations, nepotism, and governance failures. These allegations detailed in an internal whistle-blower report suggest widespread abuse of authority, circumvention of the Public Procurement Act No. 15 of 2015, and preferential treatment of connected individuals. Given the potential misuse of public funds and erosion of institutional integrity, urgent oversight and intervention are required.

Therefore Honourable Minister I would like to ask the following:

1. Is your office aware of the alleged systemic corruption, procurement violations, and governance failures at the Namibian Agronomic Board, and if so, what immediate steps are being taken to ensure accountability and restore public trust?
2. Are you aware that Six (6) executives, including the CEO, have received Tier 2 salaries since April 2025 following last year's re-classification, while the entire remaining staff continues on Tier 1? What will you do to recover mispaid salaries and ensure uniform implementation?
3. Will you commit to an independent, transparent investigation led by the Anti Corruption Commission and the Auditor-General into all allegations, including

the misuse of public funds, and ensure that findings are made public and acted upon?

Question 312 (2026-02-05)

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

Parliament appropriates public funds with the expectation that these resources will be utilized to deliver services and improve the livelihoods of our people. When a Ministry fails to fully utilize the funds approved by Parliament, it results in lost opportunities for development and service delivery.

The Honourable Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Honourable Indileni Daniel, during a meeting with the staff of the Ministry disclosed that in the last financial year the Ministry spent only N\$31 million of the N\$70 million allocated for development budget. This indicates that a significant portion of the approved funds remain unutilized while communities continue to face challenges related to tourism infrastructure, conservation employment and basic services.

In this context, Honourable Speaker, I request the Honourable Minister to provide clarity on the following matter:

1. What were the reasons for the underutilization of the allocated funds, and which programmes and regions were affected?
2. Who was responsible for the poor planning and delays that led to this situation, and what corrective or disciplinary measures have been taken?
3. What systems are in place to monitor project implementation and identify risks at early stage, and why these systems failed to prevent under expenditure?
4. Finally, what measures has the Ministry put in place to ensure full utilization of approved funds and timely implementation of projects in the current and forthcoming financial years?

Question 313 (2026-02-05)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Finance:

The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, under Articles 10 and 95, guarantees the welfare and a prosperous life for all Namibians. This includes former Namibian mine workers and their dependents, many of whom may have passed on or are still living.

These citizens contributed significantly, not only to the struggle for independence but also to the foundational Capital Development Product of our economy. Today, our economy stands as a testament to their labour, yet their rightful share of its prosperity remains in question.

In this spirit of social justice and constitutional obligation, I respectfully seek clarity on the following matters concerning former mine workers:

1. Awareness of Grievances: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the persistent public outcry from many former Namibian mine workers and their dependents?

They report having received little to no benefits from Provident Funds and other entitlements, such as those for retirement, social security, leave gratuity, and pension. This relates to service in mines within South Africa, and within Namibia at CDM, TCL, Kombat, Otjihase, and others, both before and after independence.

2. Accountability and Status of Funds:

- Who were the employers and Provident Fund administrators during the SWA era and after independence?
- Why have the rightful beneficiaries not received their full benefits, and where are the funds owed to them?
- What is the definitive process and timeline for these citizens to finally receive what is due to them? Their struggle has lasted 10 to 20 years, far beyond any reasonable processing period, leaving them in a state of perpetual anxiety.

3. Government Intervention:

What specific, actionable plans and demonstrated commitments does the eighth Administration have to decisively end this suffering? This is to ensure that in our independent and discrimination-free Namibia, the social protection measures promised are for all, not just a connected few.

The plight of these elders and their families, a scene of shared hardship in villages from Zambezi to Kavango, and indeed nationwide, touches the conscience of our nation.

Question 314 (2026-02-05)

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

The use of prepaid mobile data has become a basic service in Namibia, allowing access to education, job opportunities, financial services, and politics. Prepaid customers pay upfront for data as a quantifiable service, yet current policies implemented by mobile network operators such as MTC and TN Mobile often result in consumers losing paid-for data due to restrictive usage timelines. As the sector regulator, the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) plays a central role in ensuring that these practices align with national consumer protection principles and the public interest. Elimination of data expiration is not only a concern of consumer value but also a concern of utmost digital inclusion and economic justice.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Does the Government recognize the financial burden imposed on prepaid consumers when unused mobile data expires without rollover options? How does this affect low-income and rural Namibians disproportionately?

2. How does the Government justify allowing prepaid data to expire when consumers have already paid for it in full?
3. How does Namibia's current approach align with international consumer protection standards in telecommunications?
4. How does the Ministry plan to balance the commercial interests of operators like MTC and TN Mobile with the need for consumer rights and affordable access?
5. Is the Government satisfied that the current mobile data practices support national goals of digital inclusion and economic participation?
6. Could the Ministry, in collaboration with the CRAN, provide a definitive timeline for the implementation of regulations permitting prepaid data rollover?

Question 315 (2026-02-05)

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

Teaching Practicum is a compulsory academic and professional requirement for all student teachers in Namibia. During this period, student teachers are placed in schools for up to four months, where they are required to report daily, teach full classes, prepare lesson plans, assess learners, attend staff meetings, and participate fully in school activities. Despite rendering these essential services, student teachers receive no remuneration or allowance, while simultaneously incurring significant personal and work-related expenses. This situation is further aggravated by the fact that NSFAF funding is only disbursed from May to October, leaving students on Teaching Practicum between January and April without any financial support.

In this regard, the following questions are directed to the Honourable Minister:

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm that student teachers on Teaching Practicum are required to perform full teaching duties comparable to those of qualified teachers for a period of up to four months, despite not receiving any form of remuneration, stipend, or practicum allowance?
2. Can the Honourable Minister explain the policy rationale for requiring student teachers to provide essential teaching services to schools without financial support, given that Teaching Practicum is a mandatory requirement for qualification?
3. Is the Honourable Minister aware that during Teaching Practicum, student teachers are expected to cover work-related costs such as photocopying teaching materials, in addition to personal expenses including accommodation, transport, and food, from their own limited resources?
4. Can the Honourable Minister inform this House why NSFAF funding does not cover the months of January to April, notwithstanding the fact that students remain academically engaged during this period through Teaching Practicum?

