



Wednesday, 18 March 2026

No. 20 – 2026

THIRD SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

ORDER PAPER

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

WEDNESDAY, 18 MARCH 2026
(14:30 – 17:45)

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

- I. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Appropriation Bill* [B. 1 – 2026] – [Hon. Busch].
- II. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Amendment Bill* [B. 12 – 2025] – [Hon. Coetzee].
- III. Resumption of Committee Stage – *Mental Health Bill* [B. 8 – 2025] – [Minister of Health and Social Services].
- IV. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Public Enterprises Governance Amendment Bill* [B. 10 – 2025] – [Hon. Shifeta].
- V. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Land Bill* [B. 2 – 2025] – [Hon. Hangula].
- VI. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Regional Councils Amendment Bill* [B. 5 – 2025] – [Hon. Hengari].
- VII. Consideration of the Annual Report of the Electoral Commission of Namibia for the year 2024/2025; and the Performance Assessment and Post-Election Report for the Grootfontein, Kabbe South, Kamanjab, Otjiwarongo and Sesfontein Constituencies by-elections held on 17 June 2025 – [Deputy Speaker].
- VIII. Consideration of the Annual Report of the Anti-Corruption Commission for the year 2024/2025 – [Rt. Hon. Prime Minister].

- IX. Resumption of Debate to provide direction on the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and the appointment of its Director-General and the Deputy Director-General among others – [Minister of Justice and Labour Relations].
- X. Resumption of Debate on the nationalisation of key strategic economic sectors/resources – [Hon. Kaaronda].
- XI. Resumption of Debate to reduce the voting age from 18 to 16 years – [Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare].
- XII. Resumption of Debate on harmonizing all major elections into one single event, as it will reduce costs, increased voter turnout, improved administrative efficiency and strengthened democratic participation – [Deputy Minister of Urban and Rural Development].
- XIII. Resumption of Debate on Namibia's critical economic and cultural crisis: over 80% of the music played on our radio stations is foreign – [Minister of Information and Communication Technology].
- XIV. Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Budget and Finance on "The Benchmarking Visit to the Parliament of Kenya" – [Hon. Mukapuli].
- XV. Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Gender Equality, Health and Social Welfare, on the Meetings of the 78th World Health Assembly (WHA) and the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) – [Hon. Katjingisua].
- XVI. Consideration of a Joint Report of the Southern African Development Community (SADC – PF) 57th Plenary Assembly Session, held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe – [Hon. Kooper].
- XVII. Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the Oversight Visit to Conservancies in Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West – [Hon. Dr. Aupindi].
- XVIII. Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the Oversight Visit to the Green Scheme Agricultural Projects in Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West – [Hon. Dr. Aupindi].
- XIX. Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the Capacity Building Workshop with Stakeholders that was held in Swakopmund – [Hon. Dr. Aupindi].
- XX. Consideration of Report on the 58th Plenary Assembly Session of the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF) – [Hon. Kooper].
- XXI. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the Exploration activities by Headspring Investments/Rosatom in Namibia – [Hon. Dr. Aupindi].
- XXII. Consideration of Report on the 151st Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly and Related Meetings – [Hon. Uerikua].

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and land Reform:

That this Assembly –

In accordance with Section 63 of the *Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 1995* (Act No. 6 of 1995).

Resolves to approve the appointment of the following persons as members of the Land Tribunal for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1 April 2026 to 30 March 2029.

- (i) Rachel Nathaniel-Koch (Chairperson) – Female with Legal skills
- (ii) Ileni Gebhardt (Alternate Chairperson) – Female with Legal skills
- (iii) Inekela Soiny Kambindji – Male with Agriculture skills
- (iv) Christopher Khaile – Male with Valuation skills
- (v) Petrus Amakutuwa – Male with Economic and Accounting skills

II. Minister of Finance:

That leave be given to introduce a Bill to provide for the continued existence of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board as the Accountants' and Auditors' Regulatory Authority; provide for the governance of the Authority; provide for the constitution, objectives, functions and powers of the Board and its committees; to provide for accreditation of professional bodies; provide for the registration of auditors, accountants and accounting technicians; provide for an inspectorate of the Authority; repeal the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act, 1951; and provide for incidental matters.

III. Minister of Finance:

That leave be given to introduce a Bill to amend the Income Tax Act, 1981 so as to constitute the Tax Court for hearing income tax and value added tax appeals and any other dispute referred to the Tax Court; provide for administrative and procedural rules that govern the conduct of Tax Court hearings; and to provide for incidental matters.

IV. Hon. Amutse:

The World Bank estimates that Africa's spending on Network connectivity is about 150 billion US\$ over the past years. Most of this money is spent on buying ICT equipment and services manufactured and hosted outside the continent. The proposition is that developing countries do not invest enough to strengthen their innovation programs, resulting in us consuming the ICT capabilities which we are not in control of.

I therefore move that this Assembly –

Discusses, decides and recommends that we test this proposition by establishing what we spend annually on importing ICT tools and services, how it impacts on our data sovereignty and national security, and compare it to what the public and private sectors invest annually in strengthening our innovation programs.

This year already, we must as a country start committing funds in our next national budget, to support specialized training in automation, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic and software development for sector specific needs.

V. Hon. Amutse:

As much as Namibia is known to be one of the driest countries in Africa, it still holds immense potential for aquaculture. In my view, aquaculture in Namibia has not been able to rise to the expectation, which was previously envisioned. Various efforts from Government through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, which is now Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform, did not meet the expectations.

Therefore, I move that this House –

Deliberates, investigates and recommends a workable solution to revive aquaculture. Aquaculture has potential to create wealth, employment and address food security.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further investigations and report back.

VI. Hon. Dr. Aupindi:

With the recent discovery of commercially viable petroleum resources in places, Namibia, is most definitely poised to become in some ways, a petro state in the future. The sector, offers tremendous, opportunities for economic growth, career development and technical advancement. Every once so often, we have seen countries with big oil play experiencing an ‘oil curse’ because, of failure to plan for the production phase which can lead to security challenges and instabilities. The human capital needs for Namibia’s upstream, middle and downstream oil and gas sectors would need to be re-examined, it’s a nonstarter, lacking current workforce skills. There is a need to identify areas where gaps exist, and propose strategies for bridging those gaps.

Further, that this could include analysing the effectiveness of existing training programs (if any), assessing the demand for specific technical skills. The CBNA could be in areas like the effectiveness of policies in promoting Namibian employment in the upstream, middle stream and downstream sectors and/or the impact of specific training programs on the economy and its workforce readiness.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

VII. Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:

Although tomorrow is not promised to anyone, it always belongs to those preparing for it today. As they say, failure to plan is indeed planning to fail. The developmental state requires imaginative minds and meticulous preparation of the future of our children. In analysing countries that have developed in recent history, including in the developing world, are those who sat down and actually engaged in design and planning of the future. The idea of urban design and urbanization planning has not been our biggest strength. For 35 years, we have not created our own city, with our own imagination and ingenuity. Stated differently, as a free people, we are not counted amongst creators of any city in Namibia. This is embarrassing and cannot continue.

In this connection, I shall move –

- (i) That this Assembly *discusses, resolves and gives* direction on the creation of a first city for our country at Cape Fria, in the Kunene region.
- (ii) That this Assembly considers and characterizes this as a Specially Planned City and Special Program of the National Assembly of the Republic of Namibia.

That this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further deliberations and report back to this Assembly, inclusive of study visits to the successfully planned cities.

VIII. Hon. Kambala:

Civic Education empowers citizens to understand their roles in the political and governance processes, enabling them to participate effectively and influence positive change and contribute to society. Now, recognizing the vital role of an informed, responsible, and active citizenry in sustaining Namibia’s democracy and Constitutional values. Noting with concern the growing gap in civic knowledge among young people including limited awareness of national governance structures, Constitutional rights, responsibilities, voting procedures and public participation;

Acknowledging that civic education plays a crucial role in empowering learners to understand their rights and duties as citizens and to participate meaningfully in democracy and community life.

I therefore move that this Assembly –

Considers the inclusion of civic education in the national school curriculum as a standalone subject or integrated module at primary and secondary school levels.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for thorough investigation and to make recommendations to this House.

IX. Hon. Kalola:

Having recognized the emotional, psychological and social strain experienced by individuals and couples who struggle with infertility, as well as financial burdens associated with accessing treatment; and having noted that access to fertility treatment in Namibia is limited and often financially inaccessible to the majority, including public servants who contribute to the Public Service Employee Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS).

Therefore, I shall move that –

The Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Public Service Commission (PSC), undertake the necessary steps to include fertility treatment services, including but not limited to consultations, diagnostic test, hormone therapy and others under the PSEMAS benefits structure, review and amend the PSEMAS benefits framework to reflect the reproductive health needs of members, particularly addressing infertility and engage medical professionals, fertility specialists and affected individuals to guide the scope and implementation of coverage. That these services not only be implemented by PSEMAS but also rolled out to all Medical Aid Schemes in Namibia.

That the motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

X. Hon. Haikola:

The National Youth Services (NYS) plays an important role in promoting discipline, patriotism, life skills, and national unity amongst the Namibian youth. Youth unemployment, disconnects from the national development agenda, and a lack of soft and vocational skills continue to pose challenges for Namibia's social and economic progress. NYS training provides a platform for character building, civic responsibility, leadership development, and vocational training.

Therefore, I shall move that –

The Government of the Republic of Namibia resolves that the participation in the NYS be made compulsory for all Namibians aged 18 to 25. Furthermore, to develop a phased implementation plan for school leavers and unemployed youth, prioritizing inclusion, gender equality, and regional representation. Additionally, for the government to explore funding mechanisms and public-private partnerships to support the compulsory NYS initiatives without placing an undue strain on the national budget.

That the motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

XI. Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:

Article 1(2) of our Constitution, states that “all power shall vest in the people of Namibia who shall exercise their sovereignty through the democratic institutions of the State.”

The founders of our Constitution wanted to be clear and ensure that no power in other individuals than people of Namibia, more so foreign institutions with ulterior motives. One such democratic institution that the Constitution refers to is the National Assembly. In terms of Article 45 of the same Constitution, the Members of Parliament, in the performance of their duties, are guided by only three (3) things – firstly the objectives of the Constitution, secondly by Public Interest and thirdly by their conscience.” It was never envisaged that Members of Parliament, in the performance of their duties, will be guided by foreign directives and influence evidently outside Article 45 of the Namibian Constitution.

The 7th Parliament passed eleven (11) amendments and two (2) new bills at a thunderous speed. The purpose of these laws was apparently to ensure that Namibia does not get greylisted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to apparently strengthen measures against money laundering. This so-called FATF was created by foreign countries organised as G7 countries – Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The then Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Prof. Peter Katjavivi publicly informed the nation that the bills and amendments were rushed and members were not afforded ample opportunity for comprehensive review and informed debate. The deliberations were condensed and procedures were hastened.

Hon. Albert Kawana, former Minister of Justice and at one-point Attorney General of the Republic of Namibia also informed the public that these urgent bills are not in the interest of Namibia and are at a caprice of foreigners.

He warned that these laws will come haunt those passing them. While these laws were apparently rushed to avoid the so-called grey listing, what is scandalous is that Namibia was eventually grey listed by this foreign owned organization. The rushed bills and amendments did not, therefore, achieve the so-called stated objective. Following the footsteps of Speaker Katjivivi and Minister Kawana, this question is important; would any foreign inspired law arrived at hastily and flouting procedures, amongst other anomalies, be in the interest of the people of Namibia?

Against this background, I shall move that this Assembly –

Conducts a careful review of all thirteen (13) rushed laws, assess their possible impacts, in order to ensure that they serve the Namibian and not foreign interests. That the motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for careful review, analysis and report back.

