Thursday, 5 November 2026 No. 26 - 2026

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

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Question 234 (2025-10-09)

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

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

I therefore ask my counterpart the following:

1. Minister, given that non-commercial border posts have no scanning or detection facilities and rely entirely on manual searches, and considering that this vulnerability may be exploited by foreign traffickers, what measures is

the Ministry putting in place to effectively detect and intercept drugs, and are current manpower and resources sufficient to address this critical gap?

2. How is the Ministry improving coordination with other key ministries to ensure that foreign nationals arrested for drug trafficking are thoroughly investigated, prosecuted and where appropriate, declared persona non grata to prevent them from re-entering Namibia?

3. What concrete steps is Namibia taking to strengthen regional and international cooperation, particularly within SADC, to enhance real time intelligence sharing and conduct joint operations against cross border drug syndicates?

4. Could the Minister update this House on the handling of confiscated exhibit materials, including drugs and vehicles specifically how these are stored, accounted for and disposed of once court cases are finalized?

5. Lastly, Minister, given speculation about known drug traffickers in Namibia who have not been pursued by police, could this inaction render authorities accomplices, and what steps are being taken to ensure accountability?

Question 251 (2025-10-16)

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

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

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

2. What steps has the Ministry taken to address the grievances raised by these miners, many of whom truly rely on small-scale mining as their primary source of livelihood?

3. Could the Minister clarify the legal status of the land or mining claims being used by these miners, and whether they were operating under any permits or licences?

4. What is the Ministry doing to ensure that small-scale miners across the country including at Uis are supported, regularised, and protected from exploitation or displacement by larger entities?

5. Is there an intention by the Ministry to facilitate a more inclusive mining policy that balances the interests of small-scale and large-scale mining operations, especially in historically disadvantaged communities?

Question 256 (2025-10-21)

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

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

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

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

1. On Inspection and Compliance: When was the last comprehensive labour inspection conducted in the charcoal industry, and what were the key findings? What specific, time-bound actions is the Ministry taking to ensure the industry achieves full compliance and urgently improves the working and living conditions of the workers?

2. On Enforcement: Given the identified systemic challenges, what specific measures and budgetary allocations in the next financial year will increase the frequency, scope, and effectiveness of proactive labour inspections on charcoal farms and processing plants? How will the Ministry ensure the recommendations of the *Biomass Processing, Storage and Packaging Plant - Compliance Report 2024* are fully implemented across the charcoal industry?

3. On Undocumented Workers: What collaborative mechanisms has the Ministry established with the Angolan Embassy and the Ministry of Home Affairs to regularize the status of undocumented Angolan workers, as recommended in the 2024 Compliance Report, and to hold landowners who exploit such workers legally accountable?

4. On Health and Safety: In response to scientific evidence linking respiratory illness to charcoal dust, does the Ministry plan to establish a legally enforceable Namibian occupational exposure limit for respirable charcoal dust? Furthermore, how will the Ministry ensure the consistent provision and mandatory use of adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) across the entire industry?

5. On Social Security: What targeted campaigns will the Social Security Commission launch to ensure the universal registration of all charcoal workers for social security benefits? What specific penalties and enforcement actions will be taken against employers who fail or refuse to register their employees?

Question 261 (2025-10-21)

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

Minister I am disturb by the living conditions of our informal citizens in most towns as the plots allocated to them is at dumbing side, and Local Authority Leadership under your watch don't even mind of this situation.

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

My Questions are:

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

Question 263 (2025-10-28)

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

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

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

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

1. Given the provisions of Article 41 of the Constitution, can the President lawfully be answerable to both (a) herself, and (b) Parliament?

2. Does the fact that the President now assuming the duties of the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy unconstitutionally undermine the separation of powers principle?

3. In terms of Act 4 of 1990, "Assigning of Powers Act", at Section 4, thereof, when a Minister vacated his or her office, the President appoints another Minister to carry out the duties and activities of that Ministry. Is the President in violation of that provision and Her Presidential oath of Office by assuming the duties, responsibilities and functions of the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy?

4. The Constitution demands at Article 32(8) that prior to performing any duties, responsibilities or functions of a Ministry, the appointed person must be Gazetted and subscribe to a Ministerial oath of Office. When is Her Excellency

going to take the Oath at schedule 2 and be Gazetted in order to lawfully fulfil any Ministerial tasks, including accounting to this House, about the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy?

5. When will the actions of the President be gazetted as stipulated in Article 32(8) of the Constitution?

Question 264 (2025-10-28)

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

1. Can the Right Honourable Prime Minister inform this House under which constitutional provision or statutory authority the President may dismiss a sitting Minister and immediately assume the ministerial portfolio without appointing an acting or substantive replacement?

2. What consultations, if any, were undertaken with Cabinet before the decision to remove the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy was made?

3. When can the Namibian public and this Parliament expect the official appointment of Her Excellency as the new Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy for me to ask question to my new counterpart and, to ensure proper oversight, accountability, and transparency?

4. Will the Government table before this House a written explanation or statement outlining the reasons for the dismissal and the legal justification for the President's action?

Question 283 (2025-11-11)

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

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

1. When will the Minister invoke the powers vested in her under Section 79(1)(a) of the Basic Education Act, 2020 (Act No. 3 of 2020), which empowers the Minister to deregister a private school if "any of the circumstances arises on which the Minister would have refused such registration under section 76," including instances where a school "imposes restrictions with respect to the admission of learners based on race, ethnic origin, religion, colour or creed"?

2. Further, will the Minister consider the application of Section 80(1) of the same Act, which authorises the Minister to order the closure of a private school "being managed in a way which is prejudicial to the welfare of learners or the peace, good order or good governance of the Republic of Namibia"?

3. If not, can the Minister justify why DHPS should continue to operate under a Namibian licence while allegedly fostering racial division contrary to the values of equality, unity, and nationbuilding enshrined in our Constitution and education laws?

Question 285 (2025-11-11)

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

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

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

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

Question 288 (2025-11-11)

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

The Namibian people and Windhoek residence have observed since 9th October till today how the employees of City of Windhoek at solid waste management department are being ignored, being mishandled and denied their existence by the City of Windhoek Councilors, Staff Management, Ministry of Justice and Labour and Ministry of Urban and Rural Development. These people are the very same people that keep City of Windhoek so clean to make us proud and be associated with Windhoek as the most cleanest city in Africa if not the world. These are the very same people that we expect them to cast their vote at our respective political parties comes 26 November 2025 but you are here ignoring them, I guarantee you that you must expect no single vote from these citizen that you been ignoring for more than a month now.

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

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

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

I now ask the following questions to the Minister:

1. When are you going to solve this Labour dispute between fixed term contract ward cleaners and the Municipality of Windhoek

2. Why the fixed term contract ward cleaners can't be employed as permanent employees of the City of Windhoek.

3. Why is there huge salary gap between the fixed term contract ward cleaners and those that empty the dustbin and drums?

4. Why are they not being compensated for Saturday hours and being registered at Social Security Commission as directed by Labour Act No. 11 of 2007?

Question 290 (2025-11-11)

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

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

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

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

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

I now therefore ask the following questions:

1. Minister, is your Ministry aware of these challenges currently faced by Nampost and our senior citizens?

2. What measures can the Ministry take to facilitate a quick recognition of Nampost ATM cards by all local banks to ensure the speedy recovery of our senior citizens' refunds?

3. When can we expect to see Nampost fully transformed into an independent bank, capable of competing effectively with other local and foreign-owned banks?

Question 293 (2025-11-12)

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

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

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

I therefore ask:

1. Whether NamPost was thoroughly assessed and found suitably prepared before being awarded the contract to handle social grant payments on behalf of the government.

2. Whether the Ministry is aware that many NamPost outlets across the country lack basic facilities such as toilets, safe drinking water, and proper waiting areas, leaving our elderly and vulnerable citizens exposed to hardship and indignity.

3. Whether the Ministry is actively monitoring and evaluating NamPost's performance in delivering this important public service and what findings have been made so far;

4. What immediate steps the Ministry intends to take to ensure that such distressing incidents do not happen again and that all beneficiaries are treated with the care, dignity, and compassion they deserve; and

5. Whether NamPost will be held accountable for such incidents and what form that accountability will take in ensuring that the safety and well being of beneficiaries are not compromised in the future.

Question 294 (2025-11-12)

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

We have been hearing sad stories from the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) for many years now, and it seems they simply do not end. This time, it is not ordinary pensioners crying foul, but former Members of the 7th Parliament - individuals

who served this nation with dignity and who today find themselves victims of what can only be described as a financial miscarriage.

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

In this regard, I ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Can the Minister confirm whether individuals earning less than N$100,000.00 per year are legally required to pay income tax on backdated pension payments?

2. If the law exempts such individuals, why did GIPF deduct tax from their backdated pensions?

3. Were these deductions authorized by NamRA or unilaterally done by GIPF?

4. What mechanisms exist within the Ministry to ensure that institutions such as GIPF correctly apply the tax threshold, especially in cases involving back pay or arrears?

5. When can the affected former Members of the 7th Parliament expect to be refunded the money that was wrongly deducted from their backdated pensions?

6. Lastly, will the Ministry institute a review of all similar deductions to safeguard both former public office bearers and ordinary pensioners from such financial injustices in the future

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Question 296 (2025-11-12)

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

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

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

Hon. Minister, the Ministry invested a substantial amount of resources piloting the implementation of program in nine (9) child Rights Project schools in 0 6) regions (Kavango east, Kavango west, Khomas, Ohangwena, Oshana, Omusati) which had proven the program to be a success in child centered education. Despite these overwhelming successes stories in both Class room school Management and Learners Academic performance as a well-developed on the job in-service training program,

Hon. Minister, this Training program was not implemented as planned and as result the Namibian child and the education system in general suffered as beneficials.

I therefore ask the following questions

1. Minister, is the Ministry aware of discontinued or non-implementation of this Child Right, classroom and school management Training program and its potential to positively impact the education performance in Namibia?

2. Can the Ministry shed lights as to why the program did not take off the ground?

3. As a proven best practice and a success in Namibian schools, what measures will the ministry put in place to kicks-start this crucial Training program in 2026/27 financial year to benefit Namibian child schools?

Question 297 (2025-11-13)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Prior to 2017, CDM/NAMDEB controlled the entire territory of Diamond Area 1, including Oranjemund. Does CDM/NAMDEB possess a complete record of all employees since its inception? If so, can this record be made available?

2. How many employees were recorded as missing or having disappeared, and what measures did CDM/NAMDEB take to investigate these disappearances?
3. Did CDM/NAMDEB ever formally open police cases or report these missing persons to the Namibian Police? If yes, please provide the relevant case details.

4. What official explanation does CDM/NAMDEB provide for the disappearances of Amos Hiskiel and Titus Shipandeni Shiponeni?

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

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

Question 298 (2025-11-13)

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

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

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

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

1. Honourable Minister, what measurable progress has the Ministry made towards Namibia's 91% emission reduction target by 2030?

2. Recent reports show that climate adaptation projects on the ground remain incomplete. What is causing these delays, and what steps are being taken to support vulnerable communities?

3. How is the Ministry ensuring that emerging sectors, such as green hydrogen, contribute effectively to Namibia's climate goals?

4. The latest Transparency Report highlights weaknesses in monitoring and early warning systems, and accountability.

5. What urgent action plan is in place to close implementation gaps and ensure all Namibians benefit from climate adaptation and mitigation strategies before 2030?

Question 299 (2025-11-13)

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

1. Are you aware that it has been observed, since independence of this country, under the ruling government party which is still governing this country until today, many foreigners have been employed in the government without following the legal procedures? This process has left many Namibians without jobs and have left them in the streets while foreigners occupy the jobs which were supposed to be offered to Namibian people.

2. Can your respected office, since you are the leader of the government business in the Paliament and also the second highest office in the executive, can we agree with you to establish an independent commission to investigate and screen all Ministries and government organs to find out these suspected foreigners who are currently enjoying the fruits of our Namibian people? While the majority, poor Namibians continue to suffer after the independence of our country.

3. Can we agree and work together and support each other that those who have hijacked Namibian jobs through corruption and other methods of corruption should be apprehended after being found guilty by the court of law and sent to prison? Before being deported back to their countries of origin, ought to pay back the State's money which has been paid to them illegally?

Question 300 (2025-11-13)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Why is a long-standing and valuable employee benefit being terminated unilaterally, without prior consultation with employees.

2. Has the Ministry undertaken any interventions during the deadline extension to lessen the impact of its decision?

3. How does the Ministry justify asking public servants to pay over millions a month in new debit order fees, while commercial banks enjoy a mouthful profit?

4. If the problem is regulation, not the system itself, why has the Ministry not opted for reform and modernization, as experts and employees themselves have requested, instead of outright discontinuation?

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

Question 301 (2025-11-13)

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

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

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

I therefore wish to ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Beyond receiving reports, investigating, and filing cases after crimes occur, what deliberate and preventive strategies is the Ministry implementing to curb the escalating wave of violent crime in our communities?

2. What is the Ministry's long-term crime prevention plan - one that moves beyond reaction - to secure residential areas, public roads, and riverbeds that have become notorious danger zones?

3. Is there a national policy framework guiding crime prevention at community level, and how is it being enforced across regions to ensure accountability and uniform action?

4. Will the Ministry consider establishing a National Crime Prevention Task Force combining police intelligence, local authorities, and community policing units to coordinate surveillance, lighting, and safety patrols in all high-risk zones?

5. Given the frequency of attacks and killings in public spaces, does the Ministry have measurable targets or indicators - such as crime reduction rates - to assess whether its prevention strategies are producing tangible results?

6. Finally, how is the Ministry ensuring that budget allocations for crime prevention are not consumed by administrative costs, but are directly invested in technology, equipment, and community safety infrastructure where the impact is visible?

Question 302 (2026-02-04)

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

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

I therefore ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following:

1. How much public funding has been spent on workshops, conferences, and training sessions across government in the current financial year, and what measurable outcomes or implemented reforms can be directly attributed to these expenditures?

2. What is the rationale for repeatedly establishing high-level committees and task teams that duplicate existing internal expertise within the Government?

3. What mechanisms are currently in place to ensure that resolutions, recommendations, and action plans arising from workshops and conferences are actually implemented, monitored, and evaluated?

4. Who is held accountable when workshops and conferences conclude without tangible deliverables, and what consequences exist for failure to translate discussions into real time action?

5. What concrete steps will government take to shift from a culture of meetings and workshops to one focused on execution, delivery, and measurable outcomes that directly improve the lives of ordinary Namibians?

Question 303 (2026-02-04)

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

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

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

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

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

1. Can this be business unusual to spend millions of tax payers' money on training and testing on pilots for 13 years, with no improvement, and without any accountability?

2. How many initial trainings (More expensive than a renewal training) does one pilot need to be competent on the type (EC145)? What is the selection process of the pilots at ASSD and the plan going forward?

3. Why can't they employ competent and passionate pilots, who are committed, to actually fly the EC145, and have these pilots that are struggling to rather fly the Airbus AS350 Helicopter (B3-Helicopter), which is a simpler helicopter?

4. Honourable Minister, lastly, I ask again - on the availability of the helicopters, I am still receiving calls from external stakeholders about unavailability. WHAT DO THE PILOTS DO AT WORK THAT PREVENTS THEM FROM FLYING?

Question 304 (2026-02-04)

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

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

However, it has now become evident that allocations approved by Parliament for local authorities and regional councils are being reduced or diverted at ministerial level after the law has already taken effect. This raises serious constitutional questions about whether the Executive is undermining the authority of Parliament and interfering with an Act of Parliament.

Therefore, I ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Under what legal authority does the Ministry reduce or divert funds that were duly approved by Parliament and assented to by the President under the Appropriation Act?

2. Does the Minister accept that altering or withholding such funds amounts to the Executive undermining the constitutional authority of Parliament as a separate arm of the State?

3. Can the Minister explain how reducing an approved allocation does not constitute a violation of an Act of Parliament?

4. Did the Minister, at any point, return to Parliament to seek approval before changing or diverting these allocations, as required when altering a law passed by this House?

5. Does the Minister agree or deny that such actions, amount to the Executive interfering with and weakening the work of another constitutional body?

6. Who bears responsibility for the service delivery failures that result when funds approved by Parliament do not reach the intended local authorities in full?

7. Does the Minister accept that Parliament approves budgets based on the needs of communities and the people on the ground, and if the Ministry then reduces or withholds those approved funds, is the Ministry still acting in the interest of the people or in the interest of its own administrative preferences at the expense of service delivery?

8. Will the Minister commit to tabling before this House a full record of all instances where allocations approved by Parliament were reduced, withheld, or redirected by the Ministry?

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

Question 305 (2026-02-04)

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

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

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

1. Minister, what specific preventative and preparedness measures has the Ministry put in place this year to arrest the recurring closure of schools in flood-prone areas, given the likelihood of floods returning?

2. If schools are forced to close due to flooding, what concrete contingency plans does the Ministry have to ensure continuity of learning and to minimise the negative impact on learner performance and teacher productivity?

3. What long-term infrastructure or policy interventions is the Ministry implementing to ensure that schools in flood-prone regions are no longer repeatedly disrupted by seasonal flooding?

Question 306 (2024-02-04)

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

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

1. What is the exact timeline for the Welwitschia Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill to be tabled in this House, and can the government commit to a definitive date for its passage before the end of this parliamentary session?

2. Under which specific existing laws or legal provisions is the Fund currently being administered, and how does the government justify operating a major sovereign wealth fund without a dedicated legal framework for such a prolonged period?

3. Given the calls from institutions like the Institute for Public Policy Research for inclusive dialogue, what concrete steps is the government taking to ensure the bill includes robust provisions for public transparency, parliamentary oversight, and protection from misuse to gain the full confidence of the Namibian people?

Question 307 (2026-02-04)

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

Namibia's diplomatic missions are crucial for fostering economic ties, particularly in agricultural trade with West African partners, where collaborations on beef exports, mechanization, and fertilizer production initiatives announced since 2023 have encountered implementation challenges and international concerns. Prolonged vacancies in key posts can hinder these efforts, especially amid reports of informal diplomatic efforts during recent ministerial travels to the region. Recent appointments have highlighted the importance of strict adherence to international protocols, including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which mandates prior agreement from receiving states to ensure effective representation and mutual trust. In the context of ongoing anti corruption oversight in related sectors, transparency in these processes is vital to protect Namibia's international reputation and sustain beneficial trade opportunities for our citizens.

1. Which of Namibia's foreign missions are currently without a substantive Head of Mission, and for how long has each such vacancy existed?

2. What is the current status of Namibia's High Commission in Accra, Ghana, specifically: (a) is a substantive High Commissioner in post; (b) if not, who is serving as Charge d'Affaires; and (c) when does the Ministry expect a substantive Head of Mission to assume duty?

3. Can the Minister confirm or deny that she undertook a stopover in Ghana during her recent travels; and if so, on what dates and for what official purpose?

4. If such a stopover took place, did the Minister meet with officials of Ghana's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; and if so, were matters relating to the accreditation of Namibia's High Commissioner-designate to Ghana discussed?

5. Has the Government of Ghana, through any diplomatic channel, communicated concerns or objections regarding the proposed appointment of Namibia's High Commissioner-designate to that country; and if so, will the Minister inform this House of the nature of those concerns without breaching diplomatic confidentiality?

Question 308 (2026-02-04)

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

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

I therefore wish to ask the Minister the following:

1. What is the current number of police officers who have been investigated, arrested, suspended, or dismissed in the past five years in connection with drug abuse or drug trafficking across Namibia?

2. How many cases involving compromised police officers have resulted in successful prosecutions, and what steps are being taken to address delays or failures in these cases?

3. What internal vetting, lifestyle audits, and integrity testing mechanisms are in place to detect police officers whose lifestyles are inconsistent with their income?

4. Is there active cooperation between the Namibian Police, customs, immigration, and anti-corruption agencies to dismantle drug networks allegedly protected by law enforcement officers?

5. What reforms are being implemented to restore public confidence in the Namibian police, particularly in communities most affected by drug abuse?

Question 309 (2026-02-04)

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

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

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

The country's youth unemployment rate (for those between the ages of 15 and 34) is a approximately 61.4%. according to data from the Namibia Statistics Agency. A shocking point 1.6 million Namibians, are living in poverty, which is a major issue for Namibia. We understand that encouraging 54 Japanese companies to spend more on manufacturing and processing in Namibia, I want to avoid being a political score, or a just mere talk, it must help Namibians develop their skills and create jobs for living.

1. Minister, what kind of employment and training will these 54 Japanese firms provide to Namibians?

2. What do they manufacture?

3. Where will they use these assets for marketing once the product is finished?

4. From which town do they operate?

5. How many of Namibia's 44.4% unemployed youth are anticipated to find work there?

6. If there are none, why should Namibia demand a non-value-adding non-corporation in this nation?

Question 310 (2026-02-04)

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

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

I therefore ask the Minister the following Questions:

1. Are you aware that firearms are used by the Namibian Police during gender based violence incidents?

2. Can the Minister confirm whether police regulations requiring officers to book in firearms when off duty are consistently enforced, and how many officers are currently authorised to keep firearms while off duty?

3. In cases where police officers were authorised to take firearms home, were risk assessments conducted, and who bears the responsibility when such authorisation results in loss of life?

4. Does the Ministry acknowledge a correlation between gender-based violence and access to service firearms, and what specific safeguards exist to prevent police-issued weapons from being used in domestic disputes?

5. When a police officer is reported for domestic violence, threats, or emotional instability, what mandatory processes are in place to temporarily withdraw their firearms, and is this process enforced?

Question 311 (2026-02-05)

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

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

I would therefore ask the following:

1. Is your office aware of the alleged systemic corruption, procurement violations, and governance failures at the Namibian Agronomic Board, and if so, what immediate steps are being taken to ensure accountability and restore public trust?

2. Are you aware that Six (6) executives, including the CEO, have received Tier 2 salaries since April 2025 following last year's re-classification, while the entire remaining staff continues on Tier 1? What will you do to recover mispaid salaries and ensure uniform implementation?

3. Will you commit to an independent, transparent investigation led by the Anti Corruption Commission and the Auditor-General into all allegations, including the misuse of public funds, and ensure that findings are made public and acted upon?

Question 313 (2026-02-05)

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

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

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

I respectfully seek clarity on the following matters concerning former mine workers:

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

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

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

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

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

Question 314 (2026-02-05)

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

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

I therefore ask the following:

1. Does the Government recognize the financial burden imposed on prepaid consumers when unused mobile data expires without rollover options? How does this affect low-income and rural Namibians disproportionately?

2. How does the Government justify allowing prepaid data to expire when consumers have already paid for it in full?

3. How does Namibia's current approach align with international consumer protection standards in telecommunications?

4. How does the Ministry plan to balance the commercial interests of operators like MTC and TN Mobile with the need for consumer rights and affordable access?

5. Is the Government satisfied that the current mobile data practices support national goals of digital inclusion and economic participation?

6. Could the Ministry, in collaboration with the CRAN, provide a definitive timeline for the implementation of regulations permitting prepaid data rollover?

Question 315 (2026-02-05)

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

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

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

1. Can the Minister confirm that student teachers on Teaching Practicum are required to perform full teaching duties comparable to those of qualified teachers for a period of up to four months, despite not receiving any form of remuneration, stipend, or practicum allowance?

2. Can the Minister explain the policy rationale for requiring student teachers to provide essential teaching services to schools without financial support, given that Teaching Practicum is a mandatory requirement for qualification?

3. Is the Minister aware that during Teaching Practicum, student teachers are expected to cover work-related costs such as photocopying teaching materials, in addition to personal expenses including accommodation, transport, and food, from their own limited resources?

4. Can the Minister inform this House why NSFAF funding does not cover the months of January to April, notwithstanding the fact that students remain academically engaged during this period through Teaching Practicum?

5. Has the Ministry engaged, or does it intend to engage, NSFAF to review its funding cycle with a view to extending financial support to student teachers during the Teaching Practicum period?

6. Would the Minister consider the introduction of a Teaching Practicum allowance or stipend, either through NSFAF or through a collaborative arrangement with the Ministry, to alleviate the financial burden faced by student teachers?

7. If such measures are not currently under consideration, can the Minister outline what alternative interventions the Ministry is proposing to ensure that student teachers are not financially disadvantaged while fulfilling this compulsory requirement?

Question 316 (2026-02-05)

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

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

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

1. When exactly will the Ministry follow through with concrete, verifiable actions to fulfill the 2025 commitment to revitalize the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, and what immediate steps are being taken to prevent further deterioration?

2. How much funding has been specifically allocated in the current and upcoming budgets for updating and modernizing the facilities at the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, and can the Minister provide a detailed breakdown of these allocations to ensure transparency?

3. What is the precise timeline for the renovation project at the Katutura Multipurpose Youth Center, including key milestones, completion dates, and mechanisms for monitoring progress to avoid any delays?

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

Question 317 (2026-02-05)

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

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

1. How many GBV-related murders in the past three years involved victims who had previously reported threats or abuse to the police?

2. What disciplinary or criminal sanctions exist for police officers who fail to act, neglect their duty, or aid perpetrators of GBV, and how many officers have been investigated or sanctioned for such conduct in the past five years?

3. What urgent steps will the Ministry take to ensure police inaction or complicity does not continue to place GBV victims at risk of death?

Question 318 (2026-02-05)

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

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

I would therefore like to ask the following questions:

1. How many farms were bought for the repatriates from Botswana?

2. Were these farms acquired for all the repatriates or for some and under what criteria?

3. How were the above first four beneficiaries identified from the whole group, who submitted their names, to whom and when?