5. Has the Ministry engaged, or does it intend to engage, NSFAF to review its funding cycle with a view to extending financial support to student teachers during the Teaching Practicum period?
6. Would the Honourable Minister consider the introduction of a Teaching Practicum allowance or stipend, either through NSFAF or through a collaborative arrangement with the Ministry, to alleviate the financial burden faced by student teachers?
7. If such measures are not currently under consideration, can the Honourable Minister outline what alternative interventions the Ministry is proposing to ensure that student teachers are not financially disadvantaged while fulfilling this compulsory requirement?

Question 316 (2026-02-05)

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

In 2025, the Deputy Minister of MEIYSAC, the Hon. Balloti, made a firm commitment to revitalize the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center: a vital facility originally designed for sports, recreation, skills training, and holistic youth development. Tragically, this promise has yet to materialize, leaving the center in ruins and occupied by over 299 vulnerable individuals who were meant to be housed temporarily during the Covid 19 pandemic. These Namibians, now endure unimaginable hardships: abandoned structures without functional toilets, scarce access to clean water, and makeshift plastic shelters that strip them of basic human dignity. This dire situation not only condemns these residents to inhumane living conditions but also robs our young people of essential opportunities for personal growth, professional skills building, and community empowerment.

This crisis is twofold and heartbreaking. On one hand, it condemns vulnerable residents to suffering and strips them of basic human dignity. On the other, it denies our youth across Katutura and beyond the safe, equipped spaces they desperately need for personal growth, professional skills acquisition, sports, recreation, and building brighter futures.

I therefore ask:

1. When exactly will the Ministry follow through with concrete, verifiable actions to fulfill the 2025 commitment to revitalize the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, and what immediate steps are being taken to prevent further deterioration?
2. How much funding has been specifically allocated in the current and upcoming budgets for updating and modernizing the facilities at the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, and can the Minister provide a detailed breakdown of these allocations to ensure transparency?
3. What is the precise timeline for the renovation project at the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, including key milestones, completion dates, and mechanisms for monitoring progress to avoid any delays?

4. When will the government resettle the over 299 Namibians currently dwelling in plastic shelters at the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center into proper, permanent homes equipped with essential amenities such as functional toilets, reliable running water, and other necessities to guarantee a life of dignity, and what interim support measures are in place to alleviate their immediate suffering?

Question 317 (2026-02-05)

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

Given that many victims of Gender-Based Violence report threats and abuse to the police prior to being murdered by their spouses or intimate partners, what immediate measures are in place to ensure such reports are treated as high-risk cases?

1. How many GBV-related murders in the past three years involved victims who had previously reported threats or abuse to the police?
2. What disciplinary or criminal sanctions exist for police officers who fail to act, neglect their duty, or aid perpetrators of GBV, and how many officers have been investigated or sanctioned for such conduct in the past five years?
3. What urgent steps will the Ministry take to ensure police inaction or complicity does not continue to place GBV victims at risk of death?

Question 318 (2026-02-05)

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

In September 2024 and December 2025, Batswana of Namibian descent were repatriated from Botswana to Namibia, with many placed in the Gam Settlement with plans to acquire farm land for resettlement purposes. About 3 weeks ago the Hon. Minister instructed in an open meeting with Chief Justice Uapimbi of Gam, to provide her office with 8 names of aspirants farmers from this group. The 8 would be advised on a criteria for submission for consideration on resettlement farms. While Chief Uapimbi was waiting for the criteria, 4 members of the group were allocated resettlement farms, while they were not on the list provided by the Chief.

I would therefore like to ask the following questions:

1. How many farms were bought for the repatriates from Botswana?
2. Were these farms acquired for all the repatriates or for some and under what criteria?
3. How were the above first four beneficiaries identified from the whole group, who submitted their names, to whom and when?
4. When did they apply and under which criteria?

5. Was this an in-camera or open exercise?
6. What will happen to the 8 naines submitted to the office of the Minister as per her request?

Question 319 (2026-02-05)

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

Honourable Minister, I rise in light of the ongoing challenges faced by TransNamib - including persistent financial instability, operational inefficiencies, and widespread dissatisfaction among employees regarding leadership practices. It is worth noting that TransNamib has long been in a critical state - once in the ICU, it now teeters dangerously between the ICU and the mortuary.

Honourable Minister, based on this enlightenment I now ask the following questions and clarifications:

1. What measures is the Ministry currently undertaking to address the long-standing leadership issues at TransNamib, which have been identified as a core contributor to the company's continued financial difficulties?
2. Will the Ministry consider the employees' formal request for a Commission of Inquiry into TransNamib's management practices and governance structures?
3. What steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that the substantial financial bailouts extended to TransNamib in recent years are effectively utilized to address the root causes of its decline?
4. Can the Honourable Minister provide insight into how and when the Ministry intends to constructively engage with both employees and management to address grievances in a timely, transparent, and solution-oriented manner?
5. What strategies does the Ministry propose to restructure TransNamib's operations and leadership systems?

Question 320 (2026-02-05)

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

Honourable Speaker, the President's directive to the Social Security Commission to implement a National Pension Fund and a National Medical Benefit Fund by 1 April 2026, represents one of the most ambitious social protection reforms since independence. It speaks to the lived realities of millions of Namibians who face insecurity in retirement and vulnerability in times of illness. While the objectives of these reforms are progressive and commendable, ambition alone does not guarantee success. Given Namibia's past experiences with large public funds, it is important that Parliament interrogates the readiness, affordability, governance, and long-term sustainability of these initiatives to ensure they strengthen, rather than erode, public trust and economic stability.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What evidence shows that the Social Security Commission has the capacity to roll out two national funds by the 1st of April 2026, without compromising service delivery or governance?
2. How will investment decisions be governed to ensure contributors' funds are professionally managed and protected from political interference?
3. Will the Minister commit to a phased and gradual implementation of contributions, and what criteria will determine the pace at which contribution rates are increased over time?
4. What public consultation has been undertaken to ensure stakeholders understand the costs, benefits, and risks of these funds?
5. If systems are not ready by the announced deadline, will the Ministry delay the implementation rather than risk a weak rollout that undermines public confidence?

