



Thursday, 18 June 2026

No. 13 - 2026

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

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Question 139 (2025-09-04)

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

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

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

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

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

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

I henceforth thus pose the following to you sir:

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

Question 141 (2025-09-09)

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

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

Parliament fulfilled the promises of Article 23(2) by enacting, amongst others, the Affirmative (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998). This Act establishes the Employment Equity Commission that is tasked, inter alia, to ensure that the provisions of Article 23 of the Namibian Constitution are executed. Despite these provisions, there are still employment barriers and racial discriminations, and the practice and ideology of Apartheid is still in place.

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

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

Question 143 (2025-09-09)

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

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

In light of this, I ask the Honourable Minister:

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

Question 146 (2025-09-09)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 149 (2025-09-09)

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

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

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What steps is the Ministry taking to address constant delays in child maintenance payments through magistrates' courts, and how is the Ministry ensuring the timely disbursement of funds to the mothers, fathers and guardians?
 2. Can the Minister provide the average processing time for maintenance payments across all magistrates' courts in Namibia, and indicate whether there are specific courts with particularly extra-long delays?
 3. Mothers, fathers and guardians in remote and rural areas constantly express frustration over delayed payments and lack of updates from court officials. What initiatives are in place to improve communication with beneficiaries regarding the status of their maintenance applications and payments?
 4. Are there plans to decentralize maintenance services to make them more accessible to beneficiaries outside towns and major urban centers?
 5. Can you provide data on current staffing levels versus the workload in maintenance courts, and the projected timeline for addressing any gaps?
 6. Minister, what mechanisms are in place to ensure timely enforcement of maintenance orders, particularly in cases of default by non-custodial parents, and are these mechanisms sufficient given the current caseload?
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Question 152 (2025-09-09)

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

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

I therefore ask:

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

Question 156 (2025-09-10)

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

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

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

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

I therefore respectfully ask the Honorable Minister the following questions:

1. How is the Ministry ensuring that children experiencing sexual violence are actually protected beyond policy statements and awareness drives?
 2. Why has the Ministry not implemented stronger digital protections and well-resourced safe houses, instead of relying mostly on campaigns and partnerships?
 3. Why does the Ministry continue to prioritize campaigns over effective child protection systems and social workers, especially in rural areas, and how is the allocated budget being used if safe houses remain so few?
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Question 159 (2025-09-10)

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

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

I ask the Hon. Minister the following

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

Question 164 (2025-09-16)

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

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

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

1. What significant progress has Namibia's judiciary achieved to attract such sustained interest and benchmarking from Zimbabwe, a country with a larger population and longer judicial history? In examining give-and-take benefit, why are Zimbabwean justices regularly appointed to our courts, yet there is no record of Namibian judges serving in Zimbabwe? Does this trend reflect the prioritization of external interests over local legal expertise?
2. What concrete benefits, both operational and strategic, does Namibia obtain from these judicial exchanges? Have these visits influenced judicial appointments from Zimbabwe, and what measurable positive impact have such appointments had on the integrity, capacity, and public trust in Namibia's judiciary system?

What steps is the Ministry taking to address persistent public concerns about transparency, accountability, and the risks of foreign influence in judicial appointments?

3. With reference to the cooperation agreement signed on 23rd May 2024, are additional agreements anticipated during this visit? If so, which specific areas will be targeted, and will they address underlying systemic bottlenecks such as judicial delays, resource limitations, and over-reliance on foreign expertise, beyond the current focus on ADR?
4. The repeated appointment of Zimbabwean judges to Namibian courts signals to domestic and international observers a willingness to compromise judicial independence for perceived expertise. How is the Ministry ensuring that this practice does not create future dependencies which may undermine long-term judicial sovereignty or embolden further external influence?
5. What measures is the Ministry implementing to strengthen local judicial capacity and training, so as to reduce long-term dependence on foreign judges? How does the Ministry ensure appointments align with constitutional mandates for transparency and independence, considering recent public criticism and reports highlighting trust deficits and educational gaps in the system?

Question 165 (2025-09-16)

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

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

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

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

Question 167 (2025-09-16)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 168 (2025-09-16)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 170 (2025-09-16)

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

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

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

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

In this connection, I therefore ask the Minister the following;

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

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

4. If such request has been made, what reason has been submitted by the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Leader of Official Opposition as a valid reason for the unavailability of the vehicle designated to them?
5. Has the Ministry granted such relief vehicles and under what terms and conditions as required by section 6 of the regulations?
6. In case that the three (3) designated public office-bearers indeed helped themselves to the vehicles assigned to the National Assembly, outside the provisions of both section 3 and section 6 of these regulations, what actions is the Ministry going to take given that it is empowered, by section 5, with both the implementations compliance and enforcement of the regulations? And what should happen in the meantime with such unlawful arrangements?
7. Is it true that one of the three (3) designated public office-bearers at the National Assembly has made a request, or caused a request to be made, for the Ministry

to buy and make available two (2) vehicles for her use when section 4 of the regulations clearly states that only one sedan motor vehicle must be allocated to each public office-bearer for official and private use?

8. If the above is true, on what legal basis is the Ministry going to succumb to such personal aggrandizement outside the existing laws? Does the Ministry and its officials understand that participating in such gratifications for another is an offence in terms of the Anti Corruption Act?

Question 174 (2025-09-16)

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

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

1. **Data Collection:**
Will the Honourable Minister inform this House what measures her Ministry is taking to ensure that all gender-based violence (GBV) cases recorded by the police and social workers are disaggregated to capture the role of alcohol consumption at alcohol outlets, so that policy interventions are evidence-based?
2. **Regulation and Oversight:**
Will the Honourable Minister indicate what coordination is currently underway between her Ministry and the Ministries of Safety and Security and Trade to strengthen regulation of alcohol outlets licensing, operating hours, and their proximity to schools and residential areas, in light of their link to GBV and child neglect?
3. **Support Services for Victims:**
Will the Honourable Minister explain what specific programs are being implemented in high-risk regions with high GBV prevalence to provide safe shelters, counselling, and community awareness for women and children affected by alcohol-related violence?

Question 175 (2025-09-17)

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

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

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

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

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

Question 177 (2025-09-17)

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

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

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

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

Question 178 (2025-09-17)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 180 (2025-09-17)

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

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

These challenges have resulted in the tragic loss of life, including:

The recent accident wherein an 8 month pregnant mother and her sister lost their lives while travelling in a police van because ambulance services were not available.

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

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

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

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

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

Question 181 (2025-09-18)

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

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

In this regard, I ask:

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

Question 182 (2025-09-18)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For these reasons above, I ask the following:

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

Question 183 (2025-09-18)

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

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

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

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

- D. Contract rangers
 - E. Conservancy game guards
 - F. Specialized anti-poaching unit?
5. Beyond allowances, does the Ministry provide additional protection for rangers, such as:
- G. Medical evaluation assistance
 - H. Adequate protective equipment and specialized training
6. If the Ministry cannot provide this allowance, what alternative measures will immediately be put in place to protect rangers in the line of duty?

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

Question 184 (2025-09-18)

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

Namibia is home to a unique and globally priced treasure: our endemic Lithops species commonly known as "living stones". These remarkable plants are found in the Namib desert around Lüderitz and Aus, in the coastal areas near Oranjemund and inland around Keetmanshoop, Grunau and parts of the Kunene Region. They survive in some of the 7 harshest environmental on earth making them symbols of resilience and natural heritage. Internationally, Lithops are highly valued in horticultural markets, yet, under the current legal framework, including schedule 9 of the nature conservation ordinance, 1975, the economic benefits of Lithops are largely captured by elites and commercial collectors. Meanwhile, the rural communities who live side by side with these plants remain excluded from their own natural wealth.

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

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

5. Considering the high international value of these plants, does the Ministry consider current enforcement adequate?
 6. Can the Ministry commit to collaboration with research institutions, gardens, NGOs to support sustainable community programs?
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Question 185 (2025-09-18)

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

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

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Why were the children not placed under protective custody after the father's prior violent behaviour?
 2. What protocols exist for child protection officers and social workers in domestic violence cases, and were these followed in this case?
 3. How many child protection officers are currently deployed nationwide, and does the Ministry have the capacity to respond effectively in high-risk cases?
 4. How many child deaths linked to domestic violence have been recorded in the last five years, and what lessons or reforms have been applied?
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Question 186 (2025-09-18)

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

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

1. Could you please provide an update on what transpired with the project?
 2. Additionally, what accountability measures are in place to ensure that the intended benefits reach the communities who still face significant challenges in accessing water, with some having to travel as far as 4 km to collect it?
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Question 187 (2025-09-23)

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

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

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

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

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

Question 188 (2025-09-23)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 189 (2025-09-23)

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

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

I thus ask

1. When will the Report on the Commission of Enquiry on Ancestral Land Rights be brought to this August House?
 2. What timeline has been established for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations, and what benchmarks will be used to assess progress?
 3. How does the government intend to engage with the affected communities moving forward to foster trust and collaboration on this issue?
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Question 191 (2025-09-23)

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

Regarding the unpaid Community Policing members in the Zambezi Region:

1. It was a request from the Community Policing Members from the 5 Police Stations in the Zambezi Region who took part in the five days cleaning campaign from 2-8th July 2025. They were supposed to be remunerated for the work but up to now they didn't received anything and it is alleged that the Police Community Liaison Officer has refused to update them on the cause of delayed payments.
2. I am asking the Honourable Minister of Safety and Security to know what's holding the Ministry to pay the workers, months have passed by but no positive feedback has been given to them.

Question 192 (2025-09-23)

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

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

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

Question 193 (2025-09-23)

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

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

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

The processes for identifying, recognizing, and dismissing traditional leaders are outlined in Section 4 of the Traditional Authorities Act, 2000 (Act No. 25 of 2000).

According to Section 5, such measures must be taken with the participation of the impacted community and in conformity with customary law. Only the minister, after appropriate consultation and recommendation, has the power to recognize or deny recognition of a traditional leader under Section 6.

I kindly request clarification on the following questions:

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware of this removal of the recognized headman and replaced with an unrecognized one?
2. Why is the removal of the recognized headman and taking the village stamp away done unprocedurally?
3. Why don't they act within the legal framework under the Traditional Authorities Act?
4. Why weren't the community and customary structures consulted in the appointment of the new headman and the dismissal of the headman as required by the law?
5. What is the legal process or justification for removing a community headman's official stamp?
6. What actions will the Minister take to return the village stamp and reinstate the proper leadership?
7. How is the Ministry going to hold those who disregarded the law accountable?
8. What steps can be taken to stop this kind of interference from happening again?
9. In order to restore order, trust, and legitimate authority in Onamafila, Oshifitu, Oupili, and Oneputa Villages, we rely on your office to conduct a prompt and equitable investigation into this matter.

Question 194 (2025-09-24)

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

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

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

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

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

Question 195 (2025-09-24)

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

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

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

In this regard, I ask:

1. Why has the Ministry not yet operationalised the housing finance provisions of the NHE Act, despite the urgent housing crisis and the legal powers available under sections 3 and 4 of the Act?
 2. What concrete steps, will the Government undertake to enable the NHE to function as a fully-fledged housing finance bank for low- and middle-income Namibians, and by when?
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Question 196 (2025-09-25)

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

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

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

1. Which formula was used in these allocations?
2. Was this template used for Ohangwena only or it was applied to all schools in Namibia?
3. Will the Honourable Minister clarify to the parents and to this House what exactly the term free education entails?

4. The former Minister of Education in the previous year publicly said parents shouldn't buy books anymore since the government is giving enough money to schools, Honourable Minister is this money enough to buy books for next year in all schools?
5. What shall parents do when they receive the long lists from schools by the end of this term?
6. Lastly, may the Honourable Minister perhaps give a referral to the nearest shop that will be selling books at N\$54.24?

Question 197 (2025-09-25)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 198 (2025-09-25)

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

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

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

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

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

Question 199 (2025-09-25)

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

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

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

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

Question 200 (2025-09-25)

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

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

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

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

Honourable Speaker, I therefore ask:

1. Why does the Ministry continue to approve and permit teacher training programs with mismatched subject combinations that directly contradict the National Curriculum of basic education?

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

Question 201 (2025-09-30)

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

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

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

1. According to the Namibia Health Act No. 2 of 2015, section 39, the Minister is mandated to inspect Health Sector public or private. How often does Ministry inspect the conditions and services of the private health sectors?
 2. Is the Minister aware of this situation in this country?
 3. If aware, what actions has the Minister taken to ensure the discontinuity of such? If not aware, will the Minister order for urgent investigations into private health sectors?
 3. How often does Ministry monitor the services of the private health sectors?
 4. What security measures are in place to ensure that strictly only qualified health professionals attends to patients?
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Question 202 (2025-09-30)

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

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

1. How many of these children currently selling cooking sticks and begging for money on the streets are Namibian nationals, and how many are Angolan nationals?
2. Has the Ministry initiated formal engagement with the Government of Angola to address the situation of Angolan children in Namibia? and if so, what progress has been made, and mechanisms are in place to ensure the children's safe and dignified repatriation or care?
3. Finally, when will the Minister present to this House a concrete, time bound action plan outlining how these vulnerable children will be removed from the streets and placed in protective care, including a framework for interministerial and cross-border collaboration.

Question 203 (2025-09-30)

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

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

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Can you explain how the projected saving of N\$6.8 million over 10 months will be reinvested to ensure that communities previously served by the 221 closed literacy centres continue to access literacy education?
2. How does the Ministry respond to allegations from traditional authorities in the Kunene Region that their literacy centres were unfairly assessed and that investigators did not visit the affected remote communities?

3. Considering that Kunene is home to marginalised groups such as the Ovahimba, what measures has the Ministry put in place to prevent further exclusion from literacy opportunities following the closure of 35 centres in that region?
 4. What contingency plans exist to support the 221 literacy promoters who lost their income as a result of these closures, some of whom have reportedly become homeless?
 5. Were traditional leaders, community stakeholders, or literacy promoters consulted before the decision to close the centres was made, and if not, why was community input excluded from such a critical decision?
 6. With only 947 centres remaining nationwide, what practical steps is the Ministry taking to guarantee that adult literacy rates do not decline, especially in rural and marginalised regions?
 7. Why are literacy teachers currently engaged under renewable contracts with comparatively low remuneration and without access to employment benefits?
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Question 204 (2025-09-30)

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

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

I therefore have the following questions:

1. Can the Minister update this House on the status of the Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Program and explain why many rural areas are yet to see tangible progress?
 2. What measures are in place to ensure accountability in the implementation of rural water projects, especially in the regions most affected by recurrent droughts?
 3. How is the Minister addressing the maintenance and sustainability of existing water infrastructure, given the frequent breakdowns of boreholes and pipelines in rural communities?
 4. What new strategies is considered to guarantee equitable access to safe and reliable water for all rural Namibians, in line with the Sustainable Development Goal on clean water and sanitation?
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Question 205 (2025-10-11)

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

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

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

Question 206 (2025-10-01)

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

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

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

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

6. Lastly, why are these airstrips abandoned, especially Bagani Airstrip, amidst Namibia's berries in Divundu ?

Question 207 (2025-10-01)

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

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

I therefore ask Honourable Lucia lipumbu the following:

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

Question 208 (2025-10-01)

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

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

1. Can you provide this House with proof that N\$6.2 million is indeed missing from AMTA accounts?
2. Two individuals were dismissed in relation to this case is dismissal alone considered sufficient, or was a criminal case formally opened against them, what is the case number?

3. How does your Ministry justify the AMTA Board spending over N\$10 million on lawyers for investigations and disciplinary processes that were allegedly not done procedurally?
4. What immediate action will your Ministry take to hold the AMTA Board accountable for wasteful and questionable decisions?

Question 209 (2025-10-01)

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

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

1. What is the current number of Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) applications and mining claims that are pending for more than 12 months, and what is being done to reduce such backlog?
2. What internal capacity challenges are being faced by MIME that contribute to delays in processing licence applications?
3. How many mining or exploration licences issued by MIME are currently inactive?
4. What legal or administrative measures has MIME taken, or plans to take, against holders of inactive licences to ensure land or mineral rights are not tied up unnecessarily?

Question 210 (2025-10-01)

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

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

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm for the record the total number of hectares destroyed in the Etosha National Park wildfire, and specify the damage to wildlife, grazing areas and tourism facilities?
2. Why did the government rely so heavily on Namibian defence force, police personnel conservancy rangers and local volunteers instead of having a dedicated national wildfire unit?
3. What immediate steps is the Ministry taking to restore wildlife habitats and grazing areas destroyed in Etosha, and what relief is being provided to surrounding communities who lost grazing land and livelihoods?

4. Why did the Ministry only deploy significant firefighting resources days after the fire started, by which time nearly 38% of Etosha had already burned?
5. Can the Minister explain what firefighting training, if any, our military and police personnel have to effectively combat wildfires?
6. Why did the Ministry not requested assistance from private firefighting companies, despite their proven capacity and expertise, which could have significantly reduced the scale of destruction?
7. Will the Minister commit to establishing an emergency wildfire relief fund and if not, how will affected farmers communities and conservancies be compensated?

Question 211 (2025-10-01)

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

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

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

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

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

1. Whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the task team's report of 7 February 2025?

2. If the Minister is aware, when will the Hon. Minister pronounce the Ministry's position on the report?
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Question 212 (2025-10-01)

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

INCREASED TAXED RATES AT OSONA BY THE OKAHANDJA MUNICIPALITY

Honourable Minister

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

Question 213 (2025-10-01)

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

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

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

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

I therefore ask the following questions

1. What immediate steps will the Minister take to provide potable water to officers at Verlloordrift and Noordoewer who are currently drinking unfiltered river water, and what is the status of the water purification equipment?
 2. What is the Ministry's urgent plan to renovate dilapidated government housing at these posts, which suffer from sewage blockages and a lack of hot water and appliances?
 3. What action is the Ministry taking regarding the serious structural crack in the new building at Noordoewer, including a safety assessment and potential temporary relocation of staff?
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Question 214 (2025-10-02)

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

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

I therefore ask:

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

Question 215 (2025-10-02)

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

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

I therefore ask;

1. Can the Minister explain why immigration officers whose mandate is border protection are being forced to serve as cashiers to collect millions in Visa on Arrival revenue instead of deploying or recruiting dedicated staff?
2. Why has the Ministry failed to pay immigration officers their overtime since April 2025, when over N\$40 million has already been collected under the Visa on Arrival programme?
3. With the Visa on Arrival expansion to 36 new countries on top of the 33 added in April, how does the Ministry expect the already overstretched officers to cope with this increased workload and when will it finally fill the vacant posts to prevent further exploitation?
4. Honourable Minister, can you explain why Noordoewer immigration officers who are generating millions are still waiting for approval of their 75-hour overtime amendment, when a letter was already sent by Deputy Director P. H. Ntupi to Executive Director Mr. Daniel Nghidinua as far back as April 2025? How long does it take, even a lazy individual to approve what is obvious, while officers remain unpaid for June, July, August and are now claiming September?
5. Lastly; what immediate action will the Minister take to evacuate staff from the dangerously cracked building at Noordoewer border post built in 2018 under comradeship which now puts the lives of both officers and travellers at serious risk every single day?

Question 216 (2025-10-02)

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

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

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

With that; I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. How does the Honourable Minister justify this gross negligence, that 35 years into independence, communities like Ngorosa are still forced to drink from filthy wells alongside animals because government has failed to provide a single safe borehole in over two decades?

2. When will the Ministry stop ignoring George Mukuya Community and finally deliver boreholes with water fit for human and animal consumption and fitted with proper protection, or must this community continue to live as second-class citizens in their own country?
 3. After the poisoning of learners at Maria Mwengere Secondary School, what decisive action has been taken to hold those responsible accountable, rather than hiding behind investigations while children's lives are endangered?
 4. Will the Honourable Minister commit here and now to guaranteeing that every school in Kavango East has safe, independently tested potable drinking water with firm deadline when this will be achieved?
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Question 217 (2025-10-02)

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

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

I wish to pose the following questions:

1. Does the same law that obliges NamRa to deduct tax immediately also permit NamRa to delay refunds to taxpayers, and if so, where exactly is this provision found in the law?
 2. Why is it that NamRa is able to act instantly when collecting taxes from citizens, but takes an unreasonable amount of time to refund taxpayers, even when an compliance requirement have been met?
 3. Can the Minister explain what administrative, systematic, or financial bottlenecks are causing these long delay in the processing of tax refunds, and what immediate reforms are being considered to address this unfair imbalances?
 4. Given that such delays negatively affect ordinary taxpayers - many of whom are already struggling under high living costs, will the Ministry consider introducing statutory deadlines for NamRA to release refunds within a reasonable time frame, just as taxpayers are compelled to pay their dues on time?
 5. When exactly is NamRA going to make these payments, as many taxpayers have already submitted their PAYS but are still being told they are merely "in a line"
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Question 218 (2025-10-07)

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

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

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

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

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

Money still with Nampost of unclaimed beneficiaries

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

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

Therefore, I respectfully call upon this House to:

1. Investigate the status of the missing social grant funds and confirm the actual amount outstanding;

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

Question 219 (2025-10-07)

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

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

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

Question 220 (2025-10-07)

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

The Conditional Basic Income Grant (CBIG), which replaced the Food Bank program, was introduced as part of Namibia's efforts to support the most vulnerable citizens. However, its rollout has faced serious challenges. Registration was conducted centrally by officials from Windhoek without the involvement of regional ministry staff, resulting in confusion and exclusion of many intended beneficiaries. Vulnerable individuals, especially those in informal settlements, were often denied due to strict requirements such as water bills and plot numbers - documents many do not possess. Manual systems

allowed for the misuse of documents, and regional Ministry offices remain uninformed and unable to assist community members, especially since the registration process was halted, leaving many applicants in limbo. I therefore ask the Honorable Minister the following questions:

1. How many people are currently receiving the Conditional Basic Income Grant (CBIG), disaggregated by region, and what criteria were used to determine eligibility?
2. Why was the registration process centralized and conducted without the involvement of regional Ministry officials, and what steps will be taken to decentralize future phases to improve access and accountability?
3. Given the exclusion of many vulnerable individuals due to a lack of water bills or plot numbers, will the Ministry revise its documentation requirements to better accommodate those in informal settlements or without formal addresses?
4. When will the halted registration resume in the regions, and how will the Ministry ensure that previously excluded individuals are given a fair opportunity to register, with proper support from local ministry offices?

Question 221 (2025-10-07)

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

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

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

Transport companies struggle to get bookings to renew their license discs, penalties on license renewal fees keeps piling up, as a result companies loose work due to unlicensed vehicles, subsequently leading to add to the standing high unemployment (with possible retrenchment). This is a big blow on the economic activities near our key harbour town. The testing officers in Swakopmund at this stage are overbooked, short-staffed and exhausted.

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

1. What is delaying the repair of NaTIS Walvis Bay weighbridge testing pit, and why are there no back up plans when station testing equipment fails?
2. Was there any expansion on any NaTIS station done across the country to cater for the increase in the number of road users, if not, what is the expansion plan in all the stations based on the current NSA stats?

3. What was the outcome from your visit to NaTIS in April, considering that the problem that made the minister visit has now intensified and is now heavily affecting our key harbour town economic activity?

Question 222 (2025-10-07)

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

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

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

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

Question 223 (2025-10-08)

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

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

Honourable Minister.

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

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

Question 224 (2025-10-08)

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

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

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

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

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

Question 225 (2025-10-08)

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

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

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

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

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

Question 226 (2025-10-08)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 227 (2025-10-08)

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

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

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

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

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

Honourable Speaker I therefore ask the following:

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

Question 228 (2025-10-08)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 229 (2025-10-08)

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

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

Honourable Minister

1. I want to know about the mine which was offered to the Government of Namibia by the Democratic Republic of Congo during the term of the late founding President Dr. Sam Nujoma, was the so called mine in question
 - a gift from the DRC
 - or was it a donation or
 - a sponsorship from the DRC?
2. Who is the beneficiary of the mine between the Government of the Republic of Namibia the individual citizens of Namibia?
3. I would also want to know, mine in Namibia owned by Namibians as individuals and those owned by foreigners, If owned by foreigners is it by lease agreement

or by ownership agreement? Honourable can you find out and come back with clarity.

Question 230 (2025-10-09)

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

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

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

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

1. How much more funds will the ministry dish out due to negligence and ignorance of delivering quality services to the citizens?
 2. Will the Minister provide the comprehensive report on damages and losses, this ministry suffered during this financial year of 2024/ 2025 due to the process of litigations?
 3. What mitigation do the ministry have in this regards to ensure that state funds are not to be dished out like manna?
 4. Finally Honourable Minister, on my watch i will not allow this situation persist in this way, the nation is in torment, are plans and mechanisms to eliminate save the nation from unnessesary costs?
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Question 231 (2025-10-09)

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

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

I therefore wish to ask the following:

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

Question 232 (2025-10-09)

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

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

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

Question 233 (2025-10-09)

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

Honourable Speaker, there is a growing concern that many teachers across various regions are being assigned to teach additional subjects that are regarded as not promotional and, in several cases, outside their area of qualification. This practice contradicts the provisions of the National Curriculum for Basic Education, the educational act and the National Professional Standards for Teachers, which stipulate that teachers should be deployed to teach within their field of specialization and by NO chance should they be compelled to teach subjects for which they lack professional capacity.

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

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

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

Question 234 (2025-10-09)

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

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

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

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

I therefore ask my counterpart the following:

1. Honourable Minister, given that non-commercial border posts have no scanning or detection facilities and rely entirely on manual searches, and considering that this vulnerability may be exploited by foreign traffickers, what measures is the Ministry putting in place to effectively detect and intercept drugs, and are current manpower and resources sufficient to address this critical gap?
2. How is the Ministry improving coordination with other key ministries to ensure that foreign nationals arrested for drug trafficking are thoroughly investigated,

prosecuted and where appropriate, declared persona non grata to prevent them from re-entering Namibia?

3. What concrete steps is Namibia taking to strengthen regional and international cooperation, particularly within SADC, to enhance real time intelligence sharing and conduct joint operations against cross border drug syndicates?
4. Could the Minister update this House on the handling of confiscated exhibit materials, including drugs and vehicles specifically how these are stored, accounted for and disposed of once court cases are finalized?
5. Lastly, Honourable Minister, given speculation about known drug traffickers in Namibia who have not been pursued by police, could this inaction render authorities accomplices, and what steps are being taken to ensure accountability?

Question 235 (2025-10-14)

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

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

1. Honourable Minister, given that many long-serving members of the Network were disqualified by age and qualification limits, is the Ministry considering a special provision or alternative recruitment category to accommodate their years of dedicated service?
 2. Honourable Minister, media reports indicated that the Inspector General had increased the recruitment quota for the Women and Men Network Against Crime to ten members per region. Could the Minister confirm whether this decision was implemented, and how many members benefited from it?
 3. Since these volunteers have been operating under NamPol guidance for years, does the Ministry intend to formalize their role through structured community policing programmes or a permanent auxiliary arrangement?
 4. What steps is the Ministry considering to ensure that future recruitment exercises balance formal qualification requirements with the recognition of long-term voluntary service to national safety?
 5. Lastly, Honourable Minister, it has been alleged that the Inspector General, may have facilitated the recruitment of individuals from the Omusati Region under the quota intended for the Oshana Region. Could the Minister confirm or deny these allegations, and clarify how many recruits from Oshana actually benefited under the regional quota?
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Question 236 (2025-10-14)

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

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

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

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

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

Question 237 (2025-10-14)

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

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

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

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

It comprises of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

Can the Deputy Prime Minister please assist in this regard?

Question 238 (2025-10-14)

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

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

1. Following the Etosha wildfire, what strategies did the Ministry implement to track and safeguard displaced wildlife particularly elephants whose natural habitats were destroyed by the fire?
 2. How was the elephant that was recently shot in Omusati region migrate from Etosha National Park and what monitoring, collaring or tracking systems does the Ministry currently use to follow elephant movements both inside and outside protected areas?
 3. Can the Minister provide details on the decision-making process that led to the shooting of the elephant and clarify whether guided return to the park, or intervention by trained wildlife teams were considered?
 4. How many elephants and other big five animals have been classified as problem animals over the past three years, and what were the outcomes in terms of relocation, destruction, or other interventions?
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Question 240 (2025-10-15)

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

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

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

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

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

Question 241 (2025-10-15)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 242 (2025-10-15)

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

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

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

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

Honourable Speaker, the *2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census Labour Force Statistics* reveal that out of 68.541 employed professionals in Namibia. 40.136 are female and only 28,405 are male. Furthermore, among 28,482 clerk support workers, only 9.328 are male. These figures reflect a growing imbalance, and there is growing concern that the continued application of this Circular, without appropriate review or coordination, may inadvertently disadvantage qualified male candidates.

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

Honourable Prime Minister, my questions are as follows:

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

Question 243 (2025-10-15)

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

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

Firstly, despite a favourable arbitration ruling on the payment of overtime for medical

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

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

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

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

Question 244 (2025-10-15)

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Can the Honourable Minister explain the main causes of the continued delays in the rollout and distribution of pension payments at NamPost branches across the country?
2. What specific measures has the Ministry undertaken, in collaboration with NamPost and other stakeholders, to ensure timely and efficient payment of pensions going forward?
3. Is there a clear timeline by which the Ministry expects these challenges to be fully resolved, particularly in rural and remote areas?
4. What is the Ministry doing now to help all these elders today to restore their dignity and make sure they go home today?
5. What contingency plans are in place to safeguard pensioners from similar disruptions in the future?

Question 245 (2025-10-15)

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

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

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

1. Given that the EMA does not provide for the registration or licensing of Environmental Assessment practitioners, what steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that all EAP's conducting environmental impact assessments are professionally qualified?
2. Hon Minister, without a regulatory framework, the quality of EIAs varies widely. How does the Ministry ensure that all EIAs that are submitted for environmental clearance certificates meet the required scientific and legal standards?
3. In cases where an Environmental Assessment Practitioner produces a standard or misleading assessment that results in environmental harm, what mechanisms exist to hold the practitioner accountable under current legislation?

4. Many EAPs are hired and paid by the project developers. What measures is the Ministry implementing to mitigate conflicts of interest and ensure that EIAs remain objective and impartial?
5. Hon Minister, does the Ministry have plans to establish a regulatory framework, including registration, accreditation, and a code of conduct for EAPs, to strengthen environmental governance in Namibia?
6. Considering the Environmental Management Act, why has the Ministry failed to establish a regulated framework for environmental assessments, ensuring transparency fairness and accountability in the fees charged by environmental practitioners?

Question 246 (2025-10-16)

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

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

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

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

Question 247 (2025-10-16)

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

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

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

- (ii) Pricing policy that was approved on September 2023 that has negative implications on the farmers' business performances: How?
 - (a) If you are a communal farmer with an existing livestock loan at 4% with Agri Bank and you want to apply for a second loan, whether it's to buy a bull, a ram, 15 cows, 50 sheep etc, the bank will penalise you with 8% interest rates. Is this development? Is this helping our farmers to grow their livestock numbers in the communal area especially after the prolonged years of droughts?
 - (b) Commercial clients with high net worth are again penalised with additional interest rates of 0.5-1.00% on top of their applicable commercial interest rates of 8.75% for farmland purchases. What does high net worth mean?
 - (c) When the client's net worth high? Aren't the clients with high net worth supposed to be your good clients you want to have on your books? How can you discourage them to do business with the bank?
 - (d) Life cover-if you want to get a loan from Agribank, one must provide a life cover regardless of your age . Which insurance company will give you a life cover at the age of 60, 65, 70 years? How do our pensioners with energy to farm access loans from Agribank with some of these conditions? How much will your monthly instalments be as a full/part-time farmer on an N\$ 410,000,000.00 life cover for farm loan of N\$10,000,000.00?
 - (e) The recruitment process of the bank's new CEO. How transparent has this process been and what confidence does it instil in the producers to conclude that it will be fair, transparent and just, why? - the selection of the candidates was handled by an external firm while the interview for the CEO's position was only managed by a panel of internal outgoing few board members without any external panellists. How do we ensure that we will get the right candidate for this important position, Hon. Minister?
 - (f) What is the mandate of Agribank? Is Agribank there to make money at the expense of development or is Agribank a developmental agricultural financing institutions? Looking at their interest rates and pricing policy, I think we are far away from being developmental.
 - (g) Budget allocation to Agribank - the argument the management of the bank will always tell you is that we don't get enough budget from the government to provide subsidised or affordable interest rates to the farmers. Why must the poor farmers pay for this shortfall if any and what does the bank do to raise funds and engage the government to ensure they have enough budget every year to finance and stimulate the growth of the agricultural sector?
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Question 248 (2025-10-16)

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

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

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

1. Why did the government decide to urgently stop recruitment of non-advertised jobs in the civil service? It states that for Education and Health should continue, but what about here at Parliament where there is understaffing?
 2. In what sector are the 100 000 jobs created?
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Question 249 (2025-10-16)

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

Couples who intended to marry this year in Ondangwa Magistrate's court and Gobabis Magistrate's court this year will have to wait, as the two magistrate's courts has announced its wedding bookings for the remainder of 2025 are completely full, would the Hon. Minister tell us what urgent measures will be put in place to cab this situation? *Article 14 (1)1 where these are authorised by a competent judicial officer; in cases where delay in obtaining such judicial authority carries with it the danger of prejudicing the objects of the search or the public interest, and such procedures as are prescribed by Act of Parliament to preclude abuse are properly satisfied. Family men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, creed or social or economic status shall have the right to marry and to found a family. They shall be entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.*

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

Question 250 (2025-10-16)

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

1. Honourable Minister, as the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund is financed through a fuel levy, which essentially comes from taxpayers, would it not be more sustainable for the Fund to invest in strengthening public hospitals by establishing trauma centres, rather than relying on private hospitals for the treatment of accident victims?
2. May the Minister, explain why patients covered by the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund are often referred to or admitted at private hospitals instead of State facilities, and whether this practice reflects capacity challenges in public

hospitals or policy decisions of the Fund? Furthermore, what measures are being

3. Namibian Constitution of such acts and decisions shall have the right to seek redress before a competent Court or Tribunal, implemented to strengthen State health facilities so that they can adequately provide for MVA patients?"

Question 251 (2025-10-16)

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

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

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

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

Question 252 (2025-10-21)

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

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

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

Questions:

1. Do you know about this terrible outbreak at Walvis Bay, Honorable Minister?

2. If so, what steps does the ministry take right away to put an end to these?
 3. If not, is it possible for the minister to immediately send medical professionals to the area to guarantee public safety?
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Question 253 (2025-10-21)

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

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

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

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

1. How many times on average does the hospital refer patients to Windhoek?
 2. Will the Honourable Minister provide the costs associated with fuel and SnT for those referrals?
 3. How many patients have died in transit to referral hospitals over the past 24 months?
 4. How far are the plans to upgrade the district hospital into a referral hospital?
 5. Honourable Minister the district hospital in question, could have been a referral hospitals in 2019 already, can the Minister provide reasons why this didn't happen?
 6. When will such LONG, LONG, LONG awaited transition take place?
 7. When will the ministry going to carter or consider on the faster or quicker transport on referrals to accord the patients opportunity to arrive on time, rather than taking 12 hours on the road?
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Question 254 (2025-10-21)

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

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

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

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Does the Honourable Minister believe that the installation of CCTV infrastructure in different cities and towns in Namibia will assist in police investigations and ultimately reduce crime in Namibia?
2. Could the Ministry consider developing a strategic plan for installing CCTV cameras in high-risk cities and towns to maximize crime prevention and public safety outcomes?
3. Can the Ministry further explore opportunities to collaborate with municipalities, town councils, private sector partners, or civil society to fund, install, and maintain CCTV infrastructure?
4. Will the Ministry consider to explore piloting CCTV Camera projects in selected towns in Namibia, with a view to expand the initiative nationwide if proven effective?

Question 255 (2025-10-21)

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

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

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

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

Question 256 (2025-10-21)

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

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

Despite its economic contribution, the industry is persistently cited for severe labour violations. These include starvation wages, poor employment conditions, compromised health and safety, child labour, and the exploitation of vulnerable Ovazemba communities and undocumented Angolan migrant workers. While the Ministry has conducted inspections, widespread non-compliance with labour regulations continues, necessitating urgent and decisive intervention.

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

1. On Inspection and Compliance: When was the last comprehensive labour inspection conducted in the charcoal industry, and what were the key findings? What specific, time-bound actions is the Ministry taking to ensure the industry achieves full compliance and urgently improves the working and living conditions of the workers?
 2. On Enforcement: Given the identified systemic challenges, what specific measures and budgetary allocations in the next financial year will increase the frequency, scope, and effectiveness of proactive labour inspections on charcoal farms and processing plants? How will the Ministry ensure the recommendations of the *Biomass Processing, Storage and Packaging Plant - Compliance Report 2024* are fully implemented across the charcoal industry?
 3. On Undocumented Workers: What collaborative mechanisms has the Ministry established with the Angolan Embassy and the Ministry of Home Affairs to regularize the status of undocumented Angolan workers, as recommended in the 2024 Compliance Report, and to hold landowners who exploit such workers legally accountable?
 4. On Health and Safety: In response to scientific evidence linking respiratory illness to charcoal dust, does the Ministry plan to establish a legally enforceable Namibian occupational exposure limit for respirable charcoal dust? Furthermore, how will the Ministry ensure the consistent provision and mandatory use of adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) across the entire industry?
 5. On Social Security: What targeted campaigns will the Social Security Commission launch to ensure the universal registration of all charcoal workers for social security benefits? What specific penalties and enforcement actions will be taken against employers who fail or refuse to register their employees?
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Question 257 (2025-10-21)

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

Question 258 (2025-10-21)

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

It is a matter of serious concern that some Namibian teachers are using school time to create and upload content featuring learners on social media platforms, such as TikTok and Facebook, normally without obtaining explicit parental consent. While the Child Care and Protection Act 3 of 2015 mandates the safeguarding of children's well-being and privacy, the sharing of learner's images and videos exposes children to potential risks, including exploitation, cyberbullying, and long-term digital footprints that may

impact their future. Such practices not only violate the rights of children but also divert attention from the primary mandate of our schools, which is teaching and learning.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

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

Question 259 (2025-10-21)

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

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

However, the envisaged traffic management system is still dysfunctional.

I therefore wish to ask Hon. Minister as follows:

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

Question 260 (2025-10-21)

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

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

I therefore ask:

1. Hon. Minister, what specific programmes has your ministry introduced to support communal conservation and ensure communities benefit from wildlife?

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

Question 261 (2025-10-21)

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

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

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

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

My Questions are:

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

Question 262 (2025-10-21)

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

Honourable Speaker, although the Government has committed to providing free basic education, many government schools continue to demand parental contributions for stationery. Reports indicate that, for the 2026 academic year, some schools have already issued compulsory stationery lists as a condition for registration. Parents are spending over a N\$1,000 per child just on stationery, and when combined with uniforms and school development fund, the total cost can reach around N\$3,500 per learner per year.

For many struggling families, this is simply unaffordable Honourable Minister. Just imagine a situation where a parent has more than one child. This is supposed to be money for food and rent. And yet, they are being told that education is free. Meanwhile, the funds allocated per learner are often delayed or insufficient, forcing schools to rely on parental contribution, a practice that undermines the very principle of free education. Honourable Speaker, parents cannot continue to carry the weight of costs that rightfully belong to the government. I Therefore ask the Honourable Minister of Education the following questions:

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

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

Question 263 (2025-10-28)

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

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

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

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

Questions:

1. Given the provisions of Article 41 of the Constitution, can the President lawfully be answerable to both (a) herself, and (b) Parliament?
2. Does the fact that the President now assuming the duties of the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy unconstitutionally undermine the separation of powers principle?

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

Question 264 (2025-10-28)

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

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

Question 265 (2025-10-28)

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

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

I therefore ask;

1. Does the Right Honourable Prime Minister agree that failing to ensure continuous ministerial representation in Parliament, especially for key portfolios such as Industries, Mines, and Energy, may conflict with Article 30, which obliges the Executive to faithfully execute and administer the laws of the Republic?

2. Considering Article 1(3), does the Prime Minister consider that the current executive structure fully respects the constitutional principle of separation of powers between the Legislature and the Executive?
3. Under Articles 27(3), 28(2A)(d), and 35(1), how does the Executive guarantee accountability and responsiveness to Parliament when Ministries remain without appointed Ministers?
4. Pursuant to Article 40(e), what measures are in place to ensure that the President, Vice-President, and Ministers attend National Assembly sittings to respond to questions and participate in debates on government policy?
5. Finally, under Article 41, can the Prime Minister clarify how individual and collective ministerial accountability is maintained where certain portfolios are vacant or their functions delegated?

Question 266 (2025-10-28)

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

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

In light of this, I shall ask the Minister:

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

Question 268 (2025-10-29)

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

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

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

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

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

This is not an isolated incident of questionable judgment: your brother Jonathan Luvindao's brazen May email to your Ministry seeking pharmaceutical procurement information for his wife's company, Atlantic Pharmaceutical, also reveals a disturbing pattern of your family attempting to leverage your ministerial position for personal gain.

At a time when Namibians are dying from preventable diseases and your Ministry is embroiled in procurement scandals, you are more concerned with protecting your reputation by blocking negative media scrutiny and scheming to enrich your relatives as opposed to serving the public interest.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. Minister, why did you engage your brother Tshuka Luvindao's law firm for legal representation instead of using the Attorney General's Office as required for matters relating to your official ministerial duties?
 2. How do you justify using what will likely be scarce taxpayer resources to pursue a defamation case through a private firm that directly benefits your family, particularly when the Windhoek Observer's reporting was based on your own leaked ministerial letter?
 3. Do you believe it is ethical to threaten legal action against journalists for reporting on your Ministry's failure to maintain adequate malaria medicine stocks during an outbreak that has claimed over 150 Namibian lives in 2025?
 4. What action did you take when your brother Jonathan Luvindao, whose wife owns Atlantic Pharmaceutical, a registered vendor with the Central Medical Stores directly emailed your Ministry in May requesting information on pharmaceutical procurement plans?
 5. Given the multiple conflicts of interest involving your brothers in both legal services and pharmaceutical procurement, how can the Namibian public trust that you are making decisions in the national interest rather than to benefit your family?
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Question 269 (2025-10-29)

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

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

Question 270 (2025-10-29)

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

The Namibian construction sector has operated without a statutory regulator for nearly two decades, despite sustained advocacy from industry bodies. The Construction Industries Federation of Namibia (CIF) and the Metal and Allied Namibian Workers Union (MANWU) have jointly lobbied for a National Construction Council since 2006 to ensure fair competition, quality control, and the empowerment of local contractors. This regulatory gap is cited as a key reason for the sector's sharp decline, with its contribution to GDP falling from 3.1% in 2016 to just 1.4% in 2023 and employment reducing from 63,000 to an estimated 28,000 workers over the same period. Industry representatives argue that the absence of a regulator has allowed foreign contractors to dominate large scale infrastructure projects, draining vital economic resources and deprive local firms of opportunities. Although the government committed to establishing a Council at the 2019 Namibia Investment Summit, the enabling legislation has yet to be tabled in Parliament

I therefore ask Honorable Minister the followings:

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

regulatory bodies like the Construction Industry Development Board to oversee and develop their sectors?

Question 271 (2025-10-29)

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

Botswana's recent national human wildlife conflict strategy and action for 2025- 2030, developed through nation wide consultations, provides a framework for managing wildlife interactions. The plan includes conflict resolutions mechanisms, public awareness campaigns, and policies to minimise wildlife related damages. One of the initiatives is a commitment to reduce HWC incidents by 10% annually. Namibia has a long standing HWC policy (revised in 2018) and a human wildlife conflict self reliance scheme. The HWCSRS requires farmers to take reasonable precautions to protect their property to qualify for payments, which are not intended to fully compensate for all losses.

Questions:

1. How is the government ensuring that its policies on human wildlife conflict are adaptive to the changing land use patterns and the impact of climate change?
 2. Given that the HWCSRS requires farmers to take reasonable precautions to protect their property to be eligible for payments, what specific support or resources does the Ministry provide to help farmers implement these preventative measures?
 3. Namibia and Botswana share challenges within Kavango, Zambezi Transfrontier conservation area (KAZA). What specific mechanisms are in place for Namibia to formally and regularly exchange data and best practices with Botswana regarding human wildlife conflict management, particularly concerning transboundary species like, elephants, lions and buffalos?
 4. Hon Minister, what is the current status of the wildlife and protected areas Management Bill, and how will it improve the existing nature conservation ordinance of 1975 to address modern Human wildlife conflict challenges.
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Question 272 (2025-10-29)

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

Honourable Minister, during the recent launch of the Public-Private Partnership Forum, Her Excellency the President announced a new five year visa option for "serious investors" to boost economic activity and make Namibia a more desired investment destination.

In light of this welcome announcement, could the Honourable Minister appraise this House on the following:

1. Given that this initiative was not catered for in the recently tabled mid-term budget review, what budgetary consideration has been taken into account, and what is the definitive timeline for the rollout of this new visa regime?
2. What specific, measurable criteria will the Ministry use to define a "serious investor"? Furthermore, what will be the minimum investment ceiling or threshold required to qualify for this visa?
3. Could the Minister elaborate on the consultative process and evidence, such as studies on successful models in countries like Rwanda or Mauritius, that informed this strategic decision?
4. As far back as 2021 NIPDP developed a one stop shop for investors, what lessons have we learned from NIPDP that informed Her Excellency in this proposal?

Question 273 (2025-11-04)

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

It has come to public attention that magistrates across the country are threatening to withdraw their services after 04th November 2025 should their longstanding concerns remain unaddressed. This potential action poses a serious threat to the administration of justice, affecting all Namibians seeking redress in criminal and civil matters. Magistrates continue to serve with dedication, often under challenging conditions, and their contributions to the justice system deserve recognition and support.

On 2nd October 2023, the Ministry of Justice, in consultation with the Magistrates Commission and with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, approved Phase Three of the proposed adjustments to transport and housing allowances for magistrates. These adjustments were intended to align magistrates' benefits with those of equivalent grades within the public service, effective from the 2025/26 financial year.

Against this background, I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Why has the Ministry of Justice, in conjunction with the Magistrates Commission, not yet conducted the job evaluation and grading exercise for magistrates? When is this process expected to commence?
 2. What factors are currently hindering the implementation of the approved Phase Three adjustments to magistrates' motor vehicle and housing allowances?
 3. Can the Honourable Minister provide a clear timeline for the implementation of Phase Three, as agreed upon by the relevant parties?
 4. Why are magistrates treated differently as if they are not judicial officers?
 5. Given the apparent administrative ambiguity between the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations regarding magistrates' oversight, what steps are being taken to resolve this jurisdictional predicament?
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Question 275 (2025-11-04)

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

Honourable Speaker; we are reading disturbing reports that the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) has lost close to N\$1 billion in offshore investments. This comes against the backdrop of an earlier GIPF scandal where half a billion vanished, with the Prosecutor-General informing the nation that tracing the funds had proven "problematic" and that no one would be prosecuted.