4. When did they apply and under which criteria?

5. Was this an in-camera or open exercise?

6. What will happen to the 8 naines submitted to the office of the Minister as per her request?

Question 319 (2026-02-05)

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

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

I now ask the following questions and clarifications:

1. What measures is the Ministry currently undertaking to address the long-standing leadership issues at TransNamib, which have been identified as a core contributor to the company's continued financial difficulties?

2. Will the Ministry consider the employees' formal request for a Commission of Inquiry into TransNamib's management practices and governance structures?

3. What steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that the substantial financial bailouts extended to TransNamib in recent years are effectively utilized to address the root causes of its decline?

4. Can the Honourable Minister provide insight into how and when the Ministry intends to constructively engage with both employees and management to address grievances in a timely, transparent, and solution-oriented manner?

5. What strategies does the Ministry propose to restructure TransNamib's operations and leadership systems?

Question 320 (2026-02-05)

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

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

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. What evidence shows that the Social Security Commission has the capacity to roll out two national funds by the 1st of April 2026, without compromising service delivery or governance?

2. How will investment decisions be governed to ensure contributors' funds are professionally managed and protected from political interference?

3. Will the Minister commit to a phased and gradual implementation of contributions, and what criteria will determine the pace at which contribution rates are increased over time?

4. What public consultation has been undertaken to ensure stakeholders understand the costs, benefits, and risks of these funds?

5. If systems are not ready by the announced deadline, will the Ministry delay the implementation rather than risk a weak rollout that undermines public confidence?

Question 321 (2026-02-05)

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

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

1. What are the specific terms of the Framework Intergovernmental Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy currently under negotiation with the Russian Federation?

2. Has Cabinet formally approved a negotiating mandate for this agreement? If so, what date was this mandate approved, and what safeguards does it include regarding Namibian sovereignty, environmental protection, and compliance with International Atomic Energy Agency standards?

3. Will this agreement be tabled in Parliament before signature, to allow for proper oversight and public consultation as required for international agreements that bind the Republic?

4. The Russian Foreign Minister is reported to have said that promising areas of cooperation include uranium extraction, processing, and energy development. Does the Framework Agreement include provisions for: (a) small modular nuclear reactors; (b) uranium processing facilities in Namibia; (c) preferential supply arrangements for Namibian uranium to Russian nuclear facilities; and/or (d) joint ventures in nuclear fuel cycle activities?

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

Question 322 (2026-02-05)

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

Civil servants continue to serve the nation of Namibia but still remain underpaid by their various government employers. Their salaries have not been increased over the past

few years and service delivery may be subject to poor performances in their respective offices as a result.

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

Question 323 (2026-02-10)

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

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

I therefore wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. How many dairy cows are required for Namibia to achieve self sufficiency in milk production, and how can additional cows be sourced internationally under veterinary requirements?

2. What financing mechanisms and strategic measures are needed to establish a self-sustaining national dairy sector?

3. How many chickens are required to meet Namibia's demand for eggs and meat and what is the current shortfall in production?

4. What strategies and programs is the Ministry implementing to support rural farmers in establishing poultry projects and becoming self-sufficient producers?

Question 324 (2026-02-10)

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

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

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

1. What happened to the biometric fingerprint data of Namibian citizens that was collected and stored by the previous service provider?

2. Did the Ministry of Finance include, within the Service Level Agreement or contract, explicit provisions requiring the secure deletion, disposal, or lawful transfer of this biometric data upon termination of the previous service provider's services?

3. If such provisions exist, has the disposal or transfer been completed, who verified this process, and can this House be provided with documentary proof of compliance?

4. If no such provisions exist, what immediate steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that the previous service provider no longer retains, controls, or has access to the biometric fingerprints of our citizens?

Question 325 (2026-02-10)

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

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

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

For the sake of emphasis, a Judge of a High Court has decided to speak through this Court Order to tell the public and all those who care to listen, including Members of Parliament and the Executive, that (a) the Justice and/or Judiciary system is inhuman; (b) it is characterised by unreasonable workloads; (c) there is no change (seemingly despite promises) and that (d) she has decided that something got to give and it cannot be her as it leads to personal health concerns.

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

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

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

I thus ask the following questions;

1. What is the Ministry's assessment of the specific concerns regarding workload, staffing, and judicial welfare raised by Justice De Jager?

2. Is Justice De Jager on strike, and what is the Judicial Service Commission's (JSC) position on the matter raised in the Court Order?

3. What specific measures and mechanisms does the JSC have to address the mental health and well-being of judicial officers?

4. What concrete, time-bound plans does the Ministry, in conjunction with the judiciary, have to address the crisis of workforce shortages and unsustainable workloads?

5. Please update the National Assembly on the outcomes of the recent magistrates' strike and the status of any resolutions aimed at preventing further industrial action.

6. Given the severity of the situation, will the Minister consider advising the President to institute an independent audit or commission of inquiry into the state of Namibia's justice system?

Question 326 (2026-02-10)

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

On the insights provided by the Elect1icity Control Board concerning the electricity tariffs within Namibia. Honourable Minister, NamPower Distribution requested an increase of 3.02%. of which 1.7% was approved. Similarly, Cenored applied for a 5.8% increase, with 3.8% being approved, among others. The board has elucidated that this current framework operates under a cost-plus tariff methodology, enabling utilities to recover operational expenses while securing a regulated return on assets. Annual reviews include consultations with stakeholders, but the current framework does not fully evaluate socio-economic factors. There are no binding assessments of household income trends, wage growth. or affordability for low-income groups.

Currently, 59.5%, of households have access to electricity: among these, 46.9% rely on off-grid energy solutions. The statistics also indicate that approximately 212.519 rural households and 94.005 urban households remain without access to electricity. Electricity has transcended from mere utility costs, emerging as critical determinants of food security, educational opportunities, and the preservation of basic dignity.

I shall ask the following questions:

1. Given that electricity tariffs are adjusted annually to reflect rising utility costs, why is there no equivalent mechanisms within the tariff-setting framework to assess or limit increases in relation to wage growth, household trends or the real purchasing power of consumers?

2. While the ECB indicates that stakeholder consultations are conducted annually, can the Minister clarify how the inputs of low-income households, informal settlement residents and vulnerable consumers are meaningfully incorporated into tariffs decisions and whether any tariff applications have been rejected or reduced on affordability grounds?

3. Does the Minister agree that the current cost-plus tariff methodology effectively transfers economic risk from utilities to households and if so, what policy measures are being considered to rebalance this risk of consumer protection and social equity?

4. The Otjozondjupa community advocacy committee has not received appointment letters from ECB, nor have any meetings been scheduled. Can the Minister clarify how consultations will be arranged? If there were consultations, can you produce minutes in this regard?

Question 329 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Kaaronda (SWANU) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

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

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

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

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

1. How much of a problem is drug and substance abuse to government, especially among the youth and the adult population?

2. How well equipped are our schools in dealing with this problem and how many of our young people in schools are affected by this problem? Do we have any records?

3. How many rehabilitation centres does government have and where are they? Are these centres easily accessible to those in need? Are they properly equipped to handle this ever growing challenge?

4. Apart from schools, another breeding ground for drugs and substance abuse are our prison cells, prompting the question, how well trained is our police force as well as our correctional service, in dealing with the problem of drug and substance abuse?

5. What has been the impact of the existing programs, if at all any, and how have they been coordinated across ministries? How inclusive is the current youth development funding when so many of the young are on the outside of rehabilitation?

Question 330 (2026-02-10)

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

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

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

The President further stated in paragraph 93 that:

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

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

I therefore pose the following questions;

1. With just over 1.5 months remaining before the end of the 2025/2026 fiscal year, can the Minister provide a detailed report of the total serviced land and the total low-cost housing units that have been delivered to date in each respective settlement, village, town or city?

2. What urgent actions will the Ministry implement in the remaining days of the 2025/2026 fiscal year to ensure compliance with the Presidents promise to the nation to deliver 10 000 low-cost social housing nationwide?

3. What measures has the Ministry initiated with respect to:

    (a) The "establishment a Special Land Delivery Task force under existing laws'?

    (b) And "the restructuring the Township Board and capacitation of the Surveyor General's Office to fast-track land surveying'?

4. Minister how has the Ministry augmented institutional capacity particularly within local authorities to deal with bureaucratic bottlenecks in urban land delivery?

Question 331 (2026-02-10)

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

Honourable Speaker, In 2023, this House fast-tracked 13 laws to prevent FATF grey-listing and passed every one of those laws. The Result? We got Grey-listed on 23 February 2024 regardless. Rushing laws without enforcing them produces failure at our exporters' expense.
The cost is now concrete, since 5 August 2025, the EU requires enhanced due diligence on every Namibian transaction. Every letter of credit for our beef. Every insurance policy for our oil. The EU absorbs 79.6% of our beef exports and finances our petroleum sector. This is a trade crisis.

On 6 February 2026, 85% of PEL 104 was sold by two entities, Eight Offshore Investments Holdings and Maravilla Oil & Gas that nobody can identify. The Minister was notified minutes before the press release. TotalEnergies called our regulatory approval "customary", a rubber stamp. That is grey-listing in practice: our sovereignty treated as a formality because our systems lack credibility.

I ask the Minister:

1. What is grey-listing costing Namibian trade? The IMF estimates 7.6% of GDP in reduced capital inflows. Does the Ministry have a Namibia-specific figure? If not, how does it govern trade without measuring our biggest trade barrier?

2. What has it cost our beef exporters? Since August 2025, have exporters reported delayed payments, higher compliance costs, or lost contracts? Will the Minister table correspondence from Meatco or the Meat Board?

3. Who owns the companies holding our petroleum licences? PEL 104 was sold by entities of unknown ownership. How many other PEL holders have beneficial ownership that cannot be verified?

4. Did the 13 fast-tracked laws produce a single prosecution? Can the Minister name one enforcement action? If rushing legislation worked, why are we still grey-listed two years later?

5. Will the Minister table a Trade Impact Assessment within 90 days? So this House can govern with evidence, not assumption.

Question 334 (2026-02-10)

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

Road safety remains a critical issue in Namibia, with both alcohol and drug impairment contributing to accidents and fatalities. Under the Road Traffic and Transport Act of 1999, driving under the influence of drugs is prohibited. However, current legislation does not

explicitly authorise the use of On-The Spot Roadside Drug screening devices, such as Saliva Swabs, to detect drug-impaired drivers. The absence of a roadside mechanism for detecting or testing for drug impairment may limit enforcement and delay intervention until after accidents occur or laboratory analysis confirms impairment.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Does the Ministry plan to review or amend the Road Traffic and Transport Act of 1999 to explicitly allow On-The Spot Roadside Drug screening for drivers suspected of drug impairment?

2. Could the Minister clarify how Namibian police currently detect and prosecute drug-impaired driving, and whether there are challenges due to the absence of On-The Spot Roadside Drug Testing Devices?

3. Has the Ministry considered adopting internationally recognised roadside drug testing protocols, such as Saliva Swab testing used in countries like South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, to strengthen enforcement?

4. If the Ministry were to implement On-The Spot Roadside Drug Screening, what would be the estimated costs, training requirements, and operational plan for nationwide deployment?

Question 335 (2026-02-10)

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

1. Are you aware that Police Officers in the Kunene Region routinely ignore the wildlife ordinance provision permitting farmers to harvest three huntable game animals without a permit?

2. Why are some other community farmers repeatedly stopped and threatened for activities expressly allowed by law, while other community farmers engage freely in daily transport and sale of game meat?

3. Will the Ministry commit to?

    - Restraining officer on statutory wildlife provisions?
    - Investigating discriminatory application of hunting regulations?

Question 336 (2026-02-10)

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

Honourable Minister, are you aware that there are no vaccines for rabies in our northern State hospitals (Oshikuku, Oshakati and Onandjokwe) and the sad part is that most of the private pharmacies are running out of these vaccines. Let's not forget the fact that most of the people who are being bitten by pigs and dogs are the ones who are living in rural areas and those people have no medical aids and no any means they can afford to buy them on their own.

Rabies virus gets into your body when the saliva (spit) of an infected animal gets into an open wound (usually from a bite). It moves very slowly along nerves into your central nervous system (your brain and spinal cord). When it reaches your brain, the damage causes neurological symptoms. From there, rabies leads to coma and death.

Rabies is preventable through prompt vaccination and immune globulin (post exposure prophylaxis or PEP) before symptoms appear. There is no effective treatment once symptoms start.

1. Minister, what are you going to do about this? Rabies virus is not a light virus though people take it very light.

2. How many people are we going to lose due to the carelessness of the health department?

3. How many people have been bitten by dogs or pigs in Namibia?

4. How many of them never gotten any of this pharmaceutical products and have been referred to order from the private pharmacies?

5. When are you going to stock up your pharmacies country wide with this vaccine?

Question 337 (2026-02-10)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The decision by the United States of America to officially withdraw from the World Health Organization on 22 January 2026, represents a significant shift in global health governance, with real and lasting implications for developing countries that rely on coordinated international health systems. Namibia's disease surveillance and technical capacity remain deeply interconnected with global institutions such as the World Health Organisation. It is therefore important to fully understand how this geopolitical development may affect Namibia's health programmes.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Has the Ministry assessed the short, medium, and long-term impacts of the U.S. withdrawal from the World Health Organisation on Namibia's health system, and will this assessment be tabled before Parliament?

2. Which World Health Organisation supported technical and capacity-building programmes in Namibia are at risk due to reduced World Health Organisation funding, mainly in surveillance, emergency preparedness, and primary health care?

3. How does the Ministry intend to safeguard Namibia's early-warning systems and outbreak response capabilities in the event that global disease surveillance networks coordinated by the World Health Organisation become weakened?

4. How is Namibia strengthening collaboration with the Africa Centre for Disease Control and SADC to address potential gaps from a weakened World Health Organisation, and what resources are being allocated to these partnerships?

5. How does the Ministry intend to position Namibia diplomatically and strategically within the evolving global health order to ensure that our national health priorities continue to receive adequate technical support, funding, and global cooperation?

Question 338 (2026-02-10)

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

The National Policy on Inclusive Education seeks to ensure access to quality education for all learners, including children with disabilities.

1. Can the Minister indicate how many children with disabilities are currently not placed in any school, and specify the regions most affected by this challenge?

2. Given that resource schools and units exist in other regions, can the Minister explain whether these schools are adequately staffed and equipped to support learners with severe disabilities, and if so, why more than 400 children remain without placement?

3. What concrete plans and timelines does the Ministry have to establish additional State-run specialised schools in regions outside Khomas in order to reduce the current backlog of unplaced learners.

Question 339 (2026-02-11)

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

In light of the Namibia Statistics Agency's December 2025 Trade Bulletin, released on 4 February 2026, which reports that re-exports declined by 38.7% year-on-year; the World Bank Container Port Performance Index 2024, published on 23 September 2025, which ranks the Port of Walvis Bay 376th out of 405 global container ports; and the documented commitment by companies including Ivanhoe Mines which has publicly confirmed it previously routed copper exports through Walvis Bay to transport up to 240,000 tonnes of copper products annually via the Lobito Atlantic Railway, with total committed freight volumes across multiple mining companies projected to exceed 500,000 tonnes per annum

(1) What is the total value (in Namibian dollars) of re-exports processed through the Port of Walvis Bay for each month of 2025, disaggregated by commodity category and what specific factors does the Ministry attribute the 38.7% year-on-year decline in December 2025 to?

(2) Given that the New Container Terminal, constructed at a cost of N$4.2 billion and designed for 750,000 TEUs per annum, handled only 253,996 TEUs in the 2024/25 financial year representing approximately 34% of designed capacity, what throughput targets has the Ministry set for Terminal Investment Namibia (TiN) under the 25-year concession agreement, and are these targets publicly available?

(3) What is the Ministry's assessment of the competitive threat posed by the Lobito Atlantic Railway Corridor to Namibia's Walvis Bay Ndola-Lubumbashi transit corridor, given that international investment in the Lobito Corridor has exceeded US$6 billion, and that Ivanhoe Mines has signed a term sheet to transport up to 240,000 tonnes of copper products annually via Lobito cargo previously routed in part through Walvis Bay?

(4) Has the Ministry conducted or commissioned an impact assessment on the logistics SMEs operating at and around the Port of Walvis Bay including clearing agents, trucking companies, warehouse operators, and port service providers to determine how many jobs and how much revenue have been affected by the decline in re exports and transit cargo; and if not, will the Ministry commit to conducting such an assessment?

(5) Does the Minister accept that a port ranked in the bottom 7% globally, a 38.7% collapse in re-exports, a container terminal operating at approximately one-third of designed capacity, and a competing corridor backed by over US$6 billion in international financing are incompatible with this Government's stated ambition to make Namibia Southern Africa's logistics hub and if not, what is the measurable target and timeline for reversing this trend?

Question 340 (2026-02-11)

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

Namibian people want to know what happened to their resources and what is happening to their resources within the fishing industry.

They want to know the difference between fish rot and fish quotas. They also want to know how many Namibians benefited from fish quotas, the list of names and regions for purposes of transparency and accountability.

Question 341 (2026-02-11)

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

The Marine Resources Amendment Act of 2015 in Namibia amended the 2000 principal Act to strengthen State ownership over resources, redefine commercial versus non-commercial fishing, and grant the Minister broader powers to allocate fishing quotas for government objectives. These 2015 changes are what led to the corruption in the sector. in what is today known as the fishrot scandal.

In 2020 the than acting Fisheries Minister Honourable Albert Kawana said the Act will be revised to rectify what went wrong in the past, 6 years later, no amendment bill has been brought to this August house to reverse the amendments.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. Can the Ministry provide this house with measurable proof that the 2015 marine resource amendments have improved the livelihoods of ordinary Namibians?

2. Can the Minister provide a list of all quota beneficiaries since 2015, including their shareholding structures, directors, to prove that the system is not benefiting only elites?

3. What mechanisms exist in the Act to prevent abuse of quota allocations, and why are these mechanisms not working in practice?

4. Does the Minister agree that the current system encourages corruption and political patronage, and if not, what evidence does the Ministry have to dispute this perception?

5. When will the Minister bring the amendment bill to Parliament, as promised by the then Acting Minister 6 years ago?

Question 342 (2026-02-11)

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

On the 12th December 2025, the Honourable Minister launched the Animal Visibility Project, in Embumba Village, Oshikuku Constituency, Omusati region. The theme/aim was to dress the domestic animals with reflective ear tags and collars for visibility on the roads at night (for prevention of night-time animal-related road accidents). It was then reported on 19 December 2025, that the Ministry of Works and Transport has procured reflective ear tags and collars at a cost of N$5 million.

Authorities and road accidents statistics points to human behavior (Road user's attitude) as the leading cause of most road crashes (suggesting it to be the root cause). Speeding, fatigue, drunk driving, and the disregard of traffic rules and regulations remains persistent.

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

1. What influenced the decision for the Animal visibility project (Reflective ear tags and collars)?

2. Were the reflective ear tags and collars acquired through the tender process, or donated? if via tender process, when was the tender issued for bidding, what was the cost to government, how many procured, and which company was awarded the tender?

3. Was the procurement of these reflective ear tags and collars planned and budgeted for? If not, why the urgency and priority on dressing these domestic animals at a high unbudgeted cost?

4. Can the Honourable Minister present a report on the progress, on the regions covered in the initial project, forward plans, and estimated costs of the Animal reflective ear tags

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Question 343 (2026-02-11)

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

Candidates who re-sit or improve individual Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate subjects receive separate results for each sitting, without an automatically issued consolidated certificate reflecting their best marks. While the current framework allows accumulation of subject passes towards a Group Certificate, it does not provide for routine re-issuance of an updated certificate. This raises policy and administrative questions regarding the recognition of improved results for tertiary admission, employment, and scholarships. Clarification is therefore sought on whether the Ministry intends to review the certification regulations or procedures to address this issue.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Does the Directorate of National Examinations and Assessments (DNEA) provide any mechanism for combining improved subject results into a single updated certificate; if not, what is the rationale for this approach?

2. Has the Ministry benchmarked Namibia's certification practices against other SADC or Commonwealth countries to determine whether consolidated certificates are issued in similar examination systems?

3. Are there legal or regulatory provisions within the current Government Gazette or the Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate regulations that prevent the issuance of a consolidated updated certificate?

4. How does current legislation define the recognition of subject passes accumulated over multiple examination sittings, and does this definition support the legal issuance of a consolidated certificate?

Question 344 (2026-02-11)

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

It is acknowledged that government has in recent years constructed new police stations and barracks in some areas and has committed to improving living conditions for officers, particularly in rural, border, and underserved regions. However, there remain ongoing concerns from members of the public and police personnel about the adequacy, distribution, and pace of implementation of these accommodation initiatives.

Police officers who serve in remote and high-risk areas play a critical role in maintaining public safety and security. Inadequate accommodation negatively affects morale, retention, and operational readiness. It is therefore important for Parliament to understand how far government has progressed in addressing this matter.

1. Minister, what is the current status of government's programme to provide adequate accommodation for police officers countrywide, particularly in rural and border areas where living conditions have historically been poor?

2. Can the Minister provide an update on the number and location of police housing projects that were completed in the past year, as well as those currently under construction, and indicate their expected completion timelines?

3. What measures has government put in place to ensure that all police officers, regardless of rank or posting, have access to safe, secure, and decent accommodation, and how is progress being monitored and reported to Parliament?

Question 345 (2026-02-11)

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

Honourable speaker, the manner in which the learners' performance is analyzed and reported lacks fairness. Public and private schools' national results continue to be analyzed and reported under one category, despite operating under different conditions. Many public schools lack standards and for many years struggle with overcrowding and lack of furniture, learners write their examination while standing or on their laps while sitting on the floor, poor or lack of infrastructure with leaking roofs, taught under trees and other unstandardized venues, as well as sharing very limited resources, while private schools do not face the same constraints, as many have maintained the set out school standards. Therefore combining their national results analysis under the same category covers structural inequality and undermines NDP6's call for targeted mediations.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. When will our government schools be upgraded to the set standard to improve learners' performances

2. Is the current way of grouped results analysis and reporting driving us towards our targeted goals?

3. What if we separate the analysis to allow the country (us) to identify weak schools accurately and pragmatically design improvement strategies that respond to their actual conditions and improve their results?

Question 346 (2026-02-12)

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

On 13 January 2026, Namibia's Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Ms Monica Ndilawike Nashandi, told Russian State News Agency RIA Novosti and I quote "BRICS will be a turning point for us. I am confident that Namibia will not remain on the sidelines when it comes to joining BRICS. This is where we should be."

The Ambassador went further. She stated that "we have seen how the West manipulated us, how they dominated," and confirmed that Namibia has "already expressed its intention to join the grouping."

I therefore ask the Minister:

(a) Has the Republic of Namibia formally applied or expressed formal intention to join BRICS as either a full member or a partner country? If so, when was this decision taken, by whom was it authorised, and was the National Assembly informed or consulted?

(b) Was Ambassador Nashandi's statement to RIA Novosti made pursuant to instructions from the Ministry? If so, why was Parliament not informed of this policy direction before it was announced on foreign media? If not, does the Ministry endorse or distance itself from the Ambassador's characterisation and what action has been taken to ensure ambassadors do not freelance Namibia's foreign policy commitments?

(c) Article 96 of our Constitution commits the State to non alignment. Does the Minister consider this framing consistent with the constitutional principle of non-alignment? Or has the Government adopted an alignment posture without amending its constitutional obligations or informing this House?

(d) What specific, quantifiable benefit in trade volume, investment, development finance, or market access does Namibia expect to gain through BRICS membership?

Question 347 (2026-02-12)

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

Contrary to provisions stipulated under Chapter 12, Article 102 (3) of the Namibian Constitution and specifically on the establishment and existence of Local Authority Councils and as determined by Act of Parliament, Act 23 of 1993, specifically Section 3 of that, only 4 of the 7 Councillors of the Gobabis Local Authority Council are reportedly sworn in, to date.

By implication, the Gobabis Local Authority Council is not fully constituted. Counting today, it well over two months since Councilors were freely elected. There is a contradiction to the provisions of Section 6 (1) of the Act that governs these institutions. A Council that is to serve as a governing body in which powers - to determine the development and operational budgets, make policies and rules - are vested, is none existent. This subsequently and legally means that the law on governance of Gobabis as a town and as determined by the Act, is contravened. Barely a month before the 2026/2027 Appropriation Bill is tabled by the Minister responsible for finance.

I therefore ask the following:

1. In the context of Ministerial accountability as contemplated under Article 41 of the Constitution, and reference to communication copied to the Minister on 07 January 2026 by a Ms S N Eises, the Chief Executive Officer of Gobabis Local Authority, what is the Honourable Minister's plan of intervention to ensure that;

    (a) A full Council is constituted to lawfully conduct and run the affairs of Gobabis Local Authority?

(b) Can the Minister assure this house that order will be restored and the Gobabis Local Authority Council will be in place and functional as per the provisions of the relevant Act determined by the Legislature?

Question 348 (2026-02-12)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister Justice and Labour Relations:

1. How did the court session proceed with an office-bearer sworn in due to the magistrate being on holiday and is this consistent with Judicial procedure?
2. Why dockets are repeatedly misplaced or sent to improper jurisdiction, yet accused persons have their bail revoked for procedural delays caused by the State?

Question 349 (2026-02-12)

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

The Government Employment Redress Programme (GERP) was approved by Cabinet as a mechanism to facilitate the re-employment of 2,483 fishermen since its launch in 2020. These noble initiatives was never publicly advertised, nor were qualified Namibian companies with available vessels invited to participate, as stipulated in the designation agreement, which states: "Fisherman must be employed either on board vessels (offshore) or in factories (onshore). Instead the redress programs quotas were allocated to selected companies of friends, many of which had no vessels. These companies promised to provide jobs at sea, but instead paid fishermen to stay home without work as from 2020 to date.