Question 321 (2026-02-05)

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

Hon. Minister, recent reports in local media indicate that during a visit to Moscow in January this year, the Honourable Minister of MIRT met senior Rosatom officials to discuss "preparations for signing" a Framework Intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, including joint work on uranium deposits in Namibia. This takes place against the backdrop of Rosatom's subsidiary, Headspring Investments, seeking to develop an in-situ leach uranium mine in the Stampriet Artesian Basin, which the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform has since designated a Water Protection Area under the Water Resources Management Act, in order to safeguard a critical drinking-water source. President Nandi-Ndaitwah is also reported to be planning a state visit to Moscow later this year, during which this agreement may be signed.

I therefore ask:

1. What are the specific terms of the Framework Intergovernmental Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy currently under negotiation with the Russian Federation?
2. Has Cabinet formally approved a negotiating mandate for this agreement? If so, what date was this mandate approved, and what safeguards does it include regarding Namibian sovereignty, environmental protection, and compliance with International Atomic Energy Agency standards?
3. Will this agreement be tabled in Parliament before signature, to allow for proper oversight and public consultation as required for international agreements that bind the Republic?
4. The Russian Foreign Minister is reported to have said that promising areas of cooperation include uranium extraction, processing, and energy development. Does the Framework Agreement include provisions for: (a) small modular

nuclear reactors; (b) uranium processing facilities in Namibia; (c) preferential supply arrangements for Namibian uranium to Russian nuclear facilities; and/or (d) joint ventures in nuclear fuel cycle activities?

5. What commitments, if any, were made during the Minister's January 2026 Moscow visit regarding Rosatom's Headspring Investments uranium exploration in the Stampriet Artesian Basin? Were any assurances given regarding the regulatory environment for Rosatom's Wings Project?

Question 322 (2026-02-05)

Hon. Lukato (UDP) asked the Minister of Finance:

Civil servants continue to serve the nation of Namibia but still remain underpaid by their various government employers. Their salaries have not been increased over the past few years and service delivery may be subject to poor performances in their respective offices as a result.

Therefore, I rise to ask the Honourable Minister if the salaries of the civil servants will be increased and if it will be part of the 2026 - 2027 budget.

Question 323 (2026-02-10)

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

I wish to bring to the attention of the House a matter of serious concern on the dairy and poultry sectors which requires strategic support to ensure sustainable production and strengthen food security nationwide. Namibia's poultry industry, while growing, remains small and largely localized, with limited veterinary services and variable biosecurity practices. Recent data indicates that milk production has risen to 4.2 million litres in the third quarter, representing a 7.5% annual increase and an 11% rise from the previous quarter. Despite these gains, challenges remain in achieving self-sufficiency and fully utilizing the country's agricultural infrastructure.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. How many dairy cows are required for Namibia to achieve self sufficiency in milk production, and how can additional cows be sourced internationally under veterinary requirements?
2. What financing mechanisms and strategic measures are needed to establish a self-sustaining national dairy sector?
3. How many chickens are required to meet Namibia's demand for eggs and meat and what is the current shortfall in production?
4. What strategies and programs is the Ministry implementing to support rural farmers in establishing poultry projects and becoming self-sufficient producers?

Question 324 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Minister of Finance:

Honourable Minister, biometric fingerprint data is permanent and irreplaceable. If retained or compromised, it exposes citizens to lifelong identity fraud, unauthorised access to financial and government systems, fraudulent benefit claims, and potential misuse beyond the control of the State. Unlike passwords or bank cards, biometric data cannot be changed once exposed, making any failure in its governance a permanent national risk, especially in the absence of a Data Protection Act to regulate, safeguard, and enforce accountability for the handling of such sensitive personal data.

Following the transition of social grant payments to NamPost, I wish to ask:

1. What happened to the biometric fingerprint data of Namibian citizens that was collected and stored by the previous service provider?
2. Did the Ministry of Finance include, within the Service Level Agreement or contract, explicit provisions requiring the secure deletion, disposal, or lawful transfer of this biometric data upon termination of the previous service provider's services?
3. If such provisions exist, has the disposal or transfer been completed, who verified this process, and can this House be provided with documentary proof of compliance?
4. If no such provisions exist, what immediate steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that the previous service provider no longer retains, controls, or has access to the biometric fingerprints of our citizens?

Question 325 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Prof. Dr. Job Amupanda (AR) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

On Tuesday, 3rd February 2026, Justice De Jager, a Judge of the High Court of the Republic of Namibia, made a compelling statement within a Court Order (Case No. HC MD-CIV-MOT-GEN-2023/00497, Eyambeko Namibia Catering Services (Pty) Ltd vs The Chairperson of the Central Procurement Board of Namibia and Others). In explaining a postponement of judgment, the Judge stated the following;

Delivery of the judgment must be postponed... Today is the thirteenth court day since I am back from leave (which was part of the court recess) and for 2026 I have, to date, delivered five judgments, two judgments are with the proofreaders and another will be submitted for proofreading today or tomorrow. Thus, for 2026, I have, to date, written eight judgments. A day has twenty four hours. I am a human. The system's expectations, which, to date, have provided no relief despite the current unreasonable workload brought about by the crises workforce shortage, is inhuman. Something must change drastically. For the time being there is no change. The result is that something has got to give. I choose it not to be me anymore at the cost of my personal health.

For the sake of emphasis, a Judge of a High Court has decided to speak through this Court Order to tell the public and all those who care to listen, including Members of Parliament and the Executive, that (a) the Justice and/or Judiciary system is inhuman; (b) it is characterised by unreasonable workloads; (c) there is no change (seemingly despite promises) and that (d) she has decided that something got to give and it cannot be her as it leads to personal health concerns.

For a High Court Judge, trained in restraint and circumspection, ending up delivering such a public cry for help is indicative of a profound systemic failure. The centre is not holding. We must be clear, Justice De Jagers' cry and decision must not and cannot fall of deaf ears. It must be taken seriously. This alarming posture follows recent industrial action by magistrates, which halted court operations, and must be read alongside long standing concerns over the working conditions of all judicial officers, including prosecutors. The tragic death of Prosecutor Justine Shiweda further underscores the gravity of these systemic issues.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, 18 February 2026, the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations, Honourable Fillemon Wise Immanuel will be asked the following:

As the portfolio Minister responsible for submitting, motivating and defending the resources for Vote 16 (Justice) under the Appropriation Bill in this house, these matters fall directly under your purview.