The recurrence of such large-scale financial losses raises serious questions about oversight, transparency and accountability in the management of public pension funds.

1. Can the Hon. Minister provide this House with a detailed account of the offshore investments that led to the reported N\$800 million loss including where these funds were placed, through which investment vehicles, and when the decision to write them off was taken?
2. Considering that GIPF operates under the Ministry of Finance, what level of oversight or approval did the government exercise in this transaction, and who within the system will be held politically or administratively responsible for this failure?
3. How does the 8th administration intend to reassure public servants and pensioners that their lifelong savings are safe and that this latest loss will not quietly disappear into the same silence that followed the previous GIPF scandal?
4. Can the Minister inform this house how GIPF's investments in international markets and funds are audited and monitored? Furthermore, and final, will the Minister provide a detailed report on the performance and each of those offshore investments over the past three financial years, including cases where losses may have been concealed or offset by overall portfolio gains?

Question 276 (2025-11-04)

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

1. Could the Hon. Minister inform this House whether the Ministry has developed and adopted a comprehensive Mineral Enrichment and Value Addition Plan, as envisioned under the National Mineral Policy (2022), and how this plan aligns with Namibia's Industrialization Policy (2012) and Vision 2030?
2. Could the Minister clarify what specific provisions under the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992) and its regulations support or restrict the local beneficiation, processing, and refining of Namibia's mineral resources before export?
3. What institutional mechanisms are in place within the Ministry to monitor and enforce compliance with mineral enrichment obligations by mining companies, and has the Ministry established performance indicators or reporting requirements for value addition initiatives?

4. Could the Minister outline what policy incentives or fiscal instruments (such as tax breaks, joint venture requirements, or export levies) have been introduced to encourage local mineral processing and manufacturing, especially in critical minerals and rare earth elements?
5. How does the proposed Mineral Enrichment Plan ensure compliance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007), particularly regarding sustainable extraction, waste management, and local employment?
6. Could the Minister explain how Namibia's mineral enrichment strategy aligns with the African Mining Vision (AMV) adopted by the African Union in 2009, which promotes value addition, local content, and resource-based industrialization across the continent?

Question 277 (2025-11-04)

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

Hon. Minister I hereby share with you the water crisis at Okahumandu village in Aminuis constituency Omaheke region.

The 1st borehole was drilled in 1953, and again in 1970 and again 2020, all these drilling have yielded saline water of which this particular community has relied on for several years under terrible condition. The 1st borehole has collapse, the second one produced low yield and was unable to meet the community demand. The third borehole contained a stacked pipes due to a buildup calcification, rendering it unusable.

Temporary intervention such as water tankers has proven unsustainable and unable to supply both human and animals. Your Directorate of Rural water supply in Omaheke has given false hope to this community that the next borehole will be drilled after the procurement process is completed but this process is forever ongoing over the years.

The salinity of water at Okahumandu has killed a number of cattle and this community remain not compensated for the loss of their animals that was poisoned by contaminated water supplied by the Government. Hon. Minister the Livestock of Okahumbandu are roaming around the entire Aminuis constituency searching for portable water. Some of the animals are lost some are dead because there is no cattle herder. The Community of Okahumandu are paying transport to get water from neighboring villages for human and small stock consumption.

I hereby ask the Honourable Minister the following questions.

1. When will the Ministry supply Okahumandu with portable water?
2. Will the Government compensate the farmers who lost animals due to the bore that was drilled by the directorate rural development?
3. If no clean water is found in Okahumandu will the Ministry laydown a pipeline from neighboring villages to supply this Okahumandu with water?

4. If no solution is found will this community be resettled somewhere where they will have portable water and called it home?
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Question 278 (2025-11-04)

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

The Ministry acquired tractors with matching implements to boost agricultural mechanization and food security, primarily for small-scale and communal farmers. The initiative is aimed at enabling farmers to conduct their operations, such as land preparation, planting, and weeding, more efficiently and timely, thereby improving crop yields for household food security, and income levels. To date we have received reports that some of the tractors and implements are seating idle for years and not being used for their intended purpose. The rainy season which marks the beginning of the cultivation season in many parts of the northern regions requires farmers to seek the services of tractors and other implements to cultivate their fields, some farmers who are able to afford the use of private tractors, while many rely on the subsidized services offered by the government tractors. Most of the government tractors, planting and weeding machines are parked at the Ministry's offices in the region broken and not being repaired for years, while the farmers have to scramble for the few operating tractors, which sometimes arrives late or never shows up to cultivate their fields.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. How many tractors are currently operational, and how many are grounded or broken down?
 2. For how long has these tractors been parked and out of use at the Ministry's premises?
 3. How much money was allocated for maintenance and repairs of these tractors since their purchase?
 4. What is being done to assist farmers who have been forced to compete for the few operational tractors?
 5. When can the public expect all tractors to be operational and available for use by the farmers?
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Question 279 (2025-11-04)

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

Namibia's economy continues to face significant structural challenges, including sluggish economic growth, rising unemployment, and persistent fiscal deficits. Despite notable government interventions, including public investment and policy reforms, the rate of economic expansion remains below the levels required to achieve inclusive growth and sustainable revenue generation.

As the custodian of fiscal policy, the Ministry of Finance together with Public Enterprises carries pivotal responsibilities in steering the economy toward higher productivity, broadening the revenue base, and ensuring prudent management of public resources.

In light of the above, I now ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

Honourable Minister, in light of the recent economic performance and the government's stated objectives under the National Development Plans, could you:

1. Provide an update on the specific fiscal and economic measures being implemented to stimulate sustainable economic growth and diversify revenue sources beyond traditional sectors such as mining and customs revenue?
2. Indicate how the Ministry intends to enhance domestic revenue collection, particularly through improved tax administration, digital transformation of revenue systems, and reduction of tax evasion and avoidance?
3. Could the Honourable Minister Clarify what progress has been made in engaging the private sector and regional partners to attract investment and support industrialisation as a driver for long-term revenue generation?
4. With declining revenues from SACU, what concrete plans does the Ministry have to diversify domestic revenue sources without overburdening small businesses and the working class already burdened by higher taxes?
5. When last was Namibia's monetary policy comprehensively reviewed, and what reforms are being considered to empower Parliament, which represents the sovereign to ensure efficiency, oversight and safeguarding the administration of tax payers' money?
6. Could the Hon. Minister Explain whether the Ministry has conducted any recent assessments on the efficiency of current tax incentives, and if so, whether there are plans to reform or rationalise these incentives to improve fiscal outcomes?

Question 280 (2025-11-04)

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

1. Majority of farmers in the Zambezi and Kavango regions were unable to sell their products, amenable to the dying market.

The following areas in Zambezi were severely affected; Kasheshe, Sibbinda and Sangwali. Mahangu that weighs more than 300 tonnes, equivalent to more than five thousand bags were affected .

2. In Kavango, the following individuals were affected; Bertha Musinga from Satotwa, Kavango-West, Kudumo Mbambo Manjenya from Kavango East, Mathew Wakudumo Musowoyi from Kavango-East, Rumingo Johanness Katjinakatji from Kavango-West and Hamatwi Lukas Mukwe from Kavango-East.
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Question 281 (2025-11-04)

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

The Deputy Minister of Education has made a commitment in this house that the national examination is ready but as we speak, the learners in Omusati region are experiencing a late delivery of science subject practical materials for the examination.

These materials are supposed to be at the schools at least three months before the actual examination date. But on Friday, the 31 October 2025, the practical examinations, paper 3, for AS chemistry which was supposed to start at 8h00 in the morning, ended up starting at 18h00 in the evening, in many schools even started at 20h00 in the evening for the first session.

I wish to highlight that the last session of this paper 3 examinations ended at 03h00 in morning of the 1st November 2025.

Honourable Minister, Physics is yet to be written on the 07th November 2025, it is likely to experience the same situation. I am pleading that this should not be the case, because with the STEM subjects we groom our own doctor, scientists, geologists, engineers, chemist and therefore not to be tempered with.

1. Honourable Minister, what happened to the readiness of the Ministry you have promised in this regard?
2. And since when do learners write examination till 03h00 in the morning, which timetable was used?
3. What result are we expecting in this situation where learners are fatigued and stressed?
4. What urgent action is being taken into consideration to ensure that the paper 3 examinations for physics that is yet to be written is not affected?

Question 282 (2025-11-11)

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

I rise today with a heavy heart and deep concern for the future of Namibia's wildlife. Recent events have once again shown that our rhino' symbols of our natural heritage are under siege. Just last week, a black rhino was brutally poached and dehorned on a farm near Omaruru in the Erongo Region. This is not an isolated incident but part of a troubling pattern that threatens the survival of these majestic creatures.

In October 2025, tragedy struck again in the Kunene Region, where Dorsland, a vital breeding female black rhino the Sarris Sarris Conservancy, was cold-bloodedly killed. At the time, she was accompanied by her calf, which remains missing despite ongoing searches. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism has yet to provide a public statement in Parliament on this shocking event, despite extensive media coverage and national concern.

The loss of Dorsland and the uncertainty surrounding her calf are not just conservation failures they are a stark reminder that Namibia's anti poaching measures must be urgently strengthened, and that accountability cannot wait.

1. What concrete measures has the Ministry implemented to prevent poaching incidents such as those in Omaruru and Kunene, and to ensure the protection of our rhinos?
2. With the Dorsland calf still missing, what actions is the Ministry taking to locate and safeguard this vulnerable animal?
3. What is the current status of the investigations into the rhino poaching incidents in Omaruru and Kunene, when will the voters that we are representing in this house, expect those responsible to be held accountable
4. Given the recurring nature of rhino poaching, what weaknesses have been identified in the current anti-poaching strategy, and how does the Ministry plan to urgently address them?

Time for words has passed; it is now a matter of action, or we risk losing our wildlife heritage forever.

Question 283 (2025-11-11)

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

Honourable Minister, In view of the recent racial incidents reported at the Deutsche Hohere Privatschule (DHPS) which have sparked national concern over the perpetuation of racial hatred and division within an educational institution operating under Namibian law; In view of the above, I would like to ask the following questions.

1. When will the Minister invoke the powers vested in her under Section 79(1) (a) of the Basic Education Act, 2020 (Act No. 3 of 2020), which empowers the Minister to deregister a private school if "any of the circumstances arises on which the Minister would have refused such registration under section 76," including instances where a school "imposes restrictions with respect to the admission of learners based on race, ethnic origin, religion, colour or creed"?
 2. Further, will the Minister consider the application of Section 80(1) of the same Act, which authorises the Minister to order the closure of a private school "being managed in a way which is prejudicial to the welfare of learners or the peace, good order or good governance of the Republic of Namibia"?
 3. If not, can the Minister justify why DHPS should continue to operate under a Namibian licence while allegedly fostering racial division contrary to the values of equality, unity, and nationbuilding enshrined in our Constitution and education laws?
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Question 284 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Kaaronda (SWANU) asked the Minister of Finance:

I take the floor to raise an issue of great significance to all work men and woman of our country. We are told that the workers of any nation are indeed the backbone of its economy and through their blood, sweat and tears they keep the cogwheel turning. With this said, we had come to learn that the Namibia Revenue Agency (NAMRA) in short has for the past few years been making excessive deductions from the salaries of the workers in the name of revenue collection.

We are also informed that some of the workers who have fallen prey to these deductions are those who have allegedly accumulated tax debts from the days when the revenue collection function was still with the Ministry of Finance.

We are deliberate in our characterization of these deductions as excessive because of the effects they have and have had on countless workers of our country. Workers are reportedly subjected to conditions which expose them high risks of mental health challenges and in some instances we are told that some of them have lost their jobs owing to these unbearable deductions while others are said to have taken their own lives.

Hon. Speaker, the questions are:

1. Are these hardships as mentioned herein above on the radar of the Hon. Minister, and if they are,
2. Will NAMRA be allowed to pursue this aggressive revenue collection strategy at the expense of human lives?
3. This aggressive strategy is not only harsh but it is also unsustainable, will the Hon. Minister present an alternative way in which NAMRA can still perform its statutory mandate without any threat or risk to the mental health of the workers?
4. We urgently propose that a cap be placed on the maximum amount that NAMRA is permitted to deduct from the salaries of the workers. Is this something the Hon. Minister will consider?

Question 285 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

Regarding foreign Diplomats, Ambassadors and high commissioners that are serving and based in Namibia on their contribution and support in Namibia.

I want to know, Honourable Minister, with exactness since the establishment of their office the valuable contribution related to sponsorship donations, sponsored projects and aid contributions made by the Foreign Diplomats, Ambassadors, High Commissioners including Consultants. What were their contributions? Also stating where and how their contributions were made. Whether through capital or equipment and how much they contributed in total.

In addition, how many among the foreign diplomats were unable to contribute donations, aid, sponsorship or sponsored projects?

Question 286 (2025-11-11)

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

Is the Honourable Minister aware of one of the largest land grabs in Namibia. The matter of the Lake Oanob Acasia in Rehoboth raises serious questions of governance, legality, and accountability. What was once government-owned land within municipal boundaries has been turned into a privately-run business with housing developments, despite multiple irregularities including:

1. No approved building plans.
2. No Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
3. No sewage treatment plan.
4. No payment of municipal rates and taxes.
5. No township establishment certificate.
6. No legal sublease permitted.
7. No notarial title deed.
8. No proper water supply system.

A private entity is putting up permanent structures and selling them, again on the sad note there is a possibility that the sewer connection pipes are being drained into the dam, which risks contamination to the water used by the community in Rehoboth, and this may lead to waterborne diseases. Despite these serious breaches, construction and operations continue unchecked. This undermines the rule of law, fair development, and the rights of ordinary Namibians who must follow procedures.

Therefore, I ask the Hon. Minister the following questions:

1. How did your Ministry permit a private entity to develop housing and resort facilities on government-owned municipal land without approved building plans, a township establishment certificate, or a title deed?
2. Why was no Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or sewage treatment plan required before construction began, as required under Namibian environmental and planning laws?
3. What steps has your Ministry taken to ensure that municipal rates, taxes, and service charges are paid in full by the developers, in line with the Local Authorities Act, 1992?
4. Hon. Minister, does your Ministry condone a situation where private individuals turn government property into personal estates, while the majority of Namibians are struggling to access land legally and affordable?
5. Can the Honourable Minister investigate this matter with urgency and report back to this august house?

Honourable Speaker, when powerful individuals bypass the law, it undermines public trust and makes a mockery of the law.

Question 287 (2025-11-11)

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

In recent months, our nation has witnessed an alarming increase in robberies, break ins, and violent attacks committed by criminals using vehicles with fake, cloned, or swapped number plates. What is deeply troubling is that after such crimes, the registration numbers are often traced back to innocent, law-abiding citizens, making it extremely difficult for the police to track down the actual culprits. This growing trend raises serious questions about how vehicle number plates are being produced, regulated and monitored in Namibia. Therefore, the public deserves assurance that our number plate system is secure, and that manufacturers and distributors are strictly monitored and regulated.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. Can the Minister confirm if all number-plate manufacturers in Namibia are registered under the Road Traffic and Transport Act, and what oversight exists to prevent illegal duplication or sale of plates?
2. Does the Ministry plan to introduce a digital system to verify vehicle number plates and taxi identification numbers with their vehicles and owners? If yes, when will it be implemented?
3. Has the Ministry considered adding security features like QR codes or holograms to make Namibian number plates tamper-proof and easy for police to verify?
4. What collaboration exists between the Ministry, Police, and Roads Authority to track vehicles with fake number plates and fake taxi identification numbers? Is there a central database for stolen or fake number plates accessible to all law enforcement?
5. With rising crime rates involving fake number plates, what immediate policies will the Ministry introduce to protect the public and restore trust in the vehicle registration system?
6. Will the Ministry consider implementing public awareness campaigns to inform and educate the public about the strategies used by criminals in regards to vehicle number plates and taxi identification numbers?

Question 288 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The Namibian people and Windhoek residence have observed since 9th October till today how the employees of City of Windhoek at solid waste management department are being ignored, being mishandled and denied their existence by the City of Windhoek Councilors, Staff Management, Ministry of Justice and Labour and Ministry of Urban and Rural Development. These people are the very same people that keep City of Windhoek so clean to make us proud and be associated with Windhoek as the most cleanest city in Africa if not the world. These are the very same people that we expect them to cast their vote at our respective political parties comes 26 November 2025 but

you are here ignoring them, I guarantee you that you must expect no single vote from these citizen that you been ignoring for more than a month now.

The City of Windhoek enter into a written agreement with around 501 Fixed term contract ward cleaners under solid waste management department from 2024 till 2029. Consequently, after several meetings about Salary increase and other benefits and to be employed permanently the City of Windhoek refused to employ this staff members of full time basis until they went on an official labor strike that is currently underway. Hon. Speakers, this workers are being paid N\$3000.00 since 2018 when they signed their 1st contract. Just imagine with what you can afford with in this terrible economy under this Administration. This year they signed a five years contract for additional small benefit such as N\$800.00, Transport allowance, pension Allowance N\$716.00, medical Allowance N\$250.00 and social security N\$29.70. They are being paid on a Total cost to company. Meaning they must find their own pension investment, Medical aid company and register themselves to social security, as I am reading now these people are not registered with social security commission, what an exploitation of Namibian citizen by City of Windhoek under the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development.

While Councilors are being paid pension after their term at City of Windhoek and workers are being told to find their own pension investment and all the rate and tax money are being spend on global trotting for collecting SnT by the staff management and Councilors.

These people are working under unhygienic environment with no protective clothes, is this the Namibian our ancestors died for is this the independent Namibia we fought for?

I now ask the following questions to the Minister:

1. When are you going to solve this Labour dispute between fixed term contract ward cleaners and the Municipality of Windhoek
2. Why the fixed term contract ward cleaners can't be employed as permanent employees of the City of Windhoek.
3. Why is there huge salary gap between the fixed term contract ward cleaners and those that empty the dustbin and drums?
4. Why are they not being compensated for Saturday hours and being registered at Social Security Commission as directed by Labour Act No. 11 of 2007?

Question 289 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Honourable Minister, thank you for your continued efforts to improve Namibia's health sector. However, persistent challenges remain in the areas of data management, workforce deployment, and efficient use of human resources.

It is particularly concerning that graduates in Health Information Systems Management and Public Health, who completed their studies as far back as 2019, remain unemployed, while nurses - whose primary duty is patient care - continue to perform data and monitoring functions.

This mismatch not only reduces the quality of healthcare delivery but also undermines the intent of the National Health Act, 2015 (Act No. 2 of 2015), which calls for a structured and evidence-driven health system.

Moreover, Article 95(j) of the Namibian Constitution obliges the State to improve public health through consistent planning and effective deployment of skilled human resources.

Against this background, I hereby pose the following questions:

1. Honourable Minister, given the State's obligation under Article 95(j) of the Constitution and the framework provided by the National Health Act, 2015, how does your Ministry plan to honour these legal obligations by integrating the unemployed Health Information Systems Management and Public Health graduates into roles dedicated to health data management, monitoring, and evaluation - rather than continuing to assign such duties to nursing staff?

Further, what specific timeline or implementation plan has been established for this integration?

2. Honourable Minister, recognising that the ongoing unemployment of these qualified graduates undermines both health system efficiency and youth employment objectives, what are the main barriers preventing their absorption, and what interministerial actions are being taken - particularly in coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister, the Treasury, and the Public Service Commission - to resolve this issue within the current financial year?

Question 290 (2025-11-11)

Hon. Asthipara (SWAPO) asked the Minister of Finance:

Hon. Minister, Hon. Erika Shajuda, Nampost has recently been mandated to handle the distribution of our senior citizens' grants. This is indeed a commendable initiative, as it strengthens the capacity of a state-owned entity while ensuring that our citizens benefit from locally managed services.

However, it has come to my attention that some of our senior citizens are now facing serious financial challenges due to limitations associated with the Nampost ATM card. At present, only Standard Bank has a recognition agreement for the Nampost ATM card. Other local and foreign-owned banks do not formally recognize the Nampost ATM card, but yet their ATMs still accept and process Nampost transactions.

This situation has created considerable difficulties. Senior citizens are unable to access certain after-service support from these banks, and many are currently struggling to recover their scarce funds (refunds) because their Nampost cards are simply not officially recognized.

This practice not only inconveniences our elderly citizens but also undermines the growth and credibility of our state-owned financial institution. This also speaks to the Nampost trust issues and confidence by its clients that may lead to the poor service delivery.

I now therefore ask the following questions:

1. Hon. Minister, is your Ministry aware of these challenges currently faced by Nampost and our senior citizens?
2. What measures can the Ministry take to facilitate a quick recognition of Nampost ATM cards by all local banks to ensure the speedy recovery of our senior citizens' refunds?
3. When can we expect to see Nampost fully transformed into an independent bank, capable of competing effectively with other local and foreign-owned banks?

Question 291 (2025-11-12)

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

Illegal and unregulated sand mining continues to threaten our environment and communities across several regions, despite the provisions of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and the Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995. Many operators extract sand without Environmental Clearance Certificates, leaving behind degraded land, damaged roads, and disturbed ecosystems.

Reports further indicate the involvement of certain local leaders in unapproved sand mining activities, raising concerns about weak enforcement, poor coordination, and accountability gaps within environmental governance. It is therefore necessary that this House seeks clarification from the Honourable Minister on the effectiveness of existing policies and the steps being taken to address this growing challenge.

I therefore ask:

Hon. Minister:

1. What specific measures is the Ministry taking to enforce the provisions of the Environmental Management Act, 2007, in relation to illegal sand mining across the country, particularly in communal areas?
2. How many Environmental Clearance Certificates have been issued for sand mining activities in the past three years, and in which regions? Can the Minister provide data on how many operators are currently under investigation or have been penalised for non-compliance?
3. What formal guidelines exist to regulate the involvement of traditional authorities and local councillors in the approval or facilitation of sand mining activities within their jurisdictions?
4. How many sand mining sites have been rehabilitated in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, and what penalties exist for operators who fail to restore mined areas?
5. Given the growing demand for construction materials, is the Ministry reviewing or updating the current sand mining policy framework to ensure a balance between local economic development and environmental sustainability?

6. What public or awareness, campaigns has the Ministry undertaken to inform communities, local authorities, and political office bearers about the legal implications of unlicensed sand mining?
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Question 292 (2025-11-12)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

1. How many conservancies were established before and after independence?
 2. How many parks were established before and after independence?
 3. How many lodges and campsites were established before and after independence?
 4. How many are owned by foreigners and how many by Namibians?
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Question 293 (2025-11-12)

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

It is with deep sadness that I draw the attention of this House to the reported tragic passing of an elderly woman who collapsed and died yesterday at a NamPost outlet in Rundu while waiting in a long queue to receive her social grant.

A similar incident occurred just last month in Kongola, where another elderly woman collapsed under comparable conditions. These painful incidents appear to be on the rise and they raise serious concerns about the conditions under which our senior citizens, the sickly, and persons with disabilities are made to wait for long hours in the heat often without adequate shade, drinking water, toilets, or seating.

Honourable Minister, I therefore ask:

1. Whether NamPost was thoroughly assessed and found suitably prepared before being awarded the contract to handle social grant payments on behalf of the government.
 2. Whether the Ministry is aware that many NamPost outlets across the country lack basic facilities such as toilets, safe drinking water, and proper waiting areas, leaving our elderly and vulnerable citizens exposed to hardship and indignity
 3. Whether the Ministry is actively monitoring and evaluating NamPost's performance in delivering this important public service and what findings have been made so far;
 4. What immediate steps the Ministry intends to take to ensure that such distressing incidents do not happen again and that all beneficiaries are treated with the care, dignity, and compassion they deserve; and
 5. Whether NamPost will be held accountable for such incidents and what form that accountability will take in ensuring that the safety and well being of beneficiaries are not compromised in the future.
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Question 294 (2025-11-12)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Finance:

We have been hearing sad stories from the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) for many years now, and it seems they simply do not end. This time, it is not ordinary pensioners crying foul, but former Members of the 7th Parliament - individuals who served this nation with dignity and who today find themselves victims of what can only be described as a financial miscarriage.

It appears that GIPF has subjected these former MPs to questionable tax deductions from their backdated pension payments, even though their annual income clearly falls below the N\$100,000.00 tax threshold set by NamRA. This raises serious concerns about whether GIPF and the Ministry of Finance are correctly applying the country's tax laws to pension-related payouts.

In this regard, I ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Can the Minister confirm whether individuals earning less than N\$100,000.00 per year are legally required to pay income tax on backdated pension payments?
2. If the law exempts such individuals, why did GIPF deduct tax from their backdated pensions?
3. Were these deductions authorized by NamRA or unilaterally done by GIPF?
4. What mechanisms exist within the Ministry to ensure that institutions such as GIPF correctly apply the tax threshold, especially in cases involving back pay or arrears?
5. When can the affected former Members of the 7th Parliament expect to be refunded the money that was wrongly deducted from their backdated pensions?
6. Lastly, will the Ministry institute a review of all similar deductions to safeguard both former public office bearers and ordinary pensioners from such financial injustices in the future

Question 295 (2025-11-12)

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

I rise to bring to the attention of this House a deeply distressing incident that took place on the 17 October 2025, involving the death of a woman and her newborn child at a public hospital in Lüderitz. The woman was initially sent home despite showing signs of labor, she was later admitted, and reportedly endured 3 days of neglect without proper monitoring or medical intervention like conducting a sonar.

The baby was delivered but later died under unclear circumstances after being transferred to Keetmanshoop without the family's knowledge. These events raise serious concerns about the quality of maternal care, communication protocols, and accountability within our public health system.

I therefore pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister of Health:

1. What investigations have been launched into the deaths of the mother and child?
2. What support services are available for bereaved families in such cases?
3. What disciplinary measures are taken when medical negligence is suspected?
4. What ethical guidelines govern communication between medical staff and families'?
5. What steps are being taken to improve emergency response in maternity care?
6. Will the Ministry consider an independent inquiry into this incident?

Question 296 (2025-11-12)

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

Hon. Minister.

The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) through the Ministry of Education in collaboration with Lund University in Sweden, sponsored 32 Namibian Educators (change Agents) who underwent a two -year Advanced Training Program "from 2003 up to 2016.

These 32 change Agents developed and implemented a unique on the job in-service training program initiative called "Namibia child Rights, Classroom and school management Training Program" in 2016 that was supposed to be roll out in 2017/18 financial years in all 14 regions. This program is anchored on the three (3) child right pillars: - Protection, Provision and Participation of the Namibian child.

Hon. Minister, the ministry invested a substantial amount of resources piloting the implementation of program in nine (9) child Rights Project schools in 0 6) regions (Kavango east, Kavango west, Khomas, Ohangwena, Oshana, Omusati) which had proven the program to be a success in child centered education. Despite these overwhelming successes stories in both Class room school Management and Learners Academic performance as a well-developed on the job in-service training program, Hon. Minister, this Training program was not implemented as planned and as result the Namibian child and the education system in general suffered as beneficiaries.

I therefore ask the following questions

1. Hon. Minister, is the ministry aware of discontinued or non-implementation of this Child Right, classroom and school management Training program and its potential to positively impact the education performance in Namibia?
 2. Can the Ministry shed lights as to why the program did not take off the ground?
 3. As a proven best practice and a success in Namibian schools, what measures will the ministry put in place to kicks-start this crucial Training program in 2026/27 financial year to benefit Namibian child schools?
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Question 297 (2025-11-13)

Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda (AR) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

The reggae artist Gramps Morgan, of the group Morgan Heritage, sings in his song 'People Like You':

"If you give a little more than you take and if you try to fix more than you break, if you're the kind who takes the time to help a stranger in the rain, there is a place for people like you. If you stand up for those down on their knees and lend a voice to those who cannot speak, if you shine a little light, and give sight to the ones who've lost their way, there's a place for people like you."

This sentiment stands in stark contrast to the history of the Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM). Established in February 1920 with Ernest Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corporation holding a controlling interest, CDM became a De Beers subsidiary by 1926. De Beers, one of the world's largest mining companies, maintained a symbiotic relationship with every governing authority in Namibia—from the German and South African administrations to the successive SWAPO government after independence.

CDM was granted exclusive rights in Diamond Area 1, where entry was forbidden without its permission. It controlled the Diamond Boards and effectively operated as a State within a State, governing Oranjemund for over 80 years until 2017.

In 1974, the United Nations Council for Namibia issued a decree that nullified all mining licenses granted by South Africa. De Beers ignored this decree and continued its operations. The decree further stated that violators would be prosecuted by the incoming Namibian government. However, after independence, no such prosecutions occurred. Instead, the new government became a shareholder in CDM, which was later renamed NAMDEB, but continued to operate much as it had for the previous eight decades.

The CDM, in which our government holds a stake, was also a site of atrocities and a symbol of man's inhumanity to man. For instance, Amos Hiskiel, a CDM employee, disappeared without a trace after independence. The same fate befell Titus Shipandeni Shiponeni. To this day, his wife, Priskilla Shinana, and their eight children do not know what happened to him.

In light of this history, and inspired by the call to "lend a voice to those who cannot speak," I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Prior to 2017, CDM/NAMDEB controlled the entire territory of Diamond Area 1, including Oranjemund. Does CDM/NAMDEB possess a complete record of all employees since its inception? If so, can this record be made available?
2. How many employees were recorded as missing or having disappeared, and what measures did CDM/NAMDEB take to investigate these disappearances?
3. Did CDM/NAMDEB ever formally open police cases or report these missing persons to the Namibian Police? If yes, please provide the relevant case details.
4. What official explanation does CDM/NAMDEB provide for the disappearances of Amos Hiskiel and Titus Shipandeni Shiponeni?

5. What form of engagement or discussion, if any, has CDM/NAMDEB had with the families of Amos Hiskiel and Titus Shipandeni Shiponeni?

As the song says, if we "shine a little light" for those who have lost their way, there is a place for us. It is in this spirit that I submit these questions.

Question 298 (2025-11-13)

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

I rise today with a deep sense of urgency, for the threat of climate change is no longer a distant warning it is a reality that is testing Namibia's resilience every day. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism has produced strategies and plans, yet, despite these efforts, the latest reports reveal troubling gaps between policy and action.

Namibia's First Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2025) exposes critical weaknesses in greenhouse gas monitoring, adaptation planning, and mitigation reporting. The Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS, 2025) charts a path toward a net zero, climate-resilient economy by 2050, yet glaring gaps remain in integrating emerging sectors such as green hydrogen. Meanwhile, the Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems initiative (2023) confirms that our climate data and early warning mechanisms remain inadequate to fully support adaptation planning, and GCF-funded rangeland and ecosystem management programs (2025) show that implementation on the ground is slow, leaving vulnerable populations exposed.

Honourable Speaker, these reports make it clear: Namibia's policies are falling short of the nation's 91% emission reduction target by 2030, and urgent action is needed to turn plans into reality. It is therefore imperative that the Minister provide this House with a clear account of what has been achieved, what obstacles remain, and how the Ministry intends to close the gaps before it is too late.

1. Honourable Minister, what measurable progress has the Ministry made towards Namibia's 91% emission reduction target by 2030?
 2. Recent reports show that climate adaptation projects on the ground remain incomplete. What is causing these delays, and what steps are being taken to support vulnerable communities?
 3. How is the Ministry ensuring that emerging sectors, such as green hydrogen, contribute effectively to Namibia's climate goals?
 4. The latest Transparency Report highlights weaknesses in monitoring and early warning systems, and accountability.
 5. What urgent action plan is in place to close implementation gaps and ensure all Namibians benefit from climate adaptation and mitigation strategies before 2030?
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Question 299 (2025-11-13)

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

TO ROOT OUT CORRUPTION IN NAMIBIA

1. Are you aware that it has been observed, since independence of this country, under the ruling government party which is still governing this country until today, many foreigners have been employed in the government without following the legal procedures? This process has left many Namibians without jobs and have left them in the streets while foreigners occupy the jobs which were supposed to be offered to Namibian people.
2. Can your respected office, since you are the leader of the government business in the Paliament and also the second highest office in the executive, can we agree with you to establish an independent commission to investigate and screen all Ministries and government organs to find out these suspected foreigners who are currently enjoying the fruits of our Namibian people? While the majority, poor Namibians continue to suffer after the independence of our country.
3. Can we agree and work together and support each other that those who have hijacked Namibian jobs through corruption and other methods of corruption should be apprehended after being found guilty by the court of law and sent to prison? Before being deported back to their countries of origin, ought to pay back the State's money which has been paid to them illegally?

Question 300 (2025-11-13)

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

The Ministry of Finance has announced the termination of the Payroll Deduction Management System (PDMS) effective 30 November 2025. This is the system that allows public servants to conveniently pay for essential services - such as insurance, education, and personal or home loans - directly from their salaries. For over two decades, this system has helped more than 100,000 government employees manage their finances responsibly. It has reduced default rates, kept interest rates lower, and provided access to regulated financial products - especially for low-income and rural workers who often can't access affordable credit.

Now, the government proposes to shut this system down, without any clear public consultation, without a transition plan, and against the will of the very people it serves.

Honourable Speaker, According to recent survey by Fin Fit Investments, 79% of government employees want the Payroll Deduction Management System to continue, and 83% fear that its removal will make budgeting harder and push them into financial distress.

Let's be clear: this is not a technical adjustment - it's a social and economic earthquake. Replacing payroll deductions with debit orders is expected to cost government employees millions every month in addition to bank debit order fees. Who will benefit from that? The banks - not the workers.

For low-income earners, especially cleaners, teachers, police officers, soldiers and nurses, this isn't an inconvenience - it's a direct pay cut. It will also mean more bank charges, higher interest rates, reduced access to affordable loans, and an inevitable return to loan sharks for many who are financially excluded.

Against the said background, I now ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Why is a long-standing and valuable employee benefit being terminated unilaterally, without prior consultation with employees.
2. Has the Ministry undertaken any interventions during the deadline extension to lessen the impact of its decision?
3. How does the Ministry justify asking public servants to pay over millions a month in new debit order fees, while commercial banks enjoy a mouthful profit?
4. If the problem is regulation, not the system itself, why has the Ministry not opted for reform and modernization, as experts and employees themselves have requested, instead of outright discontinuation?

We understand that the unions stand ready to benefit from this arrangement and continue to exploit the workers whose interest they are supposed to represent Honourable Speaker, this is not just a question of finance - it's a question of fairness. Namibia's public servants deserve consultation, protection, and dignity - not a policy that punishes while boosting profits for banks.

Question 301 (2025-11-13)

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

Namibia is facing a disturbing surge in violent crimes - from robberies and assaults to killings - particularly along our residential streets, riverbeds, and main roads. Citizens live in fear, and the nation is losing lives that could be saved through timely and strategic prevention.

Honourable Speaker, while we acknowledge the ongoing investigations and arrests made by law enforcement, the public's concern lies deeper: What is being done to prevent crime before it happens?

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Beyond receiving reports, investigating, and filing cases after crimes occur, what deliberate and preventive strategies is the Ministry implementing to curb the escalating wave of violent crime in our communities?
2. What is the Ministry's long-term crime prevention plan - one that moves beyond reaction - to secure residential areas, public roads, and riverbeds that have become notorious danger zones?
3. Is there a national policy framework guiding crime prevention at community level, and how is it being enforced across regions to ensure accountability and uniform action?

4. Will the Ministry consider establishing a National Crime Prevention Task Force combining police intelligence, local authorities, and community policing units to coordinate surveillance, lighting, and safety patrols in all high-risk zones?
5. Given the frequency of attacks and killings in public spaces, does the Ministry have measurable targets or indicators - such as crime reduction rates - to assess whether its prevention strategies are producing tangible results?
6. Finally, how is the Ministry ensuring that budget allocations for crime prevention are not consumed by administrative costs, but are directly invested in technology, equipment, and community safety infrastructure where the impact is visible?

Question 302 (2026-02-04)

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

Despite severe fiscal constraints and urgent national priorities, the Namibian Government continues to channel significant public funds and productive time into repetitive workshops, conferences, and training sessions with little regard for value for money or visible impact. These engagements are routinely convened on the same issues year after year, without credible cost-benefit assessments or clear implementation frameworks. This pattern is further reinforced by the creation of multiple high-level committees and task teams that unnecessarily duplicate the expertise already available within government ministries, agencies, and state institutions. As matters currently stand, Namibia has a pool of qualified technocrats and advisors who are fully capable of providing technical guidance at no additional cost to the taxpayer.

I therefore ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following:

1. How much public funding has been spent on workshops, conferences, and training sessions across government in the current financial year, and what measurable outcomes or implemented reforms can be directly attributed to these expenditures?
 2. What is the rationale for repeatedly establishing high-level committees and task teams that duplicate existing internal expertise within the Government?
 3. What mechanisms are currently in place to ensure that resolutions, recommendations, and action plans arising from workshops and conferences are actually implemented, monitored, and evaluated?
 4. Who is held accountable when workshops and conferences conclude without tangible deliverables, and what consequences exist for failure to translate discussions into real time action?
 5. What concrete steps will government take to shift from a culture of meetings and workshops to one focused on execution, delivery, and measurable outcomes that directly improve the lives of ordinary Namibians?
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Question 303 (2026-02-04)

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

Honourable Minister, since 2013/2014 the Air Support Services Directorate of the Namibian Police had 3 pilots sent on training on the Eurocopter EC145 - Light Utility Helicopter, but they were never signed out due to their inability to pass flight tests. The pilots are said to have never made themselves available for flights (on type) over the years, but are somehow expected to pass a test on the complex aircraft type without flying it.

An examiner (from the manufacturer, who trains and tests pilots from all over the world) was accused of being biased. For this reason, a New Zealand examiner was brought in for initial training (more expensive than renewal) (August - September 2025), which cost millions, and also failed them.

Followed by another initial training in September 2025, (a trip to America) by one of the pilots and still not signed out. If the only pilot that is signed out for the (EC145 Helicopter) resigns, or simply go on sick leave, the aircraft will rot on the ground.

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

1. Can this be business unusual to spend millions of tax payers' money on training and testing on pilots for 13 years, with no improvement, and without any accountability?
2. How many initial trainings (More expensive than a renewal training) does one pilot need to be competent on the type (EC145)? What is the selection process of the pilots at ASSD and the plan going forward?
3. Why can't they employ competent and passionate pilots, who are committed, to actually fly the EC145, and have these pilots that are struggling to rather fly the Airbus AS350 Helicopter (B3-Helicopter), which is a simpler helicopter?
4. Honourable Minister, lastly, I ask again - on the availability of the helicopters, I am still receiving calls from external stakeholders about unavailability. WHAT DO THE PILOTS DO AT WORK THAT PREVENTS THEM FROM FLYING?

Question 304 (2026-02-04)

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

The power of the purse in Namibia rests with Parliament. Once this House debates, approves, and passes the Appropriation Bill, and it is assented to by the President, it becomes an Act of Parliament. That Act is binding and cannot be changed, reduced, or redirected by any individual, office, or ministry except by Parliament itself.

However, it has now become evident that allocations approved by Parliament for local authorities and regional councils are being reduced or diverted at ministerial level after the law has already taken effect. This raises serious constitutional questions about

whether the Executive is undermining the authority of Parliament and interfering with an Act of Parliament.

Therefore, I ask the Hon. Minister the following questions:

1. Under what legal authority does the Ministry reduce or divert funds that were duly approved by Parliament and assented to by the President under the Appropriation Act?
2. Does the Honourable Minister accept that altering or withholding such funds amounts to the Executive undermining the constitutional authority of Parliament as a separate arm of the State?
3. Can the Honourable Minister explain how reducing an approved allocation does not constitute a violation of an Act of Parliament?
4. Did the Honourable Minister, at any point, return to Parliament to seek approval before changing or diverting these allocations, as required when altering a law passed by this House?
5. Does the Honourable Minister agree or deny that such actions, amount to the Executive interfering with and weakening the work of another constitutional body?
6. Who bears responsibility for the service delivery failures that result when funds approved by Parliament do not reach the intended local authorities in full?
7. Does the Honourable Minister accept that Parliament approves budgets based on the needs of communities and the people on the ground, and if the Ministry then reduces or withholds those approved funds, is the Ministry still acting in the interest of the people or in the interest of its own administrative preferences at the expense of service delivery?
8. Will the Honourable Minister commit to tabling before this House a full record of all instances where allocations approved by Parliament were reduced, withheld, or redirected by the Ministry?

Honourable Speaker, this matter is not about accounting. It is about whether the decisions of Parliament can be quietly changed after they become law, and whether local authorities and communities must suffer because of actions that bypass the authority of this August House.

Question 305 (2026-02-04)

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

In previous years, including last year and the year before, over 300 schools were forced to close for varying periods as a result of floods. These closures disrupted learning, affected teachers performance, and compromised curriculum coverage. With the current rainy season underway and the risk of flooding remaining high, there is growing concern that similar disruptions may occur again this year.

The purpose of these questions is to understand what concrete measures the Ministry has put in place to prevent or minimise school closures and to ensure continuity of learning should flooding occur again.

1. Honourable Minister, what specific preventative and preparedness measures has the Ministry put in place this year to arrest the recurring closure of schools in flood-prone areas, given the likelihood of floods returning?
2. If schools are forced to close due to flooding, what concrete contingency plans does the Ministry have to ensure continuity of learning and to minimise the negative impact on learner performance and teacher productivity?
3. What long-term infrastructure or policy interventions is the Ministry implementing to ensure that schools in flood-prone regions are no longer repeatedly disrupted by seasonal flooding?

Question 306 (2024-02-04)

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

The Welwitschia Sovereign Wealth Fund was launched in May 2022 to safeguard our nation's future and now holds nearly half a billion Namibia Dollars in public funds. However, it has been operating for over three years without a specific law governing its management, oversight, and use of funds. I therefore ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following:

1. What is the exact timeline for the Welwitschia Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill to be tabled in this House, and can the government commit to a definitive date for its passage before the end of this parliamentary session?
2. Under which specific existing laws or legal provisions is the Fund currently being administered, and how does the government justify operating a major sovereign wealth fund without a dedicated legal framework for such a prolonged period?
3. Given the calls from institutions like the Institute for Public Policy Research for inclusive dialogue, what concrete steps is the government taking to ensure the bill includes robust provisions for public transparency, parliamentary oversight, and protection from misuse to gain the full confidence of the Namibian people?

Question 307 (2026-02-04)

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

Namibia's diplomatic missions are crucial for fostering economic ties, particularly in agricultural trade with West African partners, where collaborations on beef exports, mechanization, and fertilizer production initiatives announced since 2023 have encountered implementation challenges and international concerns. Prolonged vacancies in key posts can hinder these efforts, especially amid reports of informal diplomatic efforts during recent ministerial travels to the region. Recent appointments have highlighted the importance of strict adherence to international protocols, including

the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which mandates prior agreement from receiving states to ensure effective representation and mutual trust. In the context of ongoing anti corruption oversight in related sectors, transparency in these processes is vital to protect Namibia's international reputation and sustain beneficial trade opportunities for our citizens.

1. Which of Namibia's foreign missions are currently without a substantive Head of Mission, and for how long has each such vacancy existed?
2. What is the current status of Namibia's High Commission in Accra, Ghana, specifically: (a) is a substantive High Commissioner in post; (b) if not, who is serving as Charge d'Affaires; and (c) when does the Ministry expect a substantive Head of Mission to assume duty?
3. Can the Minister confirm or deny that she undertook a stopover in Ghana during her recent travels; and if so, on what dates and for what official purpose?
4. If such a stopover took place, did the Minister meet with officials of Ghana's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; and if so, were matters relating to the accreditation of Namibia's High Commissioner-designate to Ghana discussed?
5. Has the Government of Ghana, through any diplomatic channel, communicated concerns or objections regarding the proposed appointment of Namibia's High Commissioner-designate to that country; and if so, will the Minister inform this House of the nature of those concerns without breaching diplomatic confidentiality?

Question 308 (2026-02-04)

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

I wish to bring to the forefront a matter of serious national concern, which is the alleged compromise of certain members of the Namibian Police Force in relation to drug abuse and drug trafficking. Reports and arrests linked to drug-related offences in towns such as Rehoboth, Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Oshakati, Rundu, Katima Mulilo and Windhoek have raised serious questions about the integrity of some officers entrusted with enforcing our laws. At a time when communities, especially the youth are suffering from the devastating effects of drug abuse, any involvement or protection of criminal drug networks by law enforcement officers represents a direct threat to public trust, national security, and the rule of law.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What is the current number of police officers who have been investigated, arrested, suspended, or dismissed in the past five years in connection with drug abuse or drug trafficking across Namibia?
2. How many cases involving compromised police officers have resulted in successful prosecutions, and what steps are being taken to address delays or failures in these cases?

3. What internal vetting, lifestyle audits, and integrity testing mechanisms are in place to detect police officers whose lifestyles are inconsistent with their income?
4. Is there active cooperation between the Namibian Police, customs, immigration, and anti-corruption agencies to dismantle drug networks allegedly protected by law enforcement officers?
5. What reforms are being implemented to restore public confidence in the Namibian police, particularly in communities most affected by drug abuse?

Question 309 (2026-02-04)

Hon. Bishop Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

Namibia is now a home of 54 Japanese companies. The Namibian people have noticed that during high-level discussions in Tokyo, Japan, according to the government, the increasing economic links between Namibia and Japan are reflected in this presence.

Under the direction of this government, the bilateral aimed to match Japanese investment with Namibia's present national goals. We noted that Namibia and Japan's relationship now focuses on commerce, investment and long-term partnerships rather than just traditional development assistance.

The country's youth unemployment rate (for those between the ages of 15 and 34) is a approximately 61.4%. according to data from the Namibia Statistics Agency. A shocking point 1.6 million Namibians, are living in poverty, which is a major issue for Namibia.

We understand that encouraging 54 Japanese companies to spend more on manufacturing and processing in Namibia, I want to avoid being a political score, or a just mere talk, it must help Namibians develop their skills and create jobs for living.