XII. Hon. Samupwa:

That this August House –

Debates on a Financial Inclusion Model (FIM) for the Rural Communities to increase Entrepreneurial Activities and Reduce Poverty and Geographical Inequality.

Namibia is one of the countries with the highest number of the banked population, however this high uptake of banking does not mean that everyone has access to financial services, which better their livelihoods. According to a report by the Namibia Statistics Agency and Bank of Namibia, in 2017, 78% of Namibians were banked (people with access to mainstream banking). This implies that the remaining percentage of people who do not have access to banking are mainly those from the rural communities. This group often face significant barriers to accessing mainstream financial services. These barriers include limited and irregular income sources, lack of collateral, geographic isolation, and insufficient financial infrastructure. As a result, rural populations are frequently excluded from formal credit, savings, and insurance products, which perpetuates cycles of poverty and limits economic development in rural communities

XIII. Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:

Because of its oversight responsibilities, the public is accustomed to the National Assembly and its Members holding the Offices, Ministries and Agencies, and the general executive accountable in the execution of duties.

The public is aware and often sees the National Assembly and its Members demanding transparency, accountability, and good governance from the Members of the executive as provided for in Article 63 (2) (f). When it so occurs that the National Assembly is as guilty of the very same deeds it seeks to hold others and the executive accountable, its very integrity will immediately be brought into question. Article 60 of our Constitution had anticipated this eventuality. It is for this reason that Members are duty-bound to maintain the dignity and image of the National Assembly. Such dignity and image are immediately at risk when the Assembly is misrepresented, corrupted and captured.

While on recess, the National Assembly officials and some Members claimed that the National Assembly designated them to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP). The truth and the fact is that there is no such decision and/or designation by the National Assembly. This claim is nothing but manipulation, misrepresentation and a corrupt act that even all those involved are aware of. It is for this reason that I move that the National Assembly repudiates such misrepresentation and corruption presented locally and internationally as the National Assembly designations. I shall further move that the Assembly discusses and approves the framework of designation of its Members and, thereafter, accordingly, designate its Members.

XIV. Hon. Emvula:

Reconnaissance Energy Namibia (Pty) Ltd. (REN), a subsidiary of the Canadian publicly listed Reconnaissance Energy Africa Ltd. (ReconAfrica), holds Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 73 in the Kavango Regions. Serious concerns continue to be raised by local communities, civil society organizations and international bodies regarding ReconAfrica's operations and its adherence to relevant legal and ethical standards.

Serious concerns about ReconAfrica's Corporate Governance and Transparency have been raised by investors and regulators regarding the company's representation.

I therefore move that the Honourable House –

1. Establishes a comprehensive, independent and full Parliamentary investigation into ReconAfrica operations in the Kavango Region and its representation regarding those operations in consideration of Namibia's sovereignty and national interest.
2. Directs the said inquiry to assess whether ReconAfrica's activities align with the State Policy and the Namibian public interest.
3. Requires full and unconditional cooperation from all relevant ministries, agencies and traditional authorities in providing documentation, access and testimonies to facilitate a thorough and transparent investigation.
4. Considers imposing an immediate moratorium on any further oil and gas exploration activities by ReconAfrica in the Kavango Regions until the Parliamentary investigation is concluded, its findings are presented, and appropriate measures are implemented to ensure full adherence to national laws and international best practices.

That this matter is referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for the investigation and that such report is tabled to this august House.

XV. **Hon. Jonas:**

I move that this House –

Deliberates on the urgent need to invest in and strengthening Namibia's manufacturing sector.

Without a robust manufacturing base, our country continues to export raw materials, outsource jobs to other nations, and remain economically dependent on foreign markets. This leads to external control over our economic cycles and a loss of opportunities for local value addition.

The manufacturing sector transforms raw materials into finished goods and creates avenues for sustainable and decent job employment for Namibians. By not developing this sector, we are, in effect, exporting jobs that could otherwise empower our citizens and simulate domestic economic growth.

Current trade indicators show that Namibia's import rate significantly outweighs its export of finished goods, further underlining the urgency of this matter. This imbalance highlights a missed opportunity to localize production, reduce dependency, and foster inclusive economic development.

That this House –

Discusses and *recommends* actionable solutions to promote investment in the manufacturing sector as a means of job creation, poverty eradication, and long-term economic resilience.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for thorough investigation and the formulation of concrete recommendations to be report back to this House.

XVI. **Hon. Kalola:**

According to the 2023 Population and Housing Census, young people under 35 years' account for 71.1% (2.1million) in Namibia. As young Members of Parliament (MPs), connected to each other like never before despite belonging to different political formations, not only can we spark the brain that is going to change our country, we are the brains that can change our country, by refining the resilience of our communities, proposing innovative solutions, driving social progress and inspiring political change in both urban and rural contexts. We constitute a remarkable and essential asset worth investing in, opening the door to an unparalleled multiplier effect. At the same time, we also face enormous challenges, which often arise in the pursuit to access our rights, including to quality education, healthcare or decent work.

What would be better than a group of young MPs who not only come together to advocate for youth issues but also ensure that young people's voices are heard and their perspectives infused into the work of Parliament?

XVII. **Hon. Atshipara:**

That this Assembly –

Debates the non-whitelisting of the Namibia Maritime and Fisheries Training Institute (NAMFI). Established in 1996 under the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to promote Namibianisation of the maritime and fisheries sectors in line with International Maritime Organisation (IMO) standards. NAMFI has yet to be whitelisted due to legislative delays and institutional non-compliance. This has left its graduates disadvantaged and Namibia still reliant on foreign expertise.

With the discovery of oil and gas, IMO compliance and NAMFI's whitelisting is urgent for building a competitive local workforce.

I therefore move that this matter be discussed further and investigated and referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further inquiry, to secure international recognition of NAMFI graduates and advance the full Namibianisation of our maritime and fisheries industries.

XVIII. Hon. Shiimi:

The pattern of settlement is rapidly changing in Namibia. It is estimated that by 2050 the urban population in the country will double. According to the latest Census, presently half of the Namibian population already resides in urban centres and about 40 percent of this population lives in informal settlements with less than adequate access to basic services. In responding to this challenge, in year 2024, the Namibian Government launched the revised housing policy. The 2024 Housing Policy will go a long way in providing housing opportunities to Namibians.

I therefore move that this House *discusses*:

- What role is the National Assembly going to play to support the implementation of the 2024 Housing Policy.
- Whether or not Regional and Local Authorities are ready to implement the revised Housing Policy, if not, as crucial implementers of this policy, how can they be capacitated.
- What will be the role of the private sector, including financial institutions in the implementation of the policy.

I further move that this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further investigation and report back.

XIX. Hon. Bishop Thomas:

That this Assembly –

Discusses the various conditions of expired food items that are found on some shops' sale trays countrywide under the reluctant watch of health inspectors.

That the House addresses the loophole discovered in the health of expired food that results from the health risks faced by Namibians.

XX. Hon. Kangulu:

The situation we had found ourselves as a nation, having the founding President, Father of the Namibian Nation and indeed a decorated commander of PLAN – Dr, Sam Shafiuishuna Nujoma, as well as the third President Dr. Hage Gotfried Geingob both perishing in the care of a private civilian medical hospital, remain a great concern. Namibia is one of the few countries in Africa if not in the Region without a fully-fledged specialised military hospital, that include a research and training centre, social workers and rehabilitation centres for soldiers (Veterans of the liberation struggle included) and other benefitting citizens of our beloved motherland.

This matter is of utmost national importance as it directly touches on the sovereignty, dignity and ultimately security of our State. Furthermore, while there is no exact current number of medical graduates that remain unemployed, a survey held in 2021 indicate that only 45% of the graduates could secure employment, literally that tells us that, our concern or challenge is not necessary lack of capacity or human capital, but rather a matter of rededicate our approach towards a Military Medical Facility.

It is therefore against this background that, with high regards, I implore this House to discuss debate and interrogate the need for establishing of a Military Hospital and that this Motion thereon be referred to the International Relations, Defence and Security Committee for further scrutiny.

XXI. Hon. Rodrick Likando:

That this Assembly –

Discusses the devastating wildfires which have destroyed nearly 459 788 hectares of land in 2005 as per media reports and calls upon the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to urgently finalise a national wildfire prevention and response strategy, establish a national wildlife command centre, roll out a community fire brigade programme and create an emergency wildlife relief fund to support affected communities.

XXII. Hon. Lukato:

That this Assembly –

Discusses and debates the following:

The Chairman of the Traditional Authorities has continuously led the House, when other members are also capable of chairing the sessions. Namibia as a democracy cannot entertain a situation where one traditional leader can continue leading the House like in a monarch. It is true that it is the House of Traditional Leaders, but those tenets are applicable in their respective traditional authorities, where they are traditionally appointed or elected.

However, despite the need for the Chairperson to be replaced by other leaders from Traditional Authorities for a better national flavour on a rotational level, the Chairperson continues to occupy the seat as if it is his birth right.

This House must therefore consider:

1. To amend the Traditional Authorities Act of 2005 to allow for the rotation of the Chairperson in order to allow other members of the House to participate in the process and procedures of the House.
2. Whether it is appropriate for the same person to continuously lead the House when other can still do so.
3. And whether institutional good governance principles are being upheld within the Traditional Authorities.

That this matter be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development for inquiry and that the report be tabled before this House in due course.

XXIII. Hon. Jonas:

I move that this Assembly –

Deliberates on the continued and increasing use of fixed-short term contracts for employment, particularly in instances where there are no strict limitations on the duration, renewal, or justification of such contracts as currently stipulated in the Labour Act.

It has become increasingly evident that some of the multinational corporations and national companies are engaging in exploitative practices retrenching permanent staff only to rehire them later under fixed-terms short contracts, often through outsourcing arrangements. These practices undermine the government efforts to promote decent jobs for all. Decent jobs are jobs that provide social security, fair wages, respect of labour rights, and ensure productive and sustainable employment.

A significant number of Namibian workers especially young workers and middle-aged individuals, who form the backbone of our economy are subjected to these unjust employment practices. This not only erodes their economic dignity but also weakens the social fabric of our nation.

Therefore, I urge this Honourable House to –

Debate and discuss the matter, with the aim of adopting a resolution to refer the issue to the relevant Standing Committee for a thorough investigation and the formulation of appropriate recommendations for implementations in the view to address these decent work deficits.

XXIV. Hon. Atshipara:

That this Assembly –

Debates and discusses the current state of the NTA Apprenticeship Programme under Work-Integrated Learning, which has not yet fully achieved its intended objectives of attracting unemployed youth and securing meaningful industry participation, and that upon debate, the matter be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Youth, Civic Relations and Community Development for thorough enquiry and recommendations.

XXV. Hon. Lutuhezi:

That this House –

Discusses and come up with recommendations regarding the high suicide prevalence in Namibia. Namibia currently holds the highest suicide rate in Africa.

Me account for the overwhelming majority of these cases, with a particularly alarming trend among those aged between 20 and 50 years, especially in rural and underserved areas.

Contributing factors include limited access to mental health services, social and economic hardships, substance abuse, and the persistent stigma surrounding mental illness – especially among men.

Suicide is a national crisis affecting not only men but also the youth and other vulnerable groups across 11 regions of the country. The impacts on families and communities are far-reaching and long- lasting.

XXVI. Hon. Dr. Aupindi:

That this Assembly –

Notes with concern that the south-western entrance to Etosha National Park, currently known as Galton Gate, is named after Sir Francis Galton – a 19th century English statistician, explorer, and anthropologist, widely regarded as the founder of eugenics and a proponent of scientific racism and social Darwinism.

