Thursday, 5 November 2026 No. 89 – 2026

FOURTH SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

ORDER PAPER
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, 5 NOVEMBER 2026
(14:30 – 17:45)

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

I. Committee Stage – *Appropriation Amendment Bill* [B.4 – 2026] – [Minister of Finance].

II. Resumption of Consideration of the Report of the Committee of Privileges.

III. Committee Stage – *Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Amendment Bill* [B. 12 – 2025] – [Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy].

IV. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Income Tax Amendment Bill* [B.7 – 2025] – [Hon. Lukato].

V. Committee Stage – *Public Enterprises Governance Amendment Bill* [B. 10 – 2025] – [Right Honourable Prime Minister].

VI. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Land Bill* [B. 2 – 2025].

VII. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – '*Accountants' and 'Auditors' Regulatory Authority Bill* [B.9 – 2025] – [Hon. Amupanda].

VIII. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Regional Councils Amendment Bill* [B. 5 – 2025] – [Hon. Hengari].

IX. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Ombudsman Bill* [B. 2 – 2026].

X. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *International Trade Management Bill* [B. 3 – 2026] – [Hon. Venaani].

XI. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Namibia Investment Promotion and Facilitation Bill* [B. 5 – 2026].

XII. Resumption of Debate on the nationalisation of key strategic economic sectors/resources – [Hon. Kaaronda].

XIII. Resumption of Debate on Namibia's Accession to Full Membership of the Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA) – [Hon. Hengari].

XIV. Consideration of the Annual Report of the Electoral Commission of Namibia for the year 2024/2025; and the Performance Assessment and Post-Election Report for the Grootfontein, Kabbe South, Kamanjab, Otjiwarongo and Sesfontein Constituencies by-elections held on 17 June 2025 – [Deputy Speaker].

XV. Consideration of the Annual Report of the Anti-Corruption Commission for the year 2024/2025 – [Right Honourable Prime Minister].

XVI. Resumption of Debate to provide direction on the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and the appointment of its Director-General and the Deputy Director-General among others – [Minister of Justice and Labour Relations].

XVII. Resumption of Debate to reduce the voting age from 18 to 16 years – [Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare].

XVIII. Resumption of Debate on harmonizing all major elections into one single event, as it will reduce costs, increased voter turnout, improved administrative efficiency and strengthened democratic participation – [Deputy Minister of Urban and Rural Development].

XIX. Resumption of Debate on Namibia's critical economic and cultural crisis: over 80% of the music played on our radio stations is foreign – [Minister of Information and Communication Technology].

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

XXI. Consideration of the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Budget and Finance on "The Benchmarking Visit to the Parliament of Kenya" – [Hon. Mukapuli].

XXII. Consideration of the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Gender Equality, Health and Social Welfare, on the Meetings of the 78th World Health Assembly (WHA) and the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) – [Hon. Katjingisua].

XXIII. Consideration of a Joint Report of the Southern African Development Community (SADC – PF) 57th Plenary Assembly Session, held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe – [Hon. Kooper].

XXIV. Consideration of the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the Oversight Visit to Conservancies in Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West – [Hon. Aupindi]. –

XXV. Consideration of the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the Oversight Visit to the Green Scheme Agricultural Projects in Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West – [Hon. Aupindi].

XXVI. Consideration of the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the Capacity Building Workshop with Stakeholders that was held in Swakopmund – [Hon. Aupindi].

XXVII. Consideration of Report on the 58th Plenary Assembly Session of the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF) – [Hon. Kooper].

XXVIII. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the Exploration activities by Headspring Investments/Rosatom in Namibia – [Hon. Aupindi].

XXIX. Consideration of Report on the 151st Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly and Related Meetings – [Hon. Shiimi].

XXX. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information and Communication Technology on the Consultative Workshop with Stakeholders – [Hon. Karupu].

XXXI. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Poverty Eradication, Labour and Industrial Relations on the Oversight Visit to the Mining Sector to Assess the Impact of the Outsourcing of Jobs and the Condition of Service of Employees and Communities – [Hon. Jonas].

XXXII. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Youth, Civic Relations and Community Development on the oversight visits to capital projects under the Ministry of Education, Innpovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture in //Karas, Hardap, Omaheke, Kunene, Ohangwena, Kavango West, Kavango East, Erongo and Zambezi Regions respectively – [Hon. Mbakera].

XXXIII. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information and Communication Technology on the benchmarking visit to the Parliament of Rwanda – [Hon. Karupu].

XXXIV. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the benchmarking visit to the Parliament of the Republic of Ghana from 8 – 12 December 2025 – [Hon. Aupindi].

XXXV. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Constitutional, Legal Affairs and Petitions on the oversight visits to community courts in the Kavango East and Kavango West Regions, 25–29 August 2025 – [Hon. Shifeta].

XXXVI. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Constitutional, Legal Affairs and Petitions on the stakeholder engagement consultations, 21 to 25 July 2025 2025 – [Hon. Shifeta].

XXXVII. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economy and Industry, Public Administration and Planning on the Site Visits to Informal Traders and Small and Medium Enterprises premises, facilities; and selling points in Okahandja, Windhoek, Swakopmund and Keetmanshoop from October – December 2025 and January 2026 – [Hon. Shiimi].

XXXVIII. Consideration of Report on the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development, and Land Reform on Oversight Visit to Communal Land Board Members in /Karas, Hardap, Omaheke, Oshikoto and Zambezi Regions – [Hon. Coetzee].

XXXIX. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development, and Land Reform on Stakeholders' engagement with the most populous top five (5) Local authorities in Namibia – [Hon. Coetzee].

XL. Consideration of Report on the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development, and Land Reform on Study visit to the Parliament of Kenya on Decentralisation and Land Reform – [Hon. Coetzee].

XLI. Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development, and Land Reform on Stakeholders' Consultative Meeting with the Communal Land Board Members from Kavango East and West Regions – [Hon. Coetzee].

XLII. Consideration of the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Gender Equality, Health and Social Welfare on the oversight visits to capital projects earmarked in the Development Budget for vote 13 (Ministry of Health and Social Services), in the MTEF Book: 2021/2022-2023/2024 – [Hon. Katjingisiua].

XLIII. Consideration of the Annual Report of the Electoral Commission of Namibia for the year 2025/2026 – [Deputy Speaker].

XLIV. Consideration of the Standing Committee on Economy and Industry, Public Administration and Planning on the Benchmarking Visit to the Parliament and Government Entities of the Republic of Singapore, held in May 2026 – [Hon. Shiimi].

XLV. Consideration of the report of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) and the European Union (EU) Partnership meeting and 1st Africa meeting held in Ezulwini Valley, Eswatini from 7 – 14 May 2026 – [Hon. Hilam Iita].

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. **Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform**:

That this Assembly –

Considers and *Agrees* to the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO): Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies.

II. **Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:**

That this Assembly –

Considers and *Approves* the Asset Sharing Agreement between the Republic of Namibia and the Republic of Angola.

III. **The Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:**

That this Assembly –

In accordance with Article 63(2)(e) of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia,

Resolves to approve the ratification of the following instruments, as authorised by Cabinet.

(i) ILO Convention No. 155 (Occupational Safety and Health, 1981);

(ii) ILO Convention No. 187 (Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health, 2006);

(iii) ILO Convention No. 161 (Occupational Health Services, 1985); and

IV. **The Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:**

That this Assembly –

In accordance with Article 63(2)(e) of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia,

Resolves to approve the ratification of the following instruments, as authorised by Cabinet.

The revised SADC Protocol on Employment and Labour (2023).

V. **Hon. Amutse:**

The World Bank estimates that Africa's spending on Network connectivity is about 150 billion US$ over the past years. Most of this money is spent on buying ICT equipment and services manufactured and hosted outside the continent.

The proposition is that developing countries do not invest enough to strengthen their innovation programs, resulting in us consuming the ICT capabilities which we are not in control of.

I therefore move that this Assembly –

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

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

VI. **Hon. Amutse:**

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

Therefore, I move that this House –

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

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

VII. **Hon. Aupindi:**

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

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

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

VIII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

Although tomorrow is not promised to anyone, it always belongs to those preparing for it today. As they say, failure to plan is indeed planning to fail. The developmental state requires imaginative minds and meticulous preparation of the future of our children. In analysing countries that have developed in recent history, including in the developing world, are those who sat down and actually engaged in design and planning of the future. The idea of urban design and urbanization planning has not been our biggest strength.

For 35 years, we have not created our own city, with our own imagination and ingenuity. Stated differently, as a free people, we are not counted amongst creators of any city in Namibia. This is embarrassing and cannot continue.

In this connection, I shall move –

(i) That this Assembly *discusses*, *resolves* and *gives* direction on the creation of a first city for our country at Cape Fria, in the Kunene region.

(ii) That this Assembly *considers* and *characterizes* this as a Specially Planned City and Special Program of the National Assembly of the Republic of Namibia.

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

IX. **Hon. Kambala:**

Civic Education empowers citizens to understand their roles in the political and governance processes, enabling them to participate effectively and influence positive change and contribute

to society. Now, recognizing the vital role of an informed, responsible, and active citizenry in sustaining Namibia's democracy and Constitutional values. Noting with concern the growing gap in civic knowledge among young people including limited awareness of national governance structures, Constitutional rights, responsibilities, voting procedures and public participation; Acknowledging that civic education plays a crucial role in empowering learners to understand their rights and duties as citizens and to participate meaningfully in democracy and community life.
I therefore move that this Assembly –

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

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

X. **Hon. Kalola:**

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

Therefore, I shall move that –

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

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

XI. **Hon. Haikola-Sakaria:**

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

Therefore, I shall move that –

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

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

XII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

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

The founders of our Constitution wanted to be clear and ensure that no power in other individuals than people of Namibia, more so foreign institutions with ulterior motives. One such democratic institution that the Constitution refers to is the National Assembly.

In terms of Article 45 of the same Constitution, the Members of Parliament, in the performance of their duties, are guided by only three (3) things – firstly the objectives of the Constitution, secondly by Public Interest and thirdly by their conscience."

It was never envisaged that Members of Parliament, in the performance of their duties, will be guided by foreign directives and influence evidently outside Article 45 of the Namibian Constitution.

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

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

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

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

Against this background, I shall move that this Assembly –

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

XIII. **Hon. Samupwa:**

That this August House –

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

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

XIV. **Hon. Amupanda:**

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

The public is aware and often sees the National Assembly and its Members demanding transparency, accountability, and good governance from the Members of the executive as provided for in Article 63 (2) (f). When it so occurs that the National Assembly is as guilty of the very same deeds it seeks to hold others and the executive accountable, its very integrity will

immediately be brought into question. Article 60 of our Constitution had anticipated this eventuality. It is for this reason that Members are duty-bound to maintain the dignity and image of the National Assembly. Such dignity and image are immediately at risk when the Assembly is misrepresented, corrupted and captured.

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

I shall further move that the Assembly discusses and approves the framework of designation of its Members and, thereafter, accordingly, designate its Members.

XV. **Hon. Emvula:**

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

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

I therefore move that the Honourable House –

1. *Establishes* a comprehensive, independent and full Parliamentary investigation into ReconAfrica operations in the Kavango Region and its representation regarding those operations in consideration of Namibia's sovereignty and national interest.

2. *Directs* the said inquiry to assess whether ReconAfrica's activities align with the State Policy and the Namibian public interest.

3. *Requires* full and unconditional cooperation from all relevant ministries, agencies and traditional authorities in providing documentation, access and testimonies to facilitate a thorough and transparent investigation.

4. *Considers* imposing an immediate moratorium on any further oil and gas exploration activities by ReconAfrica in the Kavango Regions until the Parliamentary investigation is concluded, its findings are presented, and appropriate measures are implemented to ensure full adherence to national laws and international best practices.

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

XVI. **Hon. Jonas:**

I move that this House –

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

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

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

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

That this House –

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

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

XVII. **Hon. Kalola:**

According to the 2023 Population and Housing Census, young people under 35 years' account for 71.1% (2.1million) in Namibia. As young Members of Parliament (MPs), connected to each other like never before despite belonging to different political formations, not only can we spark the brain that is going to change our country, we are the brains that can change our country, by refining the resilience of our communities, proposing innovative solutions, driving social progress and inspiring political change in both urban and rural contexts.

We constitute a remarkable and essential asset worth investing in, opening the door to an unparalleled multiplier effect. At the same time, we also face enormous challenges, which often arise in the pursuit to access our rights, including to quality education, healthcare or decent work.

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

XVIII. **Hon. Atshipara:**

That this Assembly –

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

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

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

XIX. **Hon. Shiimi:**

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

I therefore move that this House *discusses*:

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

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

XX. **Hon. Thomas:**

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

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

XXI. **Hon. Kangulu:**

The situation we had found ourselves as a nation, having the founding President, Father of the Namibian Nation and indeed a decorated commander of PLAN – Dr, Sam Shafiishuna Nujoma, as well as the third President Dr. Hage Gottfried Geingob both perishing in the care of a private civilian medical hospital, remain a great concern.

Namibia is one of the few countries in Africa if not in the Region without a fully-fledged specialised military hospital, that include a research and training centre, social workers and rehabilitation centres for soldiers (Veterans of the liberation struggle included) and other benefitting citizens of our beloved motherland.

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

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

XXII. **Hon. Rodrick Likando:**

That this Assembly –

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

XXIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *debates* the following:

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

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

This House must therefore consider:

1. To amend the Traditional Authorities Act of 2005 to allow for the rotation of the Chairperson in order to allow other members of the House to participate in the process and procedures of the House.

2. Whether it is appropriate for the same person to continuously lead the House when other can still do so.

3. And whether institutional good governance principles are being upheld within the Traditional Authorities.

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

XXIV. **Hon. Jonas:**

I move that this Assembly –

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

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

A significant number of Namibian workers especially young workers and middle-aged individuals, who form the backbone of our economy are subjected to these unjust employment

practices. This not only erodes their economic dignity but also weakens the social fabric of our nation.

Therefore, I urge this Honourable House to –

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

XXV. **Hon. Lutuhezi:**

That this House –

Discusses and come up with recommendations regarding the high suicide prevalence in Namibia. Namibia currently holds the highest suicide rate in Africa. Me account for the overwhelming majority of these cases, with a particularly alarming trend among those aged between 20 and 50 years, especially in rural and underserved areas.

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

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

XXVI. **Hon. Aupindi:**

That this Assembly –

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

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

Therefore, *calls* upon this House to:

- Asserts that no gate or monument in Namibia should celebrate an architect of racial superiority and oppression, and that public naming should reflect Namibian values, indigenous heritage, and the sacrifices of our forebears; and

- I support the renaming of Galton Gate to its indigenous and historical name – Otjovazandu Gate.

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

XXVII. **Hon. Venaani:**

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

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

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

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

XXVIII. **Hon. Venaani:**

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

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

Therefore, Honourable Members, I will move that this August House to debate the formulation of new resettlement schemes that are transparent, accountable and inclusive. I further propose that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for detailed inquiry and recommendations.

XXIX. **Hon. Kalangula:**

That this Assembly –

Debates the conditions of employment of Namibia truck drivers. Truck operators have been at the forefront of making sure that essential goods reach every home from all corners of the world.

They spend many days and nights away from their homes, but often do not get the reward and respect suitable for the work they offer to our citizens.

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

XXX. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

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

Article 23 – Apartheid and Affirmative action: Section (2), it reads as follows: Nothing contained in Article 10 hereof shall prevent Parliament from enacting legislation providing directly or indirectly for the advancement of person within Namibia who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices, or for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic and educational imbalances in the Namibian society arising of past discriminatory laws or practices, or for achieving a balance structuring of the public service, the defence force, police force, and the correctional services".

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

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

XXXI. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this August House –

Discusses and refer the matter to the appropriate Standing Committee for investigation and report back to this August House for further discussions and recommend the critical issues that need to be addressed for postgraduate ICT technicians stuck on grade 11 salary scales. This is problematic because the low remuneration has led to demotivation, brain drain, and attrition, which can probably prevent the talented individuals from eventually leaving the country for good opportunities in the private sectors abroad.

XXXII. **Hon. Mouton:**

That this House –

Discusses the following suggestions to improve the effectiveness of Parliament.

To implore the Speaker to start our sessions on time.

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

Apply the limitations on the number of times Members can contribute. Consider sitting on certain Fridays, until we are able to clear the back log of Motions and Orders.

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

That this Motion be referred to the right Parliamentary Standing Committee.

XXXIII. **Hon. Nghifikwa:**

That this House –

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

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

XXXIV. **Hon. Amutenya:**

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

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

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

XXXV. **Hon. Kanyemba:**

That this House –

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

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

XXXVI. **Hon. Kumbwa:**

That this House –

Deliberates the following matter:

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

- Preventing corruption;

- Public education and awareness; and
- Investigation.

At present, the Commission faces several bottlenecks, including;

- Understaffing: 120 staff members countrywide, including only 40 investigations and 25 public educators and corruption prevention officers.
- Limited regional presence: 5 officers across 14 regions.
- Limited training to handle complex and sophisticated forms of corruption emerging in sectors such as:

    - Public procurement
    - Resource management
    - Digital governance
    - Recruitment, promotion and employment
    - Constructive dismissal and termination of service in both private and public sector

That the following legislative reforms be considered:

1. Establishment of a Board of Commissioners tasked with overseeing the operations of the Commission, ensuring the highest standards of integrity and transparency are maintained.

2. Public advertising of key positions such as the Director-General and Deputy Director-General, with open interviews to ensure transparency and accountability in the appointment of senior staff.
3. Expansion of investigation powers to grant the ACC greater authority to investigate and prosecute complex corruption cases, particularly in sectors such as public procurement, State-owned Enterprises, and the management of natural resources, especially in cases involving prominent political leaders.

XXXVII. **Hon. Manombe-Ncube:**

That this Assembly –

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

XXXVIII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

That this Assembly –
Discusses and *resolves* that Namibia withdraws from the ICC.

One of the ethos of Pan-Africanism is the development of the inherent capacity to solve problems. In other words, self-reliance that leaders of African freedom preached includes developing capacity in the motherland, Africa.

For decades, Africa has always been used as a pawn in global politics and also used to legitimise programs that do not have anything to do with its strategic, objective, and subjective interests. This is exactly what is happening with the ICC, where Namibia pays millions every year to legitimise a Western instrument. Although some liberal institutionalists might argue that remaining in the ICC is a collective effort towards fighting impunity, it is not in Namibia's best interest.

XXXIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

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

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

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

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

I therefore move that this House –

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

XL. **Hon. Lukato:**

I move that this August House –

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

According to Section 6 of the University of Namibia Act, 1992 (Act No. 18 of 1992), the Chancellor shall serve a term of six years and is eligible for reappointment upon expiration of the term. President Nangolo Mbumba was officially appointed as Chancellor of the University of Namibia by the University Council on 28 February 2018, following a recommendation from the then President Hage Geingob. Accordingly (may his soul rest in peace), his first six-year term expired on 28 February 2024.

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

This House must therefore consider –

1. Whether a formal reappointment process was conducted in accordance with the University of Namibia Act.
2. Whether it is appropriate for a retired Head of State to continue in the role of Chancellor without transparent public communication or parliamentary oversight.

3. And whether institutional autonomy and good governance principles are being upheld within the University of Namibia.

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

XLI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –

Discusses this Motion on the Second National Land Conference.

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

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

XLII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *agrees* to the following Motion to amend certain agricultural laws and provisions. That the existing Agricultural Laws and Provisions be amended to reverse the current situation where consumers or buyers are allowed to dictate the prices of products and properties of the sellers or farmers. Instead, the determination of prices should rest with the farmers or sellers.

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

XLIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

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

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

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

XLIV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

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

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

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

XLV. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this August House –

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

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

XLVI. **Hon. Swartbooi:**

That this House –

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

Take notice that:

1. The said settlement agreement was entered into between the two parties, in the absence of and without the consultation and consent of Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development.

2. The Report No. 1 of 2025 in question had been duly adopted by the 7th House, and therefore any variation of its content, rescission of its decision and recommendations to NBC or any line Ministry, or any legal dispute settlement thereon, must follow due parliamentary process and not be concluded unilaterally by the Speaker or upon her instruction.

3. Moreover, certain individuals reflected as parties to the settlement agreement were either not Members of the Committee at the time of adoption of the Report or were never Members of the Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development, thereby rendering their inclusion irregular, illegal and un-procedural.

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

XLVII. **Hon. Amukoto:**

Many of our young people move from one town to another in search of jobs and better opportunities. When they arrive in these new places, they often struggle to find affordable and

decent accommodation. This forces many into shacks, overcrowded rooms, or into living conditions that make it difficult to settle, to study, or to work with decency.

Against this background, I move that this August House –

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

XLVIII. **Hon. Nekongo:**

That this House –

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

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

XLIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

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

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

Knight and Newman (1976) assert that Black Africa has suffered more severely from alien impact than any other part of the world.

First came slave trade which took away millions and degraded both the people and the land. Later came European colonialism with its suppression of the indigenous evolution of society and polity.

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

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

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

L. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses a Motion on Katutura Medical Waste Incinerator, which is emitting visible black smoke, contributing to air pollution, and posing a threat to human health and the environment.

That all incinerators at the Hospital must be constructed far away from the Hospitals and residential areas.