My question:

1. Honourable Minister, what kind of employment and training will these 54 Japanese firms provide to Namibians?
 2. What do they manufacture?
 3. Where will they use these assets for marketing once the product is finished?
 4. From which town do they operate?
 5. How many of Namibia's 44.4% unemployed youth are anticipated to find work there?
 6. If there are none, why should Namibia demand a non-value-adding non-corporation in this nation?
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Question 310 (2026-02-04)

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

I wish to address a matter of urgent public concern regarding the unlawful use of police-issued firearms, especially in cases where male police officers have fatally shot their romantic partners. These tragic incidents, which continue to happen in different parts of Namibia, raise serious questions about firearm control, off-duty weapon possession, emotional fitness for duty, and enforcement of existing police regulations. Given that police firearms are intended to protect the public, and not to become instruments of domestic violence, it is imperative that this House interrogates whether current laws, internal controls, and disciplinary mechanisms are being adequately enforced.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following Questions:

1. Are you aware that firearms are used by the Namibian Police during gender based violence incidents?
2. Can the Honourable Minister confirm whether police regulations requiring officers to book in firearms when off duty are consistently enforced, and how many officers are currently authorised to keep firearms while off duty?
3. In cases where police officers were authorised to take firearms home, were risk assessments conducted, and who bears the responsibility when such authorisation results in loss of life?
4. Does the Ministry acknowledge a correlation between gender-based violence and access to service firearms, and what specific safeguards exist to prevent police-issued weapons from being used in domestic disputes?
5. When a police officer is reported for domestic violence, threats, or emotional instability, what mandatory processes are in place to temporarily withdraw their firearms, and is this process enforced?

Question 311 (2026-02-05)

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

Hon. Minister, the Namibian Agronomic Board, a State-Owned Enterprise under the Ministry of Agriculture, is facing serious allegations of systemic corruption, procurement violations, nepotism, and governance failures. These allegations detailed in an internal whistle-blower report suggest widespread abuse of authority, circumvention of the Public Procurement Act No. 15 of 2015, and preferential treatment of connected individuals. Given the potential misuse of public funds and erosion of institutional integrity, urgent oversight and intervention are required.

Therefore Honourable Minister I would like to ask the following:

1. Is your office aware of the alleged systemic corruption, procurement violations, and governance failures at the Namibian Agronomic Board, and if so, what

immediate steps are being taken to ensure accountability and restore public trust?

2. Are you aware that Six (6) executives, including the CEO, have received Tier 2 salaries since April 2025 following last year's re-classification, while the entire remaining staff continues on Tier 1? What will you do to recover mispaid salaries and ensure uniform implementation?
3. Will you commit to an independent, transparent investigation led by the Anti Corruption Commission and the Auditor-General into all allegations, including the misuse of public funds, and ensure that findings are made public and acted upon?

Question 312 (2026-02-05)

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

Parliament appropriates public funds with the expectation that these resources will be utilized to deliver services and improve the livelihoods of our people. When a Ministry fails to fully utilize the funds approved by Parliament, it results in lost opportunities for development and service delivery.

The Honourable Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Honourable Indileni Daniel, during a meeting with the staff of the Ministry disclosed that in the last financial year the Ministry spent only N\$31 million of the N\$70 million allocated for development budget. This indicates that a significant portion of the approved funds remain unutilized while communities continue to face challenges related to tourism infrastructure, conservation employment and basic services.

In this context, Honourable Speaker, I request the Honourable Minister to provide clarity on the following matter:

1. What were the reasons for the underutilization of the allocated funds, and which programmes and regions were affected?
2. Who was responsible for the poor planning and delays that led to this situation, and what corrective or disciplinary measures have been taken?
3. What systems are in place to monitor project implementation and identify risks at early stage, and why these systems failed to prevent under expenditure?
4. Finally, what measures has the Ministry put in place to ensure full utilization of approved funds and timely implementation of projects in the current and forthcoming financial years?

Question 313 (2026-02-05)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Finance:

The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, under Articles 10 and 95, guarantees the welfare and a prosperous life for all Namibians. This includes former Namibian mine workers and their dependents, many of whom may have passed on or are still living.

These citizens contributed significantly, not only to the struggle for independence but also to the foundational Capital Development Product of our economy. Today, our economy stands as a testament to their labour, yet their rightful share of its prosperity remains in question.

In this spirit of social justice and constitutional obligation, I respectfully seek clarity on the following matters concerning former mine workers:

1. Awareness of Grievances: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the persistent public outcry from many former Namibian mine workers and their dependents?

They report having received little to no benefits from Provident Funds and other entitlements, such as those for retirement, social security, leave gratuity, and pension. This relates to service in mines within South Africa, and within Namibia at CDM, TCL, Kombat, Otjihase, and others, both before and after independence.

2. Accountability and Status of Funds:
 - Who were the employers and Provident Fund administrators during the SWA era and after independence?
 - Why have the rightful beneficiaries not received their full benefits, and where are the funds owed to them?
 - What is the definitive process and timeline for these citizens to finally receive what is due to them? Their struggle has lasted 10 to 20 years, far beyond any reasonable processing period, leaving them in a state of perpetual anxiety.

3. Government Intervention:

What specific, actionable plans and demonstrated commitments does the eighth Administration have to decisively end this suffering? This is to ensure that in our independent and discrimination-free Namibia, the social protection measures promised are for all, not just a connected few.

The plight of these elders and their families, a scene of shared hardship in villages from Zambezi to Kavango, and indeed nationwide, touches the conscience of our nation.

Question 314 (2026-02-05)

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

The use of prepaid mobile data has become a basic service in Namibia, allowing access to education, job opportunities, financial services, and politics. Prepaid customers pay upfront for data as a quantifiable service, yet current policies implemented by mobile network operators such as MTC and TN Mobile often result in consumers losing paid-for data due to restrictive usage timelines. As the sector regulator, the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) plays a central role in ensuring that these practices align with national consumer protection principles and the public interest. Elimination of data expiration is not only a concern of consumer value but also a concern of utmost digital inclusion and economic justice.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Does the Government recognize the financial burden imposed on prepaid consumers when unused mobile data expires without rollover options? How does this affect low-income and rural Namibians disproportionately?
2. How does the Government justify allowing prepaid data to expire when consumers have already paid for it in full?
3. How does Namibia's current approach align with international consumer protection standards in telecommunications?
4. How does the Ministry plan to balance the commercial interests of operators like MTC and TN Mobile with the need for consumer rights and affordable access?
5. Is the Government satisfied that the current mobile data practices support national goals of digital inclusion and economic participation?
6. Could the Ministry, in collaboration with the CRAN, provide a definitive timeline for the implementation of regulations permitting prepaid data rollover?

Question 315 (2026-02-05)

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

Teaching Practicum is a compulsory academic and professional requirement for all student teachers in Namibia. During this period, student teachers are placed in schools for up to four months, where they are required to report daily, teach full classes, prepare lesson plans, assess learners, attend staff meetings, and participate fully in school activities. Despite rendering these essential services, student teachers receive no remuneration or allowance, while simultaneously incurring significant personal and work-related expenses. This situation is further aggravated by the fact that NSFAF funding is only disbursed from May to October, leaving students on Teaching Practicum between January and April without any financial support.

In this regard, the following questions are directed to the Honourable Minister:

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm that student teachers on Teaching Practicum are required to perform full teaching duties comparable to those of qualified teachers for a period of up to four months, despite not receiving any form of remuneration, stipend, or practicum allowance?
2. Can the Honourable Minister explain the policy rationale for requiring student teachers to provide essential teaching services to schools without financial support, given that Teaching Practicum is a mandatory requirement for qualification?
3. Is the Honourable Minister aware that during Teaching Practicum, student teachers are expected to cover work-related costs such as photocopying teaching materials, in addition to personal expenses including accommodation, transport, and food, from their own limited resources?

4. Can the Honourable Minister inform this House why NSFAP funding does not cover the months of January to April, notwithstanding the fact that students remain academically engaged during this period through Teaching Practicum?
5. Has the Ministry engaged, or does it intend to engage, NSFAP to review its funding cycle with a view to extending financial support to student teachers during the Teaching Practicum period?
6. Would the Honourable Minister consider the introduction of a Teaching Practicum allowance or stipend, either through NSFAP or through a collaborative arrangement with the Ministry, to alleviate the financial burden faced by student teachers?
7. If such measures are not currently under consideration, can the Honourable Minister outline what alternative interventions the Ministry is proposing to ensure that student teachers are not financially disadvantaged while fulfilling this compulsory requirement?

Question 316 (2026-02-05)

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

In 2025, the Deputy Minister of MEIYSAC, the Hon. Balloti, made a firm commitment to revitalize the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center: a vital facility originally designed for sports, recreation, skills training, and holistic youth development. Tragically, this promise has yet to materialize, leaving the center in ruins and occupied by over 299 vulnerable individuals who were meant to be housed temporarily during the Covid 19 pandemic. These Namibians, now endure unimaginable hardships: abandoned structures without functional toilets, scarce access to clean water, and makeshift plastic shelters that strip them of basic human dignity. This dire situation not only condemns these residents to inhumane living conditions but also robs our young people of essential opportunities for personal growth, professional skills building, and community empowerment.

This crisis is twofold and heartbreaking. On one hand, it condemns vulnerable residents to suffering and strips them of basic human dignity. On the other, it denies our youth across Katutura and beyond the safe, equipped spaces they desperately need for personal growth, professional skills acquisition, sports, recreation, and building brighter futures. I therefore ask:

1. When exactly will the Ministry follow through with concrete, verifiable actions to fulfill the 2025 commitment to revitalize the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, and what immediate steps are being taken to prevent further deterioration?
2. How much funding has been specifically allocated in the current and upcoming budgets for updating and modernizing the facilities at the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, and can the Minister provide a detailed breakdown of these allocations to ensure transparency?
3. What is the precise timeline for the renovation project at the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, including key milestones, completion dates, and mechanisms for monitoring progress to avoid any delays?

4. When will the government resettle the over 299 Namibians currently dwelling in plastic shelters at the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center into proper, permanent homes equipped with essential amenities such as functional toilets, reliable running water, and other necessities to guarantee a life of dignity, and what interim support measures are in place to alleviate their immediate suffering?

Question 317 (2026-02-05)

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

Given that many victims of Gender-Based Violence report threats and abuse to the police prior to being murdered by their spouses or intimate partners, what immediate measures are in place to ensure such reports are treated as high-risk cases?

1. How many GBV-related murders in the past three years involved victims who had previously reported threats or abuse to the police?
2. What disciplinary or criminal sanctions exist for police officers who fail to act, neglect their duty, or aid perpetrators of GBV, and how many officers have been investigated or sanctioned for such conduct in the past five years?
3. What urgent steps will the Ministry take to ensure police inaction or complicity does not continue to place GBV victims at risk of death?

Question 318 (2026-02-05)

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

In Septetnber 2024 and December 2025, Batswana of Natnibian descent were repatriated from Botswana to Natnibia, with many placed in the Gam Settlement with plans to acquire farm land for resettlement purposes. About 3 weeks ago the Hon. Minister instructed in an open meeting with Chief Justice Uapimbi of Gam, to provide her office with 8 names aspirants farmers from this group, The 8 would be advised on a criteria for submission for consideration on resettlement farms. While Chief Uapimbi was waiting for the criteria, 4 members of the group were allocated resettlement farms, while they were not on the list provided by the Chief.

I would therefore like to ask the following questions:

1. How many farms were bought for the repatriates from Botswana?
2. Were these farms acquired for all the repatriates or for some and under what criteria?
3. How were the above first four beneficiaries identified from the whole group, who submitted their names, to whom and when?
4. When did they apply and under which criteria?

5. Was this an in-camera or open exercise?
6. What will happen to the 8 names submitted to the office of the Minister as per her request?

Question 319 (2026-02-05)

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

Honourable Minister, I rise in light of the ongoing challenges faced by TransNamib - including persistent financial instability, operational inefficiencies, and widespread dissatisfaction among employees regarding leadership practices. It is worth noting that TransNamib has long been in a critical state - once in the ICU, it now teeters dangerously between the ICU and the mortuary.

Honourable Minister, based on this enlightenment I now ask the following questions and clarifications:

1. What measures is the Ministry currently undertaking to address the long-standing leadership issues at TransNamib, which have been identified as a core contributor to the company's continued financial difficulties?
2. Will the Ministry consider the employees' formal request for a Commission of Inquiry into TransNamib's management practices and governance structures?
3. What steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that the substantial financial bailouts extended to TransNamib in recent years are effectively utilized to address the root causes of its decline?
4. Can the Honourable Minister provide insight into how and when the Ministry intends to constructively engage with both employees and management to address grievances in a timely, transparent, and solution-oriented manner?
5. What strategies does the Ministry propose to restructure TransNamib's operations and leadership systems?

Question 320 (2026-02-05)

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

Honourable Speaker, the President's directive to the Social Security Commission to implement a National Pension Fund and a National Medical Benefit Fund by 1 April 2026, represents one of the most ambitious social protection reforms since independence. It speaks to the lived realities of millions of Namibians who face insecurity in retirement and vulnerability in times of illness. While the objectives of these reforms are progressive and commendable, ambition alone does not guarantee success. Given Namibia's past experiences with large public funds, it is important that Parliament interrogates the readiness, affordability, governance, and long-term sustainability of these initiatives to ensure they strengthen, rather than erode, public trust and economic stability.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What evidence shows that the Social Security Commission has the capacity to roll out two national funds by the 1st of April 2026, without compromising service delivery or governance?
2. How will investment decisions be governed to ensure contributors' funds are professionally managed and protected from political interference?
3. Will the Minister commit to a phased and gradual implementation of contributions, and what criteria will determine the pace at which contribution rates are increased over time?
4. What public consultation has been undertaken to ensure stakeholders understand the costs, benefits, and risks of these funds?
5. If systems are not ready by the announced deadline, will the Ministry delay the implementation rather than risk a weak rollout that undermines public confidence?

Question 321 (2026-02-05)

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

Hon. Minister, recent reports in local media indicate that during a visit to Moscow in January this year, the Honourable Minister of MIRT met senior Rosatom officials to discuss "preparations for signing" a Framework Intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, including joint work on uranium deposits in Namibia. This takes place against the backdrop of Rosatom's subsidiary, Headspring Investments, seeking to develop an in-situ leach uranium mine in the Stampriet Artesian Basin, which the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform has since designated a Water Protection Area under the Water Resources Management Act, in order to safeguard a critical drinking-water source. President Nandi-Ndaitwah is also reported to be planning a state visit to Moscow later this year, during which this agreement may be signed.

I therefore ask:

1. What are the specific terms of the Framework Intergovernmental Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy currently under negotiation with the Russian Federation?
2. Has Cabinet formally approved a negotiating mandate for this agreement? If so, what date was this mandate approved, and what safeguards does it include regarding Namibian sovereignty, environmental protection, and compliance with International Atomic Energy Agency standards?
3. Will this agreement be tabled in Parliament before signature, to allow for proper oversight and public consultation as required for international agreements that bind the Republic?
4. The Russian Foreign Minister is reported to have said that promising areas of cooperation include uranium extraction, processing, and energy development. Does the Framework Agreement include provisions for: (a) small modular

nuclear reactors; (b) uranium processing facilities in Namibia; (c) preferential supply arrangements for Namibian uranium to Russian nuclear facilities; and/or (d) joint ventures in nuclear fuel cycle activities?

5. What commitments, if any, were made during the Minister's January 2026 Moscow visit regarding Rosatom's Headspring Investments uranium exploration in the Stampriet Artesian Basin? Were any assurances given regarding the regulatory environment for Rosatom's Wings Project?

Question 322 (2026-02-05)

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

Civil servants continue to serve the nation of Namibia but still remain underpaid by their various government employers. Their salaries have not been increased over the past few years and service delivery may be subject to poor performances in their respective offices as a result.

Therefore, I rise to ask the Honourable Minister if the salaries of the civil servants will be increased and if it will be part of the 2026 - 2027 budget.

Question 323 (2026-02-10)

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

I wish to bring to the attention of the House a matter of serious concern on the dairy and poultry sectors which requires strategic support to ensure sustainable production and strengthen food security nationwide. Namibia's poultry industry, while growing, remains small and largely localized, with limited veterinary services and variable biosecurity practices. Recent data indicates that milk production has risen to 4.2 million litres in the third quarter, representing a 7.5% annual increase and an 11% rise from the previous quarter. Despite these gains, challenges remain in achieving self-sufficiency and fully utilizing the country's agricultural infrastructure.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. How many dairy cows are required for Namibia to achieve self sufficiency in milk production, and how can additional cows be sourced internationally under veterinary requirements?
 2. What financing mechanisms and strategic measures are needed to establish a self-sustaining national dairy sector?
 3. How many chickens are required to meet Namibia's demand for eggs and meat and what is the current shortfall in production?
 4. What strategies and programs is the Ministry implementing to support rural farmers in establishing poultry projects and becoming self-sufficient producers?
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Question 324 (2026-02-10)

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

Honourable Minister, biometric fingerprint data is permanent and irreplaceable. If retained or compromised, it exposes citizens to lifelong identity fraud, unauthorised access to financial and government systems, fraudulent benefit claims, and potential misuse beyond the control of the State. Unlike passwords or bank cards, biometric data cannot be changed once exposed, making any failure in its governance a permanent national risk, especially in the absence of a Data Protection Act to regulate, safeguard, and enforce accountability for the handling of such sensitive personal data.

Following the transition of social grant payments to NamPost, I wish to ask:

1. What happened to the biometric fingerprint data of Namibian citizens that was collected and stored by the previous service provider?
2. Did the Ministry of Finance include, within the Service Level Agreement or contract, explicit provisions requiring the secure deletion, disposal, or lawful transfer of this biometric data upon termination of the previous service provider's services?
3. If such provisions exist, has the disposal or transfer been completed, who verified this process, and can this House be provided with documentary proof of compliance?
4. If no such provisions exist, what immediate steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that the previous service provider no longer retains, controls, or has access to the biometric fingerprints of our citizens?

Question 325 (2026-02-10)

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

On Tuesday, 3rd February 2026, Justice De Jager, a Judge of the High Court of the Republic of Namibia, made a compelling statement within a Court Order (Case No. HC MD-CIV-MOT-GEN-2023/00497, Eyambeko Namibia Catering Services (Pty) Ltd vs The Chairperson of the Central Procurement Board of Namibia and Others). In explaining a postponement of judgment, the Judge stated the following;

Delivery of the judgment must be postponed... Today is the thirteenth court day since I am back from leave (which was part of the court recess) and for 2026 I have, to date, delivered five judgments, two judgments are with the proofreaders and another will be submitted for proofreading today or tomorrow. Thus, for 2026, I have, to date, written eight judgments. A day has twenty four hours. I am a human. The system's expectations, which, to date, have provided no relief despite the current unreasonable workload brought about by the crises workforce shortage, is inhuman. Something must change drastically. For the time being there is no change. The result is that something has got to give. I choose it not to be me anymore at the cost of my personal health.

For the sake of emphasis, a Judge of a High Court has decided to speak through this Court Order to tell the public and all those who care to listen, including Members of

Parliament and the Executive, that (a) the Justice and/or Judiciary system is inhuman; (b) it is characterised by unreasonable workloads; (c) there is no change (seemingly despite promises) and that (d) she has decided that something got to give and it cannot be her as it leads to personal health concerns.

For a High Court Judge, trained in restraint and circumspection, ending up delivering such a public cry for help is indicative of a profound systemic failure. The centre is not holding. We must be clear, Justice De Jagers' cry and decision must not and cannot fall of deaf ears. It must be taken seriously. This alarming posture follows recent industrial action by magistrates, which halted court operations, and must be read alongside long standing concerns over the working conditions of all judicial officers, including prosecutors. The tragic death of Prosecutor Justine Shiweda further underscores the gravity of these systemic issues.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, 18 February 2026, the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations, Honourable Fillemon Wise Immanuel will be asked the following:

As the portfolio Minister responsible for submitting, motivating and defending the resources for Vote 16 (Justice) under the Appropriation Bill in this house, these matters fall directly under your purview.

In this connection, I thus ask the following questions;

1. What is the Ministry's assessment of the specific concerns regarding workload, staffing, and judicial welfare raised by Justice De Jager?
2. Is Justice De Jager on strike, and what is the Judicial Service Commission's (JSC) position on the matter raised in the Court Order?
3. What specific measures and mechanisms does the JSC have to address the mental health and well-being of judicial officers?
4. What concrete, time-bound plans does the Ministry, in conjunction with the judiciary, have to address the crisis of workforce shortages and unsustainable workloads?
5. Please update the National Assembly on the outcomes of the recent magistrates' strike and the status of any resolutions aimed at preventing further industrial action.
6. Given the severity of the situation, will the Minister consider advising the President to institute an independent audit or commission of inquiry into the state of Namibia's justice system?

Question 326 (2026-02-10)

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

On the insights provided by the Electricity Control Board concerning the electricity tariffs within Namibia. Honourable Minister, NamPower Distribution requested an increase of 3.02%. of which 1.7% was approved. Similarly, Cenored applied for a 5.8% increase, with 3.8% being approved, among others. The board has elucidated that this

current framework operates under a cost-plus tariff methodology, enabling utilities to recover operational expenses while securing a regulated return on assets. Annual reviews include consultations with stakeholders, but the current framework does not fully evaluate socio-economic factors. There are no binding assessments of household income trends, wage growth, or affordability for low-income groups.

Currently, 59.5% of households have access to electricity: among these, 46.9% rely on off-grid energy solutions. The statistics also indicate that approximately 212,519 rural households and 94,005 urban households remain without access to electricity. Electricity has transcended from mere utility costs, emerging as critical determinants of food security, educational opportunities, and the preservation of basic dignity.

I shall proceed to ask the following questions:

1. Given that electricity tariffs are adjusted annually to reflect rising utility costs, why is there no equivalent mechanisms within the tariff-setting framework to assess or limit increases in relation to wage growth, household trends or the real purchasing power of consumers?
2. While the ECB indicates that stakeholder consultations are conducted annually, can the Minister clarify how the inputs of low-income households, informal settlement residents and vulnerable consumers are meaningfully incorporated into tariffs decisions and whether any tariff applications have been rejected or reduced on affordability grounds?
3. Does the Minister agree that the current cost-plus tariff methodology effectively transfers economic risk from utilities to households and if so, what policy measures are being considered to rebalance this risk of consumer protection and social equity?
4. The Otjozondjupa community advocacy committee has not received appointment letters from ECB, nor have any meetings been scheduled. Can the Minister clarify how consultations will be arranged? If there were consultations, can you produce minutes in this regard?

Question 327 (2026-02-10)

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

Honourable Minister, Namibia's healthcare system is under severe strain, with only 832 medical doctors mostly concentrated in urban areas, leaving rural populations critically underserved. Specialist coverage in vital fields such as anaesthesiology, neurosurgery, infectious diseases, and critical care is alarmingly low, while high vacancy rates, poor retention, and limited training capacity threaten the effectiveness of public healthcare. Addressing these workforce shortages and building robust local medical capacity must be an urgent national imperative.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Provide a summary of all medical doctors employed in the public sector, distinguishing between those trained locally and internationally?

2. Indicate how many doctors are currently unemployed and outline the strategies in place to integrate them into public health sector, especially in rural and under-served regions?
3. Given that certain critical specialties like anesthesia, neurosurgery, infectious diseases, critical care, and oncology have extremely limited representation, what concrete plans does the Ministry have to train and recruit more specialists in these areas?
4. What measures are being taken to retain doctors and specialists, specifically in public hospitals and rural areas, where vacancies are most severe?

Question 328 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

I rise to raise a matter of great human distress and constitutional concern affecting Namibian families who, having pursued further studies in good faith, are now facing the imminent loss of their homes and properties through court action by commercial banks. These citizens-among them nurses who resigned their posts to further their skills in response to new academic requirements and subsequently returned to work on probation-have made significant personal sacrifices for the good of our nation's health system and workforce development. Many have financed their studies with personal loans and now face property auctions and loss of homes, despite being reinstated in active service and contributing to national recovery. The psychological, social, and economic impact of losing one's home after such sacrifices is profound and deeply concerning.

While we respect the independence of the judiciary-as guaranteed under Article 78 of the Namibian Constitution, which vests judicial power in the courts and protects their role free from executive interference-the government also has a constitutional duty to consider the well-being and dignity of citizens and to pursue policies that promote justice and equitable development.

Against this backdrop, I wish to ask the Prime Minister to intervene in this matter by engaging the relevant ministries and financial institutions to ensure fair and humane treatment for these vulnerable citizens. In particular:

1. Can the Honourable Prime Minister direct that affected public servants, such as nurses who resigned to pursue further studies and have since returned to service, be provided with formal letters from their respective Human Resources departments confirming their employment status, probation, and service continuity, to assist them in negotiations with banks and lenders to prevent loss of their homes?
2. Is the Prime Minister able to engage the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney-General's office, and the banking sector to explore temporary moratoriums or restructuring options that prevent the auction of primary residences where there is incomplete information, ongoing employment, or demonstrable efforts to honour debt obligations?
3. What steps can the Prime Minister take to ensure that all relevant government agencies and private creditors uphold the spirit of dignity and security of the

home-recognized implicitly in our legal order (for example, constitutional protections against arbitrary interference in the privacy of the home under Article 13 of the Constitution)-when enforcing debt judgments?

4. Can the Prime Minister confirm whether his office will coordinate with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development and other stakeholders to develop policy guidance or legislative proposals that protect vulnerable homeowners from disproportionate enforcement action, especially where there are compelling humanitarian and socioeconomic circumstances?

Question 329 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Kaaronda (SWANU) asked the Rt Hon. Prime Minister:

Most young Namibians of school going age, as well as many working men and women are exposed to the dangers of drug and substance abuse. It is evident from our daily experience as parents and or guardians that accessing drugs and intoxicating substances, especially at most public schools is so easy and our children have fallen prey to drug dealers.

Drugs such as cannabis and alcohol have robbed our children of their mental health and there is nothing more unbearable to a parent than to watch their children's mental health deteriorate on a daily basis. Parents keep losing their children to drugs and our communities keep losing some of their most promising youth to the same scourge.

Some of the gruesome crimes, including but not limited to murder are committed by individuals who mostly suffer from one form of drug addiction or another.

At times we refer to it as domestic violence but no one seems to tell us exactly what the root causes of these heinous crimes are and what is being done to help our people.

Questions:

1. How much of a problem is drug and substance abuse to government, especially among the youth and the adult population?
 2. How well equipped are our schools in dealing with this problem and how many of our young people in schools are affected by this problem? Do we have any records?
 3. How many rehabilitation centres does government have and where are they? Are these centres easily accessible to those in need? Are they properly equipped to handle this ever growing challenge?
 4. Apart from schools, another breeding ground for drugs and substance abuse are our prison cells, prompting the question, how well trained is our police force as well as our correctional service, in dealing with the problem of drug and substance abuse?
 5. What has been the impact of the existing programs, if at all any, and how have they been coordinated across ministries? How inclusive is the current youth development funding when so many of the young are on the outside of rehabilitation?
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Question 330 (2026-02-10)

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

The President of the Republic of Namibia in her maiden State of the Nation Address dated 24 April 2026 states the following under paragraph 92:

"We have set for ourselves to address the situation of the informal settlements. The national alliance between the public, private sectors, and members of the society, in the upgrading of informal settlements and accelerated delivery of low-cost residential housing and sanitation continues to be critical. Going forward the 8th Administration has planned to construct 10,000 low-cost social housing per annum and 50,000 units over the 5-year term. The mass formalization of informal settlement will commence in earnest."

The President further stated in paragraph 93 that:

"There is a need for innovation to augment institutional capacities and decongest the bureaucratic bottlenecks that have for too long undermined supply of urban land and housing. To this end, the Minister of Urban and Rural Development is directed to establish a Special Land Delivery Task force under existing Laws, restructure the Township Board and capacitate the Surveyor General's Office to fast-track surveying, to create more land and housing ownership opportunities".

Hon. Minister the Urban Land and Housing crises remains a colossal concern with approximately 80% of the urban population living in informal settlements or backyard shacks without basic services while an alarming 89% of Namibians do not have access to affordable housing through commercial loans.

I therefore pose the following questions;

1. With just over 1.5 months remaining before the end of the 2025/2026 fiscal year, can the Minister provide a detailed report of the total serviced land and the total low-cost housing units that have been delivered to date in each respective settlement, village, town or city?
 2. What urgent actions will the Ministry implement in the remaining days of the 2025/2026 fiscal year to ensure compliance with the Presidents promise to the nation to deliver 10 000 low-cost social housing nationwide?
 3. What measures has the Ministry initiated with respect to:
 - (a) The "establishment a Special Land Delivery Task force under existing laws"?
 - (b) And "the restructuring the Township Board and capacitation of the Surveyor General's Office to fast-track land surveying"?
 4. Hon. Minister how has the Ministry augmented institutional capacity particularly within local authorities to deal with bureaucratic bottlenecks in urban land delivery?
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Question 331 (2026-02-10)

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

WHAT GREY-LISTING IS COSTING NAMIBIAN TRADE?

Honourable Speaker, In 2023, this House fast-tracked 13 laws to prevent FATF grey-listing and passed every one of those laws. The Result? We got Grey-listed on 23 February 2024 regardless. Rushing laws without enforcing them produces failure at our exporters' expense.

The cost is now concrete, since 5 August 2025, the EU requires enhanced due diligence on every Namibian transaction. Every letter of credit for our beef. Every insurance policy for our oil. The EU absorbs 79.6% of our beef exports and finances our petroleum sector. This is a trade crisis.

On 6 February 2026, 85% of PEL 104 was sold by two entities, Eight Offshore Investments Holdings and Maravilla Oil & Gas that nobody can identify. The Minister was notified minutes before the press release. TotalEnergies called our regulatory approval "customary", a rubber stamp. That is grey-listing in practice: our sovereignty treated as a formality because our systems lack credibility.

I ask the Minister:

1. What is grey-listing costing Namibian trade? The IMF estimates 7.6% of GDP in reduced capital inflows. Does the Ministry have a Namibia-specific figure? If not, how does it govern trade without measuring our biggest trade barrier?
2. What has it cost our beef exporters? Since August 2025, have exporters reported delayed payments, higher compliance costs, or lost contracts? Will the Minister table correspondence from Meatco or the Meat Board?
3. Who owns the companies holding our petroleum licences? PEL 104 was sold by entities of unknown ownership. How many other PEL holders have beneficial ownership that cannot be verified?
4. Did the 13 fast-tracked laws produce a single prosecution? Can the Minister name one enforcement action? If rushing legislation worked, why are we still grey-listed two years later?
5. Will the Minister table a Trade Impact Assessment within 90 days? So this House can govern with evidence, not assumption.

Question 332 (2026-02-10)

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

1. On February 8, 2026, the City of Windhoek ordered all stores in the capital city to remove the Nestle NAN Special Pro HA formula from their racks. The municipality says in a public notice that the Nestle NAN Special Pro HA infant formula is being recalled due to the possible presence of cereulide, a toxin produced by *Bacillus cereus* that poses a serious risk to food safety.

2. Beginning in September 2025, the impacted product was distributed via international wholesalers and large retailers. It is recommended that parents or carers who bought the formula cease using it right once and return it to the store where they bought it. Additionally, they are encouraged to keep an eye out for symptoms in newborns, such as frequent vomiting, diarrhoea, or unusual fatigue and to consult a doctor even if symptoms seem minor or non-existent: The City added that in order to enforce compliance, it is closely collaborating with stakeholders.

My Questions

- (a) Why is it limited to the main city?
- (b) What about other towns and rural cities?
- (c) Since it was discovered, how many of these products have been recalled?
- (d) To what extent has this Nestle NAN Special Pro HA harmed our collective?
- (e) How is the Ministry going to proceed?
- (f) How far this Nestle NAN Special Pro HA have spreaded?
- (g) How many kids are impacted by this Nestle NAN Special Pro HA already?

Question 333 (2026-02-10)

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

The Gaming and Entertainment Control Act, 2018 places statutory obligations on the gaming board and the Minister to promote consumer education, protect vulnerable persons, rehabilitate those affected by addiction, and ensure that gambling activities contribute fairly to national revenue. Concerns persist regarding implementation, accountability, rehabilitation outcomes, the regulation and taxation of foreign and online gambling operators targeting Namibian consumers. It is against this background that I put the following questions to the Honourable Minister;

1. What specific consumer education and awareness programmes on the risks and socio-economic impacts of gambling have been implemented since the enactment of the Gaming and Entertainment Control Act, 2018?
2. What specific steps have been taken to ensure that rural communities, youth, and low - income households who are most vulnerable to gambling related harm are adequately reached by these programmes?
3. How much revenue has been collected into the Gambling Trust Fund for each financial year since 2019?
4. Section 28, of Gambling and Entertainment Control Act, 2018 provides for the rehabilitation of persons addicted to gambling; what types of rehabilitation services have been funded to date, including counselling, treatment programmes, referrals to health facilities, or community based interventions?
5. How many foreign or online gambling operators currently offer online services to Namibian residents, and how many of these are licensed under Namibian law?

6. Are foreign gambling operators required to pay corporate tax, levies, or withholding taxes on income derived from Namibian players, if not so, why?
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Question 334 (2026-02-10)

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

Road safety remains a critical issue in Namibia, with both alcohol and drug impairment contributing to accidents and fatalities. Under the Road Traffic and Transport Act of 1999, driving under the influence of drugs is prohibited. However, current legislation does not explicitly authorise the use of On-The Spot Roadside Drug screening devices, such as Saliva Swabs, to detect drug-impaired drivers. The absence of a roadside mechanism for detecting or testing for drug impairment may limit enforcement and delay intervention until after accidents occur or laboratory analysis confirms impairment.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Does the Ministry plan to review or amend the Road Traffic and Transport Act of 1999 to explicitly allow On-The Spot Roadside Drug screening for drivers suspected of drug impairment?
 2. Could the Minister clarify how Namibian police currently detect and prosecute drug-impaired driving, and whether there are challenges due to the absence of On-The Spot Roadside Drug Testing Devices?
 3. Has the Ministry considered adopting internationally recognised roadside drug testing protocols, such as Saliva Swab testing used in countries like South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, to strengthen enforcement?
 4. If the Ministry were to implement On-The Spot Roadside Drug Screening, what would be the estimated costs, training requirements, and operational plan for nationwide deployment?
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Question 335 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

Misapplication of Wildlife Legislation

1. Are you aware that Police Officers in the Kunene Region routinely ignore the wildlife ordinance provision permitting farmers to harvest three huntable game animals without a permit?
 2. Why are some other community farmers repeatedly stopped and threatened for activities expressly allowed by law, while other community farmers engage freely in daily transport and sale of game meat?
 3. Will the Ministry commit to?
 - Restraining officer on statutory wildlife provisions?
 - Investigating discriminatory application of hunting regulations?
-

Question 336 (2026-02-10)

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

Honourable Minister, are you aware that there are no vaccines for rabies in our northern State hospitals (Oshikuku, Oshakati and Onandjokwe) and the sad part is that most of the private pharmacies are running out of these vaccines. Let's not forget the fact that most of the people who are being bitten by pigs and dogs are the ones who are living in rural areas and those people have no medical aids and no any means they can afford to buy them on their own.

Rabies virus gets into your body when the saliva (spit) of an infected animal gets into an open wound (usually from a bite). It moves very slowly along nerves into your central nervous system (your brain and spinal cord). When it reaches your brain, the damage causes neurological symptoms. From there, rabies leads to coma and death.

Rabies is preventable through prompt vaccination and immune globulin (post exposure prophylaxis or PEP) before symptoms appear. There is no effective treatment once symptoms start.

1. Honourable Minister, what are you going to do about this? Rabies virus is not a light virus though people take it very light.
2. How many people are we going to lose due to the carelessness of the health department?
3. How many people have been bitten by dogs or pigs in Namibia?
4. How many of them never gotten any of this pharmaceutical products and have been referred to order from the private pharmacies?
5. When are you going to stock up your pharmacies country wide with this vaccine?

Question 337 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The decision by the United States of America to officially withdraw from the World Health Organization on 22 January 2026, represents a significant shift in global health governance, with real and lasting implications for developing countries that rely on coordinated international health systems. Namibia's disease surveillance and technical capacity remain deeply interconnected with global institutions such as the World Health Organisation. It is therefore important to fully understand how this geopolitical development may affect Namibia's health programmes.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Has the Ministry assessed the short, medium, and long-term impacts of the U.S. withdrawal from the World Health Organisation on Namibia's health system, and will this assessment be tabled before Parliament?

2. Which World Health Organisation supported technical and capacity-building programmes in Namibia are at risk due to reduced World Health Organisation funding, mainly in surveillance, emergency preparedness, and primary health care?
3. How does the Ministry intend to safeguard Namibia's early-warning systems and outbreak response capabilities in the event that global disease surveillance networks coordinated by the World Health Organisation become weakened?
4. How is Namibia strengthening collaboration with the Africa Centre for Disease Control and SADC to address potential gaps from a weakened World Health Organisation, and what resources are being allocated to these partnerships?
5. How does the Ministry intend to position Namibia diplomatically and strategically within the evolving global health order to ensure that our national health priorities continue to receive adequate technical support, funding, and global cooperation?

Question 338 (2026-02-10)

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

The National Policy on Inclusive Education seeks to ensure access to quality education for all learners, including children with disabilities.

1. Can the Minister indicate how many children with disabilities are currently not placed in any school, and specify the regions most affected by this challenge?
2. Given that resource schools and units exist in other regions, can the Minister explain whether these schools are adequately staffed and equipped to support learners with severe disabilities, and if so, why more than 400 children remain without placement?
3. What concrete plans and timelines does the Ministry have to establish additional State-run specialised schools in regions outside Khomas in order to reduce the current backlog of unplaced learners.

Question 339 (2026-02-11)

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

In light of the Namibia Statistics Agency's December 2025 Trade Bulletin, released on 4 February 2026, which reports that re-exports declined by 38.7% year-on-year; the World Bank Container Port Performance Index 2024, published on 23 September 2025, which ranks the Port of Walvis Bay 376th out of 405 global container ports; and the documented commitment by companies including Ivanhoe Mines which has publicly confirmed it previously routed copper exports through Walvis Bay to transport up to 240,000 tonnes of copper products annually via the Lobito Atlantic Railway, with total committed freight volumes across multiple mining companies projected to exceed 500,000 tonnes per annum

- (1) What is the total value (in Namibian dollars) of re-exports processed through the Port of Walvis Bay for each month of 2025, disaggregated by commodity category and what specific factors does the Ministry attribute the 38.7% year-on-year decline in December 2025 to?
- (2) Given that the New Container Terminal, constructed at a cost of N\$4.2 billion and designed for 750,000 TEUs per annum, handled only 253,996 TEUs in the 2024/25 financial year representing approximately 34% of designed capacity, what throughput targets has the Ministry set for Terminal Investment Namibia (TiN) under the 25-year concession agreement, and are these targets publicly available?
- (3) What is the Ministry's assessment of the competitive threat posed by the Lobito Atlantic Railway Corridor to Namibia's Walvis Bay Ndola-Lubumbashi transit corridor, given that international investment in the Lobito Corridor has exceeded US\$6 billion, and that Ivanhoe Mines has signed a term sheet to transport up to 240,000 tonnes of copper products annually via Lobito cargo previously routed in part through Walvis Bay?
- (4) Has the Ministry conducted or commissioned an impact assessment on the logistics SMEs operating at and around the Port of Walvis Bay including clearing agents, trucking companies, warehouse operators, and port service providers to determine how many jobs and how much revenue have been affected by the decline in re exports and transit cargo; and if not, will the Ministry commit to conducting such an assessment?
- (5) Does the Minister accept that a port ranked in the bottom 7% globally, a 38.7% collapse in re-exports, a container terminal operating at approximately one-third of designed capacity, and a competing corridor backed by over US\$6 billion in international financing are incompatible with this Government's stated ambition to make Namibia Southern Africa's logistics hub and if not, what is the measurable target and timeline for reversing this trend?

Question 340 (2026-02-11)

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

Namibian people want to know what happened to their resources and what is happening to their resources within the fishing industry.

They want to know the difference between fish rot and fish quotas. They also want to know how many Namibians benefited from fish quotas, the list of names and regions for purposes of transparency and accountability.

Question 341 (2026-02-11)

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

The Marine Resources Amendment Act of 2015 in Namibia amended the 2000 principal Act to strengthen State ownership over resources, redefine commercial versus non-commercial fishing, and grant the Minister broader powers to allocate fishing quotas for government objectives. These 2015 changes are what led to the corruption in the sector. in what is today known as the fishrot scandal.

In 2020 the then acting Fisheries Minister Honorable Albert Kawana said the Act will be revised to rectify what went wrong in the past, 6 years later, no amendment bill has been brought to this August house to reverse the amendments.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. Can the Ministry provide this house with measurable proof that the 2015 marine resource amendments have improved the livelihoods of ordinary Namibians?
2. Can the Minister provide a list of all quota beneficiaries since 2015, including their shareholding structures, directors, to prove that the system is not benefiting only elites?
3. What mechanisms exist in the Act to prevent abuse of quota allocations, and why are these mechanisms not working in practice?
4. Does the Minister agree that the current system encourages corruption and political patronage, and if not, what evidence does the Ministry have to dispute this perception?
5. When will the Minister bring the amendment bill to Parliament, as promised by the then Acting Minister 6 years ago?

Question 342 (2026-02-11)

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

On the 12th December 2025, the Honourable Minister launched the Animal Visibility Project, in Embumba Village, Oshikuku Constituency, Omusati region. The theme/aim was to dress the domestic animals with reflective ear tags and collars for visibility on the roads at night (for prevention of night-time animal-related road accidents). It was then reported on 19 December 2025, that the Ministry of Works and Transport has procured reflective ear tags and collars at a cost of N\$5 million.

Authorities and road accidents statistics points to human behavior (Road user's attitude) as the leading cause of most road crashes (suggesting it to be the root cause). Speeding, fatigue, drunk driving, and the disregard of traffic rules and regulations remains persistent.

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

1. What influenced the decision for the Animal visibility project (Reflective ear tags and collars)?
 2. Were the reflective ear tags and collars acquired through the tender process, or donated? if via tender process, when was the tender issued for bidding, what was the cost to government, how many procured, and which company was awarded the tender?
 3. Was the procurement of these reflective ear tags and collars planned and budgeted for? If not, why the urgency and priority on dressing these domestic animals at a high unbudgeted cost?
 4. Can the Honourable Minister present a report on the progress, on the regions covered in the initial project, forward plans, and estimated costs of the Animal reflective ear tags
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Question 343 (2026-02-11)

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

Candidates who re-sit or improve individual Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate subjects receive separate results for each sitting, without an automatically issued consolidated certificate reflecting their best marks. While the current framework allows accumulation of subject passes towards a Group Certificate, it does not provide for routine re-issuance of an updated certificate. This raises policy and administrative questions regarding the recognition of improved results for tertiary admission, employment, and scholarships. Clarification is therefore sought on whether the Ministry intends to review the certification regulations or procedures to address this issue.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Does the Directorate of National Examinations and Assessments (DNEA) provide any mechanism for combining improved subject results into a single updated certificate; if not, what is the rationale for this approach?
 2. Has the Ministry benchmarked Namibia's certification practices against other SADC or Commonwealth countries to determine whether consolidated certificates are issued in similar examination systems?
 3. Are there legal or regulatory provisions within the current Government Gazette or the Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate regulations that prevent the issuance of a consolidated updated certificate?
 4. How does current legislation define the recognition of subject passes accumulated over multiple examination sittings, and does this definition support the legal issuance of a consolidated certificate?
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Question 344 (2026-02-11)

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

It is acknowledged that government has in recent years constructed new police stations and barracks in some areas and has committed to improving living conditions for officers, particularly in rural, border, and underserved regions. However, there remain ongoing concerns from members of the public and police personnel about the adequacy, distribution, and pace of implementation of these accommodation initiatives.

Police officers who serve in remote and high-risk areas play a critical role in maintaining public safety and security. Inadequate accommodation negatively affects morale, retention, and operational readiness. It is therefore important for Parliament to understand how far government has progressed in addressing this matter.

QUESTIONS

1. Honourable Minister, what is the current status of government's programme to provide adequate accommodation for police officers countrywide, particularly in rural and border areas where living conditions have historically been poor?
2. Can the Minister provide an update on the number and location of police housing projects that were completed in the past year, as well as those currently under construction, and indicate their expected completion timelines?
3. What measures has government put in place to ensure that all police officers, regardless of rank or posting, have access to safe, secure, and decent accommodation, and how is progress being monitored and reported to Parliament?

Question 345 (2026-02-11)

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

Honourable speaker, the manner in which the learners' performance is analyzed and reported lacks fairness. Public and private schools' national results continue to be analyzed and reported under one category, despite operating under different conditions. Many public schools lack standards and for many years struggle with overcrowding and lack of furniture, learners write their examination while standing or on their laps while sitting on the floor, poor or lack of infrastructure with leaking roofs, taught under trees and other unstandardized venues, as well as sharing very limited resources, while private schools do not face the same constraints, as many have maintained the set out school standards. Therefore combining their national results analysis under the same category covers structural inequality and undermines NDP6's call for targeted mediations.

Based on the above background, I therefore ask the following question:

1. When will our government schools be upgraded to the set standard to improve learners' performances

2. Is the current way of grouped results analysis and reporting driving us towards our targeted goals?
3. What if we separate the analysis to allow the country (us) to identify weak schools accurately and pragmatically design improvement strategies that respond to their actual conditions and improve their results?

Question 346 (2026-02-12)

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

On 13 January 2026, Namibia's Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Ms Monica Ndilawike Nashandi, told Russian State News Agency RIA Novosti and I quote "BRICS will be a turning point for us. I am confident that Namibia will not remain on the sidelines when it comes to joining BRICS. This is where we should be."

The Ambassador went further. She stated that "we have seen how the West manipulated us, how they dominated," and confirmed that Namibia has "already expressed its intention to join the grouping."

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

- (a) Has the Republic of Namibia formally applied or expressed formal intention to join BRICS as either a full member or a partner country? If so, when was this decision taken, by whom was it authorised, and was the National Assembly informed or consulted?
- (b) Was Ambassador Nashandi's statement to RIA Novosti made pursuant to instructions from the Ministry? If so, why was Parliament not informed of this policy direction before it was announced on foreign media? If not, does the Ministry endorse or distance itself from the Ambassador's characterisation and what action has been taken to ensure ambassadors do not freelance Namibia's foreign policy commitments?
- (c) Article 96 of our Constitution commits the State to non alignment. Does the Minister consider this framing consistent with the constitutional principle of non-alignment? Or has the Government adopted an alignment posture without amending its constitutional obligations or informing this House?
- (d) What specific, quantifiable benefit in trade volume, investment, development finance, or market access does Namibia expect to gain through BRICS membership?

Question 347 (2026-02-12)

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

Contrary to provisions stipulated under Chapter 12, Article 102 (3) of the Namibian Constitution and specifically on the establishment and existence of Local Authority Councils and as determined by Act of Parliament, Act 23 of 1993, specifically Section 3 of that, only 4 of the 7 Councillors of the Gobabis Local Authority Council are reportedly sworn in, to date.

By implication, the Gobabis Local Authority Council is not fully constituted. Counting today, it well over two months since Councilors were freely elected. There is a contradiction to the provisions of Section 6 (1) of the Act that governs these institutions. A Council that is to serve as a governing body in which powers - to determine the development and operational budgets, make policies and rules - are vested, is none existent. This subsequently and legally means that the law on governance of Gobabis as a town and as determined by the Act, is contravened. Barely a month before the 2026/2027 Appropriation Bill is tabled by the Minister responsible for finance.