Further *notes* that Galton's theories laid the foundation for eugenic practices later adopted by regimes such as Nazi Germany, and that such ideologies were used to justify racial hierarchies, forced sterilizations, genocide, and the systemic dehumanisation of African people; including the genocide on the Nama and Herero.

Therefore, *calls* upon this House to:

- Asserts that no gate or monument in Namibia should celebrate an architect of racial superiority and oppression, and that public naming should reflect Namibian values, indigenous heritage, and the sacrifices of our forebears; and
- I support the renaming of Galton Gate to its indigenous and historical name – Otjovazandu Gate.

That this motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources for further consultation, national engagement, and report back to the Assembly.

XXVII. Hon. Venaani:

Since independence, Namibia has made commendable progress in fostering national unity; however, the persistence of tribal sentiments continues to pose a serious threat to our cohesion, social harmony, and equitable development. Tribalism remains a challenge rooted in the legacy of colonialism and apartheid systems, which deliberately divided our people and entrenched unequal development across regions.

To this day, its manifestations are evident in political allegiances, perceptions of preferential access to resources, and disputes over traditional authority, all of which undermine the spirit of unity enshrined in our supreme law. The Namibian Constitution compels us to confront this challenge with resolve. Article 8 upholds the dignity of every Namibian, irrespective of origin; Article 10 guarantees equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on grounds of ethnic or tribal affiliation; Article 23 explicitly condemns practices of division and discrimination; and Article 95 directs the State to promote the welfare of the people through policies that advance unity, justice and social equity.

Therefore, Honourable Members, I will move that this August House to debate the grave matter of tribalism in Namibia, with the view to consider urgent and practical measures to address and remedy this challenge in the interest of national unity and cohesion.

This Motion will also seek to examine international approaches that enable equitable access to national resources through quota-based systems. I call for this Motion to be debated with respect and sensitivity. I further propose that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for detailed inquiry and recommendations.

XXVIII. Hon. Venaani:

The current settlement schemes in Namibia continue to face significant challenges, notably corruption, low agricultural productivity, and inequitable land distribution. Notwithstanding previous interventions, corruption remains a persistent concern, as evidence by Namibia's ranking of 59th out of 180 countries on the 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index. Land ownership in Namibia remains highly skewed, with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) reporting that approximately 70% of commercial agricultural land is held by white citizens, while only 16% is held by previously disadvantaged communities.

Furthermore, many resettled beneficiaries experience low productivity due to insufficient resources and support, and over 40% of the population resides in informal resettlements with limited access to essential services. These circumstances hinder social equity, economic development, and the establishment of sustainable livelihoods. Broader categories of resettlement to be created to accommodate youth and workers.

Therefore, Honourable Members, I will move that this August House to debate the formulation of new resettlement schemes that are transparent, accountable and inclusive.

I further propose that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for detailed inquiry and recommendations.

XXIX. Hon. Kalangula:

That this Assembly –

Debates the conditions of employment of Namibia truck drivers.

Truck operators have been at the forefront of making sure that essential goods reach every home from all corners of the world. They spend many days and nights away from their homes, but often do not get the reward and respect suitable for the work they offer to our citizens.

It is therefore against this background that, with high regards, move that this August House debate on the urgency to further get our truck operators motivated with better conditions of employment, and that this matter get referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

XXX. Hon. Kandorozi:

That this Assembly –

Discuss balance structuring of Public Service, the Defence Force, the Police Force, Correctional Services and State-owned Enterprises.

Article 23 – Apartheid and Affirmative action:

Section (2), it reads as follows: Nothing contained in Article 10 hereof shall prevent Parliament from enacting legislation providing directly or indirectly for the advancement of person within Namibia who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices, or for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic and educational imbalances in the Namibian society arising of past discriminatory laws or practices, or for achieving a balance structuring of the public service, the defence force, police force, and the correctional services”.

This motion will address the situation where some institutions, departments or directorates are only giving job opportunities to one group of our society or people from the same denomination or same village. The main aim is to change the status quo and bring in the component in inclusivity when it comes to job opportunities and service delivery.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for public input and for Parliament approval.

XXXI. NHon. Bishop Thomas:

That this August House –

Discusses and refer the matter to the appropriate Standing Committee for investigation and report back to this August House for further discussions and recommend the critical issues that need to be addressed for postgraduate ICT technicians stuck on grade 11 salary scales. This is problematic because the low remuneration has led to demotivation, brain drain, and attrition, which can

probably prevent the talented individuals from eventually leaving the country for good opportunities in the private sectors abroad.

XXXII. Hon. Mouton:

That this House –

Discusses the following suggestions to improve the effectiveness of Parliament.

To implore the Speaker to start our sessions on time.

Apply the timer for each time a Member speaks, as provided for in Rule 85 of the Standing Rules and Orders.

Apply the limitations on the number of times Members can contribute.

Consider sitting on certain Fridays, until we are able to clear the back log of Motions and Orders.

Rule 14 of the Standing Rules and Orders makes provision that the Assembly can determine the time of sitting.

That this Motion be referred to the right Parliamentary Standing Committee

XXXIII. Hon. Nghifikwa:

That this House –

Debates and *calls* for an urgent review of the promotional policy for Grade 11 and 12, as the current system lacks transparent progression criteria and, in practice, discourages high performing learners while advancing underperforming learners, thereby failing to give fair recognition to those who truly deserve it.

That this Motion be referred to the relevant Committee for further analysis and recommendations.

XXXIV. Hon. Amutenya:

Discuss and *agrees* on how to make tourism accessible to all Namibians: Special Rates for locals at NWR facilities across Namibia.

While our country is globally admitted for its majestic landscapes and rich biodiversity, the reality is that it remains a painful irony that many of our own citizens remain excluded from experiencing the wonders of Etosha, Sossusvlei, Fish River Canyon or the Skeleton Coast, not because of lack of interest, but due to unaffordability.

That after discussion, that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for report back to this House.

XXXV. Hon. Kanyemba:

That this House –

Debates the urgent need for the Ministry of Defence to introduce a strict Time-in-Rank Framework to combat promotion stagnation within the Namibian Defence Force.

This will force the government to benchmark against Botswana and South Africa's clear promotion timelines, set maximum years per rank, and give automatic pay raises to soldiers stuck due to lack of posts. The goal is to make promotions predictable, fair, and competitive with regional standards.

XXXVI. Hon. Kumbwa:

That this House –

Deliberates the following matter:

Corruption continues to evolve and grow more complex. It is therefore imperative that the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) is adequately resourced and supported to fulfil its mandate effectively, particularly in the areas of –

- Preventing corruption;
- Public education and awareness; and
- Investigation.

At present, the Commission faces several bottlenecks, including;

- Understaffing: 120 staff members countrywide, including only 40 investigations and 25 public educators and corruption prevention officers.
- Limited regional presence: 5 officers across 14 regions.
- Limited training to handle complex and sophisticated forms of corruption emerging in sectors such as:
 - Public procurement
 - Resource management
 - Digital governance
 - Recruitment, promotion and employment
 - Constructive dismissal and termination of service in both private and public sector

That the following legislative reforms be considered:

1. Establishment of a Board of Commissioners tasked with overseeing the operations of the Commission, ensuring the highest standards of integrity and transparency are maintained.
2. Public advertising of key positions such as the Director-General and Deputy Director-General, with open interviews to ensure transparency and accountability in the appointment of senior staff.
3. Expansion of investigation powers to grant the ACC greater authority to investigate and prosecute complex corruption cases, particularly in sectors such as public procurement, State-owned Enterprises, and the management of natural resources, especially in cases involving prominent political leaders.

XXXVII. Hon. Manombe-Ncube:

That this Assembly –

Discuss and adopt the proposal of establishment of a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Disability or integration of disability issues into an existing Committee, to ensure prominence and addressing of disability issues in parliamentary processes.

XXXVIII. **Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and resolves that Namibia withdraws from the ICC.

One of the ethos of Pan-Africanism is the development of the inherent capacity to solve problems. In other words, self-reliance that leaders of African freedom preached includes developing capacity in the motherland, Africa. For decades, Africa has always been used as a pawn in global politics and also used to legitimise programs that do not have anything to do with its strategic, objective, and subjective interests.

This is exactly what is happening with the ICC, where Namibia pays millions every year to legitimise a Western instrument. Although some liberal institutionalists might argue that remaining in the ICC is a collective effort towards fighting impunity, it is not in Namibia's best interest.

XXXIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

Establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in the Republic of Namibia, inspired by the South African Model.

The Commission should investigate and publicly account for enforced disappearances, extra judicial killings, and other Human Rights violations committed during the Liberation Struggle and the Post-Independence Era.

Many Namibians remain in the dark regarding the fate of their missing loved ones. Whether their deaths occurred in exile or within our borders, families deserve the truth. A TRC will allow for a national healing process, where perpetrators, including those in political or military authority, can disclose their actions, apologies where appropriate, and enable the nation to pursue justice and reconciliation.

South Africa's TRC, established in 1995, successfully managed to confront a painful past without resorting to revenge. Namibia can adapt that model to fit our historical and cultural realities. This process is essential if we are to honour victims, restore dignity, and build lasting national unity.

I therefore move that this House –

Supports the establishment of a Namibian Truth and Reconciliation Commission under appropriate enabling legislation.

XL. **Hon. Lukato:**

I move that this august House –

Debates and considers the implications surrounding the continued role of President Nangolo Mbumba as Chancellor of the University of Namibia (UNAM).

According to Section 6 of the University of Namibia Act, 1992 (Act No. 18 of 1992), the Chancellor shall serve a term of six years and is eligible for reappointment upon expiration of the term.

President Nangolo Mbumba was officially appointed as Chancellor of the University of Namibia by the University Council on 28 February 2018, following a recommendation from the then

President Hage Geingob. Accordingly (may his soul rest in peace), his first six-year term expired on 28 February 2024.

However, despite retiring from active politics and all government-delegated functions, it is observed that President Mbumba conferred degrees, diplomas, and certificates at various UNAM graduation ceremonies in 2025 in his capacity as Chancellor.

This House must therefore consider –

1. Whether a formal reappointment process was conducted in accordance with the University of Namibia Act.
2. Whether it is appropriate for a retired Head of State to continue in the role of Chancellor without transparent public communication or parliamentary oversight.
3. And whether institutional autonomy and good governance principles are being upheld within the University of Namibia.

That this matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for inquiry and that a report be tabled before this House in due course.

XLI. Hon. Lukato:

That this House –

Discusses this Motion on the Second National Land Conference.

That an Implementation Committee be established to push for and implement the pending outstanding resolutions of the Second National Land Conference, which were approved and endorsed by all stakeholders who participated.

The said conference, held in 2018 in Windhoek, produced critical resolutions aimed at addressing the land question. The implementation of these resolutions remain outstanding, and it is necessary that this August House ensures their enforcement without further delay.

XLII. Hon. Lukato:

That this Assembly –

Discusses and agrees to the following Motion to amend certain agricultural laws and provisions.

That the existing Agricultural Laws and Provisions be amended to reverse the current situation where consumers or buyers are allowed to dictate the prices of products and properties of the sellers or farmers. Instead, the determination of prices should rest with the farmers or sellers.

The proposed amendments should include the Agronomic Board Act, so as to empower farmers and stakeholders, ensuring that they are fully consulted in decision-making processes as this will strengthen the bargaining powers of producers and safeguard their economic interest.

XLIII. Hon. Lukato:

That this Assembly –

Discusses and agrees, that the Government of the Republic of Namibia reviews the Local Authorities Act (Act No. 23 of 1992), in order to reclassify and upgrade the status of certain town, villages and settlements to reflect current population growth and development.