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

Background and context:

1. Incompatibility with current environmental laws:

   The operations of the Katutura Incinerator appear to be in contravention of the following legal frameworks.

2. The Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007):
   Section 2 and 3 of the Act require every activity to be carried out with due regard to sustainable environmental protection. Emission of black smoke without proper air pollution control mechanisms is inconsistent with these requirements.

3. Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976 (still applicable):
   This law prohibits the release of smoke that causes nuisance or harm to health, especially in residential or institutional areas such as hospitals and schools.

4. The Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015 (Act No. 1 of 2015):
   Section 3 and 8 give powers to health authorities to prohibit activities that constitute a public health hazard.

An incinerator producing uncontrolled emissions directly violates this Act. Parliament will discuss and deliberate this Motion and referred it to a relevant Committee for public input and for Parliament approval.

LI. **Hon. Shitana:**

Namibia is a nation blessed with rich linguistic diversity, where each indigenous language carries the heritage, identity, and wisdom of our people.

Yet, in this digital age, these languages face the danger of marginalisation, as global platforms often priorities dominant languages, leaving our cultural treasures excluded from mainstream technology.

In our languages, such as Rukwangali, Tjinyemba, Khoekhoegowab, Silozi, Otjiherero, Khoi-san, and all others, are not preserved and integrated into the digital space, future generations risk losing direct access to their heritage.
Preserving and digitizing our languages is therefore not merely an act of cultural pride but a strategic step towards ensuring linguistic justice, cultural sovereignty, and intergenerational continuity.

Against this background, I shall move –

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

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

LII. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses a Motion on Taking Parliament to all 14 regions. Since 1990, our Parliament is based in Windhoek only and it makes very difficult for every voter to have access to Parliament services and to their elected leaders.

The only innovative idea we came up is to buy a bus imitating as Parliament while it is not accessible to all the citizens as it moves only during trade fairs and expos or on invitation and it does not provide what the citizens want.

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

This Motion will discuss the setting up of Parliament offices in all 14 regions, were the public members will come for civic education, submit questions and petitions to be deliberated by Parliament.

The regional Parliament offices will able the Members of Parliament to visit regions during recess and engage with the community members to take their complains for Parliament deliberations. These offices will be equipped with TV for public to follow the debates of both Houses.

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

LIII. **Hon. Samupwa:**

That this August House –

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

LIV. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

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

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

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

This Motion will give a lifetime breathing opportunity to our athletes as they will start to compete with enthusiasm the deserve.

Government will no longer take organic responsibility to sponsor some of the sport codes at the expense of other sports coders. While business will leverage their corporate millage through this Motion, and doing business during different sport activities taking place locally.

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

LV. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this August House –

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

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

LVI. **Hon. Rodrick Likando:**

That this August House –

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

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

LVII. **Hon. Mwashindange:**

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

LVIII. **Hon. Mulunga:**

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

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

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

LIX. **Hon. Ausiku:**

That this Assembly –

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

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

LX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –

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

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

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

The goal of this proposed amendments are to maintain public safety, prevent night time accidents, and save the lives of drivers. Trucks operating after dark have been involved in avoidable accidents that have claimed innocent lives. Therefore, a legislative framework is required to address this escalating safety issue.

LXI. **Hon. Rodrick Likando:**

That this August House –

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

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

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

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

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

LXII. **Hon. Hilma N. Iita:**

That this Assembly –

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

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

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

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

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

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

LXIII. **Hon. Filipe:**

That this August House –

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

- The legislative and policy framework governing the issuance of Certificates of Conduct, including the Namibian Police Act, 1990 (Act No. 19 of 1990);
- The efficiency, accessibility, and cost of obtaining such certificates for ordinary citizens, especially job seekers and students;

- The implications of delays, inaccuracies, or administrative barriers on employment, education, and rehabilitation of ex-offenders;

- The need for a review or modernization of the current system, including digitalisation and decentralisation of the Criminal Record Centre; and

- Possible policy reforms to balance security needs with social reintegration and fairness.

LXIV. **Hon. Kumbwa:**

That this House –

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

(i) Equitable beneficiation from Namibia's natural resources and the just distribution of national wealth, in line with spirit of promoting the welfare of all Namibians as envisaged under Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution, which requires the State to adopt policies to raise and maintain acceptable living standards and ensure social benefits for the disadvantaged.

(ii) Just and fair representation in public institutions, including in the government system of the State, State ministries, agencies, commissions, directorates, and state-owned enterprises.

(iii) That this House recognises the urgent need to prioritise inclusive economic development for historically marginalised and underdeveloped regions, notably Kavango East, with a poverty index of approximately 70%, and Zambezi, Kunene and Ohangwena, with poverty levels between 60% and 64%, compared to other regions whose poverty indices range between 16% and 56% according to the UNICEF 2021 Report.

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

LXV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

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

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

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

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

LXVI. **Hon Lukato:**

The human life is of supreme importance, so is the life of animals. Conservancies must be reduced to combat the death of our auspicious animals and the Namibian people. The unnecessary death of our animals need not to continue post-independence, Namibians ought not to live among dangerous animals. The presence of wild animals in communities such as lions, elephants, just to mention a few, are regarded as a threat to human life. Our people must be protected from these animals as no one can afford to replace or pay for the life of another human being.

LXVII. **Hon. John Likando:**

That this August House –

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

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

a. *Accelerate job creation and skills development***,** especially for youth and women, through vocational training, entrepreneurship programmes and targeted support to high-growth sectors such as renewable energy, tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing.
b. *Strengthen Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and cooperative development* by expanding access to affordable finance, digital platforms, markets, and mentorship, while investing in rural infrastructure; roads, energy, and water to unlock local economic potential.
c. *Advance rural economic empowerment* through climate-smart agriculture, value addition in agro-processing, irrigation schemes, and sustainable land and water management in high-poverty regions.
d. *Promote industrialization and value addition***,** in line with NDP6, by ensuring Namibians participate meaningfully in mining, logistics, green energy, and ICT sectors through local content policies and public-private partnerships.
e. *Expand social protection and human development programmes* to address both monetary and non-monetary poverty, improving school attendance, nutrition, housing, and healthcare outcomes.
f. *Enhance regional equity and inclusion* by ensuring that investment and development programmes deliberately target marginalised and high-poverty regions, female-headed households, and persons with disabilities.
g. *Institutionalize monitoring and accountability mechanisms***,** with parliamentary oversight to ensure transparency, efficiency, and impact of all poverty and unemployment interventions.

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

LXVIII. **Hon. Aupindi:**

- The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT), facilitates international money transfers and other financial transactions by providing a standardized messaging system, unique codes (SWIFT/BIC codes) to identify banks and their locations;

- MINDFUL that the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial

- Telecommunication (SWIFT), as a financial infrastructure in recent years, has transcended its traditional role as a neutral facilitator of commerce to become an instrument of statecraft;

- CONVINCED that by controlling global payment system like SWIFT and other major currency networks, some states use financial sanctions as a form of foreign policy and weaponing;

- COGNISANCE that by only relying on one system (SWIFT) alone is risky for the Namibian economy going forward.

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

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

LXIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –
Discusses and *agrees* on implementation of the electrification and water supply in rural areas.

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

A budget was already set to fund the electrification and water supply in rural areas. However, since its announcement, nothing has been done to further the electrification of rural areas. Many Namibian people continue to live without water, electricity and sanitation, especially in rural areas where the masses are living.

Contributing to low standards of living, houses catching fire and burning down due to the use of candles and gas stoves. This also causes an escalate in crime. The matter ought to be addressed with urgency to ensure that every Namibian has a home with electricity, water and sanitation.

LXX. **Hon. Mbundu:**

That this House –

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

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

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

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

LXXI. **Hon. Venaani:**

That this House –

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

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

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

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

LXXII. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this House –

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

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

LXXIII. **Hon. Thomas:**

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

That this Assembly –

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

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

LXXIV. **Hon. Shitana:**

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

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

That this Assembly therefore –

1. *Discusses* the holding of one session of the National Assembly in each of the 13 regions, excluding Khomas, annually, in accordance with Article 62, 1(a);

2. Task the Secretariat with developing a framework for hosting these sessions outside Windhoek.

LXXV. **Hon. Mbundu:**

That this Assembly –

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

That this House further *notes* that while the *Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 2003* (Act No. 13 of 2003), the *Pharmacy Act, 2004* (Act No. 9 of 2004), the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, and Environmental Management and Labour Safety Regulations provide frameworks for regulating chemicals and pharmaceutical substances, none of these laws treat corrosive chemicals or other dangerous substances as national security or criminal-risk materials. Existing regulations are fragmented, outdated and poorly enforced.

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

LXXVI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

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

It is a well-established fact that some of our citizens in the country have lost their homes due to the abrupt and unfair demolishment of their houses. We are now approaching 36 years of Namibia's independence as a country and yet these errors remain unrectified.
Some citizens around the country are being relocated from land that was traditionally given to them by traditional authorities and the alternatives given often fall short of fairness and citizens' approval. We are here to advocate for the well-being of all Namibian people.

Therefore, laws should be fabricated to ensure that before a citizen is relocated by the Town Councils or Municipal powers, the alternative plot should be of equal size to that which was taken away from them with no decrease in size.

Councils or Municipalities should cater for the reconstruction costs of citizens' houses when relocated to new plots. Most of the citizens affected by these errors are unable to afford the building costs after their houses are demolished. Costs involved are often the clearing and cleaning of the new premises, purchasing of the building materials and human labour. No Namibian should be left homeless as we aim to develop the country. The laws should be favourable to every Namibian and the laws should also treat citizens with humanity.

LXXVII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

A case for the commemoration of the Hornkranz massacre.

In 2023, I served as the Chairperson of the Evaluation Committee of the National Heritage Council.

Our task included overseeing the de-proclamation of the Reiterdenkmal-a bronze statue of a horse and rider erected in 1912 as a victory monument for the German colonisers Commemorating their war against the Nama and Herero people from 1904 to 1908. We ensured the statue's removal because it had no place in an independent Namibia.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) *Discusses* and *engages* with the historicity of the Hornkranz Massacre and interrogates why it has been marginalized in our national history and pubic memory.

(ii) *Discusses* and *resolves* on how the Hornkranz Massacre can be formally and appropriately commemorated.

LXXVIII. **Hon. Haikola-Sakaria:**

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

Our country cannot afford to be left behind. It is therefore a scandal of monumental proportion that there are more police officers in the National Assembly than researchers.

In 2004, this Assembly enacted the *Research, Science and Technology Act, 2004* (Act No, 23 of 2004). Notwithstanding certain controversial provisions, this Act principally inaugurated and era of evidence-based development and innovative thinking.
It established a framework for advising on research priorities and for the timely study and analysis of the state of research in the country. Indeed, our country possess a framework for promoting linkages between Namibia and international research institutions.

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

I therefore move, that this Assembly –

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

2. *Discusses* and *resolves* that this Directorate assign a researcher to each Parliamentary Standing Committee and to each political party represented in the National Assembly; and

3. *Discusses* and *resolves* upon the establishment of a Parliament Press, being the publication arm of Parliament, responsible for the publication of all parliamentary materials, including books, research papers and related works.

LXXIX. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this August House –

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

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

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

LXXX. **Hon. Kambala:**

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

Yet, our Parliament remains among the very few if not, the only in the region without a fully established and dedicated Directorate on International relations. Instead, our current institutional structure comprises a Directorate responsible for papers tabled, a Division known as the Serjeant-at-Arms, and another styled Household Services. While these units perform important and necessary administrative and procedural functions, none is specifically mandated or professionally capacitated to manage the strategic and increasingly complex field of international parliamentary relations.

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

In an era defined by regional integration, global interdependence, and parliamentary diplomacy, Namibia's Legislature must position itself in alignment with international best practice. A modern Parliament cannot operate without a professional and centralised mechanism to manage its global engagements.

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

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that I shall move –

That this Assembly –

1. *Debates* and *resolves* upon the formal establishment of a fully-fledged Directorate of International Relations within the structure of the National Assembly, properly mandated and professionally staffed; and

2. *Debates* and *resolves* that all matters pertaining to the international relations of the National Assembly including participation in multilateral parliamentary bodies, bilateral parliamentary friendship groups, treaty liaison, protocol coordination, and related engagements be centralised and administered under the authority of this Directorate.

This Motion is not about creating unnecessary bureaucracy. It is about strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing coordination, and ensuring that Namibia's parliamentary diplomacy is executed with professionalism, coherence, and strategic clarity. Let us build a Parliament that reflects the seriousness of the Republic it represents,

LXXXI. **Hon. Amupanda:**

There exists, on the African continent, a Parliament that may possess more teacups, and perhaps spoons – than books. In this country, located in Sub-Saharan Africa, there are schools whose libraries hold more volumes than the so-called library of national Parliament. Let there be no further wonder or speculation: that country is Namibia.

Parliament itself, and the National Assembly in particular, appears to have accepted the reality that what is styled a "library" may not, in fact, meet the substantive definition of a library. In external correspondence, staff of this facility refer to it interchangeably as the "Parliament library" and the "Prof. Katjavivi Resource Centre.

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

Parliament states that the purpose of this facility is, among others, to: "(a) closely work with Parliamentarians to meet their requirements; (b) provide up-to-date and relevant information service; (c) organise and process information sources professionally; and (d) ensure a good preservation of Parliament records."

In its present state, however, this facility is unable to meet the needs of Parliamentarians. A diligent Parliamentarian seeking a book published in 2025 knows that such a work is unlikely to be found there. Furthermore, how can the library ensure the preservation of parliamentary video graphic footage reside with the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)? How and why should Parliamentarians be compelled to approach NBC and pay for access to their own proceedings? How can the parliamentary library ensure the preservation of its records when the Hansard – the verbatim report of debates and proceedings – is privatised and controlled, and thus vulnerable to manipulation, by an external private entity.

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

That this Assembly therefore –

1. *Debates* the essence, content, and character of the parliamentary library.

2. *Conceptualizes* and propose a framework for the expansion and strengthening of the parliamentary library.

3. *Discusses* the necessity of establishing substantive parliamentary archives, which shall include the ownership and control of parliamentary footage and the termination of the privatisation of the parliamentary hansard.

4. *Discusses* a framework for a Member's deposit within the parliamentary archives, in accordance with international standards and the *Archives Act, 1992* (Act No. 12 of 1992).

LXXXII. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

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

The current practice of dividing the TAC into three portions, namely Commercial TAC, Objective TAC, and Reserve, has become a major concern for fishing right holders and stakeholders across the industry. While the TAC system was designed to protect fish stocks and ensure sustainable harvesting, the way it is structured and applied has increasingly resulted in insufficient quota allocations to legitimate right holders, leaving companies unable to operate efficiently, fishermen without stable employment, and the industry under severe financial pressure.

Furthermore, there is a growing perception that the division of the TAC into these categories has created room for discretionary decision-making, which can be abused, by selling quota on public auction to the highest bidder or exchange quota with other country for political favouritism. It is alleged that the system allows the Ministry to remove significant portions of

TAC and redirect allocations toward projects and programs that are not directly fisheries related, thereby undermining the purpose of TAC and weakening the sustainability and economic viability of the sector.

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

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

LXXXIII. **Hon. Amutenya:**

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

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

These barbaric acts erode the social fabric of our nation, undermine public confidence in the criminal justice system, and raise serious concerns as to whether our existing criminal laws, enforcement mechanisms, investigative capacity, and sentencing policies are sufficiently robust to deter, prevent and decisively respond to such grave violations of the right to life. The protection of life is the most fundamental obligation of the State and forms the foundation upon which all other rights rest.

Therefore, that this House –

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

1. The effectiveness of existing criminal legislation in preventing, deterring and punishing intentional killings;

2. The adequacy and capacity of police investigations, forensic services, prosecutorial efficiency, and judicial responses in murder cases;

3. The social, cultural, and economic factors contributing to premeditated and violent crimes;
4. The adequacy and accessibility of victim support systems, including psychological services, economical support, and witness protection mechanisms;

5. The deterrent value, consistency, and proportionality of current sentencing provisions for aggravated murder and related offences.

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

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

LXXXIV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –

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

LXXXV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –

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

LXXXVI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –

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

LXXXVII. **Hon. Thomas:**

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

Therefore, that this House –

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

LXXXVIII. **Hon. Kaaronda:**

That this House –

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

LXXXIX. **Hon. Kaaronda:**

That this House –

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

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

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

XC. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

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

Provisions should be made for Namibians in the private sector that are not privileged with housing subsidies, they also ought to have access to affordable housing, land and plots. The government should make free provision of land or plots to legitimate and registered churches. Religious institutions play a vital role in our communities. Shaping decent citizens and good future leaders.

Therefore, plots should be made easily available for churches, to ensure that the work of religious settings and groups continue in our communities. The work of God has to continue because the same land belongs to the creator of all the visible and all that is invisible.

XCI. **Hon. Mbakera:**

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

That this August House –

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

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

XCII. **Hon. Kambala:**

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

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

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

Against this background, I shall move that this Assembly –

1. Formerly designates the Old State House as a National Heritage Site and permanent museum dedicated to the life, work and enduring legacy of the Founding President.

2. Mandates the Ministry responsible for culture to constitute a Task Force consisting of the National Museum of Namibia. National Heritage Council, and the Dr. Sam Nujoma Foundation and family in centralising, preserving and curating his historical documents, photographs, artefacts, and personal memorabilia within this national institution.

XCIII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

Among the many lessons learned from the COVD-19 pandemic, the limitations of Western medicine and the urgent need to consider alternative healthcare systems stand out as a particularly significant. While patients struggled on life support in hospitals, ordinary Namibians in rural communities found refuge in traditional medicine and practices that, by their own accounts, helped save their lifes. These communities even began to joke that COVID-19 was a disease for those with medical aid and urban residences.

Although we are repeatedly informed that individuals with compromised immune systems were most at risk, many rural dwellers – despite underlying vulnerabilities – remained remarkably resilient. In the villages and cuca shops, it is widely claimed that *Tombo* and *Kasipembe* were effective in sanitising the throat against Covid. Whether or not such claims are scientifically verifiable, they cannot simply be dismissed – because, like other indigenous knowledge systems, they have been largely ignored by the post-independence State.

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

Despite these realities, the government remains reluctant to enact legislation that would promote, regulate and integrate traditional medicine into our public healthcare system. This reluctance persists even though many of the same leaders, when faced with personal or electoral crises, quietly seek the counsel of traditional practitioners in the middle of the night. Indeed, the Mental Health Bill currently before Parliament entirely omits any reference to traditional methods of treatment. The truth is that, between a western-trained doctor and a traditional healer, most leaders would entrust the care of a relative going *kukus* (experiencing mental distress) to the latter. Beyond this contradiction lies a broader opportunity. Other nations have already made significant progress in integrating traditional medicine into their public healthcare systems. The Chinese and Indian models are exemplary in this regard. In fact, traditional medicine has formed the foundation for the development of robust pharmaceutical industries in those countries.

Closer to home, South Africa's Ministry of Health collaborates with traditional leaders on regulatory frameworks for traditional practices such as circumcision. Burkina Faso's National Health Policy now includes departments of traditional medicine within public hospitals. The neglect of traditional medicine is one of the enduring injustices of colonisation – a form of self-rejection rooted in what we decolonial scholars term the *coloniality of knowledge* and the *coloniality of being.*

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

1. *Debates* the necessity of enacting legislation to promote, regulate and integrate traditional medicines, and traditional healthcare more broadly, into our public healthcare system.

2. *Considers* how such legislation could enable Namibia to develop a pharmaceutical industry grounded in traditional medicine; and

3. *Mandates* the Ministry of Health and Social Services, in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development and under the supervision of the relevant Standing Committee, to undertake comprehensive national consultations on the proposed law to

4. promote, regulate and integrate traditional medicines and traditional healthcare into the public healthcare system.

XCIV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discussed and *agrees* to the following:

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

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

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

XCV. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this House –

Discusses this motion regarding the effect of Dichapetalum cymosum, commonly known as gifblaar in Afrikaans, Otjikuriona in Otjiherero or occasionally by its English translation, poison leaf, is a small prostrate shrub in the family Dichapetalaceae, native to northern parts of Southern Africa while in Namibia is mostly common in Eastern Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Kavango West and East. It is notable as a common cause of lethal cattle poisoning in these regions and is considered one of the most toxic plants to cattle and goats in Namibia.

For a very long time is estimated that this plant poisoning in Namibia attributed 8% of all cattle and goats' mortality caused by poisonous plants, Otjikurioma or gifbaar. The majority (70%) of fatal cases are in Omaheke and Otjozondjupa.

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

Key aspects of Otjikurioma:

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

Symptoms and treatment: Affected animals often display a "walk-stop" behaviour, becoming lethargic or restless. It is critical to prevent affected animals from d0rinking water immediately after ingestion, as this can cause death.

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

XCVI. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses this motion regarding the recognition of Traditional Marriage.

Article 19 of the Namibian Constitution, our culture says; Every person shall be entitled to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the terms of this Constitution and further subject to condition that the rights protected by this Article do not impinge upon the rights of others or the national interest. Traditional marriage is a culturally or religiously prescribed lifelong union between two people, often defined by conventional roles, customs, and family involvement.