I therefore ask the following:

1. In the context of Ministerial accountability as contemplated under Article 41 of the Constitution, and reference to communication copied to the Minister on 07 January 2026 by a Ms S N Eises, the Chief Executive Officer of Gobabis Local Authority, what is the Honourable Minister's plan of intervention to ensure that;
 - (a) A full Council is constituted to lawfully conduct and run the affairs of Gobabis Local Authority?
 - (b) Can the Honorable Minister assure this house that order will be restored and the Gobabis Local Authority Council will be in place and functional as per the provisions of the relevant Act determined by the Legislature?

Question 348 (2026-02-12)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister Justice and Labour Relations:

FAILURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE IN COURTS AND POLICE OPERATIONS – KUNENE REGION-OUTJO MAGISTRATE COURT

1. How did the court session proceed with an office-bearer sworn in due to the magistrate being on holiday and is this consistent with Judicial procedure?
2. Why dockets are repeatedly misplaced or sent to improper jurisdiction, yet accused persons have their bail revoked for procedural delays caused by the State?

Question 349 (2026-02-12)

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

The Government Employment Redress Programme (GERP) was approved by Cabinet as a mechanism to facilitate the re-employment of 2,483 fishermen since its launch in 2020. These noble initiatives was never publicly advertised, nor were qualified Namibian companies with available vessels invited to participate, as stipulated in the designation agreement, which states: "Fisherman must be employed either on board vessels (offshore) or in factories (onshore). Instead the redress programs quotas were allocated to selected companies of friends, many of which had no vessels. These companies promised to provide jobs at sea, but instead paid fishermen to stay home without work as from 2020 to date.

1. What is the legal basis in the Marine Resources Act 27 of 2000 for the Government Employment Redress Programme, and where is it formally regulated or gazette?
2. Honourable Minister, could you clarify what specific criteria the Ministry applies in Hake and Horse Mackerel when concluding designation agreements with fishing companies, particularly regarding fishermen? Kindly provide a detailed breakdown of the criteria used.
3. What exactly do these criteria cover the daily fishing operations of a company? If the criteria impose goes beyond salary obligations, who is expected to carry the additional costs associated with these fishing operations?
4. How does the Ministry justify issuing quotas under the Employment Redress Programme when the allocated quota is not sufficient to sustain the number of workers and fishing operations required by the programme?
5. Who determined the number of employees each company must employ, and what economic feasibility study was conducted to confirm sustainability?
6. The program is already in existence for 5 years; in 2022 the National Assembly sends a team to investigate the governmental employment redress program, a report was produced and recommendations submitted to the Ministry. Where there recommendations taken into consideration and implemented?

Question 350 (2026-02-17)

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

It was discovered that the N\$4-billion project is back in the spotlight nearly a year after the Swapo linked company Guinas Investments sought involvement in the tender alongside Nida. It was also discovered that these two companies Guinas and Nida decided that if the government wants a majority share, the government must contribute 51% of the estimated N\$4 billion required to fund the project.

The move triggered disputes between stakeholders is fight without government's control, resulted Namport rejecting the unsolicited bid and later cancelling, according to the advertised lack the diligent information process amid disagreements over how the project should be structured and managed. Industry sources at the time said factions within this companies were divided on the way forward, with some call support a state-led consortium and others advocating for an open competitive process.

QUESTIONS

1. Honourable Minister seems there is a big fight over the Liideritz oil project why?
2. Why the project has now resurfaced, with talks centered on Nida, Andreas, and Adu Boahene, who operates Alpha Nautical Logistics?
3. What will happen if the government does not pay that required amount? Does it mean Liideritz oil will be controlled by the private company?

4. Why Namport rejecting the unsolicited bid and later cancelling?
 5. Can Honourable Minister confirm why Swapo-linked company Guinas Investments sought involvement in this tender alongside Nida?
 6. Why only private companies are in charge facilitating the discussion in the absent of Government?
 7. Why the Ministry of Mines and Energy completely absent in this discussions?
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Question 351 (2026-02-17)

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

On the Unfair Demolishing of Namibian Citizens' Houses Countrywide

Honourable Minister,

Some Namibian citizens often lose their homes due to the unfair demolition of their houses.

1. Why do Town Councils or Municipalities demolish some houses built on land or plots given to the Namibian people by Traditional Authorities?
 2. Are Town Councils and Traditional authorities conflicting over the giving out of plots to citizens?
 3. Why do Town Councils or Municipalities around the country demolish the houses of citizens but are unable to reconstruct or aid in the reconstruction costs of citizens' houses who are often unable to afford new building materials?
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Question 352 (2026-02-17)

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

In 2024 a deal was signed with Huawei to upgrade and expand our telecommunications infrastructure specifically allowing for 5G capabilities. Huawei has faced numerous high-profile accusations of data theft, corporate espionage, and exploiting the data of other nations over the last two decades.

Most notably, the African Union Headquarters in 2018. A major report by Le Monde alleged that data from the AU's Huawei-supplied servers in Ethiopia was being secretly sent to servers in Shanghai every night for five years.

There is a risk that Huawei can create a backdoor to access our data.

Considering we still don't have a data protection Act we are exposing ourselves to possible surveillance. Service providers like MTC and Telecom also have individual access to citizens' Identity, Location, Online Behavioral Patterns and Device Information.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. What legal and technical guardrails are in place to ensure that our citizens are not being surveilled by this government or foreign governments?
2. Given that MTC and Telecom Namibia have heavily contracted Huawei for 5G, is the Ministry planning to establish an independent technical laboratory to audit vendor software updates before they are deployed on our national backbone?
3. With the 5G 'Core' network being software-based, what specific contractual guarantees has the Ministry secured to ensure that all administrative control and encryption keys for Namibian citizen data remain physically and legally within Namibian borders?
4. As we expand 5G to rural clinics and schools through the Universal Service Fund, what measures are in place to prevent these remote towers from being used as 'entry points' for unauthorized data harvesting by foreign equipment providers?

Question 353 (2026-02-17)

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

Namibia today faces a critical crisis in data credibility, research and statistical transparency which undermine the government's capacity for informed development planning. Data sharing and research collaboration across government departments remain weak, and access to detailed datasets for the public is limited. These weaknesses constrain evidence-based policymaking that undermines monitoring of national development goals, and therefore reduces public and investor confidence in official statistics.

I therefore wish to ask the following Questions:

1. Why has the government been reluctant to allocate sufficient financial resources to fully empower all Research and Data Collection Institutions in Namibia, so that they fully execute their mandates in research and data collection?
 2. What measures are in place to improve the quality, verification, and public accessibility of government statistics, especially those related to unemployment, poverty, and economic growth, which are frequently challenged by experts and other private entities?
 3. What steps is the government taking to strengthen research capacity in public institutions, given that limited research outputs are constraining evidence based policymaking?
 4. Given the shortage of skilled researchers in key government and academic institutions, what programs are in place to develop human capital for sustained research and innovation?
 5. What accountability mechanisms exist to ensure that Ministries and institutions prioritize research, rather than relying on outdated data for planning?
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Question 354 (2026-02-17)

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

A small book titled Being a civil Servant in Namibia, unit 7 on page 46, conditions of employment

It reads as follow

IF YOU TRAVEL AWAY FROM YOUR DUTY STATION ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS, YOUR OFFICE, MINISTRY, AGENCY WILL COMPENSATE YOU FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL, ACCOMMODATION, MEALS AND EXPENSES

Honourable Speaker it is against this background I would like to ask the Minister the following:

1. What is the issue surrounding the non-payment of teachers DSA when they have to work outside their duty stations?
2. Why only the teachers coming for National Exams marking get DSA but not going for workshops, taking learners to sport events, debating and other events?

Question 355 (2026-02-17)

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

China is already Namibia's largest trading partner, accounting for over 25% of our total exports some N\$1.12 billion in 2024. But that trade is almost entirely raw uranium and copper, which already enter China duty-free. We are, in effect, a mine with a shipping lane.

On 1 May 2026, China will extend zero-tariff treatment to all 53 African countries with diplomatic relations, including Namibia for the first time. This eliminates tariffs on fish (5-12%), beef (12%), charcoal (6%), and hides (5-14%). But only two Namibian abattoirs are registered with China's customs authority, and China's new beef quota regime may render the beef opportunity theoretical.

Zero tariffs without export readiness is like removing the toll booth on a road that has no vehicles. I therefore ask:

1. Which Namibian products will benefit from the zero-tariff access, and will the Minister table a schedule of affected tariff lines and estimated savings for this House?
2. Has the Ministry conducted a market analysis identifying Namibian goods with competitive potential in China? If not, why not sixteen months after the FOCAC announcement?
3. Has the Ministry sought clarification on whether African beef under the zero-tariff policy is exempt from China's tariff-rate quota imposed on 1 January 2026?

4. How many Namibian facilities are registered with China's General Administration of Customs for food exports, and what is being done to increase this number before 1 May?
5. What engagement has occurred with Namibian exporters in beef, fisheries, minerals, and value-added products to prepare them for this market opening?

Question 356 (2026-02-17)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

I rise to seek clarification from the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations regarding the administration of Social Security Maternity Leave benefits, particularly the requirement that mothers submit their child's birth certificate before receiving the second and subsequent monthly payments.

It has been brought to my attention that many mothers, especially those whose partners work at sea or are otherwise absent for extended periods, face delays in accessing their full maternity benefits. These delays occur because the issuance of a birth certificate often requires both parents' details, which can result in financial hardship for mothers and newborns during a vulnerable period.

In this regard:

1. Will the Government consider introducing a temporary birth certificate, valid for a period not exceeding six months, to allow mothers to receive social security maternity benefits promptly, with full registration completed when all parental details are available?
2. Will the Minister consider amending the relevant regulations so that a birth certificate is not a strict precondition for the second and subsequent social security maternity benefit payments, provided there is medical proof of birth?

Question 357 (2026-02-17)

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

The Namibia Private Practitioners Forum (NPPF) has closely monitored developments within the Public Service Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS) and wishes to highlight emerging fiscal and operational concerns impacting both the public and private healthcare sectors. Recent stakeholder engagements indicate significant expenditure overruns, delayed payments to providers, and challenges with claims management and governance. Clarification is therefore sought to ensure the sustainability, transparency, and efficiency of PSEMAS, as well as the protection of taxpayers' resources.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. When will the outdated reimbursement rates be updated, and what interim measures will protect members and retain providers?

2. How does the Ministry plan to balance competing national priorities while addressing urgent PSEMAS' funding gaps, such as the N\$367 million in delayed claims for December 2025 and January 2026?
3. Has Treasury verified PSEMAS' claim of "over-utilisation" and assessed the long-term sustainability of its spending?
4. What role will Treasury play in overseeing and ensuring the effective implementation of the new PSEMAS Board and updated provider contracts?
5. How will the Ministry ensure that any reduction in benefits or limits on medicines does not compromise healthcare access or quality for government employees?

Question 358 (2026-02-17)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Minister Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security:

Honourable Speaker, I rise to raise a matter of public importance regarding the current format of the firearms license document, which is issued in booklet form. In Namibia, you cannot legally own or carry a firearm without an approved license issued by the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL). The process may seem overwhelming, but this step-by-step guide ensures you follow the correct process to own a firearm legally. Step 1: Understand what a Firearm License is. A firearm license is a legal document that permits you to own and use a specific firearm for a specific purpose. Each license is unique to the firearm and owner, and you need a separate license for each firearm you want to own.

The existing firearms license book is bulky, vulnerable to physical damage, and inconvenient for lawful firearm holders to carry. Because it is made of paper with multiple pages, it can easily be torn, damaged by water, or deteriorate over time. This presents a risk not only to the document holder but also to enforcement officers who rely on clear, durable documentation for verification purposes.

In this era of modernization and digital transformation, most official identification documents - such as national identity cards, driver's licenses, and voter registration cards - have been converted into secure, durable card formats. These cards are easier to carry, more resistant to environmental damage, and can incorporate modern security features such as barcodes, QR codes, microchips, and biometric verification.

Therefore, I respectfully ask:

1. Whether the relevant Ministry has considered converting the firearms license book into a secure card-based system similar to other national identification documents.
2. Whether a review can be conducted to assess the feasibility, cost implications, and security benefits of such a transition.
3. Whether digitization and integration into a central verification database can be explored to improve efficiency and reduce forgery.

This reform would improve durability, convenience, and security while aligning firearm documentation with modern identification standards.

Question 359 (2026-02-17)

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

I rise to raise serious concern regarding the overcrowding trial awaiting suspects in police holding cells across Namibia.

Honourable speaker, police holding cells, were never designed to become long-term detention centres, typically 48 hours - not prolonged incarceration. Yet suspects are being held for extended periods of time.

This situation is not only a logical failure - it is a constitutional concern. The State must not become the very source of the conditions it is duty bound to prevent.

It is in connection with the above, I now ask the honourable Minister the following:

1. Does the Ministry have a long-term infrastructure plan to upgrade or expand holding facilities to meet current and future demand, and what safeguards are in place to prevent overcrowding from escalating into health, safety and human rights risks?
 2. How many suspects are currently being held in Windhoek central, Wanaheda, Katutura, Oshakati and Rundu police holding cells for longer than 30 days and further provide current figures on occupancy versus capacity at Windhoek central, Wanaheda, Katutura, Oshakati and Rundu Police holding cells?
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Question 360 (2026-02-18)

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

According to media reports, your Ministry recently spent approximately N\$55.8 million to procure new uniforms for over 15,700 health workers, an estimated average of about N\$3,550 per uniform. While professional attire is important, public funds must always be justified against competing health priorities.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Can you provide this House with a detailed breakdown of how the approximate N\$3,550 per uniform was calculated, including what items constitute a single uniform and whether a value for money assessment was conducted?
 2. In light of continued clinical supplies of shortages of essential medicines, critical medical equipment and supplies staff constraints in public health facilities, how do you justify prioritising this expenditure at this critical time?
 3. Was this tender publicly advertised and subjected to an open and competitive bidding process, and if so, how many bids were received and by which companies?
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Question 361 (2026-02-18)

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

According: to reliable information obtained, the Karima Mulilo Town Council has already spent over N\$ 1.26 million in legal fees related to the suspension of its Chief Executive Officer despite the full disciplinary hearing not yet having commenced. This expenditure, allegedly, pertains to preliminary legal processes.

Between 27 December 2026 and 6 February 2026, five expedited payments were disbursed to two law firms for handling the matter: N\$862.921.95 and N\$399,050, totalling N\$1,261,971.95. It is further understood that the council had allocated N\$1 million for legal affairs in the FY 2025 /2026.

In light of our obligation to administrative justice under Article 18 of the Namibian Constitution, which mandates that bodies and officials act fairly, reasonably, and in compliance with law, while aggrieved persons retain the right to seek redress, this pattern Councils caught up in costly protracted legal battles raises serious concern. Such entanglements not only deplete scarce public resources but also paralyze essential development, effectively holding residents hostage to administrative gridlock rather than advancing their constitutional rights to dignified living conditions.

1. Hon. Minister, given your office's resolute stance against the mismanagement of public funds, how do you view the stark disparity whereby a town council swiftly disburses over N\$ 1.6 million in preliminary legal fees, yet consistently fails to deliver on long-standing promises of affordable and housing to us residents?
 2. What specific safeguards or interventions will your office institute to ensure that the pursuit of accountability does not inadvertently exacerbate delays in services delivery or impose disproportionate burdens on ordinary citizens who rely on these local authorities?
 3. From which specific budgetary line were these legal expenditures drawn, and what direct implication do they carry for local residents particularly regarding postponed regarding infrastructure, housing delivery, or other essential services?
 4. In light of the Auditor General's repeated findings, spanning years and across the nation, of reckless spending, procurement non-compliance, and systemic mismanagement at Town Councils, how will your Ministry finally harness damning evidence? Specifically, what decisive steps will you take to strengthen adherence to administrative justice under Article 18, ensuring fair, reasonable, and lawful procedures, while decisively breaking not only the cycle of hardship and deprivation that residents have endured far too long but also the parallel cycle in which local authorities hold government and national development hostage through protracted legal entanglements and administrative gridlock?
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Question 362 (2026-02-18)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The fish rot scandal is a high prime case in the high court of Namibia, a well-known case globally and a secret to none.

One of the most valuable resources in Namibia vanished as a result of this scandal where many individuals were listed as suspects and others arrested. It is observed that only a few of the listed suspects stood trial in the fish rot case.

Therefore, Namibians want to know what happened to the rest of the suspects, and why they were not apprehended? Namibians seek clarity on what happened to the rest. Are there no witnesses linked to their case? If not, clarity should be given in order to ensure their names are vindicated of any falsehood or accusations related to the fish rot case, as their names are now tainted as a result of the fish rot case.

Question 363 (2026-02-18)

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

It is deeply alarming that key tourism source markets such as Canada, Germany, and the United States have issued travel advisories warning their citizens to exercise caution when visiting Namibia due to crime and tourist safety concerns. This is not a minor embarrassment, it is a vote of no confidence in the ability of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to protect one of Namibia's most critical economic sectors.

Tourism is a backbone of our economy, contributing significantly to GDP, employment and foreign exchange. Yet under the Minister's leadership, Namibia is increasingly being branded internationally as an unsafe destination. What makes this even more concerning is that the Minister herself declared law enforcement and crime prevention as a strategic priority in 2025/2026 budget.

Despite this, there has been no visible improvement. Instead, it is the police not the Ministry, who have stepped in to establish a tourist protection unit.

I therefore put the following questions to the Honourable Minister

1. Does the Minister accept that her Ministry's failure to ensure tourist safety has directly contributed to Canada, Germany and the United States classifying Namibia as a high-risk destination?
2. Given that tourism contributes significantly to Namibia's GDP, what is the Ministry's plan to prevent further erosion of Tourism revenue by these perceptions?
3. What exactly has this Ministry been doing with its budgeted funds for tourism protection?
4. What specific actions has the Ministry taken since these warnings to directly address the safety gaps, and how does the Minister measure progress?

5. Why did the Minister declare law enforcement and crime prevention a strategic priority in her budget, yet fail to deliver any visible improvement in tourist safety?

Question 364 (2026-02-18)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

It has become a recurring pattern within several State-owned enterprises that chief executive officers and senior executives are placed on suspension for prolonged periods, sometimes exceeding two years, while continuing to receive full remuneration and benefits. During the same period, acting executives are appointed and compensated to perform the same functions.

While suspension is a legitimate governance tool pending investigations or disciplinary processes, extended suspensions raise serious concerns regarding financial prudence, institutional stability, and public confidence in the management of state-owned enterprises.

Such prolonged processes may result in:

- Double salary expenditure,
- Increased legal costs,
- Strategic paralysis within entities,
- Governance uncertainty,
- Reputational damage to the public sector.

Questions

1. What measures has Government put in place to ensure that suspensions of CEOs and senior executives in state-owned enterprises are concluded within a reasonable and legally defined timeframe?
2. Does Government intend to introduce statutory time limits or procedural reforms to prevent prolonged suspensions that may negatively affect public finances and institutional performance?
3. Has the Office of the Prime Minister conducted an assessment of the financial cost to the State of extended executive suspensions across public enterprises?
4. What policy reforms are being considered to ensure that disciplinary processes in parastatals are efficient, fair, and cost-effective?

Question 365 (2026-02-19)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

ON ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS) LEVEL

The AS level, which serves as a bridge between high school and university, focuses on in-depth content and key concepts rather than broad subject coverage. Common

subjects include Mathematics, Physical Science, English and Geography, often focusing on advanced, practical, and theoretical knowledge. Development Studies, which is offered in grades 10-11, is currently not offered at the AS level.

1. Why is Development Studies not part of the Namibian AS-level curriculum?
2. The Ministry of Education classified quality symbols as A to C only, and made them the qualifying symbols for AS. If universities also expect a child to have at least 5 quality symbol Cs or better at ordinary level, why does the Ministry not have the same standard?

Question 366 (2026-02-19)

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

Hon. Minister, according to publicly available data, Namibia has approximately 15,228 employers for a population of 3,022,401, translating to a ratio of one employer for every 199 citizens. The extended labour force stands at 1,209,178, of whom only 546,805 are employed, yielding an extended unemployment rate of approximately 54.8%. Of these, only 114,567 citizens are estimated to be taxpayers, meaning one taxpayer, funds services for every 26 Namibians.

Given the restructuring of the former Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade into the Ministry of International Relations and Trade, and the Ministry's publicly stated intention to table an Investment Promotion Bill before this House, these questions arise regarding the Ministry's mandate to address Namibia's employer deficit:

1. Does the Ministry have a target for the number of employers Namibia should have, and if so, what is the timeframe for achieving it?
 2. Which OMAs now holds primary responsibility for improving the domestic business climate and increasing the number of employers in Namibia?
 3. Can the Minister confirm whether the Ministry's policy framework for investment promotion includes any specific measures, targets, or incentives aimed at increasing the number of domestic employers - or whether the Ministry's investment strategy is exclusively focused on attracting foreign investment?
 4. Has the Ministry conducted any analysis of the relationship between trade policy, employer creation, and the sustainability of the domestic tax base?
 5. Can the Minister indicate what assessment the Ministry has conducted of Namibia's trade competitiveness in attracting and retaining employers, including how Namibia's regulatory environment for business registration compares to that of Botswana, Mauritius, and Rwanda - countries with which Namibia competes directly for investment?
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Question 367 (2026-02-19)

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

Aspiring Candidate Legal Practitioners are facing exclusion from the Justice Training Centre despite having secured sponsorship from government institutions. These institutions, in line with established financial procedures, issue formal commitment letters confirming payment of registration fees. Yet, the JTC refuses to accept such letters, insisting only on proof of payment. This firm stance risks denying access to professional training for students who rely on institutional support, undermining fairness and equity in the justice sector.

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

1. How does the Ministry justify a policy that disadvantages students from less privileged backgrounds who rely on institutional sponsorship, compared to those who can afford immediate out-of-pocket payment?
2. Is the Ministry considering revising the JTC's registration policies to align with standard government financial procedures, thereby ensuring that institutional sponsorships are recognised as valid commitments for registration purposes?

Question 368 (2026-02-19)

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

Regarding the Functions and duties of the various committees in Parliament. Their responsibilities to hold the government accountable, which I believe includes the highest office of the seating President, Vice-President, the entire Cabinet (Executive) which is one of the State organs, including the Judiciary and Legislature which is Parliament.

By law, members of Parliament have functions and mandates to hold those in power accountable in this regard. With the current system in Namibia, the law is only on paper and is short of implementation to give more power to the Judiciary and Legislative organs.

Therefore, how do you perceive the operation of various Parliamentary committees chaired by members of the ruling party? How are they going to hold their superiors accountable?

Those including the seating President, Vice-President, Ministers and the Deputy Ministers, can you clarify how they are going to operate in that regard. Including you as the Prime Minister, the head of government business in the National Assembly.

Question 369 (2026-02-19)

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

Small business importers in Namibia, commonly known as "Order With Me" operators; predominantly young entrepreneurs hustling to make ends meet through online cross-border trade continue to voice serious concerns over the Namibia Revenue Agency's (NamRA) increasingly unpredictable and elevated customs charges, which often match

or exceed the value of their goods, severely eroding competitiveness and inflicting substantial business losses.

In direct engagements with NamRA, these operators highlighted persistent challenges in customs clearance and high fees, with a core issue identified as widespread reliance on unregistered clearing agents, leading to delays, inconsistencies, and inflated costs.

I will therefore pose the following:

1. Can the Honourable Minister furnish this House with a comprehensive report on the measures implemented to date to support young entrepreneurs operating through 'Order With Me' platforms, ensuring they can sustain their livelihoods without perceiving NamRA's actions as an outright assault on innovation and economic opportunity in Namibia?
2. Following NamRA's engagement with 'Order With Me' operators, the agency indicated that draft regulations have been submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations. When will this House be provided access to these regulations, which are intended to ensure the proper oversight and regulation of all clearing agents?
3. When will the promised special unit be established to effectively address the ongoing challenges faced by these operators?
4. Beyond the introduction of additional regulations that may unintentionally hinder business growth, when will the recommendations previously proposed in this House be actioned to safeguard small business importers from exploitation and persistent mistreatment?

Question 370 (2026-02-24)

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

On Land and Housing acquisition in Namibia

Honourable Minister,

Whereas the cost of living continues to escalate daily, especially in the areas of housing and accommodation,

1. What strategies has the government put in place to make housing affordable for the Namibian people, especially those that work in the private sectors, who do not have housing subsidies?
 2. What makes housing in Namibia extremely high-priced?
 3. Why is land in Namibia very expensive to purchase?
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Question 371 (2026-02-24)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The directive by Her Excellency, President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah requiring senior government officials under the Public Service Employee Medical Aid Scheme to transition to public healthcare facilities from 1 April 2026 raises serious concerns about the government's approach to healthcare reform. Public hospitals are already full, short of staff, and often run out of medicine. Moving more people into the public health system without first fixing these problems, could make the situation even worse and put more pressure on a system that is already struggling.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. What concrete readiness assessment has the Ministry conducted to ensure public hospitals can absorb the initial influx of senior government officials without further straining the already overcrowded facilities?
2. Given persistent reports of medicine and staff shortages, what immediate interventions are being implemented before 1 April 2026 to safeguard service quality and patient dignity?
3. Will PSEMAS contribution rates remain unchanged under this new arrangement, and how will contributors' funds be transparently managed during the transition?
4. Will public servants still retain the option to access private healthcare services under specific conditions, particularly for chronic and specialised care?
5. What accountability measures are in place to protect citizens' right to quality healthcare, freedom of choice, and improved health outcomes under this reform?
6. What specific measures will the Ministry implement to reduce patient waiting times in public hospitals, particularly through improvements in the doctor-to-nurse ration and nurse-to-patient ratio?

Question 372 (2026-02-24)

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

A nation's border is its first line of defence - the face of its sovereignty and the frontline of its national security. A well-resourced border control system is not a luxury; it is a constitutional and moral obligation. When border infrastructure crumbles, when officers cannot communicate, and when entry points are porous and unmonitored, it is not only our officers who suffer, it is every Namibian citizen who is left exposed to smuggling, illegal migration, and cross-border crime. I have specific particular concerns at the Sea Ports of Lüderitz and Walvis Bay, where u don't find Police Check Points or Immigration Official. It is against this backdrop that I rise to put the following questions to the Hon. Minister.

1. What steps is the Ministry taking to address the border control challenges?

2. Is the Minister aware that Namibian borders remain significantly porous, with large stretches of unfenced terrain and riverbanks entirely unmonitored. Is the Minister further aware that patrol units lack suitable vehicles and equipment to cover the terrain effectively. If so, what strategies are in place to address this security gaps?
3. How is it possible that contraband goods and narcotics worth millions of Namibian dollars are routinely being intercepted inland?

Question 373 (2026-02-24)

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

Noting that on 3 February 2026 the President stated categorically that her children have "no interests, direct or indirect, in the oil and gas sector," yet Tradeport Namibia (Pty) Ltd of which the President's son, Mr Tate Nande Ndaitwah, is CEO and co-founder publicly lists "Bonded diesel" and "Fuel Imports & Wholesale Distribution" as core business lines on its website tradeportnam.com, and employs a dedicated Head of Fuel Distribution;

Further noting that Tradeport operates from the Port of Lüderitz the designated site for the proposed N\$4 billion oil supply base and that an Ernst & Young forensic audit found prima facie evidence of potential fraud and theft in Tradeport's relationship with

TransNamib, including procurement bypasses, yet no Anti-Corruption Commission or Public Accounts Committee investigation has followed;

Concerned that diesel is a petroleum product classified under the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, and that fuel import and wholesale distribution falls squarely within the oil and gas sector by any reasonable definition;

QUESTIONS

1. Does the Minister accept that Tradeport Namibia's publicly listed business of "Fuel Imports & Wholesale Distribution" constitutes an interest in the oil and gas sector, and if so, how does this reconcile with the President's categorical denial of 3 February 2026?
 2. On what basis was Tradeport Namibia installed as the anchor tenant at the Port of Lüderitz without a competitive tender process, and was any conflict-of interest assessment conducted given the CEO's relationship to a sitting Deputy Prime Minister at the time of award?
 3. What action has the Government taken on the Ernst & Young forensic audit findings of prima facie fraud and theft in the Tradeport-TransNamib relationship, and why has this report not been referred to the Anti Corruption Commission?
 4. Will the Minister confirm whether Tradeport Namibia has submitted any expression of interest, bid, or proposal in connection with the Lüderitz oil supply base project?
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Question 374 (2026-02-24)

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

The Development Bank of Namibia (DBN) plays a central role in financing Namibia's socio-economic development, from small to medium enterprises. Its mandate and its status as a state-owned institution mean that it is ultimately accountable to this House and the Namibian taxpayer.

However, according to recent news, the integrity of DBN's loan book and the management of non-performing loans raise significant public interest concerns worse than only 1 out of 4 beneficiaries pay back. The latest annual results show that while DBN's total loan book stands at approximately N\$5.8 billion, a substantial portion of this portfolio (around N\$2.3 billion) consists of restructured loans, indicating fragile repayment performance. Moreover, about N\$579 million was written off in the last financial year as loans deemed unrecoverable. These figures carry implications on public finance, risk of state contingent liabilities, and serious impact on DBN's sustainability. It is therefore imperative that this House obtains clarity on the governance, risk management and recovery strategies the DBN employs, and how the Ministry of Finance exercises oversight.

Against the aforementioned background, I now ask:

1. What is the current value of DBN's total outstanding loan book as at latest reporting period (broken down by performing vs non-performing loans)?
2. Can the Minister provide a detailed breakdown of the N\$579 million in loans written off in the latest financial year, including borrower categories, sectors, and reasons for write-off?
3. How does the Ministry of Finance monitor DBN's credit risk exposure and what stress testing and risk mitigation frameworks are in place to ensure DBN's balance sheet resilience, and how often are they reviewed?
4. Will the Minister commit to publishing a public list of defaulted loans above a materiality threshold including the written off loans, subject to confidentiality and privacy legislation?

Question 375 (2026-02-24)

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

Honourable Minister, Roads Authority awarded a tender for the contraction of the Kasika-Nakabolelwa road. However, despite the award, no visible progress has been made on the ground for nearly two years. Not even one kilometre of road has been constructed. Community members continue to suffer from poor accessibility, high transport costs, and isolation.

The situation has raised serious concerns about whether the contractor has submitted any progress reports to the Ministry, and whether the project is being properly monitored. Residents are now proposing that the tender be withdrawn immediately by the end of March, given the lack of delivery and accountability. This issue highlights problems

of infrastructure delays, contractor performance, and government oversight in rural development projects.

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

1. Has the contractor submitted any progress reports for the Kasika Nakabolelwa road project, and if so, can you share their contents with this Honourable House?
2. Why has no visible progress been made on the ground for two years, despite the tender being awarded, and what accountability measures are being taken against the contractor?
3. What monitoring systems are in place to ensure that contractors deliver on awarded projects, and how will these be strengthened to prevent similar failures in future?
4. While the road remains incomplete, what interim measures will the Ministry implement to ease transport hardships faced by Kasika, lhaha, Invilivinzi and ljambwe residents?

Question 376 (2026-02-24)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

I wish to acknowledge the Honourable Minister of Justice for taking his staff members to the Single Quarters Kapana and spending N\$22,000.00 on them. The sellers were clearly delighted. Imagine what it means for a kapana seller to receive that kind of support from a Government Minister - it brings excitement and immediate relief to small traders. The reason is simple: if a kapana or informal trader can be that happy over a once-off N\$500.00, just imagine the joy and dignity of finally having a roof over their heads.

Honourable Minister, the Governor of Khomas recently clarified that the 5 000-house pledge for the region was not his personal promise but part of the broader government manifesto. In that context, since the 2024 election promises, how many houses have actually been built? How many have been completed and handed over to beneficiaries? How many are currently under construction? And what is the clear timeline to ensure that ordinary Namibians, including small traders, finally receive proper housing?

Question 377 (2026-02-24)

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

Namibia joined the rest of the world in commemorating world pangolin day in the Zambezi region on Saturday, 21 February 2026, under the timely theme "Pangolin guardians in Africa". However, while we celebrate these awareness milestones, the recent spike in pangolin confiscations underscores an urgent need to transition from symbolic commemorations to intensified legislative and tactical support.

I therefore put the following questions to the Honourable Minister;

1. Could the Honourable Minister provide the total number of country wide arrests made specifically for pangolin related offenses since the 2025 commemoration?
2. What additional resources are being deployed to support local rangers and "Pangolin guardians "stationed in high-risk corridor?
3. What is the current status of the National species management plan for Pangolins?
4. Is the Ministry providing land or technical assistance for the establishment of a permanent rehabilitation and research centre for pangolins confiscated from illegal trade?
5. Does the Minister even know the population of pangolins currently residing within Namibia's borders, or is the state operating on outdated estimates?

Question 378 (2026-02-25)

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

Noting that in August 2025, Namport issued a competitive DBOOT tender for the N\$4 billion Lüderitz oil supply base, with strict pre-qualification criteria;

Noting further that this tender was cancelled within days without public explanation, and that the announcement was removed from social media a cancellation reported internationally by Reuters;

Noting also that Guinas Investments (Pty) Ltd, a SWAPO owned company, had previously submitted an unsolicited bid, which Namport rejected;

Further noting that the same company subsequently returned through NIDA, in partnership with Alpha Nautical Servicesa Ghanaian crew-boat operator with no supply base construction experience;

The concern is that what was rejected through Nam port's front door returned through the side door via NIDA.

I therefore ask

1. On whose instruction was the DBOOT tender for the Lüderitz oil supply base cancelled in August 2025? Why was no public explanation provided?
 2. Did the Minister, or any representative of the Ministry, direct Nam port to cancel the competitive tender and redirect the project through NIDA? Was Cabinet approval obtained for this decision?
 3. What due diligence was conducted on Alpha Nautical Services before it was partnered with Guinas Investments? Can the Minister confirm Alpha Nautical's track record in oil supply base construction?
 4. Does the Minister accept that the sequence unsolicited bid rejected, competitive tender cancelled, project redirected through NIDA with the same rejected bidder.... constitutes a circumvention of procurement law?
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Question 379 (2026-02-25)

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

On the delayed Construction of the New Weighbridge of Katima Mulilo Honourable Minister,

I understand that your predecessor, the former Minister of Works and Transport Hon. John Mutorwa and the former CEO of Roads Authority, Mr. Conrad Lutombi approved the construction of a new weighbridge at Lislo. Luliva, near Mpacha Primary School, which later followed the Roads Authority to measure the fields of the affected farmers to be compensated but to my surprise, twas only in January that you visited the site. You had mentioned that the Ministry cannot afford the construction costs and that they should look for another area.

Therefore. I want to know,

1. Why did you revoke or disapproved the decision of Hon.Mutorwa. that was deputy minister at the time?
2. Why was the construction put to a halt?

The money for this construction was already allocated. This development would have aided the neighboring farmers by benefiting from the road network since it passes through the Liselo Community to Wenela Boarder. The farmers could make use of the road when going to their farms. May you clarify on the matter.

Question 380 (2026-02-25)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

The Office of the Vice President, through its Division for Marginalised Communities, runs an Education Support Programme aimed at providing scholarships and other benefits to learners from recognised marginalised communities, including the San, Ovahimba, Tjimba, Zemba, and Ovatwe, enrolled at various institutions across the country.

However, there are serious allegations that the program has been misused by officials and that some benefits may have been granted to individuals outside the recognised marginalised communities rather than genuine beneficiaries.

In this regard, I therefore ask:

What amount has been budgeted for this program since its inception, and what is the current annual budget?

How many learners have received scholarships or other benefits from this program since its inception, and how many are currently receiving support? Will the Right Honourable Prime Minister provide a full list of all beneficiaries, indicating:

- (a) their names;
- (b) their recognised marginalised community;

- (c) the institutions where they studied or are studying;
- (d) their current academic status; and
- (e) whether they have received employment or other benefits after completing their studies?

In view of serious allegations that the programme has been misused by officials, what measures are in place to ensure that only genuine beneficiaries receive scholarships and other support, why are there no project coordinators in the regions to verify rightful beneficiaries, and has any audit been conducted to ensure accountability and transparency.

Question 381 (2026-02-25)

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

Namibia faces high number of unemployment rate and to address this, we are training numbers of unemployed Youth through various training institutions like NIMT, COSDEC and many others.

Ministry of Health took a bold move and manufacture their staff members uniform with local supplier August 26 our own Military group, which is a good move to support locals.

Beside this, it is not convincing as we have high number of unemployment and August 26 already compete with other contractors in Construction Industry.

With this, I am submitting Hon Prime Minister, instead of supporting already existing business:

1. Why don't we re-visit the initial Plan of our founding Fathers' dream to give market to our own train unemployed youth to manufacture uniform for our Public Service employees through this we can give equal opportunity and better job or income opportunity for our youth.
2. Does the Government have any plan to empower our local textile business in Namibia, and if not?
3. What plan does the Government have to address the skilled unemployment Youth train in textile business?

Question 382 (2026-02-25)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister Health and Social Services:

Given the financial hardships faced by nursing students from rural areas, many of whom are from poor backgrounds, orphans, or vulnerable children, who are struggling to pursue their education due to centralized testing arrangements in Windhoek:

1. Can the government consider decentralizing Nursing Council tests to regional centers to alleviate financial burdens on students from rural areas?

2. What plans are in place to provide mental health support services to nursing students in regions outside Windhoek?
 3. Will the Nursing Council review its testing arrangements to ensure equitable access for all students, regardless of geographical location?
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Question 383 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Bishop Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister International Relations and Trade:

There is an escalating tensions in the Middle East and the Gulf region, including in Iran, and the potential for potential escalation with potentially disastrous consequences for Namibians who visit, live, working there, as the effects of this attack have caused very worrying to economic difficulties in that area affecting the Namibian people there.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. Can the Honourable Minister clarify how many Namibians live in that area?
 2. What about our Namibian citizens who reside in Bahrain, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, Dubai, and Abu Dhabi?
 3. What steps would your Ministry take to guarantee the safety of those Namibians?
 4. How would your Ministry ensure their safe return home?
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Question 384 (2026-03-03)

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

Noting that the Minister is directly responsible for the appointment of the Board of Directors of the Namibian Ports Authority, and that under the Minister's authority, the current Chairperson of that Board was installed;

Noting further that the Chairperson is the Managing Director of a company that Namfisa deregistered in August 2023 after finding that N\$7.3 million in Government Institutions Pension Fund money had been diverted to a sister entity also under his directorship;

Noting further that the GIPF has taken the extraordinary step of issuing a public warning against doing business with that company, declaring it legally prohibited from managing a fund that held N\$450 million in the retirement savings of Namibian public servants;

Further noting that the firm nevertheless obtained a default judgment of N\$15 million against that fund, a trust that had no trustees to mount a defence, and that a court subsequently ruled in its favour in a dispute over shares valued at up to N\$450 million, all drawn from the pensions of ordinary Namibians;

The same Minister who instructed the cancellation of the competitive tender for the N\$4 billion Liideritz oil and gas supply base within 48 hours has now installed, as Chairperson of the board that will oversee that project, an individual whose firm was deregistered for diverting pension fund money.

I therefore ask....

1. Did the Minister approve the appointment of the current Namport Board Chairperson, and was he aware of the Namfisa deregistration and the GIPF public warning at the time he made that appointment?
2. What due diligence was conducted before making that appointment; and will the Minister explain to this House and to the pensioners of this country how an individual at the centre of a pension fund diversion came to be entrusted with the oversight of billions of Namibia Dollars in state port infrastructure?
3. Has the Chairperson participated in any board decisions relating to the Liideritz oil and gas supply base since the competitive tender was cancelled; and will the Minister undertake to table before this House the full list of Namport board members, their business interests, and the due diligence reports that informed each appointment?

Question 385 (2026-03-03)

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

ON THE BENEFITS FOR SPORTS PERSONS WHO WIN INTERNATIONAL ACCOLADES

The Brave Gladiators of Namibia have been crowned champions of the 2026 Cosafa Women's Football Championship in the final against South Africa to bring home the coveted regional title. At least two of the women's national team have indicated that they will retire after this tournament. Coming from difficult circumstances, many of these brave young ladies have dedicated years of their lives to honing their skills for the national team, yet they seemingly have little to show for it.

Meanwhile, many other people who have represented the country, such as Olympic athletes and even beauty pageant winners like Miss Namibia, have been rewarded with large amounts of money and even houses. Some have had streets named after them. Yet we expect our Brave Gladiators to retire from active football and return to life in poverty.

Based on the above-mentioned, notice is hereby given that I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What measures are put in place to reward these young sports women who have spent years, if not decades, serving their country?
 2. Will the Ministry of Education consider a National Sportspersons Pension for retired sports persons who have achieved great feats for the country?
 3. Will the Ministry prioritise employment opportunities for national sports heroes who have years of experience to be used in national sports development programmes across various sports disciplines?
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Question 386 (2026-03-03)

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

ON REGULATIONS RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Recently, on 13 February 2026, via Government Notice No. 21, the Minister of Finance published the Regulation relating to citizenship and place of residence of board of directors and executive officers of banking institutions, microfinance banking institutions, and controlling companies, pursuant to the Banking Institutions Act, 2023.

We commend the Minister and welcome this development. It is indeed long overdue. We, however, have concerns that while Namibia gained political independence from South Africa in 1990, it remains deeply integrated with and heavily reliant on the South African economy. This economic, financial and monetary reliance is structured through several key mechanisms. Financially, we are still a tenth province of South Africa.

Against this background, notice is hereby given that I shall ask the Honourable Minister of Finance, the following:

1. In terms of these Regulations, a banking institution, microfinance banking institution, or controlling company that contravenes or fails to comply with these regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years. Why is the penalty set at N\$ 100 000? Poaching is for example set at N\$200 000 and some of these institutions makes, as recently reported, N\$5 million per day.
2. Does the Honourable Minister not agree that the amount should be increased N\$1,000.000 because banks make hundreds of millions and sometimes billions, in profit every year.
3. Relatedly, it was recently reported that Bank Windhoek closed the bank account of a Namibian Simon Andjamba and more than 10 entities linked to him, because of a quarrel. The fact that banks can simply decide to close customer accounts whenever they want is concerning.

This behaviour banks, which can erode trust in financial institutions, allows them to terminate relationship without warning leaving customers unable to pay bills or access funds. As a result, many customers are forced to rely on cash or "keep their money under the mattress." When will the Ministry regulate banks regarding the issue of closing customers' accounts?

Question 387 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

The registration of grants for special groups in Namibia was halted between 2024-2025. The reasons you gave, as a Ministry responsible taking care of social groups, was said to be the lack of resources and budget constraints.

As a servant of the people, I have received numerous cries from all comers of Namibia, especially from financially disadvantaged Namibians who rely on these grants for survival.

1. Therefore, how long it will take before the program resumes?
2. Can you also indicate by listing the beneficiaries registered so far and the list of applicants who are still pending, those not approved for this August House and masses of the country to receive clarity?

Question 388 (2026-03-03)

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

The seal population in the Namibian waters continues to grow at an alarming rate with very few predators preying on them to reduce their stocks. It is estimated that Namibia has over 2 million seals that consumes millions of tons of fish per year, if the population is not managed in a sustainable manner, it may continue to put pressure on our marine resources and the survival of Namibia's fishing industry.

In the hake industry for example, the increase in the population of seals, decreases the availability of hake stocks, statistics has shown that seals consume about 2 million tons of fish per year, the entire Namibia hake industry is about 154 000 tons per year, which amounts to 6.2% of the total fish consumed by seals.

A report on the motion to find solutions to the devastating effects of the increased in seal population on the sustainable harvesting on fish stocks in Namibia was tabled in this August House in 2025 highlighting key recommendations.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. What is the Ministry's official policy position on seal population management, and how is that policy being managed to ensure the sustainable control of the seal population levels?
 2. Can the Honourable Minister provide this House with an updated scientific data and independent research on seal population growth and its direct impact on key commercial fish species, including juvenile stock depletion and long-term stock recovery?
 3. What is the Total Allowable Catch for the seal population in the 2026 harvesting season, and to which fishing companies has the Ministry allocated harvesting quotas?
 4. Can the Honourable Minister update this house on what the Ministry has done thus far in implementing the recommendations of the seal population report tabled in this house?
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Question 389 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

In light of recent reports of internal instability at the National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia (NAMCOR), and considering its strategic importance to Namibia's oil and gas future, clarity and reassurance are needed from the Ministry.

Questions

1. What is the root cause of the reported infighting at NAMCOR, and when did the Ministry become aware of it?
2. Why has this internal conflict been allowed to continue for such a prolonged period without decisive intervention?
3. What concrete steps has the Ministry taken to restore stability and protect the integrity of NAMCOR?
4. Is the Ministry concerned that ongoing instability at NAMCOR may discourage current or potential investors in Namibia's petroleum sector?
5. How will the Ministry ensure that governance, transparency, and accountability at NAMCOR are strengthened to safeguard national interests going forward?

Question 390 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister:

Namibia's Constitution and the decentralisation framework affirm the importance of participatory democracy and inclusive governance. Various ministries, government agencies, institutions and parliamentary committees frequently conduct public consultations on draft policies and legislation mostly across regional capitals and major towns in Namibia, which are often held during standard weekday working hours. This may unintentionally limit participation by rural residents, workers, youth, women, and other community members who cannot easily travel or take time off from work. It has therefore been observed that public consultations are only seen as formalities rather than genuine community dialogue.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. How will Government ensure that public consultations are scheduled at times and locations that are accessible to working citizens, rural communities, and vulnerable groups?
2. Does Government collect and analyse data on who participates in consultations, for example by region, gender, age, or socio-economic background, to assess whether participation is truly representative?
3. What formal mechanisms are in place to report back to participants on how their inputs influenced final policies or legislation?

4. How does Government distinguish between genuine public consultation and information-sharing sessions where decisions have already been made?
5. In light of concerns that consultations may sometimes be perceived as procedural rather than substantive, what steps is Government taking to build public confidence that citizen contributions genuinely shape national decision-making?

Question 391 (2026-03-03)

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

In light of growing public concern regarding the issuing of Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) in both the mining and petroleum sectors, particularly to entities that appear to have limited technical capacity, financial resources, or operational presence in Namibia often described as "briefcase companies". This matter is of national importance as it concerns transparency, equitable access to Namibia's natural resources, and the safeguarding of our country's mineral and petroleum wealth for the benefit of all Namibians.

1. How many EPLs have been issued in the past five years to companies without prior operational experience in mining or petroleum exploration?
2. What measures is the Ministry taking to prevent speculative holding of EPLs for the purpose of resale or passive transfer rather than active exploration and development?
3. Will the Minister table before this House a full list of all active EPL holders, including their beneficial ownership structures?