1. What is the legal basis in the Marine Resources Act 27 of 2000 for the Government Employment Redress Programme, and where is it formally regulated or gazette?

2. Honourable Minister, could you clarify what specific criteria the Ministry applies in Hake and Horse Mackerel when concluding designation agreements with fishing companies, particularly regarding fishermen? Kindly provide a detailed breakdown of the criteria used.

3. What exactly do these criteria cover the daily fishing operations of a company? If the criteria impose goes beyond salary obligations, who is expected to carry the additional costs associated with these fishing operations?

4. How does the Ministry justify issuing quotas under the Employment Redress Programme when the allocated quota is not sufficient to sustain the number of workers and fishing operations required by the programme?

5. Who determined the number of employees each company must employ, and what economic feasibility study was conducted to confirm sustainability?

6. The program is already in existence for 5 years; in 2022 the National Assembly sends a team to investigate the governmental employment redress program, a

report was produced and recommendations submitted to the Ministry. Where there recommendations taken into consideration and implemented?

Question 350 (2026-02-17)

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

It was discovered that the N$4-billion project is back in the spotlight nearly a year after the Swapo linked company Guinas Investments sought involvement in the tender alongside Nida. It was also discovered that these two companies Guinas and Nida decided that if the government wants a majority share, the government must contribute 51% of the estimated N$4 billion required to fund the project.

The move triggered disputes between stakeholders is fight without government's control, resulted Namport rejecting the unsolicited bid and later cancelling, according to the advertised lack the diligent information process amid disagreements over how the project should be structured and managed. Industry sources at the time said factions within this companies were divided on the way forward, with some call support a state-led consortium and others advocating for an open competitive process.

1. Minister seems there is a big fight over the Liideritz oil project why?

2. Why the project has now resurfaced, with talks centered on Nida, Andreas, and Adu Boahene, who operates Alpha Nautical Logistics?

3. What will happen if the government does not pay that required amount? Does it mean Liideritz oil will be controlled by the private company?

4. Why Namport rejecting the unsolicited bid and later cancelling?

5. Can Minister confirm why Swapo-linked company Guinas Investments sought involvement in this tender alongside Nida?

6. Why only private companies are in charge facilitating the discussion in the absent of Government?

7. Why the Ministry of Mines and Energy completely absent in this discussions?

Question 351 (2026-02-17)

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

1. Why do Town Councils or Municipalities demolish some houses built on land or plots given to the Namibian people by Traditional Authorities?

2. Are Town Councils and Traditional authorities conflicting over the giving out of plots to citizens?

3. Why do Town Councils or Municipalities around the country demolish the houses of citizens but are unable to reconstruct or aid in the reconstruction costs of citizens1 houses who are often unable to afford new building materials?

Question 352 (2026-02-17)

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

In 2024 a deal was signed with Huawei to upgrade and expand our telecommunications infrastructure specifically allowing for 5G capabilities. Huawei has faced numerous high-profile accusations of data theft, corporate espionage, and exploiting the data of other nations over the last two decades.

Most notably, the African Union Headquarters in 2018. A major report by Le Monde alleged that data from the AU's Huawei-supplied servers in Ethiopia was being secretly sent to servers in Shanghai every night for five years.

There is a risk that Huawei can create a backdoor to access our data.

Considering we still don't have a data protection Act we are exposing ourselves to possible surveillance. Service providers like MTC and Telecom also have individual access to citizens' Identity, Location, Online Behavioral Patterns and Device Information.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. What legal and technical guardrails are in place to ensure that our citizens are not being surveilled by this government or foreign governments?

2. Given that MTC and Telecom Namibia have heavily contracted Huawei for 5G, is the Ministry planning to establish an independent technical laboratory to audit vendor software updates before they are deployed on our national backbone?

3. With the 5G 'Core' network being software-based, what specific contractual guarantees has the Ministry secured to ensure that all administrative control and encryption keys for Namibian citizen data remain physically and legally within Namibian borders?

4. As we expand 5G to rural clinics and schools through the Universal Service Fund, what measures are in place to prevent these remote towers from being used as 'entry points' for unauthorized data harvesting by foreign equipment providers?

Question 353 (2026-02-17)

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

Namibia today faces a critical crisis in data credibility, research and statistical transparency which undermine the government's capacity for informed development planning. Data sharing and research collaboration across government departments remain weak, and access to detailed datasets for the public is limited. These weaknesses constrain evidence-based policymaking that undermines monitoring of national development goals, and therefore reduces public and investor confidence in official statistics.

I therefore wish to ask the following Questions:

1. Why has the government been reluctant to allocate sufficient financial resources to fully empower all Research and Data Collection Institutions in Namibia, so that they fully execute their mandates in research and data collection?

2. What measures are in place to improve the quality, verification, and public accessibility of government statistics, especially those related to unemployment, poverty, and economic growth, which are frequently challenged by experts and other private entities?

3. What steps is the government taking to strengthen research capacity in public institutions, given that limited research outputs are constraining evidence based policymaking?

4. Given the shortage of skilled researchers in key government and academic institutions, what programs are in place to develop human capital for sustained research and innovation?

5. What accountability mechanisms exist to ensure that Ministries and institutions prioritize research, rather than relying on outdated data for planning?

Question 354 (2026-02-17)

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

A small book titled Being a civil Servant in Namibia, unit 7 on page 46, conditions of employment

It reads as follow

"IF YOU TRAVEL AWAY FROM YOUR DUTY STATION ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS, YOUR OFFICE, MINISTRY, AGENCY WILL COMPENSATE YOU FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL, ACCOMMODATION, MEALS AND EXPENSES"

Honourable Speaker it is against this background I would like to ask the Minister the following:

1. What is the issue surrounding the non-payment of teachers DSA when they have to work outside their duty stations?

2. Why only the teachers coming for National Exams marking get DSA but not going for workshops, taking learners to sport events, debating and other events?

Question 355 (2026-02-17)

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

China is already Namibia's largest trading partner, accounting for over 25% of our total exports some N$1.12 billion in 2024. But that trade is almost entirely raw uranium and copper, which already enter China duty-free. We are, in effect, a mine with a shipping lane.

On 1 May 2026, China will extend zero-tariff treatment to all 53 African countries with diplomatic relations, including Namibia for the first time. This eliminates tariffs on fish (5-12%), beef (12%,), charcoal (6%,), and hides (5-14%). But only two Namibian abattoirs are registered with China's customs authority, and China's new beef quota regime may render the beef opportunity theoretical.

Zero tariffs without export readiness is like removing the toll booth on a road that has no vehicles. I therefore ask:

1. Which Namibian products will benefit from the zero-tariff access, and will the Minister table a schedule of affected tariff lines and estimated savings for this House?

2. Has the Ministry conducted a market analysis identifying Namibian goods with competitive potential in China? If not, why not sixteen months after the FOCAC announcement?

3. Has the Ministry sought clarification on whether African beef under the zero-tariff policy is exempt from China's tariff-rate quota imposed on 1 January 2026?

4. How many Namibian facilities are registered with China's General Administration of Customs for food exports, and what is being done to increase this number before 1 May?

5. What engagement has occurred with Namibian exporters in beef, fisheries, minerals, and value-added products to prepare them for this market opening?

Question 356 (2026-02-17)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

I rise to seek clarification from the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations regarding the administration of Social Security Maternity Leave benefits, particularly the requirement that mothers submit their child's birth certificate before receiving the second and subsequent monthly payments.

It has been brought to my attention that many mothers, especially those whose partners work at sea or are otherwise absent for extended periods, face delays in accessing their full maternity benefits. These delays occur because the issuance of a birth certificate often requires both parents' details, which can result in financial hardship for mothers and newborns during a vulnerable period.

In this regard:

1. Will the Government consider introducing a temporary birth certificate, valid for a period not exceeding six months, to allow mothers to receive social security maternity benefits promptly, with full registration completed when all parental details are available?

2. Will the Minister consider amending the relevant regulations so that a birth certificate is not a strict precondition for the second and subsequent social security maternity benefit payments, provided there is medical proof of birth?

Question 357 (2026-02-17)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Finance:
The Namibia Private Practitioners Forum (NPPF) has closely monitored developments within the Public Service Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS) and wishes to highlight emerging fiscal and operational concerns impacting both the public and private healthcare sectors. Recent stakeholder engagements indicate significant expenditure overruns, delayed payments to providers, and challenges with claims management and governance. Clarification is therefore sought to ensure the sustainability, transparency, and efficiency of PSEMAS, as well as the protection of taxpayers' resources.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. When will the outdated reimbursement rates be updated, and what interim measures will protect members and retain providers?

2. How does the Ministry plan to balance competing national priorities while addressing urgent PSEMAS' funding gaps, such as the N$367 million in delayed claims for December 2025 and January 2026?

3. Has Treasury verified PSEMAS' claim of "over-utilisation" and assessed the long-term sustainability of its spending?

4. What role will Treasury play in overseeing and ensuring the effective implementation of the new PSEMAS Board and updated provider contracts?
5. How will the Ministry ensure that any reduction in benefits or limits on medicines does not compromise healthcare access or quality for government employees?

Question 358 (2026-02-17)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security:

I rise to raise a matter of public importance regarding the current format of the firearms license document, which is issued in booklet form. In Namibia, you cannot legally own or carry a firearm without an approved license issued by the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL). The process may seem overwhelming, but this step-by-step guide ensures you follow the correct process to own a firearm legally. Step 1: Understand what a Firearm License is. A firearm license is a legal document that permits you to own and use a specific firearm for a specific purpose. Each license is unique to the firearm and owner, and you need a separate license for each firearm you want to own.

The existing firearms license book is bulky, vulnerable to physical damage, and inconvenient for lawful firearm holders to carry. Because it is made of paper with multiple pages, it can easily be torn, damaged by water, or deteriorate over time. This presents a risk not only to the document holder but also to enforcement officers who rely on clear, durable documentation for verification purposes.

In this era of modernization and digital transformation, most official identification documents - such as national identity cards, driver's licenses, and voter registration cards - have been converted into secure, durable card formats. These cards are easier to carry, more resistant to environmental damage, and can incorporate modern security features such as barcodes, QR codes, microchips, and biometric verification.

Therefore, I respectfully ask:

1. Whether the relevant Ministry has considered converting the firearms license book into a secure card-based system similar to other national identification documents.

2. Whether a review can be conducted to assess the feasibility, cost implications, and security benefits of such a transition.

3. Whether digitization and integration into a central verification database can be explored to improve efficiency and reduce forgery.

   This reform would improve durability, convenience, and security while aligning firearm documentation with modern identification standards.

Question 359 (2026-02-17)

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

I rise to raise serious concern regarding the overcrowding trial awaiting suspects in police holding cells across Namibia.

Honourable speaker, police holding cells, were never designed to become long-term detention centres, typically 48 hours - not prolonged incarceration. Yet suspects are being held for extended periods of time.

This situation is not only a logical failure - it is a constitutional concern. The State must not become the very source of the conditions it is duty bound to prevent.

It is in connection with the above, I now ask the Minister the following:

1. Does the Ministry have a long-term infrastructure plan to upgrade or expand holding facilities to meet current and future demand, and what safeguards are in place to prevent overcrowding from escalating into health, safety and human rights risks?

2. How many suspects are currently being held in Windhoek central, Wanaheda, Katutura, Oshakati and Rundu police holding cells for longer than 30 days and further provide current figures on occupancy versus capacity at Windhoek central, Wanaheda, Katutura, Oshakati and Rundu Police holding cells?

Question 360 (2026-02-18)

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

According to media reports, your Ministry recently spent approximately N$55.8 million to procure new uniforms for over 15,700 health workers, an estimated average of about N$3,550 per uniform. While professional attire is important, public funds must always be justified against competing health priorities.
I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Can you provide this House with a detailed breakdown of how the approximate N$3,550 per uniform was calculated, including what items constitute a single uniform and whether a value for money assessment was conducted?

2. In light of continued clinical supplies of shortages of essential medicines, critical medical equipment and supplies staff constraints in public health facilities, how do you justify prioritising this expenditure at this critical time?

3. Was this tender publicly advertised and subjected to an open and competitive bidding process, and if so, how many bids were received and by which companies?

Question 361 (2026-02-18)

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

According: to reliable information obtained, the Karima Mulilo Town Council has already spent over N$ l.26 million in legal fees related to the suspension of its Chief Executive Officer despite the full disciplinary hearing not yet having commenced. This expenditure, allegedly, pertains to preliminary legal processes.

Between 27 December 2026 and 6 February 2026, five expedited payments were disbursed to two law firms for handling the matter: N$862.92l.95 and N$399,050, totalling N$l,26l,971.95. It is further understood that the council had allocated N$l million for legal affairs in the FY 2025 /2026.

In light or our obligation to administrative justice under Article l8 of the Namibian Constitution, which mandates that bodies and officials act fairly, reasonably, and in compliance with law, while aggrieved persons retain the right to seek redress, this pattern Councils caught up in costly protracted legal battles raises serious concern. Such entanglements not only deplete scarce public resources but also paralyze essential development, effectively holding residents hostage to administrative gridlock rather than advancing their constitutional rights to dignified living conditions.

1. Minister, given your office's resolute stance against the mismanagement of public funds, how do you view the stark disparity whereby a town council swiftly disburses over N$ l .6 million in preliminary legal fees, yet consistently fails to deliver on long-standing promises of affordable and housing to us residents?

2. What specific safeguards or interventions will your office institute to ensure that the pursuit of accountability does not inadvertently exacerbate delays in services delivery or impose disproportionate burdens on ordinary citizens who rely on these local authorities?

3. From which specific budgetary line were these legal expenditures drawn, and what direct implication do they carry for local residents particularly regarding postponed regarding infrastructure, housing delivery, or other essential services?

4. In light of the Auditor General's repeated findings, spanning years and across the nation, of reckless spending, procurement non-compliance, and systemic mismanagement at Town Councils, how will your Ministry finally harness damning evidence? Specifically, what decisive steps will you take to strengthen adherence to administrative justice under Article 18, ensuring fair, reasonable, and lawful procedures, while decisively breaking not only the cycle of hardship and deprivation that residents have endured far too long but also the parallel cycle in which local authorities hold government and national development hostage through protracted legal entanglements and administrative gridlock?

Question 362 (2026-02-18)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

The fish rot scandal is a high prime case in the high court of Namibia, a well-known case globally and a secret to none.

One of the most valuable resources in Namibia vanished as a result of this scandal where many individuals were listed as suspects and others arrested. It is observed that only a few of the listed suspects stood trial in the fish rot case.

Therefore, Namibians want to know what happened to the rest of the suspects, and why they were not apprehended? Namibians seek clarity on what happened to the rest. Are there no witnesses linked to their case? If not, clarity should be given in order to ensure their names are vindicated of any falsehood or accusations related to the fish rot case, as their names are now tainted as a result of the fish rot case.

Question 363 (2026-02-18)

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

It is deeply alarming that key tourism source markets such as Canada, Germany, and the United States have issued travel advisories warning their citizens to exercise caution when visiting Namibia due to crime and tourist safety concerns. This is not a minor embarrassment, it is a vote of no confidence in the ability of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to protect one of Namibia's most critical economic sectors.

Tourism is a backbone of our economy, contributing significantly to GDP, employment and foreign exchange. Yet under the Minister's leadership, Namibia is increasingly being branded internationally as an unsafe destination . What makes this even more concerning is that the Minister herself declared law enforcement and crime prevention as a strategic priority in 2025/2026 budget.

Despite this, there has been no visible improvement. Instead, it is the police not the Ministry, who have stepped in to establish a tourist protection unit.

I therefore put the following questions to the Minister

1. Does the Minister accept that her Ministry's failure to ensure tourist safety has directly contributed to Canada, Germany and the United States classifying Namibia as a high-risk destination?

2. Given that tourism contributes significantly to Namibia's GDP, what is the Ministry's plan to prevent further erosion of Tourism revenue by these perceptions?

3. What exactly has this Ministry been doing with its budgeted funds for tourism protection?

4. What specific actions has the Ministry taken since these warnings to directly address the safety gaps, and how does the Minister measure progress?

5. Why did the Minister declare law enforcement and crime prevention a strategic priority in her budget, yet fail to deliver any visible improvement in tourist safety?

Question 364 (2026-02-18)

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

It has become a recurring pattern within several State-owned enterprises that chief executive officers and senior executives are placed on suspension for prolonged periods, sometimes exceeding two years, while continuing to receive full remuneration and benefits. During the same period, acting executives are appointed and compensated to perform the same functions.

While suspension is a legitimate governance tool pending investigations or disciplinary processes, extended suspensions raise serious concerns regarding financial prudence, institutional stability, and public confidence in the management of state-owned enterprises.

Such prolonged processes may result in:
- Double salary expenditure,
- Increased legal costs,
- Strategic paralysis within entities,
- Governance uncertainty,
- Reputational damage to the public sector.

1. What measures has Government put in place to ensure that suspensions of CEOs and senior executives in state-owned enterprises are concluded within a reasonable and legally defined timeframe?

2. Does Government intend to introduce statutory time limits or procedural reforms to prevent prolonged suspensions that may negatively affect public finances and institutional performance?

3. Has the Office of the Prime Minister conducted an assessment of the financial cost to the State of extended executive suspensions across public enterprises?

4. What policy reforms are being considered to ensure that disciplinary processes in parastatals are efficient, fair, and cost-effective?

Question 365 (2026-02-19)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

The AS level, which serves as a bridge between high school and university, focuses on in-depth content and key concepts rather than broad subject coverage. Common subjects include Mathematics, Physical Science, English and Geography, often focusing on advanced, practical, and theoretical knowledge. Development Studies, which is offered in grades 10-11, is currently not offered at the AS level.

1. Why is Development Studies not part of the Namibian AS-level curriculum?

2. The Ministry of Education classified quality symbols as A to C only, and made them the qualifying symbols for AS. If universities also expect a child to have at least 5 quality symbol Cs or better at ordinary level, why does the Ministry not have the same standard?

Question 366 (2026-02-19)

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

Minister, according to publicly available data, Namibia has approximately 15,228 employers for a population of 3,022,401, translating to a ratio of one employer for every 199 citizens. The extended labour force stands at 1,209,178, of whom only 546,805 are employed, yielding an extended unemployment rate of approximately 54.8%. Of these, only 114,567 citizens are estimated to be taxpayers, meaning one taxpayer, funds services for every 26 Namibians.

Given the restructuring of the former Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade into the Ministry of International Relations and Trade, and the Ministry's publicly stated intention to table an Investment Promotion Bill before this House, these questions arise regarding the Ministry's mandate to address Namibia's employer deficit:

1. Does the Ministry have a target for the number of employers Namibia should have, and if so, what is the timeframe for achieving it?

2. Which OMAs now holds primary responsibility for improving the domestic business climate and increasing the number of employers in Namibia?

3. Can the Minister confirm whether the Ministry's policy framework for investment promotion includes any specific measures, targets, or incentives aimed at increasing the number of domestic employers - or whether the Ministry's investment strategy is exclusively focused on attracting foreign investment?

4. Has the Ministry conducted any analysis of the relationship between trade policy, employer creation, and the sustainability of the domestic tax base?

5. Can the Minister indicate what assessment the Ministry has conducted of Namibia's trade competitiveness in attracting and retaining employers, including how Namibia's regulatory environment for business registration compares to that of Botswana, Mauritius, and Rwanda - countries with which Namibia competes directly for investment?

Question 367 (2026-02-19)

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

Aspiring Candidate Legal Practitioners are facing exclusion from the Justice Training Centre despite having secured sponsorship from government institutions. These institutions, in line with established financial procedures, issue formal commitment letters confirming payment of registration fees. Yet, the JTC refuses to accept such letters, insisting only on proof of payment. This firm stance risks denying access to professional training for students who rely on institutional support, undermining fairness and equity in the justice sector.

I shall ask the Minister the following questions;

1. How does the Ministry justify a policy that disadvantages students from less privileged backgrounds who rely on institutional sponsorship, compared to those who can afford immediate out-of-pocket payment?

2. Is the Ministry considering revising the JTC's registration policies to align with standard government financial procedures, thereby ensuring that institutional sponsorships are recognised as valid commitments for registration purposes?

Question 368 (2026-02-19)

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

Regarding the Functions and duties of the various committees in Parliament. Their responsibilities to hold the government accountable, which I believe includes the highest office of the seating President, Vice-President, the entire Cabinet (Executive) which is one of the State organs, including the Judiciary and Legislature which is Parliament.

By law, members of Parliament have functions and mandates to hold those in power accountable in this regard. With the current system in Namibia, the law is only on paper and is short of implementation to give more power to the Judiciary and Legislative organs.

Therefore, how do you perceive the operation of various Parliamentary committees chaired by members of the ruling party? How are they going to hold their superiors accountable?

Those including the seating President, Vice-Presiden, Ministers and the Deputy Ministers, can you clarify how they are going to operate in that regard. Including you as the Prime Minister, the head of government business in the National Assembly.

Question 369 (2026-02-19)

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

Small business importers in Namibia, commonly known as "Order With Me" operators; predominantly young entrepreneurs hustling to make ends meet through online cross-border trade continue to voice serious concerns over the Namibia Revenue Agency's (NamRA) increasingly unpredictable and elevated customs charges, which often match or exceed the value of their goods, severely eroding competitiveness and inflicting substantial business losses.

In direct engagements with NamRA, these operators highlighted persistent challenges in customs clearance and high fees, with a core issue identified as widespread reliance on unregistered clearing agents, leading to delays, inconsistencies, and inflated costs.

I will therefore asked the following:

1. Can the Minister furnish this House with a comprehensive report on the measures implemented to date to support young entrepreneurs operating through 'Order With Me' platforms, ensuring they can sustain their livelihoods without perceiving NamRA's actions as an outright assault on innovation and economic opportunity in Namibia?

2. Following NamRA's engagement with 'Order With Me' operators, the agency indicated that draft regulations have been submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations. When will this House be provided access to these regulations, which are intended to ensure the proper oversight and regulation of all clearing agents?

3. When will the promised special unit be established to effectively address the ongoing challenges faced by these operators?

4. Beyond the introduction of additional regulations that may unintentionally hinder business growth, when will the recommendations previously proposed in this House be actioned to safeguard small business importers from exploitation and persistent mistreatment?

Question 370 (2026-02-24)

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

Whereas the cost of living continues to escalate daily, especially in the areas of housing and accommodation,

1. What strategies has the government put in place to make housing affordable for the Namibian people, especially those that work in the private sectors, who do not have housing subsidies?

2. What makes housing in Namibia extremely high-priced?

3. Why is land in Namibia very expensive to purchase?

Question 371 (2026-02-24)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The directive by Her Excellency, President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah requiring senior government officials under the Public Service Employee Medical Aid Scheme to transition to public healthcare facilities from 1 April 2026 raises serious concerns about the government's approach to healthcare reform. Public hospitals are already full, short of staff, and often run out of medicine. Moving more people into the public health system without first fixing these problems, could make the situation even worse and put more pressure on a system that is already struggling.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. What concrete readiness assessment has the Ministry conducted to ensure public hospitals can absorb the initial influx of senior government officials without further straining the already overcrowded facilities?

2. Given persistent reports of medicine and staff shortages, what immediate interventions are being implemented before 1 April 2026 to safeguard service quality and patient dignity?

3. Will PSEMAS contribution rates remain unchanged under this new arrangement, and how will contributors' funds be transparently managed during the transition?

4. Will public servants still retain the option to access private healthcare services under specific conditions, particularly for chronic and specialised care?

5. What accountability measures are in place to protect citizens' right to quality healthcare, freedom of choice, and improved health outcomes under this reform?

6. What specific measures will the Ministry implement to reduce patient waiting times in public hospitals, particularly through improvements in the doctor-to nurse ration and nurse-to-patient ratio?

Question 372 (2026-02-24)

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

A nation's border is its first line of defence - the face of its sovereignty and the frontline of its national security. A well-resourced border control system is not a luxury; it is a constitutional and moral obligation. When border infrastructure crumbles, when officers cannot communicate, and when entry points are porous and unmonitored, it is not only our officers who suffer, it is every Namibian citizen who is left exposed to smuggling, illegal migration, and cross-border crime. I have specific particular concerns at the Sea Ports of Lüderitz and Walvis Bay, where you don't find Police Check Points or

Immigration Official. It is against this backdrop that I rise to put the following questions to the Hon. Minister.

1. What steps is the Ministry taking to address the border control challenges?

2. Is the Minister aware that Namibian borders remain significantly porous, with large stretches of unfenced terrain and riverbanks entirely unmonitored. Is the Minister further aware that patrol units lack suitable vehicles and equipment to cover the terrain effectively. If so, what strategies are in place to address this security gaps?

3. How is it possible that contraband goods and narcotics worth millions of Namibian dollars are routinely being intercepted inland?