That certain towns with significant population and economic activity, such as Rundu, Katima Mulilo and Outapi be upgraded to cities. That village councils be upgraded to Town Councils and resettlements and large villages be upgraded to Village Councils where applicable.

The Motion seeks to promote Local Economic Development Efficient Governance, and improved service delivery in line with Namibia's decentralisation policy and Article 102 of the Namibian Constitution dealing with Regional and Local Government.

XLIV. Hon. Lukato:

That this Assembly –

Discusses and agrees, that the appointment of Regional Governor by the President, as provided for under Article 110(a) of the Namibian Constitution, be reviewed and reversed to ensure democratic accountability.

The Motion proposes that Regional Governors should be elected directly by the people of their respective regions rather than appointed by the Head of State. This will enhance regional democracy, strengthen transparency and promote equitable representation of citizens at regional level.

It further proposes that the Electoral Act 2014 (Act No. 5 of 2014) be amended to provide for the electoral process of Regional Governors in line with Namibia's Constitutional principles of democracy and sovereignty of the people under Article 1(2).

XLV. Hon. Bishop Thomas:

That this August House –

Discusses, debates and recommends that NamPost be approved as a banking institution in Namibia, since it's now being trusted to handle all the banking administration of social grants throughout Namibia.

The public is concern about the banking system, which has been subject to external factors for decades now, while Namibia watches helplessly and does very little about it. Our country's banking system and the well-being of our people cannot be improved while our money continues to be controlled by external banking factors.

XLVI. Hon. Swartbooi:

That this House –

Discusses the legality of the settlement agreement concluded between the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development, and a certain Mr. Stanley Similo, the Director-General of the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, in respect of Report No. 1 of 2025 on the strike at the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, titled "*Report of the Motion on Devastating Strike at the National Broadcasting Corporation by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development*".

Take notice that:

1. The said settlement agreement was entered into between the two parties, in the absence of and without the consultation and consent of Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development.
2. The Report No. 1 of 2025 in question had been duly adopted by the 7th House, and therefore any variation of its content, rescission of its decision and recommendations to NBC or any line Ministry, or any legal dispute settlement thereon, must follow due parliamentary process and not be concluded unilaterally by the Speaker or upon her instruction.
3. Moreover, certain individuals reflected as parties to the settlement agreement were either not Members of the Committee at the time of adoption of the Report or were never Members of the Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development, thereby rendering their inclusion irregular, illegal and un-procedural.

The House is therefore called upon to deliberate on this matter and to take such a decision as it deems fit to safeguard the integrity of parliamentary processes and the political and legal authority of the National Assembly.

XLVII. Hon. Amukoto:

Many of our young people move from one town to another in search of jobs and better opportunities. When they arrive in these new places, they often struggle to find affordable and decent accommodation. This forces many into shacks, overcrowded rooms, or into living conditions that make it difficult to settle, to study, or to work with decency.

Against this background, I move that this August House –

Debates and resolves that Government, through the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development, working hand in hand with municipalities and local authorities, introduce a clear policy framework for affordable youth housing in line with the responsibilities already provided for under the Local Authorities Act, Section 30, Sub section 11. This should include building rental flats or hostels for young job-seekers, working with the private sector for support, and ensuring that renting remain fair and affordable.

XLVIII. Hon. Nekongo:

That this House –

Discusses and considers the factors limiting livestock trade and meat products for farmers north of the Red line, and explore concrete steps to improve access to markets and lift unfair restrictions.

That the Motion be referred to the relevant Committee for thorough consideration and report back to the House.

XLIX. Hon. Lukato:

That member states of the African Union and the United Nations which have adopted dictatorial tendencies against their people should be sanctioned.

African countries have gone through multiple dictatorship, starting from the period when Africans were regarded as a dark continent, through slave trade and colonialism and indeed neo-colonialism and oppression by their own leaders.

Knight and Newman (1976) assert that Black Africa has suffered more severely from alien impact than any other part of the world. First came slave trade which took away millions and degraded both the people and the land. Later came European colonialism with its suppression of the indigenous evolution of society and polity.

Then came the myth of the 'Dark Continent' awaiting the arrival of European culture, technology and religion and lift the African people from their state of savagery. Freire (1972) also asserts that in many parts of Africa, the formerly oppressed became more oppressive than the colonial masters.

Although when dealing with the issue of dictatorship, many issues should be considered like the laws, the political environment, international relations and the will of the people, but dictatorship should not find place in any civilized nation.

This House must therefore consider through the Standing Committee on International Relations and Trade

L. **Hon. Kandorozi:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses a Motion on Katutura Medical Waste Incinerator, which is emitting visible black smoke, contributing to air pollution, and posing a threat to human health and the environment. That all incinerators at the Hospital must be constructed far away from the Hospitals and residential areas.

It is evident that in every town or localities you will see a plumes of black smoke emitted by this incinerator affect surrounding communities and reach as far as the hospital, directly exposing patients, health care workers and the public at large to toxic pollutants.

Background and context:

1. Incompatibility with current environmental laws:
The operations of the Katutura Incinerator appear to be in contravention of the following legal frameworks.
2. The Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007):
Section 2 and 3 of the Act require every activity to be carried out with due regard to sustainable environmental protection. Emission of black smoke without proper air pollution control mechanisms is inconsistent with these requirements.
3. Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976 (still applicable):
This law prohibits the release of smoke that causes nuisance or harm to health, especially in residential or institutional areas such as hospitals and schools.
4. The Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015 (Act No. 1 of 2015):
Section 3 and 8 give powers to health authorities to prohibit activities that constitute a public health hazard. An incinerator producing uncontrolled emissions directly violates this Act. Parliament will discuss and deliberate this Motion and referred it to a relevant Committee for public input and for Parliament approval.

LI. **Hon. Shitana:**

Namibia is a nation blessed with rich linguistic diversity, where each indigenous language carries the heritage, identity, and wisdom of our people. Yet, in this digital age, these languages face the

danger of marginalisation, as global platforms often priorities dominant languages, leaving our cultural treasures excluded from mainstream technology.

In our languages, such as Rukwangali, Tjinyemba, Khoekhoegowab, Silozi, Otjiherero, Khoisan, and all others, are not preserved and integrated into the digital space, future generations risk losing direct access to their heritage.

Preserving and digitizing our languages is therefore not merely an act of cultural pride but a strategic step towards ensuring linguistic justice, cultural sovereignty, and intergenerational continuity.

Against this background, I shall move –

That the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture establish a National Task Force dedicated to the translation and integration of our indigenous languages onto global digital platforms, including Google and related technologies.

Further, that the Ministries be directed to establish and operationalise a Task Force, with urgency and full participation from our communities, academia, and cultural custodians.

LII. Hon. Kandorozi:

That this Assembly –

Discusses a Motion on Taking Parliament to all 14 regions. Since 1990, our Parliament is based in Windhoek only and its makes very difficult for every voter to have access to Parliament services and to their elected leaders. The only innovative idea we came up is to buy a bus imitating as Parliament while it is not accessible to all the citizens as it moves only during trade fairs and expos or on invitation and it does not provide what the citizens want.

Public are expected to submit petitions to Parliament but they are denied access to Parliament unless they are based in Windhoek or they travel to Khomas Region for submission. This has been not possible due to the distances and the standard of leaving of our people to do so and as the result the democratic rights are denied to access Parliament in order to have a participatory democracy.

This Motion will discuss the setting up of Parliament offices in all 14 regions, were the public members will come for civic education, submit questions and petitions to be deliberated by Parliament. The regional Parliament offices will able the Members of Parliament to visit regions during recess and engage with the community members to take their complains for Parliament deliberations. These offices will be equipped with TV for public to follow the debates of both Houses.

Parliament will discuss and deliberate this Motion and referred it to a relevant Committee for public input and for Parliament approval.

LIII. Hon. Samupwa:

That this August House –

Deliberates and adopts concrete measures aimed at addressing the urgent challenge of unemployment among unskilled youth in Namibia.

LIV. Hon. Kandorozi:

That this Assembly –

Discusses the Motion on introduction of sport levy from all private sectors and State-owned Enterprises in Namibia.

Each company will pay 1% of their annual profit to the sport fund that is created by the sport Act 12 of 2003. This Motion will also discuss possible exemption on either VAT or Income Tax for an equal amount the companies have sponsored any sport related activities in Namibia as directed by the Sport Commission of Namibia or other entities.

Namibian sport fraternity has been hard hit by the absence of sponsorship from the private sector since independence and these have negatively affected the sport industry to an extend of not participating in some international platform with competency they deserve. We have been observing companies making money in Namibia and take all profit outside to their shareholders without investing a single penny locally.

Our athletes have been denied an opportunity to show case their talents locally, regionally and internationally due to lack of funding, As we speak now, some of our sport codes are not using sport facilities in Namibia for all international accredited tournaments or competitions due to its dilapidated conditions for such events.

This Motion will give a lifetime breathing opportunity to our athletes as they will start to compete with enthusiasm the deserve. Government will no longer take organic responsibility to sponsor some of the sport codes at the expense of other sports coders. While business will leverage their corporate millage through this Motion, and doing business during different sport activities taking place locally.

Parliament will discuss and deliberate this Motion and referred it to a relevant Committee for public input and for Parliament approval.

LV. Hon. Bishop Thomas:

That this august House –

Discuss and refer the matter to the relevant Standing Committee for investigation and report back to this august House for debate and magnanimity on how to recognize Mashaka in public school in terms of Article 20 of the Namibian Constitution.

We recognized that Namibia respects all languages in this country but forgot to respect the Mashaka community. The Mashaka community have had a long time speaking Oshiwambo and other languages, which, after all, are the most useful languages in Namibia. Most Mashaka have been here for much longer periods. Despite that, most have lost their heritage languages and cultures.

LVI. Hon. Rodrick Likando:

That this august House –

Discusses the recruitment practices of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

Particularly that applicants for positions such as rangers, assistant rangers, and labourers from Zambezi region must travel long distances to Rundu or Otjiwarongo for aptitude tests and interviews, a practice which imposes an unfair economic and social burden, and that this House considers measures to decentralize recruitment to regional centers in order to ensure fairness, equal opportunity and effective conservation staffing.

LVII. Hon. Mwashindange:

That this August House owing to Article 127 sub-article 2 of the Namibian Constitution compel all Offices, Ministries and Agencies that this Assembly appropriate taxpayer's money to be audited by the Auditor-General without exemption and introduce punitive measures for non-compliance by OMAS for prudent use of public resources.

LVIII. Hon. Mulunga:

Namibia's Green Schemes are projects under the national Green Scheme Policy designed to boost agricultural production, food security, and job creation through irrigation-based farming. Green Scheme continue to face various challenges with government pumping in millions, while output does not match the millions spent over the years.

On the other hand, the Namibia Correctional Service (NCS) operated agricultural farms at various correctional facilities are flourishing, achieving their mandates of reducing Namibia's reliance on food imports and contribute to national food security, while they further provide inmates with valuable agricultural skills, enhancing their prospects for reintegration into society.

That this House discuss the option of transferring all non-performing green schemes to the Namibia Correctional service (NCS) and that this matter gets deferred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

LIX. Hon. Ausiku:

That this Assembly –

Debates and considers the following: That, subsequent to the announcement of the November election results, the Swearing-in Ceremony of the President-Elect and Members of the National Assembly be held in January; and that the House further examines the implications and impact of such proposed adjustments.

I further move that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for broader consultations with stakeholders and the public, and report back to the House.

LX. Hon. Lukato:

That this House –

Take a stronger legal steps to stop and fight road accidents involving heavy-duty trucks on Namibia's national roads. Statistics show that a lot of people die in car accidents at night, and a lot of these deaths are caused by trucks that are parked or moving during dangerous times.