Question 392 (2026-03-03)

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

Honourable Minister, Local Authorities are the engines of development in our towns. Communities judge government not by plans on paper, but by projects completed on the ground. Yet across many towns we continue to see a troubling pattern: when councils change, development projects that were initiated or approved are suddenly delayed, parked, or quietly abandoned. As someone who has served at local government level and has seen first hand how communities wait for these projects, it raises serious concerns about continuity, accountability and oversight within our Local Authorities. Honourable Minister, residents are not interested in political transitions within councils, they want development to continue regardless of who is in office.

A clear example is the formalization of Kaniita location in Omuthiya town, which was approved in 2023, yet up to date nothing is happening on the ground.

It is therefore on that basis that I ask:

1. What concrete steps has the Ministry taken to ensure that development projects approved by previous councils continue without interruption when new councils assume office?
2. Can the Honourable Minister provide this House with the number of Local Authority development projects currently stalled or delayed across the country?
3. What monitoring or oversight mechanisms does the Ministry have in place to ensure that Local Authority executives implement council-approved projects within reasonable time-frames?
4. In cases where projects are stalled for years, who is held accountable is it the councils, the executives, or the Ministry?
5. Does the Honourable Minister accept that failure to ensure continuity of these projects is slowing down development in our towns and undermining the expectations of our residents?

Question 393 (2026-03-03)

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

In light of the heart-breaking incident in Ohalumbele Village in Onesi Constituency where a three-year-old girl was strangled by her father's girlfriend. On 20 Feb 2026 a tragedy that has shocked our nation, under the Child Care and Protection Act No. 3 of 2015 this State has a legal duty to protect our children, yet vague reports leave us with no clarity on why this child was harm.

Honourable Speaker, we are not here to interfere with the police investigation, but to demand accountability for the systemic failures that let to this. Transparency is not an option when a child dies. I am not asking about the murder. I am asking about the Ministry's files.

Onesi has a population roughly of 22 699, while Namibia has an average of one social worker for every 17 923 children.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Do we have a file on this child, or do we have a file on this household?
2. Has the Ministry conducted an internal audit to see if any reports of domestic instability or red flags were filed by neighbours, teachers, or clinics regarding this household prior to the tragedy?
3. What administrative preventive measure will be faced by the Regional Head of Social Services if it's found that a report was made under section 133 (Duty of Report) but no intervention took place?
4. Considering the vague information released by the police will the Minister commit to a departmental statement clarifying how this tragedy exposes gaps in our current National Agenda for Children.

5. Can you confirm the vacancy rate for social workers in Omusati?
6. How many days per week a qualified social worker physically present and accessible at the Onesi constituency office to respond to child protection reports?

Question 394 (2026-03-03)

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

The Oshaambelo Livestock Development Center (LDC), located 20 km west of Tsandi in Namibia's Omusati region, is a 5,760-hectare government-managed facility undergoing significant upgrades. It focuses on enhancing Northern Communal Area (NCA) farming through improved water reticulation for 22 grazing camps and a modern abattoir for cattle and small stock.

1. As of late 2024/early 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture has equipped the centre, specifically addressing water shortages by installing new pipes, tanks, and troughs.
2. The LDC support the Livestock Support Program (LSP) to boost agricultural entrepreneurship, provide market access for local farmers, and supply livestock products to retailers and government institutions.
3. The facility features extensive land meant for livestock development and management in the northern region.
4. It serves as a key site for livestock auctions and slaughtering, with recent efforts aimed at revitalizing the previously neglected, long-delayed project .

After, all these good initiatives, with clear aims and objectives went in vain after the Traditional Chief of Uukwaludhii Tradional authority Chief Josea Shikongo Taapopi has been grazing his cattle on this farm since the drought of 2019 while having a son employed at this farm. The Director responsible for directorate of agriculture research, training and development, subdivision livestock research, Eddie Hasheela is doing cover ups. These cattle have been grazing in Oshaambelo Livestock Development Center for free, water for free, vaccination for free, licks and fodder for free, (under the concept of Otwelimangulula)

I therefore, ask the Hon. Minister the following questions

1. Hon. Minister have the Ministry approved the Livestock of Uukwalundhii Chief to be grazed at Oshaambelo Livestock Development centre? If yes, please explain why him only and where is the approval letter or lease agreement, if not what are the consequences and the step the Ministry will take against the culprits and the Chief himself.
2. How many cattle have been grazing there since 2019 up to date?
3. What are the cost implication of using the government facilities since 2019 up to date, the free vaccination cost, free fodder and licks, free grazing?

4. When will the Chief's cattle be ousted from the LDC to be followed by heavy punishment.
5. Is there no case of gratification, maladministration favourites against the son of the Chief?

Question 395 (2026-03-03)

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

Honourable Minister, Over the weekend, on Sunday, it was reported that, two passengers lost their lives when the Rovos Rail train derailed on the Seeheim-Holoog railway line near Keetmanshoop in the ||Kharas Region. 36 Rovos Rail staff members and 45 tourists were on board. This reported accident raises serious concerns regarding rail infrastructure safety, maintenance oversight, and executive accountability.

Honourable Minister, it is based on this background and absence of an investigation that I now ask the following questions:

1. What specific section of rail track where the derailment occurred was inspected in accordance with prescribed national rail safety standards prior to the train being authorized to operate?
2. If inspection was done, can the Honourable Minister table the inspection reports and safety clearance certificates issued for that section of track?
3. What statutory or policy justification exists for outsourcing rail track maintenance and inspection functions while TransNamib employed inspection personnel remain inactive?
4. What oversight mechanisms are in place to ensure that outsourced contractors comply with national rail safety regulations and contractual obligations?
5. Is the Honourable Minister aware, that since the Chief Executive Officer of TN assumed office in April 2024, he has reportedly not conducted official visits to the southern region, including stations outside Windhoek, nor engaged directly with employees stationed in those regions?
6. If aware, does the Minister consider such absence of executive engagement consistent with effective oversight, operational accountability, and sound corporate governance within a national rail operator, could this lack be part of the contributing factors?

Question 396 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

Honourable Speaker, in light of the rapidly shifting global geopolitical landscape, Namibia's strategic role within the Southern Africa Development Community and the African Union is more important than ever. The region faces complex political, economic, and security challenges that demand proactive leadership. As the opposition,

we seek to understand how the Government intends to strengthen Namibia's influence, safeguard our national interests, and contribute meaningfully to regional and continental agendas in the immediate, medium, and long term.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What concrete measures is Namibia undertaking to strengthen its influence within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU) in response to the current shifts in global geopolitics?
2. How is Namibia ensuring that its contributions to SADC and AU initiatives effectively promote peace and socio-economic development?
3. In the immediate term, how is Namibia positioning itself and its regional partners to respond to emerging global challenges, including geopolitical tensions, economic instability, and security threats?
4. Over the next five to ten years, how does Namibia plan to leverage its membership in SADC and the AU to advance regional economic integration, trade facilitation, and investment opportunities?
5. In the long term, what is Namibia's strategic vision for strengthening Africa's collective influence in global governance through SADC and the AU?

Question 397 (2026-03-04)

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

Recent international reports has highlighted growing concern among several African governments regarding newly proposed bilateral health funding agreements from the United States government. These reported agreements differ from traditional support mechanisms, previously channelled through the United States Agency for International Development and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, from which Namibia has historically benefited significantly in strengthening our HIV response and broader public health systems.

The reports suggest that some of these new agreements may include conditions related to co-financing, data-sharing, and the prioritisation of faith-based health providers. Given Namibia's prior partnership with U.S. health programmes and the importance of safeguarding sovereignty, transparency, and equity, it is necessary that Parliament be fully informed.

Therefore I pose the following questions to the Minister

1. Has the Government of the Republic of Namibia been formally or informally approached by the United States government regarding any new bilateral health funding agreements under its revised global health strategy?

If so, what are the key terms and conditions proposed?
2. Have any discussions included provisions requiring the sharing of Namibian health data, surveillance information, or biological materials?

3. What safeguards would be put in place to ensure Namibia retains full sovereignty and legal control over its public health data?
4. Will Parliament be granted oversight over any negotiations relating to such bilateral health agreements?
5. What guiding principles will the Government apply in negotiating future bilateral health funding agreements to protect national interests, constitutional values, and long-term sustainability?

Question 398 (2026-03-04)

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

In the context of the Local Authority Act 23 of 1992 as amended, a "Minister" is defined as the Minister responsible for local government affairs.

The Act in its object, provides for the determination of, but not limited to 1) the establishment of local authority councils; and 2) defining of the powers, duties and functions of a local authority council.

Section 14. (1) (a) of the Local Act, provides that Local Authority elected members must hold their first meeting as members of a new local authority council not later than seven days after a general election or as it may be determined by the Minister responsible.

On December the 03th of 2025, the Honourable Minister of Urban and Rural Development issued a directive through a circular to Chief Executive Officers of Local Authorities that all elected members of councils across all 57 Local Authorities in the country must be sworn in by the magistrates concerned on the 5th December 2025.

I therefore ask the Hon. Minister of Urban and Rural Development the following:

1. What submission has the Chief Executive Officer of the Mariental Town Council made pertaining to the contravention of the law in particular, three 3 months after the issuance such a directive was issued?
2. How many of the 57 Local Authority Councils have this far complied to the fore mentioned directive and should there be any that haven't to date, what remedial action has the Honourable Minister employed?

Question 399 (2026-03-04)

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

Noting that BIPA is the statutory custodian of Namibia's beneficial ownership register and is responsible for ensuring all registered entities file compliant BO1 declarations;

Further noting that Namibia's FATF on-site assessment is scheduled for April 2026, with the exit decision to be taken at the FATF Plenary in June 2026, and that beneficial ownership transparency remains a core FATF requirement whose deficiencies contributed directly to Namibia's grey-listing in February 2024;

Further noting that comparable petroleum producers including Ghana, Nigeria, and Norway maintain publicly searchable online beneficial ownership registers, and that the 2023 EITI Standard requires extractive licence holders to disclose beneficial ownership information while encouraging countries to adopt a threshold of 10% or lower, with automatic enhanced disclosure for politically exposed persons regardless of ownership level;

1. What is BIPA's current compliance rate for BO1 beneficial ownership declarations among entities holding petroleum exploration or production licences, petroleum refinery applications, or fuel distribution licences and how many have filed compliant BO1 declarations;
2. Whether BIPA has cross-referenced its beneficial ownership register with the Ministry of Mines and Energy's petroleum licence register to verify that all PEL-holding entities are in compliance, and if not, whether the Minister will direct BIPA to conduct this cross-reference and table the results within 30 sitting days;
3. When BIPA will establish a searchable online beneficial ownership register as exists in Ghana, Nigeria, and Norway, and whether the Minister will commit to aligning Namibia with the EITI Standard by requiring all extractive licence holders to disclose beneficial ownership at a threshold of 10% or lower, with automatic enhanced disclosure for politically exposed persons regardless of ownership level;
4. What specific steps the Ministry has taken to ensure petroleum sector entities comply with beneficial ownership filing requirements before the April 2026 FATF on-site assessment, given that failure to demonstrate effective BO transparency may directly jeopardise Namibia's prospects of exiting the grey list in June 2026.

Question 400 (2026-03-04)

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

Issues of innovation in Namibia are characterized by a heavy concentration of activity in urban centres like Windhoek with limited Research and Development investment, and there is a significant gap between the high-level policy rhetoric and the practical implementation of science and technology initiatives. What is a fact while Namibia shows promise in digital adaptation and ranks in the middle tier of sub Saharan African countries for innovation, deep seated inequalities stemming from historical, social and economic factors continue to limit widespread inclusive and sustainable innovation.

I now ask the Minister the following questions

1. Is the Minister aware that innovation programmes like National Commission on Research and Technology, scale up Namibia by NIPDB, Global cleantech Namibia and many others do not reach rural Namibia?
2. What plan does the Minister have in place to see to it that these programmes reach the rural poor?

3. When will the Ministry include innovation into our education curriculum?

I believe that the Deputy Minister of Education Innovation Youth Sports Arts and Culture understand these questions given that he Himself is coming from NIPDB, hence he will be in a better position to advice the Honourable Minister in this regard.

Question 401 (2026-03-04)

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

The announcement by your Ministry regarding the commencement of sport infrastructure across all 14 regions is a positive initiative, but it must be emphasised that the construction of facilities alone does not guarantee meaningful outcomes. For these projects to effectively contribute to youth development, sport advancement, and regional empowerment, qual focus must be placed on the provision of qualified sports personnel, proper maintenance, sustainable operations, and the implementation of structured development programmes.

I therefore wish to ask the following questions:

1. How does the Ministry intend to guarantee that each newly constructed facility is staffed with qualified sports personnel, including coaches and sports development officers?
2. What strategies are in place to maintain and sustainably manage these facilities once construction is completed?
3. Will structured sports programmes be implemented to ensure active use of the facilities by the youth and communities?
4. What long-term maintenance plans are in place to preserve the infrastructure?
5. Which authority will be responsible for the day-to-day management and maintenance of these facilities, will it be the Ministry, Regional Councils, Local Authorities, or Community-Based Committees?

Question 402 (2026-03-04)

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

It has been observed in this country that most towns and regions are on the back foot of development. Some regions in Namibia, from their Village Councils to Town Councils have been developed while others remain undeveloped despite the Village Councils and Town Councils present in their areas.

1. What causes towns and regions to be undeveloped, turned into ghost towns and white elephants while money has been allocated for the development of the towns and regions?

2. Can the Minister provide the names of expert town planners occupying positions in the towns before and after independence? We ought to question the town planners and also hold them accountable for the lack of development in the Village Councils and Town Councils. They should also be held accountable for why the towns have become ghost towns or white elephants.
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Question 403 (2026-03-04)

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

The Namibia Blood Transfusion Service is a vital lifeline for many Namibians, yet it continues to face persistent challenges that threaten the accessibility and reliability of blood for all Namibians. Currently, only 1% of the Namibian population donate blood, often due to misconceptions or lack of understanding about the process. Furthermore, there are no blood banks in the Kharas and Hardap Regions, and blood transfusions are limited to district hospitals, leaving people in deep rural and remote areas without timely access to life-saving blood products. The national blood supply is consistently limited, highlighting the urgent need for stronger government support and public awareness campaigns to encourage voluntary donation.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. With only 1% of Namibians donating blood, what tangible strategies does the Ministry have to increase voluntary blood donation and address misconceptions about blood donation?
 2. Given that there are currently no blood banks in the ||Kharas and Hardap Regions, what plans does the Ministry have to establish facilities to improve access for these undeserved populations?
 3. How does the Ministry plan to ensure that people in deep rural and remote areas can receive timely blood transfusions, considering that currently these services are only available at district hospitals?
 4. What measures will the Ministry implement to ensure that the Namibia Blood Transfusion Service has a reliable and sufficient blood supply nationwide, particularly during emergencies or seasonal shortages?
 5. Will the Ministry commit to funding and supporting public awareness campaigns on the importance of voluntary blood donation, and if so, what is the timeline for these campaigns?
 6. How will the government strengthen its partnership with Namibia Blood Transfusion Service to ensure sustainable operations, adequate staffing, and necessary infrastructure to meet the growing national demand for safe blood in Namibia?
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Question 404 (2026-03-05)

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

Vitol Group, head quartered in Rotterdam, Netherlands, is the world's largest independent energy trader with annual revenue of \$331 billion (2024). Through its subsidiaries and joint ventures including Vivo Energy (majority-owned), Engen (74% via Vitol Emerald Bidco), and Validus Energy (70% Vitol Energy SA) the Vitol Group now could or controls an estimated 75-95% of Namibia's downstream fuel market, according to 2025 data from the Namibian Competition Commission.

Vitol has paid approximately \$249 million in documented fines, penalties, and disgorgement for bribing government officials across multiple jurisdictions, including Brazil (\$45 million), the United States (\$230 million), and Iraq (\$17.5 million). Vitol was banned from all new oil trading in Mexico in 2021 for corruption. The Dutch Public Prosecution Service confirmed in 2024 that it is actively investigating Vitol for alleged bribery in Kazakhstan.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Is the Minister aware that a single foreign entity Vitol Group now could or controls an estimated 75-95% of Namibia's downstream petroleum market through multiple subsidiaries operating under different brand names?
2. What is the Minister's assessment of the trade and economic sovereignty implications of allowing one foreign company to achieve near-monopolistic control over a strategic commodity?
3. Given Vitol's documented criminal history of bribing government officials in at least five countries, has the Ministry conducted any due diligence assessment of Vitol Group's operations in Namibia, and if not, why not?
4. Has the Ministry received any diplomatic communication from the governments of the Netherlands, the United States, Brazil, or any other jurisdiction regarding Vitol's operations in Namibia?
5. What steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that Namibia's trade relationships in the petroleum sector are not compromised by the documented corruption practices of multinational energy traders?
6. Will the Minister commit to supporting Namibia's membership of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), as recommended by the Harambee Prosperity Plan 2 and the 2022 Africa Peer Review Mechanism?

Question 405 (2026-03-05)

Hon. Kambala (AR) asked the Minister Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

In the Khomas Region and Rural Namibia, especially in the township of Katutura, the demand for schools and classrooms has grown significantly due to population expansion. However, instead of permanent infrastructure solutions, many learners continue to be placed in temporary tent classrooms.

Even more concerning is that schools in Katutura are often forced to accommodate far more learners than their intended capacity, leading to severe overcrowding and the continued use of tents as makeshift classrooms. At the same time, schools in the western suburbs of Windhoek, such as Windhoek High School and Delta Secondary School, appear to operate without similar pressure, tents, or the same levels of overcrowding.

This raises a fundamental concern: why are some schools forced to stretch beyond capacity while others operate comfortably within theirs? The disparity raises questions about fairness in planning and whether the distribution of resources to all learners and infrastructure is being managed equitably.

I would therefore like to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions?

1. Why does the Ministry continue to rely on tent classrooms as a long term solution in Katutura and other high-density areas despite the significant resources allocated to education since independence?
2. Why are tent classrooms predominantly placed in Katutura and not in schools located in the western suburbs of Windhoek?
3. Who makes the final decision regarding the placement of tent classrooms; is it the Honourable Minister, the Executive Director, or the Regional Director in the Khomas Region?
4. What criteria are used to determine where these tents are deployed?
5. Does the Ministry consider the prolonged use of tent classrooms consistent with the constitutional right of every Namibian child to quality education? If not, what is being done to find a more permanent solution to this problem?

Question 406 (2026-03-05)

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

The 10-15 km gravel road in the Ondangwa rural constituency between Omagongati and Ondiamande village was severely washed out.

The total population of 20 to 25 thousand are now facing a major blow: imagine the teachers, who leave their cars at home and pass through the water, and thick grass by foot to the schools every morning, including sick people are not getting easily to the clinic and eventually to Oshakati Hospital or to the Ongwediva and Ondangwa clinics. Because of these severe circumstances to the gravel road, which needs urgent repairs, cars can no longer reach schools, and people are afraid to expose themselves to the dangerous snakes in water, many children stay home when rain fall so heavy.

My questions:

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware of that gravel road in that constituency?
2. Can you confirm that this gravel road is no more there due to the good rainfall season?
3. Why isn't this road adequately maintained and shielded from these natural calamities?

4. If not, what possible measure will your Ministry take to help that community ease their daily movement?
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Question 407 (2026-03-05)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

On Wildlife animals and conservancies in Namibia:

1. Can you state all wildlife animals that the government has sold to foreign nations and the beneficiaries list, also state the countries to which wildlife animals have been sold to?
 2. Conservancies in Namibia are in communities, what type of wildlife animals are found in the communities? Can you also specify the constituencies and regions where the wildlife animals are found in the communities?
 3. Can you provide a list of those that bought wildlife animals locally, specifying their constituencies, regions and the type of wildlife animals that they bought?
 4. Indicate the number of deaths caused by dangerous wildlife animals in Namibia? Specifying the constituencies and regions in which these deaths occurred since the establishment of conservancies.
 5. Which of the two are safer in Namibia to human beings, Conservancies or Parks?
 6. Can you differentiate between Conservancies and Parks, define what is Conservancies and Parks, for our communities to know.
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Question 408 (2026-03-05)

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

The field rangers are brave men and woman who risk their lives daily to protect Namibia's wildlife heritage from poachers and dangerous animals. They operate in remote, hazardous conditions, often with limited equipment and support. Yet there is deep concern raised by the rangers that when they are injured, or when they are killed in the line of duty, the compensation and support provided to affected rangers and their family is inadequate.

It is against this background that I put the following questions to the Hon. Minister

1. What is the formal compensation framework for field rangers who are:
 - (a) Injured in the line of duty
 - (b) Permanently disabled
 - (c) Killed in the line of duty
2. Is this framework contained in legislation, public service regulations, or specific Ministry policy?

3. How many rangers are currently medically boarded or unable to work due to injuries sustained on duty, and what support are they receiving from the Ministry?
4. Does the Ministry have any formal psychological support or counselling programs specifically for field rangers?

Question 409 (2026-03-05)

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

The integrity of recruitment into the civil service is the basis of public trust and effective governance. It has come to our attention that the vetting process conducted by the Namibian intelligence service (NCIS), intended to safeguard strategic employment opportunities, has in certain instances been challenged in our courts lately. Reports suggest that some candidates who successfully went through difficult recruitment procedures were later denied appointments due to vetting outcomes alleged to be based on false or misleading information.

This raises serious concerns about fairness, transparency, and the potential exclusion of deserving Namibians from serving their country. Having Article 10 of the Namibian Constitution in mind, that states; (2) *No persons may be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status.*

Against this background I will ask the Prime Minister following:

1. What is vetting based on, if affiliates to the ruling party passes vetting with known reported cases, e.g. EDs and Ministers who serve in this House, while non-affiliates fail?
 2. What measures are currently in place to ensure that the vetting process for civil service appointments is conducted with accuracy, fairness, and accountability?
 3. How does the Government intend to address instances where false or erroneous vetting reports have led to the exclusion of qualified candidates from strategic employment opportunities?
 4. Will the Government consider establishing an independent oversight mechanism or appeals process to safeguard against miscarriages of justice in the vetting system?
 5. What steps are being taken to restore public confidence in the recruitment and vetting processes for the civil service, particularly the vetting done by NCIS as an institution of trust.
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Question 410 (2026-03-05)

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

Reports from health personnel at Katima Mulilo State Hospital raise very serious concerns. It is reported that close to 80% of miscarriages treated at the hospital are suspected to be induced abortions. Many young women and girls, are resorting to dangerous methods to terminate pregnancies. Some obtain the drug Cytotec on the black market, while others use unsafe and harmful methods such as inserting objects in an attempt to abort or drinking unknown herbs and chemicals.

These practices are putting the lives of young girls and women at great risk. Health workers are aware that many of these cases are induced, but they face a difficult situation. Reporting such cases to the police may discourage young women from seeking medical help when complications arise. When they fear going to the hospital, infections worsen, and some tragically die at home without ever receiving treatment.

Behind these numbers are young lives filled with fear, desperation, and silence. This situation also raises serious concerns about the lack of accessible family planning services in our health facilities, including the shortage of contraceptives such as injections and pills.

In light of this worrying situation, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Is the Ministry aware of reports that a large proportion of miscarriages treated at Katima Mulilo State Hospital are suspected to be induced abortions through unsafe methods?
 2. What measures is the Ministry taking to address the growing use of dangerous substances and methods by young women attempting to terminate pregnancies outside the health system?
 3. What interventions are being implemented to ensure the consistent availability of family planning services in hospitals and clinics, including contraceptive injections and pills, as well as reproductive health education and counselling, particularly for young girls in rural and vulnerable communities?
 4. How is the Ministry supporting health workers who face the difficult balance between providing medical care and dealing with the legal implications surrounding unsafe abortions?
 5. What strategies are being put in place to prevent deaths caused by infections and complications resulting from unsafe abortion practices?
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Question 411 (2026-03-05)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

ON THE RECOGNITION AND EMPLOYMENT OF TVET TRAINERS IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Government technical schools under the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture are mandated to provide pre-vocational education in key trades such as bricklaying and plastering, plumbing and pipefitting, woodwork, motor mechanics, and welding. These trades are practical in nature and form a critical foundation for skills development, youth employability, and national industrial growth. The pre vocational curriculum clearly prescribes a 70% practical and 30% theoretical instructional model, which requires educators with strong hands-on technical competence.

However, there appears to be an inconsistency in the Ministry's approach to staffing and recognition of qualifications within the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) stream. Graduates holding a Level 6 TVET Diploma from the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), who have undergone extensive practical training at vocational training centres such as NIMT and other VTCs before completing their qualifications, are currently being appointed to short-term renewable contracts. In many cases, these contracts are renewed annually for extended periods exceeding five years, despite the individuals meeting the professional requirements to be permanently assigned as trainers.

At the same time, concerns have been raised regarding the appointment of educators without sufficient practical vocational training to deliver workshop based instruction, as well as the appointment of academic teachers as Heads of Department in technical schools without demonstrated technical or vocational expertise.

In light of the above, notice is hereby given that I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Why does the Ministry of Education not formally recognize TVET Diploma (Level 6) graduates from the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) as qualified trainers for pre-vocational subjects in technical schools?
2. What are the official minimum qualification requirements for educators appointed to teach pre-vocational subjects in government technical schools?
3. If the Ministry does not consider NUST TVET Diploma graduates qualified to teach pre-vocational subjects, who does the Ministry recognize as appropriately qualified to deliver these subjects within the national curriculum?
4. What criteria does the Ministry use when appointing Heads of Department (HODs) in technical schools, and how does it ensure that such individuals possess relevant vocational and technical expertise?
5. How does the Ministry ensure that its staffing and appointment policies for technical schools align with the objectives of Namibia's National Development Plans (NOP 6), particularly regarding skills development and youth empowerment?

6. Does the Ministry intend to review its policies on recognition, appointment, and career progression of TVET-qualified educators to strengthen the delivery of technical and vocational education in Namibia?

Question 412 (2026-03-05)

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

NAMSIP (Namibia Agriculture Mechanisation Seed Improvement Project under the Ministry of Agriculture) was started with a loan of two billion from the African Development Bank of Namibia. This project procures items without a procurement expert, mechanisation expert and irrigation expert, after mass procurement of wrong items, majority of these items are idling in the sun no shade despite procured on a loan. History taught us about wrong procurement of the Brazilian AGRARE tractors white elephant due to spare parts warranty. Now same history is repeating itself through Chinese tractors. This project is managed by retired people, how special are this retired people at the expense of competent youths, was ED at finance at loan acquisition and WFP (world Food Program) donating experts due to incompetency.

1. When are we going to start paying back this loan and what will be the total amount and for how long?
2. How are you feeling that we have not started paying for the loan and things are in a mess.
3. Will you disclosed all the items that was bought (procured) with this loan that are in operations and those that are broken due to lack of parts and aging. Indicate, the items name, brand, value, suppliers of both locally and abroad, and current status or condition.
4. This project did not fulfil its core mandate on irrigation and seed processing plants. Honourable Minister we want forensic audit how this money was spent and to be tabled in Parliament.

Question 413 (2026-03-05)

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

QUESTIONS REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HIGH COURT ORDER WHICH DECLARED KUNENE REGIONAL COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 1 & 2 OF 31 MAY 2021, INVALID AND DIRECTED COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGIONAL COUNCILS ACT 22 OF 1992.

The recent judgment of the High Court that ordered for the Chief Regional Officer to vacate the office raises serious concerns about governance, compliance with the law, and accountability within regional councils. The Court declared the Council resolutions invalid, ordered that the position of Chief Regional Officer be advertised within 30 days, and directed that legal costs be paid by the Regional Council. As this matter directly affects lawful administration and the responsible use of public resources, I wish to ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister inform this House whether the Chief Regional Officer has vacated, or continues to occupy or exercise the functions of the office of Chief Regional Officer following the High Court order?
2. Has the Ministry received confirmation that the position of Chief Regional Officer was advertised within the 30 days period ordered by the Court, in accordance with the Regional Councils Act 22 of 1992?
3. If the Court order has not been complied with within the stipulated timeframe, what immediate steps has the Ministry taken to ensure compliance with the judgment and restore lawful administration?
4. What is the total financial implication of this case following the Court's order on legal costs, and from which public funds will these costs be settled?
5. What accountability measures has the Ministry instituted, or intends to institute, against officials whose actions resulted in the invalidated resolutions and the subsequent adverse court ruling?

Question 414 (2026-03-10)

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

Noting that the candidate designated as Chairperson of the Lands Tribunal currently serves as Vice-Chairperson of the Namibia Tourism Board, where approximately N\$3.4 million in public funds was spent on excessive travel across 21 foreign trips, first-class flights in violation of board policy, and legal fees to dismiss a finance manager who questioned those payments;

Further noting that this candidate was previously removed as chairperson of the Transportation Commission for failing to meet legal qualification requirements; describes themselves as "a non-practicing lawyer".

Concerns that elevating to Chairperson of a quasi-judicial body an individual implicated in financial misconduct previously removed from a statutory commission, and holding only non-practicing legal status would undermine public confidence in the Lands Tribunal and the integrity of land reform.

QUESTIONS

1. Is the Minister aware that this candidate was removed from a statutory commission for not meeting legal requirements, describes themselves as a non-practicing lawyer, and submitted two contradictory curricula vitae with conflicting dates, an LLM degree and Interpol title appearing in one but not the other?
2. What steps has the Minister taken to satisfy herself that this candidate is fit and proper to serve as Chairperson, given the allegations of misuse of approximately N\$3.4 million in public funds at the Namibia Tourism Board?
3. What vetting process does the Ministry apply to verify legal qualifications, cross-reference curricula vitae, and ensure candidates are not implicated in

financial misconduct at other public bodies; and will the Minister table the full vetting report?

4. Will the Minister suspend the appointment of any candidate subject to unresolved allegations of misuse of public funds pending investigations, and institute a fit-and-proper assessment requiring independent verification of qualifications and review of conduct at all current and former public bodies?

Question 415 (2026-03-10)

Hon. Bishop Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister International Relations and Trade:

The Zambian government has complained that more than 500 Namibian students are enrolled at Zambia's universities and institutions without proper documents; In light of this, we have learned that the Zambian government will meet with them to discuss and understand the mission's role for all Namibians living and studying in Zambia, that the high commission to Zambia has confirmed that his office does not have any records to some of these students. .

According to the Zambian government, some of these students-particularly those attending private universities-are enrolled in classes without proper documents. The government of Zambia has requested the Namibia High Commission in Zambia to engage with these individuals students some who have been detected violating the law of Zambia, in addition however. the Zambian government recommended guardians to make sure the High Commission is aware of their children's presence in Zambia.

My Questions

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware that more than five hundred Namibian students are studying in Zambia without proper documentation?
2. If not, what steps will the Ministry take to guarantee the safety and well-being of Namibian students studying in Zambia without proper documentation?
3. Why do Namibian students enrol in various international universities without going through appropriate channels?
4. Could the Honourable Minister clarify the number of additional students enrolled in any other foreign nations without proper documentation?

Question 416 (2026-03-10)

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

School Boards are meant to play an important role in ensuring transparent, accountable, and community-driven governance in public schools. Yet, in practice, these boards face constant challenges that undermine their effectiveness. Training is not enough, and often delivered only in English, leaving many parents, especially those with low literacy, unsure of their roles under the Education Act. Confusion between governance responsibilities and school management duties often spark conflict with principals, while financial and logistical challenges, especially in rural areas, limit the school

boards' ability to operate effectively. Therefore, many school boards are unable to fulfil their mandate and this puts the quality and accountability of school governance at risk.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. How does the Ministry ensure that School Board members fully understand their legal roles and responsibilities under the Education Act 16 of 2001?
2. What steps are being taken to provide regular, accessible, and multilingual training to school board members, especially parents with low literacy levels?
3. What initiatives exist to increase parental involvement in School Boards, especially in rural communities where attendance is low and transport is a challenge?
4. What performance indicators are used to monitor the impact of School Boards on school management, transparency, and educational outcomes?
5. Are there plans to strengthen oversight mechanisms and ensure that school boards are held accountable for fulfilling their statutory roles?

Question 417 (2026-03-10)

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

Namibia has for the past two decades or more embarked on land resettlement and redistribution program, the success or failure of which remains a matter of speculation. SWANU considers the absence of transparency of, the allocation of resettlement farms extremely worrisome. To this end:

1. Will the Honourable Minister table a comprehensive list of all Namibians who have been resettled since the commencement of the resettlement and redistribution program?
2. Will the Honorable Minister also include the names of the resettlement farms, the regions in which such farms are?

SWANU wants this information urgently as part of the requisite oversight function of Parliament.

Further, inform this August House:

3. How much money was spent to acquire each farm and what these farms have been used for, since they were given to the beneficiaries?
 4. Are there resettlement farms out there that are still not given to any beneficiary? If yes, how many farms are these and where are they located? How have they not been given to anyone, if they were acquired for resettlement and redistribution purposes?
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Question 418 (2026-03-10)

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

Various media reports and community engagements outline significant delays in the issuing of title deeds across several town councils and municipalities in Namibia. In a number of cases, residents who have already received houses or urban land allocations are forced to wait many months and in some instances years, before their ownership is formally registered. This situation raises serious concerns about administrative efficiency and coordination within local authority land delivery systems. More importantly, the absence of registered title deeds deprives citizens of secure property rights and prevents them from using their homes as economic assets for financing, investment, or inheritance.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. What is the current national backlog of outstanding title deeds for properties allocated through municipal and town council housing schemes and government-supported housing programmes?
2. Which municipalities and town councils currently have the largest delays in issuing title deeds, and how long on average do beneficiaries wait from allocation or handover to official registration?

Question 419 (2026-03-05)

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

The Rehoboth Town Council is mandated under the Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992, and the Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013, and associated municipal by-laws to provide residents with safe, reliable, and affordable water services. These laws require local authorities to consult communities before implementing major infrastructure changes, maintain water supply systems properly, and ensure transparent billing practices. Concerns have risen in Rehoboth following the forced compulsory replacement of conventional water meters with prepaid water meters without proper resident consultation and consent. Reports further indicate frequent technical malfunctions of these prepaid water meters due to pressure fluctuations and poor maintenance, leaving residents without access to water for extended periods.

I therefore wish to ask the following critical questions:

1. How does the Ministry ensure that local authorities like that of Rehoboth comply with statutory requirements for public consultation before introducing new water infrastructure, such as faulty prepaid water meters?
2. How is the Ministry addressing the repeated technical failures of prepaid water meters in Rehoboth, especially when residents are left without water for days or weeks?
3. Is the Rehoboth Town Council legally permitted to impose a monthly advance fee before residents can purchase prepaid water, if yes, how will pensioners and the economically disadvantaged people be catered for?

4. How does the Ministry ensure transparency and consistency in the billing practices at the Rehoboth Town Council, given the inaccurate readings by the faulty prepaid water meters?
5. How will the municipality address situations where residents prefer conventional water meters and decline the installation of prepaid meters? What measures will be implemented to resolve such cases?

Question 420 (2026-03-10)

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

On the escalating crime rate at the Democratic Resettlement Community (DRC) in Swakopmund,

I have received numerous cries from residents of DRC on the high crime rates within their community. One of the reasons for the escalate is because the location does not have a police sub-station. Their cries to you is that you establish a Police sub-station to help combat and mitigate crime in their community.

I want to know Honourable Minister,

According to your plans, are you preparing to establish a Police sub-station? If not, are you going to consider the establishment of a Police sub-station at DRC, Swakopmund?

Can you clarify and inform the entire Namibia for feedback to be given?

Question 421 (2026-03-11)

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

Noting the discovery of an estimated 10 billion barrels of oil in PEL 83, potentially worth US\$700 billion, and the growing public concern over how Namibia's petroleum wealth is being managed, licensed, and governed;

The concern is that Namibia risks joining the list of nations whose oil wealth enriched a few while the majority remained poor;

QUESTIONS:

1. In Petroleum Exploration License 83, NAMCOR representing over 3 million Namibians holds 10%. A private company owned by a politically exposed Namibian individual whose transactions were monitored by the Financial Intelligence Centre holds the identical 10%.....

If one Namibian can hold 10% of the largest oil discovery in Namibian history, why could the Government not have more than the 10%?

For example....Norway holds 67%. Saudi Arabia 98%. What do 3 million Namibians deserve?

2. Investigative journalists documented how politically exposed individuals acquired petroleum licences for R15,000 to R30,000 and sold stakes for hundreds of millions. In February 2026, 85% of Petroleum Exploration License 104 was sold to Total Energies and Petrobras without notifying Government the Ministry learned minutes before the public announcement.

Does the Minister acknowledge this is a system that enriches individuals at the expense of the State?

3. NAMCOR has had six Managing Directors in recent years. The board defied the Minister's directive by appointing a new MD without his approval. The entity carries N\$1.6 billion in debt while nine officials face prosecution for N\$274 million in fraud.

Who is actually in control of NAMCOR, the Minister, the board, or other interests?

4. A weak NAMCOR cannot negotiate better terms, cannot monitor its 10% stake, and cannot advocate for the people.

When the board ignores the Minister, when files go to the Presidency, when oil deals happen without Government's knowledge, is NAMCOR being gutted by accident, or by design so that individuals, not the Namibian State, benefit from Namibia's oil?

Question 422 (2026-03-11)

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

The Namibian people complained that the gravel road that went from Etomba via Omundaungilo Constituency was finished eleven years ago. It was estimated to go through Ondema, Eendobe and Ekango-lomuve to Ehafo village, Okongo Constituency, but it most likely stopped at Omundaungilo Constituency. The total population of 90 to 100 villages is now facing a major blow, especially the villages throughout the Ohangwena region. This gravel road supposed to connect 800 to 900 homesteads in that constituencies.

Consider teachers who struggle to get to class on time. Additionally, it is difficult for sick people to get to the clinic in the area, most likely to Oshikunde Clinic or Okongo Hospital. Due to these circumstances, Honourable Minister, it is imperative that the road be extended to Ehafo. This will greatly benefit the community residing in that jungle by providing them with access to a variety of educational and medical facilities.

My questions:

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware of these gravel roads in that area?
2. What happened to this plan?
2. Why this road has not reached Ehafo for about 11 years now?

4. If not, when and what possible measure will your Ministry take to ensure that this gravel road in deed reaches Ehafo, just to ease the community's peace of mind?

Question 423 (2026-03-11)

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

On 23 January 2026, the Chinese Ambassador to Namibia, announced during a courtesy visit to the Prime Minister's office in Windhoek that China has made N\$750 million available for police housing covering 1 287 housing units for the Namibian Police Force, in addition to 400 social housing units planned for Grootfontein and Gobabis. The Independent Patriots for Change welcomes and appreciates any meaningful investment in the welfare of our men and women in uniform. However, such a significant diplomatic and financial gesture from a foreign state, one of the world's most powerful, demands full transparency and parliamentary scrutiny. I therefore pose the following questions to the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister:

1. Is this N\$750 million a grant that is, free money with no obligation for repayment or does it constitute a loan, a concessional facility, or funding tied to any form of financial obligation on the part of the Government of the Republic of Namibia?
2. Does the Prime Minister believe that a financial arrangement of this scale involving a foreign sovereign state falls within the executive's authority to conclude without parliamentary oversight?
3. Who or which contractors will construct these houses?
4. What oversight mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that the funds are managed transparently, and will the Auditor-General have full access to audit the project?

Question 424 (2026-03-11)

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

On or about the 1st May 2025, a report came out about missing cattle. The matter, as we are told, was reported to the Okahandja stock theft unit of the Namibian Police, as far back as May of 2025. It appears from the brief perusal of the documents at our disposal that the missing cattle were moved from the Linden Beef Feedlot, which is said to be owned by a certain Mr. David van der Linden, who as the records show was arrested on allegations of dealing with cannabis.

Some of the allegations against Mr. Liebenberg pertain to misappropriation of funds, forgery and sabotage, dubious contract, etc. If we take the three Omaheke Regional office employees of Water Affairs in juxtaposition, a certain undeniable double-standard emerges in how your Ministry deals with similar matters involving different individuals! The case of the Omaheke employees came to light in November of last year, they were all arrested, yet your Mr. Liebenberg remains free and at large?

By comparison, two 10 000 liters tanks constitute the proverbial drop in the vast oceans, their combined cost or value, will not exceed N\$30 000,00, yet Mr. Liebenberg is said to have misappropriated public funds running into millions of Namibian dollars. The missing cattle alone are said to be worth N\$7 million?

Honourable Minister I want you to speak to this glaring hypocrisy in your response and help us understand the conduct of your Ministry.

It is evident that with the passage of time a prima facie case has been built against the former chief executive office, just as the same is true for the three Omaheke regional office employees. Does social status have anything to do with this glaring double-standard, is the former chief executive officer perhaps more connected to the right people in influential positions or does this hypocrisy have something to do with the fact that he is white and the three employees are black?

Question 425 (2026-03-11)

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

On the provision of electricity, water, sanitation and decent housing to the residents of DRC, in Swakopmund, Erongo Region:

The residents of DRC, Swakopmund in Erongo region live in darkness, without access to electricity, water, and sanitation. While others do not have decent shelter. The conditions are indecent, causing poor living conditions and a drastic effect on human dignity. The residents are requesting your Ministry for assistance, to provide the required services, as these are life challenging situations that should be well attended to.

Namibians want to know –

- Are you aware of the situation in DRC?
- Have you visited DRC settlement to have a view for yourself on the difficult predicament the community lives in?
- Are you going to develop the location by providing electricity, water, sanitation and decent housing to the residents of DRC?
- Are you going to engage the mine sector in order for them to aid in the provision of these services to the residents of DRC?

Question 426 (2026-03-11)

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

A few days ago, on my way to Parliament I witnessed a child nearly ran over by a motorist at a Windhoek intersection- a child of undocumented Angolan migrants now living on our streets. This is not only a humanitarian concern; it is a direct public safety failure.

The Immigration Amnesty and Voluntary Departure Programme expired on 27 February 2026. Yet undocumented migrants, including minors, remain visibly on the streets of the

capital, engaged in open begging and exposed to danger. I therefore ask the following questions :

1. Why has the Ministry failed to ensure that those without legal status were processed, regularised, or repatriated before the amnesty deadline?
2. What immediate enforcement action is being undertaken following the expiry of the programme?
3. And what permanent, measurable plan does the Ministry have to restore lawful immigration control, protect vulnerable children from street exploitation, and safeguard public order in Windhoek?

Namibians deserve clarity on whether the Ministry is in control of this situation.

Question 427 (2026-03-11)

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

In light of recent report by the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, that trophy hunting generated N\$180 million for Namibia, the international distribution of these funds has come under scrutiny from rural community members, communal conservancy members and civil society organisations. While the Minister's figures underscore the sector's economic weight, the current model relies heavily on high premium hunters from European and North American markets, raising concerns among local beneficiaries about how much of this global capital actually trickles down to the grassroots level. The disparity between gross revenue collected by international operators and the net benefits received by communal conservancies suggests a potential "leakage" within the value chain.

I therefore put the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. In light of the N\$180 million generated from trophy hunting, how does the Minister ensure that the game products trust fund (GPTF) provides a transparent public accounting of its allocations?
 2. How does the Minister verify that the revenue reported to the Ministry is the full and actual amount paid by international hunters?
 3. What measures are in place to stop private operators from under declaring the earnings before they reach communal conservancies?
 4. What concrete policy shifts is the Ministry implementing to ensure communal conservancies who bear the primary cost of wildlife co existence, receive a more equitable share of the total sector turnover?
 5. In the event of a total EU or UK trophy import ban, does the Ministry have a contingency fund to stabilize the 86 conservancies that rely on these markets for their operational survival?
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Question 428 (2026-03-11)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the of Minister Justice and Labour Relations:

The independence and integrity of the judiciary are essential pillars of our constitutional democracy. Public confidence in the courts depends not only on the actual independence of judges, but also on the clear perception that the judiciary remains institutionally separate from the executive.

In light of the recent appointment of the Executive Director in the Office of the Prime Minister– a senior executive official - to serve as a judge for a temporary period, concerns have arisen regarding the potential implications for the principle of separation of powers and the public perception of judicial impartiality.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

What considerations and safeguards were applied in approving or facilitating the appointment of the Executive Director in the Office of the Prime Minister to perform judicial duties, and how does the Ministry satisfy itself that such an arrangement does not create a real or perceived conflict with the constitutional principle of separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary as guaranteed under the Constitution of Namibia?

Question 429 (2026-03-12)

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

The Onakatumbé Combined School, located near Eenhana in the Ohangwena district, is dilapidated and has been without a floor for a few years. Children in the classroom sitting on chairs that are submerged in the sand. Consider an incomplete government building. Despite the principal and teachers being present in the classroom every day, but say nothing about the state of the school.

QUESTIONS:

1. Do you know about that school, Honourable Minister?
 2. What happened to the school? Was it underfunded?
 3. Why couldn't the floors be installed while the school was being built?
 4. How long will those students remain in the classroom without a suitable floor?
 5. What steps will your Ministry take to guarantee that those classrooms have a suitable floor in the future?
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Question 430 (2026-03-12)

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

Honourable Minister, I wish to bring to your attention serious aviation safety concerns arising from the continued non-functionality of critical meteorological and navigational instruments at several airports (recently Observed December 2025 and reoccurred February 2026). It has come to my attention that aviation meteorological services are currently not being conducted from Hosea Kutako international airport.

Given the importance of safe and efficient aviation services for tourism, trade, and national connectivity, clarification regarding the current status of aviation services at Hosea Kutako International Airport is required. The safety of passengers and flight crews is increasingly at risk due to the unpredictability or interruption of essential aviation systems.

I now ask as follows:

1. What contingency measures were put in place to ensure compliance with ICAO safety standards and the Labour Act to safeguard uninterrupted aviation services?
2. Is the Honourable Minister aware that these intermittent operations, at times, led to the closure or suspension of meteorological services at the airports (Ondangwa and WBIA)? If so, was an assessment conducted on the risks this poses to aviation safety and flight operations?
3. Honourable Minister, are the disruptions linked to staffing shortages, funding constraints, equipment failure, or governance issues? Can the Honourable Minister report to this Honourable House the current status at the Meteorology office and at Hosea Kutako International Airport (WRT MET services)?

Question 431 (2026-03-12)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the of Minister Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

On the wild animals and human life conflict in Ongulumbashe Village, Tsandi Constituency, in the Omusati Region:

The Conflict between wild animals and humans continues to be a matter of concern in Namibia. Several citizens have lost their lives due to the presence of wild animals in their communities. I want to know–

1. What are the strategic measures put in place by the Ministry to ensure the safety of the surrounding people in Tsandi Constituency?
 2. What has the Ministry put in place to combat or mitigate the wild animal and human conflict in Tsandi Constituency?
 3. How many elephants are in Ongulumbashe Village in the Tsandi Constituency?
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Question 432 (2026-03-12)

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

The Strait of Hormuz is closed. Oil is above 120 USD per barrel. Namibia's fuel supply runs through that choke point.