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

In many societies, traditional marriage is more than a union of two individuals; it represents the joining of families and the preservation of cultural legacies. Ceremonies often include rituals and symbolic acts, such as exchanging rings, tying garments, or offering gifts, which may signify fertility, prosperity, or social approval. Religious teachings frequently guide the expectations and responsibilities of spouses, reinforcing the moral and social framework of the marriage.

Modernised traditional marriages may still retain symbolic rituals while adapting to contemporary values like gender equality and no-fault divorce laws without the traditional courts. Traditional marriage is a socially and culturally significant institution that combines legal, religious, and familial elements to formalise a lifelong partnership. While its specific practises and gender roles have evolved over time, the core values of commitment, family involvement, and societal recognition continue to define traditional marriage across the world.

That this August House *discuss* the Traditional Marriages with the aim to be recognised during estate or if there is no will, medical aid inclusion or any other benefit from the spouse. After deliberation, the House can refer this motion to the relevant Committee to consult with the Council of Traditional Authority and the community at large.

XCVII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –

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

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

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

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

XCVIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –

Discusses and *Agrees* to the Establishment of a Commission of enquiries to locate missing/stolen State funds and properties in Ministries and all Government Institutions. According to the reports of the Auditor-General, State funds and properties in various Ministries and many other government institutions have been reported stolen or missing countrywide without trace. Millions to billions of Namibian dollars have disappeared in theft and these crimes are often well organised to the advantage of the accused individuals.

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

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

XCIX. **Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo:**

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

I will therefore move, that this August House –

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

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

C. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to a Motion to manage Namibian minerals and resources.

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

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

This will create employment for our graduates and ensure that the wealth remains in this country. The Namibian government should send a group of graduates out of the country to higher institutions overseas for training.

A memorandum of understanding should be signed and upon the return of these graduates, they should be designated or deployed to different sectors. The factories opened in Namibia will employ all the trained graduates and this will also reduce the costs spent on refining and polishing Namibian resources and underground minerals.

CI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to a Motion to consider and reschedule the State of the Nation Address Time from 14:00 to 19:99.

The State of the Nation Address (SONA), delivered by the President of Namibia is intended for the entire nation. It is of prime importance that all citizens have a fair opportunity and privilege to follow and listen to the vital national address through television, radio, and social media platforms uninterrupted.

It is well-known fact that many citizens are at either at work or at school from 08:00 – 17:00 and are usually denied the opportunity to live stream or listen to the broadcast due to the inconvenient time for majority of citizens.

Therefore, the time should be moved from 14:00 to 19:00 when most of the Namibian citizens have returned from school, work or other commitments and are able to listen attentively to the State of the Nation Address. Learners, students and workers should not miss the State of Nation Address broadcast.

CII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

In African cosmology, the community is understood to consist of three interconnected beings: the Living, the Unborn, and the Dead. The living has a sacred responsibility towards both the dead and the unborn, as their actions have the potential to affect generations yet to come. The dead are not merely remembered; they are regarded as active members of the community whose spirits can be disturb or angered by the conduct of the living.

Africans are spiritual beings, and death is a deeply spiritual and personal experience. When it occurs, specific rituals and taboos must be observed. Failure to do so can have spiritual consequences. The introduction of foreign concepts – such as the designation of Chief Mourners – has caused confusion and cultural dissonance in our society. Let's ask, in whose cultural tradition does the concept of Chief Mourner originates?

To the Africans, when a death occurs, the roles and responsibilities of all are clearly defined and understood. It is known who must light the fire and who must remove the ashes.

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

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

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

In light of the above, I shall move –

That the National Assembly –

1. *Discusses* the expropriation and appropriation of African mourning and burial practices through the imposition of foreign concepts such as that of the Chief Mourner.

2. *Deliberates* on the relationship between cultural practices and the role of the State in burial ceremonies, with a view to ensuring that State involvement respects and aligns with the cultural values and spiritual beliefs of the communities it serves.

CIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *agrees* to the Motion on high rental charges in the Real Estate sector of hotels, guest houses and other rental facilities in Namibia.

The real estate sector is one of the most remunerative businesses in this country. However, hotels and guesthouses are very expensive to rent in Namibia compare to other countries. They are mostly overpriced and the government spends plenty of money on hiring venues for State events and accommodation, hotels and guesthouses are unaffordable by the average Namibian.

The should be a provision of law which will permit the suspension of licenses of hotels and guesthouses and other rental facilities that overprice their facilities. The government should ensure the facilities are made affordable for all Namibians and the government should not be

spending huge amounts of money because the money belongs to the Namibian people and yet the same Namibian people are unable to afford these facilities. The provision of law will prevent these businesses from overpricing their rental facilities.

CIV. **Hon. Kalangula:**

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

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

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

CV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to Table a Motion to ensure that the Health Inspectors within the Ministry of Health and Social Services inspect food products in stores on a monthly basis to prevent the sale of expired food products.

This is to make sure that Namibian citizens are safeguarded from purchasing expired food products from the shops. The health of our Namibian people is at risk due to the continued selling of expired food products in the stores. The public and environmental Health Act prohibits the sale of food products that are unfit for human consumption but many stores still fail to oblige to the regulation.

The health inspectors should be deployed to conduct monthly inspections of the highest capacity to ensure that stores do not sell expired food products to the people. Many Namibians have fallen sick and eventually passed on as a result of these shops failing to comply with the law. Food products that have reached their expired dates should be completely removed from the shelves and be destroyed because they are not fit for human consumption. The lack of inspection has allowed shop owners to continuously overlook the law. Fundamental amendments must be made in order to combat the selling of unfit food products.

CVI. **Hon. Lutuhezi:**

That this House –

Discusses the urgent need to help people living on the streets in Namibia.

Many Namibians are living on the streets across the country, lacking safe places to stay and facing illness, insecurity, and other problems. Article 95 of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia obliges the State to actively promote the welfare of the people, including ensuring an acceptable standard of living and access to adequate housing and social support.

That I further move, that this House –

Discusses building affordable housing to give people living on the streets a safe place to live. Expanding temporary shelters and creating a national plan to provide immediate safe accommodation and ensure long-term access to adequate housing for homeless people. Providing rental assistance or subsidies to help street dwellers move into decent homes.

CVII. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this House –

Discusses and *refers* the matter to the relevant Standing Committee for investigation and recommendation of that Traffic Act.

Sections 76(1) and (2) of Act 22 of 1999, regulation 323 Schedule 2. That MPs are also exempted from that act as well, even though we are not in the convoy of the President.

Because we are very embittered and embarrassed by the way the police and traffic department contact them against the MPs at roadblocks or during traffic encounters on the highways. We are all away that MPs are always on the run to attend very important duties throughout the regions; sometimes they are on urgent instruction of Her Excellency the President. These two departments publicly denounced that these VIP stickers are useless and have no value. They even stress that this VIP sticker does not clearly indicate on itself which parts of the legislation the parliamentarians exempted and why.

CVIII. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this House –

Discusses and *refers* the matter to the relevant Standing Committee for investigation and report back to the August House for further scrutiny and recommendation. According to Section 78 of the Road Transportation Act 22 of 1999, drivers assisting accident victims at the road accident are not illegal; those present or involved in an accident must render assistance to injured people. "We live in a time where many have cameras in the palm of their hands, and it's easier to take videos than to help, as people tend to rather not get involved and rather observe and record until lives are lost.

This thing of stating that you can't assist is a terrible lie that continue to cost us lives. You will stand there waiting for an ambulance or the police to help for two hours because you fear the law while you could drive to the hospital". While responding to questions from the Windhoek Observer on Sunday and taking videos and pictures at accident scenes until the victim passes on is a grave irresponsibility.

CIX. **Hon. Nanyeni:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *debates* the Motion of the Silent Death of the SME Sector due to post COVID – 19 Economic Adversities.

The Namibian economy is faced with the challenges of a silent but progressive collapse of the Small and Medium business. The SME Sector never recovered from the COVID – 19 virus pandemic. The sector continues to experience the threat of economic hardship and business collapse. Many businesses only have one choice, to tackle the systemic economic reality by seeking additional funding, sending their employees home and closing their doors to the public.

The motion is seeking a complete review and alignment of the following outdated legislations that need to be reviewed with the primary objective being aligned with the current economic realities of SME Sector and to remove the colonial regime – Based punitive measures.

1. Magistrate Courts Act, Act No, 32 of 1944;
2. The High Court Act, Act No. 16 of 1990 – individuals and business
3. The Income Tax Act, Act No. 13 of 2022.

CX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to Table a Motion to Reduce Wild Animal and Human Conflict in Namibia by relocating wild animals to the Etosha National Park.

Namibia is blessed with a variety of wild animals which are beneficial to the Namibian economy. Through the tourism sector, many tourists visit the country, bringing in foreign currency which contribute to the nation's wealth.

However, on the downside, wild animals have been terrorising people in communities. Posing threats to people's lives, their livestock and their agricultural activities. The recent elephant attack on a human being in Ongulumbashe Village, Tsandi Constituency in the Omusati Region is one of the many references of the conflict occurring between wild animals and human beings which has led to several deaths in the country.

Measures must be taken to reduce the wild animal and human conflict in Namibia by moving a massive number of elephants and other wild animals to the Etosha National Park for the safety of the people in the communities. Relocating them to the Etosha National Park will also reduce poaching and will aid in avoiding the extinction of species. This will protect not only the lives of human beings but also the lives of these potent animals, it will aid in the protection of livestock and all agricultural activities in the communities.

CXI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to a Motion to identify or establish main markets where farmers can sell their products. Many farming businesses in Namibia struggle to sell their agricultural products due to the limited number of buyers. The current number of buyers are not sufficient enough to purchase the agricultural products sold by farmers across the nation. Amends must be made to ensure the agricultural sector is well-advanced and profitable for all farmers across the country.

The Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA), is currently unable to purchase all farming products from the farmers. As a result, citizens that rely on the farming business are unable to support or provide for themselves and their families. Their hard labour seizes to materialise.

Therefore, I propose that a reasonable budget be given to AMTA through the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform, in order for them to purchase these agricultural products from the local farmers across the country who rely on selling their farming products for survival and more agricultural markets to be established in this cause.

CXII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to a Motion that seeks that affected farmers whose farms were raided and destroyed by elephants be compensated.

Elephant attacks on citizens' farms are becoming increasingly alarming in Namibia and farmers are losing their crops to a nauseating degree due to elephant raiding. Agricultural products are being destroyed by elephants leaving farmers in devastating predicaments. Farmers spend plenty of money to set up their farms, the costs including paying labourers to cut down trees and to cultivate the land.

I rise to advocate for these farmers who have to support themselves and their family members through farming. Farmers who fall victim to losing their crops or agricultural products due to elephant raiding should be compensated by the government. Reasonable or more amounts of money should be paid to these farmers so that they can support their families.

CXIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to a Motion to combat cattle rustling by Zambian nationals in the Zambezi region.

Livestock theft is drastically impeding the upsurge of the local economy in the Zambezi region. Although Namibia and Zambia share linguacultural commonalities through the Zambezi region, cattle rustling by Zambian nationals requires the government's optimum exertion to root out this overwhelming crime. Zambian nationals, to a nauseating degree, have managed to steal cattle from Namibians in the Zambezi region and the government is reluctantly to firmly resolve or to put an end to this crime.

Therefore, I rise today, compelled by duty to advocate for drastic measures and solutions to be introduced by the government in order to prevent Zambian nationals from stealing livestock in the Zambezi region. The Namibian government should apply aggressive diplomacy; it fails then the government should consider the construction of a fence alongside our land border which must be patrolled by the Namibian Special Field Force 24/7. Units of the NDF, Police and the Special Field Force ought to be deployed to assist with the patrols, in addition, the Namibian government should invest in drone technology to spot the movements of cattle hustlers from our neighbouring country, Zambia.

Lastly, since livestock theft is an economic issue. I also would like to suggest that the government of Namibia considers entering into economical negotiations with the Zambian government to enable Namibian farmers to sell their cattle to ZAMBEEF, Namibia's equivalent to MEATCO. Observation concludes that livestock theft by Zambian nationals is also caused by the high demand of beef in Zambia. If Namibians are allowed to sell their cattle to Zambian meat companies, I am confident that stock theft will be mitigated and eventually rooted out.

CXIV. **Hon. Mootu:**

That this House –

Considers a Motion that calls for a National Land Productivity Audit. This Motion recognises that while Namibia has advanced land redistribution, the current framework remains focussed on allocation rather than productivity, accountability and economic impact. Existing land reform statistics provide aggregate data but do not enable Parliament or the public to assess whether land across commercial, communal and resettlement systems is being utilised efficiently to support food security and national growth. In a context of finite agricultural land, and in alignment with continental commitments such as the Maputo Declaration, there is a need to transition towards a productivity-driven land governance system.

This Motion therefore proposes the establishment of a National Land Productivity Audit, supported by a transparent beneficiary monitoring framework to track allocation, land use, and productivity outcomes. The Motion further seeks to address risks of underutilisation, absentee landlordism, and elite capture, by introducing measurable productivity indicators and linking them to fiscal and institutional support across all categories of farmers.

At the same time, it emphasises the need for a differentiated approach that protects historically dispossessed and emerging farmers through targeted support.
Ultimately, this reform aims to strengthen parliamentary oversight and ensure that land reform contributes meaningfully to economic transformation, agricultural productivity, and inclusive development in Namibia.

CXV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to table the Motion regarding the growing concern among members on the conduct of proceedings in this August House.

It has been observed that when Hon. Members pose oral urgent question or submit notices of motion to various Ministers, there are several instances where responses are provided by the Honourable Speaker, Deputy Speaker, or the Chairperson of the Whole House Committee on behalf of the Ministers responsible.

That Presiding Officers should refrain from responding to questions directed to Ministers. Such questions are specifically intended for the relevant Ministers and it is important that they provide responses themselves. This ensures accountability and allows the nation to hear directly from those entrusted with the respective portfolios.

CXVI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to Table a Motion to regulate the setting up of polling stations in various countries to accommodate all Namibians in the diaspora.

Many Namibians in the diaspora are often unable to cast their votes due to the lack of polling stations in various countries. This hampers Namibians living in foreign countries from voting because they are unable to afford traveling expenses to other countries to cast their votes. Polling stations should be set up in all Namibian Embassies and Namibian High Commissions in various countries across Africa and overseas countries.

An agreement of permission should be made between the Electoral Commission of Namibia and the United Nations (UN) to ensure that all Namibian citizens who live, work and study outside the country are catered for. This will also combat emerging allegations of rigging elections, stealing of votes and fraud committed against Namibian people, political parties, associations and movements.

CXVII. **Hon. Cloete:**

That this Assembly –

NOTES that several national financial reports have required beneficial ownership transparency for legal persons;

AND THAT IT IS A CONCERN that regulatory authority cannot be effectively exercised over entities whose beneficial owners are not known to the regulator or to the public;

THEREFORE RESOLVES –

(a) The Government be requested to introduce a Beneficial Ownership Registry Bill providing for a public, searchable, machine-readable registry;
(b) The registry shall cover, at minimum: (i) all companies holding extractive licences; (ii) all companies party to public procurement contracts above a statutory threshold; (iii) all companies copy to Production Sharing Agreement; and (iv) all Public Enterprises and their subsidiaries;

(c) The registry shall be established as a central facility operated by an independent entity reporting to Parliament; and

(d) The matter be referred to the appropriate Standing Committee for further consideration and report.

CXVIII. **Hon. Kalola:**

Tackling barriers to breastfeeding: Support mums to breastfeed anytime, anywhere.

Many Namibian mothers, particularly in the private and informal sectors, are forced to choose between their livelihoods and their children's health due to a lack of supportive workplace infrastructure. Both the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007) and the Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) provide for maternity leave, but remain largely silent on the specific workplace protections required for breast feeding employees returning to work.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF both recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life, and continued breastfeeding for up to two years or beyond, to ensure optimal child health, cognitive development, and maternal well-being. It has been noted with concern that the absence of private spaces often forces employees to express breast milk in unhygienic environments like public restrooms or leads to the premature cessation of breastfeeding, which increases the national burden of infant malnutrition and illness. Research has consistently shown that "breastfeeding-friendly" workplaces lead to reduced staff absenteeism, higher employee retention, and increased productivity, yielding significant benefits for employers.

In light of these concerns; that this Assembly –

1 Mandate the Ministry responsible for labour to draft regulations under the Labour Act requiring all employers to provide designated private lactation stations (which are not bathrooms) equipped with a chair, electrical outlet, and a clean surface.

2 Encourage the Ministry of Finance to consider tax incentives or rebates for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) that invest in on-site creches or dedicated lactation rooms.

3 Urge the Ministry of Health and Social Services to launch a national compliance campaign to sensitize employers on the medical and economical benefits of supporting breastfeeding in the workforce.

CXIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to Table the Motion to provide GRN vehicles to all recognised Sub-Khutas under the Traditional Authorities in Namibia.

Sub-Khutas are in integral part of leadership in Namibia. Working with the masses is often challenging when the resources made available are miniscule. Sub-Khutas are prone to limitation and unfavourable working conditions and one of the reasons identified is the lack of transport. Due to the lack of vehicles, leaders in various Sub-Khutas are often forced to walk long distances or sometimes to dig deeper in their own pockets to facilitate movement for their respective duties.

I fervently advocate for all Sub-Khutas that are recognised under Traditional Authorities to be provided GRN vehicles by the government for administrative purposes and to ease their job. This provision and amendment will not only ease their work but it will contribute to the growth and enhancement of service delivery in Sub-Khutas.

CXX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to Table the Motion on the admission of learners in Government schools.

It has been widely observed that parents and guardians across the country face serious challenges every year when trying to secure placement for their children in both government and private schools. It is troubling that a parent may be informed that there is no space available for their child, only for another learner connected to school authorities – to be admitted shortly thereafter. This practice undermines fairness, transparency and equal access to education.

Furthermore, the current system forces some parents to queue as early as midnight just to obtain application forms. This situation is not dignified and does not reflect a modern efficient education system. In the light of these challenges, I propose that the responsibility for learner admissions in government schools be centralised under the Directorate of Education, rather than being managed at individual school level. Such reform could enhance accountability, fairness and equal opportunity for all learners.

CXXI. **Hon. Haitota:**

That this August Assembly –

Debates on the First Quarter 2026 Housing Price Index Report published by the First National Bank (FNB) indicates that the overall national average house price increased to N$1,44 million from N$1,42 million during the Fourth Quarter of 2025.

At the same time, the Bank of Namibia reports that around 70% of the population cannot afford housing due to income constrains, with a shocking 75% of the workforce earning less than N$5,000 per month.

What is even more concerning is that the pace of servicing of land for residential purposes in our local authorities leaves much to be desired, and this has resulted in a massive housing backlog of more than 300 000 units across the country. Only a mere 4,698 plots were serviced by government during the 2025/2026 financial year, far below the number needed to meet demand.

I therefore move that this Assembly, in line with its inherent constitutional mandate conferred by Article 63(h) of the Constitution, debates recommending to the President to declare the Urban Housing Crisis a National State of Emergency in order facilitate the mass servicing of urban land and build a minimum 100 000 units.

That this motion be adopted by this Assembly in terms of Rule 122(1)(e) of the Standing Rules, Orders and Internal Arrangements of the National Assembly.

CXXII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discuss and *considers* measures to strengthen the role of state-owned financial institutions, particularly NamPost and Agribank, by exploring the possibility of granting them full commercial banking status or expanding their banking functions.

The objective of this proposal is to ensure that Government employees, employees of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and other public sector workers can have their salaries paid through these institutions, thereby creating a stronger customer base and enabling the institutions to provide more affordable housing finance and other financial products.

Many Namibians face significant challenges in accessing home loans despite having stable employment and regular income. It is often observed that an individual may qualify for vehicle finance worth N$1,000,000 repayable over seven years, yet struggle to obtain approval for a housing loan valued at N$900,000. This raises concerns regarding lending criteria and the affordability of housing finance.

Furthermore, mortgage interest rates and repayment conditions place considerable pressure on ordinary citizens, making home ownership increasingly difficult. Housing is a basic necessity and a key component of economic development, social stability, and wealth creation.

Therefore, this House should consider:

1. Assessing the feasibility of expanding the banking mandate of NamPost and Agribank.
2. Exploring mechanisms for Government and SOE salary payments to be processed through these institutions.
3. Investigating ways to provide more affordable housing finance to public sector employees.
4. Reviewing current mortgage lending practices and their impact on home ownership in Namibia.
5. Promoting greater competition within the banking sector to ensure fair and affordable financial services for all Namibians.

CXXIII. **Hon. Mbundu:**

That this House –

Discusses the introduction of an Odometer Protection Act, or alternatively the amendment of the Road Traffic and Transport Act, 1999, to criminalise odometer tampering, protect consumers, and regulate the sale of imported used vehicles in Namibia.

The motion will further call for compulsory mileage verification of imported vehicles, stronger penalties for dishonest dealers, and remedies for buyers who suffer prejudice through false mileage representation.

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

CXXIV. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this august House –

Discuss, investigate, and *recommend* reinstating the afternoon classes in public schools to realize the shortcomings and to access the flexibility in the education and learning system.

Afternoon classes will open doors for working adults, teachers, shop assistants, security guards, school dropouts, and parents, who can study after work. It means a 16-year-old or 40-year-old or older doesn't get left behind.