The Motion suggests amending the Roads Authority Act to include the following sections:

- (a) Require all truck drivers, whether they are Namibians or foreign owned, to park their vehicles by 18:00- and only start moving again by 05:00 the next day.
- (b) Make sure the Roads Authority and law enforcement agencies collaborate to enforce this rule on all national highways'
- (c) For repeat offenders, impose fines and suspend operating permits.
- (d) To ensure safe and orderly parking, major highways should have designated truck parking zones.

The goal of this proposed amendments are to maintain public safety, prevent night time accidents, and save the lives of drivers. Trucks operating after dark have been involved in avoidable

accidents that have claimed innocent lives. Therefore, a legislative framework is required to address this escalating safety issue.

LXI. Hon. Rodrick Likando:

That this August House –

Debates and resolves that government urgently implement safety measures to secure all hospitality facilities located along rivers and wetlands, in order to protect human life and prevent recurring wildlife attacks.

This call follows two separate fatal incidents at Protea Hotel in Zambezi region:

- Earlier this year, a person was attacked and killed by a hippo at the hotel; and
- Recently, a security guard on duty was killed at the same establishment.

Further, that government ensures full enforcement of the National Policy on Human Wildlife Conflict (2009, by requiring hospitality facilities to implement fencing, warning systems, staff training and coordinated monitoring with relevant authorities).

This matter is of national importance and requires urgent attention and action of this House to prevent further loss of life.

LXII. Hon. Hilma N. Iita:

That this Assembly –

Debates and considers the urgent necessity to strengthen and accelerate national poverty eradication measures through a coherent, evidence-based, and sustainable strategy that empowers communities, identifies and profiles vulnerable households with precision, and implements targeted interventions response to their socio-economic realities.

Such a national framework should incorporate the principle of per capita assistance, foster effective collaboration between the State, the private sector, and civil society, and stimulate industrialization and value addition as key instruments for sustainable income generation. Furthermore, it must ensure equitable access to productive resources, and economic opportunities for all citizens, consistent with the principles enshrined in our Constitution and the objectives of Vision 2030 and the National Development Plans.

While Namibia remains richly endowed with natural and human capital, it is regrettable – whether by error or by default – that we have permitted a socio-economic environment wherein a few “sharks” prosper excessively while the majority of our people languish in hardship. Poverty in its many dimensions, continues to erode human dignity, suppress potential and deny thousands of Namibians their rightful participation in the nation’s wealth and development.

We can no longer afford to treat poverty as a statistical abstraction or a rhetoric refrain. It must be confronted as a matter of national urgency, demanding a unified response, resolute political will, and measureable implementation outcomes.

Valuable insights may be derived by comparative international experiences, particularly from developed nations that have, through integrated policy frameworks, strategic governance, and community driven development initiatives, succeeded in uplifting millions from poverty. Namibia too, possesses the institutional capacity, natural resources and human potential to replicate such success, provided that our national policies are implemented with fidelity, accountability and grassroots participation.

Accordingly, that this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for detailed examination, and the preparation of a comprehensive report and set of recommendations for submission to this August House.

LXIII. Hon. Filipe:

That this August House –

Discusses the policies, procedures and administration relating to the issuance of Police Certificates of Conduct by the Namibian Police Force, particularly focusing on –

- The legislative and policy framework governing the issuance of Certificates of Conduct, including the Namibian Police Act, 1990 (Act No. 19 of 1990);
- The efficiency, accessibility, and cost of obtaining such certificates for ordinary citizens, especially job seekers and students;
- The implications of delays, inaccuracies, or administrative barriers on employment, education, and rehabilitation of ex-offenders;
- The need for a review or modernization of the current system, including digitalisation and decentralisation of the Criminal Record Centre; and
- Possible policy reforms to balance security needs with social reintegration and fairness.

LXIV. Hon. Kumbwa:

That this House –

Debates and determines whether social justice prevails in the Kavango regions in particular, and in the Zambezi, Kunene and Ohangwena regions, with specific reference to the matters outlined hereunder.

- (i) Equitable beneficiation from Namibia's natural resources and the just distribution of national wealth, in line with spirit of promoting the welfare of all Namibians as envisaged under Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution, which requires the State to adopt policies to raise and maintain acceptable living standards and ensure social benefits for the disadvantaged.
- (ii) Just and fair representation in public institutions, including in the government system of the State, State ministries, agencies, commissions, directorates, and state-owned enterprises.
- (iii) That this House recognises the urgent need to prioritise inclusive economic development for historically marginalised and underdeveloped regions, notably Kavango East, with a poverty index of approximately 70%, and Zambezi, Kunene and Ohangwena, with poverty levels between 60% and 64%, compared to other regions whose poverty indices range between 16% and 56% according to the UNICEF 2021 Report.

That this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for comprehensive inquiry and analysis, and that such Committee be mandated to report its finding and recommendations to this Assembly.

LXV. Hon. Lukato:

That this August House –

Discusses and agrees that restrooms at all stations in every Namibian town, including stations where there is premises of shelter and chairs.

Restrooms are an important aspect in our communities and every Namibian deserves to ease themselves in a respectable and decent facility.

Therefore, restrooms ought to be constructed at every station in order to treat all Namibian citizens and foreigners with humanity. This is also to make life easier for those working or serving at those stations. This includes stations that are premises for shelter and chairs.

In addition, social groups including disabled persons, senior citizens and learners should not pay for the use of restrooms facilities at the stations. These group should make use of the services free of charge.

LXVI. Hon Lukato:

The human life is of supreme importance, so is the life of animals. Conservancies must be reduced to combat the death of our auspicious animals and the Namibian people. The unnecessary death of our animals need not to continue post-independence,

Namibians ought not to live among dangerous animals. The presence of wild animals in communities such as lions, elephants, just to mention a few, are regarded as a threat to human life. Our people must be protected from these animals as no one can afford to replace or pay for the life of another human being.

LXVII. Hon. John Likando:

That this August House –

Deliberate and adopt urgent and coordinated interventions to address the intertwined challenges of poverty, unemployment and economic empowerment in Namibia, issues that remain central to the realisation of *Vision 2030*, the forthcoming *Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6)*, and the *SWAPO Party Manifesto (2024–2029)*.

In alignment with *NDP6's* strategic focus on *economic transformation*, *human capital development*, and *inclusive growth*, and consistent with the *SWAPO Party Manifesto's* commitment to “building a prosperous Namibia anchored on equity and shared opportunity,” this motion proposes the following interventions:

- a. *Accelerate job creation and skills development*, especially for youth and women, through vocational training, entrepreneurship programmes and targeted support to high-growth sectors such as renewable energy, tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing.
- b. *Strengthen Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and cooperative development* by expanding access to affordable finance, digital platforms, markets, and mentorship, while investing in rural infrastructure; roads, energy, and water to unlock local economic potential.
- c. *Advance rural economic empowerment* through climate-smart agriculture, value addition in agro-processing, irrigation schemes, and sustainable land and water management in high-poverty regions.
- d. *Promote industrialization and value addition*, in line with NDP6, by ensuring Namibians participate meaningfully in mining, logistics, green energy, and ICT sectors through local content policies and public-private partnerships.
- e. *Expand social protection and human development programmes* to address both monetary and non-monetary poverty, improving school attendance, nutrition, housing, and healthcare outcomes.

- f. *Enhance regional equity and inclusion* by ensuring that investment and development programmes deliberately target marginalised and high-poverty regions, female-headed households, and persons with disabilities.
- g. *Institutionalize monitoring and accountability mechanisms*, with parliamentary oversight to ensure transparency, efficiency, and impact of all poverty and unemployment interventions.

This motion calls for a unified national approach to economic empowerment, one that transforms poverty into productivity, despair into opportunity, and exclusion into inclusion. As we move towards *NDP6 implementation*, Parliament must ensure that policies and budgets translate into tangible improvements in livelihoods, especially for our youth, women, and rural communities.

LXVIII. Hon. Dr. Aupindi:

- The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT), facilitates international money transfers and other financial transactions by providing a standardized messaging system, unique codes (SWIFT/BIC codes) to identify banks and their locations;
- MINDFUL that the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT), as a financial infrastructure in recent years, has transcended its traditional role as a neutral facilitator of commerce to become an instrument of statecraft;
- CONVINCED that by controlling global payment system like SWIFT and other major currency networks, some states use financial sanctions as a form of foreign policy and weaponizing;
- COGNISANCE that by only relying on one system (SWIFT) alone is risky for the Namibian economy going forward.

The National Assembly must act to protect Namibia's economy, by discussing various alternatives interbank financial systems that are currently in use globally to secure a reliable transmission instruction for money transfers, securities, and other financial communications, with the overall aim of adopting a dual alternative system, comprising of SWIFT and another alternative system to protect Namibia's financial structures and economy in order to reduce new risks coming from the global markets.

That this motion be referred to the relevant Standing Committee for research in order to make a specific recommendation on the suitable system to be used alongside SWIFT.

LXIX. Hon. Lukato:

That this House –

Discusses and agrees on implementation of the electrification and water supply in rural areas.

Every Namibian deserves access to electricity, water and sanitation. The government of Namibia had announced that it will address the electrification and water supply in rural areas but many are still without these necessities. Urgency is required to speed up the electrification and water supply in rural areas.

A budget was already set to fund the electrification and water supply in rural areas. However, since its announcement, nothing has been done to further the electrification of rural areas. Many Namibian people continue to live without water, electricity and sanitation, especially in rural areas where the masses are living. Contributing to low standards of living, houses catching fire and burning down due to the use of candles and gas stoves. This also causes an escalation in crime. The matter ought to be addressed with urgency to ensure that every Namibian has a home with electricity, water and sanitation.

LXX. Hon. Mbundu:

That this House –

Expresses serious concern over the continued allocation and development of residential properties in flood-prone areas across the country, resulting in recurring loss of property, displacement of residents, financial hardship, health risks, and the erosion of human dignity.

That this House further *notes* that such flooding is not an isolated occurrence, but a recurring and foreseeable consequence of poor urban planning, land allocation in floodplains and natural water channels, and inadequate storm-water management by Town Councils and Municipal Councils.

That this matter be discussed urgently, with a view to ensuring responsible urban planning, protection of citizens, accountability of local authorities, and the implementation of sustainable flood- mitigation measures.

That the Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further consideration, investigation and recommendations.

LXXI. Hon Venaani:

That this House –

Recognises the urgent need to develop a sustainable and resilient agricultural sector in Namibia, particularly through desert farming, as a strategic response to climate change, food insecurity, and unemployment.

Whereas desert farming, supported by modern irrigation systems and innovative land-use practices, has the potential to unlock underutilised arid land, strengthen agricultural value chains, enhance food security, and create sustainable jobs, especially for youth and rural communities.

That this Assembly debates the development and expansion of desert farming through targeted investment in irrigation infrastructure, research and innovation, and effective measures to combat desertification, with the aim of expanding agricultural productivity and economic participation.

And that this Motion be referred to the relevant Standing Committee for further consideration, stakeholder input, and recommendations to the House.

LXXII. Hon. Bishop Thomas:

That this House –

Discussed and *refer* the matter to the appropriate Committee for investigation, and report back to this August House for discussion and recommend regarding the importance of public healthcare in both State Hospitals and rural areas for those who live and work there permanently. It was discovered that numerous drawbacks to those having a Public Service Employee Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS) not accepted in State Hospitals and clinics.

Always civil servants leave the workplace and travel a distance of 100 – 150 km to see a private physician in a large town for treatment, as hospitals and clinics are discriminated against when it comes to implementing these crucial tools for the Public Service Employee Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS).