In this connection, I thus ask the following questions;

1. What is the Ministry's assessment of the specific concerns regarding workload, staffing, and judicial welfare raised by Justice De Jager?
2. Is Justice De Jager on strike, and what is the Judicial Service Commission's (JSC) position on the matter raised in the Court Order?
3. What specific measures and mechanisms does the JSC have to address the mental health and well-being of judicial officers?
4. What concrete, time-bound plans does the Ministry, in conjunction with the judiciary, have to address the crisis of workforce shortages and unsustainable workloads?
5. Please update the National Assembly on the outcomes of the recent magistrates' strike and the status of any resolutions aimed at preventing further industrial action.
6. Given the severity of the situation, will the Minister consider advising the President to institute an independent audit or commission of inquiry into the state of Namibia's justice system?

Question 326 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Mootu (LPM) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

On the insights provided by the Electricity Control Board concerning the electricity tariffs within Namibia. Honourable Minister, NamPower Distribution requested an

increase of 3.02%. of which 1.7% was approved. Similarly, Cenored applied for a 5.8% increase, with 3.8% being approved, among others. The board has elucidated that this current framework operates under a cost-plus tariff methodology, enabling utilities to recover operational expenses while securing a regulated return on assets. Annual reviews include consultations with stakeholders, but the current framework does not fully evaluate socio-economic factors. There are no binding assessments of household income trends, wage growth, or affordability for low-income groups.

Currently, 59.5%, of households have access to electricity: among these, 46.9% rely on off-grid energy solutions. The statistics also indicate that approximately 212.519 rural households and 94.005 urban households remain without access to electricity. Electricity has transcended from mere utility costs, emerging as critical determinants of food security, educational opportunities, and the preservation of basic dignity.

I shall proceed to ask the following questions:

1. Given that electricity tariffs are adjusted annually to reflect rising utility costs, why is there no equivalent mechanisms within the tariff-setting framework to assess or limit increases in relation to wage growth, household trends or the real purchasing power of consumers?
2. While the ECB indicates that stakeholder consultations are conducted annually, can the Minister clarify how the inputs of low-income households, informal settlement residents and vulnerable consumers are meaningfully incorporated into tariffs decisions and whether any tariff applications have been rejected or reduced on affordability grounds?
3. Does the Minister agree that the current cost-plus tariff methodology effectively transfers economic risk from utilities to households and if so, what policy measures are being considered to rebalance this risk of consumer protection and social equity?
4. The Otjozondjupa community advocacy committee has not received appointment letters from ECB, nor have any meetings been scheduled. Can the Minister clarify how consultations will be arranged? If there were consultations, can you produce minutes in this regard?

Question 327 (2026-02-10)

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

Honourable Minister, Namibia's healthcare system is under severe strain, with only 832 medical doctors mostly concentrated in urban areas, leaving rural populations critically undeserved. Specialist coverage in vital fields such as anaesthesiology, neurosurgery, infectious diseases, and critical care is alarmingly low, while high vacancy rates, poor retention, and limited training capacity threaten the effectiveness of public healthcare. Addressing these workforce shortages and building robust local medical capacity must be an urgent national imperative.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Please provide a summary of all medical doctors employed in the public sector, distinguishing between those trained locally and internationally?

2. Indicate how many doctors are currently unemployed and outline the strategies in place to integrate them into public health sector, especially in rural and under-severed regions?
3. Given that certain critical specialties like anesthesia, neurosurgery, infectious diseases, critical care, and oncology have extremely limited representation, what concrete plans does the Ministry have to train and recruit more specialists in these areas?
4. What measures are being taken to retain doctors and specialists, specifically in public hospitals and rural areas, where vacancies are most severe?

Question 328 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

I rise to raise a matter of great human distress and constitutional concern affecting Namibian families who, having pursued further studies in good faith, are now facing the imminent loss of their homes and properties through court action by commercial banks.

These citizens-among them nurses who resigned their posts to further their skills in response to new academic requirements and subsequently returned to work on probation-have made significant personal sacrifices for the good of our nation's health system and workforce development. Many have financed their studies with personal loans and now face property auctions and loss of homes, despite being reinstated in active service and contributing to national recovery. The psychological, social, and economic impact of losing one's home after such sacrifices is profound and deeply concerning.

While we respect the independence of the judiciary-as guaranteed under Article 78 of the Namibian Constitution, which vests judicial power in the courts and protects their role free from executive interference-the government also has a constitutional duty to consider the well-being and dignity of citizens and to pursue policies that promote justice and equitable development.

Against this backdrop, I wish to ask the Prime Minister to intervene in this matter by engaging the relevant ministries and financial institutions to ensure fair and humane treatment for these vulnerable citizens. In particular:

1. Can the Honourable Prime Minister direct that affected public servants, such as nurses who resigned to pursue further studies and have since returned to service, be provided with formal letters from their respective Human Resources departments confirming their employment status, probation, and service continuity, to assist them in negotiations with banks and lenders to prevent loss of their homes?
2. Is the Prime Minister able to engage the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney-General's office, and the banking sector to explore temporary moratoriums or restructuring options that prevent the auction of primary residences where there is incomplete information, ongoing employment, or demonstrable efforts to honour debt obligations?

3. What steps can the Prime Minister take to ensure that all relevant government agencies and private creditors uphold the spirit of dignity and security of the home-recognized implicitly in our legal order (for example, constitutional protections against arbitrary interference in the privacy of the home under Article 13 of the Constitution)-when enforcing debt judgments?
4. Can the Prime Minister confirm whether his office will coordinate with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development and other stakeholders to develop policy guidance or legislative proposals that protect vulnerable homeowners from disproportionate enforcement action, especially where there are compelling humanitarian and socioeconomic circumstances?

Question 329 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Kaaronda (SWANU) asked the Rt Hon. Prime Minister:

Most young Namibians of school going age, as well as many working men and women are exposed to the dangers of drug and substance abuse. It is evident from our daily experience as parents and or guardians that accessing drugs and intoxicating substances, especially at most public schools is so easy and our children have fallen prey to drug dealers.

Drugs such as cannabis and alcohol have robbed our children of their mental health and there is nothing more unbearable to a parent than to watch their children's mental health deteriorate on a daily basis. Parents keep losing their children to drugs and our communities keep losing some of their most promising youth to the same scourge.