Question 373 (2026-02-24)

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

Noting that on 3 February 2026 the President stated categorically that her children have "no interests, direct or indirect, in the oil and gas sector," yet Tradeport Namibia (Pty) Ltd of which the President's son, Mr Tate Nande Ndaitwah, is CEO and co-founder publicly lists "Bonded diesel" and "Fuel Imports & Wholesale Distribution" as core business lines on its website tradeportnam.com, and employs a dedicated Head of Fuel Distribution;

Further noting that Tradeport operates from the Port of Lüderitz the designated site for the proposed N$4 billion oil supply base and that an Ernst & Young forensic audit found prima facie evidence of potential fraud and theft in Tradeport's relationship with

TransNamib, including procurement bypasses, yet no Anti-Corruption Commission or Public Accounts Committee investigation has followed;

Concerned that diesel is a petroleum product classified under the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, and that fuel import and wholesale distribution falls squarely within the oil and gas sector by any reasonable definition;

1. Does the Minister accept that Tradeport Namibia's publicly listed business of "Fuel Imports & Wholesale Distribution" constitutes an interest in the oil and gas sector, and if so, how does this reconcile with the President's categorical denial of 3 February 2026?

2. On what basis was Tradeport Namibia installed as the anchor tenant at the Port of Lüderitz without a competitive tender process, and was any conflict-of interest assessment conducted given the CEO's relationship to a sitting Deputy Prime Minister at the time of award?

3. What action has the Government taken on the Ernst & Young forensic audit findings of prima facie fraud and theft in the Tradeport-TransNamib relationship, and why has this report not been referred to the Anti Corruption Commission?

4. Will the Minister confirm whether Tradeport Namibia has submitted any expression of interest, bid, or proposal in connection with the Lüderitz oil supply base project?

Question 374 (2026-02-24)

Hon. Mwashindange (IPC) asked the Minister of Finance:
The Development Bank of Namibia (DBN) plays a central role in financing Namibia's socio-economic development, from small to medium enterprises. Its mandate and its status as a state-owned institution mean that it is ultimately accountable to this House and the Namibian taxpayer.

However, according to recent news, the integrity of DBN's loan book and the management of non-performing loans raise significant public interest concerns worse that only I out of 4 beneficiaries pay back. The latest annual results show that while DBN's total loan book stands at approximately N$5.8 billion, a substantial portion of this portfolio (around N$2.3 billion) consists of restructured loans, indicating fragile repayment performance. Moreover, about N$579 million was written off in the last financial year as loans deemed unrecoverable. These figures carry implications on public finance, risk of state contingent liabilities, and serious impact on DBN's sustainability. It is therefore imperative that this House obtains clarity on the governance, risk managementr and recovery strategies the DBN employs , and how the Ministry of Finance exercises oversight.

Against the aforementioned background, I now ask:

1. What is the current value of DBN's total outstanding loan book as at latest reporting period (broken down by performing vs non-performing loans)?

2. Can the Minister provide a detailed breakdown of the N$579 million in loans written off in the latest financial year, including borrower categories, sectors, and reasons for write-off?

3. How does the Ministry of Finance monitor DBN's credit risk exposure and what stress testing and risk mitigation frameworks are in place to ensure DBN's balance sheet resilience, and how often are they reviewed?

4. Will the Minister commit to publishing a public list of defaulted loans above a materiality threshold including the written off loans, subject to confidentiality and privacy legislation?

Question 375 (2026-02-24)

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

Honourable Minister, Roads Authority awarded a tender for the contraction of the Kasika-Nakabolelwa road. However, despite the award, no visible progress has been made on the ground for nearly two years. Not even one kilometre of road has been constructed. Community members continue to suffer from poor accessibility, high transport costs, and isolation.

The situation has raised serious concerns about whether the contractor has submitted any progress reports to the Ministry, and whether the project is being properly monitored. Residents are now proposing that the tender be withdrawn immediately by the end of March, given the lack of delivery and accountability. This issue highlights problems of infrastructure delays, contractor performance, and government oversight in rural development projects.
Minister, it is based on this background that I now ask the following questions:

1. Has the contractor submitted any progress reports for the Kasika Nakabolelwa road project, and if so, can you share their contents with this Honourable House?

2. Why has no visible progress been made on the ground for two years, despite the tender being awarded, and what accountability measures are being taken against the contractor?

3. What monitoring systems are in place to ensure that contractors deliver on awarded projects, and how will these be strengthened to prevent similar failures in future?

4. While the road remains incomplete, what interim measures will the Ministry implement to ease transport hardships faced by Kasika, lhaha, lnvilivinzi and ljambwe residents?

Question 376 (2026-02-24)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

I wish to acknowledge the Honourable Minister of Justice for taking his staff members to the Single Quarters Kapana and spending N$22,000.00 on them. The sellers were clearly delighted. Imagine what it means for a kapana seller to receive that kind of support from a Government Minister - it brings excitement and immediate relief to small traders. The reason is simple: if a kapana or informal trader can be that happy over a once-off N$S00.00, just imagine the joy and dignity of finally having a roof over their heads.

Honourable Minister, the Governor of Khomas recently clarified that the 5 000-house pledge for the region was not his personal promise but part of the broader government manifesto. In that context, since the 2024 election promises, how many houses have actually been built? How many have been completed and handed over to beneficiaries? How many are currently under construction? And what is the clear timeline to ensure that ordinary Namibians, including small traders, finally receive proper housing?

Question 377 (2026-02-24)

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

Namibia joined the rest of the world in commemorating world pangolin day in the Zambezi region on Saturday, 21 February 2026, under the timely theme" Pangolin guardians in Africa". However, while we celebrate these awareness milestones, the recent spike in pangolin confiscations underscores an urgent need to transition from symbolic commemorations to intensified legislative and tactical support.

I therefore put the following questions to the Minister;

1. Could the Honourable Minister provide the total number of country wide arrests made specifically for pangolin related offenses since the 2025 commemoration?

2. What additional resources are being deployed to support local rangers and "Pangolin guardians "stationed in high-risk corridor?

3. What is the current status of the National species management plan for Pangolins?

4. Is the Ministry providing land or technical assistance for the establishment of a permanent rehabilitation and research centre for pangolins confiscated from illegal trade?

5. Does the Minister even know the population of pangolins currently residing within Namibia's boarders, or is the state operating on outdated estimates?

Question 378 (2026-02-25)

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

Noting that in August 2025, Namport issued a competitive DBOOT tender for the N$4 billion Lüderitz oil supply base, with strict pre-qualification criteria;

Noting further that this tender was cancelled within days without public explanation, and that the announcement was removed from social media ..... a cancellation reported internationally by Reuters;

Noting also that Guinas Investments (Pty) Ltd, a SWAPO owned company, had previously submitted an unsolicited bid, which Namport rejected;
Further noting that the same company subsequently returned through NIDA, in partnership with Alpha Nautical Services .....a Ghanaian crew-boat operator with no supply base construction experience;

The concern is that what was rejected through Nam port's front door returned through the side door via NIDA.

1. On whose instruction was the DBOOT tender for the Lüderitz oil supply base cancelled in August 2025? Why was no public explanation provided?

2. Did the Minister, or any representative of the Ministry, direct Nam port to cancel the competitive tender and redirect the project through NIDA? Was Cabinet approval obtained for this decision?

3. What due diligence was conducted on Alpha Nautical Services before it was partnered with Guinas Investments? Can the Minister confirm Alpha Nautical's track record in oil supply base construction?

4. Does the Minister accept that the sequence ..... unsolicited bid rejected, competitive tender cancelled, project redirected through NIDA with the same rejected bidder.... constitutes a circumvention of procurement law?

Question 379 (2026-02-25)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

I understand that your predecessor, the former Minister of Works and Transport Hon. John Mutorwa and the former CEO of Roads Authority, Mr. Conrad Lutombi approved the construction of a new weighbridge at Lislo. Luliva, near Mpacha Primary School, which later followed the Roads Authority to measure the fields of the affected farmers to be compensated but to my surprise, twas only in January that you visited the site. You had mentioned that the Ministry cannot afford the construction costs and that they should look for another area.

Therefore, I want to know,

1. Why did you revoke or disapproved the decision of Hon.Mutorwa. that was deputy minister at the time?

2. Why was the construction put to a halt?

The money for this construction was already allocated. This development would have aided the neighboring farmers by benefiting from the road network since it passes through the Liselo Community to Wenela Boarder. The farmers could make use of the road when going to their farms. May you clarify on the matter.

Question 380 (2026-02-25)

Hon. Lutuhezi (IPC) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

The Office of the Vice President, through its Division for Marginalised Communities, runs an Education Support Programme aimed at providing scholarships and other benefits to learners from recognised marginalised communities, including the San, Ovahimba, Tjimba, Zemba, and Ovatwe, enrolled at various institutions across the country.

However, there are serious allegations that the program has been misused by officials and that some benefits may have been granted to individuals outside the recognised marginalised communities rather than genuine beneficiaries.

In this regard, I therefore ask:

What amount has been budgeted for this program since its inception, and what is the current annual budget?

How many learners have received scholarships or other benefits from this program since its inception, and how many are currently receiving support? Will the Right Honourable Prime Minister provide a full list of all beneficiaries, indicating:

(a) their names;

(b) their recognised marginalised community;

(c) the institutions where they studied or are studying;

(d) their current academic status; and

(e) whether they have received employment or other benefits after completing their studies?

In view of serious allegations that the programme has been misused by officials, what measures are in place to ensure that only genuine beneficiaries receive scholarships and other support, why are there no project coordinators in the regions to verify rightful beneficiaries, and has any audit been conducted to ensure accountability and transparency.

Question 381 (2026-02-25)

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

Namibia faces high number of unemployment rate and to address this, we are training numbers of unemployed Youth through various training institutions like NIMT, COSDEC and many others.

Ministry of Health took a bold move and manufacture their staff members uniform with local supplier August 26 our own Military group, which is a good move to support locals.

Beside this, it is not convincing as we have high number of unemployment and August 26 already compete with other contractors in Construction Industry.

With this, I am submitting Right Honourable Prime Minister, instead of supporting already existing business:

1. Why don't we re-visit the initial Plan of our founding Fathers' dream to give market to our own train unemployed youth to manufacture uniform for our Public Service employees through this we can give equal opportunity and better job or income opportunity for our youth.

2. Does the Government have any plan to empower our local textile business in Namibia, and if not?

3. What plan does the Government have to address the skilled unemployment Youth train in textile business?

Question 382 (2026-02-25)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister Health and Social Services:

Given the financial hardships faced by nursing students from rural areas, many of whom are from poor backgrounds, orphans, or vulnerable children, who are struggling to pursue their education due to centralized testing arrangements in Windhoek:

1. Can the government consider decentralizing Nursing Council tests to regional centers to alleviate financial burdens on students from rural areas?

2. What plans are in place to provide mental health support services to nursing students in regions outside Windhoek?

3. Will the Nursing Council review its testing arrangements to ensure equitable access for all students, regardless of geographical location?

Question 383 (2026-03-03)

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

There is an escalating tensions in the Middle East and the Gulf region, including in Iran, and the potential for potential escalation with potentially disastrous consequences for Namibians who visit, live, working there, as the effects of this attack have caused very worrying to economic difficulties in that area affecting the Namibian people there.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. Can the Honourable Minister clarify how many Namibians live in that area?

2. What about our Namibian citizens who reside in Bahrain, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, Dubai, and Abu Dabi?

3. What steps would your Ministry take to guarantee the safety of those Namibians?

4. How would your Ministry ensure their safe return home?

Question 384 (2026-03-03)

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

Noting that the Minister is directly responsible for the appointment of the Board of Directors of the Namibian Ports Authority, and that under the Minister's authority, the current Chairperson of that Board was installed;

Noting further that the Chairperson is the Managing Director of a company that Namfisa deregistered in August 2023 after finding that N$7.3 million in Government Institutions Pension Fund money had been diverted to a sister entity also under his directorship;

Noting further that the GIPF has taken the extraordinary step of issuing a public warning against doing business with that company, declaring it legally prohibited from managing a fund that held N$450 million in the retirement savings of Namibian public servants;

Further noting that the firm nevertheless obtained a default judgment of N$15 million against that fund, a trust that had no trustees to mount a defence, and that a court subsequently ruled in its favour in a dispute over shares valued at up to N$450 million, all drawn from the pensions of ordinary Namibians;

The same Minister who instructed the cancellation of the competitive tender for the N$4 billion Liideritz oil and gas supply base within 48 hours has now installed, as Chairperson of the board that will oversee that project, an individual whose firm was deregistered for diverting pension fund money.

I therefore ask....

l. Did the Minister approve the appointment of the current Namport Board Chairperson, and was he aware of the Namfisa deregistration and the GIPF public warning at the time he made that appointment?

2. What due diligence was conducted before making that appointment; and will the Minister explain to this House and to the pensioners of this country how an individual at the centre of a pension fund diversion came to be entrusted with the oversight of billions of Namibia Dollars in state port infrastructure?

3. Has the Chairperson participated in any board decisions relating to the Liideritz oil and gas supply base since the competitive tender was cancelled; and will the Minister undertake to table before this House the full list of Namport board members, their business interests, and the due diligence reports that informed each appointment?

Question 385 (2026-03-03)

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

The Brave Gladiators of Namibia have been crowned champions of the 2026 Cosafa Women's Football Championship in the final against South Africa to bring home the coveted regional title. At least two of the women's national team have indicated that they will retire after this tournament. Coming from difficult circumstances, many of these brave young ladies have dedicated years of their lives to honing their skills for the national team, yet they seemingly have little to show for it.

Meanwhile, many other people who have represented the country, such as Olympic athletes and even beauty pageant winners like Miss Namibia, have been rewarded with large amounts of money and even houses. Some have had streets named after them. Yet we expect our Brave Gladiators to retire from active football and return to life in poverty.

Based on the above-mentioned, notice is hereby given that I shall ask the Minister the following:

l . What measures are put in place to reward these young sports women who have spent years, if not decades, serving their country?

2. Will the Ministry of Education consider a National Sportspersons Pension for retired sports persons who have achieved great feats for the country?
3. Will the Ministry prioritise employment opportunities for national sports heroes who have years of experience to be used in national sports development programmes across various sports disciplines?

Question 386 (2026-03-03)

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

Recently, on 13 February 2026, via Government Notice No. 21, the Minister of Finance published the Regulation relating to citizenship and place of residence of board of directors and executive officers of banking institutions, microfinance banking institutions, and controlling companies, pursuant to the Banking Institutions Act, 2023.

We commend the Minister and welcome this development. It is indeed long overdue. We, however, have concerns that while Namibia gained political independence from South Africa in 1990, it remains deeply integrated with and heavily reliant on the South African economy. This economic, financial and monetary reliance is structured through several key mechanisms. Financially, we are still a tenth province of South Africa.

Against this background, notice is hereby given that I shall ask the Honourable Minister of Finance, the following:

1. In terms of these Regulations, a banking institution, microfinance banking institution, or controlling company that contravens or fails to comply with these regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding N$100 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years. Why is the penalty set at N$ 100 000? Poaching is for example set at N$200 000 and some of these institutions makes, as recently reported, N$5 million per day.

2. Does the Honourable Minister not agree that the amount should be increased N$1,000.000 because banks make hundreds of millions and sometimes billions, in profit every year.

3. Relatedlv, it was recently reported that Bank Windhoek closed the bank account of a Namibian Simon Andjamba and more than 10 entities linked to him, because of a quarrel. The fact that banks can simply decide to close customer accounts whenever they want is concerning.

   This behaviour banks, which can erode trust in financial institutions, allows them to terminate relationship without warning leaving customers unable to pay bills or access funds. As a result, many customers are forced to rely on cash or "keep their money under the mattress." When will the Ministry regulate banks regarding the issue of closing customers' accounts?

Question 387 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

The registration of grants for special groups in Namibia was halted between 2024-2025. The reasons you gave, as a Ministry responsible taking care of social groups, was said to be the lack of resources and budget constraints.

1. Therefore, how long it will take before the program resumes?

2. Can you also indicate by listing the beneficiaries registered so far and the list of applicants who are still pending, those not approved for this August House and masses of the country to receive clarity?

Question 388 (2026-03-03)

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

The seal population in the Namibian waters continues to grow at an alarming rate with very few predators praying on them to reduce their stocks. It is estimated that Namibia has over 2 million seals that consumes millions of tons of fish per year, if the population is not managed in a sustainable manner, it may continue to put pressure our marine resources and the survival of Namibia's fishing industry.

In the hake industry for example, the increase in the population of seals, decreases the availability of hake stocks, statistics has shown that seals consume about 2 million tons of fish per year, the entire Namibia hake industry is about 154 000 tons per year, which amounts to 6.2% of the total fish consumed by seals.

A report on the motion to find solutions to the devastating effects of the increased in seal population on the sustainable harvesting on fish stocks in Namibia was tabled in this August House in 2025 highlighting key recommendations.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. What is the Ministry's official policy position on seal population management, and how is that policy being managed to ensure the sustainable control of the seal population levels?

2. Can the Minister provide this House with an updated scientific data and independent research on seal population growth and its direct impact on key commercial fish species, including juvenile stock depletion and long-term stock recovery?

3. What is the Total Allowable Catch for the seal population in the 2026 harvesting season, and to which fishing has companies has the Ministry allocated harvesting quotas?

4. Can the Honourable Minister update this house on what the Ministry has done thus far in implementing the recommendations of the seal population report tabled in this house?

Question 389 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

In light of recent reports of internal instability at the National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia (NAMCOR), and considering its strategic importance to Namibia's oil and gas future, clarity and reassurance are needed from the Ministry.

1. What is the root cause of the reported infighting at NAMCOR, and when did the Ministry become aware of it?

2. Why has this internal conflict been allowed to continue for such a prolonged period without decisive intervention?

3. What concrete steps has the Ministry taken to restore stability and protect the integrity of NAMCOR?

4. Is the Ministry concerned that ongoing instability at NAMCOR may discourage current or potential investors in Namibia's petroleum sector?

5. How will the Ministry ensure that governance, transparency, and accountability at NAMCOR are strengthened to safeguard national interests going forward?

Question 390 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Namibia's Constitution and the decentralisation framework affirm the importance of participatory democracy and inclusive governance. Various ministries, government agencies, institutions and parliamentary committees frequently conduct public consultations on draft policies and legislation mostly across regional capitals and major towns in Namibia, which are often held during standard weekday working hours. This may unintentionally limit participation by rural residents, workers, youth, women, and other community members who cannot easily travel or take time off from work. It has therefore been observed that public consultations are only seen as formalities rather than genuine community dialogue.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. How will Government ensure that public consultations are scheduled at times and locations that are accessible to working citizens, rural communities, and vulnerable groups?

2. Does Government collect and analyse data on who participates in consultations, for example by region, gender, age, or socio-economic background, to assess whether participation is truly representative?

3. What formal mechanisms are in place to report back to participants on how their inputs influenced final policies or legislation?

4. How does Government distinguish between genuine public consultation and information-sharing sessions where decisions have already been made?

5. In light of concerns that consultations may sometimes be perceived as procedural rather than substantive, what steps is Government taking to build public confidence that citizen contributions genuinely shape national decision-making?

Question 391 (2026-03-03)

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

In light of growing public concern regarding the issuing of Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) in both the mining and petroleum sectors, particularly to entities that appear to have limited technical capacity, financial resources, or operational presence in Namibia often described as "briefcase companies". This matter is of national importance as it concerns transparency, equitable access to Namibia's natural resources, and the safeguarding of our country's mineral and petroleum wealth for the benefit of all Namibians.

1. How many EPLs have been issued in the past five years to companies without prior operational experience in mining or petroleum exploration?

2. What measures is the Ministry taking to prevent speculative holding of EPLs for the purpose of resale or passive transfer rather than active exploration and development?

3. Will the Minister table before this House a full list of all active EPL holders, including their beneficial ownership structures?

Question 392 (2026-03-03)

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

Honourable Minister, Local Authorities are the engines of development in our towns. Communities judge government not by plans on paper, but by projects completed on the ground. Yet across many towns we continue to see a troubling pattern: when councils change, development projects that were initiated or approved are suddenly delayed, parked, or quietly abandoned. As someone who has served at local government level and has seen first hand how communities wait for these projects, it raises serious concerns about continuity, accountability and oversight within our Local Authorities. Honourable Minister, residents are not interested in political transitions within councils, they want development to continue regardless of who is in office.

A clear example is the formalization of Kaniita location in Omuthiya town, which was approved in 2023, yet up to date nothing is happening on the ground.

It is therefore on that basis that I ask:

1. What concrete steps has the Ministry taken to ensure that development projects approved by previous councils continue without interruption when new councils assume office?

2. Can the Honourable Minister provide this House with the number of Local Authority development projects currently stalled or delayed across the country?

3. What monitoring or oversight mechanisms does the Ministry have in place to ensure that Local Authority executives implement council-approved projects within reasonable time-frames?

4. In cases where projects are stalled for years, who is held accountable is it the councils, the executives, or the Ministry?

5. Does the Minister accept that failure to ensure continuity of these projects is slowing down development in our towns and undermining the expectations of our residents?

Question 393 (2026-03-03)

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

In light of the heart-breaking incident in Ohalumbele Village in Onesi Constituency where a three-year-old girl was strangled by her father's girlfriend. On 20 Feb 2026 a tragedy that has shocked our nation, under the Child Care and Protection Act No. 3 of 2015 this State has a legal duty to protect our children, yet vague reports leave us with no clarity on why this child was harm.

Honouroble Speaker, we are not here to interfere with the police investigation, but to demand accountability for the systemic failures that let to this. Transparency is not an option when a child dies. I am not asking about the murder. I am asking about the Ministry's files.

Onesi has a population roughly of 22 699, while Namibia has an average of one social worker for every 17 923 children.

I therefore ask the Minister:

1. Do we have a file on this child, or do we have a file on this household?

2. Has the Ministry conducted an internal audit to see if any reports of domestic instability or red flags were filed by neighbours, teachers, or clinics regarding this household prior to the tragedy?

3. What administrative preventive measure will be faced by the Regional Head of Social Services if it's found that a report was made under section 133 (Duty of Report) but no intervention took place?

4. Considering the vague information released by the police will the Minister commit to a departmental statement clarifying how this tragedy exposes gaps in our current National Agenda for Children.

5. Can you confirm the vacancy rate for social workers in Omusati?

6. How many days per week a qualified social worker physically present and accessible at the Onesi constituency office to respond to child protection reports?

Question 394 (2026-03-03)

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

The Oshaambelo Livestock Development Center (LDC), located 20 km west of Tsandi in Namibia's Omusati region, is a 5,760-hectare government-managed facility undergoing significant upgrades. It focuses on enhancing Northern Communal Area (NCA) farming through improved water reticulation for 22 grazing camps and a modern abattoir for cattle and small stock.

1. As of late 2024/early 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture has equipped the centre, specifically addressing water shortages by installing new pipes, tanks, and troughs.

2. The LDC support the Livestock Support Program (LSP) to boost agricultural entrepreneurship, provide market access for local farmers, and supply livestock products to retailers and government institutions.

3. The facility features extensive land meant for livestock development and management in the northern region.

4. It serves as a key site for livestock auctions and slaughtering, with recent efforts aimed at revitalizing the previously neglected, long-delayed project .

After, all these good initiatives, with clear aims and objectives went in vain after the Traditional Chief of Uukwaludhii Tradional authority Chief Josea Shikongo Taapopi has been grazing his cattle on this farm since the drought of 2019 while having a son employed at this farm. The Director responsible for directorate of agriculture research, training and development, subdivision livestock research, Eddie Hasheela is doing cover ups. These cattle have been grazing in Oshaambelo Livestock Development Center for free, water for free, vaccination for free, licks and fodder for free, (under the concept of Otwelimangulula)

I therefore, ask the Minister the following questions

1. Minister have the Ministry approved the Livestock of Uukwalundhii Chief to be grazed at Oshaambelo Livestock Development centre? If yes, please explain why him only and where is the approval letter or lease agreement, if not what are the consequences and the step the Ministry will take against the culprits and the Chief himself.

2. How many cattle have been grazing there since 2019 up to date?

3. What are the cost implication of using the government facilities since 2019 up to date, the free vaccination cost, free fodder and licks, free grazing?

4. When will the Chief's cattle be ousted from the LDC to be followed by heavy punishment.

5. Is there no case of gratification, maladministration favourites against the son of the Chief?

Question 395 (2026-03-03)

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

Minister, Over the weekend, on Sunday, it was reported that, two passengers lost their lives when the Rovos Rail train derailed on the Seeheim-Holoog railway line near Keetmanshoop in the ||Kharas Region. 36 Rovos Rail staff members and 45 tourists were on board. This reported accident raises serious concerns regarding rail infrastructure safety, maintenance oversight, and executive accountability.

Minister, it is based on this background and absence of an investigation that I now ask the following questions:

1. What specific section of rail track where the derailment occurred was inspected in accordance with prescribed national rail safety standards prior to the train being authorized to operate?

2. If inspection was done, can the Honourable Minister table the inspection reports and safety clearance certificates issued for that section of track?

3. What statutory or policy justification exists for outsourcing rail track maintenance and inspection functions while TransNamib employed inspection personnel remain inactive?

4. What oversight mechanisms are in place to ensure that outsourced contractors comply with national rail safety regulations and contractual obligations?

5. Is the Honourable Minister aware, that since the Chief Executive Officer of TN assumed office in April 2024, he has reportedly not conducted official visits to the southern region, including stations outside Windhoek, nor engaged directly with employees stationed in those regions?

6. If aware, does the Minister consider such absence of executive engagement consistent with effective oversight, operational accountability, and sound corporate governance within a national rail operator, could this lack be part of the contributing factors?

Question 396 (2026-03-03)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

Honourable Speaker, in light of the rapidly shifting global geopolitical landscape, Namibia's strategic role within the Southern Africa Development Community and the African Union is more important than ever. The region faces complex political, economic, and security challenges that demand proactive leadership. As the opposition, we seek to understand how the Government intends to strengthen Namibia's influence, safeguard our national interests, and contribute meaningfully to regional and continental agendas in the immediate, medium, and long term.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. What concrete measures is Namibia undertaking to strengthen its influence within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU) in response to the current shifts in global geopolitics?