Namibians paid N\$6.5 billion - 60 cents on every litre of fuel - for a storage facility at Walvis Bay, built for exactly this moment. The Prime Minister says we have a three-month stockpile. The facility was designed for 30 to 45 days. The mathematics do not reconcile.

I ask the Minister:

1. What is our current strategic reserve government-owned and commercially-held, disaggregated - and does it actually meet 90 days at today's consumption?
2. In a national emergency, does the State have clear, immediate legal authority to access all fuel at the facility including Gunvor and Validus Energy's holdings without contractual delay?
3. What are the hosting arrangements for Gunvor and Validus Energy volumes, terms, fees and was Validus's 70% Vitol ownership disclosed when hosting was approved?
4. Is the company that was rejected in 2017 now effectively in control of what it was denied?

Question 433 (2026-03-17)

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

Namibia is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa. We receive just 250mm of annual rainfall, ranking us among the ten most water-scarce nations on earth. Crucially, 83% of that rain evaporates before it ever reaches a tap. In this desert, water is not a commercial commodity it is our primary life-support system, a existential tension for Namibians. To control our water is to control our very survival as a sovereign nation.

Yet today, Namibia's coastal water security is increasingly managed by foreign state-linked entities. The Erongo Desalination Plant is 90% owned by the French State via Orano. The new Erongo Sunam project gives the Chinese state-owned Swakop Uranium a 70% majority share.

The problem here is not the investors; it is the regulatory vacuum created by this government. Article 99 of our Constitution is a directive for Parliament to adopt an Investment Code. Yet, 36 years after independence, no such code exists for critical infrastructure. We remain tethered to the 1990 Foreign Investment Act a law with no screening mechanism and no distinction between a private company and the strategic arm of a foreign government.

Accordingly, I ask the Minister:

- (1) Does the Minister accept that by failing to finalize a modern Investment Code, the Government has left a constitutional gap that allows foreign states to acquire our lifeblood without oversight?
- (2) How does the Ministry justify the absence of a "Critical Infrastructure" classification, which would provide the legal certainty that high-quality, private investors require?
- (3) Was any due diligence conducted on the specific track record of China General Nuclear Power Group before granting it majority control of our water infrastructure?
- (4) Will the Minister commit to submitting all future majority stake transfers of strategic infrastructure to foreign state-owned entities for Parliamentary Ratification until a robust screening framework is legally enacted?

Honourable Speaker, in a land of drought, water is survival. We have not "attracted investment"; we have outsourced our sovereignty. We have created an existential vulnerability where a foreign capital's political agenda could dictate.

The Constitution gave this Parliament the power to set the rules. It is time the Government allowed us to use it.

Question 434 (2026-03-17)

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

In 2021, Cabinet took a decision to dissolve the Agribusdev following the accumulation of significant debt. Consequent to this dissolution, the Agency's functions and financial obligations-including the remuneration of its personnel-were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

A tender, valued at approximately N\$5 million, was subsequently awarded to Cha-Cha-Cha Management Consultancy. The scope of this contract was to finalize the dissolution of the State-owned Enterprise and to facilitate the reintegration of its employees into the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries. Water and Land Reform.

The contract was originally scheduled for completion by 11 June 2025. However, owing to a range of challenges, the deadline was extended to 11 September 2025. Notwithstanding this extension, a period of six months has since lapsed. The affected employees remain without clarity regarding their employment status: some continue to report for duty at the Ministry, while others remain at home, Nevertheless, all individuals remain on the Ministry's payroll.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. What steps has the Ministry taken to provide the effected employees with formal clarity on their position within the Ministry?
2. Given that some former Agribusdev employees are reporting for duty while others remain at home, albeit with all individuals remaining on the Ministry's payroll, (a) what is the legal basis for this continued remuneration in the absence

of formal employment contracts or integration, and (b) what is the total monthly cost to the Ministry for salaries paid to these employees?

3. With reference to the tender awarded to Cha-Cha-Cha Management Consultancy.
 - (a) what specific deliverables were required under the contract to facilitate the reintegration of staff?
 - (b) were these deliverables met by the extended deadline of 11 September 2025? and
 - (c) if not, what penalties, if any, have been levied against the consultancy for the failure to complete the work?
4. Can the Hon. Minister inform this house on the timeline for the finalization of the Agribusdev dissolution process and the integration date of the employment status of the affected workers?

Question 435 (2026-03-17)

Hon. Bishop Thomas (BCP) asked the of Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform:

Namibian people complained that the "PRIVATISING OF WATER" that was reported in the Namibian press on March 13, 2026, is exacerbated. The government of Namibia receives 30% of that purification production, while a Chinese state-owned corporation receives 70%.

That WATER is a vital national resource. WATER is Life. And Life is found in water. When we discuss national sovereignty, WATER it falls under the same category as land, minerals, and energy. It is not a collaboration at all to let a foreign commercial company own and operate the main water production countrywide. That is a completely abdication of our sovereign power over a resource that is essential to existence.

NAM-WATER is enough government state-owned company, that exists specifically to support the water interests of the Namibian people. A mere 30% stake in an N\$3 Billion dollars project does not give Namibian people meaningful operational control. Meaning that the majority shareholder they will control water project. Drives decisions. They sets priorities. They will ultimately determines who gets water, at what price, and under what conditions!

QUESTIONS:

1. Honourable Minister, do you know of any strange or disturbing business and water uses?
2. Why is water being privatized now, what is the motive behind?
3. Why Nam-Water is unable to keep up its regular water purification and water supply?
4. How impoverished Namibia's citizens served if water is being privatized?

5. Could the Honourable Minister elaborate on the motivation behind the Ministry's actions and what your Ministry's action thereof?
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Question 436 (2026-03-17)

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

Employing foreign nationals as truck drivers in Namibia requires both a valid work permit under the Immigration Control Act, 1993 and compliance with the Labour Act, 11 of 2007. Employers must demonstrate that no suitably qualified Namibian is available for the position, and foreign workers must be recruited in line with Namibia's National Labour Migration Policy.

It has come to my attention that several transport and logistics companies are employing foreign nationals in significant numbers. For example:

- Van der Walt in Walvis Bay employs 30 foreign nationals.
- Blauw's Transport in Walvis Bay employs 5 foreign nationals.
- ADCON in Walvis Bay and Windhoek employs 5 foreign nationals.
- EPIC in Walvis Bay and Windhoek employs 5 foreign nationals.
- RDI in Walvis Bay employs 18 foreign nationals and only 10 Namibians.
- JGE in Walvis Bay employs 5 foreign nationals.
- Rhino Trek in Walvis Bay employs 2 foreign nationals.
- Sandu in Walvis Bay employs 10 foreign nationals.
- BHL in Walvis Bay employs 20 foreign nationals.

In total 100 employment opportunities in the hands of foreign nationals.

Reports further indicates that some companies, such as JGE, pay foreign drivers in cash per trip, resulting in the Government losing tax revenue. This situation is growing out of control, undermining the livelihoods of Namibian truck drivers and depriving the country of much needed revenue. Furthermore, there are allegations of undocumented foreign drivers being employed.

Against this background, I wish to ask the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations the following:

1. How is your Ministry ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Immigration Control Act and the Labour Act?
2. If the above allegations are true, what measures will be put in place to enforce compliance?
3. What collaborative mechanisms will be established with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security, and the Ministry of Finance to address this situation before it escalates further?
4. What monitoring and inspection systems are currently in place to detect companies employing undocumented foreign drivers, and how effective have they been?

5. What strategies does the Ministry have to prioritize the training and employment of Namibian truck drivers, thereby reducing reliance on foreign labour in this sector?

Question 437 (2026-03-17)

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

Serious concerns are emerging from the Mariental District Hospital which reflect broader systemic challenges within our public health sector.

There are allegations of workplace bullying and intimidation affecting healthcare professionals, coupled with limited access to fair grievance procedures and delayed responses from Human Resources.

There are also concerns that foreign medical practitioners may be prioritised over equally qualified Namibian professionals, despite locals possessing the necessary qualifications and competencies.

Hon Speaker, While there are clear guidelines indicating that probation for medical officers is intended to be a defined period, there are growing concerns that these guidelines are not being followed!

Equally troubling are allegations that administrative personnel, specifically from the Regional Director, may be interfering in clinical decision-making. It is alleged that referral decisions made by qualified medical practitioners have been influenced or overridden by administrative leadership, resulting in potential preferential treatment of certain patients.

I further wish to state that I am in possession of specific dates and time relating to these incidents and can provide evidence should it be required!

Honourable Speaker, I therefore ask the following questions:

1. What urgent steps is the Ministry taking to address allegations of workplace bullying, ensure functional HR support, and guarantee that complaints from healthcare workers are handled fairly and timeously?
2. What is the Ministry's policy on recruitment and prioritisation of foreign medical practitioners, and how does it ensure that qualified Namibian doctors are not overlooked in employment opportunities?
3. Given that there are existing guidelines governing probation periods for medical officers, why are these guidelines not being consistently followed, resulting in some doctors remaining on probation beyond the prescribed period?
4. Is it within policy for administrative personnel, such as the Regional Director, to influence or override medical decisions, and what safeguards are in place to ensure that clinical decisions, including patient referrals, remain strictly within the authority of qualified medical practitioners? and not with the Regional Director!

5. What measures are in place to prevent and investigate allegations of preferential treatment or nepotism in patient care at facilities such as Mariental Hospital?

Question 438 (2026-03-17)

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

I would like to raise a concern regarding the current delays experienced in the land division process involving the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform. Hon. Minister, Namibia offers a range of professional land surveying services for commercial farms, ensuring accurate and efficient land measurement and mapping however the Namibians are experiencing delaying to sub divide their land and to get their waiver.

Hon. Speaker, when one is selling a portion of your commercial land, you submit application to the Ministry of Agriculture, to the department of division of land, they normally respond that they will attend to your application after 3 three months, but the initial process can take place more than that and after the Board meeting it takes another 2 months to prepare the minutes, and after that those minutes needs to be signed, it takes another 30 days or more and then if approved is communicated to the clients and the clients take it to the surveyor to divide the farm. After that the surveyor takes the information back to the department of Division of land, then they must seat to approve this process again for over 2-3 month. After they have approved they send it back to the surveyor for this mapping to be registered at deeds office for about a month again. After is registered, is sent back to the surveyor to give to the client for the client to apply for waiver and takes about 90 days (3 month). The whole process takes about 11 months to 12 and as I am speaking right now there are many people waiting for the approval of their waiver for about 2 years or more, which is very lengthy and frustrating process.

Applicants are often sent back and forth between Offices and Ministries, with each stage sometimes taking up to three months before being forwarded to the next office. In many cases, the responsible officials are unavailable due to leave or other commitments, which causes even further delays.

Therefore, I shall ask the Minister the following process:

1. Will the Minister tell the Namibian nation why is the process of land surveying and waiver so lengthy?
 2. How many waiver applications still pending for the past 3 years and why?
 3. How can the Minister shorten the whole process from the Survey General to the waiver even to run for three months only?
 4. Why can't the Minister have a commission responsible for apportioning of land to make the process efficient and effecting?
-

Question 439 (2026-03-17)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the of Minister of Finance:

There is growing concern among pension beneficiaries and employees regarding the manner in which income tax is applied to multiple income streams. In particular, a surviving spouse receiving a pension allowance from the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPP) while simultaneously earning a salary from an employer is subjected to tax deductions on both incomes individually.

However, upon submission of tax certificates to the Namibia Revenue Agency (NAMRA), these incomes are then consolidated and reassessed for tax purposes. This has created a widespread and justified perception that the same income is being taxed more than once, effectively penalising compliant taxpayers and eroding confidence in the fairness of the tax system.

Question:

1. Honourable Minister, given the apparent inequity in the current tax treatment of combined pension and employment income, when will you personally intervene to correct this matter, and can you commit to a clear timeline for resolving it? Furthermore, will the Ministry undertake to audit and refund affected taxpayers who may have been overtaxed under this system, and by when can citizens expect both corrective action and financial redress to be implemented?

Question 440 (2026-03-17)

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

Following the development regarding proposed restriction of airspace by the Ministry over reclassifying the FYM 401 airspace in Erongo Region, specifically around Karibib area as per newspaper report.

Given the standard condition as per international aviation guidance for such requirement over sensitive military installations including the training area where aircraft operations could likely pose safety or security risk. Equally so, given concern from Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association of Namibia (AOPA) that a move will disrupt established flight routes and airstrips in the Region. The military should not seek to infringe or militarize on the civilian space, but rather respect the fundamental freedom as per Art 21. It is important to save guard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our republic with responsible caution and consideration.

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

1. What motivated the Ministry to propose a significantly wide airspace restriction of about 30 nautical mile radius, particularly given the historically operation without permanent airspace limitations? What was the technical and operational justification for the given size?

2. Did the Ministry conduct any socio-economic impact assessment prior to this proposal restriction, particularly regarding its potential effects on tourism operators, commercial lodges, farmers, and mining companies operating within the affected radius?
3. Were any consultations undertaken with affected stakeholders including, AOPA, aviation authorities, tourism operators, local farmers, lodge owners, and mining companies before the proposal was introduced?
4. Given the importance of accessible airspace to tourism and other economic activities in the region, what measures has the Ministry considered mitigating potential disruptions to these sectors?
5. What critical risks if any, has the Ministry identified if the airspace remains open under normal conditions and restricted only during training exercises, as is commonly practiced in other jurisdictions?

Question 441 (2026-03-17)

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

The recent case of a pensioner arrested at Oshiyagaya village in the Onyaanya Constituency for allegedly starving and physically abusing a 16-year-old Angolan girl has shocked many of us. But the painful truth is that this may only be the tip of the iceberg.

Across Namibia, minor children, especially from vulnerable communities such as the San, and also from neighbouring countries like Angola and Zambia, are being exploited. Some are used as cheap labour on farms and in villages where they herd cattle and goats or work in the fields. Others are brought into homes where they work as domestic workers or babysitters at a very young age.

Many of these children are far from their families, not attending school, and living under conditions that no child should ever experience.

Honourable Speaker, such practices treat children as workers rather than children who deserve care, protection, and education. This goes directly against the Child Care and Protection Act, 2015 which clearly prohibits the exploitation, neglect, and abuse of children. It is also inconsistent with Namibia's commitments under the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and the Geneva Conventions, which require states to ensure that every child is protected from exploitation, violence and degrading treatment.

I would, therefore, like to ask the Honourable Minister:

1. What concrete measures is the Ministry taking to identify and stop the exploitation of minor children who are being used as labourers on farms, in villages, and in homes as domestic workers or babysitters across the country?
2. How many cases of child labour, abuse, or exploitation involving minor children have been recorded in the last three years?

3. What coordination, exists between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration Safety and Security to rescue these children and ensure they are placed in safe and protected environments?
4. What stronger enforcement measures will the Ministry take to ensure that the Child Care and Protection Act is properly implemented and that those who exploit children are held accountable?

Question 442 (2026-03-17)

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

On the Remoteness Allowance of the Cleaners at Greenwell Matongo Military Barracks in Katima Mulilo, Zambezi Region.

All civil servants that work 10 Kilometers away from town are entitled to Remoteness Allowance. The cleaners at 262 Motorized Infantry Battalion at the Greenwell Matongo Barracks, well-known as M'pacha Military Base, work 20 Kilometers out of town but have not received their Remoteness Allowance up to date. Spending N\$40.00 per day on transport.

Namibians want to know,

- (1) Why have the civil servants at Greenwell Matongo Barracks not received their Remoteness Allowances?
- (2) Have you looked into the matter? If so, when will they start receiving their Remoteness Allowances?

Question 443 (2026-03-18)

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

Regarding the 2024 NWR Annual Report and the entity's ongoing operational paralysis.

Last week, we received the NWR Annual Report for the period ending 31 October 2024. The findings are a post-mortem of a national treasure in collapse. While NWR recorded a staggering N\$848 million accumulated loss, the Board approved a 66% cut to repairs and maintenance slashing it from N9.1 million.

The results of this "maintenance holiday" are catastrophic:

- Environmental Negligence: Seven lodges failed environmental inspections, with raw sewage actively pumped into the Fish River at/ Ai-/Ais.
- Infrastructure Failure: At Halali, the failure of unmaintained generators has left guests without power or water, while unserviced fire extinguishers were blamed for the tragic loss of life and property at Sesiem.
- The Fuel Crisis: Following the liquidation of the supplier Enercon, our national parks have run dry. Worse, reports of high-metal, substandard fuel often

compared to illegal "Ngungula" are now causing engine failure in NWR's fleet and guest vehicles, with repair bills exceeding N\$80,000 per car.

Conversely, employee costs surged by N\$39.8 million (a 35.7% increase) even as staff numbers fell.

Accordingly, I ask the Minister:

1. On Financial Prioritization: How can the Board justify a 66% maintenance cut while increasing payroll by nearly N\$40 million? Were performance bonuses paid during this year of "operational paralysis"?
2. On Technical Collapse: Will the Ministry compensate tourists whose vehicles were damaged by substandard fuel at NWR stations, and what is the emergency plan to replace failing generators that have left flagship resorts in the dark?
3. On Governance: With three of seven executive positions vacant for over a year and the Managing Director's contract expired, who is currently accountable for the "gross incompetence" cited by the Minister of Environment?
4. On the Future: After 26 years of failure, N2 billion in property transfers without a single dividend, when will the Minister present a restructuring plan to save our national heritage from total collapse?

Question 444 (2026-03-18)

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

On The Outstanding Backpay of some Employees at Blue Chromis Fishing (Pty) Ltd in Walvis Bay, Erongo Region.

Honorable Minister,

Some employees or of Blue Chromis Fishing (Pty) Ltd in Walvis Bay, Erongo Region are yet to receive their back pay for five months. An agreement was made with the Executive Director of Water & Marine Resources with a list of names attached to ensure the listed employees receive their back pay but still up to date they have not received their future month back pay

Therefore, Namibia want to know;

1. Are you aware of this situation?
 2. If so, have you put it into consideration?
 3. Why have some employees not received their back pay while others in the same group have received their back pay?
 4. When will those that are yet to receive their back pay receive theirs?
-

Question 445 (2026-03-18)

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

Despite repeated assurances from the government about inclusivity, deaf Namibians remain effectively excluded from essential public services due to the constant lack of sign language interpreters across different Public Offices in Namibia. The Namibian National Association of the Deaf has consistently warned that these communication failures in important sectors such as healthcare, policing, and welfare services are not just administrative oversights, but systemic shortcomings that deny citizens their basic rights and dignity. This ongoing failure to establish a properly institutionalised sign language interpreting system reflects poorly on the government's commitment and therefore raises serious concerns about its compliance with both domestic disability obligations and international commitments under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. How will the government ensure that all public offices in Namibia provide accessible communication services, including qualified sign language interpreters, so that deaf citizens can fully access public services?
2. What is the current number of certified sign language interpreters employed or contracted by the government, and how does this compare to the national demand?
3. What measures are in place to ensure that interpreters working in public institutions are properly trained, accredited, and held to professional standards?
4. How does the government ensure that the deaf community is fully included in the dissemination of important information, and what measures are in place to guarantee their right of access to information?

Question 446 (2026-03-18)

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

Is the Honourable Minister aware of the National Housing Enterprise (NHE) project in Walvis Bay, where only 34 houses are to be built at a cost of N\$22 million? This means that each house costs approximately N\$647,000.

This matter is very serious because many of our people are still living in shacks, struggling every day without proper shelter. At the same time, we see that shack dwellers themselves can build houses for around N\$40,000 to N\$ 60, 000 , meaning that the same N\$22 million could build more than 500 houses.

Honourable Speaker,

Our people do not need slow and expensive promises. They need real houses-now. Government must use public money wisely and in a way that reaches more people, faster.

Therefore, I ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. How can the Ministry explain spending N\$22 million on just 34 houses, while ordinary people can build hundreds of houses with the same money?
2. Does the Minister agree that this kind of spending is too expensive and unfair, especially when so many Namibians are still living in shacks?
3. How does the Ministry expect to end informal settlements, if it continues to build so few houses at such a high cost?
4. Could the Honourable Minister clearly define the approved standard for decent low-cost housing in Namibia?

Question 447 (2026-03-18)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

RISING CONCERNS ON HEPATITIS B INFECTIONS AMONG NAMIBIANS

It has been observed with grave concern, especially during routine medical examinations and medical examinations at mass recruitments, that a growing number of Namibians, particularly the youth, are testing positive for Hepatitis B. This virus causes inflammation of the liver and, when left untreated, can become chronic. Chronic Hepatitis B is known to cause liver cirrhosis and ultimately liver cancer-an irreversible and life-threatening condition.

The Hepatitis B virus is primarily transmitted through sexual contact, exposure to infected blood, and other bodily fluids, much like HIV. In fact, Hepatitis B is up to 100 times more infectious than HIV yet it receive far less public attention and awareness. While major strides have been made in HIV awareness, education, and treatment programs across the country, the same cannot be said for Hepatitis B, despite it posing an equally serious threat to public health.

Despite the seriousness of this disease and the risk it poses, there appears to be a noticeable absence of public awareness campaigns by the Ministry of Health and Social Services regarding its dangers, modes of transmission, and preventive measures.

The lack of awareness leaves many citizens at risk, with most people only discovering their condition after it has progressed to a critical, often untreatable stage. This situation is deeply troubling and requires immediate, strategic intervention from the government. Given this, I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What current surveillance or data does the Ministry have on the spread and impact of Hepatitis B nationally?
2. What measures is the Ministry implementing to educate the public and promote early detection and prevention of this disease?
3. What vaccination, screening, or treatment programs are currently, in place or planned to address this silent epidemic?

4. How does the Ministry deal with widespread stigma and discrimination that hinder access to health services for populations that may be marginalized and who are at higher risk of hepatitis infection?
-

Question 448 (2026-03-19)

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

The Auditor-General's Report on this Ministry for FY2023/24 found unauthorized spending of N\$39.7 million, an impossible KPI audit, and procurement from the Genocide Account with zero documentation.

I ask the Minister:

- (1) The Ministry overspent its budget by N\$39,748,729.90 that is almost forty million dollars spent without this Parliament's approval. The State Finance Act says the Accounting Officer is personally liable when this happens. The account office signs those books. Have they been surcharged? Have they faced any disciplinary action at all?
 - (2) N\$486 million let me say that again, four hundred and eighty-six million dollars was classified under one line item called "Other services and expenses." That is 48.8% of all operational spending. Will the Minister table a detailed breakdown showing who received that money, for what purpose, and through what procurement method?
 - (3) The audit found that the Ministry's procurement from the Genocide Reparation Account money owed to the Nama and Herero communities was done with zero documentation. No quotes, no contracts, nothing. Will the Minister direct the Auditor-General to conduct a special audit of all Genocide funds?
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Question 449 (2026-03-19)

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

Many students who applied for the combat VTC in the Otjozondjupa region, Grootfontein constituency, are even being accepted, and even paid the institution's fees, only to discover that their names are placed to the waiting list. Some people have been on the waiting list for the past two years, and their names are still there in this year's calendar.

QUESTIONS

1. What's going on there, Honourable Minister at that institution?
2. Does the VTC knew that there would not be enough room for every student enrolled in that year's academy?
3. Why should the students pay the fee but not being taken in?

4. What steps will the ministry take to either grant those students access to the classroom or reimburse them, so they can register for the various institutions?
-

Question 450 (2026-03-19)

Hon. . Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Since the 1st of March 2026, the Health Professions Councils of Namibia has centralized the issuing of nursing certificates and licenses for the 2026/27 at its head office in Windhoek.

This arrangement has compelled graduates from all fourteen regions, including those from remote villages, to travel to Windhoek to access these graduates who are experiencing considerable hardship, which includes:

- Travelling vast distances to the capital;
- Facing significant challenges in securing affordable accommodation in Windhoek;
- Enduring extensive waiting periods, often from 08h00 until as late as 19h00 or 20h00; and
- In numerous instances, being required to return the following day, which forces them into an unplanned and costly stay-over in Windhoek before they can complete their documentation and return to their respective regions.

This situation is deeply concerning.

In light of the challenges outlined above:

1. Are you of the opinion that the Health Professions Councils of Namibia is rendering a fair and efficient service to nursing graduates under the current centralized model?
 2. What immediate remedial measures is your Ministry considering to address the logistical and financial burdens currently being faced by these graduates?
 3. Recognizing the difficulties graduates face in making payments particularly in areas without Bank Windhoek or First National Bank branches, or in locations with limited or no network connectivity for electronic transactions what alternative payment methods is your Ministry or the Council exploring to eliminate the need for travelling to Windhoek?
 4. Does your Ministry intend for this service to remain permanently centralized in Windhoek? If not, what is the timeline for decentralizing these services to the regional level to bring them closer to the people they are meant to serve?
-

Question 451 (2026-03-19)

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

On the provision of Medical Health Facilities at the Democratic Resettlement Community in Swakopmund, Erongo Region.

I have observed that the residents of DRC have to walk a very long distance to the nearest hospital for medical attention. They are in deep cry for a health center to be established in their vicinity for service delivery in the area. The situation is life threatening to the residents of DRC, especially in cases of emergency.

Therefore, I want to know Honourable Minister,

1. Have you visited DRC and are you aware of the situation in the area?
 2. What is your plan in this area?
 3. Is your Ministry planning to build a hospital in DRC, if so, can you tell the Namibian people when it will be done?
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Question 452 (2026-03-19)

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

The Namibia Revenue Agency derives its powers from the Customs and Excise Act, 1998 (28 years ago) to detain, seize, and ultimately forfeit goods where there is non compliance with customs laws, including failure to pay duties or taxes.

Goods are first detained to verify compliance, and later seized if deemed liable to forfeiture, Once forfeited to the State, such goods may be disposed of including through public auction, under the Act often after Treasury approval.

Recent enforcement measures include detaining goods of importers who fail to settle customs duties. As I'm addressing this Parliament, a company by the name Aucor is busy auctioning some of these goods in Rundu and Prosperita, Windhoek.

While these measures aim to enforce compliance and protect revenue, there are serious concerns regarding: The economic impact on small traders and informal businesses, who end up losing entire consignments has been reported to result in serious loss of income and business credibility for affected traders.

Against the said background, I now ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. What procedural safeguards are in place to ensure that confiscation is lawful, proportionate, and consistent with constitutional provision of rights to property?
2. What appeal mechanisms are available to importers or traders before goods are forfeited and auctioned?
3. Noting that NAMRA appoints private auctioneers to conduct such sales, what measures are in place to ensure transparency in auction processes, including:

selection of auctioneers, pricing mechanisms and prevention of corruption or insider participation?

4. Has the Ministry conducted any impact assessment on how confiscation and auctioning practices affect our youth and women traders whose only crime is trying their best to create jobs for themselves and other unemployed Namibians after told to create their own jobs some years back and promised unrealistic 500 000 by the SWAPO government?
5. What steps is the Ministry taking to reduce delays in customs clearance that may contribute to non-compliance and has the Ministry considered introducing: Administrative penalties instead of confiscation and grace periods before seizure?
6. It was reported this afternoon that this goods are compliant/ not counterfeit, what qualified the auction and what is the Ministry doing urgently to ease the plight of the order with me businesses and lastly, what oversight mechanisms exist to audit auction outcomes and procee?

Question 453 (2026-03-19)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

It has come to public attention that labour hire companies in Namibia, such as Africa Personnel Services and 360, continue to recruit and place workers in major companies, including multinational corporations like Coca-Cola, under conditions that raise serious concerns about fairness and worker exploitation.

Many of these workers reportedly receive only between 30% and 50% of the total amount paid by the client companies, with the remainder retained by the labour hire agencies. These workers often perform the same duties as permanently employed staff, yet they do not receive equal pay, benefits, job security, or access to pensions and medical aid.

This situation has led to widespread concern that the current labour hire system permits practices that undermine workers' rights and dignity, despite the provisions of the Labour Act of 2007 and its subsequent amendments.

In light of this, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister:

1. What immediate steps is the Ministry taking to address the alleged exploitation of workers employed through labour hire companies?
2. How does the Ministry ensure enforcement of existing legal provisions that require equal treatment for agency workers performing the same roles as permanent employees?
3. Is the Ministry considering amendments to strengthen the current legal framework, particularly provisions relating to labour hire practices, to prevent excessive profit-taking by intermediaries?
4. Are there plans to introduce policies that mandate or insentience direct employment by companies after a defined period of service?

5. Has the Ministry considered banning or further restricting labour hire companies to eliminate the "middleman" system that appears to disadvantage workers?
6. What role are labour inspectors and trade unions playing in monitoring and addressing these concerns, and how can their effectiveness be improved?

Honourable Minister, given the growing public concern that these practices resemble modern forms of exploitation, what concrete actions will the Ministry take to ensure that all workers in Namibia are treated fairly, equitably, and with dignity?

Question 454 (2026-03-19)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

The leave entitlements of former Regional Councillors remain inconsistently applied across regions. A Circular issued on 8 December 2022 by the late President Hage Geingob allowed roll-over of leave days and payment of accumulated leave subject to approval.

Despite this, Government Gazette 8811 of 23 December 2025 removed roll over provisions, raising uncertainty about its applicability to former Councillors whose terms ended prior to its promulgation. Some regions have paid leave in full, while others cite budget or policy constraints. Delays persist despite POBC recommendations and clear guidance from the 2022 Circular .

Questions

1. When will all Regional Councils, particularly Omaheke, Erongo, Hardap, ||Kharas, and Kunene, finalise and pay outstanding leave to former Councillors, in line with the 8 December 2022 Circular?
2. Does Government Gazette 8811 of 23 December 2025 apply to former Councillors whose terms ended before its promulgation, and if so, on what legal basis?
3. What measures has the Ministry taken to ensure that funds already budgeted by Regional Councils for leave payments are used as intended and not reallocated?
4. Why has the Ministry not issued a clear, binding directive to all Regional Councils to implement the 2022 Circular consistently across all regions?
5. What steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that Regional Councils fully understand their role and execute leave payments correctly, avoiding misinterpretation of authority?

Question 455 (2026-03-19)

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

Recent regional consultations regarding National Tourism policy held in the Erongo Region have brought to light significant concerns from tourism stakeholders regarding the future direction of the sector. Industry voices, including the Hospitality Association

of Namibia and the Namibia Ports Authority, have called for stronger inter-ministerial coordination, alignment with national development frameworks, and caution against costly rebranding exercises. Furthermore, the Ministry has proposed new mechanisms, such as a tourism information system, to improve data collection and strengthen sustainability planning.

In light of the above, I wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Why did it take 17 years to review the National Tourism Policy, given significant transformations in the global tourism landscape during this period?
2. How will the revised policy ensure that community-based tourism initiatives receive adequate support and equitable access to tourism concessions?
3. In light of the proposed tourism information system, how does the Ministry plan to address current gaps in the collection and reporting of accurate statistics?
4. What specific outcomes or deliverables can the tourism sector expect from the revised policy that were not achieved under the 2008 policy over the past 17 years?

Question 456 (2026-03-24)

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

The 11th Session of the Russian-Namibian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation, co-chaired by Russian Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister, convened in Windhoek in mid-March 2026, with Rosatom's subsidiary Headspring Investments presenting a proposed long-term uranium mining project involving significant investment

1. Did Cabinet approve the agenda items for the 11th Session, including consideration of the proposed Rosatom/Headspring uranium project, and if so, on what date was such approval granted?
2. What specific commitments, memoranda of understanding, framework agreements or other instruments were (i) signed or (ii) agreed in principle with the Russian Federation during this Session, and will the Minister table all such instruments in the National Assembly in accordance with Articles 32(3)(e) and 63(2)(e) of the Constitution?
3. What cost-benefit or risk analysis was conducted regarding the impact of the proposed Rosatom-linked uranium project on Namibia's existing uranium export markets to the European Union and the United States, in light of current and potential sanctions regimes affecting Russian state-linked entities in the nuclear sector?

Question 457 (2026-03-24)

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

The number of children who were unable to attend classes this year due to a lack of insufficient space are increased nationwide from 1689 in January and 1909 in March 2026, which is extremely alarming. Therefore,

My Questions are:

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware that a large number of learners, particularly those from private schools, have been left out of school admission this year?
2. What is the Ministry's direct position regarding these learners who currently remaining without school?
3. If so, how will the Ministry make sure that all of the learners who aren't admitted this year be put in classrooms?

Question 458 (2026-03-24)

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

Honourable Minister, there are growing concerns regarding the notable disparities in the remuneration of Chief Executive Officers across Local Authorities, municipalities and cities in Namibia, where CEOs of similar municipalities and towns receive vastly different salary packages. There is a rising issue of the CEOs being dismissive of the leaders above them, on the basis that they are paid more/ better than them.

In terms of Articles 112 and 113 of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, the Public Service Commission is mandated to advise Government on matters relating to appointments, personnel administration and conditions of service in the public service, while the Local Authorities Act, 1992 regulates the administration of municipalities, town councils and village councils.

1. What criteria or guidelines are currently used to determine the salaries of Chief Executive Officers across different Local Authorities?
2. If there is no structure that exists to regulate remuneration, when does the Ministry intend to introduce measures to regulate these disparities and ensure fairness and transparency?

Question 459 (2026-03-24)

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

The following questions are regarding the rising divorce rates in Namibia and their impact on children and family stability:

Recent data from the Namibia Statistics Agency shows that only 15.8% of adults are married. Regional statistics indicate 4,835 divorced individuals in Khomas, 2,200 in Erongo, and over 2,000 in Otjozondjupa, demonstrating that marital breakdown is a national issue.

Considering that family stability is important for child welfare and development, and in line with the Child Care and Protection Act 3 of 2015, I wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. What interventions are in place to prepare couples before marriage to strengthen their readiness for a lasting union?
2. What programmes or services are currently in place to provide marriage counselling, family support, or mediation aimed at preventing marital breakdown?
3. Has the Ministry conducted any assessments on how divorce and marital breakdown affect the welfare, development, and well-being of children in Namibia.

Question 460 (2026-03-24)

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

Honourable Speaker, I rise to address a case of extreme administrative foot-dragging within the Ministry of ICT. It has been five years since the Cabinet first ordered the merger of New Era (NEPC) and NAMPA to stop the duplication of State functions.

Since that 2021 directive, the Ministry has repeatedly spoken about a consolidation plan in its annual motivations, yet the current 2026/27 Appropriation Bill proves that nothing has changed. We are still funding two separate boards, two sets of executives, and two redundant systems. This 'paper merger' exists only in speeches, while on the ground, the taxpayer continues to foot the bill for a dual structure that the government itself admitted was unnecessary half a decade ago..

Honourable Minister, in light of the Cabinet decision first announced in 2021 to merge the New Era Publication Corporation (NEPC) and the Namibia Press Agency (NAMPA) to eliminate duplication and reduce the burden on the fiscus I ask the following:

1. Can the Minister provide a definitive status update on the merger and explain why, five years after the initial approval, the two entities continue to operate with separate executive structures and boards?
2. What is the total cumulative cost to the taxpayer for maintaining two separate sets of executives, boards, and administrative departments since the merger was first approved?
3. Does the Ministry have a time-bound roadmap for the finalization of this 'super media company,' and if so, what is the specific date for the commencement of a single, unified operation?

4. How does the Minister respond to concerns from within these institutions that 'position preservation' by high-level officials is actively stalling the implementation of this cost-saving reform?"
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Question 461 (2026-03-24)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Finance:

I rise to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Finance, following her recent remarks during the Namibia Independence Day celebrations in the Omusati Region, where she indicated that a feedlot facility with a capacity of approximately 1,000 head of cattle is currently under construction at Etunda.

While this initiative may signal government's intention to support the livestock sector, it raises serious concerns regarding equity, prioritisation, and the broader national strategy particularly in a country where drought continues to devastate livelihoods unevenly across regions.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister:

1. How many regions are expected to benefit from similar feedlot projects, and what budgetary allocations have been made per region under the current fiscal framework?
 2. What are the timelines for the rollout of such feedlot facilities in other regions?
 3. If this initiative is currently confined to the Omusati Region alone, what specific economic, agricultural, or climatic considerations informed the decision to prioritise this region?
 4. In particular, what justification exists for overlooking regions such as Kunene Region, which are historically and consistently among the hardest hit by drought?
 5. Lastly, can the Honourable Minister confirm whether this project forms part of a comprehensive and equitable national livestock support policy, or whether it is a standalone intervention lacking a broader rollout framework?
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Question 462 (2026-03-25)

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

1. When you acceded to office as a Minister, did your Ministry assign the inspectors to ensure food stores comply with the Public and Environmental Health Act?
2. Can you submit a report on the inspections carried by your inspectors during your term in office?
3. Can you provide reports on the inspections carried out since 21 March 1990 till today, indicating the number of shops found to be violating the laws by selling expired food products? Can you also indicate the type of food products that expired, those that were confiscated and destroyed by your inspectors?

4. What actions and measures were taken after discovering that the shops in question were selling expired food products which are dangerous to human health?
5. What measures are you going to take to prevent consumers or customers from buying these expired products and what measures will be taken for those customers that have already consumed the expired food?

Question 463 (2026-03-25)

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

Diplomatic theory distinguishes between representational diplomacy maintaining a presence and economic diplomacy generating measurable outcomes in trade, investment, and market access. Namibia maintains 33 diplomatic missions at a cost absorbing approximately 70% of Vote 07. The Ministry's mandate since the merger with Trade is explicitly economic diplomacy.

I therefore ask:

1. How many of Namibia's 33 missions have a designated trade and investment officer not a generalist diplomat, but someone with a commercial mandate and measurable targets?
2. Can the Minister table, for any five missions of her choosing, a record of: export deals facilitated, investment commitments generated, and trade disputes resolved in the 2024/25 financial year?
3. Honourable Minister, during last year's restructuring address you stated that the transition was "critical for fostering coordinated efforts in our economic diplomacy" through the AfCFTA, and Minister directed diplomats to "actively secure market access for Namibian goods and services." Since that directive, how many new market access agreements or export deals have Namibia's 33 missions actually finalised under the AfCFTA framework?
4. Minister further identified agriculture, mining, renewable energy, and logistics as priority sectors, stating: "we must prioritize key sectors... to position Namibia competitively within the African market." What measurable performance indicators is the Ministry using to evaluate whether Heads of Mission are attracting investment in these sectors and can the Minister table the results?

Question 464 (2026-03-25)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Honourable Minister, it has come to my attention that many towns, including Helao Nafidi, are currently without functional graders, resulting in gravel roads that are riddled with potholes and causing severe damage to residents' vehicles. This situation persists despite residents paying their rates and service fees on time, thereby fulfilling their obligations to the councils.

Claims that "graders are broken" or "we have no equipment" have become recurring excuses, undermining service delivery and eroding public trust. The people of Namibia deserve accountability and immediate remedial action to ensure that their contributions translate into functional infrastructure and safe roads.

Questions:

1. Under what specific timeframe can residents of towns such as Helao Nafidi expect their roads to be repaired, and how does your Ministry plan to ensure that councils do not continue using the excuse of broken or unavailable graders?
2. What immediate measures is the Ministry putting in place to compel town councils to procure, repair, or access functional graders, including the possibility of emergency contracting or regional equipment pooling, to address the severe deterioration of roads?
3. How does the Ministry intend to hold councils accountable for failing to deliver basic road maintenance services despite collecting rates and service fees, and can you provide a clear plan for monitoring and enforcing compliance going forward?

Question 465 (2026-03-25)

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

In the light of the recent statement made by Deputy Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs during the Appropriation Bill contribution in the Chamber, in which Deputy Minister promised an increase in Veterans monthly allowance from N\$2200 to N\$5000.00 which is commendable yet overdue and considering the Oath we took to remain faithful to the Republic of Namibia and its people.

Above that background, I respectfully ask:

1. Can the Hon. Minister Clarify whether this statement reflects an official and unified policy position of the Ministry?
 2. If so, what specific funding mechanisms and fiscal projections have been developed to ensure the sustainability of this proposed increase within the current national budget framework?
 3. If not, what accounts for the apparent divergence in positions between the Minister and Deputy Minister on such a critical policy matter?
 4. Does the Ministry have a plan to truly harmonize veterans welfare benefits in an equal and fair manner, particularly in addressing the current disparities in payments, given the shared national course and sacrifices made by all Veterans?
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Question 466 (2026-03-26)

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

The situation at the Walvis Bay landfill, which reportedly extends into Dorob national park, raises serious compliance concerns under the protected areas and wildlife management Act 4 of 2017 and the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007. Section 18 of the Protected Areas and wildlife management Act clearly prohibits activities that cause environmental degradation within protected areas, including pollution waste disposal, and unauthorized settlement. Yet, for over 17 years, approximately 800 individuals have been residing within this landfill environment, engaging in dangerous scavenging practises and the daily burning of tyres, resulting in serious air pollution and documented fatalities.

Furthermore, the municipality of Walvis Bay reportedly applied for boundary extension approval more than eight years ago, yet a final decision remains pending. Section 21 of the protected Areas and Wildlife Management Act 4 of 2017, empowers the Minister to regulate land use in protected areas, and this prolonged delay has created regulatory uncertainty, environmental degradation and risk to human life,

I therefore put the following questions to the Honourable Minister;

1. What urgent measures is the Ministry taking to protect the health of residents living near the Walvis Bay landfill, particularly children, the elderly and persons with respiratory conditions, from the daily exposure to toxic smoke pollutants?
2. How does the Ministry justify issuing compliance- related correspondence to the Municipality regarding landfill operations while the Municipality does not have legal authority over the portion of land situated within Dorob national park?
3. What is the Ministry's plan to coordinate with other government agencies to provide a long-term, sustainable solution for the residents, ensuring both their welfare and the preservation of Dorob National park?

Question 467 (2026-04-03)

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

There is growing concern among residents of Windhoek regarding the apparent slowdown or halt in housing delivery by the National Housing Enterprise (NHE).

1. Can the Minister explain why NHE has stopped or significantly reduced the construction of houses in Windhoek, despite the increasing housing demand?
2. Is the delay caused by lack of serviced land from the City of Windhoek, or are there internal challenges within NHE, such as financial or operational constraints?
3. What is the status of cooperation between NHE and the City of Windhoek regarding land allocation for housing development?

4. Why has NHE in Windhoek reportedly stopped accepting new housing applications from Namibian citizens, and when will this process resume?
 5. What urgent measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that affordable housing projects resume, and that ordinary Namibians can access housing opportunities?
-

Question 468 (2026-04-13)

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

Many farmers in Namibia often struggle to receive service delivery due to the shortage of Extension Officers in several parts of the country. For example, apart from Sibbinda in the Zambezi region, many other areas are in need of Extension Officers. The Extension Officer at Sibbinda is unable to cover the other villages or areas.

1. Have you visited the former Western Caprivi, Cheto, Ngoro and Kongola Constituency to address the concerns of farmers in these areas?
 2. When will you recruit Extension Officers to serve the affected farmers in all areas without Extension Officers countrywide?
-

Question 469 (2026-04-14)

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

It has been widely reported that on 11 April 2026, a Ministry of Health and Social Services bus transporting patients from Windhoek to Katima Mulilo was left stranded at the Divundu filling station in the Kavango East Region for more than two hours, allegedly due to depleted fuel funds. Disturbingly, it is further reported that some patients' conditions deteriorated to the extent that they had to be offloaded and admitted to nearby health facilities.

This incident, if confirmed, reflects a serious breakdown in the management of patient referrals and raises grave concerns about the dignity, safety, and continuity of care for vulnerable Namibians.

Against this background, I wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Will the Honourable Minister confirm or deny this incident, and table a comprehensive report detailing what transpired, including who was responsible for the failure?
2. How does the Ministry justify a situation in which patient transport is compromised by something as fundamental as fuel availability, and what does this reveal about the current state of planning and financial controls within the referral system?
3. What enforceable protocols exist to guarantee that patients in transit are not exposed to avoidable risk, and were these protocols followed in this instance?

4. What immediate disciplinary or corrective actions have been taken against those accountable, and what systemic reforms will be implemented to ensure that such an incident does not recur?
5. Honourable Minister, this House has repeatedly raised concerns about the inefficiencies and risks associated with long-distance patient referrals. Given the recurring nature of these failures, when will the Ministry move beyond assurances and present a clear, time-bound intervention plan to decisively address this matter?

Question 470 (2026-04-14)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

Many farmers continue to be affected by the continuous raiding of farms by wild animals on their farms. Reports were submitted yet none of the farmers' requests and concerns were attended to.

Therefore, Namibians want to know,

1. What actions will be taken to assist farmers since they lost their farms which provided them with food?
2. What action will be taken against officers who failed to take action in this regard?

Question 471 (2026-04-14)

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

Hon. Minister there are reports currently in circulation indicating a critical shortage of essential anesthetic agents at Onandjokwe Hospital, as well as supply constraints at the Central Medical Stores.

These reports further suggest that, as a direct consequence of these shortages, all elective surgical procedures have been suspended with immediate effect until further notice, raising serious concerns about the continuity of care, patient safety, and the operational stability of public health facilities.

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

1. Is the Minister aware of these reports regarding the unavailability of critical anesthetic agents at Onandjokwe Hospital and stock shortages at the Central Medical Stores?
2. What are the specific anesthetic agents currently out of stock, and what is the extent of the shortage across public health facilities nationwide?
3. What are the underlying causes of these stockouts, particularly at the Central Medical Stores, which serves as the primary distribution hub for pharmaceuticals?

4. What is the Ministry's timeline for the procurement and replenishment of these critical anesthetic supplies?
5. What systems are in place to prevent the recurrence of such shortages, and how is the Ministry strengthening supply chain management and forecasting mechanisms?

Question 472 (2026-04-21)

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

It was publicly alleged that so many patients are camping at Mwanawatjihozu clinic, about two weeks now, while waiting for their medicine prescriptions, after medicine depleted at that clinic. Because of distances from the clinic to their homes. It resulted that the patients remained at the clinic in the chilly sun, and many times in this rainy season, patients with small children decided to remain at the clinic until the medicine came rather than going home.

My Questions

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware of the situation?
2. Are you aware that at Mwanawatjihozu clinic at Ruacana there is no medicine?
3. Can you make it possible that there are no longer patients standing in the chilly sun and strong rainfall?

Question 473 (2026-04-21)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

It has been observed that birds known as the (Red-billed Quelea), called Ombwawu in Oshiwambo, are severely affecting farmers who produce Mahangu (millet) across the northern regions, particularly Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Oshana, and Kavango.

These birds are causing extensive damage to crops-reportedly even more destructive than elephants-leaving many farmers without any harvest despite their efforts to produce sufficient food for both household consumption and livestock.