More qualifications mean better jobs, and higher income later will improve. It will make education work for those public schools to provide employment to the thousands of unemployed teachers in the country, and it will create more space for more learners who failed to obtain admission every year in Namibia.

CXXV. **Hon. Venaani:**

That this august House –

Debates the long-standing boundary dispute between Namibia and South Africa concerning the Organe River boundary.

The House further notes that uncertainty persists regarding whether the international boundary lies along the northern high-water mark of the Orange River or along the middle of the river in accordance with Namibia's constitutional position.

Therefore, this House calls upon the Government to clarify Namibia's official position on the boundary and report to Parliament on measures being taken to resolve the matter.

And that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for International Relations, Defence and Security for further investigation and report back.

CXXVI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this august House –

Discusses and *agrees* the Motion to establish a Commission of Enquiry to Assess all Unemployed Namibians with Academic Qualifications for Employment in Accordance with the Labour Employment Commission.

It has been observed that many Namibians with academic competencies and qualifications in various pivotal fields of study remain in the backfoot of employment. While many, both the public and private employment sectors are in short of academically qualified employees and experts to enhance product and service delivery within the different fields of employment.

The introduction of the Commission of Enquiry will acquire all statistics of unemployed experts with PHD's, Masters Degrees, Honors Degrees and Bachelor's Degrees. The Commission of Enquiry will then be responsible for the recruitment of all academically qualified persons into positions of employment accordingly.

Many public and private sector employers still struggle with incompetent employees who are academically challenged, while many capable graduates are left in the streets begging for employment. Namibia possesses a vast number of brain power sufficient to enhance professionalism and to help combat the demons of socio-economic anti-development in the country.

Therefore, by introducing the Commission of Enquiry, the academia will systematically find a landing strip, through which many graduates with higher qualifications will find employment through the labour commission. Positions of employment in both blue-collar and white-collar

work industries should be occupied by academically competent employees. The commission should ensure research is conducted, graduates ought to be registered under this commission which mainly serves the interests of graduates.

CXXVII. **Hon. Venaani:**

In view of the fact that, in 2011, Namibia repatriated the skulls of Namibian victims of the 1904 – 1908 Genocide from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Aware that thousands of skulls, human remains, and cultural artefacts are still retained in various museums, as well as in public and private collections across the world;

Further notes that the returned remains are currently housed at the National Museum without a clearly defined long-term framework for preservation, dignity, and commemoration;

Recognising that the returned remains require dignified and meaningful closure following their barbaric killings, horrific mutilation for inhumane scientific research that undermined the principles of racial equality, and further recognising that these remains should be accorded proper preservation and commemoration;

Therefore, request this august House to debate the burial of these remains in an underground, glass-covered tomb, including the consideration of interment at appropriately designated memorial sites at locations where the genocide occurred, as an enduring act of remembrance for future generations;

Further resolves that this august House establishes a select committee to engage with the Parliament of Germany and other relevant international partners, with the objective of facilitating the repatriation of all remaining human remains and artefacts from Europe and the United States of America;

And calls upon the relevant Parliamentary Committee to consult with affected traditional communities and stakeholders to determine appropriate culturally respectful methods for the preservation, honouring, and memorialisation of these remains upon their return to Namibia, in accordance with their custom and traditions.

CXXVIII. **Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo:**

Article 8 of the Namibian Constitution guarantees human dignity, Article 10 promotes equality before the law and protection from discrimination, and Article 95 obliges the State to promote public welfare, health, and decent working conditions. Concerns over the treatment of uniformed security personnel who die by suicide, particularly regarding funeral and ceremonial honours, raise questions about fairness, dignity, and recognition of duty-related psychological injuries.

That this august House –

Debates the policies governing funerals and ceremonial honours of the uniformed security personnel who die by suicide. The Motion will also emphasise the importance of recognising mental health challenges as serious conditions that can lead to suicide and consider whether duty-related psychological injuries should be treated with the same seriousness as any other causes of deaths.

I further call for the Motion to be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further scrutiny, stakeholder consultation and detailed consideration, with recommendations to ensure constitutional compliance, humane treatment and improved member wellness systems.

CXXIX. **Hon. Emvula:**

Concerns continue to rise pertaining the administration and allocation of land by local authorities across Namibia. Recent reports of preferential land allocations, disputes relating evictions in informal settlements, and allegations that certain individuals own multiple plots while many residents remain landless has raised questions about transparency and accountability in the administration of urban land in Namibia.

These concerns have been reported in relation to various local authorities including allegations surrounding land transactions in Ondangwa, evictions in Oshakati and Windhoek, and concerns raised by community leaders regarding possible multiple plot ownership in informal settlements. Such allegations undermine public confidence and warrant urgent investigation.

I therefore move that this Honourable House –

1. Calls upon the Minister of Urban and Rural Development to conduct a comprehensive audit of land ownership and land allocation practices across all local authorities in Namibia.

2. Directs that the audit identifies instances of multiple plot ownerships, irregular allocations, undeveloped municipal plots, and any potential conflicts of interest involving public officials.

3. Requires all local authorities to cooperate fully with the audit and provide all relevant records relating to land allocation and ownership.

4. Directs that the findings and recommendations of the audit be tabled before this August House within twelve months of its commencement.

That this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for investigation and report back to this august House.

CXXX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this august House –

Discusses and *agrees* to establish an Inquisitorial Body for the Standard Development of regions, towns and villages in Namibia.
Research has indicated that a vast majority of the Namibian population since independence, have been migrating from certain regions, towns and villages in pursuit of greener pastures and better living standards in better developed areas. It is a well-established fact that many regions, towns and villages are underdeveloped to the level of expectations or needs of the Namibian masses.

Therefore, I rise to advocate for the introduction of an Inquisitorial Body that will identify the different regions, towns and villages that require standard development in order to mitigate the relocation of citizens that has caused several towns, especially in the Khomas Region to be largely populated. This has also led to the wide increase of shanty towns in Windhoek.

Some reasons for the migration or relocation of citizens include the search for better employment opportunities, standard institutions of higher learning, such as universities and colleges, standard infrastructure, standard government services in the different ministries, standard housing conditions, standard recreational facilities and just to mention but a few.

The establishment of this Inquisitorial Body will help identify the key factors contributing to the migration of citizens from one place to another. More importantly, this body, in accordance with the planning commission of Namibia, should ensure all regions, towns and villages are developed up to standard, to meet the needs and demands of the masses such as employment and many other necessities. A good initiative would include the building of more shopping centres or malls in all

regions, towns and villages. Villagers and those in other rural areas should have no need to travel to town to buy groceries or other necessities, services should be brought to them without the need to travel many kilometres to acquire any given necessity.

The Inquisitorial Body will ensure that every region, town and village have the abundance of resources supplied by the government of Namibia to increase the living standards of every Namibian across the country. All urban and rural areas should be up to standard in Namibia. With this mechanism in place, Namibia will sternly combat the need of any citizen to relocate from region to region, from town to town or from village to village due to socio-economic needs.

CXXXI. **Hon. Hangula:**

On 31 March 2021, the government liquidated the Namibian national airline, Air Namibia, resulting in hundreds of employees losing their jobs. Although 12 months of ex gratia payments were provided to employees, they were temporary and could not replace long-term employment and income security.

Many former employees remain unemployed, underemployed or economically distressed several years after the liquidation. Additionally, they still face problems securing their full severance payments five years later. The government has since announced its intention to establish a new national airline by December 2026. However, the new airline is expected to operate on a smaller scale than Air Namibia did before liquidation.

This means that the new airline will not be able to absorb all former Air Namibia employees.

It is therefore necessary for the government to adopt a deliberate and humane employment-redress programme for affected former employees.

The State must not create a new national airline while leaving the workers of the former national airline abandoned. These workers possess valuable experience, institutional memory and transferable skills that can still serve the country.

Their reintegration into employment must therefore be treated as a matter of labour justice, poverty eradication and public responsibility.

Therefore, I shall move that this august House –

1. Prioritise skilled former Air Namibia employees in the new national airline:
   Ensure that suitably qualified, licensed, certifiable and available former Air Namibia employees with specialised aviation skills are given first consideration for employment in the new national airline before non-former Air Namibia applicants are considered.

2. Absorb general-skill former Air Namibia employees into the Government OMAs:
   Direct the Office of the Prime Minister, the Public Service Commission and relevant Government institutions to develop a placement and absorption programme for former Air Namibia employees who cannot be absorbed by the new airline.

3. Create a verified database of former Air Namibia employees:
   Mandate the Ministry of Works and Transport, in consultation with former employee representatives and unions, to compile a verified database of former Air Namibia employees, indicating their previous positions, qualifications, experience, current employment status, transferable skills and placement needs.

4. Report back to Parliament as soon as possible:
   Require the responsible Minister to report back to the National Assembly on the number of former Air Namibia employees identified, the number recruited into the new airline,

the number absorbed into OMAs, the number referred for training, and the number still unemployed, if any, as soon as the new airline is launched.

I further move that this motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Poverty Eradication, Labour and Industrial Relations for further consideration, stakeholder consultation and recommendations to this House.

CXXXII. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this august House –

Discuss and refer the matter to the relevant committee to investigate and report back to this august House for a recommendation for the flexibility of our mineral companies, coppers, and diamonds to support long-term government objectives.

The mineral company, including mining, such as diamonds, is one of Namibia's top mineral producers, along with copper, in this country and seems to focus only on exports to external factors after diamonds and uranium are extracted.

Companies seem not to be paying enough royalties, taxes, and corporate taxes to the government. However, these mining companies are unable to help fund schools, clinics, roads, and public services in full in terms of the country's self-sustainability.

CXXXIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this august House –

Discusses and *agree*s to ensure that the Electoral Commission of Namibia reports to one central office.

It has been noted that the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) has been reporting to more than one office for the past few years since its establishment. The Commission currently reports to three offices namely: the Office of the seating President, the Office of the Minister of Urban and Rural Development and the Office of the Speaker.

This motion aims to enhance and ease the work within the commission. The ECN is an independent body, as outlined under Chapter 10B, Article 94B(2), of the Namibian Constitution and should be eased from reporting from more than one office. By reporting to one central office, the daily communication of the commission will be eased, it will also reduce confusion. By reporting to one office, the conflicting priorities amongst the different offices will be mitigated, there will be efficiency in the operations of the commission and administrative duties will be minimized.

All duties currently assigned to the different offices, which the commission reports to, should be ascribed to one central office. The central office should, within itself, introduce working

departments to facilitate and execute all the duties that are currently held by the three different offices. This will also cut out unnecessary costs involved when more than one office is involved.

The commission should also have its own budget to carry out its administrative duties, internal affairs, national and international affairs to prevent maladministration and many other irregularities.

CXXXIV. **Hon. Cloete:**

As Namibia approaches a petroleum production era that will shape public revenue for decades. The agreements, payments, ownership structures and revenues in this sector must be open to public and parliamentary scrutiny.

Namibia is not yet a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. Government indicate that Namibia would work towards joining by 2025, but no formal application has followed.

I therefore move that this House –

Calls on Government to formally apply for membership of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative before any final investment decision on major offshore petroleum production;

Calls on Government to publish a disclosure schedule for petroleum agreements, payments, revenue, licences and beneficial ownership; and refers this motion to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for consideration and report back to this House.

CXXXV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this august House –

Discusses and *resolves* the urgent measures be taken to establish an Independent Commission of Inquiry to investigate the full facts and circumstances surrounding the loss of approximately N$600 million belonging to the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF).

WHEREAS the GIPF granted loans amounting to more than N$600 million between 1994 and 2004 with an expected return of approximately N$950 million, but only about N$380 million was reportedly recovered;

WHEREAS the Prosecutor-General, Hon. Martha Imalwa, has indicated that investigations faced significant challenges due to the passage of time, missing documentary evidence, staff changes within the GIPF, and the death of certain individuals who may have possessed relevant information;

WHEREAS these funds constitute retirement savings belonging to public servants and their beneficiaries; WHEREAS public confidence in state institutions requires transparency, accountability, and a full disclosure of the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of public funds;

AND WHEREAS the Namibian people deserve assurance that all possible efforts have been exhausted to establish the truth, recover outstanding funds, and identify any wrongdoing where evidence permits;

Now therefore I move that:

1. Government establishes an Independent Commission of Inquiry to investigate the missing GIPF funds and report its findings to Parliament and the nation.

2. The Commission be empowered to review all available records, reports, transactions, and decisions relating to the granting and recovery of the loans.

3. Government provides a comprehensive report to Parliament on the status of the missing GIPF funds and all recovery efforts undertaken to date.

4. Relevant institutions provide clarity on the steps taken to recover the outstanding funds and identify any persons who may have been responsible for losses where evidence permits.

5. The Commission makes recommendations on whether further criminal, civil, disciplinary, or recovery proceedings should be pursued.

6. Government strengthens oversight, governance, and accountability mechanisms within public pension and investment funds to prevent similar losses in the future.

7. Parliament be informed of all recommendations arising from previous investigations and extent to which those recommendations have been implemented.

CXXXVI. **Hon. Kumbwa:**

The Mukwe Constituency, with a population of close to 50,000 inhabitants, is situated more than 200 kilometres east of Rundu. Divundu, a rapidly growing settlement within the constituency, currently faces challenges regarding access to immigration services, particularly the acquisition of Namibian passports and emergency travel certificates.

Many residents travel to neighbouring countries such as Botswana and Angola to visit relatives, conduct business, and engage in other social and economic activities. However, the long distance to immigration offices and the associated financial costs create significant barriers to obtaining the necessary travel documents. The absence of accessible immigration services may inadvertently encourage illegal border crossings between Namibia and its neighbouring countries.

That this august House –

Discuss, debate, and *recommend* to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security the establishment of a gazetted port of entry and an immigration office in Divundu within the Mukwe Constituency.

I further move that this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for deliberation, recommendations, and reporting back to the National Assembly.

CXXXVII. **Hon. Venaani:**

That this House recognises the growing indebtedness of farmers and rural communities to NamWater.

That this august House –

Debates the need for introduction of prepaid water meters for farmers and rural communities, and that historic NamWater debts be considered for write-off.

This motion is referred to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources for further input, consideration and report back.

CXXXVIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and agrees the establishment of a State Institution for the protection of already born and unborn babies. The dumping and abortion of babies in Namibia is increasing at an alarming rate and should be combated to the best of what the government can do. I rise to bring to your attention a motion aimed at ensuring babies, whether born or unborn are protected by the state at all costs. No baby deserves to be killed due to the financial burden it poses to an individual, either should babies be dumped for any occurring reasons.

Babies, whether born or unborn should be a primary priority of the state. All babies should be protected and well taken-care of by their parents but in cases of baby dumping, a State Institution should be established to harbour all babies born on the Namibian soil.

This institution will be responsible for the well-being of these babies. Ensuring they are clothed, fed and well-educated because in them are the future leaders of this country. By introducing this State Institution, it will prevent mothers from falsely accusing certain men of class as the father to be unborn or already born child due to his financial strength or ability to take care of the child.

Many mothers have assessed the financial status of the biological father and have decided to accuse a man with better financial status in fear of poverty, especially when the biological male parent is financially challenged. This has led to unfair raising of a child that is biologically not an offspring of the accused individual, which has led to fights, ruining of relationships and killings. Furthermore, it will also help men in accepting that they are indeed the rightful father to the child. Reports have shown that men turn their back from being a father due to financial struggles. By introducing a state institution, the innocent children will be protected from undeserved suffering.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, I hereby move for the government to ensure that every unborn baby is not aborted by the mother, neither should babies be dumped for any reasons by establishing a State institution to protect all born and unborn babies. It will also help increase the population of the country.

CXXXIX. **Hon. April:**

That this Assembly –

Deliberates on the current fishing quota system that seems to enrich a few individuals at the expense of the public, who continue to struggle to make ends meet.

CXL. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *agrees* on the establishment of Timber Industry in the Kavango-East Region, Kavango-West Region and the Zambezi Region for the development of these regions. It is a well-established fact that the mentioned regions possess a vast amount of vegetation which can be used to the advantage of these regions and the entire Namibia.

The government of Namibia ought to take a massive initiative towards building factories in the mentioned areas to ensure that the abundances of trees in the Kavango and Zambezi Regions are used for economic development. Observations have also shown that these regions possess highly skilled individuals with the ability to turn raw logs into wood products eligible for sale. The Kanvango-East, Kavango-West and Zambezi Regions are one of the regions on the backfoot of development in Namibia. These regions should be one of the state's priorities for socio-economic development to ensure the regions are up to standard with development.

The establishment of Timber Industry will create job opportunities for many Namibians in these regions and will reduce the devastating and increasing rate of unemployment. This will also ensure that the country increases its exports on finished wooden products which can be sold both to the locals and to the foreign nations. These factories will lower the import rate on wooden products in Namibia. All wooden products such as furniture for example, should not be exported from foreign countries. All wooden products should be manufactured in these regions and sold to all stores across the nation including foreign countries.

The introduction of these factories in will also contribute to the GDP of the nation and to the cash flow of money in rural areas. By building more Timber Factories, it will aid in the development of regional infrastructures and it will minimize the need of citizens to relocate from the two Kavango Regions and the Zambezi Region to other regions in search of employment and better infrastructure.

CXLI. **Hon. Emvula:**

Across Namibia, many citizens voluntarily dedicate their time, skills and personal resources to rescue operations, emergency response, disaster relief, crime prevention support and other community safety initiatives. These efforts more than often complement government delivery of critical assistance to communities during emergencies.

Despite their valuable contribution, many of these initiatives operate with limited resources and rely largely on private funding. In conformity with Article 32(h) of our Constitution, it is therefore imperative that this House explores mechanisms through which deserving citizen-led-initiatives receive recognition and appropriate support from the State.

I therefore move that this Honourable House adopts and refers this matter to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for consideration and recommendations.

CXLII. **Minister of Information and Communication Technology:**

That leave be given to introduce a Bill to establish a Data Protection Supervisory Authority and to provide for its governance, powers and functions; to provide for the appointment of a Data Protection Commissioner, data protection officers and other staff members of the Authority; to establish obligations of data controllers, data processors and third parties; to make provision for the regulation of the processing of information relating to individuals in order to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, and in particular, their right to privacy concerning the processing of such information; to provide for the establishment of a Data Centres and the governance of Sovereign Data, including principles for hosting, classification, location, storage, transfer, and access of personal and sovereign data within and outside the borders of Namibia, in accordance with data sovereignty principles; to provide for the rights of individuals about whom information is processed; to provide for restrictions and exceptions under the provisions of this Act; to provide for codes of conduct of data controllers and data processors; to provide for sanctions for breach and non-compliance and for matters connected therewith.

CXLIII. **Hon. Aupindi:**

That this Assembly –

Recognises that hundreds of millions of Namibian Dollars in unclaimed pension insurances, death, and related financial benefits remain unpaid to their rightful beneficiaries, many of whom are former workers, widows, orphans, pensioners, and vulnerable families who continue to face poverty and economic hardship;

Notes with deep concern that unclaimed pension benefits alone exceeded N$ 218 million according to the financial sector regulator, while the total value of unclaimed benefits held by pension funds, insurance companies, the Guardian's Funds and other institutions may be substantially higher;

Further notes that while many beneficiaries struggle to provide food, shelter, education and healthcare for their families, institutions continue to hold and invest these funds, earning returns from monies that rightfully belong to ordinary Namibians and their dependents;

Acknowledges that many beneficiaries remain unaware of their entitlements due to inadequate tracing mechanism, outdated records, limited public awareness and administrative barriers that disproportionately affect rural and low-income communities;

Concerned that the continued retention of these benefits undermines social justice, public confidence in the financial system, and the constitutional rights of citizens to enjoy and benefit from their lawfully earned assets;

I therefore resolves that;

1. A comprehensive national audit be conducted into all unclaimed pension, insurance, death, and related benefits held by pension funds, insurances companies, the Guardian's Fund, and other relevant institutions, and that the findings be reported to Parliament;

2. The relevant authorities review existing legislation and regulatory frameworks to strengthen beneficiary tracing obligations, transparency, accountability, and enforcement measures and recommend and introduce stiff penalties;

3. Mandatory minimum tracing standards be introduced, including the use of accredited tracing services, modern technology, and public awareness campaigns before any benefit may be classified as unclaimed;
4. The capacity of the Master of the High Court and the Guardian's Fund be strengthened to improve beneficiary outreach, accessibility and the efficient processing of claims; and

5. This matter be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for investigation and recommendations aimed at ensuring that all reasonable steps are taken to reunite beneficiaries with funds lawfully due to them.

CXLIV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Considers to urge the Ministry of Health and Social Services to ensure the establishment and construction of a referral hospital in Zambezi, Otjozondjupa, Erongo, Kunene and //Karas regions as a matter of urgency.

CXLV. **Hon. Shiimi:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses the need to scale up and support the emerging farmers:

(a) Discuss immediate measures to be taken to support communal farmers north of the cordon fence, while long-term measures to remove the redline are being implemented; and

(b) Discuss the support need by emerging farmers south of the cordon fence to be able to capture much of the livestock value chain and sell directly to local abattoirs.

That the Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further investigation and report back.

CXLVI. **Hon Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Debate the establishment of more border post, check points and bridges in the Zambezi Region in the following areas. Linyanti alongside Namibia and Botswana between Sibinda and Masida Villages.