2. How is Namibia ensuring that its contributions to SADC and AU initiatives effectively promote peace and socio-economic development?

3. In the immediate term, how is Namibia positioning itself and its regional partners to respond to emerging global challenges, including geopolitical tensions, economic instability, and security threats?

4. Over the next five to ten years, how does Namibia plan to leverage its membership in SADC and the AU to advance regional economic integration, trade facilitation, and investment opportunities?

5. In the long term, what is Namibia's strategic vision for strengthening Africa's collective influence in global governance through SADC and the AU?

Question 397 (2026-03-04)

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

Recent international reports has highlighted growing concern among several African governments regarding newly proposed bilateral health funding agreements from the United States government. These reported agreements differ from traditional support mechanisms, previously channelled through the United States Agency for International Development and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, from which Namibia has historically benefited significantly in strengthening our HIV response and broader public health systems.

The reports suggest that some of these new agreements may include conditions related to co-financing, data-sharing, and the prioritisation of faith-based health providers. Given Namibia's prior partnership with U.S. health programmes and the importance of safeguarding sovereignty, transparency, and equity, it is necessary that Parliament be fully informed.

Therefore I pose the following questions to the Minister

1. Has the Government of the Republic of Namibia been formally or informally approached by the United States government regarding any new bilateral health funding agreements under its revised global health strategy?

   If so, what are the key terms and conditions proposed?

2. Have any discussions included provisions requiring the sharing of Namibian health data, surveillance information, or biological materials?

3. What safeguards would be put in place to ensure Namibia retains full sovereignty and legal control over its public health data?

4. Will Parliament be granted oversight over any negotiations relating to such bilateral health agreements?

5. What guiding principles will the Government apply in negotiating future bilateral health funding agreements to protect national interests, constitutional values, and long-term sustainability?

Question 398 (2026-03-04)

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

In the context of the Local Authority Act 23 of 1992 as amended, a "Minister" is defined as the Minister responsible for local government affairs.

The Act in its object, provides for the determination of, but not limited to 1) the establishment of local authority councils; and 2) defining of the powers, duties and functions of a local authority council.

Section 14. (1) (a) of the Local Act, provides that Local Authority elected members must hold their first meeting as members of a new local authority council not later than seven days after a general election or as it may be determined by the Minister responsible.

On December the 03th of 2025, the Honourable Minister of Urban and Rural Development issued a directive through a circular to Chief Executive Officers of Local Authorities that all elected members of councils across all 57 Local Authorities in the country must be sworn in by the magistrates concerned on the 5th December 2025.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. What submission has the Chief Executive Officer of the Mariental Town Council made pertaining to the contravention of the law in particular, three 3 months after the issuance such a directive was issued?

2. How many of the 57 Local Authority Councils have this far complied to the fore mentioned directive and should there be any that haven't to date, what remedial action has the Honourable Minister employed?

Question 399 (2026-03-04)

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

Noting that BIPA is the statutory custodian ofNamibia's beneficial ownership register and is responsible for ensuring all registered entities file compliant BO1 declarations;

Further noting that Namibia's FATF on-site assessment is scheduled for April 2026, with the exit decision to be taken at the FATF Plenary in June 2026, and that beneficial ownership transparency remains a core FATF requirement whose deficiencies contributed directly to Namibia's grey-listing in February 2024;

Further noting that comparable petroleum producers including Ghana, Nigeria, and Norway maintain publicly searchable online beneficial ownership registers, and that the 2023 EITI Standard requires extractive licence holders to disclose beneficial ownership

information while encouraging countries to adopt a threshold of 10% or lower, with automatic enhanced disclosure for politically exposed persons regardless of ownership level;

1. What is BIPA's current compliance rate for BO1 beneficial ownership declarations among entities holding petroleum exploration or production licences, petroleum refinery applications, or fuel distribution licences and how many have filed compliant BO1 declarations;

2. Whether BIPA has cross-referenced its beneficial ownership register with the Ministry of Mines and Energy's petroleum licence register to verify that all PEL-holding entities are in compliance, and if not, whether the Minister will direct BIPA to conduct this cross-reference and table the results within 30 sitting days;

3. When BIPA will establish a searchable online beneficial ownership register as exists in Ghana, Nigeria, and Norway, and whether the Minister will commit to aligning Namibia with the EITI Standard by requiring all extractive licence holders to disclose beneficial ownership at a threshold of 10% or lower, with automatic enhanced disclosure for politically exposed persons regardless of ownership level;

4. What specific steps the Ministry has taken to ensure petroleum sector entities comply with beneficial ownership filing requirements before the April 2026 FATF on-site assessment, given that failure to demonstrate effective BO transparency may directly jeopardise Namibia's prospects of exiting the grey list in June 2026.

Question 400 (2026-03-04)

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

Issues of innovation in Namibia are characterized by a heavy concentration of activity in urban centres like Windhoek with limited Research and Development investment, and there is a significant gap between the high-level policy rhetoric and the practical implementation of science and technology initiatives. What is a fact while Namibia shows promise in digital adaptation and ranks in the middle tier of sub Saharan African countries for innovation, deep seated inequalities stemming from historical, social and economic factors continue to limit widespread inclusive and sustainable innovation.

I now ask the Minister the following questions

1. Is the Minister aware that innovation programmes like National Commission on Research and Technology, scale up Namibia by NIPDB, Global cleantech Namibia and many others do not reach rural Namibia?

2. What plan does the Minister have in place to see to it that these programmes reach the rural poor?

3. When will the Ministry include innovation into our education curriculum?

I believe that the Deputy Minister of Education Innovation Youth Sports Arts and Culture understand these questions given that he Himself is coming from NIPDB, hence he will be in a better position to advice the Honourable Minister in this regard.

Question 401 (2026-03-04)

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

The announcement by your Ministry regarding the commencement of sport infrastructure across all 14 regions is a positive initiative, but it must be emphasised that the construction of facilities alone does not guarantee meaningful outcomes. For these projects to effectively contribute to youth development, sport advancement, and regional empowerment, qual focus must be placed on the provision of qualified sports personnel, proper maintenance, sustainable operations, and the implementation of structured development programmes.

I therefore wish to ask the following questions:

1. How does the Ministry intend to guarantee that each newly constructed facility is staffed with qualified sports personnel, including coaches and sports development officers?

2. What strategies are in place to maintain and sustainably manage these facilities once construction is completed?

3. Will structured sports programmes be implemented to ensure active use of the facilities by the youth and communities?

4. What long-term maintenance plans are in place to preserve the infrastructure?

5. Which authority will be responsible for the day-to-day management and maintenance of these facilities, will it be the Ministry, Regional Councils, Local Authorities, or Community-Based Committees?

Question 402 (2026-03-04)

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

It has been observed in this country that most towns and regions are on the back foot of development. Some regions in Namibia, from their Village Councils to Town Councils have been developed while others remain undeveloped despite the Village Councils and Town Councils present in their areas.

1. What causes towns and regions to be undeveloped, turned into ghost towns and white elephants while money has been allocated for the development of the towns and regions?

2. Can the Minister provide the names of expert town planners occupying positions in the towns before and after independence? We ought to question the town planners and also hold them accountable for the lack of development in the

Village Councils and Town Councils. They should also be held accountable for why the towns have become ghost towns or white elephants.

Question 403 (2026-03-04)

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

The Namibia Blood Transfusion Service is a vital lifeline for many Namibians, yet it continues to face persistent challenges that threaten the accessibility and reliability of blood for all Namibians. Currently, only 1% of the Namibian population donate blood, often due to misconceptions or lack of understanding about the process. Furthermore, there are no blood banks in the Kharas and Hardap Regions, and blood transfusions are limited to district hospitals, leaving people in deep rural and remote areas without timely access to life-saving blood products. The national blood supply is consistently limited, highlighting the urgent need for stronger government support and public awareness campaigns to encourage voluntary donation.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. With only 1% of Namibians donating blood, what tangible strategies does the Ministry have to increase voluntary blood donation and address misconceptions about blood donation?

2. Given that there are currently no blood banks in the ||Kharas and Hardap Regions, what plans does the Ministry have to establish facilities to improve access for these undeserved populations?

3. How does the Ministry plan to ensure that people in deep rural and remote areas can receive timely blood transfusions, considering that currently these services are only available at district hospitals?

4. What measures will the Ministry implement to ensure that the Namibia Blood Transfusion Service has a reliable and sufficient blood supply nationwide, particularly during emergencies or seasonal shortages?

5. Will the Ministry commit to funding and supporting public awareness campaigns on the importance of voluntary blood donation, and if so, what is the timeline for these campaigns?

6. How will the government strengthen its partnership with Namibia Blood Transfusion Service to ensure sustainable operations, adequate staffing, and necessary infrastructure to meet the growing national demand for safe blood in Namibia?

Question 404 (2026-03-05)

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

Vitol Group, head quartered in Rotterdam, Netherlands, is the world's largest independent energy trader with annual revenue of $331 billion (2024). Through its subsidiaries and joint ventures including Vivo Energy (majority-owned), Engen (74% via Vitol Emerald

Bidco), and Validus Energy (70% Vitol Energy SA) the Vitol Group now could or controls an estimated 75-95% of Namibia's downstream fuel market, according to 2025 data from the Namibian Competition Commission.

Vitol has paid approximately $249 million in documented fines, penalties, and disgorgement for bribing government officials across multiple jurisdictions, including Brazil ($45 million), the United States ($230 million), and Iraq ($17.5 million). Vitol was banned from all new oil trading in Mexico in 2021 for corruption. The Dutch Public Prosecution Service confirmed in 2024 that it is actively investigating Vitol for alleged bribery in Kazakhstan.

I therefore wish to ask the Minister:

1. Is the Minister aware that a single foreign entity Vitol Group now could or controls an estimated 75-95% of Namibia's downstream petroleum market through multiple subsidiaries operating under different brand names?

2. What is the Minister's assessment of the trade and economic sovereignty implications of allowing one foreign company to achieve near-monopolistic control over a strategic commodity?

3. Given Vitol's documented criminal history of bribing government officials in at least five countries, has the Ministry conducted any due diligence assessment of Vitol Group's operations in Namibia, and if not, why not?

4. Has the Ministry received any diplomatic communication from the governments of the Netherlands, the United States, Brazil, or any other jurisdiction regarding Vitol's operations in Namibia?

5. What steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that Namibia's trade relationships in the petroleum sector are not compromised by the documented corruption practices of multinational energy traders?

6. Will the Minister commit to supporting Namibia's membership of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), as recommended by the Harambee Prosperity Plan 2 and the 2022 Africa Peer Review Mechanism?

Question 405 (2026-03-05)

Hon. Kambala (AR) asked the Minister Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

In the Khomas Region and Rural Namibia, especially in the township of Katutura, the demand for schools and classrooms has grown significantly due to population expansion. However, instead of permanent infrastructure solutions, many learners continue to be placed in temporary tent classrooms.

Even more concerning is that schools in Katutura are often forced to accommodate far more learners than their intended capacity, leading to severe overcrowding and the continued use of tents as makeshift classrooms. At the same time, schools in the western suburbs of Windhoek, such as Windhoek High School and Delta Secondary School, appear to operate without similar pressure, tents, or the same levels of overcrowding.

This raises a fundamental concern: why are some schools forced to stretch beyond capacity while others operate comfortably within theirs? The disparity raises questions about fairness in planning and whether the distribution of resources to all learners and infrastructure is being managed equitably.

I would therefore like to ask the Minister the following questions?

1. Why does the Ministry continue to rely on tent classrooms as a long term solution in Katutura and other high-density areas despite the significant resources allocated to education since independence?

2. Why are tent classrooms predominantly placed in Katutura and not in schools located in the western suburbs of Windhoek?

3. Who makes the final decision regarding the placement of tent classrooms; is it the Honourable Minister, the Executive Director, or the Regional Director in the Khomas Region?

4. What criteria are used to determine where these tents are deployed?

5. Does the Ministry consider the prolonged use of tent classrooms consistent with the constitutional right of every Namibian child to quality education? If not, what is being done to find a more permanent solution to this problem?

Question 406 (2026-03-05)

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

The 10-15 km gravel road in the Ondangwa rural constituency between Omagongati and Ondiamande village was severely washed out.

The total population of 20 to 25 thousand are now facing a major blow: imagine the teachers, who leave their cars at home and pass through the water, and thick grass by foot to the schools every morning, including sick people are not getting easily to the clinic and eventually to Oshakati Hospital or to the Ongwediva and Ondangwa clinics.

Because of these severe circumstances to the gravel road, which needs urgent repairs, cars can no longer reach schools, and people are afraid to expose themselves to the dangerous snakes in water, many children stay home when rain fall so heavy.

1. Minister, are you aware of that gravel road in that constituency?

2. Can you confirm that this gravel road is no more there due to the good rainfall season?

3. Why isn't this road adequately maintained and shielded from these natural calamities?

4. If not, what possible measure will your Ministry take to help that community ease their daily movement?

Question 407 (2026-03-05)

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

1. Can you state all wildlife animals that the government has sold to foreign nations and the beneficiaries list, also state the countries to which wildlife animals have been sold to?

2. Conservancies in Namibia are in communities, what type of wildlife animals are found in the communities? Can you also specify the constituencies and regions where the wildlife animals are found in the communities?

3. Can you provide a list of those that bought wildlife animals locally, specifying their constituencies, regions and the type of wildlife animals that they bought?

4. Indicate the number of deaths caused by dangerous wildlife animals in Namibia? Specifying the constituencies and regions in which these deaths occurred since the establishment of conservancies.

5. Which of the two are safer in Namibia to human beings, Conservancies or Parks?

6. Can you differentiate between Conservancies and Parks, define what is Conservancies and Parks, for our communities to know.

Question 408 (2026-03-05)

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

The field rangers are brave men and woman who risk their lives daily to protect Namibia's wildlife heritage from poachers and dangerous animals. They operate in remote, hazardous conditions, often with limited equipment and support. Yet there is deep concern raised by the rangers that when they are injured, or when they are killed in the line of duty, the compensation and support provided to affected rangers and their family is inadequate.

I put the following questions to the Minister

1. What is the formal compensation framework for field rangers who are:

   (a) lnjured in the line of duty
   (b) Permanently disabled
   (c) Killed in the line of duty

2. Is this framework contained in legislation, public service regulations, or specific Ministry policy?

3. How many rangers are currently medically boarded or unable to work due to injuries sustained on duty, and what support are they receiving from the Ministry?

4. Does the Ministry have any formal psychological support or counselling programs specifically for field rangers?

Question 409 (2026-03-05)

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

The integrity of recruitment into the civil service is the basis of public trust and effective governance. It has come to our attention that the vetting process conducted by the Namibian intelligence service (NCIS), intended to safeguard strategic employment opportunities, has in certain instances been challenged in our courts lately. Reports suggest that some candidates who successfully went through difficult recruitment procedures were later denied appointments due to vetting outcomes alleged to be based on false or misleading information.

This raises serious concerns about fairness, transparency, and the potential exclusion of deserving Namibians from serving their country. Having Article 10 of the Namibian Constitution in mind, that states; *(2) No persons may be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status.*

I will ask the Right Prime Minister following:

1. What is vetting based on, if affiliates to the ruling party passes vetting with known reported cases, e.g. EDs and Ministers who serve in this House, while non-affiliates fail?

2. What measures are currently in place to ensure that the vetting process for civil service appointments is conducted with accuracy, fairness, and accountability?

3. How does the Government intend to address instances where false or erroneous vetting reports have led to the exclusion of qualified candidates from strategic employment opportunities?

4. Will the Government consider establishing an independent oversight mechanism or appeals process to safeguard against miscarriages of justice in the vetting system?

5. What steps are being taken to restore public confidence in the recruitment and vetting processes for the civil service, particularly the vetting done by NCIS as an institution of trust.

Question 410 (2026-03-05)

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

Reports from health personnel at Katima Mulilo State Hospital raise very serious concerns. It is reported that close to 80% of miscarriages treated at the hospital are suspected to be induced abortions. Many young women and girls, are resorting to dangerous methods to terminate pregnancies. Some obtain the drug Cytotec on the black market, while others use unsafe and harmful methods such as inserting objects in an attempt to abort or drinking unknown herbs and chemicals.

These practices are putting the lives of young girls and women at great risk. Health workers are aware that many of these cases are induced, but they face a difficult situation. Reporting such cases to the police may discourage young women from seeking medical help when complications arise. When they fear going to the hospital, infections worsen, and some tragically die at home without ever receiving treatment.

Behind these numbers are young lives filled with fear, desperation, and silence. This situation also raises serious concerns about the lack of accessible family planning services in our health facilities, including the shortage of contraceptives such as injections and pills.

I would like to ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Is the Ministry aware of reports that a large proportion of miscarriages treated at Katima Mulilo State Hospital are suspected to be induced abortions through unsafe methods?

2. What measures is the Ministry taking to address the growing use of dangerous substances and methods by young women attempting to terminate pregnancies outside the health system?

3. What interventions are being implemented to ensure the consistent availability of family planning services in hospitals and clinics, including contraceptive injections and pills, as well as reproductive health education and counselling, particularly for young girls in rural and vulnerable communities?

4. How is the Ministry supporting health workers who face the difficult balance between providing medical care and dealing with the legal implications surrounding unsafe abortions?

5. What strategies are being put in place to prevent deaths caused by infections and complications resulting from unsafe abortion practices?

Question 411 (2026-03-05)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

Government technical schools under the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture are mandated to provide pre-vocational education in key trades such as bricklaying and plastering, plumbing and pipefitting, woodwork, motor mechanics, and welding. These trades are practical in nature and form a critical foundation for skills development, youth employability, and national industrial growth. The pre vocational curriculum clearly prescribes a 70% practical and 30% theoretical instructional model, which requires educators with strong hands-on technical competence.

However, there appears to be an inconsistency in the Ministry's approach to staffing and recognition of qualifications within the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) stream. Graduates holding a Level 6 TVET Diploma from the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), who have undergone extensive practical training at vocational training centres such as NIMT and other VTCs before completing their qualifications, are currently being appointed to short-term renewable contracts. In many cases, these contracts are renewed annually for extended periods

exceeding five years, despite the individuals meeting the professional requirements to be permanently assigned as trainers.

At the same time, concerns have been raised regarding the appointment of educators without sufficient practical vocational training to deliver workshop based instruction, as well as the appointment of academic teachers as Heads of Department in technical schools without demonstrated technical or vocational expertise.

In light of the above, notice is hereby given that I shall ask the Minister the following:

l. Why does the Ministry of Education not formally recognize TVET Diploma (Level 6) graduates from the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) as qualified trainers for pre-vocational subjects in technical schools?

2. What are the official minimum qualification requirements for educators appointed to teach pre-vocational subjects in government technical schools?

3. If the Ministry does not consider NUST TVET Diploma graduates qualified to teach pre-vocational subjects, who does the Ministry recognize as appropriately qualified to deliver these subjects within the national curriculum?

4. What criteria does the Ministry use when appointing Heads of Department (HODs) in technical schools, and how does it ensure that such individuals possess relevant vocational and technical expertise?

5. How does the Ministry ensure that its staffing and appointment policies for technical schools align with the objectives of Namibia's National Development Plans (NOP 6), particularly regarding skills development and youth empowerment?

6. Does the Ministry intend to review its policies on recognition, appointment, and career progression of TVET-qualified educators to strengthen the delivery of technical and vocational education in Namibia?

Question 412 (2026-03-05)

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

NAMSIP (Namibia Agriculture Mechanisation Seed Improvement Project under the Ministry of Agriculture) was started with a loan of two billion from the African Development Bank of Namibia. This project procures items without a procurement expert, mechanisation expert and irrigation expert, after mass procurement of wrong items, majority of these items are idling in the sun no shade despite procured on a loan. History taught us about wrong procurement of the Brazilian AGRARE tractors white elephant due to spare parts warranty. Now same history is repeating itself through Chinese tractors. This project is managed by retired people, how special are this retired people at the expense of competent youths, was ED at finance at loan acquisition and WFP (world Food Program) donating experts due to incompetency.

1. When are we going to start paying back this loan and what will be the total amount and for how long?

2. How are you feeling that we have not started paying for the loan and things are in a mess.

3. Will you disclosed all the items that was bought (procured) with this loan that are in operations and those that are broken due to lack of parts and aging. Indicate, the items name, brand, value, suppliers of both locally and abroad, and current status or condition.

4. This project did not fulfil its core mandate on irrigation and seed processing plants. Honourable Minister we want forensic audit how this money was spent and to be tabled in Parliament.

Question 413 (2026-03-05)

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

The recent judgment of the High Court that ordered for the Chief Regional Officer to vacate the office raises serious concerns about governance, compliance with the law, and accountability within regional councils. The Court declared the Council resolutions invalid, ordered that the position of Chief Regional Officer be advertised within 30 days, and directed that legal costs be paid by the Regional Council. As this matter directly affects lawful administration and the responsible use of public resources, I wish to ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister inform this House whether the Chief Regional Officer has vacated, or continues to occupy or exercise the functions of the office of Chief Regional Officer following the High Court order?

2. Has the Ministry received confirmation that the position of Chief Regional Officer was advertised within the 30 days period ordered by the Court, in accordance with the Regional Councils Act 22 of 1992?

3. If the Court order has not been complied with within the stipulated timeframe, what immediate steps has the Ministry taken to ensure compliance with the judgment and restore lawful administration?

4. What is the total financial implication of this case following the Court's order on legal costs, and from which public funds will these costs be settled?

5. What accountability measures has the Ministry instituted, or intends to institute, against officials whose actions resulted in the invalidated resolutions and the subsequent adverse court ruling?

Question 414 (2026-03-10)

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

Noting that the candidate designated as Chairperson of the Lands Tribunal currently serves as Vice-Chairperson of the Namibia Tourism Board, where approximately N$3.4 million in public funds was spent on excessive travel across 21 foreign trips, first-class flights in violation of board policy, and legal fees to dismiss a finance manager who questioned those payments;

Further noting that this candidate was previously removed as chairperson of the Transportation Commission for failing to meet legal qualification requirements; describes themselves as "a non-practicing lawyer ".

Concerns that elevating to Chairperson of a quasi-judicial body an individual implicated in financial misconduct previously removed from a statutory commission, and holding only non-practicing legal status would undermine public confidence in the Lands Tribunal and the integrity of land reform.

1. Is the Minister aware that this candidate was removed from a statutory commission for not meeting legal requirements, describes themselves as a non-practicing lawyer, and submitted two contradictory curricula vitae with conflicting dates, an LLM degree and lnterpol title appearing in one but not the other?

2. What steps has the Minister taken to satisfy herself that this candidate is fit and proper to serve as Chairperson, given the allegations of misuse of approximately N$3.4 million in public funds at the Namibia Tourism Board?

3. What vetting process does the Ministry apply to verify legal qualifications, cross-reference curricula vitae, and ensure candidates are not implicated in financial misconduct at other public bodies; and will the Minister table the ful1 vetting report?

4. Will the Minister suspend the appointment of any candidate subject to unresolved allegations of misuse of public funds pending investigations, and institute a fit-and-proper assessment requiring independent verification of qualifications and review of conduct at all current and former public bodies?

Question 415 (2026-03-10)

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

The Zambian government has complained that more than 500 Namibian students are enrolled at Zambia's universities and institutions without proper documents; In light of this, we have learned that the Zambian government will meet with them to discuss and understand the mission's role for all Namibians living and studying in Zambia, that the high commission to Zambia has confirmed that his office does not have any records to some of these smdents. .

According to the Zambian government, some of these students-particularly those attending private universities-are enrolled in classes without proper documents. The government of Zambia has requested the Namibia High Commission in Zambia to engage with these individuals students some who have been detected violating the law of Zambia, in additional however, the Zambian government recommended guardians to make sure the High Commission is aware of their children's presence in Zambia.

1. Honourable Minister, are you aware that more than five hundred Namibian students are studying in Zambia without proper documentation?

2. If not, what steps will the Ministry take to guarantee the safety and well-being of Namibian students studying in Zambia without proper documentation?

3. Why do Namibian students enrol in various international universities without going through appropriate channels?

4. Could the Honourable Minister clarify the number of additional students enrolled in any other foreign nations without proper documentation?

Question 416 (2026-03-10)

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

School Boards are meant to play an important role in ensuring transparent, accountable, and community-driven governance in public schools. Yet, in practice, these boards face constant challenges that undermine their effectiveness. Training is not enough, and often delivered only in English, leaving many parents, especially those with low literacy, unsure of their roles under the Education Act. Confusion between governance responsibilities and school management duties often spark conflict with principals, while financial and logistical challenges, especially in rural areas, limit the school boards' ability to operate effectively. Therefore, many school boards are unable to fulfil their mandate and this puts the quality and accountability of school governance at risk.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. How does the Ministry ensure that School Board members fully understand their legal roles and responsibilities under the Education Act 16 of 2001?

2. What steps are being taken to provide regular, accessible, and multilingual training to school board members, especially parents with low literacy levels?

3. What initiatives exist to increase parental involvement in School Boards, especially in rural communities where attendance is low and transport is a challenge?

4. What performance indicators are used to monitor the impact of School Boards on school management, transparency, and educational outcomes?

5. Are there plans to strengthen oversight mechanisms and ensure that school boards are held accountable for fulfilling their statutory roles?