In light of this, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Is the Minister aware of the devastating impact of Red-billed Quelea birds on millet production in the affected regions and when will the Minister visited the affected community?
2. How many farmers in each of these regions have been officially recorded as having suffered losses, and how many have been compensated to date?
3. What measures has the Ministry put in place to control, manage, or relocate these birds to prevent further destruction of crops?

4. Has the Ministry submitted statistics to the Office of the Prime Minister regarding the number of affected households that may require drought relief assistance?
5. What interventions are planned to support affected households, including the provision of food for both people and livestock (such as poultry and pigs)?

Question 474 (2026-04-21)

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

We acknowledge the Ministry's investment in specialised nursing training like critical care, emergency, mental health, theatre, advanced midwifery and neonatal nursing care. These programmes strengthen clinical capacity and save lives. However, a serious policy gap persists. The Ministry is producing advanced practitioners whose qualifications are still not linked to scopes of practice, professional designations, or remuneration structures. The Health Professions Council lists them merely as "additional qualifications," leaving specialised skills unregulated, unclassified, and unrewarded. Specialised practitioners are managing high risk patients daily, yet they remain ungraded and paid as general nurses. This undermines accountability, fairness, retention and widens the gap between public and private sector recognition.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. When will postgraduate nursing qualifications be linked to define scopes of practice and proper professional designations?
2. What steps are being taken to review grading and remuneration so that specialised practitioners are compensated according to their skills and clinical risks?
3. Why does the Ministry continue investing in specialised training without a framework to recognise and integrate these competencies into the public service?
4. How will the Ministry address the widening gap between private sector recognition of specialised skills and the absence of such recognition in the public sector?
5. What is the timeline or strategy to align training programmes, governing recognition, and workforce planning?

Question 475 (2026-04-21)

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

There is a growing concern regarding the Ministry of Works and Transport's handling of Government-owned residential properties, particularly concerning the protracted delays in offering these properties for purchase to their long-term occupants. Despite valuations being conducted as early as 2017, many tenants have yet to receive formal purchase offers, leading to uncertainty and, in some cases, the issuance of eviction notices without prior opportunities to acquire the properties. This situation is further

compounded by a perceived lack of transparency regarding valuation information and an apparent inconsistency in the application of disposal policies, with some regions seemingly receiving preferential treatment over others. These issues collectively underscore an urgent need for clarity, equity, and a definitive strategy from the Ministry to ensure housing security and fair treatment for all affected citizens.

I therefore ask:

1. Could the Honourable Minister provide a comprehensive update on the status of the valuations conducted on Government-owned residential properties, particularly those occupied by long-term tenants, and explain the reasons for the prolonged delay in presenting purchase offers to these occupants since 2017?
2. What measures will the Ministry implement to ensure that information pertaining to the valuations of Government-owned properties is made accessible to affected occupants and the public, thereby fostering transparency and accountability in the disposal process?
3. Will the Honourable Minister clarify the Ministry's policy framework regarding the disposal of Government-owned residential properties, specifically addressing why certain villages, such as Gibeon, appear to be treated differently from larger towns in terms of offering occupants the option to purchase, and what steps will be taken to ensure equitable application of these policies nationwide?
4. Given the concerns raised by long-term occupants receiving eviction notices without having been afforded a prior opportunity to purchase the properties they inhabit, what immediate interventions will the Ministry undertake to review these eviction processes and prioritize offering a right of first refusal to eligible tenants?
5. Could the Honourable Minister outline the Ministry's overarching strategy and timeline for the equitable and transparent disposal of Government-owned residential properties, including plans to resolve outstanding issues related to valuations, purchase offers, and the prevention of all eligible citizens?

Question 476 (2026-04-22)

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

The High Court of Namibia set out the procedural history of Vena Gemstones and Mining's petroleum applications over Block 2712A and 2812 A 13 October 2023 and of 26 June 2024, and on 15 December 2025 a directive issued from the Private Office of the President, followed on 11 February 2026 by a Section 12(4)(a) notice under the Petroleum Act in respect of Block 2812A.

Will the Honourable Minister inform this August House:

1. The legal basis upon which the directive of 15 December 2025 was issued and acted upon, and whether the Attorney-General provided written advice on its lawfulness before it was acted upon;

2. Whether the Petroleum Commissioner's Evaluation Committee applied its scoring methodology to the Petrovena application for Block 2812Ab, and if so, the Committee composition, the scores awarded against each criterion, and the pass mark applied;
3. The full beneficial-ownership chain of Petrovena Energy and WestOil Limited, and whether conflict-of-interest declarations were filed by any Member of the Executive, the Petroleum Commissioner, or any member of the Licensing Evaluation Committee;
4. Whether the Minister will table: (i) the directive of 15 December 2025; (ii) the Section 12(4)(a) notice of 11 February 2026; (iii) the Attorney-General opinions dated 5 July 2016, 15 May 2024 and 1 September 2025; and (iv) all correspondence between the Office of the President, the Ministry, the Petroleum Commissioner and the applicant from 1 November 2025 to date; and

Question 477 (2026-04-14)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

I rise to draw the attention of this House to an issue of urgent national importance. Housing is a fundamental pillar of security, dignity, and economic empowerment. Many Namibian families continue to face repossession of their homes due to long repayment periods and financial hardships. While the former Minister of Justice introduced initiatives aimed at protecting borrowers from repossession, there remains limited information on how far these measures have progressed and when citizens can expect tangible protection.

Question

"Under what short period of time can Namibian people expect the implementation of these protections? Further, can the Honourable Minister come to this House next week with a Ministerial statement detailing:

1. How far the Ministry has progressed in implementing these measures; and
2. How it intends to protect families currently at risk of losing their homes?

Question 478 (2026-04-14)

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

Considering growing public concern regarding your Ministry being popularly known for oil rot and diamond rot, I hereby request clarification on the following:

1. Can the Honourable Minister clarify if asset declarations in the Ministry is a real accountability tool, or just another business as usual?
2. Who verifies these asset declarations, or are we simply expected to trust that officials in charge of lucrative mining and energy deals are being honest?"

3. Honourable Minister, is there any independent audit of these declarations, or is the Ministry marking its own homework and calling it accountability?
4. How exactly does the Minister detect unexplained assets and wealth among your officials, especially in the Directorate of Diamond Affairs, or do you only act once the scandal reaches the newspapers?
5. Honourable Minister, are these declarations ever cross-checked against procurement and licensing decisions, or are those connections conveniently ignored?
6. Should the public have confidence in this system, or is it just a well dressed loophole for corruption within your Ministry?

Question 479 (2026-04-14)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

The question on the lips of most if not all the Namibians is, do we have the right people to protect the interest of Namibians in this very important sector of our economy.

We have always known your Ministry to having been the hottest breeding ground for corruption over the years, from dubious diamond valuation contracts, improperly acquired lithium Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs), and biased and haphazard Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs) application processing and it is therefore of utmost importance that we root out corrupt elements, review the laws and regulations to eliminate potential avenues for corrupt practices.

I have come to the know of explosive revelations of what has been transpiring in a matter between the Minister of Mines and Energy vs Red Soil Energy and Mineral Exploration (PTY) Ltd, it now makes me understand the extend of how deep corruption and corrupt officials have captured the directorate of petroleum affairs in the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy.

These practices run across several administrations and several Ministers, which makes me believe that there is a deeply entrenched corrupt cartel within the Ministry, which is chewing through and spitting out former and current members of this August house deployed to the Ministry as collateral damage; and I hate for you Honourable minister to be the next one in this long list.

I have always wondered why our President Her Excellency Netumbo Ndaitwah has been eager in trying to transfer the directorate of petroleum affairs to her office.

With these revelations, I clearly understand why her Excellency the President has been trying to remove the directorate of petroleum affairs from the Ministry even though I do not agree with the notion of transferring of powers from the Minister to non-parliamentary members.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Is the minister aware of the undisputed allegations that have been made by Red Soil Energy and Mineral Exploration (PTY) Ltd.

2. Explosive allegations against officials from the Former Minister, Petroleum Directorate and NAMCOR. Minister are you in support of such maladministration and corrupt practices.
3. There is a company trying to do the government's job by challenging corrupt practices and asserting their constitutional rights, have you launched any investigation or referred the allegations of corruption to the relevant authorities for criminal investigation, if so could you please indicate when such investigations were launched and what the status of this investigation is?
4. Has the Minister vetted staff from the Petroleum Directorate before their transfer to the Upstream Petroleum Unit within the Presidency, so as not to transfer bad actors to this unit, which we in this August house are being asked to approve, and thus rendering the President another victim of this long running criminal cartel once it is transferred to her office.
5. Has the minister and/ or the President considered the abuse of the minister's discretionary powers and perceived ambiguity in the Petroleum Commissioners role (allowing the current Commissioner to far exceed her assigned role) when drafting the amendment to the act currently before this August house.
6. Is the Minister aware of the havoc that loosely defined discretionary powers have wrecked in other sectors such as Fisheries, where thousands of workers lost their livelihoods, and the economy lost immeasurable value?
7. Are you aware that the Ministry is banding about purported policies and guidelines that have neither been signed by the Executive Director nor the Minister and are not to be aligned with the Act regarding the Act's substance.
8. What remedies has the Minister undertaken to stop the rot exposed by the lithium saga, the attempt to illegally renew or award Petroleum Exploration Licenses for expired applications or licenses, and the recent dispute of Red Soil in frustrating legitimate lawful application of citizens in favour of politically connected members who have been Kingpins of the previous administrations?

Question 480 (2026-04-14)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Education, Innovations, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

APPOINTMENT OF LIFE SKILLS TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS

The National Curriculum on Basic Education of 2016 recommends that every school be staffed with at least one Life Skills teacher to support learners' psychosocial and developmental needs. This teacher must be trained and/or have experience in the subject of Life Skills, guidance, and counselling. Where this is not possible, a designated teacher should be given the responsibility in the interim, and go through in-service professional training in teaching Life Skills and in giving guidance and counselling. In addition to providing Life Skills as a subject, the school must make time and space available for direct one-on-one or ...small-group counselling

A Circular on Staffing Norms for Namibian Schools issued by the then Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Alfred Ilukena, dated 12 July 2013, laid down the parameter within which schools can qualify for additional teaching posts for a full-time life Skills teacher, as follows:

- 245-600 learners - one additional teaching post;
- 600-1200 learners - two additional teaching posts;
- 1200 + learners - three additional teaching posts

These teachers should not be involved in the teaching of other academic subjects. In light of the above-mentioned, I will ask the Honourable Minister Dr. Sanet Steenkamp, the following:

1. Considering that the National Curriculum recommends a Life Skills teacher for each school, why does the 2013 Circular on Staffing Norms contradict this by limiting appointments only to schools with more than 245 learners?
2. How does the Ministry justify leaving learners in smaller or rural schools, who often face significant social challenges, without dedicated psychosocial support due to these enrolment thresholds?
3. Is the Ministry aware that the current staffing norms create a disparity in educational support, effectively penalizing learners based on the size of their school?
4. What urgent steps is the Ministry taking to review the 2013 Staffing Norms to align them with the National Curriculum requirements?

Question 481 (2026-04-22)

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

Following exhaustive consultations between the Government Negotiating Team and recognized trade unions, the Government of Namibia resolved to abolish the 5% co-payment requirement under the Public Service Employees Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS).

However, a significant discrepancy has emerged between this policy directive and its practical implementation. Reports indicate that PSEMAS members continue to be billed at various medical facilities for charges that appear to mirror the now-defunct 5% levy. This inconsistency has generated widespread public uncertainty and raised urgent questions regarding the actual status of the policy's enforcement and the oversight of its transition.

I shall ask Honourable Minister of Finance, the following:

1. Honourable Minister, what is the current implementation status of Government's decision to abolish the 5% co-payment under PSEMAS, which was announced to take effect on 1 April 2026, and can you further clarify whether the levy has in fact been discontinued in practice, given that monthly member contributions were increased accordingly, yet public servants continue to experience charges at service points that resemble the former 5% co-payment?

2. Honourable Minister, reports indicate that PSEMAS continues to operate on tariffs last reviewed in 2014. Can the Minister provide an update on the status of the tariff review process and explain how the continued use of outdated tariffs affects service delivery, reimbursement rates, and the financial sustainability of the scheme?
3. Despite the government's directive to remove the 5% co-payment, is the Minister aware and care to explain reports that members are still being charged amounts resembling the abolished 5% for doctor-prescribed original medicines, while no such charges appear to apply when members opt for generic alternatives? What measures has the Ministry put in place to ensure full and uniform implementation of this directive across all accredited healthcare providers.

Question 482 (2026-04-22)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

It is reported that drivers responsible for transporting children from boarding schools across regions to Windhoek are required to work excessively long hours-often until as late as 02:00-covering distances exceeding 1,500 km and transporting large numbers of children daily.

Despite these demands:

1. Overtime is reportedly capped at only 4 hours, regardless of actual hours worked;
2. No Subsistence and Travel (S&T) allowances are provided; and
3. Requests for improved conditions are dismissed on the basis of "approved labour hours," without regard to operational realities.

Furthermore, there are allegations that drivers are instructed to overload vehicles, with instances of up to 40 children transported in a single Quantum, raising serious safety concerns.

In one reported incident, a Ministry vehicle was involved in an accident resulting in injury to a child, and the driver now faces criminal charges, allegedly linked to these working conditions, without institutional support.

Social workers are also said to be required to remain on duty overnight while being compensated for only limited hours.

In light of these concerns:

1. Is the Ministry aware of these alleged labour practices?
2. Do these conditions comply with Namibia's labour laws and occupational Health safety standards?
3. What measures will be taken to ensure fair compensation for actual hours worked, including overtime and S&T allowances?

4. What steps will be taken to address unsafe transport practices, including vehicle overloading?
 5. What protections are in place for employees who face legal consequences while performing duties under such conditions?
 6. Honourable Minister, what urgent interventions will be implemented to safeguard both employees and the children affected?
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Question 483 (2026-04-22)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

Based on recent reports regarding the purchase of a N\$1.5 million vehicle for the CEO of the Namibia Tourism Board, I move to ask,

1. Did the Namibia Tourism Board obtain approval to purchase the N\$1.5 million vehicle for its CEO?
2. How is the luxury vehicle purchase justified amid financial strain?
3. Has the Minister verified the N\$11 million expenditure, and who is accountable for any overspending?
4. Is the Board using reserves to cover salaries and operations, and is this sustainable?
5. What action will be taken if poor governance or misuse of funds is confirmed?

Furthermore, regarding the recent announcement to restrict self-drive access to Sossusvlei and grant a single-operator shuttle concession, I ask the same Minister the following:

1. On what specific legal authority did the Ministry restrict self-drive access to Sossusvlei and grant a single-operator shuttle concession?
 2. How does the Minister justify creating an effective monopoly that side lines local operators and limits Namibians' access?
 3. Why are shuttle tariffs not regulated in the concession, and what safeguards exist to prevent price exploitation?
 4. Will the Minister suspend or review the concession amid widespread industry objections, and who will be held accountable if due process was not followed?
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Question 484 (2026-04-22)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Honourable Minister, it has become increasingly clear that several local authorities particularly smaller and economically stagnant towns are financially overburdened by the current structures imposed on them. Khorixas is a prime example. With a population of fewer than 7,000 residents, a minimal revenue base and limited economic activity, the largest portion of its income is absorbed by administrative and wage costs long before any meaningful service delivery or development can take place.

This is not an isolated case. Other town councils with similar economic profiles are equally suffocated. Meanwhile, the Local Authorities Act provides the Minister with the power to review and reclassify local authorities in line with their financial capacity, population size and development realities.

Downgrading such towns to Village Councils would shift the wage bill to central government and free scarce local revenue for actual development—roads, water infrastructure, housing and economic upliftment—thereby serving residents more honestly and effectively.

Questions

1. Will the Honourable Minister urgently conduct a national review of financially distressed town councils, starting with Khorixas, with the aim of downgrading them to Village Councils as permitted by the Local Authorities Act, in order to reduce administrative pressure and free up revenue for development?
2. If so, what timelines will the Ministry set for this review and for the reclassification of Khorixas and any similarly overburdened towns?
3. If not, can the Minister justify why communities must continue suffering under local authority structures that are clearly unsustainable and counterproductive to development?

Question 485 (2026-04-22)

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

The Government of Namibia paid approximately N\$123 million to a company called Sungara Energies Limited, registered in the United Kingdom, to acquire an interest in Angolan petroleum assets, on 19 February 2026, a filing at the United Kingdom Companies House records that on that day the Namibian State ceased to be the controlling shareholder of that company and that sole control passed to a single private individual, a Nigerian national.

Will the Honourable Minister inform this August House:

1. Whether the Ministry, Cabinet or the NAMCOR Board was notified in writing of this change, on what date, and by whom;

2. The current shareholding structure of Sungara Energies Limited, including the percentage held by NAMCOR or any State-beneficial entity, and the identity and nationality of every remaining shareholder;
3. Whether the Minister will table before this House: (i) all NAMCOR board resolutions authorising the payment of approximately N\$123 million to Sungara Energies; (ii) all correspondence between the Ministry, NAMCOR and Sungara from 1 January 2026 to date; and (iii) any Cabinet memorandum relating to the disposal of the State's interest;
4. The current status of NAMCOR's interest in the Angolan petroleum assets acquired through Sungara Energies, and whether any consideration was received by the State upon its exit; and
5. What steps the Minister will take to recover either the Person-with-Significant-Control status or the N\$123 million disbursed, and by what date the Minister will report those steps to this House?

Question 486 (2026-04-22)

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

It has been observed that the construction of a sports stadium in Outapi commenced around 2014. However, since the installation of the perimeter fence, there has been little to no visible progress on the project to date.

1. Can the Honorable Minister inform this August House what exactly transpired regarding the funds allocated to this stadium project?
2. According to available reports, were these funds properly utilized, and if not, what corrective or investigative actions have been taken?
3. If there was any form of mismanagement or misuse of public funds, have the individuals responsible been identified and held accountable?

The people of Outapi and the wider Omusati Region are in urgent need of this facility, which is vital for youth development, sports promotion, and community engagement.

Question 487 (2026-04-22)

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

It has become a growing concern across Namibia that many newly appointed teachers assume duty, report to classrooms, and begin teaching learners, yet they wait between two and four months before receiving their first salaries. This points to a deeply troubling administrative failure in the education sector especially in the Hardap Region. At a time when government speaks about improving learning outcomes, teacher shortages and youth employment, it is unacceptable that qualified young professionals are expected to work for months without pay. Such delays place newly recruited teachers under severe

financial strain, damage their morale, and ultimately affect the quality of education they deliver to the Namibian child.

I therefore wish to ask the following Questions:

1. What is the current average time between a teacher's assumption of duty and receipt of their first salary?
2. What are the principal causes of these salary delays?
3. What support measures are available to newly appointed teachers who must pay rent, transport and living costs while waiting months without a salary?
4. How much money is currently owed in salary arrears to newly appointed teachers nationwide?
5. What disciplinary or accountability measures exist for officials at Regional Offices whose negligence causes avoidable salary delays?
6. Will the Minister commit that no newly appointed teacher should wait longer than 30 days after assumption of duty to receive a first salary?

Question 488 (2026-04-22)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

I wish to respectfully draw your attention to concerns that have been raised regarding labour practices at the construction site of the Rukonga Vision School in the Mukwe Constituency, where the contractor is RK Investment Cc.

In this regard, I seek the Honourable Minister's kind clarification on the following matters:

1. Whether the Ministry is aware of reports alleging delays or inconsistencies in the payment of wages to workers engaged on this project since December 2025, and if so, what measures are being taken to address this matter.
2. Whether the contractor is in full compliance with the applicable provisions of the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Agreement and the national minimum wage requirements governing government-funded projects.
3. What steps the Ministry is taking to ensure that labour practices on this project uphold fair employment standards, particularly with regard to the engagement and protection of local workers within the Mukwe Constituency?
4. Whether any inspections or assessments have been conducted, particularly in relation to occupational health and worker welfare at the site, and what the findings and any corrective actions have been.

I trust that the Honourable Minister will provide clarity on these matters and indicate how the rights, welfare, and health of workers on government projects are being safeguarded.

Question 489 (2026-04-22)

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

It was discovered in most Namibian towns that school children are being killed by being run over by speeding drivers. However, in some towns we see a small effort being done to install speed humps, which the drivers completely ignore. But the drivers continued to murder pedestrians, particularly school children.

Questions

1. Honorable Minister, are you aware that children are the most frequently targeted on these roads and that many lives are lost as a result of this careless driving?
2. In order to save lives, why aren't pedestrian crossing bridges installed where school children are crossing the streets to and from schools?

Question 490 (2026-04-22)

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

Over recent months, there has been a growing and visible pattern across urban and peri-urban towns in Namibia, where young foreign nationals are increasingly engaged in informal street-level economic activities often under highly coordinated and uniform conditions, with limited clarity regarding their guardianship, employment structures, or legal status.

This trend raises serious national concerns relating not only to immigration compliance and labour exploitation, but also to the possible emergence of organised cross-border syndicates and human trafficking networks, particularly along the Namibia-Angola corridor.

1. Has the Ministry investigated whether these young individuals are victims of organised human trafficking or Angola-Namibia syndicate operations, and if so, what findings, prosecutions, or actions have resulted or why has no formal inter governmental probe been initiated?
 2. Who are the individuals or networks behind these operations, have any been identified or prosecuted under the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 2004, and what concrete enforcement actions have been taken to date?
 3. What urgent measures is Government implementing to prevent Namibia from becoming a safe haven or transit hub for human trafficking syndicates, while protecting both Namibian and foreign youth from exploitation?
 4. What specific actions are being taken to strengthen border control, intelligence sharing, and cooperation with Angola to detect and dismantle cross-border trafficking networks?
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Question 491 (2026-04-22)

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

1. Why are learner admissions in government schools not centrally administered by the Directorate of Education instead of being handled by school principals and Heads of Department?
2. What measures is the Ministry putting in place to ensure that nepotism and favouritism in school admissions are completely eliminated?
3. Does the Ministry have plans to introduce a transparent, digital or standardized admission system to ensure fairness and accessibility for all parents and guardians?

Question 492 (2026-04-28)

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

There is growing concern that the Ministry continues to preside over a dysfunctional and poorly coordinated transition process for children with disabilities who, upon turning 16, are required to move from the Special Maintenance Grant to the Mainstream Disability Grant. Evidence suggests that this transition is neither automatic nor efficiently managed, resulting in prolonged payment gaps that leave already vulnerable households without critical financial support. This situation reflects not only administrative inefficiency but a failure to uphold the State's obligations to social protection, dignity, and poverty alleviation. The continued occurrence of these delays raises serious questions about oversight, accountability, and the Ministry's commitment to implementing its own policy frameworks.

1. Is the Minister aware that the current transition system effectively disrupts financial support to children with disabilities at the point they turn 16, due to administrative delays within the Ministry?
 2. Why has the Ministry failed to implement a guaranteed, seamless transition mechanism that prevents any interruption in payments between the Special Maintenance Grant and the Mainstream Disability Grant?
 3. How many beneficiaries are currently affected by these delays, and what is the average duration of non-payment experienced during this transition period?
 4. What concrete accountability measures are in place for officials responsible for processing these applications, given the recurring nature of these delays?
 5. When will the Ministry fully decentralize the approval process to constituency-level offices, and what has caused the continued delay in implementing this reform?
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Question 493 (2026-04-28)

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

It has been observed that there is currently no mobile police service operating in the Omugulugwombashe area. This situation has created significant challenges for residents, particularly young graduates who need to certify their qualifications and supporting documents when applying for employment opportunities. Many of these individuals are unable to afford transport, as the nearest police station is located in Tsandi, approximately 25 km away.

Furthermore, in the event of criminal activities in the Omugulugwombashe area-which also hosts an important historic monuments-residents are required to travel long distances to report such incidents. In some cases, even after reporting, police response is delayed due to the unavailability of vehicles.

This situation severely limits access to essential police services and compromises community safety.

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

1. When does the Ministry plan to establish a mobile police service in the Omugulugwombashe area?
2. What interim measures are being put in place to ensure that residents have timely access to police services and emergency response?

Question 494 (2026-04-28)

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

Honourable Minister while we were busy singing Jesus was born on Christmas Day on the 24th of December 2025 the procurement board of Namibia was busy fixing tenders. I am in possession of documents that refer to a proposed housing project involving the construction of 28,500 houses outside Oranjemund, funded by the State of Qatar at the value of more than 19 billion under contract reference number W/ONB/-09/25/25. A tender process was initiated for this project. Given how big this project is and how important it is for addressing Namibia's housing shortage, there needs to be clear information about whether it is legitimate, how it was procured, and what stage it is at. There are growing public concerns regarding the transparency of the procurement process, including allegations that children of a senior political leader may have benefited through the use of multiple companies. Therefore I ask the following questions:

1. Is the Honourable Minister aware of the proposed housing project involving the construction of 28,500 houses allegedly funded by the State of Qatar?
 - (a) If so, can the Minister confirm the existence and current status of the project?
2. Has the Government of the Republic of Namibia entered into any agreement with the State of Qatar regarding the funding of this project?

3. What is the State of Namibia giving in return to the State of Qatar for this gesture?
4. Were tenders for the construction of these houses advertised in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act No. 15 of 2015)?
 - (a) If so, when and where were the tenders advertised?
5. Is there a new town being proclaimed outside Oranjemund?
6. Why was such a big development not reflected in the SONA of Her Excellency the President Netumbo Nandi Ndaitwah.

Question 495 (2026-04-28)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

There is growing public concern over persistent delays in the High Court which are undermining timely access to justice and eroding confidence in the justice system as a whole. Justice delayed is increasingly becoming justice denied for many ordinary litigants who cannot afford prolonged litigation.

Against this background, I ask the following questions:

1. What is the Ministry's assessment of the current pace of case disposal in the High Court, and what measures are being taken to address delays and backlog?
2. Has the Ministry considered the temporary appointment of retired judges or additional judicial officers to strengthen capacity and reduce delays?
3. What concrete administrative and legislative steps are being implemented to ensure that the High Court delivers timely and efficient access to justice, in line with constitutional obligations?

Question 496 (2026-04-28)

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

Honourable Minister, I rise to seek clarity on the ongoing developments surrounding the proposed Engineering Professions Bill, which is meant to amend the Engineering Profession Act 18 of 1986. A consultative process on this Bill was undertaken between 2017 and 2019, during which stakeholders, including the Engineering Professions Association (EPA), were afforded an opportunity to submit their inputs.

What is alarming today is the emergence of a parallel and selective consultation process. The Engineering Council of Namibia (ECN) appears to be facilitating further inputs through a single association, namely, the Engineering Professions Association (EPA), without evidence of a broader, transparent, and inclusive national consultation process.

Honourable Speaker, the EPA is a voluntary association which found its way into the engineering act by design prior to Namibia's independence. Since independence,

Namibia has seen the development of multiple engineering associations representing a broader, more diverse, and more inclusive body of professionals - many of whom are young Namibians seeking fair access to professional recognition and opportunities. The process by which inputs are being lobbied by the EPA, using the platform of a statutory body (ECN) appears irregular.

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

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm whether a consultative process on the proposed Engineering Professions Bill was conducted between 2017 and 2019, and whether submissions from voluntary associations such as the EPA are already on record within the Ministry?
2. If such a process already took place, what necessitated the current round of input lobbying by the EPA through the platform of a statutory body in the name of the Engineering Council of Namibia?
3. Under what authority is the ECN facilitating further stakeholder input on a Bill that has not yet been formally subjected to a government-led public consultation process?
4. When is this Bill expected to come to this House so we can ensure that Namibians finally get this engineering profession organized in their best interests?

Question 497 (2026-04-28)

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

The Ministry's decision of 16 March 2026 to impose a moratorium on nursing staff studies, while simultaneously restricting study leave on the grounds of staff shortages at Katutura Hospital, is of grave concern. This measure disproportionately affects enrolled nurses, who constitute the backbone of our healthcare system. They shoulder the heaviest workloads in hospitals and clinics under difficult conditions, yet remain the least supported in terms of professional advancement .

By denying them study leave and simultaneously prohibiting them from pursuing studies while employed, the Ministry has effectively cornered these professionals. This approach obstructs career progression, limits earning potential, and undermines their right to continuous professional developmental activities. It does not resolve staffing challenges; rather, it risks demoralising and destabilising a critical segment of the workforce, thereby weakening the long term capacity of Namibia's healthcare system.

Therefore I ask the following questions:

1. On what basis did the Ministry impose a moratorium on nursing studies while simultaneously denying study leave, and what evidence supports this decision?
2. Does the Minister acknowledge that these measures effectively block enrolled nurses from advancing their qualifications and trap them in permanent career stagnation?

3. How does the Ministry expect to resolve current and future staffing shortages while actively preventing the training and development of its own nursing workforce?
4. Why has the Ministry failed to introduce flexible study options, such as after-hours or part time study, for nurses who are willing to further their education at their own cost?
5. How does the Ministry justify requiring enrolled nurses to resign in order to study, knowing that this is financially impossible for many of them?
6. For how long will these restrictions remain in place, and what concrete plan exists to restore fair access to study opportunities and career progression for enrolled nurses?

Question 498 (2026-04-28)

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

Honourable Minister, I have observed with concern the cumbersome and protracted processes involved in the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission for the appointment of Senior Medical Officers (SMOs) in public health facilities. Specifically, Katima mulilo district hospital and Rundu referral hospital depends heavily on foreign Drs, surprisingly it takes a minimum of six months and often longer for PSC's recommendations to be finalised, and the issuance of work permits for non-Namibian medical professionals follows a comparable timeline, further compounding the staffing challenges in our healthcare facilities.

Against this background, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. What measures is the Ministry of Health and Social Services taking to address the delays of the PSC's recommendation in the appointment of Senior Medical Officers?
 2. Considering that some health facilities rely heavily on foreign Senior Medical Officers due to the preferences of locally trained doctors, resulting in certain regions being unable to attract adequate staff, what is the Ministry's position on this matter?
 3. Why has the Ministry not enhanced incentives and allowances for healthcare professionals in underserved regions to improve staff retention and distribution?
 4. Given the serious concerns surrounding delays in both SMO appointments and the issuance of work permits, will the Ministry expedite these processes to ensure that citizens have timely access to quality healthcare services?
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Question 499 (2026-04-29)

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

On 1 July 2022, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) issued Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to headspring Investment Pty Ltd for Uranium exploration in the Stampriet Artesian Basin, followed by a further ECC on 10 October 2023 for a field laboratory to the same company. These clearances were granted despite the basin being a protected resource under the Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013. This has created a direct regulatory conflict, as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform subsequently rejected drilling permits, citing a certainty of pollution to an aquifer that serves 80,000 people and is shared with Botswana and South Africa.

I therefore put the following questions to the Hon. Minister:

1. Why did the Ministry issue ECCs for activities that appear to directly violate the Water Resources Management Act's prohibition on discharging pollutants into protected water resources?
2. Why was an Environmental Impact Assessment approved that failed to address the hydro-geological risks later cited by the Ministry of Agriculture as grounds for rejecting drilling permits?
3. Has the Ministry conducted bilateral consultations with Botswana and South Africa regarding potential contamination of this shared resource?

Question 500 (2026-04-29)

Hon. Hangula (AR) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

Individuals who have committed minor offences, such as petty theft and other non-violent infractions, during their youth often carry permanent criminal records into adulthood, even after demonstrating rehabilitation, acquiring education and personal growth.

The existence of criminal records for minor offences, therefore, limits access to employment and other opportunities. This prevents many capable young people from fully joining society and contributing to it meaningfully. As a result, these records contribute to increased unemployment and social exclusion.

On the other hand, countries such as South Africa have established legal frameworks that allow individuals to remove certain criminal records related to crimes committed by minors after a specified period. These measures provide a pathway for rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Furthermore, other African countries, including Kenya, have legal mechanisms that allow individuals to refrain from disclosing minor offences after the rehabilitation period.

Against this background, I ask the Honourable Minister of Justice the following:

1. What legal frameworks currently exist in Namibia for expunging criminal records for minor offences committed by individuals during their youth?

2. Does the Honourable Minister not agree that the lack of accessible expungement frameworks contributes to youth unemployment and social exclusion?
3. Are there plans by the Ministry to introduce legislation that allows for the expungement of minor records under specific conditions?

Question 501 (2026-04-29)

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

The fishing industry is deeply alarmed by the Cabinet's decision to relax and granting exclusive access to a very small group of wet-landed horse mackerel vessels to fish as shallow as 150 metres within the restricted isobaths zone, areas widely recognized as critical fishing grounds. This area represents almost one-third of Namibia's horse mackerel zone. For decades it has been shared fairly by the whole industry - including 10 freezer vessels, 66 hake vessels and 14 monk vessels.

The Cabinet decision appears to exclude more than 90 vessels from this area while a handful gains exclusive rights. That is an unequal system, and it goes against the principle of fair, transparent and inclusive resource management that Namibia has built its reputation on.

Equally worrying is that this decision contradicts repeated warnings from government scientists. No scientific study supporting this relaxation or indications of previous relaxations has been conducted. Opening this zone risks long-term sustainability for short-term gain.

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm how many vessels his decision is applicable to?
 2. Can the Honourable Minister confirm precisely how far south this exclusive zone extends, and where the remaining vessels that have historically operated in this area are now expected to fish?
 3. Does the Minister agree that a decision which excludes more than 90 right holders from nearly one-third of Namibia's horse mackerel zone while granting preferential access to a handful of operators constitutes an anti-competitive practice - and has the Ministry referred this matter to the Namibia Competition Commission for investigation, or does the Minister intend to do so?
 4. Can the Minister explain how this Cabinet decision aligns with Namibia's long-standing principles of fair, transparent and inclusive fisheries resource management, and will the Minister commit to suspending the implementation of this decision pending a full, inclusive and science-driven review that includes all affected right holders in the industry?
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Question 502 (2026-04-29)

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

It has been observed that the Omugulugwombashe Clinic, which was constructed in 1994, has never undergone any renovation since its establishment. Currently, the facility is in a very poor condition, which is negatively affecting the ability of healthcare workers to deliver quality health services to the residents of Omugulugwombashe.

In light of this, I would like to ask:

1. When does the Ministry plan to renovate the Omugulugwombashe Clinic?
2. Do you intend to visit and inspect the condition of this clinic to assess whether the required renovations should be treated as a matter of urgency?

Question 503 (2026-04-29)

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

Recently, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development had a week-long meeting in Otjiwarongo as part of consultations to amend the law(s) on Traditional Authorities. It is incumbent upon the responsible Ministry to do wider public consultations, especially with the affected stakeholders and the communities. The provisions of the Traditional Authorities Act, 2000, affect almost everybody, including all traditional communities, mining companies, tourism operators, and aspiring businesses in communal areas.

Against this background, I shall ask the following:

Honourable Minister, you are on record that you have excluded certain "traditional communities" from these consultations, and only invited those that do not have disputes. Is this the Ministerial position that recognised traditional communities have no voice in the legislative processes because they have internal disputes? Are you going to hold further consultations with the traditional communities that were not invited to the meeting in question?

Question 504 (2026-04-29)

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

The Whistle-blower Protection Act was enacted nearly nine years ago in 2017. Despite this, the Whistle-blower Protection Office is yet to be established, and the necessary regulations have not been gazetted. This administration frequently asserts that "corruption is treason" and that accountability is a core pillar of our national governance framework. However, the repeated failure to implement this specific, crucial piece of legislation suggests a gap between rhetoric and action.

This administration prioritises Gazetting salary increases yet repeatedly fails to Gazette and implement legislation that can actively fight corruption.

Without a safe, legally protected environment for Whistleblowers, our efforts to combat systemic corruption remain fundamentally handicapped.

I, therefore, ask the Honourable Minister of Justice:

1. Can the Minister provide a detailed breakdown of the specific administrative, financial, or legislative hurdles that have prevented the operationalization of this Act since 2017?
2. When will the Whistleblower Protection Office be established, and when can we expect the appointment of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner as required by Part 2, Section 6 of the Act?
3. What is the definitive, gazetted timeline for the full implementation of the Act?
4. In the absence of this Office, what specific, enforceable legal protections does the government provide to citizens who expose corruption in the public and private sectors today?

Question 505 (2026-04-29)

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

Her Excellency, in her SONA challenged the nation to verify with the Social Security Commission that government created 130 000 jobs in 2025. It is misleading for the personal in the presidency to advance wrong data. Many youth companies were registered last year to qualify for the national youth development fund and many of them did not get this financial support, but they have registered employees with the social security commission.

The Namibia Labour Force Survey (NLFS) is the official source of statistics on employment, unemployment, and the informal sector. It underpins national planning, NDP6 implementation, and Namibia's reporting under ILO conventions. The last NLFS released was for 2018. Since then Namibia has faced COVID-19, drought, and major shifts in mining, tourism and agriculture. Yet policy makers, Parliament, and the public still rely on 2018 data.

Section 10(1)(c) of the Statistics Act, 2011 (Act No. 9 of 2011) requires the Namibia Statistics Agency to produce and disseminate official statistics timeously. The 6-year gap undermines evidence-based budgeting, oversight, and job-creation policy.

Against this background, I wish to ask the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations the following:

1. When was the most recent NLFS conducted, and when will the next NLFS be completed and published?
2. What are the reasons for the delay in publishing updated labour market data since 2018?
3. What interim data or surveys is the Ministry using to monitor unemployment, especially youth unemployment, in the absence of a current NLFS?
4. How much was budgeted for the NLFS in 2024/2025, 2025/2026 and 2026/2027, and is it sufficient for regular surveys?

5. Will the Minister undertake to table the full NLFS report and methodology in Parliament within 30 days of release?
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Question 506 (2026-04-29)

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

Despite Namibia's Labour Act, 2007 and the National Minimum Wage Order of 2024, many domestic workers, farm workers, and security guards are still being underpaid and exploited. The law guarantees every worker at least the minimum wage, which in 2026 is N\$15/hour for domestic workers, N\$14/hour for farm workers, and N\$16/hour for security guards, rising to N\$18/hour in 2027. However, reports of low pay, no contracts, unlawful deductions, and unpaid overtime continue, raising serious concerns about weak enforcement, worker dignity, and Namibia's constitutional commitment to fair wages under Article 95(i).

I therefore ask the following:

1. Since the commencement of Government Notice 218 of 2024, how many inspections has the Ministry conducted to verify compliance with minimum wage laws for domestic workers, farm workers, and security guards?
 2. Given that domestic workers and farm workers are employed in private farms and households where abuse is often hidden, what practical enforcement measures has the Ministry introduced to protect them?
 3. How many labour inspectors does Namibia currently have, and is that number sufficient for national enforcement?
 4. Does the Minister believe a worker earning these minimum rates can realistically afford rent, transport, food, and school costs in Namibia today?
 5. When will Government move from a minimum wage model toward the constitutional goal of a living wage as stipulated in Article 95 (i)?
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Question 507 (2026-06-02)

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

Recently, the Government of Namibia discontinued old age pension grants for pensioners holding South African identification documents. Honourable members, these elderlies were receiving their grants for many years uninterrupted. In many Namibian households, particularly in rural and low-income communities, elderly citizens are the primary source of stable income through the grant. These grandparents frequently care for many grandchildren whose parents, are largely part of the many unemployed youth who are unable to provide consistent support.

Removing this income risks deepening household poverty, increasing food insecurity, and placing additional strain on already vulnerable families.

Against the said backgrounds, I now ask:

1. Could the Honourable Minister of Finance clarify on what legal basis did the Ministry discontinued old age pension grants for pensioners holding South African identification, and how many beneficiaries have been affected by this decision?
2. What assessment has the government undertaken to evaluate the socio-economic impact of this decision on affected households, particularly in relation to poverty levels, food security, and the wellbeing of households and dependents under the care of these pensioners?
3. On what basis did the Ministry of Gender then register these pensioners in the first place with the same South African ID's and why was the verification not done before discontinuing the grant?
4. What is the Ministry doing to reinstate these elderly citizens back on receiving their grants and what is the timeline on affecting this?

Question 508 (2026-06-02)

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

The recent directive by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development allowing local authorities to disconnect water and electricity of government Ministries exposes a troubling contradiction at the heart of public administration. When a state demands compliance from ordinary citizens while allowing its own institutions to accumulate unpaid utility debts, it is a major concern. If government departments cannot meet basic obligations to municipalities, it raises serious questions about fiscal discipline, accountability, and respect for public resources. This situation reflects not just administrative failure, but a deeper governance crisis where the state appears to operate outside the very same rules it enforces on its people.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. How many Ministries, agencies, and state-owned enterprises currently have outstanding water and electricity bills to local authorities, and what is the total amount involved?
 2. Why are government institutions allowed to accumulate utility debt in the first place while ordinary citizens face immediate disconnection for non-payment?
 3. Is this pattern of non-payment a result of budgetary constraints, poor financial management, or a lack of enforcement within government systems?
 4. How will government ensure that all Ministries and agencies comply with payment deadlines going forward?
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Question 509 (2026-06-02)

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

Recent reports and allegations concerning the harvesting, transportation and processing of Teak and other indigenous timber species in the Kavango East and Kavango West Regions have raised serious concerns among members of the public regarding the sustainability of these activities and compliance with Namibia's forestry and environmental laws. These concerns are important given the ecological significance of indigenous forests and their role in supporting biodiversity, local livelihoods and climate resilience. The Forest Act, 2001, places a duty on the State to ensure that forest resources are managed and utilized in a sustainable manner, while the forest regulations provide for the control and monitoring of harvesting, transport and trade in forest produce.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Has the Ministry investigated reports of illegal teak harvesting and logging activities north of Mururani Gate in the Kavango West Region, and what were the findings?
2. Which companies or individuals have been issued permits to harvest, transport, process or export teak and other indigenous timber species in the Kavango East and Kavango West Regions during the past three years?
3. How many own use or de-bushing permits have been issued or renewed for operations in the Kavango East and Kavango West Regions over the past twelve months?
4. What monitoring mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with harvesting permit conditions, including rehabilitation and replanting requirements?
5. For the ongoing timber harvesting operations in the Kavango Regions, can the Minister confirm if valid Environmental Clearance Certificates(ECCs) based on full Environmental Impact Assessment(EIAs) are active?

Question 510 (2026-06-02)

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

Honourable Speaker, I raise on a serious concern regarding the reported relocation of agricultural machinery from Mashare and the erosion of once functional agro-processing initiatives in the Kavango Regions. These developments raise fundamental questions about administrative transparency, continuity of public investment in rural development, and whether state resources are being managed in a manner that reflects equal regional benefit. Agricultural infrastructure funded by the state is intended to strengthen local production capacity, skills development, and rural livelihoods. When such assets are relocated or allowed to decline without clear public justification, it creates perceptions of imbalance and weakens confidence in the equitable delivery of government services.

Questions

1. On what legal and administrative basis was the seed-processing machine at Mashare relocated, and can the Minister table the written approval, including any consultation records with regional authorities?
2. Where exactly is the machine currently deployed, who is responsible for its operation, and how does it currently benefit the Kavango East and West communities?
3. What is the official status of the Uvhunguvungu Dairy project, and what were the technical, financial, or administrative reasons that led to its decline or discontinuation?
4. What enforceable measures are in place to ensure that agricultural infrastructure and development projects are distributed and maintained equitably across all regions, particularly rural constituencies such as Mashare?

Question 511 (2026-06-02)

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

Honourable Minister, two executives of Trans Namib (Property and Human Capital) were suspended on 13 February 2026 reportedly approved by the line minister, following a report by EY flagging serious irregular conduct and performance bonus payments (without performance to show for). Three months into the decision the Minister called to reinstate the same investigated, suspended and highly flagged TN executives.

It appears that the recommendations have largely been ignored, raising concerns about whether public funds spent on investigations and consultancy reports are yielding meaningful consequences or institutional reform.

SOEs Executives tend to escape meaningful sanction, thus raising concerns about institutional protection, political interference, and weak governance oversight.

WITH THIS TREND, public enterprises will continue to place a significant burden on the national fiscus while service delivery and operational performance deteriorates.

Honourable Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. What are the reasons for the decision to recall the executives, were the executives cleared of wrongdoing? If so, by whom and on what basis of the TN policies?
2. Were any investigations, forensic audits, or disciplinary hearings conducted regarding: a) the reported irregularities in the Properties Department; and b) the payment of performance bonuses? Please provide the findings and recommendations of the report.
3. Has any money relating to the irregular performance bonuses been recovered from the executives concerned?

4. How does the Ministry intend to ensure Accountability, Transparency, and public confidence at TN, if executives suspended for serious misconduct are returned to work before disciplinary action is taken (and more so concerning the Minister's continuous Board and Executive interference) ?

Question 512 (2026-06-02)

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

Honorable Minister, the wellbeing of our Defence personnel is a matter of national importance. Those entrusted with safeguarding our nation deserve not only adequate equipment and training, but also access to quality healthcare, mental health support, dignified housing, and strong family support systems.

The recent tragic deaths (Suicide) of two members of the Namibian Defence Force, brought my mind to wonder on whether there are mental health support services currently available to serving members of the defence force, if so, to what effect.

Honourable Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions :

1. How many qualified psychologists, counsellors, or mental health practitioners are currently employed or contracted by the Ministry to provide services to defence personnel?
2. Does the Ministry conduct routine mental health assessments and wellness programmes for soldiers stationed at military bases across the country?
3. What measures are in place to identify and support members experiencing depression, anxiety, trauma, emotional distress, or other mental health challenges?
4. Has the Ministry conducted any assessment regarding the impact of prolonged family separation, deployment, and base confinement on the psychological wellbeing of defence force members?
5. What plans does the Ministry have to strengthen mental health awareness campaigns and reduce stigma associated with seeking psychological assistance within the military?
6. Can the Honourable Minister commit to tabling a comprehensive report before this Honourable House on the state of mental health, welfare, housing conditions, and support services available to members of the Namibian Defence Force?

Question 513 (2026-06-02)

Hon. Kandorozi (NUDO) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

Honourable Minister, I rise to seek clarity regarding ongoing mining operations in Kombat, Otjozondjupa Region, in light of Namibia's legal and regulatory framework governing natural resource extraction and community welfare.

Kombat is currently experiencing renewed copper mining activities. However, despite this, the community continues to face poor infrastructure, including deteriorating roads, and a complete absence of visible socio-economic reinvestment.

Honourable Minister, this situation raises serious concerns regarding compliance with Namibia's laws, particularly:

- The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, which governs the granting of mining licenses and imposes obligations on license holders.
- The Environmental Management Act, 2007, which requires environmental clearance, impact mitigation, and adherence to Environmental Management Plans.
- The Local Authorities Act, 1992, which mandates coordinated development and service delivery at local level.
- Article 95 of the Constitution of Namibia, which obliges the State to promote the welfare of the people and ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians.