LXXIII. Minister of Works and Transport:

That this Assembly –

- (i) *Agree* to the Protocol Amending the Agreement establishing the Inter-Governmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS); and also
- (ii) To the Agreement for the Establishment of the Inter-Governmental Standing Committee on Shipping.

LXXIV. Hon. Bishop Thomas:

In accordance with Section 99 of the Electoral Act, Act No. 5 of 2014 –

That this Assembly –

Look, discussed and recommend in this August House, and refer the matter to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for investigation and report back to this August House for further scrutiny and amend the Electoral Act. Because of the law that allow the army, prison services and the police force to disregard public interest while actively voting for a one-party state in plain daylight risking or repercussions because of the law that allow them to do so.

The military, the police and the prison services are all very significant organisations that shouldn't disclose away whom they are voting for. These occurred during the course of several Namibian elections. Thus, the police and military turn their backs on nation's interests in favour of a one-party system, where the Namibian people have experienced hardships, to understand Section 99 of the Electoral Act which only allows for secret ballots.

LXXV. Hon. Shitana:

Although a parliamentary outreach program exists, intended to bring Parliament closer to the people, this program has in recent years been confined largely to attendance at trade fairs for the display of posters featuring Parliamentarians. The program also includes a parliamentary bus used for simulation exercises of parliamentary sessions. This program is important and should continue.

However, what is required is the enhancement and enrichment of this program by bringing Members of Parliament to the regions through actual sessions, rather than limiting the initiative to display tents and a bus.

That this Assembly therefore –

1. Discuss the holding of one session of the National Assembly in each of the 13 regions, excluding Khomas, annually, in accordance with Article 62, 1(a);
2. Task the Secretariat with developing a framework for hosting these sessions outside Windhoek.

LXXVI. Hon. Mbundu:

That this Assembly –

Considers the establishment of a National Dangerous Substances Control Authority, in order to protect public safety, regulate access to corrosive chemicals substances, and prevent their misuse in ways that threaten citizens, national security, and the well-being of our communities.

That this House further *notes* that while the *Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 2003* (Act No. 13 of 2003), the *Pharmacy Act, 2004* (Act No. 9 of 2004), the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, and Environmental Management and Labour Safety Regulations provide frameworks

for regulating chemicals and pharmaceutical substances, none of these laws treat corrosive chemicals or other dangerous substances as national security or criminal-risk materials. Existing regulations are fragmented, outdated and poorly enforced.

That this matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for in-depth consideration, investigation, public consultation, and the development of legislative recommendations to be reported back to this House.

LXXVII. Hon. Lukato:

That this August House –

Discusses and agrees to the Motion on Unfair demolishing of Namibian citizens' houses across the country.

It is a well-established fact that some of our citizens in the country have lost their homes due to the abrupt and unfair demolishment of their houses. We are now approaching 36 years of Namibia's independence as a country and yet these errors remain unrectified.

Some citizens around the country are being relocated from land that was traditionally given to them by traditional authorities and the alternatives given often fall short of fairness and citizens' approval.

We are here to advocate for the well-being of all Namibian people. Therefore, laws should be fabricated to ensure that before a citizen is relocated by the Town Councils or Municipal powers, the alternative plot should be of equal size to that which was taken away from them with no decrease in size. Councils or Municipalities should cater for the reconstruction costs of citizens' houses when relocated to new plots. Most of the citizens affected by these errors are unable to afford the building costs after their houses are demolished. Costs involved are often the clearing and cleaning of the new premises, purchasing of the building materials and human labour. No Namibian should be left homeless as we aim to develop the country. The laws should be favourable to every Namibian and the laws should also treat citizens with humanity.

LXXVIII. Hon Prof. Dr. Amupanda:

A CASE FOR THE COMMEMORATIONS OF THE HORNKRANZ MASSACRE

In 2023, I served as the Chairperson of the Evaluation Committee of the National Heritage Council. Our task included overseeing the deproclamation of the Reiterdenkmal-a bronze statue of a horse and rider erected in 1912 as a victory monument for the German colonisers Commemorating their war against the Nama and Herero people from 1904 to 1908. We ensured the statue's removal because it had no place in an independent Namibia.

Later in 2022, as Chairperson of the Heritage Committee of the City of Windhoek, I led the process to remove the statue of Curt von Francois, a German colonial military office portrayed as the "Founder of Windhoek." We removed this statue not only due to its historical anachronism but also because von Francis was responsible for Hornkranz Massacre of 12 April 1893. In a dawn attack on the settlement of the legendary Nama Leader, Hendrik Witbooi, von Francois and his troops killed more than 80 people, most of whom were women and children.

The Hornkranz Massacre is a pivotal event in our history. It occurred eleven years before the 1904 Genocide, sixty-six years before the 1959 Old Location Massacre, and eighty-five years before the 1978 Cassinga Massacre. While the Old Location, Cassinga, and the Genocide are all commemorated in our national calendar, Hornkranz is not. This omission is a historical puzzle, especially given that Hornkranz served as direct precursor and build-up to the genocide of 1904.

This oversight brings to mind Frantz Fanon's caution in his 1961 work, *The Wretched of the Earth*:

"For a very long time, the native devotes his energies to ending certain definite abuses... This fight for democracy..... will slowly emerge.....as a claim to nationhood. It so happens that the unpreparedness of the educated classes, the lack of practical links between them and the mass of the people, their laziness, and, let it be said, their cowardice at the decisive moment of the struggle will give rise to tragic mishaps"

In light of this context, notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, 18 February 2026, I shall move that this Assembly:

- (i) Discusses and engages with the historicity of the Hornkranz Massacre and interrogates why it has been marginalized in our national history and public memory.
- (ii) Discusses and resolves on how the Hornkranz Massacre can be formally and appropriately commemorated.

LXXIX. Hon. Shitana:

Although a parliamentary outreach program exists, intended to bring Parliament closer to the people, this program has in recent years been confined largely to attendance at trade fairs to for the display of posters featuring Parliamentarians. The program also includes a parliamentary bus used for simulation exercises of parliamentary sessions. This program is important and should continue.

However, what is required is the enhancement and enrichment of this program by bringing Members of Parliament to the regions through actual sessions rather than limiting the initiative to display tents and a bus.

LXXX. Hon. Haikola-Sakaria:

While past reliance on bush credentials and armed struggle legitimacy may once have sufficed to justify presence and authority in government, that era has clearly passed. Similarly, the patience once extended for correspondence requiring months for an initial exchange of letters is no longer tenable. Today, critical information and decisions may be transmitted and concluded in seconds.

Our country cannot afford to be left behind. It is therefore a scandal of monumental proportion that there are more police officers in the National Assembly than researchers. In 2004, this Assembly enacted the *Research, Science and Technology Act, 2004* (Act No, 23 of 2004). Notwithstanding certain controversial provisions, this Act principally inaugurated an era of evidence-based development and innovative thinking. It established a framework for advising on research priorities and for the timely study and analysis of the state of research in the country. Indeed, our country possesses a framework for promoting linkages between Namibia and international research institutions.

The gross negligence that Parliament lacks a credible research department must cease. In the realm of research, our Parliament has become a laughing stock. Consider South Sudan, a nation at war. When its National Legislative Assembly was established in 2011, our Parliament had already existed for 21 years. Yet the South Sudan National Assembly has a Committee on Research, Science and Technology. We have no such Committee on research.

I therefore move, that this Assembly –

1. *Discuss* and resolve upon the establishment of a properly resourced Directorate of Research and Publication;

2. *Discuss and resolve* that this Directorate assign a researcher to each Parliamentary Standing Committee and to each political party represented in the National Assembly; and
3. *Discuss and resolve* upon the establishment of a Parliament Press, being the publication arm of Parliament, responsible for the publication of all parliamentary materials, including books, research papers and related works.

LXXXI. Hon. Bishop Thomas:

That this August House –

Debates the issue, send it to the appropriate Committee for investigation, report back to this House for discussion and recommendation and provide protections for judicial officials and Members of Parliament. Following the terrible and illegal attack on the late regional prosecutor in Ondangwa that led to her death, this is a tragedy for the country as a whole as well as for her family and co-workers. It is an insult on all Namibian who support the upholding and defence of law.

The protection of the Executive Branch, Legislature, the Judiciary and other legal professionals is of utmost importance and cannot be compromised. To ensure that the rule of law is upheld, it is essential that the State support those who provide protection to these vulnerable individuals if it truly wants its legal professionals to draft laws and enforce justice in this nation. The necessary actions must be made to ensure that we are all adequately protected.

In order to protect the independence and safety of legal professionals, the State is required by the Constitution to guarantee that people who work in both the judicial and legislative branches can do so freely, safely and without fear of violence or intimidation.

LXXXII. Hon. Kambala:

In Southern Africa, and across comparable parliamentary democracies, legislatures have progressively strengthened their institutional frameworks to reflect the demands of modern governance. One of the core pillars of such evolution is the professional management of parliamentary diplomacy and international engagement.

Yet, our Parliament remains among the very few if not, the only in the region without a fully established and dedicated Directorate on International relations.

Instead, our current institutional structure comprises a Directorate responsible for papers tabled, a Division known as the Serjeant-at-Arms, and another styled Household Services. While these units perform important and necessary administrative and procedural functions, none is specifically mandated or professionally capacitated to manage the strategic and increasingly complex field of international parliamentary relations.

The National Assembly of Namibia is far from isolated; we actively engage in the SADC-Parliamentary Forum. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and many other multilateral platforms, advancing policy dialogue, legislative cooperation, governance benchmarking, and diplomatic exchange. Through parliamentary friendship groups with legislatures across the world, we strengthen bilateral ties and expand Namibia's diplomatic footprint, while our constitutional duty requires rigorous scrutiny, ratification, domestication, and oversight of the international treaties, conventions, and protocols to which Namibia as a signatory. These are not mere formalities; they are constitutional responsibilities.

In an era defined by regional integration, global interdependence, and parliamentary diplomacy, Namibia's Legislature must position itself in alignment with international best practice. A

modern Parliament cannot operate without a professional and centralised mechanism to manage its global engagements.

The absence of such a Directorate risks fragmentation, weak coordination, loss of institutional memory, and diminished strategic impact.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that I shall move –

That this Assembly –

1. *Debate and resolve* upon the formal establishment of a fully-fledged Directorate of International Relations within the structure of the National Assembly, properly mandated and professionally staffed; and
2. *Debates and resolves* that all matters pertaining to the international relations of the National Assembly including participation in multilateral parliamentary bodies, bilateral parliamentary friendship groups, treaty liaison, protocol coordination, and related engagements be centralised and administered under the authority of this Directorate.

This Motion is not about creating unnecessary bureaucracy. It is about strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing coordination, and ensuring that Namibia's parliamentary diplomacy is executed with professionalism, coherence, and strategic clarity.

Let us build a Parliament that reflects the seriousness of the Republic it represents,

LXXXIII. Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:

There exists, on the African continent, a Parliament that may possess more teacups, and perhaps spoons – than books. In this country, located in Sub-Saharan Africa, there are schools whose libraries hold more volumes than the so-called library of national Parliament. Let there be no further wonder or speculation: that country is Namibia. Parliament itself, and the National Assembly in particular, appears to have accepted the reality that what is styled a “library” may not, in fact, meet the substantive definition of a library. In external correspondence, staff of this facility refer to it interchangeably as the “Parliament library” and the “Prof. Katjavivi Resource Centre.

In 21st century development discourse, two forms of leadership orientation may be discerned: one concerned with form, the other with substance. In this regard, the National Assembly must determine whether it seeks a library that meets only the minimum definitional requirements of the *Namibia Library and Information Service Act, 2000* (Act No. 4 of 2000) – a library in form – or whether it aspires to be a substantive library.