Question 417 (2026-03-10)

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

Namibia has for the past two decades or more embarked on land resettlement and redistribution program, the success or failure of which remains a matter of speculation. SWANU considers the absence of transparency of, the allocation of resettlement farms extremely worrisome. To this end:

1. Will the Honourable Minister table a comprehensive list of all Namibians who have been resettled since the commencement of the resettlement and redistribution program?

2. Will the Minister also include the names of the resettlement farms, the regions in which such farms are?

SWANU wants this information urgently as part of the requisite oversight function of Parliament.

Further, inform this August House:

3. How much money was spent to acquire each farm and what these farms have been used for, since they were given to the beneficiaries?

4. Are there resettlement farms out there that are still not given to any beneficiary? If yes, how many farms are these and where are they located? How have they not been given to anyone, if they were acquired for resettlement and redistribution purposes?

Question 418 (2026-03-10)

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

Various media reports and community engagements outline significant delays in the issuing of title deeds across several town councils and municipalities in Namibia. In a number of cases, residents who have already received houses or urban land allocations are forced to wait many months and in some instances years, before their ownership is formally registered. This situation raises serious concerns about administrative efficiency and coordination within local authority land delivery systems. More importantly, the absence of registered title deeds deprives citizens of secure property rights and prevents them from using their homes as economic assets for financing, investment, or inheritance. I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. What is the current national backlog of outstanding title deeds for properties allocated through municipal and town council housing schemes and government-supported housing programmes?

2. Which municipalities and town councils currently have the largest delays in issuing title deeds, and how long on average do beneficiaries wait from allocation or handover to official registration?

Question 419 (2026-03-05)

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

The Rehoboth Town Council is mandated under the Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992, and the Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013, and associated municipal by-laws to provide residents with safe, reliable, and affordable water services. These laws require local authorities to consult communities before implementing major infrastructure changes, maintain water supply systems properly, and ensure transparent billing practices. Concerns have risen in Rehoboth following the forced compulsory replacement of conventional water meters with prepaid water meters without proper resident consultation and consent. Reports further indicate frequent technical malfunctions of these prepaid water meters due to pressure fluctuations and poor maintenance, leaving residents without access to water for extended periods.

I therefore wish to ask the following critical questions:

1. How does the Ministry ensure that local authorities like that of Rehoboth comply with statutory requirements for public consultation before introducing new water infrastructure, such as faulty prepaid water meters?

2. How is the Ministry addressing the repeated technical failures of prepaid water meters in Rehoboth, especially when residents are left without water for days or weeks?

3. Is the Rehoboth Town Council legally permitted to impose a monthly advance fee before residents can purchase prepaid water, if yes, how will pensioners and the economically disadvantaged people be catered for?

4. How does the Ministry ensure transparency and consistency in the billing practices at the Rehoboth Town Council, given the inaccurate readings by the faulty prepaid water meters?

5. How will the municipality address situations where residents prefer conventional water meters and decline the installation of prepaid meters? What measures will be implemented to resolve such cases?

Question 420 (2026-03-10)

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

I have received numerous cries from residents of DRC on the high crime rates within their community. One of the reasons for the escalate is because the location does not have a police sub-station. Their cries to you is that you establish a Police sub-station to he1p combat and mitigate crime in their community.

I want to know from the Minister,

According to your plans, are you preparing to establish a Police sub-station? If not, are you going to consider the establishment of a Police sub-station at DRC, Swakopmund?

Can you clarify and inform the entire Namibia for feedback to be given?

Question 421 (2026-03-11)

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

Noting the discovery of an estimated 10 billion barrels of oil in PEL 83, potentially worth US$700 billion, and the growing public concern over how Namibia's petroleum wealth is being managed, licensed, and governed;
The concern is that Namibia risks joining the list of nations whose oil wealth enriched a few while the majority remained poor;

1. In Petroleum Exploration License 83, NAMCOR representing over 3 million Namibians holds 10%. A private company owned by a politically exposed

Namibian individual whose transactions were monitored by the Financial Intelligence Centre holds the identical 10%.....

If one Namibian can hold 10% of the largest oil discovery in Namibian history, why could the Government not have more than the 10%?

For example....Norway holds 67%. Saudi Arabia 98%. What do 3 million Namibians deserve?

2. Investigative journalists documented how politically exposed individuals acquired petroleum licences for R15,000 to R30,000 and sold stakes for hundreds of millions. In February 2026, 85% of Petroleum Exploration License 104 was sold to Total Energies and Petrobras without notifying Government the Ministry learned minutes before the public announcement.

   Does the Minister acknowledge this is a system that enriches individuals at the expense of the State?

3. NAMCOR has had six Managing Directors in recent years. The board defied the Minister's directive by appointing a new MD without his approval. The entity carries N$1.6 billion in debt while nine officials face prosecution for N$274 million in fraud.

   Who is actually in control of NAMCOR, the Minister, the board, or other interests?

4. A weak NAMCOR cannot negotiate better terms, cannot monitor its 10% stake, and cannot advocate for the people.

   When the board ignores the Minister, when files go to the Presidency, when oil deals happen without Government's knowledge, is NAMCOR being gutted by accident, or by design so that individuals, not the Namibian State, benefit from Namibia's oil?

Question 422 (2026-03-11)

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

The Namibian people complained that the gravel road that went from Etomba via Omundaungilo Constituency was finished eleven years ago. It was estimated to go through Ondema, Eendobe and Ekango-lomuve to Ehafo village, Okongo Constituency, but it most likely stopped at Omundaungilo Constituency. The total population of 90 to 100 villages is now facing a major blow, especially the villages throughout the Ohangwena region. This gravel road supposed to connect 800 to 900 homesteads in that constituencies.

Consider teachers who struggle to get to class on time. Additionally, it is difficult for sick people to get to the clinic in the area, most likely to Oshikunde Clinic or Okongo Hospital. Due to these circumstances, Honourable Minister, it is imperative that the road be extended to Ehafo. This will greatly benefit the community residing in that jungle by providing them with access to a variety of educational and medical facilities.

1. Minister, are you aware of these gravel roads in that area?

2. What happened to this plan?

2. Why this road has not reached Ehafo for about 11 years now?

4. If not, when and what possible measure will your Ministry take to ensure that this gravel road in deed reaches Ehafo, just to ease the community's peace of mind?

Question 423 (2026-03-11)

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

On 23 January 2026, the Chinese Ambassador to Namibia, announced during a courtesy visit to the Prime Minister's office in Windhoek that China has made N$750 million available for police housing covering 1 287 housing units for the Namibian Police Force, in addition to 400 social housing units planned for Grootfontein and Gobabis. The Independent Patriots for Change welcomes and appreciates any meaningful investment in the welfare of our men and women in uniform. However, such a significant diplomatic and financial gesture from a foreign state, one of the world's most powerful, demands full transparency and parliamentary scrutiny. I therefore pose the following questions to the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

1. Is this N$750 million a grant that is, free money with no obligation for repayment or does it constitute a loan, a concessional facility, or funding tied to any form of financial obligation on the part of the Government of the Republic of Namibia?

2. Does the Prime Minister believe that a financial arrangement of this scale involving a foreign sovereign state falls within the executive's authority to conclude without parliamentary oversight?

3. Who or which contractors will construct these houses?

4. What oversight mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that the funds are managed transparently, and will the Auditor-General have full access to audit the project?

Question 424 (2026-03-11)

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

On or about the 1st May 2025, a report came out about missing cattle. The matter, as we are told, was reported to the Okahandja stock theft unit of the Namibian Police, as far back as May of 2025 . It appears from the brief perusal of the documents at our disposal that the missing cattle were moved from the Linden Beef Feedlot, which is said to be owned by a certain Mr. David van der Linden, who as the records show was arrested on allegations of dealing with cannabis.

Some of the allegations against Mr. Liebenberg pertain to misappropriation of funds, forgery and sabotage, dubious contract, etc. If we take the three Omaheke Regional office employees of Water Affairs in juxtaposition, a certain undeniable double-standard emerges in how your Ministry deals with similar matters involving different individuals! The case of the Omaheke employees came to light in November of last year, they were all arrested, yet your Mr. Liebenberg remains free and at large?

By comparison, two 10 000 litters tanks constitute the proverbial drop in the vast oceans, their combined cost or value, will not exceed N$30 000,00, yet Mr. Liebenberg is said to have misappropriated public funds running into millions of Namibian dollars. The missing cattle alone are said to be worth N$7 million?

Honourable Minister I want you to speak to this glaring hypocrisy in your response and help us understand the conduct of your Ministry.

It is evident that with the passage of time a prima facie case has been built against the former chief executive office, just as the same is true for the three Omaheke regional office employees. Does social status have anything to do with this glaring double-standard, is the former chief executive officer perhaps more connected to the right people in influential positions or does this hypocrisy have something to do with the fact that he is white and the three employees are black?

Question 425 (2026-03-11)

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

The residents of DRC, Swakopmund in Erongo region live in darkness, without access to electricity, water, and sanitation. While others do not have decent shelter. The conditions are indecent, causing poor living conditions and a drastic effect on human dignity. The residents are requesting your Ministry for assistance, to provide the required services, as these are life challenging situations that should be well attended to.

Namibians want to know –

- Are you aware of the situation in DRC?
- Have you visited DRC settlement to have a view for yourself on the difficult predicament the community lives in?
- Are you going to develop the location by providing electricity, water, sanitation and decent housing to the residents of DRC?
- Are you going to engage the mine sector in order for them to aid in the provision of these services to the residents of DRC?

Question 426 (2026-03-11)

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

A few days ago, on my way to Parliament I witnessed a child nearly ran over by a motorist at a Windhoek intersection- a child of undocumented Angolan migrants now living on our streets. This is not only a humanitarian concern; it is a direct public safety failure.

The Immigration Amnesty and Voluntary Departure Programme expired on 27 February 2026. Yet undocumented migrants, including minors, remain visibly on the streets of the capital, engaged in open begging and exposed to danger.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Why has the Ministry failed to ensure that those without legal status were processed, regularised, or repatriated before the amnesty deadline?

2. What immediate enforcement action is being undertaken following the expiry of the programme?

3. And what permanent, measurable plan does the Ministry have to restore lawful immigration control, protect vulnerable children from street exploitation, and safeguard public order in Windhoek?

Namibians deserve clarity on whether the Ministry is in control of this situation.

Question 427 (2026-03-11)

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

In light of recent report by the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, that trophy hunting generated N$180 million for Namibia, the international distribution of these funds has come under scrutiny from rural community members, communal conservancy members and civil society organisations. While the Minister's figures underscore the sector's economic weight, the current model relies heavily on high premium hunters from European and North American markets, raising concerns among local beneficiaries about how much of this global capital actually trickles down to the grassroots level. The disparity between gross revenue collected by international operators and the net benefits received by communal conservancies suggests a potential "leakage"' within the value chain.

I therefore put the following questions to the Minister:

1. In light of the N$180 million generated from trophy hunting, how does the Minister ensure that the game products trust fund (GPTF) provides a transparent public accounting of its allocations?

2. How does the Minister verify that the revenue reported to the Ministry is the full and actual amount paid by international hunters?

3. What measures are in place to stop private operators from under declaring the earnings before they reach communal conservancies?

4. What concrete policy shifts is the Ministry implementing to ensure communal conservancies who bear the primary cost of wildlife co existence, receive a more equitable share of the total sector turnover?

5. In the event of a total EU or UK trophy import ban, does the Ministry have a contingency fund to stabilize the 86 conservancies that rely on these markets for their operational survival?

Question 428 (2026-03-11)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the of Minister Justice and Labour Relations:

The independence and integrity of the judiciary are essential pillars of our constitutional democracy. Public confidence in the courts depends not only on the actual independence of judges, but also on the clear perception that the judiciary remains institutionally separate from the executive.

In light of the recent appointment of the Executive Director in the Office of the Prime Minister– a senior executive official - to serve as a judge for a temporary period, concerns have arisen regarding the potential implications for the principle of separation of powers and the public perception of judicial impartiality.

I therefore ask the Minister:

What considerations and safeguards were applied in approving or facilitating the appointment of the Executive Director in the Office of the Prime Minister to perform judicial duties, and how does the Ministry satisfy itself that such an arrangement does not create a real or perceived conflict with the constitutional principle of separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary as guaranteed under the Constitution of Namibia?

Question 429 (2026-03-12)

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

The Onakatumbe Combined School, located near Eenhana in the Ohangwena district, is dilapidated and has been without a floor for a few years. Children in the classroom sitting on chairs that are submerged in the sand. Consider an incomplete government building. Despite the principal and teachers being present in the classroom every day, but say nothing about the state of the school.

1. Do you know about that school, Honourable Minister?

2. What happened to the school? Was it underfunded?

3. Why couldn't the floors be installed while the school was being built?

4. How long will those students remain in the classroom without a suitable floor?

5. What steps will your Ministry take to guarantee that those classrooms have a suitable floor in the future?

Question 430 (2026-03-12)

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

Minister, I wish to bring to your attention serious aviation safety concerns arising from the continued non-functionality of critical meteorological and navigational instruments at several airports (recently Observed December 2025 and reoccurred February 2026).

It has come to my attention that aviation meteorological services are currently not being conducted from Hosea Kutako international airport.

Given the importance of safe and efficient aviation services for tourism, trade, and national connectivity, clarification regarding the current status of aviation services at Hosea Kutako International Airport is required. The safety of passengers and flight crews is increasingly at risk due to the unpredictability or interruption of essential aviation systems.

I now ask as follows:

1. What contingency measures were put in place to ensure compliance with ICAO safety standards and the Labour Act to safeguard uninterrupted aviation services?

2. Is the Minister aware that these intermittent operations, at times, led to the closure or suspension of meteorological services at the airports (Ondangwa and WBIA)? If so, was an assessment conducted on the risks this poses to aviation safety and flight operations?

3. Minister, are the disruptions linked to staffing shortages, funding constraints, equipment failure, or governance issues? Can the Honourable Minister report to this Honourable House the current status at the Meteorology office and at Hosea Kutako International Airport (WRT MET services)?

Question 431 (2026-03-12)

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

On the wild animals and human life conflict in Ongulumbashe Village, Tsandi Constituency, in the Omusati Region:

The Conflict between wild animals and humans continues to be a matter of concern in Namibia. Several citizens have lost their lives due to the presence of wild animals in their communities. I want to know–

1. What are the strategic measures put in place by the Ministry to ensure the safety of the surrounding people in Tsandi Constituency?

2. What has the Ministry put in place to combat or mitigate the wild animal and human conflict in Tsandi Constituency?

3. How many elephants are in Ongulumbashe Village in the Tsandi Constituency?

Question 432 (2026-03-12)

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

The Strait of Hormuz is closed. Oil is above 120 USD per barrel. Namibia's fuel supply runs through that choke point.

Namibians paid N$6.5 billion - 60 cents on every litre of fuel - for a storage facility at Walvis Bay, built for exactly this moment. The Prime Minister says we have a three-month stockpile. The facility was designed for 30 to 45 days. The mathematics do not reconcile.

I ask the Minister:

1. What is our current strategic reserve government-owned and commercially-held, disaggregated - and does it actually meet 90 days at today's consumption?

2. In a national emergency, does the State have clear, immediate legal authority to access all fuel at the facility including Gunvor and Validus Energy's holdings without contractual delay?

3. What are the hosting arrangements for Gunvor and Validus Energy volumes, terms, fees and was Validus's 70% Vitol ownership disclosed when hosting was approved?

4. Is the company that was rejected in 2017 now effectively in control of what it was denied?

Question 433 (2026-03-17)

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

Namibia is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa. We receive just 250mm of annual rainfall, ranking us among the ten most water-scarce nations on earth. Crucially, 83% of that rain evaporates before it ever reaches a tap. In this desert, water is not a commercial commodity it is our primary life-support system, a existential tension for Namibians. To control our water is to control our very survival as a sovereign nation.

Yet today, Namibia's coastal water security is increasingly managed by foreign state-linked entities. The Erongo Desalination Plant is 90% owned by the French State via Orano. The new Erongo Sunam project gives the Chinese state-owned Swakop Uranium a 70% majority share.

The problem here is not the investors; it is the regulatory vacuum created by this government. Article 99 of our Constitution is a directive for Parliament to adopt an Investment Code. Yet, 36 years after independence, no such code exists for critical infrastructure. We remain tethered to the 1990 Foreign Investment Act a law with no screening mechanism and no distinction between a private company and the strategic arm of a foreign government.

Accordingly, I ask the Minister:

(1) Does the Minister accept that by failing to finalize a modern Investment Code, the Government has left a constitutional gap that allows foreign states to acquire our lifeblood without oversight?

(2) How does the Ministry justify the absence of a "Critical Infrastructure" classification, which would provide the legal certainty that high-quality, private investors require?

(3) Was any due diligence conducted on the specific track record of China General Nuclear Power Group before granting it majority control of our water infrastructure?

(4) Will the Minister commit to submitting all future majority stake transfers of strategic infrastructure to foreign state-owned entities for Parliamentary Ratification until a robust screening framework is legally enacted?

Honourable Speaker, in a land of drought, water is survival. We have not "attracted investment"; we have outsourced our sovereignty. We have created an existential vulnerability where a foreign capital's political agenda could dictate.

The Constitution gave this Parliament the power to set the rules. It is time the Government allowed us to use it.

Question 434 (2026-03-17)

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

In 2021, Cabinet took a decision to dissolve the Agribusdev following the accumulation of significant debt. Consequent to this dissolution, the Agency's functions and financial obligations-including the remuneration of its personnel-were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

A tender, valued at approximately N$5 million, was subsequently awarded to Cha-Cha-Cha Management Consultancy. The scope of this contract was to finalize the dissolution of the State-owned Enterprise and to facilitate the reintegration of its employees into the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries. Water and Land Reform.

The contract was originally scheduled for completion by 11 June 2025. However, owing to a range of challenges, the deadline was extended to 11 September 2025. Notwithstanding this extension, a period of six months has since lapsed. The affected employees remain without clarity regarding their employment status: some continue to report for duty at the Ministry, while others remain at home, Nevertheless, all individuals remain on the Ministry's payroll.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. What steps has the Ministry taken to provide the effected employees with formal clarity on their position within the Ministry?

2. Given that some former Agribusdev employees are reporting for duty while others remain at home, albeit with all individuals remaining on the Ministry's payroll, (a) what is the legal basis for this continued remuneration in the absence of formal employment contracts or integration, and (b) what is the total monthly cost to the Ministry for salaries paid to these employees?

3. With reference to the tender awarded to Cha-Cha-Cha Management Consultancy.

   (a) what specific deliverables were required under the contract to facilitate the reintegration of staff?

(b) were these deliverables met by the extended deadline of 11 September 2025? and

(c) if not, what penalties, if any, have been levied against the consultancy for the failure to complete the work?

4. Can the Hon. Minister inform this house on the timeline for the finalization of the Agribusdev dissolution process and the integration date of the employment status of the affected workers?

Question 435 (2026-03-17)

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

Namibian people complained that the "PRIVATISING OF WATER" that was reported in the Namibian press on March 13, 2026, is exacerbated. The government of Namibia receives 30% of that purification production, while a Chinese state-owned corporation receives 70%.

That WATER is a vital national resource. WATER is Life. And Life is found in water. When we discuss national sovereignty, WATER it falls under the same category as land, minerals, and energy. It is not a collaboration at all to let a foreign commercial company own and operate the main water production countrywide. That is a completely abdication of our sovereign power over a resource that is essential to existence.

NAM-WATER is enough government state-owned company, that exists specifically to support the water interests of the Namibian people. A mere 30% stake in an N$3 Billion dollars project does not give Namibian people meaningful operational control. Meaning that the majority shareholder they will control water project. Drives decisions. They sets priorities. They will ultimately determines who gets water, at what price, and under what conditions!

l . Minister, do you know of any strange or disturbing business and water uses?

2. Why is water being privatized now, what is the motive behind?

3. Why Nam-Water is unable to keep up its regular water purification and water supply?

4. How impoverished Namibia's citizens served if water is being privatized?

5. Could the Honourable Minister elaborate on the motivation behind the Ministry's actions and what your Ministry's action thereof?

Question 436 (2026-03-17)

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

Employing foreign nationals as truck drivers in Namibia requires both a valid work permit under the Immigration Control Act, 1993 and compliance with the Labour Act, 11 of 2007. Employers must demonstrate that no suitably qualified Namibian is available for the position, and foreign workers must be recruited in line with Namibia's National Labour Migration Policy.

It has come to my attention that several transport and logistics companies are employing foreign nationals in significant numbers. For example:

- Van der Walt in Walvis Bay employs 30 foreign nationals.
- Blauw's Transport in Walvis Bay employs 5 foreign nationals.
- ADCON in Walvis Bay and Windhoek employs 5 foreign nationals.
- EPIC in Walvis Bay and Windhoek employs 5 foreign nationals.
- RDI in Walvis Bay employs 18 foreign nationals and only 10 Namibians.
- JGE in Walvis Bay employs 5 foreign nationals.
- Rhino Trek in Walvis Bay employs 2 foreign nationals.
- Sandu in Walvis Bay employs 10 foreign nationals.
- BHL in Walvis Bay employs 20 foreign nationals.

In total 100 employment opportunities in the hands of foreign nationals.

Reports further indicates that some companies, such as JGE, pay foreign drivers in cash per trip, resulting in the Government losing tax revenue. This situation is growing out of control, undermining the livelihoods of Namibian truck drivers and depriving the country of much needed revenue. Furthermore, there are allegations of undocumented foreign drivers being employed.

Against this background, I wish to ask the following:

1. How is your Ministry ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Immigration Control Act and the Labour Act?

2. If the above allegations are true, what measures will be put in place to enforce compliance?

3. What collaborative mechanisms will be established with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Immigration, Safety and Security, and the Ministry of Finance to address this situation before it escalates further?

4. What monitoring and inspection systems are currently in place to detect companies employing undocumented foreign drivers, and how effective have they been?

5. What strategies does the Ministry have to prioritize the training and employment of Namibian truck drivers, thereby reducing reliance on foreign labour in this sector?

Question 437 (2026-03-17)

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

Serious concerns are emerging from the Mariental District Hospital which reflect broader systemic challenges within our public health sector.

There are allegations of workplace bullying and intimidation affecting healthcare professionals, coupled with limited access to fair grievance procedures and delayed responses from Human Resources.

There are also concerns that foreign medical practitioners may be prioritised over equally qualified Namibian professionals, despite locals possessing the necessary qualifications and competencies.

Hon. Speaker, While there are clear guidelines indicating that probation for medial officers is intended to be a defined period, there are growing concerns that these guidelines are not being followed!

Equally troubling are allegations that administrative personnel, specifically from the Regional Director, may be interfering in clinical decision-making. It is alleged that referral decisions made by qualified medical practitioners have been influenced or overridden by administrative leadership, resulting in potential preferential treatment of certain patients.

I further wish to state that I am in possession of specific dates and time relating to these incidents and can provide evidence should it be required!

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. What urgent steps is the Ministry taking to address allegations of workplace bullying, ensure functional HR support, and guarantee that complaints from healthcare workers are handled fairly and timeously?

2. What is the Ministry's policy on recruitment and prioritisation of foreign medical practitioners, and how does it ensure that qualified Namibian doctors are not overlooked in employment opportunities?

3. Given that there are existing guidelines governing probation periods for medical officers, why are these guidelines not being consistently followed, resulting in some doctors remaining on probation beyond the prescribed period?

4. Is it within policy for administrative personnel, such as the Regional Director, to influence or override medical decisions, and what safeguards are in place to ensure that clinical decisions, including patient referrals, remain strictly within the authority of qualified medical practitioners? and not with the Regional Director!

5. What measures are in place to prevent and investigate allegations of preferential treatment or nepotism in patient care at facilities such as Mariental Hospital?

Question 438 (2026-03-17)

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

I would like to raise a concern regarding the current delays experienced in the land division process involving the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform. Hon. Minister, Namibia offers a range of professional land surveying services for commercial farms, ensuring accurate and efficient land measurement and mapping however the Namibians are experiencing delaying to sub divide their land and to get their waiver.

Hon. Speaker, when one is selling a portion of your commercial land, you submit application to the Ministry of Agriculture, to the department of division of land, they normally respond that they will attend to your application after 3 three months, but the initial process can take place more than that and after the Board meeting it takes another 2 months to prepare the minutes, and after that those minutes needs to be signed, it takes another 30 days or more and then if approved is communicated to the clients and the clients take it to the surveyor to divide the farm. After that the surveyor takes the information back to the department of Division of land, then they must seat to approve this process again for over 2-3 month. After they have approved they send it back to the surveyor for this mapping to be registered at deeds office for about a month again. After is registered, is sent back to the surveyor to give to the client for the client to apply for waiver and takes about 90 days (3 month). The whole process takes about 11 months to 12 and as I am speaking right now there are many people waiting for the approval of their waiver for about 2 years or more, which is very lengthy and frustrating process.

Applicants are often sent back and forth between Offices and Ministries, with each stage sometimes taking up to three months before being forwarded to the next office. In many cases, the responsible officials are unavailable due to leave or other commitments, which causes even further delays.

I shall ask the Minister the following process:

1. Will the Minister tell the Namibian nation why is the process of land surveying and waiver so lengthy?

2. How many waiver applications still pending for the past 3 years and why?

3. How can the Minister shorten the whole process from the Survey General to the waiver even to run for three months only?

4. Why can't the Minister have a commission responsible for apportioning of land to make the process efficient and effecting?

Question 439 (2026-03-17)

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

There is growing concern among pension beneficiaries and employees regarding the manner in which income tax is applied to multiple income streams. In particular, a surviving spouse receiving a pension allowance from the Government Institutions

Pension Fund (GIPP) while simultaneously earning a salary from an employer is subjected to tax deductions on both incomes individually.