In this regard, Honourable Minister, I ask:

1. What specific compliance and monitoring mechanisms are currently being enforced under the Minerals Act to ensure that the mining company operating in Kombat meets its legal obligations, including social and infrastructure-related commitments?
2. Can the Minister provide details of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and the approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP) under the Environmental Management Act, and confirm whether these instruments include binding provisions for community development and infrastructure support?
3. What formal agreements, license conditions, or development commitments exist between Government and the mining operator concerning corporate social responsibility and local economic development in Kombat?
4. Has the Ministry conducted any compliance audits or inspections, and if so, what findings were made regarding the visible lack of development and infrastructure deterioration?
5. What steps will the Ministry take to enforce compliance where there is a clear disconnect between resource extraction and community benefit, as required under Article 95 of the Constitution?

Honourable Minister, the current situation creates a credible perception that natural resources are being extracted without equitable benefit to the host community, which raises questions not only of governance failure, but of possible non-compliance with statutory and constitutional obligations.

I therefore call upon the Ministry to:

- Disclose the license conditions and development obligations imposed on the operator.
- Ensure immediate enforcement of Environmental and Social Management commitments.
- Coordinate with relevant authorities to address urgent infrastructure failures, particularly road conditions.
- Establish a transparent reporting mechanism to the Kombat community on compliance and development progress.

Failure to act decisively risks undermining the rule of law, weakening public trust, and contradicting the principles of equitable and sustainable development enshrined in Namibia's legal framework.

Kombat must not remain a point of extraction without development - it must reflect the legal promise that Namibia's resources benefit its people.

I trust this matter will receive the urgent and lawful attention it deserves

Question 514 (2026-06-02)

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

The Public Service Employees Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS) is funded through contributions made by public servants and Government, with the objective of ensuring access to affordable healthcare for beneficiaries. However, despite 100% increased in members contributions and the recent removal of the 5% levy, beneficiaries continue to incur significant out-of-pocket expenses when accessing healthcare services and prescribed medicines.

Concerns have been raised that these additional costs may be attributable to a growing disparity between the tariffs charged by healthcare providers and the tariffs reimbursed by PSEMAS. At the same time, beneficiaries are often not provided with sufficient information to understand the reasons for claim-reductions, shortfalls or co-payments.

Furthermore, Cabinet recently approved revised tariffs for public health facilities to bill PSEMAS. It is therefore necessary to establish whether these reforms will improve the affordability of healthcare for beneficiaries or merely affect the reimbursement arrangements between healthcare providers and the scheme.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Can the Minister indicate whether the out-of-pocket payments currently experienced by PSEMAS beneficiaries are attributable to a disparity between the tariffs charged by healthcare providers and the tariffs reimbursed by PSEMAS and, if so, what measures are being taken to address this disparity?
2. What measures are currently in place to ensure that beneficiaries are informed of the reasons for claim reductions, co-payments and other amounts payable from their own pockets?

3. Will the recently approved tariff adjustments for public health facilities billing PSEMAS reduce the additional costs currently borne by beneficiaries and, if not, what measures are being considered to address this issue?

Given the urgency of the matter at hand, I lastly request the Hon. Minister to consider delivering a Ministerial statement to the House on the current status of PSEMAS.

Question 515 (2026-06-02)

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

The Government of Namibia has, through its E-Governance Policy and subsequent Digital Government initiatives, committed itself to improving public service delivery, transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement through the effective use of Information and Communication Technologies. Central to the achievement of these objectives is the availability of functional, accessible, and regularly updated government websites that serve as key channels for public information and service access. However, persistent concerns regarding non-functioning Ministry websites and the prevalence of outdated information across several government digital platforms raise serious questions about the effectiveness of existing governance, monitoring, and maintenance mechanisms. The reliability and accuracy of government websites are fundamental to ensuring public confidence, facilitating access to services, and advancing Namibia's digital transformation agenda.

I therefore ask:

1. What strategies exist to monitor and evaluate the functionality, accessibility, and performance of government websites, and how frequently are such assessments undertaken?
2. What approaches exist to ensure that information published on government websites remains accurate, current, and aligned with the Government's standards for public communication and service delivery?
3. Has the Ministry undertaken any assessment or audit of government websites to determine the extent of non-functionality, outdated content, or non-compliance with established digital governance standards, and if so, what were the findings?
4. What interventions are being implemented to address websites that are currently inaccessible or contain outdated information, and what timelines have been set for their remediation?

Question 516 (2026-06-02)

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

It has been observed that members of the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL) and the City Police, particularly within the vicinity of Windhoek, frequently set up roadblocks during the early morning hours, mostly between 06h00 and 10h00.

These are the hours during which school children, university students, public servants, and private sector employees are expected to report to schools, universities, hospitals, and workplaces on time. However, the establishment of roadblocks during these peak hours often causes serious traffic congestion and delays.

As a result:

- University students fail to arrive at classes on time.
- School children are delayed from attending lessons .
- Public service employees, such as nurses and teachers, report late for duty, thereby affecting service delivery to the nation.
- Many private sector employees receive warnings or disciplinary action due to repeated late arrivals at work.

Questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Did the Honourable Minister issue any directive or instruction to NAMPOL and the City Police to conduct roadblocks specifically during the morning peak hours between 06h00 and 10h00?
2. Is the Honourable Minister aware that conducting roadblocks during these hours may negatively impact productivity, education, and service delivery across various sectors of the economy?
3. Considering the importance of efficient service delivery, as emphasized in the Government's development agenda and NDP 6 objectives, why can roadblocks not be conducted during evening hours after most people have knocked off from work?

Question 517 (2026-06-02)

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

As a country, our annual domestic demand for electricity supply is said to have stood at 600MW in 2025 and continues to increase by 5% each year. Despite Namibia cited to possess electricity generating capacity of 483MW, a shortfall of 200MW remains to be met. In hindsight, the ECB warned last month (31 May 2026) that the country's continuous sourcing of a significant share of its electricity requirements from neighbouring countries leaves it vulnerable to power supply insecurity and cost.

Evidently, reports have it that by end of May 2026, Nampower could only supply 55.4% of the country's electricity needs. The difference (45%) was imported. This represents an alarming increase of our inability to meet consumption demands, if the National Statistics Agency (NSA) official statistical analysis is anything to go by.

Hon. Speaker, Hon. Members

The cost of electricity can represent a significant proportion of household expenditure and has the potential to push households to the brim of poverty, especially in urban areas.

The cost of electricity in Namibia has become a painful reality for the private households throughout all Local Authority areas. But what is more worrisome is the unabated increments in per unit tariffs Nampower charges for domestic consumption with very little to no relief derived from privately owned solar plants.

In urban areas such as Windhoek, Oshakati, Lüderitz, Aranos etc, an ordinary household spends N\$100 and receives 39 Units.

I therefore as the Honourable minister the following;

Question 1

Given the concerns expressed by the ECB on 31st May 2026, what is the short to medium term mitigation plan by the ministry to avoid a sudden shock in the growing electricity supply requirements and consumption tariffs for businesses and ordinary households?

Question 2

Study results show that Solar Plants can reduce house hold electricity expenditure by an average of 26% to 41%. What are the inherent modalities considered by the ECB in the process of issuing private Solar Plant licenses such the recent N\$612million to the children of the first family - that can bring relief to household electricity consumption cost?

Question 518 (2026-06-03)

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

The public is becoming increasingly concerned that many State Hospitals countrywide have run out of medications, including critical medication such as diabetes and high blood pressure. In any state hospital, medicine plays a critical role. Lack of medication in medical facilities puts many patients at risk of defaulting, which can result in fatalities.

Therefore, I ask the question

1. Is the Honourable Minister aware of this great problems?
 2. What could be the cause that prevented for supplying enough medicine to the state hospitals
 3. What is the position of the ministry to make sure that there is enough medicine at hospitals countrywide?
 4. How can a natural person obtain this medication? If state hospitals don't keep this medication the storerooms, private physicians are very costly.
 5. Who should be held accountable by this great negligence?
-

Question 519 (2026-06-03)

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

Regarding our citizen and children living with albinism, who continue to suffer from severe social stigma, economic exclusion, and physical vulnerability especially in our rural communities, schools, and school hostels. Albinism is a critical human rights and child protection crisis driven by harmful myths and systemic gaps. We need immediate institutional accountability and concrete intervention.

Question 1

What targeted public education campaigns is the Ministry running in rural constituencies to dismantle harmful superstitions surrounding albinism, and what structured psychosocial support is provided through regional offices to mothers facing societal rejection upon giving birth to a child with albinism?

Question 2

What specific micro-finance initiatives, entrepreneurship programs, or Income Generating Activities (IGA) grants has the Ministry allocated directly to persons living with albinism to counter the severe economic exclusion and isolation caused by ongoing social stigma?

Question 3

In strict compliance with the Child Care and Protection Act, what child-protection protocols has the Ministry implemented in conjunction with school authorities to combat the severe bullying, name-calling, and social isolation experienced by learners with albinism, particularly within school hostels?

Question 520 (2026-06-03)

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

The concerns expressed by communities across Namibia continue to expose a persistent pattern of administrative and operational deficiencies that are adversely affecting the effectiveness and service delivery of police stations nationwide. These challenges include inadequate fleet management systems, weak logistical coordination, delayed vehicle and infrastructure maintenance, as well as uneven distribution of operational resources across regions. Furthermore, some border patrol activities have allegedly been suspended for extended periods due to transport constraints. At the same time, police officers are expected to operate within overstretched administrative systems that negatively affect response times, service delivery and public confidence in law enforcement institutions.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. How many police stations across Namibia are currently operating without adequate vehicles, and what actions has been implemented to address persistent delays in vehicle maintenance and repairs within the police fleet?
2. What has been the impact of the suspension of border patrol operations on border security, and what measures have been implemented to mitigate any resulting security risks?

3. What criteria are used by the Ministry to determine the allocation of operational resources between urban and rural police stations?
4. What accountability strategies are in place where operational failures are linked to poor management, negligence or ineffective resource utilisation?
5. What is the Ministry's timeline for restoring full operational capacity to police stations currently affected by vehicle shortages, logistical and administrative constraints?

Question 521 (2026-06-03)

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

Honourable Minister, a cargo locomotive accident was brought to my attention, involving a 40-foot container carrying 2 (Z-9) helicopters belonging to the NDF - AIRFORCE (Which were purchased - imported from China), this occurred in 2025.

The container was modified to accommodate these helicopters (for transportation by rail) and subsequently got stuck under a bridge near Swakopmund early 2025. This caused damage to the helicopters which led to shipping them back to China for repair before any assembling for Military/flight operations was conducted. It appears as if certain members of management are being protected from accountability despite repeated operational failures. Confidence in our rail transportation (SAFETY OF PERSONS AND GOODS-IMPACT ON REGIONAL-SADC GOALS) is diminishing.

Honourable Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. Is the Minister aware, and can the Minister explain whether the necessary inspections and consultations with Civil Engineering were conducted in Walvis Bay to determine whether the container could safely clear all bridges along the route?
2. What disciplinary or accountability measures were taken against the officials responsible for this incident, if none, why not?
3. Can the Minister confirm whether the Ministry of Works and Transport paid for the bridge repairs following the accident, and if so, what was the cost incurred?
4. Which Ministry was billed for the cost of repair and shipping back these helicopters to China, and what is the total cost involved?

Question 522 (2026-06-04)

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

I rise in terms of Rule 134 of the Standing Rules and Orders, but most importantly compelled by the strength of the masses of the student population. I do so not only as a representative in this House, but also as a student who previously rose to commend the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture for the reintegration of the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) into the Ministry.

I therefore move that on the 11 of June 2026, I shall ask the Honourable Minister, Hon. Sanet Steenkamp, that while the policy itself was widely welcomed and remains a commendable intervention, I wish to enquire, on behalf of the student populace, how a fundamentally well-intended administrative decision has become a source of growing concern and frustration amongst students.

1. More specifically, what is causing the continued delay in the disbursement of non-tuition allowances despite the committed dates that were publicly communicated, and what concrete measures are being taken to ensure that affected students receive the supp011 due to them without further delay?
2. It has equally come to my knowledge that as a result of the reintegration of NSFAF into the Ministry, NSFAF confronts significant human resource constraints, I therefore ask Hon. Minister, what human and capacity efforts/measures has the ministry put in place to ensure that there is a balance between the need for expediting processes and the human capital to meet these expectations. Which will ensure seamless and effective funds processing.

Question 523 (2026-06-04)

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

It has been reported that between January 2025 and 2026, more than 158 people were reported missing in Namibia, with over 100 cases reportedly still unresolved. The increasing number of missing persons has caused serious concern among the public and affected families.

Among the reported cases are:

- Sarah Johannes, a 15-year-old girl who was last seen on 15 October 2025 at Katutura Mall in Windhoek.
- David Uirab, a 72-year-old man who was last seen on 10 October 2025 near Central Hospital in Windhoek.

These are only a few examples among many missing persons cases currently under investigation.

Questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. What measures has the Ministry, through the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL), put in place to encourage members of the public to provide information that may assist in locating missing persons and apprehending suspects?
2. Given the number of cases where deceased persons have been discovered under suspicious circumstances, including allegations of ritual related crimes, why has the Ministry not considered offering rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of perpetrators?
3. A young man, Beatus Tuna Iyambo, aged 25, reportedly travelled from Okahao in the Omusati Region to Windhoek in March 2026 after being promised

employment selling kapana. Since his arrival in Windhoek, he has allegedly not been seen or heard from, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

- What progress has been made in investigating this case?
 - Has NAMPOL utilized available technological resources to trace his cellphone activity, location history, and communications prior to his disappearance?
 - Has the Ministry identified and questioned the individual or individuals allegedly offered him employment and encouraged him to travel to Windhoek?
4. Why has the Ministry not considered establishing reward system for information leading to the successful resolution of missing persons cases and the arrest of suspects involved in such crimes?
 5. What additional resources, incentives, and support are being provided to NAMPOL investigators handling missing persons cases to ensure that investigations are conducted thoroughly and efficiently?

Honourable Minister, the families of missing persons deserve answers, and the nation expects every possible effort to be made to locate missing persons and bring perpetrators to justice.

Question 524 (2026-06-04)

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

The recent decision by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to award a private management concession at Sandwich Harbour has caused significant public outcry. By imposing a dual-fee system, where a private concession fee is tacked onto standard park permits, we are effectively pricing ordinary Namibians out of their own national heritage. Given that Sandwich harbour is a highly dynamic, self-rehabilitating coastal ecosystem, the State's decision to outsource access control and fee collection, raises serious concerns about economic exclusion, market monopolisation, and accountability.

On behalf of affected citizens and local operators, I submit the following questions to the Minister:

1. How can the Minister justify a dual -fee system that prices ordinary Namibian citizens out of experiencing their own National Park?
2. What Specific value does this private concessionaire add that MEFT lacks the capacity to manage directly?
3. How will the Ministry prevent this private operator from unfairly restricting access or disadvantaging competing independent tour guides?
4. What is the financial justification for locking the state into a rigid, 25-year concession on an unstable shifting coastal terrain?

5. What legally binding guarantees exist in this agreement to protect the jobs and livelihoods of existing local, small-scale tour operators against aggressive corporate displacement?
6. What exact percentage of the newly introduced concession fund goes directly into the state's environmental conservation fund versus the profit margins of the private entity?

Question 525 (2026-06-04)

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

We are very much aware of the ongoing legal battles surrounding the procurement of fuel for the Namibian Defence Force (NDF). Specifically, the Ministry's reliance on the private entity, to supply fuel despite public outcries.

The ongoing court case, and questions regarding why the state is not purchasing directly from local oil companies demands urgent accountability. Fuel is a very critical national security commodity, and its procurement must remain cost effective and strictly aligned with our laws.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the Following:

1. Could the Honourable Minister clarify exactly who is currently supplying fuel to the Ministry, and whether any temporary emergency suppliers have been brought in due to the ongoing legal disputes?
2. Who currently owns and manages the physical fuel storage tanks and refuelling facilities located at the various military bases across the country? Is it the Ministry itself, or a private company?
3. What is the exact financial nature of the Ministry's relationship with the current fuel supplier? Are we operating on a credit facility, or is the Ministry required to make advance, prepaid payments for fuel deliveries?

Question 526 (2026-06-04)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Finance:

Honourable Speaker, I wish to direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister concerning the decision by Namibia Post Limited (NamPost) to issue termination notices to fixed-term employees whose contracts are set to expire on 30 June 2026. This decision comes at a time when NamPost branches across the country continue to experience persistent long queues, service delays, and operational strain. Of particular concern is the impact on vulnerable citizens - especially elderly pensioners who rely on NamPost for the collection of their monthly social grants. Any reduction in front-line staffing under these conditions raises serious questions about service continuity, institutional planning, and the protection of essential public services. In a context where unemployment remains one of Namibia's most pressing socioeconomic challenges, the termination of experienced and actively serving employees appears inconsistent with both service delivery needs and national employment priorities.

Questions:

1. What operational, financial, or strategic considerations informed NamPost's decision to issue termination notices to fixed-term employees despite ongoing service delivery pressures and persistent long queues at branches nationwide?
2. How many employees are affected by these termination notices, what categories of staff are included, and what assessment was conducted regarding the potential impact of their departure on service delivery and pensioner support services?
3. In light of continued queues, delays, and rising demand for postal and financial services - particularly services relied upon by pensioners - how does the Minister justify workforce reduction instead of retaining trained personnel already embedded in service delivery?
4. Does the Minister consider this decision consistent with Government's stated commitment to job preservation and improved public service delivery, and if so, how is this alignment being ensured in practice?

Question 527 (2026-06-04)

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

The Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT) in Namibia is mandated to lead the nation's digital transformation, coordinate government information, and promote ICT growth. Its core purpose is to act as a catalyst for an informed, inclusive, and technologically advanced Namibia, ensuring accessible, reliable ICT services.

The Ministry of ICT recently held a ICT summit in the Oshana region and hosted a fundraising Gala under the theme Digital pathways to reduce unemployment and eradicate poverty. The Gala secured pledges of N\$842 500.

This Ministry has become exceptionally efficient in hosting dinners, red carpet events and making bold statements on digital transformation without tangible action. We need to assess our return on investment on these glamour events. Considering fundraising is not part of the mandate of the Ministry.

I ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Considering we were only able to raise N\$842 500 what was the total cost of this event.
2. I request the following breakdown:
 - a. Total cost of Gala dinner (including sponsorship)
 - b. Total Cost of SnT's (DSA) for all stakeholders and the Minister for the duration of summit.
 - c. Total cost of Summit
3. If the cost to the taxpayer exceeds the money raised, how is this a good return on investment?

4. How will the money raised practically reduce poverty and unemployment?
-

Question 528 (2026-06-04)

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

Namibia currently ranks as having one of the highest rates of open defecation in the world, with approximately 40% of Namibian households lacking toilet facilities and practicing it regularly. Approximately 40% to 47% of the total population relies on the bush, open fields, or informal dumping sites. While rural areas (particularly the Zambezi and Kavango Regions) are heavily impacted with open defecation rates approaching 76-77%, the crisis has also spilled over into urban centres. Informal settlements like Windhoek's Havana or Swakopmund's DRC have large populations without access to running water or proper toilets, forcing thousands into open defecation.

In light of these public health concerns, I hereby ask the following to the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

1. Has the Ministry identified priority locations for the construction of sanitation facilities, if so, how many?
 2. What percent the capital budget allocated to the Ministry has been set aside for this construction?
 3. Can the Minister provide a breakdown of construction schedule?
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Question 529 (2026-06-09)

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

It has been observed with growing concern that many Namibians continue to lose money through fraud and cybercrime. Criminals are reportedly gaining unauthorized access to bank accounts and stealing funds from ordinary citizens who hold salary, savings, and investment accounts with commercial banks such as FNB Namibia, Standard Bank Namibia, Nedbank Namibia, Bank Windhoek, Nampost Savings Bank, and other financial institutions. In many cases, these scams are facilitated through mobile communication platforms and SIM card related fraud involving mobile network operators.

In light of this growing concern, I would like to ask the following questions:

1. How many cases of bank account fraud and financial scams have been officially reported in Namibia during the past five years?
2. What is the total amount of money that has been lost by Namibians through such scams and fraudulent activities during this period?
3. Of the reported cases, how many victims have successfully recovered or been refunded their money by commercial banks, and how many cases remain unresolved?

4. Has the Ministry of Finance, together with the Bank of Namibia, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, commercial banks, MTC, Telecom Namibia, and other relevant stakeholders, held consultations or meetings to address the increasing number of scams affecting Namibians?
5. If such consultations have taken place, what specific measures have been agreed upon and implemented to strengthen the protection of bank customers against fraud and cybercrime?
6. Has the Ministry considered introducing a national deposit protection or banking insurance mechanism to safeguard the salaries, savings, and investments of ordinary bank clients against losses arising from fraud, cybercrime, or unauthorised transactions?
7. Would the Ministry consider requiring commercial banks to provide insurance coverage or fraud-protection guarantees for customers, so that victims of proven fraud can be compensated through insurance arrangements where appropriate?
8. What additional measures is the Government planning to implement to combat the growing threat of financial scams and protect the hard-earned savings of Namibian citizens?

Question 530 (2026-06-09)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED ACTIONS TO ADDRESS THE CRITICAL NEED OF NUTRITION PROFESSIONALS IN NAMIBIA.

In August 2016, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) wrote a letter to the Namibian University of Science and Technology (NUST) regarding the establishment of a 4-year Human Nutrition degree program to train nutritionists as part of the country's commitment to address the shortage of nutrition professionals and the persistent burden of malnutrition.

Between 2022 and 2025, the program has produced a total of 86 nutrition graduates, and more are being trained. Unfortunately, it is very hard for a nutritionist to secure a job in Namibia as there are almost no nutritionist positions in the government and food industry. This has led to most nutrition graduates being unemployed for more than four years.

Namibia faces a depletion of nutrition human resources. Currently, the Ministry has a small nutrition section, the Food and Nutrition Subdivision, which employs about three health programme officers serving the entire Namibian population of 3 million. This affects the government's efforts to restrain the high prevalence of nutrition related problems such as childhood stunting (29.5%), wasting (6.7%), underweight (18.9%) (reported in 2024), low exclusive breastfeeding rates (48%), high food prices, food insecurity (26%) as well as non-communicable dietary diseases (NCDs) such as obesity, diabetes, hypertension, stroke, cancer and many more.

Against this background, I shall ask the following questions:

1. Does the Ministry intend to formally incorporate nutritionists into its staff establishment, and if so, when and where will they be deployed ?
2. How many positions does the Ministry plan to create?
3. In November 2025, the Ministry advertised scholarships for dietetic studies abroad (a field closely related to nutrition), while locally trained nutritionists remain unemployed. What is the rationale behind this decision?
4. Most government-contracted hospital catering companies operate without nutrition professionals as part of their contractual staffing requirements, potentially compromising the nutritional care of patients. What specific regulatory actions is the Ministry taking to protect patient care, especially for those requiring specialized diets for non-communicable diseases?

Question 531 (2026-06-09)

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

RUMBLE STRIPS ON THE WESTERN BYPASS: A FAILURE OF ENGINEERING GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The recent installation of rumble strips on the Western Bypass has raised serious concerns among road users, engineers, transport professionals, and citizens who expect public infrastructure decisions to be based on sound engineering principles, professional judgement, and evidence-based decision-making.

From information available to the public, this intervention appears to have been implemented following a directive from the Hon. Minister of Works and Transport. As a result of this directive road users are now experiencing road accidents, increased travel times; traffic congestion; driver frustration; increased fuel consumption; increased vehicle operating costs, and reduced transport efficiency.

If this is indeed the case, several fundamental questions arise:

1. Is the Minister aware that the Western Bypass is a Freeway designed and constructed as high-capacity mobility corridor which is designed to allow for safe and efficient movement of traffic with minimal interruption and reduced conflict points? If so what traffic engineering analysis was conducted to determine that rumble strips are required?
2. Why were Pedestrian Bridges not considered and implemented? The Roads Authority was established by law to manage Namibia's national road network through qualified engineers, planners, transport economists, and technical specialists. If Ministers begin prescribing engineering solutions, one must legitimately ask why the Roads Authority and the technical expertise available within that institution is not consulted?
3. The Roads Authority Board has a responsibility to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with legislation, engineering principles, sound governance, and the long-term interests of the nation. Did the Minister consult the board regarding this decision? The CEO has a responsibility to protect the technical mandate of the organisation. Did the Minister consult the CEO?

4. Until detailed scientific evidence is present can the Hon. Minister give the exact date and time when the rumble strips will be removed from the Western Bypass Freeway.

Question 532 (2026-06-09)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

Honourable Speaker, I wish to direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister of Works and Transport concerning the recently launched Computerised Learner's Licence Testing Method and Digital Book-and-Pay System at NaTIS centres nationwide. While the modernisation of public services is a welcome development, concerns have been raised regarding the readiness of all citizens to adapt to a fully computerised system. Many Namibians, particularly elderly persons, individuals with limited computer literacy, persons with disabilities, and residents of remote areas, may face challenges in accessing or navigating the new system. It is therefore important to ensure that the transition to digital services remains inclusive and does not disadvantage any segment of the population.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Will NaTIS centres provide training, orientation sessions, or on-site assistance to first time users of the computerised learner's licence testing system?
2. Has the Ministry established any exemptions, accommodations, or alternative arrangements for elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and applicants from remote areas who may face difficulties using the new system?
3. On what date does the Ministry intend to make the computerised testing and digital booking system mandatory across the country?
4. Will the existing manual learner's licence testing and booking system remain available during a transitional period, and if so, for how long?
5. Has the Ministry considered allowing both the current system and the new computerised system to operate in parallel for an extended period, including up to five years, thereby giving applicants the freedom to choose the method most suitable to their circumstances?

Question 533 (2026-06-09)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

The State of the Region Addresses were established to provide the Namibian people with a transparent account of the progress made in advancing development and improving the quality of life in our regions. However, they have increasingly become platforms for announcing ambitious projects without a corresponding mechanism to measure delivery, evaluate impact, or hold implementing authorities accountable. Year after year, citizens hear promises of roads, schools, clinics, water infrastructure and employment opportunities, yet many communities continue to face the same developmental challenges .

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. Does the Presidency maintain a formal monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the implementation of commitments announced during the State of the Region Addresses, and if not, why not?
2. Given the frequent qualified audit opinions and financial management concerns raised by the Auditor-General in several regional councils, what measures has the Presidency taken to ensure that public funds allocated to announced projects are effectively managed?
3. Can the Honourable Minister clarify the respective roles of Regional Governors and Regional Councils in reporting on projects announced during the State of the Region Addresses?
4. How does the Presidency measure the socio-economic impact of projects announced in the State of the Region Addresses, particularly regarding employment, water access, healthcare, and rural development?
5. Can the Minister indicate what percentage of projects announced during the previous cycle of State of the Region Addresses have reached full operational status and are currently delivering services to the public?

Question 534 (2026-06-09)

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

The public ran out of patience; that many children at Okamwandi Combined School, Henties Bay, have been without school admission for grades 7 to 9 since last year. Since they applied for school admission, they were just told there is no space. Parents make many efforts, writing letters even to the Ministry itself via the circuit, but they are told there is no space at all. Parents view this as an awkward situation and request the ministry to intervene immediately before things become personal.

The question

1. Honourable minister, are you aware of this great negligence?
 2. What could be the cause that prevented that there is no enough space at that public schools?
 3. Is the Ministry aware that children remain home without school admission. It's against Article 20(3) of the Constitution, which says that children shall not be allowed to leave school until they have completed their primary education?
 4. What is the position of the Ministry to ensure that the particular children get admission this year?
 5. Who should be held accountable for that great negligence?
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Question 535 (2026-06-09)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

1. Introduction

1.1 In early January 2026, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) commenced the renovation of the Mahango Game Park fence in the Mukwe Constituency.

1.2 This government initiative through the Ministry is commendable, as the renovation of the fence will minimize the current human-wildlife conflict situation that the people have suffered for almost a decade (since 2015, after the collapse of the fence).

2. Alleged Irregularities

2.1 However, it is reported that workers from villages near the game park, such as Kamutjonga, Divayi, Dimwaqha, Taputha, and Bagani, are experiencing the following violations:

2.1.1 Unsafe Transport (Road Traffic Act Violation): The workers are being transported daily on an open trailer pulled by a Land Cruiser. They travel a distance of approximately 13 kilometers (26 km round trip) on a sandy and dangerous dust road along the fence. They have been transported in this manner from January/February to 3 June 2026.

2.1.2 Threats: When some of the workers complained about the dangerous transport, they were threatened with dismissal or instructed to accept the trailer transport and "suffer the consequences."

2.1.3 Non-Compliance with Law Enforcement: It is reported that a law enforcement official warned the driver; however, the response from the driver and supervisor (both employees of the Ministry) was not positive, and they continued to operate unlawfully until 4 June 2026.

2.1.4 Lack of Social Security: It is disclosed that none of the 40 people employed on this project are registered with the Social Security Commission (SSC) to make provision for work-related social risks such, as injuries or illness.

3. Questions to the Minister

Based on the above, I hereby give notice that on 16th June 2026, I shall ask the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Honourable Daniel Indileni, the following questions:

3.1 Regarding the Constitution (Article 8):

Is the Minister aware that the action of transporting workers in a trailer constitutes an unlawful conduct in terms of Article 8, Section 2(b) of the Namibian Constitution, which states that "*no persons shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*"?

3.2 Regarding the Road Traffic and Transport Act, 1999 (Act No. 22 of 1999):

Is the Minister aware that transporting human beings in a car-pulled trailer is a violation of the Road Traffic and Transport Act, 1990 (Act No. 22 of 1999), which clearly states that trailers are designed strictly for goods, and carrying people in trailers is unsafe and constitutes unlawful conduct?

3.3 Regarding the Social Security Commission Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994):

Is the Minister aware that the failure to register these 40 workers with the Social Security Commission is a violation of the Social Security Commission Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994), which constitutes unlawful conduct?

4. Conclusion

Honourable Speaker, in conclusion, these three counts of alleged violations are associated with actions by employees of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

Therefore, I ask the Honourable Minister: How will the Ministry ensure that justice is served for the Government, the people of Mukwe, and specifically the 40 workers and their families? Specifically, will the Government facilitate immediate medical check-ups to determine the health status of these workers after their exposure to dust and dangerous transport conditions?

Question 536 (2026-06-10)

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

It has been observed that the ongoing national polio vaccination campaign has raised concerns among many parents and guardians across Namibia. Traditionally, during the 1990s, polio vaccinations were generally administered once during the year, and the public was informed that this provided protection against the disease.

However, the current vaccination campaign is being conducted in multiple rounds, namely Round 1, Round 2, Round 3, and now Round 4, with each round taking place within relatively short intervals. This has created uncertainty and concern among parents regarding the necessity of repeated doses.

Furthermore, unlike previous vaccination programs, healthcare workers are now requesting parents and guardians to provide consent before children are vaccinated. Many parents feel they do not possess sufficient medical knowledge to make informed decisions regarding the safety and effectiveness of these vaccines.

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

1. Why is the current polio vaccination campaign being conducted in multiple rounds instead of a single annual vaccination program as was commonly done in the past?

2. Does the need for multiple vaccination rounds indicate any difference in the quality, effectiveness, or formulation of the current vaccine compared to those used during the 1990's?
3. What scientific and medical reasons justify administering several doses of the vaccine within a short period?
4. Why are parents now required to provide consent for vaccination when previous national vaccination campaigns were largely compulsory?
5. What measures has the Ministry taken to educate parents and guardians about the safety, effectiveness, and necessity of the current polio vaccination campaign?

Honourable Minister,

Reports have also emerged regarding recent developments in HIV prevention research in South Africa, including long-acting HIV prevention injections that may provide protection against HIV infection for several months.

6. Can the Minister inform this House whether Namibia intends to introduce these new HIV prevention technologies, and if so, when they are expected to become available in the country?
7. What steps is the Ministry taking to strengthen HIV prevention efforts and ensure that Namibians have access to the latest scientifically approved methods of HIV prevention?

Question 537 (2026-06-10)

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

Honourable Minister, the truck driver operators recruited under the 2023 intake of the Namibian Correctional Service (NCS) were initially appointed at the rank of Correctional Officer Grade 1 (CO1), later graduated with the rank of Correctional Officer Grade 2 (CO2), and subsequently had their ranks withdrawn in January 2024 without clear justification? Hon. Minister these truck driver operators possess Code CE driver's licenses - the highest qualification in heavy-duty vehicle operation - and are entrusted with operating trucks and trailers carrying high-value loads under hazardous conditions.

1. What are the reasons for the removal of the CO2 rank from these officers, and when will the investigation into this matter be concluded and communicated to the affected members?
2. Why are such officers placed at Grade 12 (CO1), while other categories such as Case Management Officers (CMOs), despite separate academic qualifications, and are appointed at higher ranks such as Senior Chief Correctional Officer (SCCO), Grade 8, even though both groups underwent institutional training within the same intake period?

3. In light of Section 5 of the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No.11 of 2007), which prohibits unfair discrimination in employment and promotes equal treatment, how does the Ministry justify the apparent disparity in rank allocation and conditions of service between employees performing duties of differing risk levels but comparable institutional training exposure?
4. In line with the principles of merit, equity, and efficiency as outlined in the Public Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 13 of 1995) and its regulations, what measures are in place to ensure that relevant experience (including over 15 years of driving experience) and technical qualifications are adequately recognized in rank placement and career progression within the NCS?

Can the Minister explain the current promotion policy within the NCS, particularly in light of reports that officers may wait between 7 to 10 years for promotion despite the existence of vacant funded positions within the organizational structure?

5. Will the Minister consider conducting a comprehensive review of the rank and grading structure for truck driver operators within the NCS to ensure alignment with legal requirements, fairness, and the operational risks associated with their duties?

Question 538 (2026-06-10)

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

Honourable Speaker, I raise on a matter of concern regarding irregular migration patterns in the Oshikango border area and the need for accurate national data on foreign nationals residing and working in Namibia without proper documentation. This is important both for national security, effective migration management, and the protection of vulnerable migrants who may be exposed to exploitation or unsafe conditions. Reliable statistics are necessary to guide enforcement, humanitarian response, and proper planning by the State.

Questions to the Hon. Minister:

1. How many Angolan nationals are currently recorded in Namibia who are classified as being in the country irregularly, and what verification system is used to determine these figures?
 2. How many Angolan nationals have been formally returned or deported from Namibia over the past five years, and how many returns were voluntary versus enforced?
 3. Are there any recorded cases of missing persons among Angolan nationals within Namibia, particularly in border regions such as Oshikango, and how are such cases investigated and coordinated with Angolan authorities?
 4. How many Angolan nationals have been granted permanent residency or Namibian citizenship over the past five years, and what legal criteria were applied in each category?
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Question 539 (2026-06-10)

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

Recent statistics shows a sharp increase in Namibia's domestic debt, with government borrowing from local banks rising by N\$20.4 billion in one year to a total of N\$52.4 billion, an increase of 63.6%. This highlights significant concerns about government spending control, the ability to manage debt over time, and increased strain on the banking system. Economists warn that such fast borrowing could fuel inflation in a small open economy, especially under a fixed exchange rate regime. With inflation already rising from 2.1% to 3.1% in a single month, there are growing concerns about crowding out private sector credit and weakening price stability.

I therefore ask the following critical Questions:

1. What is the government's justification for increasing domestic borrowing by N\$20.4 billion in a single year, and how does this align with Namibia's medium to long-term debt sustainability framework?
2. What coordination exists between the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Namibia to ensure that government borrowing does not destabilise monetary policy objectives?
3. Can you provide a breakdown of how the N\$20.4 billion in additional borrowing was allocated across development spending, recurrent expenditure, and debt refinancing?
4. What measurable economic returns are expected from this level of borrowing, and how will Parliament assess whether it has translated into real growth rather than consumption-driven spending?

Question 540 (2026-06-10)

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

Parliament continues to spend valuable time debating, scrutinising and adopting motions that reflect the will of the people's representatives, yet many of the adopted motions disappear into administrative silence without measurable implementation. This undermines the authority of Parliament, weakens public confidence in democratic institutions, and reduces important parliamentary resolutions to symbolic exercises rather than instruments of governance. Notably, several motions championed by the PDM, including those addressing youth unemployment, rising crime rates, and food insecurity in Namibia, were adopted by Parliament but remain largely unimplemented.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. Can the Prime Minister provide a comprehensive list of all motions adopted by the National Assembly since 2020 and indicate the implementation status of each motion, including responsible Ministries, timelines and progress achieved?
2. What specific mechanism currently exists within the Office of the Prime Minister to monitor, coordinate and enforce the implementation of motions adopted by Parliament?

3. Will the Prime Minister support the development of a statutory framework requiring all Ministries to submit implementation reports on adopted motions within a prescribed period, such as 90 or 180 days after adoption?
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Question 541 (2026-06-10)

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

I rise to bring to the attention of this esteemed House a pressing issue concerning the Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (Amta). It has come to my attention that the agency's government funding has been frozen due to the absence of required external audits for the financial years 2023/24 and 2024/25. This unfortunate situation has resulted in significant operational challenges, particularly in relation to the agency's readiness to procure maize from small-scale producers across various green schemes.

If this produce is not utilized within the next three weeks, there is a great risk that it will be lost. In light of these circumstances, I respectfully seek to pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister.

1. What measures are being taken to resolve the issue of the frozen government funding for Amta?
 2. What steps is Amta taking to ensure that small-scale producers are not adversely affected by this funding freeze?
 3. How does the Ministry plan to address the potential waste of maize if procurement is not carried out promptly?
 4. Is there a contingency plan in place to support small-scale producers in the event that Amta's operational challenges persist
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Question 542 (2026-06-10)

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

I shall ask the Honourable Minister of International Relations and Trade to report to this House, in terms of Article 40(h) of the Namibian Constitution, which provides that members of Cabinet have the duty:

"To formulate, explain and analyse for the members of the National Assembly the directions and content of foreign trade policy and to report to the National Assembly thereon."

In light of this constitutional duty, I ask the Honourable Minister:

- (a) On what date did Cabinet last table before this House a comprehensive report on the direction, content, implementation, and outcomes of Namibia's foreign trade policy, as required by Article 40(h)?

- (b) If no such report has been tabled during the current session, on what date will such a report be tabled before the National Assembly?

Question 543 (2026-06-10)

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

I am reliably informed that there are serious operational challenges affecting birth registration and civil documentation services in our country. These challenges have direct consequences for citizens' access to education, healthcare, social grants, employment opportunities and, ultimately, their constitutional identity as Namibians.

In light of these concerns, I wish to direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

QUESTION 1

I am informed that applications for late birth registration involving children older than five years are submitted and processed in both Kavango East and Kavango West, yet approval authority is centralised in Ohangwena .

Can the Minister explain why applications originating in Kavango East and Kavango West must be approved in another region hundreds of kilometres away, and why it is not possible to provide whatever remedy is required in the regions where the applications originated?

QUESTION 2

What measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that approval authority is delegated to suitably qualified officials within Kavango East and Kavango West so that citizens are not subjected to unnecessary delays caused solely by the physical location of a particular approving official?

Question 544 (2026-06-11)

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

Namibia's Visa on Arrival programme represents a significant step forward in positioning our country as an open, accessible, and competitive destination for tourism, investment, and regional integration. Since its introduction, the programme has generated considerable revenue and attracted growing numbers of international visitors through our ports of entry. However, the successful expansion of this programme has also exposed critical gaps in staffing, infrastructure, revenue accountability, and officer preparedness at our borders, most notably at Hosea Kutako International Airport. I therefore ask the Following:

Question 1

Can the Minister, confirm whether immigration officers are currently required to perform revenue collection duties - functions traditionally reserved for designated cashiers - and if so, what steps is the Ministry taking to recruit dedicated revenue collectors, and to compensate immigration officers for the additional financial responsibilities they have been performing without remuneration?

Question 2

What mandatory training programmes are currently in place for immigration officers on professional conduct, customer service, hospitality and ambassador training programme to ensure that all frontline border officials represent Namibia positively to international visitors?

Question 545 (2026-06-11)

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

Honourable Minister, it was brought to my attention that the Namibia Airports Company (NAC) awarded Westair Aviation the right to develop a cargo facility at Hosea Kutako International Airport without conducting an open and competitive national bidding process. Other local and international companies have reportedly expressed long-standing interest in developing cargo infrastructure at HKIA.

Honourable Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister confirm whether an open tender was advertised for the development of the cargo facility at HKIA? If not, what procurement method was used, and under which legal provisions was this method justified?
2. Why was a direct procurement approach adopted instead of an open competitive process as per Public Procurement Act, 2022 (Act No. 3 of 2022) and NAC's internal procurement policies?
3. What criteria was used by NAC to determine that Westair Aviation was the most suitable entity to undertake the development of the cargo facility?
4. Can the Minister institute or support an independent review or investigation into: The procurement process followed, the decision-making procedures of the NAC Board and Executive Management, and any potential conflicts of interest involving NAC Board members, the CEO, or representatives of Westair Aviation?

Question 546 (2026-06-11)

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

It has been reported that the Oshana Regional Council was allocated approximately N\$357.3 million for the 2025/2026 financial year, yet by the end of the fourth quarter only 30.3% of this budget, amounting to N\$108.2 million, had been utilised. This raises concerns about the implementation of development projects and the delivery of services to residents of the region.

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Why was only 30.3% of the Oshana Region's allocated budget utilised during the 2025/2026 financial year?

2. Which projects or programmes were affected by the underutilisation of funds, and what impact has this had on communities in the region?
3. What were the main reasons for the failure to spend the remaining budget allocation?
4. What measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that allocated funds are spent efficiently and on time so that planned projects are implemented?
5. Will the Ministry investigate this matter and provide Parliament with a detailed report on the utilisation of the Oshana Regional Council's budget and the status of projects that were not completed?

Question 547 (2026-06-11)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

While the Child Care and Protection Act of 2015 provides protection against bullying and emotional harm, it was enacted before the widespread integration of social media into the daily lives of many children and contains no specific provisions dealing with cyberbullying, digital exploitation and online abuse. Given the increasing exposure of children to digital platforms and the growing risks associated with online harassment, cybercrime and harmful content, it is necessary to assess whether Child Care and Protection Act of 2015 is sufficient and relevant with the realities faced by many children in the digital age.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. Does the Ministry consider the current Child Care and Protection Act of 2015 sufficient and relevant to address online abuse among children? If so, on what basis?
2. Has the Ministry assessed the need for legislative amendments to the current Child Care and Protection Act of 2015, to explicitly address online abuse and digital child safety? If not, why not?
3. What mechanisms exist for cooperation between the Ministry, law enforcement agencies and technology stakeholders in addressing online harm affecting children?

Question 548 (2026-06-11)

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

Progress on the Implementation of National Development Plans (NDP5 and NDP6)

Honourable Prime Minister,

The National Development Plans (NDPs) serve as Namibia's principal roadmap for socioeconomic development and are intended to guide Government's efforts in achieving national development objectives and improving the living standards of all Namibians.

In light of the importance of these plans, can the Right Honourable Prime Minister kindly inform this August House and the Namibian nation on the following:

1. What is the overall progress made in implementing the projects and programmers contained in the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5)?
2. How many projects and programmers under NDP5 were successfully completed, and how many remain incomplete?
3. For those projects and programmers that were not completed under NDP5, what were the main reasons for their non-completion?
4. What is the current implementation status of projects and programmers contained in the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6)?
5. How many NDP6 projects have been completed to date, and how many are still under implementation or have not yet commenced?
6. What challenges have contributed to delays or non-completion of projects under NDP6?
7. What measures has Government put in place to ensure that outstanding projects under NDP6 are completed within the planned timeframes?
8. Can the Prime Minister provide a sector-by-sector breakdown of completed, ongoing, delayed, and cancelled projects under both NDP5 and NDP6?
9. How much public funding was allocated to projects under NDP5 and NDP6 respectively, and what percentage of those funds has been utilized?
10. What is the estimated financial cost to Government arising from delayed, incomplete, or abandoned projects under NDP5 and NDP6?
11. How many jobs were created through projects implemented under NDP5, and how many jobs have been created thus far under NDP6?
12. What mechanisms are in place to monitor, evaluate, and report on the implementation of NDP projects to ensure value for money and accountability?
13. Will Government publish a comprehensive report detailing all completed, ongoing, delayed, and unimplemented projects under NDP5 and NDP6, including their budgets, expenditures, and outcomes?

Question 549 (2026-06-11)

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

It has come to my attention that a number of former members of the Namibian Defence Force (NDF), who voluntarily resigned from service to pursue further education, professional training, or other career opportunities, have expressed an interest in returning to military service. Many of these individuals left the Defence Force in good standing and have since acquired additional qualifications, skills, and experience that

could potentially contribute to the operational effectiveness and institutional capacity of the NDF.

Given the significant investment made by the State through the Ministry of Defence in training military personnel, as well as the importance of retaining institutional knowledge and experience, it is necessary to establish whether adequate mechanisms exist to facilitate the re-enlistment of suitably qualified former members of the NDF.

In that regard, I therefore ask:

1. Whether the Minister/Ministry has received requests or application from former members of the Namibian Defence Force who voluntarily resigned from service and subsequently seeks to rejoin the Defence Force?
2. Whether the Ministry has an existing policy, framework, or mechanism governing the re-enlistment or re-integration of former NDF members who left service in good standing?
3. If no such policy exists, whether the Ministry has considered establishing a transparent and structured re-enlistment framework to accommodate suitably qualified former members, subject to operational requirements and prescribed conditions?
4. Whether the Ministry has conducted any assessment regarding the potential benefits of re-integrating former members who already possess military training, operational experience, and additional academic or professional qualifications?
5. Whether the Ministry is satisfied that the current recruitment model adequately balances youth employment objectives with the need to retain and utilize experienced former personnel?

Question 550 (2026-06-11)

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

The mental health, psychosocial well-being and educational success of our learners depend not only on classrooms and teachers, but also on access to effective guidance and counselling services. However, Namibia's School Counselling Programme experiences constant challenges, like shortages of trained school counsellors, inadequate counselling facilities, and an overreliance on teacher-counsellors who must balance counselling responsibilities with full-time teaching duties. At a time when learners face growing challenges such as bullying, social media pressures and mental health concerns, it is important for Parliament to determine whether schools are effectively equipped to provide the necessary counselling and support services.

I therefore direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Does the Ministry have a policy target for the number of school counsellors required per school, is the target achieved across all schools, if not, what are the measures in place to ensure that the target is reached and what is the timeline thereof?

2. What formal referral systems exist between schools, health facilities, and social welfare services for learners requiring specialised mental health interventions?
 3. Has the Ministry conducted a national assessment of counselling needs in schools? If so, when was it conducted and what were the key findings?
 4. What minimum qualifications, certification standards, and ongoing professional trainings are required for teacher-counsellors, and how does the Ministry ensure consistency of training across all regions?
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