CXLVII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the establishment of a compulsory National Medical Aid Contribution Scheme to provide medical aid cover for all employed and unemployed Namibians who are currently not covered by a medical aid fund.

CXLVIII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

Towards a positive – sum as opposed to a zero-sum National Assembly.

The current electoral configuration of the National Assembly reflects a highly competitive and almost balance parliament, marking a significant shift from the previous order. The current political dynamics, where the ruling party holds 51seats versus 45 for the opposition, have created a situation of intense political antagonism and zero-sum mind set, leading to potential structural paralysis andprocedural contestation.

The old political order wishes current to continue with old, while the new is introducing the new way and none is compromising, thereby impeding the process of the National Assembly. The principle of consensus does not signal weakness, capture, or capitulation, but rather a sound understanding of the political space and the balance of forces, facilitating a positive – sum outcome through negotiation and cooperation.

The current structures, such as the Chief Whip Forum, have proven inadequatefor handling key political matters, as they were designed for administration andprogrammatic purposes and often their decisions ignored or contested.

There is no dedicated platform outside the Chamber where the Speaker, PrimeMinister as a leader of government business, leader of official Opposition, and all-party leaders can collectively engage on the overarching political affairs of the National Assembly.

The Speaker has repeatedly called for a different forum to discuss political matters, and the president, during the State of the Nation Address, acknowledgedthe need for engagement outside the chamber, stating that "negotiations are notconducted in the chamber".

In their variety, Members of Parliament have expressed grave concern with theState of Affairs of the National Assembly and the urgent need for a mechanismto resolve political impasse;

That this Assembly –

1. Discuss and resolve upon the establishment of a political consultation and consensus Building Forum, to be established as apolitical body to deal with political matters of the Assembly that cannot be handled by Committees or the Committees or the Chief Whip

Forum.

2. Discus and resolve that the forum shall be composed of the speaker, Prime Minister as leader of government business, Leader of Official Opposition, and all leaders of political parties represented in the National Assembly.

3. Discuss and Resolve that the Forum shall meet monthly and often as required and practically possible, to consult and build consensus on keypolitical matters and matters referred to it by the Chief Whip Forum.

4. Discuss and resolve that the establishment of this forum shall not in any way take away the power of the National Assembly but will assist in resolving current and future political impasses, fostering a positive –sum approach to governance.

CXLIX. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses universal minimum wage and benefits for short and long-distance drivers and retail workers. The national minimum wage and benefits is very crucial for this sector that is generally overlook while they play a critical role in the transportation of goods and the functioning of the national economy and making sure we are served as per our wishes and aspirations. These two sectors are reportedly subject to low wages, excessive working hours and poor working conditions; such as conditions may be inconsistent with the provisions of the Labour Act, 2007, particularly with regard to fair remuneration, maximum working hours and occupational health and safety standards and benefits, such as pension, medical aid and other benefit each and every employee must have.

That the Motion be referred to the relevant parliamentary committee to engage with the affected stakeholders and report back to the Assembly with recommendations for approval and endorsement.

CL. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this Assembly –

Discussed and referred to the relevant Standing Committee under the National Assembly's Standing Rule 76.

For Parliament to advise the Government to appoint a Commissioner of Inquiryon the missing person, and a high –level investigation with powers to subpoena,take evidence, and make binding recommendations. In terms of Article 63of the Namibian Constitution read with Article 6 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to life and dignity, Article 8 protects personal liberty.

CLI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Considers the installation of Solar Panels (Solar Energy) as an alternative sourceof energy in rural areas and informal settlements.

CLII. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the issues of our migration situation at the boarder's post, considering what is happening in our neighbouring country to be specific South Africa, That the house discuss how works permits are issued in Namibia and visas to the foreigners for the job that the local can do. How Diamond Polishing Companiesemploy foreigners such as Indians in managerial positions with no Namibia even those with experience since 1998.

How the Mining Industries give Job opportunities to Chines national and other foreigners under the pretence of transferring knowledges to the Namibians, but they end up shifting from one section to another after the end of 2 years' period.

This parliament must discuss how long - distance Transport industry or truck owners employ foreigners while they sit with lots of local drivers' CVs ontheir desk. This parliament must go deeper on how Ministry of Home Affairs Immigration Safety and Security how they operate at the borders, how work and visas are being issued while no job advertisement adverts is being attachedto the application at all as required by law and regulations. The police also mustbe on spotlight why are they not arresting illegal truck drivers on our roads andworkers working without relevant working documents.

That this House come up with legal instruments that will protect local seekers and help the unemployed to be absorbed by those institutions that bus in or flying in foreigners to come and take job of our unemployed citizen and refer it to therelevant parliamentary committee and engage with the affected stakeholders and report to parliament for approval and endorsement. All these are in the interest of making sure job is reserved for our children so that they cannot run away and seek job elsewhere.

CLIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Identify areas (Stalls and Matter Places) in constituencies across the country forthe sale of agricultural products by communal and commercial farmers.

CLIV. **Hon Venaani:**

That this Assembly –

Debate the need to create research units in key Government Institutions to Aidour National Development Trajectory and Matters incidental thereto.

To refer the matter to relevant Standing Committee for investigation and reportback to the House.

CLV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this august House –

Discusses and agrees for the masses of Namibia for the government to identify rural areas across the country where post office will be constructed for service delivery to the people. Many citizens in rural areas often travel long distances for postal services while others are unable to get assistance due to financial struggles.

Therefore, the government ought to identify rural areas eligible for the construction of post offices. Postal offices will enable our citizens in rural areas to send parcels anywhere across the country and also ensures a secure environment for the receival of parcels. Post offices provide pivotal services such as passport applications, opening of saving's accounts, sending of

documents to apply for job opportunities and to mention just a few of the many uses of postal services.

Postal services are secure, fast, reliable and affordable for Namibian citizens. The construction of postal offices will not only bring postal services nearer to the people but will also create more job opportunities and infrastructural development in rural areas.

CLVI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to the Motion to installation of Police CCTV Technology, Surveillance Cameras in all Streets Across Namibia.

It has been well observed that criminal activities continue to escalate in business and residential areas. Many criminals have managed to break into businesses or houses and have successfully stolen huge sums of money and valuable goods. Some residents and business owners are unable to afford the installation of CCTV surveillance cameras at their premises which has often led to criminals breaking onto their premises without trance upon disappearance.

The government, through the Namibian Police and the City Police have managed to install CCTV surveillance cameras at high crime prone areas, especially in Windhoek. However, most areas or streets across the country are still left without surveillance cameras.

Residents, business owners and surrounding neighbours may not always be at the premises to witness criminal break-ins. Criminals are sure to break into businesses and homes at any time. Criminals are able to rob or attack citizens at any area and not only crime prone areas.

Therefore, by installing CCTV surveillance cameras in every street across the country, including rural areas, it will help the police capture footage and provide the police investigators with evidence to apprehend criminals. The government ought to invest in CCTV technology combat crime and to ease the work of police officers.

CLVII. **Hon. Kalangula:**

This Motion urges the Government, through the Minister of Works and Transport, to address the critical shortage and high attrition rate of qualified technical professionals within the Ministry of Works and Transport.

That this Assembly –

Debates on the review of the recruitment, conditions of service and retention of technical professionals in the Ministry of Works and Transport, and that this matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

CLVIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* on the Subsidization of Senior Citizens and Unemployed Citizens on Water and Electricity Bills.

Senior citizens and the unemployed citizens of Namibia often struggles to pay up their electricity and water bills due to financial inadequateness. Senior citizens who depend on state pensions are constrained by expenses which may result from supporting their school going unemployed dependents. While supporting their unemployed children and grandchildren in the communities,

water and electricity bills continue to increase by the day making their lives overwhelmingly difficult.

I hereby rise to address this heartfelt concern and to ask the Namibian government to subsidize senior citizens and unemployed citizens for water and electricity expenses. Large portions of their budget are utilized to keep the lights and water running leaving them without proper food and clothing. Senior citizens have served the nation and therefore, ought to be protected and considered for economic survival by subsidizing them for their payments for water and electricity.

By so doing, the senior citizens and unemployed citizens, with ample amounts of money remaining from pension funds or savings, will be able to support their dependents and improve their standards of living. It also will help them have access to good nutrition and medical attention, thereby preventing unnecessary illnesses.

CLIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* to the Reinstatement and Reintroduction of Annual Tax Payments to Traditional Authorities to Empower Traditional Authorities.

Tax plays a vital role in the development of villages, strengthening traditions and culture. This practice was introduced to ensure the growth of village administration, infrastructural development and maintenance. Every household, particularly in the Zambezi Region, were mandated to pay funds to the traditional leaders in the past. However, this practice was stopped and has made the functioning and administration of Sub-Khutas difficult for village headmen and Indunas (community leaders). In unpleasant events where certain households were in severe hunger, traditional leaders were able to utilize some of the funds to assist highly disadvantaged families in the villages.

Therefore, I rise to advocate for the resumption of these payments to the traditional authorities for the empowerment of traditional leaders, for cultural and traditional enrichment, to grow infrastructure such as roads, lighting, etc. The traditional authorities, lack financial assistance to ensure villages are developed and well administered by the traditional authorities do not wait for the government's financial assistance to govern and develop the villages.

CLX. **Hon. Nghifikwa:**

That this House –

Debates and calls for a review of the Ministry of Education's recruitment and promotion criteria, since the current ones were established without an equitable transitional framework, thereby excluding those who acquired qualifications with misaligned subject combinations previously accredited by the NQA, leaving young graduates unemployable and experienced teachers stagnant in their professional growth.

I recommend that this motion be referred to the relevant committee for further exploration and recommendations.

CLXI. **Hon. Cloete:**

That this Assembly –

NOTES, mindful that under Article 40(i) the Cabinet must report to this House on the international agreements the Republic concludes, and that under Article 63(2)(e) it is this Assembly that agrees to their ratification, the rising volume and pace of binding treaties, sovereign debt agreements and

major State contracts including long-term resource concessions and oil and gas fiscal agreements that would bind Namibians not yet born entered into or contemplated by the Executive without prior scrutiny by this House; and

RESOLVES, to give effect to Articles 63, 100 and 144 of the Constitution under which the resources of our continental shelf and exclusive economic zone belong to the State, and no international agreement binds the Republic except subject to this Constitution that every significant international treaty, sovereign debt agreement and major State contract, and in particular every long-term resource concession and oil and gas fiscal agreement, be laid before, debated by, and where the Constitution so requires ratified by this Assembly before it takes binding effect; and that a public register of all such instruments be established and maintained.

CLXII. **Hon. Cloete:**

That this Assembly –

NOTES the adoption by the Pan-African Parliament on 5 November 2025 of the Model Law on Labour Migration, and instrument development through extensive continental technical work and consultation in which the Republic of Namibia participated actively as a member of the Pan-African Parliament, and which is designed to guide member states in enacting harmonised, rights-protective labour migration legislation; and further notes that model laws adopted by the Pan-African Parliament constitute an important mechanism for advancing Pan-Africanism through legislative harmonisation by national parliaments;

CALLS UPON the Government to introduce legislation to domesticate the Pan-African Parliament Model Law on Labour Migration, that gives effect to the Republic's obligations under Articles 95, 63 and 144 of the Constitution as well as its commitments under the African Union and SADC frameworks; and that this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for investigation and report back to this Assembly.

CLXIII. **Hon. Hishoono:**

I stand under the guidance of Article 20(1) and (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, read together with the Government's Free Primary and Secondary Education Policy.

That this Assembly –

Discusses and resolves to call for a comprehensive audit of the implementation of the Free Primary and Secondary Education Policy to identify and address the gaps that continue to place financial burdens on parents and guardians.

CLXIV. **Hon. Cloete:**

That this Assembly –

NOTES the successful implementation of integrated cultural and artistic programs in neighbouring SADC states which have served as powerful instruments for fostering national unity and social cohesion across diverse ethnic and regional groups;

AND FURTHER NOTES that Namibia's rich and diverse cultural heritage remains an underutilized asset in the building of a unified national identity, and that the lack of a structured, nationwide platform for cultural exchange contributes to the persistence of regional silos and ethnic fragmentation;

CALLS UPON the Government to establish a "National Cultural Integration Directorate" under the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture; and further moves that this Directorate be mandated

to implement an annual "One Namibia Cultural Quiz and Arts Festival" in every region, designed to integrate learners, youth, and communities into a shared celebration of our collective heritage; and that this motion be referred to the relevant Standing Committee for the development of a "National Social Cohesion Framework" within the next 6 months.

CLXV. **Hon. Jonas:**

That this House –
Debates the need to strengthen urban and rural tree planting and greening initiatives across local authorities, village councils, regional councils, settlements, and rural areas in the Republic of Namibia.

The House should recognizes that, trees and green spaces are critical national assets that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation by improving air quality, conserving biodiversity, protecting natural resources, and promoting healthier and more resilient communities.

The House further should acknowledge that, while Government and other stakeholder have undertaken tree planting and environmental conservation initiatives, these efforts remain fragmented and insufficient to address Namibia's environmental challenges. A coordinated national approach is therefore required to strengthen tree planting and greening initiatives across urban and rural areas in support of Namibia's commitments to environmental sustainability, climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and the protection of future generations.

Furthermore, I shall move that this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for a comprehensive investigation and report to this House.

CLXVI. **Hon. Nashinge:**

That this House –

In terms of Rule 31 of the Standing Rules and Orders, requesting this August House to *discuss, debate* and *resolve* the structural crises surrounding the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL) welfare, housing, and operational capacity.

Article 118 of the Namibian Constitution establishes the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL) to maintain internal security and protect life and property across our Republic.

Achieving the national safety indicators under National Development Plan 6 (NDP6) and Vision 2030 in structurally impossible if our primary internal security organ remains geographically under-resourced, logistically stranded, and structurally demoralized.

I therefore call on this August House to discuss this Motion and recommend interventions.

CLXVII. **Hon. Kalangula:**

For decades, TransNamib was responsible for all rail maintenance, minor and major, across our country. Government funds were allocated, infrastructure was maintained, and over 2,600 Namibians were employed in meaningful, skilled jobs. This was a period when Namibia's rail system was in competent, accountable hands.

Today, those same responsibilities have been handed over to private entities, with contracts running in millions annually. TransNamib now receives only a fraction of these millions, while former employees of the national carrier profit from public funds and continue poaching skilled personnel from the very company they once served.

That this House –

Debate on a structured, and phased restoration of rail maintenance functions to TransNamib Holdings Limited, and that the matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

CLXVIII. **Hon. Mulunga:**

The demand for land in Namibia continues to increase significantly. Although thousands of applications are received annually, only a small fraction of applicants are successfully resettled. Historically, the resettlement target has prioritized farmers with large and small livestock, who have been allocated resettlement farms measuring up to 3,000 hectares per family.

This motion therefore proposes that 50% of all resettlement farmers be subdivided into smaller units of between 50 to 100 hectares. These units shall be allocated to the low economic value model as outlined in the resettlement policy.

Furthermore, I move that this matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for comprehensive review and implementation planning.

CLXIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* on the establishment and construction of Sub-Khuta office building/shelters across Namibia and call on the State to provide office buildings or shelters for all Sub-Khutas under recognized Traditional Authorities across Namibia. Where they will have their meetings and also carry out their administration duties. It has been fully observed that Sub-Khutas often hold their meetings under trees and sometimes under direct sunlight due to the absence of shelter or office buildings particularly constructed for them. These circumstances have made it difficult for the leaders of a Sub-Khutas to carry out their duties, functions and mandates. All Sub-Khutas should therefore, be assisted by the state in order to execute their duties outlined by the Traditional Act 25 of 2000.

CLXX. **Hon. Werner Iita:**

Discusses the recognition and promotion of African names as a means of cultural preservation. Article 15 of the Namibian Constitution state that "Children have the right from birth to a name". Before independence in Namibia, one could not be baptized under an African name, even when such names were religious or carried spiritual meanings. Instead, people were required to adopt names of saints, dismissing African names as "pagan" or "un-religious."

However, many young Namibians remain disconnected from the meaning of their traditional names, with some choosing European ones for social acceptance, influence by previous colonial and missionary influence.

Therefore, I move that this August House: -

- *Deliberates* and *recognises* the importance of African names in preservation and contribution to national identity, cultural pride, and post-colonial self-definition.
- Calls for awareness campaigns to educate the public, especially young people, on the meanings and significance of African (traditional) names.

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

CLXXI. **Hon. Mbundu:**

That the House –

Discusses, that we address the growing challenges faced by Namibian small businesses as a result of large-scale commercial operators increasingly engaging in low-volume retail, and consider measures to strengthen the distinction between wholesale and retail trade;

That Government review and, where necessary, amend the relevant legislation to promote fair competition, protect small Namibian entrepreneurs, encourage local manufacturing and create employment opportunities;

And that the Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee and report back to this August House.

CLXXII. **Hon. Manombe-Ncube:**

That the Assembly –

Deliberates on the Integration, Employment and Regulation of Psychology Graduates to strengthen Namibia's National Mental Health response and youth employment for this young men and women who trained for four years to help heal our nation, but in turn underutilized.

This motion be referred to a relevant Standing Committee for further scrutiny and stakeholder engagement.

CLXXIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and agrees

Article 20 states among other things that "All persons shall have the right to education".

- Primary education shall be compulsory and the State shall provide reasonable facilities to render effective this right or every resident within Namibia, by establishing and maintaining State schools at which primary education will be provided free of charge.

- All persons shall have the right, at their own expense, to establish and to maintain private schools, or colleges or other institutions of tertiary education: provided that: such schools, colleges or institutions of tertiary education are registered with a Government department in accordance with any law authorising and regulating such registration; the standards maintained by such schools, colleges or institutions of tertiary education are not inferior to the standards maintained in comparable schools, colleges or institutions of tertiary education funded by the State; no restrictions of whatever nature are imposed with respect to the admission of pupils based on race, colour or creed.

The constitution only mandates that private institutions must be registered with the government, maintain standards not inferior to State-funded institutions, and practice absolute non-discrimination regarding race, colour, or creed and does not directly task the State the responsibility of constitutionalizing it.

Government equally came up with the Higher Education Act, 2003 (Act No. 26 of 2003) which directly regulates and defines "higher education" to encompass all learning programs leading to qualifications higher than grade 12, but still Government is not bound by law to enforce tertiary education.

While the constitution originally only mandated free and compulsory primary education (Article 20(2)), the government has progressively expanded state support. Notably, the state announced a phased transition toward 100% free tertiary education across public universities and vocational training centers, systematically absorbing tuition and registration barriers, but still this pronouncement fell short of the legality of tertiary education.

This Motion aims to outline the following:

- Provisions and amends ought to be made to make public tertiary education a fully guaranteed, state-funded right. It should be the full responsibility of the Government through its budgets. In the financial vein, Namibia is small nation with resources at her disposal, which can make tertiary education framework attainable.
- The state explicitly expect that families must still contribute toward accommodation, learning materials, and transport. In the current economic downturn very few parents can afford paying accommodation, living expenses and transport for their children at tertiary institutions. Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) the non-tuition loan is failing students by delaying payments and refunds which do not meet the student's financial needs.
- The State is scared of being sued immediately if it runs out of money. But one of the main aims of the liberation struggle in which many young people sacrificed and died for this country was to improve the education system at all levels.
- Therefore, amends should be made on current government provisions to cater all costs involved during tertiary studies, all tertiary funds ought to be covered by the state, including expenses on students' accommodation, transport, learning materials and other student expenses.

CLXXIV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* on the establishment of an on-campus NSFAF help desk office at all accredited tertiary institutions in Namibia. The Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) is of uttermost importance in ensuring that eligible students receive loans, grants and scholarships for tertiary studies locally and abroad. After close observations, it has been observed that NSFAF services are usually only availed at tertiary institutions during the beginning of the year for funding eligibility, student data, verification of active enrolment, instant problem solving, on boarding and back card issuance.

The students require NSFAF services throughout the academic year. The NSFAF office in Khomas Region for example, is currently located at 746 Eros road in Eros. A location far away from tertiary institutions and from the reach of students.
The benefits of establishing or introducing NSFAF office at tertiary institutions across the country include the following:

1. Elimination of Transport Expenses – Students face financial constraints and may not always be able to afford transport costs to NSFAF office for minor or major administrative errors or inquiries. Establishing campus offices will make it easier and less costly or students.

2. Easier Appeal Processing – In cases of missing paperwork or misunderstood parental income threshold that acts as a barrier influencing the rejection of applications, submission should be made directly to campus-based NSFAF agents rather than traveling long distances to NSFAF offices.

3. Immediate Assistance with the New Subsidized Model – On-campus agents can instantly clarify whether or not a student meets specific point allocations or NQF requirements. Due to the Subsidized Tertiary Education Funding Model (STEFM) introduced in Namibia.

4. Quicker Contracts & Document Verification – The introduction of an on-campus help desk office will ensure a reduction on missed deadlines and processing errors as students may hand in documents directly. This will also ensure that the NSFAF offices are not overcrowded by students which often leads to a delayed process due to the high number of students who visit the NSFAF offices for assistance. Securing signatures and the upload of student contracts contributes to the delay of the payout process. Therefore, submissions should be made directly, verified in the presence of the student and if rectification is required, should be done immediately to avoid delays.