Some of the gruesome crimes, including but not limited to murder are committed by individuals who mostly suffer from one form of drug addiction or another.

At times we refer to it as domestic violence but no one seems to tell us exactly what the root causes of these heinous crimes are and what is being done to help our people.

Questions:

1. How much of a problem is drug and substance abuse to government, especially among the youth and the adult population?
2. How well equipped are our schools in dealing with this problem and how many of our young people in schools are affected by this problem? Do we have any records?
3. How many rehabilitation centres does government have and where are they? Are these centres easily accessible to those in need? Are they properly equipped to handle this ever growing challenge?
4. Apart from schools, another breeding ground for drugs and substance abuse are our prison cells, prompting the question, how well trained is our police force as well as our correctional service, in dealing with the problem of drug and substance abuse?

5. What has been the impact of the existing programs, if at all any, and how have they been coordinated across ministries? How inclusive is the current youth development funding when so many of the young are on the outside of rehabilitation?

Question 330 (2026-02-10)

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

The President of the Republic of Namibia in her maiden State of the Nation Address dated 24 April 2026 states the following under paragraph 92:

"We have set for ourselves to address the situation of the informal settlements. The national alliance between the public, private sectors, and members of the society, in the upgrading of informal settlements and accelerated delivery of low-cost residential housing and sanitation continues to be critical. Going forward the 8th Administration has planned to construct 10,000 low-cost social housing per annum and 50,000 units over the 5-year term. The mass formalization of informal settlement will commence in earnest."

The President further stated in paragraph 93 that:

"There is a need for innovation to augment institutional capacities and decongest the bureaucratic bottlenecks that have for too long undermined supply of urban land and housing. To this end, the Minister of Urban and Rural Development is directed to establish a Special Land Delivery Task force under existing Laws, restructure the Township Board and capacitate the Surveyor General's Office to fast-track surveying, to create more land and housing ownership opportunities".

Hon. Minister the Urban Land and Housing crises remains a colossal concern with approximately 80% of the urban population living in informal settlements or backyard shacks without basic services while an alarming 89% of Namibians do not have access to affordable housing through commercial loans.

I therefore pose the following questions;

1. With just over 1.5 months remaining before the end of the 2025/2026 fiscal year, can the Minister provide a detailed report of the total serviced land and the total low-cost housing units that have been delivered to date in each respective settlement, village, town or city?
2. What urgent actions will the Ministry implement in the remaining days of the 2025/2026 fiscal year to ensure compliance with the Presidents promise to the nation to deliver 10 000 low-cost social housing nationwide?
3. What measures has the Ministry initiated with respect to:
 - (a) The "establishment a Special Land Delivery Task force under existing laws"?
 - (b) And "the restructuring the Township Board and capacitation of the Surveyor General's Office to fast-track land surveying"?

4. Hon. Minister how has the Ministry augmented institutional capacity particularly within local authorities to deal with bureaucratic bottlenecks in urban land delivery?

Question 331 (2026-02-10)

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

WHAT GREY-LISTING IS COSTING NAMIBIAN TRADE?

Honourable Speaker, In 2023, this House fast-tracked 13 laws to prevent FATF grey-listing and passed every one of those laws. The Result? We got Grey-listed on 23 February 2024 regardless. Rushing laws without enforcing them produces failure at our exporters' expense.

The cost is now concrete, since 5 August 2025, the EU requires enhanced due diligence on every Namibian transaction. Every letter of credit for our beef. Every insurance policy for our oil. The EU absorbs 79.6% of our beef exports and finances our petroleum sector. This is a trade crisis.

On 6 February 2026, 85% of PEL 104 was sold by two entities, Eight Offshore Investments Holdings and Maravilla Oil & Gas that nobody can identify. The Minister was notified minutes before the press release. TotalEnergies called our regulatory approval "customary", a rubber stamp. That is grey-listing in practice: our sovereignty treated as a formality because our systems lack credibility.

I ask the Minister:

1. What is grey-listing costing Namibian trade? The IMF estimates 7.6% of GDP in reduced capital inflows. Does the Ministry have a Namibia-specific figure? If not, how does it govern trade without measuring our biggest trade barrier?
2. What has it cost our beef exporters? Since August 2025, have exporters reported delayed payments, higher compliance costs, or lost contracts? Will the Minister table correspondence from Meatco or the Meat Board?
3. Who owns the companies holding our petroleum licences? PEL 104 was sold by entities of unknown ownership. How many other PEL holders have beneficial ownership that cannot be verified?
4. Did the 13 fast-tracked laws produce a single prosecution? Can the Minister name one enforcement action? If rushing legislation worked, why are we still grey-listed two years later?
5. Will the Minister table a Trade Impact Assessment within 90 days? So this House can govern with evidence, not assumption.

Question 332 (2026-02-10)

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

1. On February 8, 2026, the City of Windhoek ordered all stores in the capital city to remove the Nestle NAN Special Pro HA formula from their racks. The municipality says in a public notice that the Nestle NAN Special Pro HA infant formula is being recalled due to the possible presence of cereulide, a toxin produced by *Bacillus cereus* that poses a serious risk to food safety.
2. Beginning in September 2025, the impacted product was distributed via international wholesalers and large retailers. It is recommended that parents or carers who bought the formula cease using it right once and return it to the store where they bought it. Additionally, they are encouraged to keep an eye out for symptoms in newborns, such as frequent vomiting, diarrhoea, or unusual fatigue and to consult a doctor even if symptoms seem minor or non-existent. The City added that in order to enforce compliance, it is closely collaborating with stakeholders.

My Questions

- (a) Why is it limited to the main city?
- (b) What about other towns and rural cities?
- (c) Since it was discovered, how many of these products have been recalled?
- (d) To what extent has this Nestle NAN Special Pro HA harmed our collective?
- (e) How is the Ministry going to proceed?
- (f) How far this Nestle NAN Special Pro HA have spreaded?
- (g) How many kids are impacted by this Nestle NAN Special Pro HA already?