Parliament states that the purpose of this facility is, among others, to: “(a) closely work with Parliamentarians to meet their requirements; (b) provide up-to-date and relevant information service; (c) organise and process information sources professionally; and (d) ensure a good preservation of Parliament records.” In its present state, however, this facility is unable to meet the needs of Parliamentarians. A diligent Parliamentarian seeking a book published in 2025 knows that such a work is unlikely to be found there. Furthermore, how can the library ensure the preservation of parliamentary videographic footage reside with the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)? How and why should Parliamentarians be compelled to approach NBC and pay for access to their own proceedings? How can the parliamentary library ensure the preservation of its records when the Hansard – the verbatim report of debates and proceedings – is privatised and controlled, and thus vulnerable to manipulation, by an external private entity.

It is evident that what we possess is a parliamentary library in name but not in substance.

That this Assembly therefore –

1. *Debate* the essence, content, and character of the parliamentary library.
2. *Conceptualize* and propose a framework for the expansion and strengthening of the parliamentary library.
3. *Discuss* the necessity of establishing substantive parliamentary archives, which shall include the ownership and control of parliamentary footage and the termination of the privatisation of the parliamentary hansard.
4. *Discuss* a framework for a Member's deposit within the parliamentary archives, in accordance with international standards and the *Archives Act, 1992* (Act No. 12 of 1992).

LXXXIV. Hon. Kandorozi:

That this Assembly –

Discusses this Motion regarding the continued challenges in the fisheries sector arising from the implementation of the Marine Resources Act, 2000, as amended in 2025, and the manner in which the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) is divided and administered.

The current practice of dividing the TAC into three portions, namely Commercial TAC, Objective TAC, and Reserve, has become a major concern for fishing right holders and stakeholders across the industry.

While the TAC system was designed to protect fish stocks and ensure sustainable harvesting, the way it is structured and applied has increasingly resulted in insufficient quota allocations to legitimate right holders, leaving companies unable to operate efficiently, fishermen without stable employment, and the industry under severe financial pressure.

Furthermore, there is a growing perception that the division of the TAC into these categories has created room for discretionary decision-making, which can be abused, by selling quota on public auction to the highest bidder or exchange quota with other country for political favouritism. It is alleged that the system allows the Ministry to remove significant portions of TAC and redirect allocations toward projects and programs that are not directly fisheries related, thereby undermining the purpose of TAC and weakening the sustainability and economic viability of the sector.

This matter affects investment confidence, job creation, and the livelihoods of thousands of Namibians who depend on fisheries as a source of income and food security. It is alleged that only 50% is divided among the right holders and the remaining is left at the Minister behest.

That the National Assembly *discusses* this Motion and referred to the relevant Committee for public consultation and report back.

LXXXV. Hon. Amutenya:

Noting that the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia under Article 6, guarantees the inherent right to life and unequivocally provides that “The right to life shall be respected and protected.”

Despite this constitutional assurance, Namibia has witnessed an alarming increase in intentional and premeditated murders, including horrific incidents of gender- based violence, domestic killings, and other brutal crimes that have shaken communities across the country.

These barbaric acts erode the social fabric of our nation, undermine public confidence in the criminal justice system, and raise serious concerns as to whether our existing criminal laws, enforcement mechanisms, investigative capacity, and sentencing policies are sufficiently robust to deter, prevent and decisively respond to such grave violations of the right to life.

The protection of life is the most fundamental obligation of the State and forms the foundation upon which all other rights rest.

Therefore, that this House –

Investigate and debate the adequacy of Namibia's laws in respecting and protecting the right to life under Article 6 of the Namibian Constitution, with particular attention to the following matters:

1. The effectiveness of existing criminal legislation in preventing, deterring and punishing intentional killings;
2. The adequacy and capacity of police investigations, forensic services, prosecutorial efficiency, and judicial responses in murder cases;
3. The social, cultural, and economic factors contributing to premeditated and violent crimes;
4. The adequacy and accessibility of victim support systems, including psychological services, economical support, and witness protection mechanisms;
5. The deterrent value, consistency, and proportionality of current sentencing provisions for aggravated murder and related offences.

This Parliament must satisfy itself that the legal and institutional framework of Namibia fully gives practical meaning to the constitutional promise that every life shall be respected and protected.

That following the debate, this motion be referred to the relevant Standing Committee for a comprehensive inquiry and report back to this House with concrete recommendations.

LXXXVI. Hon. Lukato:

That this House –

Debates and considers the Motion to amend the provisions of Sports Act, 2003 (Act No. 12 of 2003) in the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture. The amendment is intended to accommodate and include all regions and ethnic groups of Namibia.

LXXXVII. Hon. Lukato:

That this House –

Debates and considers the motion to introduce a *Bill* to amend provision within the *Correctional Act* and the Condition of Pardon, in which seriously sick prisoners should be released to their families before they pass on in prison.

LXXXVIII. Hon. Lukato:

That this House –

Discusses and agrees on the Motion to establish and setup a second National Heroes Acre in Katima Mulilo, Zambezi Region.

LXXXIX. Hon. Bishop Thomas:

Namibians are aware that some citizens and long-term residents still lack the proper identification credentials required to obtain basic rights and services across our beautiful nation. We felt that people are denied access to social services, work and education in the absence of these documents. Even though many were born and raised in Namibia, they are unable to live with dignity.

Therefore, that this House –

Discusses and refer this Motion to the relevant Parliamentary Committee for review and then report it back for more consideration and recommendation.

XC. Hon. Kaaronda:

That this House –

Discusses the establishment of a national productivity organisation to help improve productivity, efficiency, innovation in both the public and private sectors.

XCI. Hon. Kaaronda:

That this House –

Discuss the right to strike, as well as the corresponding right of employers to lock out employees.

The law as it stands allow the workers to embark on a strike after following an elaborative process, and when certified by the conciliator or arbitrator and are issued with the certificate of an unresolved dispute, the workers acquire the legal basis on which to institute a strike. Even when certified and protected by law, the workers on strike fall prey to the ‘no work no pay’ principle.

The same is true when workers are locked out by their employers.

That this Assembly debates this matter and appropriately refer it to the relevant Standing Committee for further scrutiny and action.

XCII. Hon. Lukato:

That this August House –

Discusses and agrees on the Motion to ensure land or plots are affordable for all Namibians.

The acquisition of land or plots in Namibia has remained highly difficult. Namibia is a developing country and the masses still live-in-poverty. Therefore, the government should introduce housing schemes that accommodates all economic classes. The high income, middle income and lower income classes should be adequately catered for to ensure all Namibians have access to affordable and standards housing conditions.

Provisions should be made for Namibians in the private sector that are not privileged with housing subsidies, they also ought to have access to affordable housing, land and plots.

The government should make free provision of land or plots to legitimate and registered churches. Religious institutions play a vital role in our communities. Shaping decent citizens and good future leaders. Therefore, plots should be made easily available for churches, to ensure that the work of

religious settings and groups continue in our communities. The work of God has to continue because the same land belongs to the creator of all the visible and all that is invisible.

XCIII. Hon. Mbakera:

Noting with serious concern the growing challenge of learner discipline and the decline in acceptable behaviour in some of our schools, and further noting how this undermines safe learning environment, academic performance and the authority of teachers:

That this August House –

Debates the growing decay of the moral fibre in certain school communities that threatens educational outcomes, social cohesion and the future wellbeing of Namibia's youth and to further explore adequate structured alternative disciplinary mechanisms and sufficient institutional support within our school system.

This is against the backdrop of the abolition of corporal punishment, which is consistent with the Namibian Constitution, chapter 3 and the further protection of our children's dignity.

XCIV. Hon. Kambala:

In December 2005, the 4th national Assembly of the Republic of Namibia passed the Conferment of Status of Founding Father of the Namibian Nation Act, formerly bestowing the title of *Founding Father of the Namibian Nation* upon His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma. That was not a symbolic gesture. It was a solemn declaration of gratitude by a free people to the man who carried the burden of our liberation on his shoulders.

Nations honour their architects of freedom in visible tangible ways. For instance, Ghana preserves the legacy of Kwame Nkrumah at the Nkrumah Memorial Park and Museum. South Africa safeguards the memory of Nelson Mandela at the Nelson Mandela Museum and honours Oliver Tambo through the Oliver Tambo Heritage House. Rwanda transformed its former Presidential Palace into the Rwanda Art Museum. Zambia preserves the Chilenje House 394. The question is no longer who shaped our past, it is whether we are courageous enough to preserve it.

It is not just historical figures that can be considered in the domain of heritage preservation. Historical buildings can similarly convey a powerful message in the preservation of collective memory. The Old State House, which serves as the first seat of an independent government and the residence of our first President, is a case in point. Its value should be worth more than its current utilization as the Office of the Vice-President.

Against this background, I shall move that this Assembly –

1. Formerly designates the Old State House as a National Heritage Site and permanent museum dedicated to the life, work and enduring legacy of the Founding President.
2. Mandates the Ministry responsible for culture to constitute a Task Force consisting of the National Museum of Namibia, National Heritage Council, and the Dr. Sam Nujoma Foundation and family in centralising, preserving and curating his historical documents, photographs, artefacts, and personal memorabilia within this national institution.

XCV. Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:

Among the many lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, the limitations of Western medicine and the urgent need to consider alternative healthcare systems stand out as a particularly significant. While patients struggled on life support in hospitals, ordinary Namibians in rural communities found refuge in traditional medicine and practices that, by their own accounts, helped

save their lives. These communities even began to joke that COVID-19 was a disease for those with medical aid and urban residences. Although we are repeatedly informed that individuals with compromised immune systems were most at risk, many rural dwellers – despite underlying vulnerabilities – remained remarkably resilient. In the villages and *cuca* shops, it is widely claimed that *Tombo* and *Kasipembe* were effective in sanitising the throat against Covid. Whether or not such claims are scientifically verifiable, they cannot simply be dismissed – because, like other indigenous knowledge systems, they have been largely ignored by the post-independence State.

We all recall how steaming became a widespread practice, with many asserting that it saved their lives, even as the Ministry of Health maintained that it could not recommend such methods without endorsement from the World Health Organisation. We also remember how the price of *etudhi lyondjamba* (elephant dung) soared during the pandemic, reflecting the public's reliance on traditional remedies in the absence of accessible alternatives.

Despite these realities, the government remains reluctant to enact legislation that would promote, regulate and integrate traditional medicine into our public healthcare system. This reluctance persists even though many of the same leaders, when faced with personal or electoral crises, quietly seek the counsel of traditional practitioners in the middle of the night. Indeed, the Mental Health Bill currently before Parliament entirely omits any reference to traditional methods of treatment. The truth is that, between a Western-trained doctor and a traditional healer, most leaders would entrust the care of a relative going *kukus* (experiencing mental distress) to the latter.

Beyond this contradiction lies a broader opportunity. Other nations have already made significant progress in integrating traditional medicine into their public healthcare systems. The Chinese and Indian models are exemplary in this regard. In fact, traditional medicine has formed the foundation for the development of robust pharmaceutical industries in those countries. Closer to home, South Africa's Ministry of Health collaborates with traditional leaders on regulatory frameworks for traditional practices such as circumcision. Burkina Faso's National Health Policy now includes departments of traditional medicine within public hospitals. The neglect of traditional medicine is one of the enduring injustices of colonisation – a form of self-rejection rooted in what we decolonial scholars term the *coloniality of knowledge* and the *coloniality of being*.