However, upon submission of tax certificates to the Namibia Revenue Agency (NAMRA), these incomes are then consolidated and reassessed for tax purposes. This has created a widespread and justified perception that the same income is being taxed more than once, effectively penalising compliant taxpayers and eroding confidence in the fairness of the tax system.

1. Minister, given the apparent inequity in the current tax treatment of combined pension and employment income, when will you personally intervene to correct this matter, and can you commit to a clear timeline for resolving it? Furthermore, will the Ministry undertake to audit and refund affected taxpayers who may have been overtaxed under this system, and by when can citizens expect both corrective action and financial redress to be implemented?

Question 440 (2026-03-17)

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

Following the development regarding proposed restriction of airspace by the Ministry over reclassifying the FYM 401 airspace in Erongo Region, specifically around Karibib area as per newspaper report.

Given the standard condition as per international aviation guidance for such requirement over sensitive military installations including the training area where aircraft operations could likely pose safety or security risk. Equally so, given concern from Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association of Namibia (AOPA) that a move will disrupt established flight routes and airstrips in the Region. The military should not seek to infringe or militarize on the civilian space, but rather respect the fundamental freedom as per Art 21. It is important to save guard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our republic with responsible caution and consideration.

I now ask the following questions:

1. What motivated the Ministry to propose a significantly wide airspace restriction of about 30 nautical mile radius, particularly given the historically operation without permanent airspace limitations? What was the technical and operational justification for the given size?

2. Did the Ministry conduct any socio-economic impact assessment prior to this proposal restriction, particularly regarding its potential effects on tourism operators, commercial lodges, farmers, and mining companies operating within the affected radius?

3. Were any consultations undertaken with affected stakeholders including, AOPA, aviation authorities, tourism operators, local farmers, lodge owners, and mining companies before the proposal was introduced?

4. Given the importance of accessible airspace to tourism and other economic activities in the region, what measures has the Ministry considered mitigating potential disruptions to these sectors?

5. What critical risks if any, has the Ministry identified if the airspace remains open under normal conditions and restricted only during training exercises, as is commonly practiced in other jurisdictions?

Question 441 (2026-03-17)

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

The recent case of a pensioner arrested at Oshiyagaya village in the Onyaanya Constituency for allegedly starving and physically abusing a 16-year-old Angolan girl has shocked many of us. But the painful truth is that this may only be the tip of the iceberg.

Across Namibia, minor children, especially from vulnerable communities such as the San, and also from neighbouring countries like Angola and Zambia, are being exploited. Some are used as cheap labour on farms and in villages where they herd cattle and goats or work in the fields. Others are brought into homes where they work as domestic workers or babysitters at a very young age.

Many of these children are far from their families, not attending school, and living under conditions that no child should ever experience.

Honourable Speaker, such practices treat children as workers rather than children who deserve care, protection, and education. This goes directly against the Child Care and Protection Act, 2015 which clearly prohibits the exploitation, neglect, and abuse of children. It is also inconsistent with Namibia's commitments under the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and the Geneva Conventions, which require states to ensure that every child is protected from exploitation, violence and degrading treatment.

I would, therefore, like to ask the Minister:

1. What concrete measures is the Ministry taking to identify and stop the exploitation of minor children who are being used as labourers on farms, in villages, and in homes as domestic workers or babysitters across the country?

2. How many cases of child labour, abuse, or exploitation involving minor children have been recorded in the last three years?

3. What coordination, exists between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration Safety and Security to rescue these children and ensure they are placed in safe and protected environments?

4. What stronger enforcement measures will the Ministry take to ensure that the Child Care and Protection Act is properly implemented and that those who exploit children are held accountable?

Question 442 (2026-03-17)

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

All civil servants that work 10 Kilometers away from town are entitled to Remoteness Allowance. The cleaners at 262 Motorized Infantry Battalion at the Greenwell Matongo Barracks, well-known as M'pacha Military Base, work 20 Kilometers out of town but have not received their Remoteness Allowance up to date. Spending N$40.00 per day on transport.

Namibians want to know,

(1) Why have the civil servants at Greenwell Matongo Barracks not received their Remoteness Allowances?

(2) Have you looked into the matter? If so, when will they start receiving their Remoteness Allowances?

Question 443 (2026-03-18)

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

Last week, we received the NWR Annual Report for the period ending 31 October 2024. The findings are a post-mortem of a national treasure in collapse. While NWR recorded a staggering N$848 million accumulated loss, the Board approved a 66% cut to repairs and maintenance slashing it from N9.1 million.

The results of this "maintenance holiday" are catastrophic:

- Environmental Negligence: Seven lodges failed environmental inspections, with raw sewage actively pumped into the Fish River at/ Ai-/Ais.

- Infrastructure Failure: At Halali, the failure of unmaintained generators has left guests without power or water, while unserviced fire extinguishers were blamed for the tragic loss of life and property at Sesriem.

- The Fuel Crisis: Following the liquidation of the supplier Enercon, our national parks have run dry. Worse, reports of high-metal, substandard fuel often compared to illegal "Ngungula" are now causing engine failure in NWR's fleet and guest vehicles, with repair bills exceeding N$80,000 per car.

Conversely, employee costs surged by N$39.8 million (a 35.7% increase) even as staff numbers fell.

Accordingly, I ask the Minister:

1. On Financial Prioritization: How can the Board justify a 66% maintenance cut while increasing payroll by nearly N$40 million? Were performance bonuses paid during this year of "operational paralysis"?

2. On Technical Collapse: Will the Ministry compensate tourists whose vehicles were damaged by substandard fuel at NWR stations, and what is the emergency plan to replace failing generators that have left flagship resorts in the dark?

3. On Governance: With three of seven executive positions vacant for over a year and the Managing Director's contract expired, who is currently accountable for the "gross incompetence" cited by the Minister of Environment?

4. On the Future: After 26 years of failure, N2 billion in property transfers without a single dividend, when will the Minister present a restructuring plan to save our national heritage from total collapse?

Question 444 (2026-03-18)

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

Some employees or of Blue Chromis Fishing (Pty) Ltd in Walvis Bay, Erongo Region are yet to receive their back pay for five months. An agreement was made with the Executive Director of Water & Marine Resources with a list of names attached to ensure the listed employees receive their back pay but still up to date they have not received their future month back pay

Therefore, Namibia want to know;

1. Are you aware of this situation?

2. If so, have you put it into consideration?

3. Why have some employees not received their back pay while others in the same group have received their back pay?

4. When will those that are yet to receive their back pay receive theirs?

Question 445 (2026-03-18)

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

Despite repeated assurances from the government about inclusivity, deaf Namibians remain effectively excluded from essential public services due to the constant lack of sign language interpreters across different Public Offices in Namibia. The Namibian National Association of the Deaf has consistently warned that these communication failures in important sectors such as healthcare, policing, and welfare services are not just administrative oversights, but systemic shortcomings that deny citizens their basic rights and dignity. This ongoing failure to establish a properly institutionalised sign language interpreting system reflects poorly on the government's commitment and therefore raises serious concerns about its compliance with both domestic disability obligations and international commitments under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. How will the government ensure that all public offices in Namibia provide accessible communication services, including qualified sign language interpreters, so that deaf citizens can fully access public services?

2. What is the current number of certified sign language interpreters employed or contracted by the government, and how does this compare to the national demand?

3. What measures are in place to ensure that interpreters working in public institutions are properly trained, accredited, and held to professional standards?

4. How does the government ensure that the deaf community is fully included in the dissemination of important information, and what measures are in place to guarantee their right of access to information?

Question 446 (2026-03-18)

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

Is the Honourable Minister aware of the National Housing Enterprise (NHE) project in Walvis Bay, where only 34 houses are to be built at a cost of N$22 million? This means that each house costs approximately N$647,000.

This matter is very serious because many of our people are still living in shacks, struggling every day without proper shelter. At the same time, we see that shack dwellers themselves can build houses for around N$40,000 to N$ 60, 000 , meaning that the same N$22 million could build more than 500 houses.

Our people do not need slow and expensive promises. They need real houses-now. Government must use public money wisely and in a way that reaches more people, faster.

Therefore, I ask the Minister the following questions:

1. How can the Ministry explain spending N$22 million on just 34 houses, while ordinary people can build hundreds of houses with the same money?

2. Does the Minister agree that this kind of spending is too expensive and unfair, especially when so many Namibians are still living in shacks?

3. How does the Ministry expect to end informal settlements, if it continues to build so few houses at such a high cost?

4. Could the Honourable Minister clearly define the approved standard for decent low-cost housing in Namibia?

Question 447 (2026-03-18)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

It has been observed with grave concern, especially during routine medical examinations and medical examinations at mass recruitments, that a growing number of Namibians, particularly the youth, are testing positive for Hepatitis B. This virus causes inflammation of the liver and, when left untreated, can become chronic. Chronic Hepatitis B is known to cause liver cirrhosis and ultimately liver cancer-an irreversible and life-threatening condition.

The Hepatitis B virus is primarily transmitted through sexual contact, exposure to infected blood, and other bodily fluids, much like HIV. In fact, Hepatitis B is up to 100 times more infectious than HIV yet it receive far less public attention and awareness. While major strides have been made in HIV awareness, education, and treatment programs across the country, the same cannot be said for Hepatitis B, despite it posing an equally serious threat to public health.

Despite the seriousness of this disease and the risk it poses, there appears to be a noticeable absence of public awareness campaigns by the Ministry of Health and Social Services regarding its dangers, modes of transmission, and preventive measures.

The lack of awareness leaves many citizens at risk, with most people only discovering their condition after it has progressed to a critical, often untreatable stage. This situation is deeply troubling and requires immediate, strategic intervention from the government.

Given this, I shall ask the Minister the following:

1. What current surveillance or data does the Ministry have on the spread and impact of Hepatitis B nationality?

2. What measures is the Ministry implementing to educate the public and promote earth detection and prevention of this disease?

3. What vaccination, screening, or treatment programs are currently, in place or planned to address this silent epidemic?

4. How does the Ministry deal with widespread stigma and discrimination that hinder access to health services for populations that may be marginalized and who are at higher risk of hepatitis infection?

Question 448 (2026-03-19)

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

The Auditor-General's Report on this Ministry for FY2023/24 found unauthorized spending of N$39.7 million, an impossible KPI audit, and procurement from the Genocide Account with zero documentation.

I ask the Minister:

(1) The Ministry overspent its budget by N$39,748,729.90 that is almost forty million dollars spent without this Parliament's approval. The State Finance Act says the Accounting Officer is personally liable when this happens. The account office signes those books. Have they been surcharged? Have they faced any disciplinary action at all?

(2) N$486 million let me say that again, four hundred and eighty-six million dollars was classified under one line item called "Other services and expenses." That is 48.8% of all operational spending. Will the Minister table a detailed breakdown showing who received that money, for what purpose, and through what procurement method?

(3) The audit found that the Ministry's procurement from the Genocide Reparation Account money owed to the Nama and Herero communities was done with zero documentation. No quotes, no contracts, nothing. Will the Minister direct the Auditor-General to conduct a special audit of all Genocide funds?

Question 449 (2026-03-19)

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

Many students who applied for the combat VTC in the Otjozondjupa region, Grootfontein constituency, are even being accepted, and even paid the institution's fees, only to discover that their names are placed to the waiting list. Some people have been on the waiting list for the past two years, and their names are still there in this year's calendar.

1. What's going on there, Minister at that institution?

2. Does the VTC knew that there would not be enough room for every student enrolled in that year's academy?

3. Why should the students pay the fee but not being taken in?

4. What steps will the ministry take to either grant those students access to the classroom or reimburse them, so they can register for the various institutions?

Question 450 (2026-03-19)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Since the 1st of March 2026, the Health Professions Councils of Namibia has centralized the issuing of nursing certificates and licenses for the 2026/27 at its head office in Windhoek.

This arrangement has compelled graduates from all fourteen regions, including those from remote villages, to travel to Windhoek to access these graduates who are experiencing considerable hardship, which includes:

- Travelling vast distances to the capital;

- Facing significant challenges in securing affordable accommodation in Windhoek;

- Enduring extensive waiting periods, often from 08h00 until as late as 19h00 or 20h00; and

- In numerous instances, being required to return the following day, which forces them into an unplanned and costly stay-over in Windhoek before they can complete their documentation and return to their respective regions.

This situation is deeply concerning.

In light of the challenges outlined above:

1. Are you of the opinion that the Health Professions Councils of Namibia is rendering a fair and efficient service to nursing graduates under the current centralized model?

2. What immediate remedial measures is your Ministry considering to address the logistical and financial burdens currently being faced by these graduates?

3. Recognizing the difficulties graduates face in making payments particularly in areas without Bank Windhoek or First National Bank branches, or in locations with limited or no network connectivity for electronic transactions what alternative payment methods is your Ministry or the Council exploring to eliminate the need for travelling to Windhoek?

4. Does your Ministry intend for this service to remain permanently centralized in Windhoek? If not, what is the timeline for decentralizing these services to the regional level to bring them closer to the people they are meant to serve?

Question 451 (2026-03-19)

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

I have observed that the residents of DRC have to walk a very long distance to the nearest hospital for medical attention. They are in deep cry for a health center to be established in their vicinity for service delivery in the area. The situation is life threatening to the residents of DRC, especially in cases of emergency.

Therefore, I want to know Minister,

1. Have you visited DRC and are you aware of the situation in the area?

2. What is your plan in this area?

3. Is your Ministry planning to build a hospital in DRC, if so, can you tell the Namibian people when it will be done?

Question 452 (2026-03-19)

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

The Namibia Revenue Agency derives its powers from the Customs and Excise Act, 1998 (28 years ago) to detain, seize, and ultimately forfeit goods where there is non compliance with customs laws, including failure to pay duties or taxes.

Goods are first detained to verify compliance, and later seized if deemed liable to forfeiture, Once forfeited to the State, such goods may be disposed of including through public auction, under the Act often after Treasury approval.

Recent enforcement measures include detaining goods of importers who fail to settle customs duties. As I'm addressing this Parliament, a company by the name Aucor is busy auctioning some of these goods in Rundu and Prosperita, Windhoek.

While these measures aim to enforce compliance and protect revenue, there are serious concerns regarding: The economic impact on small traders and informal businesses, who end up losing entire consignments has been reported to result in serious loss of income and business credibility for affected traders.

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

1. What procedural safeguards are in place to ensure that confiscation is lawful, proportionate, and consistent with constitutional provision of rights to property?

2. What appeal mechanisms are available to importers or traders before goods are forfeited and auctioned?

3. Noting that NAMRA appoints private auctioneers to conduct such sales, what measures are in place to ensure transparency in auction processes, including: selection of auctioneers, pricing mechanisms and prevention of corruption or insider participation?

4. Has the Ministry conducted any impact assessment on how confiscation and auctioning practices affect our youth and women traders whose only crime is trying their best to create jobs for themselves and other unemployed Namibians after told to create their own jobs some years back and promised unrealistic 500 000 by the SWAPO government?

5. What steps is the Ministry taking to reduce delays in customs clearance that may contribute to non-compliance and has the Ministry considered introducing: Administrative penalties instead of confiscation and grace periods before seizure?

6. It was reported this afternoon that this goods are compliant/ not counterfeit, what qualified the auction and what is the Ministry doing urgently to ease the plight of the order with me businesses and lastly, what oversight mechanisms exist to audit auction outcomes and procee?

Question 453 (2026-03-19)

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

It has come to public attention that labour hire companies in Namibia, such as Africa Personnel Services and 360, continue to recruit and place workers in major companies, including multinational corporations like Coca-Cola, under conditions that raise serious concerns about fairness and worker exploitation.

Many of these workers reportedly receive only between 30% and 50% of the total amount paid by the client companies, with the remainder retained by the labour hire agencies. These workers often perform the same duties as permanently employed staff, yet they do not receive equal pay, benefits, job security, or access to pensions and medical aid.

This situation has led to widespread concern that the current labour hire system permits practices that undermine workers' rights and dignity, despite the provisions of the Labour Act of 2007 and its subsequent amendments.

In light of this, I would like to ask the Minister:

1. What immediate steps is the Ministry taking to address the alleged exploitation of workers employed through labour hire companies?

2. How does the Ministry ensure enforcement of existing legal provisions that require equal treatment for agency workers performing the same roles as permanent employees?

3. Is the Ministry considering amendments to strengthen the current legal framework, particularly provisions relating to labour hire practices, to prevent excessive profit-taking by intermediaries?

4. Are there plans to introduce policies that mandate or insentience direct employment by companies after a defined period of service?

5. Has the Ministry considered banning or further restricting labour hire companies to eliminate the "middleman" system that appears to disadvantage workers?

6. What role are labour inspectors and trade unions playing in monitoring and addressing these concerns, and how can their effectiveness be improved?

Minister, given the growing public concern that these practices resemble modern forms of exploitation, what concrete actions will the Ministry take to ensure that all workers in Namibia are treated fairly, equitably, and with dignity?

Question 454 (2026-03-19)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

The leave entitlements of former Regional Councillors remain inconsistently applied across regions. A Circular issued on 8 December 2022 by the late President Hage Geingob allowed roll-over of leave days and payment of accumulated leave subject to approval.

Despite this, Government Gazette 8811 of 23 December 2025 removed roll over provisions, raising uncertainty about its applicability to former Councillors whose terms ended prior to its promulgation. Some regions have paid leave in full, while others cite budget or policy constraints. Delays persist despite POBC recommendations and clear guidance from the 2022 Circular .

1. When will all Regional Councils, particularly Omaheke, Erongo, Hardap, ||Kharas, and Kunene, finalise and pay outstanding leave to former Councillors, in line with the 8 December 2022 Circular?

2. Does Government Gazette 8811 of 23 December 2025 apply to former Councillors whose terms ended before its promulgation, and if so, on what legal basis?

3. What measures has the Ministry taken to ensure that funds already budgeted by Regional Councils for leave payments are used as intended and not reallocated?

4. Why has the Ministry not issued a clear, binding directive to all Regional Councils to implement the 2022 Circular consistently across all regions?

5. What steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that Regional Councils fully understand their role and execute leave payments correctly, avoiding misinterpretation of authority?

Question 455 (2026-03-19)

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

Recent regional consultations regarding National Tourism policy held in the Erongo Region have brought to light significant concerns from tourism stakeholders regarding the future direction of the sector. Industry voices, including the Hospitality Association of Namibia and the Namibia Ports Authority, have called for stronger inter-ministerial coordination, alignment with national development frameworks, and caution against costly rebranding exercises. Furthermore, the Ministry has proposed new mechanisms, such as a tourism information system, to improve data collection and strengthen sustainability planning.

In light of the above, I wish to ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Why did it take 17 years to review the National Tourism Policy, given significant transformations in the global tourism landscape during this period?

2. How will the revised policy ensure that community-based tourism initiatives receive adequate support and equitable access to tourism concessions?

3. In light of the proposed tourism information system, how does the Ministry plan to address current gaps in the collection and reporting of accurate statistics?

4. What specific outcomes or deliverables can the tourism sector expect from the revised policy that were not achieved under the 2008 policy over the past 17 years?

Question 456 (2026-03-24)

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

The 11th Session of the Russian-Namibian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation, co-chaired by Russian Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister, convened in Windhoek in mid-March 2026, with Rosatom's subsidiary Headspring Investments presenting a proposed long-term uranium mining project involving significant investment

1. Did Cabinet approve the agenda items for the 11th Session, including consideration of the proposed Rosatom/Headspring uranium project, and if so, on what date was such approval granted?

2. What specific commitments, memoranda of understanding, framework agreements or other instruments were (i) signed or (ii) agreed in principle with the Russian Federation during this Session, and will the Minister table all such instruments in the National Assembly in accordance with Articles 32(3)(e) and 63(2)(e) of the Constitution?

3. What cost-benefit or risk analysis was conducted regarding the impact of the proposed Rosatom-linked uranium project on Namibia's existing uranium export markets to the European Union and the United States, in light of current and potential sanctions regimes affecting Russian state-linked entities in the nuclear sector?

Question 457 (2026-03-24)

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

The number of children who were unable to attend classes this year due to a lack of insufficient space are increased nationwide from 1689 in January and 1909 in March 2026, which is extremely alarming. Therefore,

l. Honourable Minister, are you aware that a large number of learners, particularly those from private schools, have been left out of school admission this year?

2. What is the Ministry's direct position regarding these learners who currently remaining without school?

3. If so, how will the Ministry make sure that all of the learners who aren't admitted this year be put in classrooms?

Question 458 (2026-03-24)

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

Honourable Minister, there are growing concerns regarding the notable disparities in the remuneration of Chief Executive Officers across Local Authorities, municipalities and cities in Namibia, where CEOs of similar municipalities and towns receive vastly

different salary packages. There is a rising issue of the CEOs being dismissive of the leaders above them, on the basis that they are paid more/ better than them.

In terms of Articles 112 and 113 of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, the Public Service Commission is mandated to advise Government on matters relating to appointments, personnel administration and conditions of service in the public service, while the Local Authorities Act, 1992 regulates the administration of municipalities, town councils and village councils.

1. What criteria or guidelines are currently used to determine the salaries of Chief Executive Officers across different Local Authorities?

2. If there is no structure that exists to regulate remuneration, when does the Ministry intend to introduce measures to regulate these disparities and ensure fairness and transparency?

Question 459 (2026-03-24)

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

Recent data from the Namibia Statistics Agency shows that only 15.8% of adults are married. Regional statistics indicate 4,835 divorced individuals in Khomas, 2,200 in Erongo, and over 2,000 in Otjozondjupa, demonstrating that marital breakdown is a national issue.

Considering that family stability is important for child welfare and development, and in line with the Child Care and Protection Act 3 of 2015, I wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. What interventions are in place to prepare couples before marriage to strengthen their readiness for a lasting union?

2. What programmes or services are currently in place to provide marriage counselling, family support, or mediation aimed at preventing marital breakdown?

3. Has the Ministry conducted any assessments on how divorce and marital breakdown affect the welfare, development, and well-being of children in Namibia.

Question 460 (2026-03-24)

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

I rise to address a case of extreme administrative foot-dragging within the Ministry of ICT. It has been five years since the Cabinet first ordered the merger of New Era (NEPC) and NAMPA to stop the duplication of State functions.

Since that 2021 directive, the Ministry has repeatedly spoken about a consolidation plan in its annual motivations, yet the current 2026/27 Appropriation Bill proves that nothing has changed. We are still funding two separate boards, two sets of executives, and two

redundant systems. This 'paper merger' exists only in speeches, while on the ground, the taxpayer continues to foot the bill for a dual structure that the government itself admitted was unnecessary half a decade ago.

Minister, in light of the Cabinet decision first announced in 2021 to merge the New Era Publication Corporation (NEPC) and the Namibia Press Agency (NAMPA) to eliminate duplication and reduce the burden on the fiscus I ask the following:

1. Can the Minister provide a definitive status update on the merger and explain why, five years after the initial approval, the two entities continue to operate with separate executive structures and boards?

2. What is the total cumulative cost to the taxpayer for maintaining two separate sets of executives, boards, and administrative departments since the merger was first approved?

3. Does the Ministry have a time-bound roadmap for the finalization of this 'super media company,' and if so, what is the specific date for the commencement of a single, unified operation?

4. How does the Minister respond to concerns from within these institutions that 'position preservation' by high-level officials is actively stalling the implementation of this cost-saving reform?"

Question 461 (2026-03-24)

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

I rise to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Finance, following her recent remarks during the Namibia Independence Day celebrations in the Omusati Region, where she indicated that a feedlot facility with a capacity of approximately 1,000 head of cattle is currently under construction at Etunda.

While this initiative may signal government's intention to support the livestock sector, it raises serious concerns regarding equity, prioritisation, and the broader national strategy particularly in a country where drought continues to devastate livelihoods unevenly across regions.

I therefore wish to ask the Minister:

1. How many regions are expected to benefit from similar feedlot projects, and what budgetary allocations have been made per region under the current fiscal framework?

2. What are the timelines for the rollout of such feedlot facilities in other regions?

3. If this initiative is currently confined to the Omusati Region alone, what specific economic, agricultural, or climatic considerations informed the decision to prioritise this region?

4. In particular, what justification exists for overlooking regions such as Kunene Region, which are historically and consistently among the hardest hit by drought?

5. Lastly, can the Honourable Minister confirm whether this project forms part of a comprehensive and equitable national livestock support policy, or whether it is a standalone intervention lacking a broader rollout framework?

Question 462 (2026-03-25)

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

1. When you acceded to office as a Minister, did your Ministry assign the inspectors to ensure food stores comply with the Public and Environmental Health Act?

2. Can you submit a report on the inspections carried by your inspectors during your term in office?

3. Can you provide reports on the inspections carried out since 21 March 1990 till today, indicating the number of shops found to be violating the laws by selling expired food products? Can you also indicate the type of food products that expired, those that were confiscated and destroyed by your inspectors?

4. What actions and measures were taken after discovering that the shops in question were selling expired food products which are dangerous to human health?

5. What measures are you going to take to prevent consumers or customers from buying these expired products and what measures will be taken for those customers that have already consumed the expired food?

Question 463 (2026-03-25)

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

Diplomatic theory distinguishes between representational diplomacy maintaining a presence and economic diplomacy generating measurable outcomes in trade, investment, and market access. Namibia maintains 33 diplomatic missions at a cost absorbing approximately 70% of Vote 07. The Ministry's mandate since the merger with Trade is explicitly economic diplomacy.

I therefore ask:

1. How many of Namibia's 33 missions have a designated trade and investment officer not a generalist diplomat, but someone with a commercial mandate and measurable targets?