Question 333 (2026-02-10)

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

The Gaming and Entertainment Control Act, 2018 places statutory obligations on the gaming board and the Minister to promote consumer education, protect vulnerable persons, rehabilitate those affected by addiction, and ensure that gambling activities contribute fairly to national revenue. Concerns persist regarding implementation, accountability, rehabilitation outcomes, the regulation and taxation of foreign and online gambling operators targeting Namibian consumers. It is against this background that I put the following questions to the Honourable Minister;

1. What specific consumer education and awareness programmes on the risks and socio-economic impacts of gambling have been implemented since the enactment of the Gaming and Entertainment Control Act, 2018?
2. What specific steps have been taken to ensure that rural communities, youth, and low - income households who are most vulnerable to gambling related harm are adequately reached by these programmes?

3. How much revenue has been collected into the Gambling Trust Fund for each financial year since 2019?
4. Section 28, of Gambling and Entertainment Control Act, 2018 provides for the rehabilitation of persons addicted to gambling; what types of rehabilitation services have been funded to date, including counselling, treatment programmes, referrals to health facilities, or community based interventions?
5. How many foreign or online gambling operators currently offer online services to Namibian residents, and how many of these are licensed under Namibian law?
6. Are foreign gambling operators required to pay corporate tax, levies, or withholding taxes on income derived from Namibian players, if not so, why?

Question 334 (2026-02-10)

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

Road safety remains a critical issue in Namibia, with both alcohol and drug impairment contributing to accidents and fatalities. Under the Road Traffic and Transport Act of 1999, driving under the influence of drugs is prohibited. However, current legislation does not explicitly authorise the use of On-The Spot Roadside Drug screening devices, such as Saliva Swabs, to detect drug-impaired drivers. The absence of a roadside mechanism for detecting or testing for drug impairment may limit enforcement and delay intervention until after accidents occur or laboratory analysis confirms impairment.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Does the Ministry plan to review or amend the Road Traffic and Transport Act of 1999 to explicitly allow On-The Spot Roadside Drug screening for drivers suspected of drug impairment?
2. Could the Minister clarify how Namibian police currently detect and prosecute drug-impaired driving, and whether there are challenges due to the absence of On-The Spot Roadside Drug Testing Devices?
3. Has the Ministry considered adopting internationally recognised roadside drug testing protocols, such as Saliva Swab testing used in countries like South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, to strengthen enforcement?
4. If the Ministry were to implement On-The Spot Roadside Drug Screening, what would be the estimated costs, training requirements, and operational plan for nationwide deployment?

Question 335 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

Misapplication of Wildlife Legislation

1. Are you aware that Police Officers in the Kunene Region routinely ignore the wildlife ordinance provision permitting farmers to harvest three huntable game animals without a permit?
2. Why are some other community farmers repeatedly stopped and threatened for activities expressly allowed by law, while other community farmers engage freely in daily transport and sale of game meat?
3. Will the Ministry commit to?
 - Restraining officer on statutory wildlife provisions?
 - Investigating discriminatory application of hunting regulations?

Question 336 (2026-02-10)

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

Honourable Minister, are you aware that there are no vaccines for rabies in our northern State hospitals (Oshikuku, Oshakati and Onandjokwe) and the sad part is that most of the private pharmacies are running out of these vaccines. Let's not forget the fact that most of the people who are being bitten by pigs and dogs are the ones who are living in rural areas and those people have no medical aids and no any means they can afford to buy them on their own.

Rabies virus gets into your body when the saliva (spit) of an infected animal gets into an open wound (usually from a bite). It moves very slowly along nerves into your central nervous system (your brain and spinal cord). When it reaches your brain, the damage causes neurological symptoms. From there, rabies leads to coma and death.

Rabies is preventable through prompt vaccination and immune globulin (post exposure prophylaxis or PEP) before symptoms appear. There is no effective treatment once symptoms start.

1. Honourable Minister, what are you going to do about this? Rabies virus is not a light virus though people take it very light.
2. How many people are we going to lose due to the carelessness of the health department?
3. How many people have been bitten by dogs or pigs in Namibia?
4. How many of them never gotten any of this pharmaceutical products and have been referred to order from the private pharmacies?
5. When are you going to stock up your pharmacies country wide with this vaccine?

Question 337 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Mbunge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The decision by the United States of America to officially withdraw from the World Health Organization on 22 January 2026, represents a significant shift in global health governance, with real and lasting implications for developing countries that rely on coordinated international health systems. Namibia's disease surveillance and technical capacity remain deeply interconnected with global institutions such as the World Health Organisation. It is therefore important to fully understand how this geopolitical development may affect Namibia's health programmes.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Has the Ministry assessed the short, medium, and long-term impacts of the U.S. withdrawal from the World Health Organisation on Namibia's health system, and will this assessment be tabled before Parliament?
2. Which World Health Organisation supported technical and capacity-building programmes in Namibia are at risk due to reduced World Health Organisation funding, mainly in surveillance, emergency preparedness, and primary health care?
3. How does the Ministry intend to safeguard Namibia's early-warning systems and outbreak response capabilities in the event that global disease surveillance networks coordinated by the World Health Organisation become weakened?
4. How is Namibia strengthening collaboration with the Africa Centre for Disease Control and SADC to address potential gaps from a weakened World Health Organisation, and what resources are being allocated to these partnerships?
5. How does the Ministry intend to position Namibia diplomatically and strategically within the evolving global health order to ensure that our national health priorities continue to receive adequate technical support, funding, and global cooperation?

Question 338 (2026-02-10)

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

The National Policy on Inclusive Education seeks to ensure access to quality education for all learners, including children with disabilities.

1. Can the Minister indicate how many children with disabilities are currently not placed in any school, and specify the regions most affected by this challenge?
2. Given that resource schools and units exist in other regions, can the Minister explain whether these schools are adequately staffed and equipped to support learners with severe disabilities, and if so, why more than 400 children remain without placement?

3. What concrete plans and timelines does the Ministry have to establish additional State-run specialised schools in regions outside Khomas in order to reduce the current backlog of unplaced learners.