CLXXV. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses that water is essential resource for human life, public health, agriculture, livestock, industry and economic development. Namibia is one of the driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa and that the availability, affordability, quality and sustainable management of water are therefore matters of national importance. Namibia's Water Resources Management Act, 2013, recognises equitable access to safe drinking water as an essential basic human right and places an obligation on the State to ensure that water resources are managed for the benefit of all people.

Concerned about challenges relating to water availability, infrastructure, service delivery, tariffs, water losses, rural access, drought preparedness and the coordination of water-related institutions including regulation that effect.

Recognising further the important role played by the Electricity Control Board in regulated Namibia's electricity industry through licensing, tariff regulation, quality-of-service oversight and consumer protection therefore, there is a need to establish similar body regulate our water resources.

Believing that Namibia requires a similarly strong, independent and specialised regulatory mechanism for the water sector to strengthen accountability, transparency, efficiency and equitable access to water.

Therefore, this August House deliberate more into:

1. Establish a Namibia Water Control Board (NWCB) as an independent statutory regulatory authority responsible for regulating the provision of water services in Namibia.

2. Develop and introduce appropriate legislation providing the Board with clear powers and functions, including licensing of water-service providers, regulation of tariffs, monitoring of service standards, consumer protection and dispute resolution.

3. Strengthen accountability and coordination among all institutions involved in water resources, water supply and sanitation, underground water linkages, water with lime, faulty water meters, wrong metering, tariffs regulation and water debts control measures.

4. Ensure transparent and fair water tariffs, taking into consideration households, farmers, communal areas, businesses and other water users; and

That after deliberation for the motion to be referred to the relevant committee for public engagement and report back.

CLXXVI. **Hon. Haitota:**

The Bank of Namibia's 2025 Annual Report revealed that Namibians lose an average of N$6 million a month to banking scams. In 2025, Namibians were scammed a staggering N$79,9 million through banking scams. The significant majority of these scammers are never caught and banks have never been held accountable. It is almost the perfect crime.

That this August Assembly –

Debates the proliferation of banking sector related scams which are reaping Namibians off their hard-earned money, with a view of holding commercial banks accountable as the custodians of the public's funds.

That the motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further scrutiny and report back to this Assembly.

CLXXVII. **Hon. Hengombe:**

That this House –

In accordance to Standing Rules, Orders and International Arrangements of the National Assembly, Rule 122 and Rule 123.

Discusses and *debates* that the government adopt a comprehensive National Critical Mineral Strategy that promotes beneficiation, downstream manufacturing, responsible export controls, investment in battery industries, job creation and value addition to Namibia's strategic mineral resources.

CLXXVIII. **Hon. Filipe:**

That this House –

Discusses the urgent establishment of a Namibian National Tariff Board to protect local industry, promote value addition and safeguard Namibian jobs.

Article 1(5) of the Constitution provides that "The Republic of Namibia shall be a sovereign, secular, democratic and unitary State."

Sovereignty must mean more than political independence. It must also mean having the capacity to protect and advance our own economic interests. Sovereignty means very little if we cannot effectively protect our industries, promote value addition and safeguard the jobs and economic opportunities of our people.

Namibia is a member of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and participates in a Common External Tariff. South Africa has established the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC), a specialised institution with technical capacity to conduct research on trade matters and advance its industrial interests within the SACU framework.

Namibia does not have a comparable dedicated institution. This institutional gap needs to be urgently addressed.

We cannot continue exporting raw materials, importing finished products and losing opportunities for local manufacturing, value addition and job creation.

I therefore move that this House discusses:

(a) The urgent establishment of a Namibian National Tariff Board with the technical capacity to conduct independent research and provide advice to Government on tariffs and trade remedies;

(b) Measures to ensure that Namibia's economic and industrial interests are effectively represented within the SACU;

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

CLXXIX. **Hon. Mwashindange:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and consider a recent report based on the 2025 Namibia Financial Inclusion Survey, found that approximately 378 000 Namibians translating into 20.8% of the eligible adult population depend primarily on government social transfers to survive.

In many Namibian households, a social grant paid to an elderly person, person with a disability or other eligible beneficiary is effectively shared among several members of the household and may constitute the household's only reliable source of income;

The death of such a grant recipient therefore does not merely terminate an individual benefit; it can result in the immediate loss of the household's ability to buy food, medicine, transport, electricity, water and other basic needs.

The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia places upon the State important obligations to promote the welfare and dignity of the Namibian people and to address conditions of poverty, deprivation and vulnerability.

I am moving that this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee to investigate and profile the 378 000 Namibians and report back to this August house for a resolution and decision thereof.

CLXXX. **Hon. Atshipara:**

That this Assembly

Debates, Discuss and Resolves that the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture (MEIYSAC) establish at least three (3) additional State Universities through alternative phases, by transforming the campuses in the Northern, Southern and Coastal Regions into full-fledge Specialised Regional Universities.

That this Motion be referred to the Standing Committee on Education, Youth, Civic Relations and Community Development for further scrutiny, investigation and report back to the Assembly.

CLXXXI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly

Resolves to establish a reintegration and empowerment program for former uniformed officers, including discharged police officers, former Namibian Defence Force (NDF) soldiers, and correctional officers, designed to restore dignity, provide economic opportunities and harness their skills for national development.

CLXXXII. **Hon. Venaani**

That this Assembly –

Debates the need to critically examine Namibia's capacity to combat illicit financial outflows, transfer pricing, base erosion and profit shifting, which undermines Namibia's revenue base and economic development.

Establish a Technical Committee to engage relevant authorities and stakeholders, identify gaps in Namibia's current legal, institutional and enforcement frameworks, recommend appropriate remedial measures and prepare a National Reediness Report on Namibia's capacity to address these challenges, for consideration and report to this House.

CLXXXIII. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this Assembly –

Debates the rise in missing persons cases, including minor children and teenagers. Recent editorial reporting indicates that over a reporting period of less than a year, 432 missing persons cases were opened. The Minister of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security some years back has stated that 201 people have been reported missing countrywide over five years since 2019, showing a sharp acceleration in recent months. The Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare has confirmed that Namibia recorded 10 new trafficking in persons (TIP) cases between March 2025 and April 2026, up from six cases in the previous period, including the mysterious death of Mr. Thomas Ihuhwa who died recently at Walkaway is very shocking.

That the Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for investigation and resolve this long overdue problem affecting the life of the people in this country.

CLXXXIV. **Hon. Venaani:**

That this Assembly –

Debate Namibia's readiness to adopt and responsibly utilise Artificial Intelligence (AI), including the country's digital infrastructure, human capacity, regulatory, regulatory framework, date governance and potential economic and social benefits.

That this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further research and consultation with relevant stakeholders, and that the Committee report its findings and recommendations back to this House.

CLXXXV. **Hon. Hengari:**

Recognising that public schools are entrusted with public funds to provide safe, effective and equitable learning environments for Namibia's children;

Further recognising that responsible financial management, transparent procurement, proper record-keeping and effective oversight are essential to ensuring that public resources reach classrooms and learners;

That this Assembly –

Calls upon the Auditor-General of Namibia, in accordance with the applicable constitutional and statutory framework, to undertake a national, representative and risk-based financial audit

of public schools, commencing with an audit of not fewer than one public school in each region of Namibia;

And further calls upon the Auditor-General of Namibia to examine –

1. The use of public funds entrusted to schools, including government allocations, school development funds, procurement expenditure, infrastructure and maintenance spending, learner-support programmes and any other funds administered through public education structures;

2. The adequacy and fairness of school funding, including whether existing funding arrangements sufficiently respond to differences in regional needs, enrolment, poverty, remoteness, infrastructure conditions, learner vulnerability and the cost of delivering quality education;

3. Whether public funds are reaching their intended purpose, particularly the improvement of teaching and learning conditions, the provision of essential school resources, the maintenance of facilities and the protection of learners' welfare; and

4. The existence of recurring or systemic weaknesses, including gaps in capacity delayed disbursement of funds, inadequate monitoring, weak accountability or any other factors that prevent schools from using public resources efficiently and equitably.

This motion is not intended to cast suspicion on teachers, principals, school boards or education officials who carry out their duties honestly under difficult circumstances. It is intended to protect them, protect public resources and protect the future of Namibia's learners. A transparent audit will distinguish between individual wrongdoing, administrative weakness and broader structural funding problems that require government intervention.

Finally, that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further engagements and to report back to this House with recommendations.

CLXXXVI. **Hon. Venaani:**

That this House –

Debates whether Namibia's current national spending priorities adequately reflect the urgent needs of its people, particularly in respect of school infrastructure, health facilities, sanitation and the maintenance of our road network, and whether the proposed establishment of a new national airline represents the most appropriate and sustainable use of scare public resources, especially considering the N$12 billion that went down the drain with the previous airline.

The House should also consider whether the proposed new airline will be subjected to a proper cost-benefit analysis to ensure that our national priorities are adequately addressed before we proceed with the airline.

CLXXXVII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Calls for a comprehensive review and documentation of the political history of Namibia from the pre-colonial period to the present day.

CLXXXVIII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

The generations and parliamentarians before us initiated a profound process concerning the very soul of our nation: the 1904-1908 OvaHerero and Nama Genocide. This was the first genocide of the 20th century. Paramount Chief Kuaima Riruako rose to table a landmark motion that laid the foundation for the current negotiations between Namibia and Germany. Years later, these collective efforts led to the establishment of 28 May as Genocide Remembrance Day.

It is common knowledge that negotiations on the Joint Declaration between the Governments of Germany and Namibia are ongoing. It is also known that the final agreement will be presented to both the German Bundestag and our National Assembly. The German Bundestag has covered significant ground on this matter; it is organized, and it appears to have established guiding principles and red lines.

In comparison, our National Assembly is completely unprepared and kept in the dark. In all likelihood, this Joint Declaration will be tabled at the last minute, and Members of this Assembly will again be asked to halt debate, endorse the deal, and call for a division.

If a narrow quorum of endorsers is met, it will be imposed on the people of Namibia as the approval of the National Assembly.

This scenario, based on our recent experience, would betray the spirit that has led to our achievements thus far. With sober minds, astute political leadership, and strategic foresight, this can be avoided. Indeed, it is possible to cultivate an environment where the Joint Declaration is clear, solid, and well-prepared, making voting and bulldozing unnecessary.

That this Assembly –

1. Establishes a Select Committee on Genocide in terms of Rule 8 of the Rules for Establishing, Functioning and Procedures of Committees of the National Assembly (Committee Rules).

2. Defines the purpose of this Select Committee on Genocide as to prepare and advise the Assembly on the best possible way to handle this important national matter, with a view to ensuring that it is thoroughly and properly ventilated.

3. Sets out the Terms of Reference for the Select Committee on Genocide, in terms of Rule 8(2) of the Committee Rules, in addition to the purpose stated above.

4. Composes the Select Committee on Genocide in terms of Rule 8 of the Committee Rules.

CLXXXIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the lack of political will that heightens stock theft in the Zambezi Region.

CXC. **Hon. Hilma N. Iita:**

That this Assembly: -

Debate the urgent need to Formalize Informal Settlements and Eradicate Unsafe Shack Housing across local authorities in Namibia.

The House should recognize that more than 806,435 urban residents nationally live in improvised housing, and that informal settlements remained highly vulnerable to flooding, fires, and other environmental hazards, with documented cases of hundred thousand of households being displaced, while shack fires have resulted in the loss of lives, including women and children.

NOTING that this situation implicates the constitutional rights to life, dignity and property:

This Assembly:

1. Expresses grave concern over the continued vulnerable of Namibians in informal settlements;
2. Calls for the repeal of the unconstitutional Squatters Proclamation A.G 21 of 1985;
3. Calls upon Government to amend the Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992 to enable a comprehensive national programme progressively eradicating unsafe shack housing;
4. Urges that this programme formalize settlements, extend basic services, and deliver affordable, safe and decent housing ensuring no household is left without alternative accommodation.

Further, I shall move that this motion be referred to a relevant Parliament Standing Committee for comprehensive investigation and report to this House.

CXCI. **Hon. Ihemba:**

That this House: -

Discusses the working and living conditions of security guards in Namibia, with particular attention to job security, wages and benefits, occupational health and safety, social protection, unfair dismissal, and access to timely labour justice.

Across Namibia security guards stands at the gates of our schools, hospitals, businesses, homes and Government institutions. They work long hours. Many work at night, on weekends and public holidays. They protect lives and property, often while struggling to secure their own livelihoods. Nearly a decade ago, the security industry formally recognised the need to prevent the exploitation of security officers. The 2017 collective agreement provided for labour inspections, penalties for non-compliance and protection against victimisation. If further committed the parties to discussions on housing allowances, transport allowances and pension-fund contributions. Yet many of the same concerns continue to be raised today.

What happened to those commitments?

And when a security guard in underpaid, unfairly dismissed or denied a statutory benefit and approaches the Labour Commissioner, how long must that worker wait for justice?

Investigations into the implementation of past commitments to security guards; compliance with wages and conditions of employment; outstanding complaints and disputes before the Labour Commissioner and the time taken to resolve them; unfair dismissal and victimisation; occupational injuries and deaths; access to Social Security, Employees' Compensation, pensions and health benefits; and whether companies receiving Government security contracts comply with Namibia's labour laws.

The investigation must not take place only around conference tables, Parliament must hear from the guards themselves. The Labour Act was enacted not only to regulate employment, but expressly to protect workers from unfair labour practices and ensure their health, safety and welfare.

The question before us is whether those protections are reaching the people who need them.

Security guards protect Namibia every day. Parliament must now ask: who protects them? I therefore move that this matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for investigation, stakeholder engagement and recommendations to this House.

CXCII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *agrees* on the Construction of Shopping Malls in Informal Settlements for Job Creation. The population of Namibia is gradually increasing and many citizens from various regions have opted to relocate to the city in search for greener pastures. Statistics have shown a rapid increase in the number of people occupying the informal settlements, thereby increasing the number of shanty towns. As the informal settlements increase, so does the demand for basic services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. The establishment of shopping malls within these informal settlements presents a viable solution to address the pressing need for job creation and economic development.

By constructing a shopping mall in areas such as Okahandja Park, Babylon, Kilimanjaro, One Nation, Havanna, Hakahana and many other informal settlements across the country, we can stimulate local economies. Similarly, to the establishment of Goreangab Shopping Mall which has benefited the lives of the citizens in that area.

It has been studied that citizens travel long distances for shopping, spending more money on transport fees and already inflated prices on goods. Therefore, this will bring shopping malls closer to them and job creation for the people.

The employment opportunities should strictly be provided to the residents of the particular informal settlement to combat unemployment and the reduction of poor infrastructure in these areas.

CXCIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House: -

Discusses and *agrees* to Establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegation that Wildlife entering commercial farms and damaging or consuming crops is being killed by some farmers and that the carcasses or meat are subsequently sold for financial compensation. This matter requires investigation because Namibia's wildlife is regulated by law, and the right to control animals causing crop damage does not necessarily give a person an unrestricted right to commercialise the animals or their meat.

The Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance 4 of 1975), particularly section 37 and 54, provides legal mechanisms concerning the killing of game that damages cultivated land and the hunting of declared problem animals. Section 37 also requires the killing of game under that provision to be reported to the nearest nature conservator or police office within the prescribed period. Furthermore, section 47 regulates the sale of game and game meat, while the Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008 (Act 9 of 2008) regulates dealing in controlled wildlife products.

A Commission of Inquiry be established to investigate allegations that wildlife entering commercial farms and damaging or consuming crops is being killed by some farmers and that the carcasses or meat are subsequently sold for financial compensation.

1. Parliament establishes a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the killing of wildlife on

commercial farms where such animals are alleged to have damaged or consumed crops.

2. The Commission investigates whether such killings are conducted within the authority and conditions provided by Namibian law.

3. The Commission investigates whether wildlife or game meat obtained after such killings is subsequently sold, traded or otherwise commercialised lawfully.

4. The Commission investigates the number, species and circumstances of wildlife killed in connection with crop damage and whether the required reports and permits are being properly maintained.

5. The Commission examines whether the existing legal framework adequately balances farmers' legitimate protection against crop damage with the conservation and sustainable utilisation of Namibia's wildlife.

6. The Commission makes recommendations to Parliament on stronger monitoring, reporting, enforcement and, where necessary, amendments to the existing legislation.

This motion is further supported by Article 95(l) of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, which calls for the maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity, and the sustainable utilisation of living natural resources for the benefit of present and future generation.

CXCIV. **Hon. Kambala:**

That this August House: -

URGENT AMENDMENT OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL ACT, 2009 (ACT NO. 3 OF 2009)

The National Youth Council Act, 2009 (Act No. 3 of 2009) established the Council to support youth development and participation. However, conflict exists between certain provisions of the Act. Specifically, section 27(4), which tasks the full-time Executive Chairperson with managing Council operations, and section 35(2) and (3), which names the full-time Director as the head of administration, chief accounting officer, and day-to-day manager.

This overlap creates structural concerns; the Executive Chairperson leads the Board that directs and can dismiss the Director, among other concerns. There are also other provisions that weaken the independence, fairness and accountability of the Council.

Having regard to the above, notice is hereby given that on 29 September 2026, I shall move that this House resolves to:

1. Refer this matter to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Youth, Civic Relations and Community Development for comprehensive review, stakeholder consultations, and legislative scrutiny;

2. Direct the Committee to investigate the structural, financial, administrative, and inclusivity deficiencies, and compliance issues identified within the National Youth Council Act, 2009 (Act No. 3 of 2009); and

3. Direct the Committee to report its findings and progress to this House.

CXCV. **Hon. Ihemba**:

That this House: -

Discusses with intend to amend the Public Services Commission, Act 13 of 1995, public service staff rule (B.ii) and other relevant authorities vs. on recruitment to strengthen transparency, fairness, merit based recruitment and accountability in appointments to the public service, and to institute effective measures to prevent nepotism, favouritism and conflicts of interest in the recruitment process.

That this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for due consultations with relevant stakeholders to gain important and meaningful inputs, and that the motion be returned to the National Assembly for adoption.

CXCVI. **Hon. Lukato**:

That this August House: -

Discusses and *agrees* on Establishing an Opposition Forum for Africa. Whereas a strong multi-party system is essential to peace, stability, and development in Africa;

Whereas opposition parties lack a formal continental platform to engage with regional and international bodies;

Be it highly observed and ensured that: A platform be established in the form of an Opposition Forum in Africa.

The African Union and the European Union formally recognize this forum to bridge or mitigate the representation gap between minority political factions and major international bodies.

The forum should hold an Annual Meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The headquarters of the African Union as the permanent host city for its annual meetings.

The forum will work to strengthen and promote the multi-party system, peace, and development in Africa. The forum be given a seat on the Peace and Security Council, to represent Africa's opposition parties. This will elevate opposition parties from domestic actors to formal participants in continental security and conflict resolution.

CXCVII. **Hon. Amupanda**

That this Assembly –

Debates the clear abrogation and abdication and statutory duties in relation to tabling the Regulations of the Karasburg Town Council, as Gazetted on 10 September 2026, in line with Article 115(5) of the Namibia Constitution and Section 94 of the Local Authorities Act, 1992, Act No. 23 of 1992.

CXCVIII**. Hon. Hilma N. Iita**

That this Assembly –

Debates and *considers* the need to introduce a 24-Hour Trading Economy in Namibia.

CONCEDING that longer trading hours could boost economic activities, create shift-based employment opportunities, support tourism and the night-time economy, it increases sales and investment and bring Namibia in line with some other African Countries.

That this Assembly

(i) Calls for a repeal of the Shop Hours Ordinance No. 15 of 1939, a pre-independence law, still governs the opening and closing hours of certain shops, replace it with a new modern legislation;

(ii) Calls upon government to enact and table a trading Hours and 24-Hour Economy Bill within reasonable time, that establishes freedom to trade at any hour as the default, with restrictions only where justified by public safety, or the protection of residential areas;
(iii) Further call upon the government to Align, Amend and Review all relevant laws including the labour Act and harmosing them with the proposed legislation.

I shall further move that, this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further considerations, stakeholders' input and recommendations to the House.

CXCIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss and agrees on the urgent need to establish and fund public library facilities in rural communities in all fourteen regions.

CC. **Hon. Kaaronda:**

It is becoming increasingly clear that as a nation we are besieged by an undeniable crisis in the public health delivery system. Our people, especially the impoverished black Namibians no longer enjoy quality public health care. The problems are too many to enumerate but some are the following, acute absence of life saving medicines, not enough beds for the admitted patients, over-crowding in hospitals resulting in patients sleeping in corridors, deepening maladministration and widespread corruption, dilapidated health infrastructure, unemployed and or unemployable qualified or poorly qualified health practitioners, etc.

The problems or challenges facing our public health system cannot be addressed and or resolved by the Minister of Health and Social Services alone and the past year and half have already shown that the measures implemented to arrest the situation have not worked.

That this Assembly –

Discuss the possible convention of a tripartite national dialogue/conference on the state of our public health system which dialogue/conference must ideally be presided over by the Her Excellency, President of the Republic of Namibia. The three organs of State, i.e. the Judiciary, Executive and both Houses of Parliament to take charge of the efforts aimed at transforming our public health delivery system as we believe that its transformation must be a product of collective national effort.