In light of the above, I shall move that this Assembly –

1. *Debates* the necessity of enacting legislation to promote, regulate and integrate traditional medicines, and traditional healthcare more broadly, into our public healthcare system.
2. *Considers* how such legislation could enable Namibia to develop a pharmaceutical industry grounded in traditional medicine; and
3. *Mandates* the Ministry of Health and Social Services, in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development and under the supervision of the relevant Standing Committee, to undertake comprehensive national consultations on the proposed law to promote, regulate and integrate traditional medicines and traditional healthcare into the public healthcare system.

XCVI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discussed and agree to the following:

Motions and Bills presented in Parliament should be approved by the August House procedurally. They ought to be agreed upon by half the percentage of the House. If the required quorum is met, all Members of the House have to sign to indicate approval and support of the Motion or Bill in question. Names and signatures of the Members should be attached as evidence that the Motions and Bills have been endorsed by the House.

Motions and Bills that are not agreed upon by half the House or that fall short of Members' approval, those that do not acquire the required percentage or quorum of the House will be dismissed for disapproval. This is in light of certain unacceptable Motions and Bills often presented by Honourable Members in this August House.

Therefore, caution and measures must be taken to ensure Motions and Bills are scrutinised for standard approval. Only when half of the August House Members are in favour can they be endorsed. Failure to reach the required quorum or percentage will see the Honourable Members' Motions and Bills forfeited.

XCVII. Hon. Kandorozi:

That this House –

Discusses this motion regarding the effect of *Dichapetalum cymosum*, commonly known as gifbjaar in Afrikaans, Otjikuriona in Otjiherero or occasionally by its English translation, poison leaf, is a small prostrate shrub in the family Dichapetalaceae, native to northern parts of Southern Africa while in Namibia is mostly common in Eastern Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Kavango West and East. It is notable as a common cause of lethal cattle poisoning in these regions and is considered one of the most toxic plants to cattle and goats in Namibia. For a very long time it is estimated that this plant poisoning in Namibia attributed 8% of all cattle and goats' mortality caused by poisonous plants, Otjikurioma or gifbaar. The majority (70%) of fatal cases are in Omaheke and Otjozondjupa.

It is significant agricultural hazard, particularly during dry seasons when other forage is scarce and is the only green plant in the grazing area. The current mitigation strategy includes grazing management, isolating affected animals, and using specialised, charcoal based feed.

Key aspects of Otjikurioma:

Toxicity: It is a cardiac glycoside, meaning it affects the heart, and only small amounts need to be ingested to be fatal.

Symptoms and treatment: Affected animals often display a "walk-stop" behaviour, becoming lethargic or restless. It is critical to prevent affected animals from drinking water immediately after ingestion, as this can cause death.

Misidentification: While dangerous to animals, its leaves are sometimes mistaken for edible species by humans. Therefore, there is a need to discuss this to give obligation to the relevant Ministry to find a scientist that will come up with the solution on how to stop livestock mortality rate due to Otjikurioma or poisonous plant.

XCVIII. Hon. Kandorozi:

That this Assembly –

Discusses this motion regarding the recognition of Traditional Marriage.

Article 19 of the Namibian Constitution, our culture says; Every person shall be entitled to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the terms of this Constitution and further subject to condition that the rights protected by this Article do not impinge upon the rights of others or the national interest.

Traditional marriage is a culturally or religiously prescribed lifelong union between two people, often defined by conventional roles, customs, and family involvement.

Traditional marriage typically refers to a long established form of marital union characterised by exclusive, lifelong commitment, often rooted in religious and cultural norms. It usually involves clearly defined gender roles, with the man as the primary breadwinner and the woman focussing on domestic responsibilities, though modern adaptations may allow for more egalitarian arrangements. Traditional marriages often emphasise family unity, fidelity, and the nuclear family structure, and are legally recognised to provide rights such as inheritance, tax benefits, and spousal protections.

In many societies, traditional marriage is more than a union of two individuals; it represents the joining of families and the preservation of cultural legacies. Ceremonies often include rituals and symbolic acts, such as exchanging rings, tying garments, or offering gifts, which may signify fertility, prosperity, or social approval. Religious teachings frequently guide the expectations and responsibilities of spouses, reinforcing the moral and social framework of the marriage. Modernised traditional marriages may still retain symbolic rituals while adapting to contemporary values like gender equality and no fault divorce laws without the traditional courts. Traditional marriage is a socially and culturally significant institution that combines legal, religious, and familial elements to formalise a lifelong partnership. While its specific practises and gender roles have evolved over time, the core values of commitment, family involvement, and societal recognition continue to define traditional marriage across the world.

That this August House *discuss* the Traditional Marriages with the aim to be recognised during estate or if there is no will, medical aid inclusion or any other benefit from the spouse.

After deliberation, the House can refer this motion to the relevant Committee to consult with the Council of Traditional Authority and the community at large.

XCIX. Hon. Lukato:

That this House –

Discusses and agree to Table the Motion to establish a museum of the three Organs of State.

The three Organs of State are of prime importance not only to the government but to all Namibian citizens. The nation at large should be well-vested in the set-up of the three government bodies. Namely the Executive (Cabinet), Legislature (Parliament) and the Judiciary (Courts).

A museum room should be established in each region in Namibia where posters and information of all serving Members of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, from 1990 up to date will be placed for public knowledge and education. The museum should consist of photos and illuminating information from the first Cabinet of Namibia to the current Cabinet, the first Parliament of Namibia to the 8th Parliament which is the current Parliament and the current Judiciary.

The display of the three State organs and their serving Members should be continuously be updated in the museums, the past present and future Cabinets, Parliaments and Judiciaries all shown in the museums country wide. This will ensure easy access of information to learners, students and the entire Namibians at large. For the current generation and the generations that will follow to know to the functions and importance of the three government bodies. They ought to know the Members of each Cabinet, Parliament and Judiciary since the independence of this country through the museum.

C. Hon. Lukato:

That this House –

Discusses and Agrees to the Establishment of a Commission of enquiries to locate missing/stolen State funds and properties in Ministries and all Government Institutions.

According to the reports of the Auditor-General, State funds and properties in various Ministries and many other government institutions have been reported stolen or missing countrywide without trace. Millions to billions of Namibian dollars have disappeared in theft and these crimes are often well organised to the advantage of the accused individuals.

A Commission of Enquiries should be established in order to locate all missing State funds and properties. All Ministries and other government institutions with missing or stolen funds and properties, according to the Auditor-General's reports, must be thoroughly investigated in order to ensure the defendants or suspects that have committed such crimes, including those that fled the country to abscond apprehension, should face the law enforcement and the Judiciary.

The funds and properties should be fully recovered and put to the intended government use. This is a part of Namibia's wealth being stolen and little, close to nothing has been done to interrogate and prosecute the culprits. Therefore, immediate action must be taken in this regard.

TUESDAY, 24 MARCH 2026

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo:

The constant food poisoning incidents in the Kavango East and West regions have become a serious public health concern, affecting the safety and well-being of different households, and school children in hostels. According to local daily newspapers, over the past three years, repeated outbreaks have resulted in more than 30 fatalities and a number hospitalization.

I will therefore move, that this August House –

Debates the underlying causes of the food poisoning situation in the Kavango East and West regions, and further examine existing response mechanisms, strengthen inter-ministerial collaboration, and recommend effective interventions to improve food safety, public health awareness, and emergency response system in the Kavango East and West region.

That this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further scrutiny and detailed consideration.

II. Hon. Lukato:

That this August House –

Discusses and agrees to:

Motion to manage Namibian minerals and resources.

Namibia still relies on foreign countries to polish minerals and resources. Creating employment opportunities in foreign countries while many Namibian graduates remain unemployed. The foreign countries benefit so much more from Namibian resources more than Namibians.

The graduates in this country should be sent in different sectors overseas ensuring they become experts in this regard. The resources and minerals should be polished here, in Namibia. Factories can be opened where these graduates will be employed after acquiring expertise to polish these minerals and resources.

This will create employment for our graduates and ensure that the wealth remains in this country. The Namibian government should send a group of graduates out of the country to higher institutions overseas for training. A memorandum of understanding should be signed and upon the return of these graduates, they should be designated or deployed to different sectors. The factories opened in Namibia will employ all the trained graduates and this will also reduce the costs spent on refining and polishing Namibian resources and underground minerals.

WEDNESDAY, 25 MARCH 2026

NOTICE OF A MOTION:

Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:

In African cosmology, the community is understood to consist of three interconnected beings: the Living, the Unborn, and the Dead. The living have a sacred responsibility towards both the dead and the unborn, as their actions have the potential to affect generations yet to come. The dead are not merely remembered; they are regarded as active members of the community whose spirits can be disturbed or angered by the conduct of the living. Africans are spiritual beings, and death is a deeply spiritual and personal experience. When it occurs, specific rituals and taboos must be observed. Failure to do so can have spiritual consequences.

The introduction of foreign concepts – such as the designation of Chief Mourners – has caused confusion and cultural dissonance in our society. Let's ask, in whose cultural tradition does the concept of Chief Mourner originate?

To the Africans, when a death occurs, the roles and responsibilities of all are clearly defined and understood. It is known who must light the fire and who must remove the ashes. There is no place for a Chief Mourner in these customs. The imposition of this foreign title has led to awkward translation and cultural misunderstandings. In Oshiwambo, for example, the term has been rendered as "Mwenegweesa" (owner of the death) or "Nakuliladhingi" (the one who cries the most). Often, the Chief Mourner, *Mwenegweesa Nakuliladhingi*, does not shed a single tear. Sometimes the role is delegated. This creates a hierarchy of mourning unknown to our traditions – one that places a stranger above the widow, the children, and the siblings of the deceased. Let it be remembered, once the burial is over, the Chief Mourner disappears never to return to the widow and children.

Beyond Chief Mourners, there are concerns with how the State conducts burial in a manner that disregards indigenous customs. Cemeteries are not merely disposal sites; they serve as cultural compasses. Growing up, we are advised that if lost, one can find direction by observing the orientation of graves – tombstones are traditionally placed facing the setting sun. In the Zambezi Region, for instance, burial customs dictate that women and men are laid to rest in specific different orientations. Furthermore, it is required that someone be present inside the grave to receive the coffin or body – a culturally rich practice.

The current theatrics surrounding Chief Mourners and State-organised funerals pay little attention to these deeply rooted traditions. This raises a fundamental question: Are our dead truly resting in peace?

In light of the above, I shall move –

That the National Assembly –

1. *Discusses* the expropriation and appropriation of African mourning and burial practices through the imposition of foreign concepts such as that of the Chief Mourner.
2. *Deliberates* on the relationship between cultural practices and the role of the State in burial ceremonies, with a view to ensuring that State involvement respects and aligns with the cultural values and spiritual beliefs of the communities it serves.

THURSDAY, 26 MARCH 2026

NOTICE OF A MOTION:

Hon. Kalangula:

It has been recognised that Namibia's rail network is a strategic national asset essential for economic growth, trade, passenger transport, mining logistics, and regional integration. Great concern is flagged on the continued occurrence of rail accidents, including derailments, collisions, and incidents involving hazardous cargo. Investigations on rail accidents are currently conducted internally by TransNamibia Holdings Limited – the rail operator, thereby creating a potential conflict of interest and limiting public transparency.

The Government, as owner of the rail infrastructure, continues to incur substantial losses when accidents occur, while TransNamibia Holdings Limited suffers the loss of locomotives and wagons that are costly and difficult to replace.

That this House –

Debates on the establishment of an Independent Rail Accident Investigation Section in the Ministry of Works and Transport, and that the matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

TUESDAY, 7 APRIL 2026

ORDER OF THE DAY:

Resumption of Debate on the employment conditions of all uniformed personnel services, especially members of the Namibian Police Force, Namibian Correctional Services and the Namibian Defence Force – [Minister of Works and Transport].