Question 339 (2026-02-11)

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

In light of the Namibia Statistics Agency's December 2025 Trade Bulletin, released on 4 February 2026, which reports that re-exports declined by 38.7% year-on-year; the World Bank Container Port Performance Index 2024, published on 23 September 2025, which ranks the Port of Walvis Bay 376th out of 405 global container ports; and the documented commitment by companies including Ivanhoe Mines which has publicly confirmed it previously routed copper exports through Walvis Bay to transport up to 240,000 tonnes of copper products annually via the Lobito Atlantic Railway, with total committed freight volumes across multiple mining companies projected to exceed 500,000 tonnes per annum

- (1) What is the total value (in Namibian dollars) of re-exports processed through the Port of Walvis Bay for each month of 2025, disaggregated by commodity category and what specific factors does the Ministry attribute the 38.7% year-on-year decline in December 2025 to?
- (2) Given that the New Container Terminal, constructed at a cost of N\$4.2 billion and designed for 750,000 TEUs per annum, handled only 253,996 TEUs in the 2024/25 financial year representing approximately 34% of designed capacity, what throughput targets has the Ministry set for Terminal Investment Namibia (TiN) under the 25-year concession agreement, and are these targets publicly available?
- (3) What is the Ministry's assessment of the competitive threat posed by the Lobito Atlantic Railway Corridor to Namibia's Walvis Bay Ndola-Lubumbashi transit corridor, given that international investment in the Lobito Corridor has exceeded US\$6 billion, and that Ivanhoe Mines has signed a term sheet to transport up to 240,000 tonnes of copper products annually via Lobito cargo previously routed in part through Walvis Bay?
- (4) Has the Ministry conducted or commissioned an impact assessment on the logistics SMEs operating at and around the Port of Walvis Bay including clearing agents, trucking companies, warehouse operators, and port service providers to determine how many jobs and how much revenue have been affected by the decline in re exports and transit cargo; and if not, will the Ministry commit to conducting such an assessment?
- (5) Does the Minister accept that a port ranked in the bottom 7% globally, a 38.7% collapse in re-exports, a container terminal operating at approximately one-third of designed capacity, and a competing corridor backed by over US\$6 billion in international financing are incompatible with this Government's stated ambition to make Namibia Southern Africa's logistics hub and if not, what is the measurable target and timeline for reversing this trend?

Question 340 (2026-02-11)

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

Namibian people want to know what happened to their resources and what is happening to their resources within the fishing industry.

They want to know the difference between fish rot and fish quotas. They also want to know how many Namibians benefited from fish quotas, the list of names and regions for purposes of transparency and accountability.

Question 341 (2026-02-11)

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

The Marine Resources Amendment Act of 2015 in Namibia amended the 2000 principal Act to strengthen State ownership over resources, redefine commercial versus non-commercial fishing, and grant the Minister broader powers to allocate fishing quotas for government objectives. These 2015 changes are what led to the corruption in the sector. in what is today known as the fishrot scandal.

In 2020 the then acting Fisheries Minister Honorable Albert Kawana said the Act will be revised to rectify what went wrong in the past, 6 years later, no amendment bill has been brought to this August house to reverse the amendments.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. Can the Ministry provide this house with measurable proof that the 2015 marine resource amendments have improved the livelihoods of ordinary Namibians?
2. Can the Minister provide a list of all quota beneficiaries since 2015, including their shareholding structures, directors, to prove that the system is not benefiting only elites?
3. What mechanisms exist in the Act to prevent abuse of quota allocations, and why are these mechanisms not working in practice?
4. Does the Minister agree that the current system encourages corruption and political patronage, and if not, what evidence does the Ministry have to dispute this perception?
5. When will the Minister bring the amendment bill to Parliament, as promised by the then Acting Minister 6 years ago?

Question 342 (2026-02-11)

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

On the 12th December 2025, the Honourable Minister launched the Animal Visibility Project, in Embumba Village, Oshikuku Constituency, Omusati region. The theme/aim was to dress the domestic animals with reflective ear tags and collars for visibility on the roads at night (for prevention of night-time animal-related road accidents). It was then reported on 19 December 2025, that the Ministry of Works and Transport has procured reflective ear tags and collars at a cost of N\$5 million.

Authorities and road accidents statistics points to human behavior (Road user's attitude) as the leading cause of most road crashes (suggesting it to be the root cause). Speeding, fatigue, drunk driving, and the disregard of traffic rules and regulations remains persistent.

Honorable Minister, it is based on this background and for clarification that I now ask the following questions:

1. What influenced the decision for the Animal visibility project (Reflective ear tags and collars)?
2. Were the reflective ear tags and collars acquired through the tender process, or donated? if via tender process, when was the tender issued for bidding, what was the cost to government, how many procured, and which company was awarded the tender?
3. Was the procurement of these reflective ear tags and collars planned and budgeted for? If not, why the urgency and priority on dressing these domestic animals at a high unbudgeted cost?
4. Can the Honorable Minister present a report on the progress, on the regions covered in the initial project, forward plans, and estimated costs of the Animal reflective ear tags

Question 343 (2026-02-11)

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

Candidates who re-sit or improve individual Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate subjects receive separate results for each sitting, without an automatically issued consolidated certificate reflecting their best marks. While the current framework allows accumulation of subject passes towards a Group Certificate, it does not provide for routine re-issuance of an updated certificate. This raises policy and administrative questions regarding the recognition of improved results for tertiary admission, employment, and scholarships. Clarification is therefore sought on whether the Ministry intends to review the certification regulations or procedures to address this issue.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Does the Directorate of National Examinations and Assessments (DNEA) provide any mechanism for combining improved subject results into a single updated certificate; if not, what is the rationale for this approach?
2. Has the Ministry benchmarked Namibia's certification practices against other SADC or Commonwealth countries to determine whether consolidated certificates are issued in similar examination systems?
3. Are there legal or regulatory provisions within the current Government Gazette or the Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate regulations that prevent the issuance of a consolidated updated certificate?
4. How does current legislation define the recognition of subject passes accumulated over multiple examination sittings, and does this definition support the legal issuance of a consolidated certificate?

Question 344 (2026-02-11)

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

I rise to seek clarity from the Honourable Minister regarding the status of police officer accommodation countrywide.

It is acknowledged that government has in recent years constructed new police stations and barracks in some areas and has committed to improving living conditions for officers, particularly in rural, border, and underserved regions. However, there remain ongoing concerns from members of the public and police personnel about the adequacy, distribution, and pace of implementation of these accommodation initiatives.

Police officers who serve in remote and high-risk areas play a critical role in maintaining public safety and security. Inadequate accommodation negatively affects morale, retention, and operational readiness. It is therefore important for Parliament to understand how far government has progressed in addressing this matter.