That all Namibians affected by the crisis in the public health delivery system be participants in this conference in order for all of them to have a say in how they are affected by the crisis and how they want it addressed and resolved and for the public health system to be declared a national emergency as the situation has reached crisis proportions.

CCI. **Hon. Mouton:**

Higher education is a fundamental pillar of national socio-economic development and youth empowerment in Namibia. However, an increasing number of students attending tertiary

institutions are facing severe financial distress due to the escalating cost of living, particularly daily transport.

For many low-income students and those dependent on limited funding, this expenditure is unsustainable.

This financial barrier directly contributes to rising course drop-outs, academic underperformance, and higher failure rates among tertiary students.

That this Assembly –

Discuss the challenges faced by students related to transport expenditure and urgently mandate the Ministry of Education, tertiary institutions, NASFAF and relevant stakeholders, to design and develop a dedicated, accessible, subsidized ttransport system for students.

That this Motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education for further stakeholder engagement, cost analysis, and reporting back to this House with actionable implementation recommendations.

CCII. **Hon. Gaobaeb:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss post Resettlement Support Programmes under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform and Agri Bank and refer to the relevant Standing Committee to investigate and Report to the House.

CCIII. **Hon. Venaani:**

That this Assembly –

Debate the structural inequalities in the international financial system that result in developing countries paying disproportionately high costs for borrowing, and the impact thereof on Namibia's fiscal space, economic development and ability to finance essential national priorities.

Further, that this House examine the role of sovereign credit ratings, risk premiums, currency exposure, debt restructuring mechanisms and international financial institutions in determining the cost and availability of finance to developing countries, and consider strategies to reduce Namibia's exposure to high-cost external financing through prudent debt management, diversified and affordable sources of finance, and greater access to concessional and development finance.

Ultimately, this motion seeks to consider measures through which Namibia, together with the African Union, SADC and other developing countries, can advocate for a more equitable international financial architecture, including reforms to sovereign-risk assessments, debt restructuring, development finance and the use of Special Drawing Rights,

That the Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for research and recommendations.

CCIV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the establishment and importance of arts centres for all rural communities in Namibia.

CCV. **Hon. Lutehezi**:

No woman, man or child should lose the home, property or livelihood they have built and shared as a family simply because of the death of a spouse or parent. The loss of a loved one should never be followed by the loss of everything that family has worked for.

That this Honourable House: -

Debates and considers the need for a comprehensive national review of statutory and customary inheritance laws and practices in Namibia, with the aim of strengthening the protection of widows, widowers and their children following the death of a spouse.

The proposed review should specifically address the following:

1. Unequal inheritance rights: Examine differences between statutory and customary inheritance systems to ensure fair and equal treatment of surviving spouses and children.

2. Property grabbing and unlawful eviction: Strengthen legal protection against the seizure of property, intimidation and unlawful eviction of widows, widowers and their children by relatives following the death of a spouse.

3. Outdated inheritance legislation: Review existing inheritance laws, including the Intestate Succession Ordinance of 1946, to ensure they reflect present-day realities and constitutional principles of equality.

4. Protection of customary marriages: Strengthen the legal recognition and protection of surviving spouses in customary marriages, particularly where marriages were not formally registered.

5. Access of justice: Establish accessible and affordable mechanisms for widows and widowers, particularly in rural communities, to claim their inheritance rights without lengthy and costly legal proceedings.

6. National consultation: Engage traditional authorities, legal experts, civil society organisations and affected families in identifying gaps and developing appropriate reforms.

I therefore move that this motion be referred to the relevant Standing Committee for further consideration and recommendations to this Honourable House.

CCVI. **Hon. Kalangula:**

The Government of the Republic of Namibia operates a diverse fleet of aircraft (Airplanes and Helicopters) distributed across multiple ministries, offices, and agencies, including the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL), the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and the Namibian Air Force. This structural Aircraft Maintenance seclusion leads to inflated recurring operational expenditure, unjustifiable duplication of maintenance infrastructure, procurement inefficiencies, varying airworthiness standards, and prolonged fleet downtime across critical state assets.

That this Assembly –

Debate on the centralisation and integration of Government aircraft maintenance under the Approved Maintenance Organisation (AMO) of the Government Air Transport Service (GATS) and that this matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

CCVII. **Hon. Lukato:**

Discusses and *agrees* to amend official terminology of the term 'People with Disabilities' and 'Disabled Persons' to a much more professional and respectful kin fact to more decent terms.

For example in Silozi terms like "Liyanga ni Lihole," are not decent terms. "Siyanga" actually means a person who is mentally deranged, an imbecile and indeed useless. "Sihole" on the other hand means one who is crippled and cannot walk on his or her own.

Disability stigma Madam Speaker is a pervasive social process that marks, marginalizes, and devalues individuals based on their physical, sensory, cognitive, or psychological differences. Historically and cross-culturally, disabilities have often been incorrectly framed through lenses of personal tragedy, dependency, or supernatural punishment. Modern Frameworks recognize that disability is not an inherent personal deficit; rather, it is a complex interaction between a person's functional needs and the unaccommodating social and physical environments creates by society.

According to research from organisations like Inclusive Futures, stigma operates at four distinct levels:

1. Social (Public) Stigma: Negative societal attitudes, stereotypes, and cultural prejudices. This includes social avoidance (e.g., avoiding eye contact or excluding individuals from activities) and condescension (e.g., patronising or overprotecting someone under the assumption they are helpless).

2. Structural Stigma: Institutionalised discrimination embedded within laws, corporate policies, and media representation. This manifests as inaccessible infrastructure, systemic exclusion from employment, and unequal access to healthcare resources.

3. Internalized (Self) Stigma: The psychological toll that occurs when an individual absorbs societal prejudices. This often leads to diminished self-esteem, intense shame, and self-isolation, which heavily mediates paths toward depression.

4. Stigma-by-Association (Affiliate Stigma): The courtesy stigma, rejection, or social pressure experience by family members, friends, and caregivers of individuals with disabilities.

Prominent Stereotypes and Core Misconceptions:
Society often defaults to automated, contradictory biases depending on the visibility or nature of the impairment:

- According to psychological studies compiled, visible disabilities (like using a wheelchair) often evoke high social "warmth" but low perceived "competence," leading to codding. Conversely, invisible disabilities (like chronic pain or neurodivergence) face scepticism regarding legitimacy, often being viewed as less warm or deliberately disruptive.
- A common behavioural bias where people assume an impairment in one domain implies impairments in all others. For example, speaking loudly to a person with a physical or speech impairment under the false assumption that they also have an intellectual disability.
- In several global contexts, deep-seated cultural myths persist. As documented by advocacy groups like the Centre for African Justice, conditions like epilepsy or mental health disorders are still occasionally misattributed to curses, parental wrongdoing, or spiritual possession, severely delaying proper medical intervention.

Mitigating Stigma and Promoting Inclusion:

To dismantle these stigmatic frameworks, advocacy centers outline key structural transitions:

- Adopting Identity-First or Person-First Language: Shifting terminology from medicalized deficits ("the invalid", "the blind") to human-centric identifiers ("person with a physical disability", "person with blindness").

- Universal Design: Implementing infrastructure and digital platforms that are inherently accessible to all people from the outset, rather than trying to retrofit accommodations later.

- Direct Social Representation: Elevating authentic disabled voices in corporate leadership, media storytelling, and public policy to normalize diverse human experience and replace harmful tropes.

CCVIII. **Hon. Amupanda:**

Whereas the recently concluded Conference of the State of Justice is a welcome development, the absence of conceptual and documentary inputs and outcomes before and after the conference suggest that we must hold our celebrations in abeyance until those documented outcomes are tabled in this Assembly;

Recognising that the responsibility for justice does not fall only on the shoulders of the executive portfolios charged with administrative responsibilities or the Judicial officers in charge of the Judiciary, but that this Assembly, our nation's legislature, has a responsibility towards the design for justice in our country;

Mindful of our duty to bring about the legislative reforms necessary to ensure that there is Justice in our country, both formally and substantively;

That this Assembly *discusses* and *resolves:*

(a) Recognises that while it may have been necessary to end the judicial hierarchy at the Supreme Court at Independence, our country has grown, and so has our jurisprudence;
(b) Notes that Botswana and other jurisdictions have recently advanced on this score;
(c) Resolves to call upon the Standing Committee on Constitutional, Legal Affairs and Petition to investigate and report on the desirability, feasibility, and necessary constitutional and legislative amendments for the establishment of a Constitutional Court in Namibia.

Creation of a Third Division of the High Court:

That this Assembly –

(a) Recognises that our country currently has only two divisions of the High Court, the Northern Division in Oshakati and the Main Division in Windhoek imposing significant logistical and access-to-justice challenges;
(b) Acknowledges that current legal framework provides for the establishment of further division and accordingly Resolves to call for the establishment of a third division of the High Court, to be known as the Southern Division, based at Oranjemund, to serve the southern regions and enhance access to justice.
(c) Further resolves that the Standing Committee on Constitutional, Legal Affairs and Petition engage with the Judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, and the Office of the President to facilitate the operationalisation of this division.

Terms Limits for the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice:

That this Assembly –

(a) Recognises that both Heads of the Legislature and the Executive are subject to term limits, but the Head of the Judiciary is not subjected to the same logic;
(b) Notes that in South Africa, the Chief Justice serves for a single term of 12 years, disrupted only upon reaching the mandatory retirement age of 70 years;
(c) Resolves to call upon the Standing Committee on Constitutional, Legal Affairs and Petition to investigate and report on the introduction of term limits for the Chief Justice and Deputy

Chief Justice, including necessary constitutional and legislative amendments, while safeguarding judicial independence and the security of tenure essential to the proper functioning of our courts. These reforms are not merely procedural; they are fundamental to strengthening the rule of law, enhancing access to justice, and ensuring that our judicial institutional evolve in tandem with constitutional democracy.

CCIX. **Hon. Kalola:**

The private medical aid sector, specifically NHP Namibia, has recently announced that it will now accept and cover gym memberships as part of its healthcare benefits, recognizing the vital link between physical activity and preventative health. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as hypertension, diabetes, obesity, and cardiovascular diseases are reaching alarming proportions in Namibia, putting an immense strain on our public healthcare system and the PSEMAS fiscus.

Public servants on the high option of PSEMAS currently contribute approximately N$500.00 per month, yet the scheme's primary focus remains on curative treatments rather than preventative care. A health public service workforce is essential for efficient service delivery, reduced absenteeism, and improved mental well-being of state employees. More importantly, preventative healthcare is universally proven to be significantly more cost-effective than curative healthcare, and that subsidizing gym memberships now will save the State millions of dollars in future medical claims. The state must therefore pivot its strategic paradigm; we must transition from merely financing the management of illness to investing decisively in the institutional cultivation of national wellness.

That this assembly resolves to:

1. Urge the Minister of Finance, in collaboration with the Public Service Commission (PSC) to immediately direct the PSEMAS administrator to conduct a feasibility study on the inclusion of gym memberships and wellness programs as a core benefit for public servants;

2. Call upon PSEMAS to negotiate bulk corporate discounts with registered fitness centers, gyms, and wellness facilities across all 14 regions of Namibia to ensure equitable access for public servants, regardless of their duty station;

3. Recommend that PSEMAS restructure its benefits model to incentivize physical activity, potentially allowing members to claim gym memberships as a primary healthcare benefit, similar to the model adopted by NHP.

CCX. **Hon. Filipe:**

That this House –

Discusses the review of the taxation of retirement benefits and the provision of greater tax relief to Pensioners, including consideration of exempting qualifying retirement benefits from income tax.

Matthew 22:21 "They answered, it is Caesar's picture and Caesar's name.' Then Jesus said to them, give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and give to God what belongs to God.

This scripture reminds us that there is a legitimate responsibility to give to the State what is due to the State. Namibians have contributed to the development of our country throughout their working lives through taxation, retirement contributions and other contributions to our economy.

But, Hon. Speaker, we must also ask whether our retirement tax system is fair and whether it adequately protects people when they finally access the retirement benefits accumulated through years of work, sacrifice and contributions.

Retirement benefits represents years of employment and savings set aside to provide financial security in old age.

Retirement should be a time of dignity, financial security and peace of mind. We must therefore consider whether Namibia taxes retirement savings at the most appropriate stage and whether the current system provides sufficient incentives for long-term retirement saving.

I therefore move that this House discusses:

(a) The current legislative and policy framework governing the taxation of pension, provident, retirement annuity and other qualifying retirement benefits;
(b) The tax treatment of retirement contributions during a person's working life and the tax treatment when retirement benefits are accessed;
(c) Whether the current system provides a fair and appropriate balance between taxation during working life and taxation upon retirement;
(d) The need to provide greater tax relief, including consideration of exempting qualifying retirement benefits from income tax;
(e) Alternative approaches to the timing and structure of taxation of retirement savings;
(f) Measures to encourage long-term retirement savings and strengthen the financial security of Pensioners, and
(g) The social, economic and fiscal implications of providing greater tax relief or exempting qualifying retirement benefits from income tax.

I further move that this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further investigation and consultation with relevant stakeholders, and that the Committee report its findings and recommendations to this House.

CCXI. **Hon. Venaani:**

That this House –

Debate the need for the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF), whose assets have grown fiftyfold from N$4.4 billion in 1996 to N$221.1 billion in May 2026, to invest a larger share of its assets in the Namibian economy, particularly in industrialisation, value addition and job-creation infrastructure.

Together with the wider retirement industry, Namibia workers' savings of N$301.9 billion now exceed the country's entire annual output of N$269.8 billion, yet only 4% of GIPF's assets, about N$100 billion, is invested at home, barely two percentage points above the 45% legal minimum, while about N$117 billion is invested outside Namibia and economic growth is projected at only 2.1% for 2026.

Countries such as Singapore finances their growth with Domestic Capital. Our economy is on tenter hooks with slow growth with job creation and fighting poverty remaining an illusive dream.

This Motion further calls for the matter to be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee to engage GIPF, NAMFISA, the Ministry of Finance, the National Planning Commission and other stakeholders, assess whether GIPF's domestic allocation and unlisted investment pipeline, currently N$26.4 billion, are keeping pace with its growth, identify investable local projects and any legal or institutional barriers, and recommend appropriate measures, consistent with GIPF's fiduciary duty to its members, for consideration and report to this House.

CCXII. **Hon. Lukato:**

Namibia is the largest global supplier of Devil's Claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens* and *Harpagophytum zeyheri*), accounting for over 90% of the world's supply of this highly sought-after botanical natural resource.

Scientific research and traditional knowledge have firmly established that Devil's Claw possesses potent anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and therapeutic properties, acting as a critical alternative to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for treating arthritis, rheumatism, and degenerative painful joint conditions worldwide: the global market for Devil's Claw is highly lucrative, generating exceeding USD 210 million (approx.. N$3.6 billion) annually.

Despite Namibia's dominant supply position, impoverished rural communities, Indigenous Peoples, and local harvesters in regions such as Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, Kavango East, and Zambezi receive less than 1% of this total global value, leaving them vulnerable to economic exploitation by middle-tier buyers and international pharmaceutical giants. It has been observed that harvesters of the Devil's Claw struggle to sell their products due to the lack of established markets.

The August House should highly consider legislating the following:

1. Establish Devil's Claw markets for harvesters to sell their products, incentivize local processing, drying, and primary packaging within Namibia rather than exporting raw, unprocessed tubers, thereby creating manufacturing jobs and capturing a higher percentage of the USD 210 million global market.

2. Provide financial and logistical support to scale up all major harvesting corridors in regions such as Omaheke, Otjizondjupa, Kavango East, and Zambezi in ensuring long-term environmental resilience and standardized product quality.

3. Establish Medical Factories for this product as Devil's Claw possesses potent anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and therapeutic properties, acting as a critical alternative to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for treating arthritis, rheumatism, degenerative painful joint conditions and many other illnesses worldwide. This will help reduce the expenditure on the importing of expensive medicine or drugs from foreign nations.

CCXIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* in terms of the standing rules and regulatory frameworks governing our agricultural administration, to establish, institutionalize, and decentralize full-service operational offices for the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (LLPB) formerly the Meat Board of Namibia, across all 14 regions of the Republic of Namibia.

This directive will empower local livestock producers to directly apply for, update, and receive their Stock Brand Certificates within their respective regional borders, in compliance with the Stock Brands Act (Act 24 of 1995) and Livestock and Livestock Products Act (Act 12 of 1981, as amended).

I ask this Honourable House to consider the following:

- Livestock farming remains the primary economic backbone and livelihood for millions of Namibians across both commercial and communal sectors:
- The registration of a unique stock brand is a statutory requirement under the Stock Brands Act (Act 24 of 1995) to legally own, keep, and trade livestock;
- The management and administrative authority of stock brands has been systematically entrusted to the Livestock and Livestock Products Board (LLPB);
- The current concentration of core administration requires crucial brand applications and physical verification pipelines to route predominantly through the Windhoek Head Office, placing an undue financial and logistical burden on small-scale, communal, and distant farmers;
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), alongside the LLPB, has heavily prioritized the rollout of the Namibia Livestock Identification and Traceability System (NamLITS) to secure export compliance and mitigate animal disease across all 14 regions.

That this August House –

1. Mandatory Regional Decentralization: That the LLPB, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, immediately draft a framework to expand and fund brick-and-mortar regional offices or integrated service nodes within the administrative capitals of all 14 geographic regions of Namibia.

2. Localized Stock Brand Issuance: That full technical processing capability including the submittal, vetting, background identification verification, payment, and physical issuance of Stock Brand Certificates be devolved entirely to these regional hubs.

3. Harmonization with Local Veterinary Services: That these decentralized offices directly integrate with local State Veterinary offices to instantly register regional brand numbers onto the NamLITS system, cutting red tape for rural producers.

4. Enhanced Regulatory Compliance: That this spatial integration aligns directly with the expanded mandate of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act to shield farmers from market isolation, streamline livestock movements, and bolster regional disease control mechanisms.

CCXIV. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses that Namibia's poverty rate is estimated to be around 17.2% to 26.9%, while unemployment in Namibia stands at Namibia's unemployment rate has been relatively high in recent years, standing at 19.3% at the end of 2025, up slightly from 19.2% in 2024.

The country's poverty is largely driven by historical and structural factors, including apartheid-era economic inequality and land dispossessions. Corruption and ineffective government policies have also contributed to the growth income inequality in the country. The most disadvantaged 20% of the population receives approximated 3% of the total expenditure, while the richest 20% receives more than 70%. With abundant natural resources, a rich ocean and the just-recently discovered oil, Namibia is considered as a rich country, but a rich country with a poor population.

Let's do something to help the poor "We are too few to be poor" We are too rich to be poor". Let every Namibian eat something from the little we have like anyone else.

According to the 2022 Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates report, the estimated proportion of children suffering from wasting in 2023 ranges from 7 t0 15%, with an average national wasting prevalence of 7.1%. Over 56,000 children, pregnant and breastfeeding women need prevention and treatment services, including children with severe acute malnutrition. The reason for this is because of hunger and lack of monthly income as a citizen.

Therefore, I move this motion to introduce basic income grand for our poor, marginalised, vulnerable and unemployed Namibians to receive N$600.00 per month from the 1st day of birth until the age of 59 before they joined pension social grand programme.

That parliament discusses this very important motion and make sure every Namibian eat something from the income of all national resources and refer this motion to the relevant committee to consult with the public and report back to the August House.

CCXV. **Hon. Rodrick Likando:**

That this House –

Consider measures to improve and strengthen Namibia's tourism sector, with particular emphasis on addressing delays and inefficiencies experienced by tourists and other visitors at points of entry, and streamlining their entry into the country.

Calls upon the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security, in consultation with the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, to review and improve immigration, visa and other entry procedures, including:

- processing times and queue management of Hosea Kutako International Airport, Walvis Bay and other international airports, and at major land border posts;
- staffing levels and operating hours at peak travel periods;
- visa categories, fees and documentary requirements, with a view to simplification;
- digital solutions such as e-visa, advance passenger information and electronic arrival processing.

Calls upon the Government, through the relevant ministries, the Namibia Tourism Board, airport and border authorities and tourism industry associations, to establish a standing coordination mechanism and to publish clear service standards, including target processing times, to ensure an efficient, welcoming and predictable service to visitors.

Calls upon the Government to report to the National Assembly on the outcome of the review and the measures adopted within ninety (90) days of the adoption of this Motion.

This Motion be referred to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources for consideration and recommendations, and that the Committee table its report before the National Assembly upon completion of its work.

CCXVI. **Hon. Emvula:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and Resolves that the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform convenes an emergency and first of its kind National Agricultural Indaba.

The indaba must produce pragmatic solutions based on response beyond veterinary syringes. It must address structural barriers such as;

1. Using the crisis to finally integrate our communal farmers into the supply chain including taking up shares in Meatco, shares in the tannery industry and shares in feedlots and resolve that every farmers' cooperative owns part of our value chain.
2. Turning the existing 1 10 to 120 farmers' cooperatives into legal Biosecurity Units. The State cannot vaccinate 2.5 million cattle alone. Similarly, strengthening cooperatives goes alongside with capitalization as contemplated under Clause 16 of the Land Bill for such units pssess the ability to tag, trace, and vaccinate. Thus, serve as new extension officers. We are convinced that this approach harbours the potential to turn crisis into an effective empowerment and resilience strategy.