QUESTIONS

1. Honourable Minister, what is the current status of government's programme to provide adequate accommodation for police officers countrywide, particularly in rural and border areas where living conditions have historically been poor?
2. Can the Minister provide an update on the number and location of police housing projects that were completed in the past year, as well as those currently under construction, and indicate their expected completion timelines?
3. What measures has government put in place to ensure that all police officers, regardless of rank or posting, have access to safe, secure, and decent accommodation, and how is progress being monitored and reported to Parliament?

Question 345 (2026-02-11)

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

Honorable speaker, the manner in which the learners' performance is analyzed and reported lacks fairness. Public and private schools' national results continue to be analyzed and reported under one category, despite operating under different conditions. Many public schools lack standards and for many years struggle with overcrowding and lack of furniture, learners write their examination while standing or on their laps while sitting on the floor, poor or lack of infrastructure with leaking roofs, taught under trees and other unstandardized venues, as well as sharing very limited resources, while private schools do not face the same constraints, as many have maintained the set out school standards. Therefore combining their national results analysis under the same category covers structural inequality and undermines NDP6's call for targeted mediations.

Based on the above background, I therefore ask the following question:

1. When will our government schools be upgraded to the set standard to improve learners' performances
2. Is the current way of grouped results analysis and reporting driving us towards our targeted goals?
3. What if we separate the analysis to allow the country (us) to identify weak schools accurately and pragmatically design improvement strategies that respond to their actual conditions and improve their results?

Question 346 (2026-02-12)

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

On 13 January 2026, Namibia's Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Ms Monica Ndilawike Nashandi, told Russian State News Agency RIA Novosti and I quote "BRICS will be a turning point for us. I am confident that Namibia will not remain on the sidelines when it comes to joining BRICS. This is where we should be."

The Ambassador went further. She stated that "we have seen how the West manipulated us, how they dominated," and confirmed that Namibia has "already expressed its intention to join the grouping."

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

- (a) Has the Republic of Namibia formally applied or expressed formal intention to join BRICS as either a full member or a partner country? If so, when was this decision taken, by whom was it authorised, and was the National Assembly informed or consulted?
- (b) Was Ambassador Nashandi's statement to RIA Novosti made pursuant to instructions from the Ministry? If so, why was Parliament not informed of this policy direction before it was announced on foreign media? If not, does the Ministry endorse or distance itself from the Ambassador's characterisation and

what action has been taken to ensure ambassadors do not freelance Namibia's foreign policy commitments?

- (c) Article 96 of our Constitution commits the State to non alignment. Does the Minister consider this framing consistent with the constitutional principle of non-alignment? Or has the Government adopted an alignment posture without amending its constitutional obligations or informing this House?
- (d) What specific, quantifiable benefit in trade volume, investment, development finance, or market access does Namibia expect to gain through BRICS membership?

Question 347 (2026-02-12)

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

Contrary to provisions stipulated under Chapter 12, Article 102 (3) of the Namibian Constitution and specifically on the establishment and existence of Local Authority Councils and as determined by Act of Parliament, Act 23 of 1993, specifically Section 3 of that, only 4 of the 7 Councillors of the Gobabis Local Authority Council are reportedly sworn in, to date.

By implication, the Gobabis Local Authority Council is not fully constituted. Counting today, it well over two months since Councilors were freely elected. There is a contradiction to the provisions of Section 6 (1) of the Act that governs these institutions. A Council that is to serve as a governing body in which powers - to determine the development and operational budgets, make policies and rules - are vested, is none existent. This subsequently and legally means that the law on governance of Gobabis as a town and as determined by the Act, is contravened. Barely a month before the 2026/2027 Appropriation Bill is tabled by the Minister responsible for finance.

I therefore ask the following:

1. In the context of Ministerial accountability as contemplated under Article 41 of the Constitution, and reference to communication copied to the minister on 07 January 2026 by a Ms S N Eises, the Chief Executive Officer of Gobabis Local Authority, what is the Honourable Minister's plan of intervention to ensure that;
 - (a) A full Council is constituted to lawfully conduct and run the affairs of Gobabis Local Authority?
 - (b) Can the Honorable Minister assure this house that order will be restored and the Gobabis Local Authority Council will be in place and functional as per the provisions of the relevant Act determined by the Legislature?

Question 348 (2026-02-12)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister Justice and Labour Relations:

FAILURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE IN COURTS AND POLICE OPERATIONS – KUNENE REGION-OUTJO MAGISTRATE COURT

1. How did the court session proceed with an office-bearer sworn in due to the magistrate being on holiday and is this consistent with Judicial procedure?
2. Why dockets are repeatedly misplaced or sent to improper jurisdiction, yet accused persons have their bail revoked for procedural delays caused by the State?

Question 349 (2026-02-12)

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

The Government Employment Redress Programme (GERP) was approved by Cabinet as a mechanism to facilitate the re-employment of 2,483 fishermen since its launch in 2020. These noble initiatives was never publicly advertised, nor were qualified Namibian companies with available vessels invited to participate, as stipulated in the designation agreement, which states: "Fisherman must be employed either on board vessels (offshore) or in factories (onshore). Instead the redress programs quotas were allocated to selected companies of friends, many of which had no vessels. These companies promised to provide jobs at sea, but instead paid fishermen to stay home without work as from 2020 to date.

1. What is the legal basis in the Marine Resources Act 27 of 2000 for the Government Employment Redress Programme, and where is it formally regulated or gazette?
2. Honourable Minister, could you clarify what specific criteria the Ministry applies in Hake and Horse Mackerel when concluding designation agreements with fishing companies, particularly regarding fishermen? Kindly provide a detailed breakdown of the criteria used.
3. What exactly do these criteria cover the daily fishing operations of a company? If the criteria impose goes beyond salary obligations, who is expected to carry the additional costs associated with these fishing operations?
4. How does the Ministry justify issuing quotas under the Employment Redress Programme when the allocated quota is not sufficient to sustain the number of workers and fishing operations required by the programme?
5. Who determined the number of employees each company must employ, and what economic feasibility study was conducted to confirm sustainability?
6. The program is already in existence for 5 years; in 2022 the National Assembly sends a team to investigate the governmental employment redress program, a report was produced and recommendations submitted to the Ministry. Where there recommendations taken into consideration and implemented?