CCXVII. **Hon. Kangulu:**

That this Assembly –

Debates and reviews the sustainability, fairness and overall financial implications of Former Presidential pensions, executive privileges, and other post – retirement benefits funded by public resources.

That this matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committees, particularly the Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Budget and Finance for a comprehensive examination of the existing legislative framework, the financial obligations imposed on the State, and the long-term sustainability of this benefits.

CCXVIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discuss and agreed on the provision of meals for patients waiting for medical attention at public hospitals in Namibia.

CCXIX. **Hon. Nekongo:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the protection and regulation of street vendors in Namibia and that the Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further consideration and recommendations to the House.

CCXX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House:

Discuss and agrees to upgrade Omega 1 in Kavango East Region, Chetto and Ndoro located in Zambezi Region of Village Councils.

CCXXI. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the lack of water situation at Otjimbingwe Settlement and all surrounding villages under Otjimbingwe settlement and declare the situation as critical and compel the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform and NAMWATER to take water to Otjimbingwe with immediate effect, without referring to any Parliamentary Standing Committee.

CCXXII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this august House –

Discuss and agree to industrialise the coloured gemstone sector in the //Karas Region for value addition and sustainable employment creation

CCXXIII. **Hon. Cloete:**

That this Assembly –

Debates the exposure of workers and residents in and around the Tsumeb Smelter to arsenic and other toxic substances, the danger to their health and lives, and the Government's silence in the face of repeated warnings, from the State's own Geological Survey in 2007 and its Ministry of Environment in 2012 to two United Nations human rights communication to Namibia dated 11 June 2025 and 28 July 2026, the second of which stood unanswered by

Namibia on the United Nations register on 13 October 2026, while the United Kingdom, China and Canada had replied.

Resolve to:

Refer the matter urgently, in terms of Article 59 of the Constitution, to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources for a public investigation.

CCXXIV. **Hon. Lukato**

That this Assembly –

Discuss and agrees for the establishment and construction of development centers in rural areas across all 14 regions in Namibia.

CCXXV. **Hon. Rodrick Likando:**

That this Assembly –

Debates the threat posed by illegal timber harvesting and the unlawful transportation and trade of forest products in Namibia, with particular regard to the effectiveness of forestry permit controls, cross border enforcement and the protection of State revenue, investigate potential revenue losses arising from illegal forestry activities, and report to this House on the measures taken to combat illegal timber harvesting and trafficking and to ensure the sustainable management of Namibia's forest resources.

That the matter be refer to the Standing Committee on Natural Resource to investigate the matter, make recommendations and report back to this House.

CCXXVI. **Hon. Kangulu:**

That this Assembly –

Debates and examines the establishment of an independent Military Service Commission, dedicated exclusively to the administration and transition of military soldiers out of the general public service framework, subject to appropriate constitutional and legislative provisions.

That the Motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on International Relations, Defence and Security with the mandate to consult the relevant military leadership, the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs and other relevant stakeholders, assess the legal, institutional, administrative and financial implications of establishing such a Commission and develop recommendations, including proposals for the necessary enabling legislation, for submission to this august House.

CCXXVII. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this Assembly –

Debates and adopts the policy on harmonising of religion tolerance in Namibia:

CCXXVIII. **Hon. Mbinge – Tjeundo:**

That this Assembly –

Seek to amend Section 98(2) of the Electoral Act, 2014, to accommodate accredited political party agents in special voting arrangements, subject to appropriate safeguards against double voting and other electoral irregularities.

Accredited political party agents play an important role in observing electoral processes and ensuring transparency during Regional Council and Local Authority Elections. However, Section 98(2) of the Electoral Act, 2014 (Act No. 5 of 2014), does not expressly include political party agents among those eligible for special voting, even where their assigned duties may prevent them from voting in their registered constituencies or local authority areas. This creates a practical barrier to exercising their constitutional right to vote while fulfilling their election observation responsibilities.

That this Motion to be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for detailed consideration and consultation with the Electoral Commission of Namibia and other electoral stakeholders.

CCXXIX. **Hon. Sheya:**

That this Assembly –

Debate on setting and regulating of local Authority classification and mandatory funding for development and administrative intend.

Our Government Architecture is designed in a manner to get efficient and effective service delivery to Namibians with its system of the Executive divided in three categories which are Central, Regional and Local government. Of the three, local authorities are dealing with bread and-butter issues directly impacting citizens of the country and social cohesion, but are less funded and capacitated to carry out their mandate as expected of the three.

Our local authorities' classification currently is Municipalities of which there is Part 1 and Part 2 municipalities, town councils and village council with no clear definition or criteria on these classifications and fine detail, equally there is no clear defined fixed legal funding model mandatory to these local authorities for the purpose of development and administration functioning from the National Budget, and only relying on rates and taxes

which on its own is having serious challenges because of high unemployment, lack of investments, low economic activities and a stagnant economy in these localities of which has serious implications on cost of living for ordinary citizens to carry out their mandates.

I believe we have an opportunity to set a criteria and definition, compelled with mandatory sustainable funding model from the National budget clearly defined and will provide a transparent and equitable way to finance these important structures of government per law as Parliament.

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

CCXXX. **Hon. Amupanda:**

1. Article 44 of the Namibian Constitution immaculately states that "the legislative power of Namibia shall be vested in the National Assembly." Why, then, does the Executive have a Cabinet Committee on Legislation while the National Assembly has no single Committee responsible for legislation? Relatedly, why, in 36 years, has there not been a single piece of legislation assented to, passed by, brought into operation and originating from the National Assembly?

2. Article 60(2) of the Namibian Constitution grants constitutional rights to individual Members of Parliament to bring private Members' Bills, with the only condition set by the Constitution being that such a Bill must be supported by one third of all the Members of the National Assembly. Why has the National Assembly subjected elected Members to the authorisation of an unelected individual, who must decide whether Members may exercise rights granted by the Constitution? How is it possible that lawmakers grant powers to an unelected official to conduct constitutionality tests, when such powers are reserved for the Courts?

3. Article 52 of the Namibian Constitution states that the Secretary of the National Assembly shall be appointed "subject to the laws of Namibia regulating the employment of Parliamentary Staff and the Directives of the National Assembly." Why is it that no such laws exist, nor have the directives of the National Assembly on the subject matter been issued as mandated by Article 52 for 36 years? Was it the intention of the drafters of our Constitution for the Secretary of the National Assembly to be a political appointee at the discretion and subjectiveness of one individual – the Speaker?

4. Article 87(b) of the Namibian Constitution states that the Attorney-General shall be the principal adviser to the President and the Government. In light of the scheme of our Constitution, which mandates the Separation of Powers, on what constitutional and legal basis does the Attorney-General-a Member of the Executive act on behalf of the National Assembly? Worse still, in cases and matters of dispute between Members of the National Assembly, on what basis does the Attorney-General represent some Members and not others? Indeed, what would the Attorney-General do in matters of dispute between the Executive and the Legislature?

5. Article 111(5) of the Namibian Constitution clearly states that "All bylaws or regulations made by Local Authorities pursuant to powers vested in them by Act of Parliament shall be tabled in the National Assembly and shall cease to be of force if a resolution to that effect is passed by the National Assembly." Why has this constitutional provision been

violated for 36 years? Worse, why does the violation persist even after this matter has been brought to the attention of the National Assembly?

6. These five (5) key questions demonstrate that the National Assembly is in violation of the Constitution, found wanting in terms of constitutional provisions, and unable to discharge its responsibilities under the Namibian Constitution. In this connection, notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, 28 October 2026,

That this Assembly discuss, answer, and resolve these five key questions and take appropriate remedial steps to ensure conformity with the Constitution-failure of which the Assembly would have elected to permit constitutional violations to continue.

CCXXXI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss and agrees on prioritising vocational training graduates and Namibian Youth in government tenders, employment and economic opportunities.

CCXXXII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss and agrees on the introduction of social assistance grants for unemployed medically vulnerable persons and children who are not covered and those who do not meet the requirements of the current government medical aid schemes in Namibia.

CCXXXIII. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss that the Namibia are 100% right by saying that the Ombudsman Act, (Act. 7 of 1990), does not define as “fundamental rights and freedoms”, “official,” “Ombudsman” etc. Discrimination is only mentioned as a ground for investigation. So where does the Ombudsman get the definition from?

CCXXXIV. **Hon. Kaaronda:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the employment entry requirements for all public service sector jobs including those of the State-Owned Enterprises or parastatals, so as to remove university or similar degree or qualifications as well as work experience as key requirements and focus more on the basic competencies of young people, especially those in the information communication technology fields.

That this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further scrutiny and consultation.

CCXXXV. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Debates the establishment of professional driver training institutions and formal driver certification programmes in Namibia.

CCXXXVI. **Hon. Lutuhezi:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the rising use of firearms in intimate killings and other cases of gender-based violence. While Namibia has a legal framework for firearm ownership, I believe stronger safeguards may be needed to protect victims of domestic violence, particularly women threatened by intimate partners who possess firearms. According to police figures, Namibia recorded 17,669 GBV cases between 2020 and 2023, of which 14,349 victims were women. A further 6,346 GBV related cases were recorded in the 2024/25 financial year. Between 2021 and 2024, 165 firearm-related murders were recorded, including 35 in 2024 alone.

That this motion be referred to the relevant Standing Committee for further consideration.

CCXXXVII. **Hon. Kaaronda:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the nature of who is considered a hero and how that consideration is given effect and why it has caused enormous public outcry so much so that highly respected individuals in our society also expressed displeasure. One such individual is Cde. Jerry Ekandjo. SWANU of Namibia as former liberation movement also has its own share of displeasure. It can't be correct that after all these years of independence the only person buried at the heroes' acre who was not a member of SWAPO is the late president of SWANU of Namibia comrade Gerson Hitjevi Veii.

The controversy will not end until Parliament, especially this August house provides the necessary clarity and guidelines. Our late founding President and his successor were both freedom fighters and they both had lived throughout our entire liberation struggle as well as into independent Namibia with their spouses. Parliament must provide the basis on which the interests of the families of our heroes and those of the state can coincide and be harmoniously balanced. The recent Zambian example involving its late former head of state is particularly instructive in matters of this sort.

Today the nation is mourning the loss of one of our dearest former first ladies, affectionately known as Meme Penny. May her soul rest in eternal peace. Meme Kovambo Nujoma has known the same life of struggle alongside her late husband and continued to be by his side until his last day. Are these former first ladies not the mothers of our country and therefore worthy of due recognition?

That this House discusses these matters including the manner in which heroes are identified, hero’s status is bestowed on such identified heroes, the funeral and burial of such heroes and all matters incidental thereto.

That the Motion be referred to the relevant Standing Committee for comprehensive studies and report back.

CCXXXVIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss the Motion on the review of customs duties, import taxes and clearance costs to support small traders, SME’s and young entrepreneurs in Namibia. Promoting fair,

transparent and SME friendly import procedures to create employment and combat poverty.

CCXXXIX. **Hon. Amupanda:**

On Sunday, 25 October 2026, the people of Brazil returned Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of the Workers' Party to the presidency for a fourth term, defeating Flávio Bolsonaro in a closely contested runoff. This outcome carries significance far beyond Brazil's borders. Brazil matters to Namibia for reasons both historical and contemporary. The Atlantic slave trade forcibly transported millions of Africans to the Americas, and Brazil became the destination for the largest number of enslaved Africans in the Western Hemisphere. Today, Brazilians of African descent constitute more than half of the country's population of over 200 million. It was in recognition of this enduring link that the African Union moved to formally recognize the African Diaspora as the continent's sixth region, a status that affirms the political and moral bond between Africa and communities of African descent in the Americas.

Economically, Brazil is projected to rank among the world's ten largest economies in 2026, with a nominal GDP exceeding US$2.6 trillion. As a founding member of BRICS-a grouping that accounts for a substantial share of global GDP-Brazil occupies a strategic position in the architecture of emerging economies. A left-wing Brazilian government led by the Revolutionary President Lula, that is committed to South-South cooperation presents Namibia with a concrete opportunity to deepen economic and political relations.

That this Assembly –

Discuss and resolves:

1. The general assessment of the current state of Namibia-Brazil relations?

2. The concrete measures is the Ministry undertaking to leverage Brazil's historical, political, and economic position-including its leadership within BRICS and its ties to the African Diaspora-for the socioeconomic and political benefit of Namibia.

That this motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee responsible for International Relations.

CCXL. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss and agrees on the establishment of affordable public business and office parks to support youth entrepreneurs and small business in Namibia.

CCXLI. **Hon. Rodrick Likando:**

That this Assembly –

a) Debates the socio-economic vulnerabilities, labour exploitation and uncertain employment status of registered and certified tour guides in Namibia's tourism sector, including low and inconsistent remuneration, precarious contractual arrangements, limited access to social-security coverage, inadequate protection of their labour rights, and the status of the Tour Guide Accreditation and

Regulation Framework, including the position of guides who remain under interim accreditation arrangements;

b) Notes with concern that the possible misclassification of tour guides as independent contractors, even where the working relationship displays the features of employment, may deny them the protections, job security and benefits guaranteed under Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution, the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007) and the Social Security Act, 1994(Act No. 34 of 1994); and

That this Motion be referred to the Standing Committee on Poverty Eradication, Labour and Industrial Relations to hold consultations and inquiries with tour guides, tour operators, lodges, industry associations, trade unions and the Social Security Commission, make recommendations, and report back to this House.

CCXLII. **Hon. Lutuhezi:**

The continued sexual abuse, defilement and rape of children, particularly young girls, remains a serious national concern. Recent media reports involving an 11-year-old girl in Noordeower and a 12-year-old girl in the Omusati Region highlight the urgent need for stronger child protection measures.

According to New Era, approximately 3,700 of an estimated 11,000 reported rape cases between 2015 and 2024 involved minors. Many cases may remain unreported due to fear, intimidation, financial dependence, family pressure and social stigma.

No marriage of family relationship should ever be protected at the expense of a child's safety and right to justice.

I move that this Honourable House –

Debates the prevention of sexual abuse, defilement and rape of children in Namibia, and calls upon the Government to consider the following:

1. Strengthening child protection and prevention measures to ensure that children are safe and perpetrators are brought to justice.

2. Establishing effective protection mechanisms for mothers and family members who report abuse, including protection against intimidation, retaliation, financial pressure and social stigma.

3. Reviewing existing laws to ensure that persons who knowingly facilitate, conceal or obstruct the reporting and investigation of child sexual abuse are held accountable, subject to due process.

4. Strengthening coordination among relevant ministries and law enforcement agencies to ensure timely investigations, child-sensitive court procedures and protection for child victims.

5. Referring this motion to the relevant Standing Committee for further consideration and recommendations.

TUESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER 2026

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and agrees to the urgent rehabilitation and expansion of water and sewerage infrastructure, prevention of wastewater overflows, and improvement of safe water and sanitation services across all 14 regions of Namibia.

II. **Hon. Brinkman:**

There is a need to protect women against obstetric violence and ensure dignified and respectful treatment during pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal care.

Reports of abuse, humiliation, neglect, discrimination and medical procedures performed without informed consent raise serious concerns about the protection of women's rights in our maternity facilities.

Namibia has existing policies and professional regulations protecting patients. However, we must examine whether these protections are effectively implemented and enforced.

I shall therefore move that this Honourable House –

Debates the prevention of obstetric violence and promotion of respectful maternity care in Namibia, and that the matter be referred to the relevant standing committee for consideration, with particular attention to the following:

1. Policy and legal protection: Strengthening existing policies and legal measures to address obstetric violence and protect women's rights to dignity, privacy and informed consent.

2. Accountability: Establishing accessible and confidential complaint mechanisms to ensure that allegations of mistreatment are investigation and appropriate action is taken where misconduct is established.

3. Quality of maternity services: Ensuring adequate staffing, equipment, essential supplies and safe clinical practices to support dignified maternity care.

4. Professional training: Strengthening continuous training of healthcare workers on respectful maternity care, patient rights and professional ethnics.

5. Monitoring and oversight: Introducing regular monitoring and reporting mechanisms to assess compliance with maternity-care standards and ensure corrective action.

III. **Hon. Hengari:**

Charcoal production in Namibia plays an important role in addressing bush encroachment, restoring rangelands, creating employment and supporting rural livelihoods. However, concerns have been raised regarding the affordability and economic impact of the N$100 per tonne charge prescribed under Schedule 2 of the Forest Regulations, 2015, for wood used in charcoal production for bush-control purposes within communal areas. Considering the wood-to-charcoal conversion process, this charge can translate into approximately N$400 or more per tonne of saleable charcoal, placing additional financial pressure on producers, particularly small-scale enterprises and young entrepreneurs, and potentially discouraging bush-control activities.

That this August House –

Debates the affordability and economic impact of the current charcoal-production charging framework, particularly its implications for sustainable bush control, rural employment and the viability of small-scale charcoal producers.

The Motion further calls for a review of the existing charging framework, including consideration of reduced or differentiated tariffs, more flexible payment arrangement and incentives for approved bush-control activities, while maintaining environmental safeguards and sustainable harvesting requirements.

I further propose that the Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for scrutiny and stakeholder consultation, with a view to recommending a fair and sustainable regulatory framework that balances environmental conservation with rural economic development.

IV. **Hon. Thomas:**

That this August House –

Discuss, agrees and refer to the relevant Committee, investigate, with firm resolve. The blood of our people continues to spill on our roads. The tragedies of Outapi is not isolated it is a national emergency.

A public road is a shared national asset for mobility, economic activity and safe passage. It is not an extension for a bar, a shebeen or a cuca shop. When a citizen walks in the middle of the streets or road daylights or night, intoxicated, holding an open bottle, he/she endangers himself and every motorist.

Some will argue this is a matter of personal freedom. But no freedom can be exercised at the expense of another person's right to life. Article 6 of our Constitution is clear:

This Motion seeks to restore discipline, dignity and safety on our roads. It seeks to protect families and prohibition of alcohol in public roads and streets.

V. **Hon. Haikola:**

Article 32(3)(a) read together with article 57(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia vests the President with the substantive executive authority to dissolve the National Assembly on the advice of the Cabinet if the Government is unable to effectively govern. Because the dissolution of Parliament is an extraordinary constitutional measure that abruptly terminates the democratic mandate of elected legislative representatives, it also triggers snap national elections, and fundamentally alters the separations of powers within the Republic.

Following a legal and structural analysis of our constitutional framework, which reveals a critical procedural vacuum, namely that neither the Constitution nor the Standing Rules and Orders of the National Assembly provide any procedural rules, mechanical guidelines, timelines, or administrative steps for how a notice of dissolution is to be formally received, processed, or managed by the legislature. This complete lack of a regulated framework means that there is legally no established procedure for managing a dissolution, exposing the country to unprecedented constitutional gridlock, ad-hoc governance, and an absence of formal administrative continuity.

Importantly, the principles of constitutionalism, procedural predictability, and the rule of law require that the exercise of any public power, especially one as severe as the dissolution of a co-equal branch of government, must be regulated by pre-determined, clear, and fair rules to protect state stability and democratic continuity.

That this Assembly –

Resolves to:

1. Formally record and acknowledge that while the substantive power of legislative dissolution is vested in the Executive under Article 57(1), there is an absolute lack of procedural rules within our Parliament to govern, execute, or manage such a process;

2. Declare that this procedural vacuum represents an active vulnerability to the rule of law as an unregulated or ad-hoc legislative dissolution lacks the necessary safeguards to protect democratic institutions and administration continuity;

3. Call upon Parliament to urgently close the constitutional lacuna by establishing a clear, comprehensive, and legally sound procedure for legislative dissolution.

WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER 2026

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. **Hon. Lutuhezi:**

Thousands of Namibians continue to live in poverty. According to the available statistic from the Namibia Statistics Agency, 49% of households are headed by women, with a higher incidence of poverty of 19.2% in these households, as well as incidence of severe poverty of 16.7%. Twenty-five percent of these households are in rural areas, according to the latest available poverty estimates.

These single mothers continue to raise their children under extremely difficult circumstances. Some survive through informal activities such as collecting discarded cans to sell, earning as little as N$50 a day to put food on the table. Many are unemployed, have no reliable source of income and remain outside existing social grant arrangements.

We need a structured and sustainable social protection intervention that recognise their circumstances and provides a measure of financial security for qualifying single mothers who are unemployed or living in extreme poverty.

That this Honourable House –

Debates the introduction of a Monthly Social Assistance Grant for qualifying single mothers who are unemployed or living in extreme poverty and are responsible for raising dependent children.

II. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this August House –

Discusses and *agrees* on the Establishment of a National essential medicines availability and Public Healthcare Service Improvement Programme across all 14 regions of Namibia.

TUESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER 2026

NOTICE OF A MOTION:

Hon. Hengombe:

That this Assembly –

Debate and discuss the continued neglect of Namibia's small-scale miners and their limited participation in the mineral economy. Also discuss national assessment of the monetary value of small-scale mining as there is no data and a transparent mineral price-determination mechanism to protect miners from exploitation, regional EPL and Small-Scale Mining Support Centres to provide licensing, geological, technical, safety and marketing support. That the National Assembly call upon Epangelo Mining (A state owned Enterprise) to assist small-scale miners with extraction, machinery and operational support.

That this Motion be referred Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resource for further scrutiny and come up with regulatory and supporting mechanisms that include small scale mining.

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