2. Can the Minister table, for any five missions of her choosing, a record of: export deals facilitated, investment commitments generated, and trade disputes resolved in the 2024/25 financial year?

3. Minister, during last year's restructuring address you stated that the transition was "critical for fostering coordinated efforts in our economic diplomacy" through the AfCFTA, and Minister directed diplomats to "actively secure market access for Namibian goods and services." Since that directive, how many new

market access agreements or export deals have Namibia's 33 missions actually finalised under the AfCFTA framework?

4. Minister further identified agriculture, mining, renewable energy, and logistics as priority sectors, stating: ··we must prioritize key sectors... to position Namibia competitively within the African market." What measurable performance indicators is the Ministry using to evaluate whether Heads of Mission are attracting investment in these sectors and can the Minister table the results?

Question 464 (2026-03-25)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Honourable Minister, it has come to my attention that many towns, including Helao Nafidi, are currently without functional graders, resulting in gravel roads that are riddled with potholes and causing severe damage to residents' vehicles. This situation persists despite residents paying their rates and service fees on time, thereby fulfilling their obligations to the councils.

Claims that "graders are broken" or "we have no equipment" have become recurring excuses, undermining service delivery and eroding public trust. The people of Namibia deserve accountability and immediate remedial action to ensure that their contributions translate into functional infrastructure and safe roads.

1. Under what specific timeframe can residents of towns such as Helao Nafidi expect their roads to be repaired, and how does your Ministry plan to ensure that councils do not continue using the excuse of broken or unavailable graders?

2. What immediate measures is the Ministry putting in place to compel town councils to procure, repair, or access functional graders, including the possibility of emergency contracting or regional equipment pooling, to address the severe deterioration of roads?

3. How does the Ministry intend to hold councils accountable for failing to deliver basic road maintenance services despite collecting rates and service fees, and can you provide a clear plan for monitoring and enforcing compliance going forward?

Question 465 (2026-03-25)

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

In the light of the recent statement made by Deputy Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs during the Appropriation Bill contribution in the Chamber, in which Deputy Minister promised an increase in Veterans monthly allowance from N$2200 to N$5000.00 which is commendable yet overdue and considering the Oath we took to remain faithful to the Republic of Namibia and its people.

Above that background, I respectfully ask:

1. Can the Minister Clarify whether this statement reflects an official and unified policy position of the Ministry?

2. If so, what specific funding mechanisms and fiscal projections have been developed to ensure the sustainability of this proposed increase within the current national budget framework?

3. If not, what accounts for the apparent divergence in positions between the Minister and Deputy Minister on such a critical policy matter?

4. Does the Ministry have a plan to truly harmonize veterans welfare benefits in an equal and fair manner, particularly in addressing the current disparities in payments, given the shared national course and sacrifices made by all Veterans?

Question 466 (2026-03-26)

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

The situation at the Walvis Bay landfill, which reportedly extends into Dorob national park, raises serious compliance concerns under the protected areas and wildlife management Act 4 of 2017 and the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007. Section 18 of the Protected Areas and wildlife management Act clearly prohibits activities that cause environmental degradation within protected areas, including pollution waste disposal, and unauthorized settlement. Yet, for over 17 years, approximately 800 individuals have been residing within this landfill environment, engaging in dangerous scavenging practises and the daily burning of tyres, resulting in serious air pollution and documented fatalities.

Furthermore, the municipality of Walvis Bay reportedly applied for boundary extension approval more than eight years ago, yet a final decision remains pending, Section 21 of the protected Areas and Wildlife Management Act 4 of 2017, empowers the Minister to regulate land use in protected areas, and this prolonged delay has created regulatory uncertainty, environmental degradation and risk to human life,

I therefore put the following questions to the Minister;

1. What urgent measures is the Ministry taking to protect the health of residents living near the Walvis Bay landfill, particularly children, the elderly and persons with respiratory conditions, from the daily exposure to toxic smoke pollutants?

2. How does the Ministry justify issuing compliance- related correspondence to the Municipality regarding landfill operations while the Municipality does not have legal authority over the portion of land situated within Dorob national park?

3. What is the Ministry's plan to coordinate with other government agencies to provide a long-term, sustainable solution for the residents, ensuring both their welfare and the preservation of Dorob National park?

Question 467 (2026-04-03)

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

There is growing concern among residents of Windhoek regarding the apparent slowdown or halt in housing delivery by the National Housing Enterprise (NHE).

1. Can the Minister explain why NHE has stopped or significantly reduced the construction of houses in Windhoek, despite the increasing housing demand?

2. Is the delay caused by lack of serviced land from the City of Windhoek, or are there internal challenges within NHE, such as financial or operational constraints?

3. What is the status of cooperation between NHE and the City of Windhoek regarding land allocation for housing development?

4. Why has NHE in Windhoek reportedly stopped accepting new housing applications from Namibian citizens, and when will this process resume?

5. What urgent measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that affordable housing projects resume, and that ordinary Namibians can access housing opportunities?

Question 468 (2026-04-13)

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

Many farmers in Namibia often struggle to receive service delivery due to the shortage of Extension Officers in several parts of the country. For example, apart from Sibbinda in the Zambezi region, many other areas are in need of Extension Officers. The Extension Officer at Sibbinda is unable to cover the other villages or areas.

1. Have you visited the former Western Caprivi, Cheto, Ndoro and Kongola Constituency to address the concerns of farmers in these areas?

2. When will you recruit Extension Officers to serve the affected farmers in all areas without Extension Officers countrywide?

Question 469 (2026-04-14)

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

It has been widely reported that on 11 April 2026, a Ministry of Health and Social Services bus transporting patients from Windhoek to Katima Mulilo was left stranded at the Divundu filling station in the Kavango East Region for more than two hours, allegedly due to depleted fuel funds. Disturbingly, it is further reported that some patients' conditions deteriorated to the extent that they had to be offloaded and admitted to nearby health facilities.

This incident, if confirmed, reflects a serious breakdown in the management of patient referrals and raises grave concerns about the dignity, safety, and continuity of care for vulnerable Namibians.

Against this background, I wish to ask the Minister the following:

l. Will the Honourable Minister confirm or deny this incident, and table a comprehensive report detailing what transpired, including who was responsible for the failure?

2. How does the Ministry justify a situation in which patient transport is compromised by something as fundamental as fuel availability, and what does this reveal about the current state of planning and financial controls within the referral system?

3. What enforceable protocols exist to guarantee that patients in transit are not exposed to avoidable risk, and were these protocols followed in this instance?

4. What immediate disciplinary or corrective actions have been taken against those accountable, and what systemic reforms will be implemented to ensure that such an incident does not recur?

5. Minister, this House has repeatedly raised concerns about the inefficiencies and risks associated with long-distance patient referrals. Given the recurring nature of these failures, when will the Ministry move beyond assurances and present a clear, time-bound intervention plan to decisively address this matter?

Question 470 (2026-04-14)

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

Many farmers continue to be affected by the continuous raiding of farms by wild animals on their farms. Reports were submitted yet none of the farmers' requests and concerns were attended to.

Therefore, Namibians want to know,

1. What actions will be taken to assist farmers since they lost their farms which provided them with food?

2. What action will be taken against officers who failed to take action in this regard?

Question 471 (2026-04-14)

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

Hon. Minister there are reports currently in circulation indicating a critical shortage of essential anesthetic agents at Onandjokwe Hospital, as well as supply constraints at the Central Medical Stores.

These reports further suggest that, as a direct consequence of these shortages, all elective surgical procedures have been suspended with immediate effect until further notice, raising serious concerns about the continuity of care, patient safety, and the operational stability of public health facilities.
In light of the above, I wish to direct the following questions to the Minister:

1. Is the Minister aware of these reports regarding the unavailability of critical anesthetic agents at Onandjokwe Hospital and stock shortages at the Central Medical Stores?

2. What are the specific anesthetic agents currently out of stock, and what is the extent of the shortage across public health facilities nationwide?

3. What are the underlying causes of these stockouts, particularly at the Central Medical Stores, which serves as the primary distribution hub for pharmaceuticals?

4. What is the Ministry's timeline for the procurement and replenishment of these critical anesthetic supplies?

5. What systems are in place to prevent the recurrence of such shortages, and how is the Ministry strengthening supply chain management and forecasting mechanisms?

Question 472 (2026-04-21)

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

It was publicly alleged that so many patients are camping at Mwanawatjihozu clinic, about two weeks now, while waiting for their medicine prescriptions, after medicine depleted at that clinic. Because of distances from the clinic to their homes. It resulted that the patients remained at the clinic in the chilly sun, and many times in this rainy season, patients with small children decided to remain at the clinic until the medicine came rather than going home.

1. Minister, are you aware of the situation?

2. Are you aware that at Mwanawatjihozu clinic at Ruacana there is no medicine?

3. Can you make it possible that there are no longer patients standing in the chilly sun and strong rainfall?

Question 473 (2026-04-21)

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

It has been observed that birds known as the (Red-billed Quelea), called Ombwawu in Oshiwambo, are severely affecting farmers who produce Mahangu (millet) across the northern regions, particularly Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana, and Kavango.

These birds are causing extensive damage to crops-reportedly even more destructive than elephants-leaving many farmers without any harvest despite their efforts to produce sufficient food for both household consumption and livestock.

In light of this, I would like to ask the Minister:

1. Is the Minister aware of the devastating impact of Red-billed Quelea birds on millet production in the affected regions and when will the Minister visited the affected community?

2. How many farmers in each of these regions have been officially recorded as having suffered losses, and how many have been compensated to date?

3. What measures has the Ministry put in place to control, manage, or relocate these birds to prevent further destruction of crops?
4. Has the Ministry submitted statistics to the Office of the Prime Minister regarding the number of affected households that may require drought relief assistance?

5. What interventions are planned to support affected households, including the provision of food for both people and livestock (such as poultry and pigs)?

Question 474 (2026-04-21)

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

We acknowledge the Ministry's investment in specialised nursing training like critical care, emergency, mental health, theatre, advanced midwifery and neonatal nursing care. These programmes strengthen clinical capacity and save lives. However, a serious policy gap persists. The Ministry is producing advanced practitioners whose qualifications are still not linked to scopes of practice, professional designations, or remuneration structures. The Health Professions Council lists them merely as "additional qualifications," leaving specialised skills unregulated, unclassified, and unrewarded. Specialised practitioners are managing high risk patients daily, yet they remain ungraded and paid as general nurses. This undermines accountability, fairness, retention and widens the gap between public and private sector recognition.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. When will postgraduate nursing qualifications be linked to define scopes of practice and proper professional designations?

2. What steps are being taken to review grading and remuneration so that specialised practitioners are compensated according to their skills and clinical risks?

3. Why does the Ministry continue investing in specialised training without a framework to recognise and integrate these competencies into the public service?

4. How will the Ministry address the widening gap between private sector recognition of specialised skills and the absence of such recognition in the public sector?

5. What is the timeline or strategy to align training programmes, governing recognition, and workforce planning?

Question 475 (2026-04-21)

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

There is a growing concern regarding the Ministry of Works and Transport's handling of Government-owned residential properties, particularly concerning the protracted delays in offering these properties for purchase to their long-term occupants. Despite valuations being conducted as early as 2017, many tenants have yet to receive formal purchase offers, leading to uncertainty and, in some cases, the issuance of eviction notices without prior opportunities to acquire the properties. This situation is further compounded by a perceived lack of transparency regarding valuation information and an apparent inconsistency in the application of disposal policies, with some regions seemingly receiving preferential treatment over others. These issues collectively underscore an urgent need for clarity, equity, and a definitive strategy from the Ministry to ensure housing security and fair treatment for all affected citizens.

I therefore ask:

1. Could the Honourable Minister provide a comprehensive update on the status of the valuations conducted on Government-owned residential properties, particularly those occupied by long-term tenants, and explain the reasons for the prolonged delay in presenting purchase offers to these occupants since 2017?

2. What measures will the Ministry implement to ensure that information pertaining to the valuations of Government-owned properties is made accessible to affected occupants and the public, thereby fostering transparency and accountability in the disposal process?

3. Will the Minister clarify the Ministry's policy framework regarding the disposal of Government-owned residential properties, specifically addressing why certain villages, such as Gibeon, appear to be treated differently from larger towns in terms of offering occupants the option to purchase, and what steps will be taken to ensure equitable application of these policies nationwide?

4. Given the concerns raised by long-term occupants receiving eviction notices without having been afforded a prior opportunity to purchase the properties they inhabit, what immediate interventions will the Ministry undertake to review these eviction processes and prioritize offering a right of first refusal to eligible tenants?

5. Could the Minister outline the Ministry's overarching strategy and timeline for the equitable and transparent disposal of Government-owned residential properties, including plans to resolve outstanding issues related to valuations, purchase offers, and the prevention of all eligible citizens?

Question 476 (2026-04-22)

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

The High Court of Namibia set out the procedural history of Vena Gemstones and Mining's petroleum applications over Block 2712A and 2812 A 13 October 2023 and of 26 June 2024, and on 15 December 2025 a directive issued from the Private Office

of the President, followed on 11 February 2026 by a Section 12(4)(a) notice under the Petroleum Act in respect of Block 2812A.

Will the Minister inform this August House:

1. The legal basis upon which the directive of 15 December 2025 was issued and acted upon, and whether the Attorney-General provided written advice on its lawfulness before it was acted upon;

2. Whether the Petroleum Commissioner's Evaluation Committee applied its scoring methodology to the Petrovena application for Block 2812Ab, and if so, the Committee composition, the scores awarded against each criterion, and the pass mark applied;

3. The full beneficial-ownership chain of Petrovena Energy and WestOil Limited, and whether conflict-of-interest declarations were filed by any Member of the Executive, the Petroleum Commissioner, or any member of the Licensing Evaluation Committee;

4. Whether the Minister will table: (i) the directive of 15 December 2025; (ii) the Section 12(4)(a) notice of 11 February 2026; (iii) the Attorney-General opinions dated 5 July 2016, 15 May 2024 and 1 September 2025; and (iv) all correspondence between the Office of the President, the Ministry, the Petroleum Commissioner and the applicant from 1 November 2025 to date; and

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Question 477 (2026-04-14)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

I rise to draw the attention of this House to an issue of urgent national importance. Housing is a fundamental pillar of security, dignity, and economic empowerment. Many Namibian families continue to face repossession of their homes due to long repayment periods and financial hardships. While the former Minister of Justice introduced initiatives aimed at protecting borrowers from repossession, there remains limited information on how far these measures have progressed and when citizens can expect tangible protection.

"Under what short period of time can Namibian people expect the implementation of these protections? Further, can the Honourable Minister come to this House next week with a Ministerial statement detailing:

1. How far the Ministry has progressed in implementing these measures; and

2. How it intends to protect families currently at risk of losing their homes?

Question 478 (2026-04-14)

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

Considering growing public concern regarding your Ministry being popularly known for oil rot and diamond rot, I hereby request clarification on the following:

1. Can the Minister clarify if asset declarations in the Ministry is a real accountability tool, or just another business as usual?

2. Who verifies these asset declarations, or are we simply expected to trust that officials in charge of lucrative mining and energy deals are being honest?"

3. Minister, is there any independent audit of these declarations, or is the Ministry marking its own homework and calling it accountability?

4. How exactly does the Minister detect unexplained assets and wealth among your officials, especially in the Directorate of Diamond Affairs, or do you only act once the scandal reaches the newspapers?

5. Honourable Minister, are these declarations ever cross-checked against procurement and licensing decisions, or are those connections conveniently ignored?

6. Should the public have confidence in this system, or is it just a well dressed loophole for corruption within your Ministry?

Question 479 (2026-04-14)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

The question on the lips of most if not all the Namibians is, do we have the right people to protect the interest of Namibians in this very important sector of our economy.

We have always known your Ministry to having been the hottest breeding ground for corruption over the years, from dubious diamond valuation contracts, improperly acquired lithium Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs), and biased and haphazard Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs) application processing and it is therefore of utmost importance that we root out corrupt elements, review the laws and regulations to eliminate potential avenues for corrupt practices.

I have come to the know of explosive revelations of what has been transpiring in a matter between the Minister of Mines and Energy vs Red Soil Energy and Mineral Exploration (PTY) Ltd, it now makes me understand the extend of how deep corruption and corrupt officials have captured the directorate of petroleum affairs in the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy.

These practices run across several administrations and several Ministers, which makes me believe that there is a deeply entrenched corrupt cartel within the Ministry, which is chewing through and spitting out former and current members of this August house deployed to the Ministry as collateral damage; and I hate for you Honourable minister to be the next one in this long list.

I have always wondered why our President Her Excellency Netumbo Ndaitwah has been eager in trying to transfer the directorate of petroleum affairs to her office.

With these revelations, I clearly understand why her Excellency the President has been trying to remove the directorate of petroleum affairs from the Ministry even though I do not agree with the notion of transferring of powers from the Minister to non-parliamentary members.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Is the minister aware of the undisputed allegations that have been made by Red Soil Energy and Mineral Exploration (PTY) Ltd.

2. Explosive allegations against officials from the Former Minister, Petroleum Directorate and NAMCOR. Minister are you in support of such maladministration and corrupt practices.

3. There is a company trying to do the government's job by challenging corrupt practices and asserting their constitutional rights, have you launched any investigation or referred the allegations of corruption to the relevant authorities for criminal investigation, if so could you please indicate when such investigations were launched and what the status of this investigation is?

4. Has the Minister vetted staff from the Petroleum Directorate before their transfer to the Upstream Petroleum Unit within the Presidency, so as not to transfer bad actors to this unit, which we in this August house are being asked to approve, and thus rendering the President another victim of this long running criminal cartel once it is transferred to her office.

5. Has the minister and/ or the President considered the abuse of the minister's discretionary powers and perceived ambiguity in the Petroleum Commissioners role (allowing the current Commissioner to far exceed her assigned role) when drafting the amendment to the act currently before this August house.

6. Is the Minister aware of the havoc that loosely defined discretionary powers have wrecked in other sectors such as Fisheries, where thousands of workers lost their livelihoods, and the economy lost immeasurable value?

7. Are you aware that the Ministry is banding about purported policies and guidelines that have neither been signed by the Executive Director nor the Minister and are not to be aligned with the Act regarding the Act's substance.

8. What remedies has the Minister undertaken to stop the rot exposed by the lithium saga, the attempt to illegally renew or award Petroleum Exploration Licenses for expired applications or licenses, and the recent dispute of Red Soil in frustrating legitimate lawful application of citizens in favour of politically connected members who have been Kingpins of the previous administrations?

Question 480 (2026-04-14)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

The National Curriculum on Basic Education of 2016 recommends that every school be staffed with at least one Life Skills teacher to support learners' psychosocial and developmental needs. This teacher must be trained and/or have experience in the subject of Life Skills, guidance, and counselling. Where this is not possible, a designated teacher should be given the responsibility in the interim, and go through :in-service professional training in teaching Life Skills and in giving guidance and counselling. In addition to providing Life Skills as a subject, the school must make time and space available for direct one-on-one or :...small-group counselling.

A Circular on Staffing Norms for Namibian Schools issued by the then Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Alfred Ilukena, dated 12 July 2013, laid down the parameter within which schools can qualify for additional teaching posts for a full-time life Skills teacher, as follows:

- 245-600 learners - one additional teaching post;
- 600-1200 learners - two additional teaching posts;
- 1200 + learners - three additional teaching posts

These teachers should not be involved in the teaching of other academic subjects. In light of the above-mentioned, I will ask the Minister, the following:

1. Considering that the National Curriculum recommends a Life Skills teacher for each school, why does the 2013 Circular on Staffing Norms contradict this by limiting appointments only to schools with more than 245 learners?

2. How does the Ministry justify leaving learners in smaller or rural schools, who often face significant social challenges, without dedicated psychosocial support due to these enrolment thresholds?

3. Is the Ministry aware that the current staffing norms create a disparity in educational support, effectively penalizing learners based on the size of their school?

4. What urgent steps is the Ministry taking to review the 2013 Staffing Norms to align them with the National Curriculum requirements?

Question 481 (2026-04-22)

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

Following exhaustive consultations between the Government Negotiating Team and recognized trade unions, the Government of Namibia resolved to abolish the 5% co-payment requirement under the Public Service Employees Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS).

However, a significant discrepancy has emerged between this policy directive and its practical implementation. Reports indicate that PSEMAS members continue to be billed at various medical facilities for charges that appear to mirror the now-defunct 5% levy. This inconsistency has generated widespread public uncertainty and raised urgent questions regarding the actual status of the policy's enforcement and the oversight of its transition.

I shall ask Minister of Finance, the following:

1. Minister, what is the current implementation status of Government's decision to abolish the 5% co-payment under PSEMAS, which was announced to take effect on 1 April 2026, and can you further clarify whether the levy has in fact been discontinued in practice, given that monthly member contributions were increased accordingly, yet public servants continue to experience charges at service points that resemble the former 5% co-payment?

2. Minister, reports indicate that PSEMAS continues to operate on tariffs last reviewed in 2014. Can the Minister provide an update on the status of the tariff review process and explain how the continued use of outdated tariffs affects service delivery, reimbursement rates, and the financial sustainability of the scheme?

3. Despite the government's directive to remove the 5% co-payment, is the Minister aware and care to explain reports that members are still being charged amounts resembling the abolished 5% for doctor-prescribed original medicines, while no such charges appear to apply when members opt for generic alternatives? What measures has the Ministry put in place to ensure full and uniform implementation of this directive across all accredited healthcare providers.

Question 482 (2026-04-22)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

It is reported that drivers responsible for transporting children from boarding schools across regions to Windhoek are required to work excessively long hours-often until as late as 02:00-covering distances exceeding 1,500 km and transporting large numbers of children daily.

Despite these demands:

1. Overtime is reportedly capped at only 4 hours, regardless of actual hours worked;

2. No Subsistence and Travel (S&T) allowances are provided; and

3. Requests for improved conditions are dismissed on the basis of "approved labour hours," without regard to operational realities.

Furthermore, there are allegations that drivers are instructed to overload vehicles, with instances of up to 40 children transported in a single Quantum, raising serious safety concerns.

In one reported incident, a Ministry vehicle was involved in an accident resulting in injury to a child, and the driver now faces criminal charges, allegedly linked to these working conditions, without institutional support.

Social workers are also said to be required to remain on duty overnight while being compensated for only limited hours.

In light of these concerns:

1. Is the Ministry aware of these alleged labour practices?

2. Do these conditions comply with Namibia's labour laws and occupational Health safety standards?

3. What measures will be taken to ensure fair compensation for actual hours worked, including overtime and S&T allowances?

4. What steps will be taken to address unsafe transport practices, including vehicle overloading?

5. What protections are in place for employees who face legal consequences while performing duties under such conditions?

6. Minister, what urgent interventions will be implemented to safeguard both employees and the children affected?

Question 483 (2026-04-22)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

1. Did the Namibia Tourism Board obtain approval to purchase the N$1.5 million vehicle for its CEO?

2. How is the luxury vehicle purchase justified amid financial strain?

3. Has the Minister verified the N$11 million expenditure, and who is accountable for any overspending?

4. Is the Board using reserves to cover salaries and operations, and is this sustainable?

5. What action will be taken if poor governance or misuse of funds is confirmed?

Furthermore, regarding the recent announcement to restrict self-drive access to Sossusvlei and grant a single-operator shuttle concession, I ask the same Minister the following:

1. On what specific legal authority did the Ministry restrict self-drive access to Sossusvlei and grant a single-operator shuttle concession?

2. How does the Minister justify creating an effective monopoly that side lines local operators and limits Namibians' access?

3. Why are shuttle tariffs not regulated in the concession, and what safeguards exist to prevent price exploitation?

4. Will the Minister suspend or review the concession amid widespread industry objections, and who will be held accountable if due process was not followed?

Question 484 (2026-04-22)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Honourable Minister, it has become increasingly clear that several local authorities particularly smaller and economically stagnant towns are financially overburdened by the current structures imposed on them. Khorixas is a prime example. With a population of fewer than 7,000 residents, a minimal revenue base and limited economic activity, the largest portion of its income is absorbed by administrative and wage costs long before any meaningful service delivery or development can take place.

This is not an isolated case. Other town councils with similar economic profiles are equally suffocated. Meanwhile, the Local Authorities Act provides the Minister with the power to review and reclassify local authorities in line with their financial capacity, population size and development realities.

Downgrading such towns to Village Councils would shift the wage bill to central government and free scarce local revenue for actual development-roads, water infrastructure, housing and economic upliftment-thereby serving residents more honestly and effectively.

1. Will the Minister urgently conduct a national review of financially distressed town councils, starting with Khorixas, with the aim of downgrading them to Village Councils as permitted by the Local Authorities Act, in order to reduce administrative pressure and free up revenue for development?

2. If so, what timelines will the Ministry set for this review and for the reclassification of Khorixas and any similarly overburdened towns?

3. If not, can the Minister justify why communities must continue suffering under local authority structures that are clearly unsustainable and counterproductive to development?

Question 485 (2026-04-22)

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

The Government of Namibia paid approximately N$123 million to a company called Sungara Energies Limited, registered in the United Kingdom, to acquire an interest in Angolan petroleum assets, on 19 February 2026, a filing at the United Kingdom Companies House records that on that day the Namibian State ceased to be the controlling shareholder of that company and that sole control passed to a single private individual, a Nigerian national.

Will the Minister inform this August House:

1. Whether the Ministry, Cabinet or the NAMCOR Board was notified in writing of this change, on what date, and by whom;

2. The current shareholding structure of Sungara Energies Limited, including the percentage held by NAMCOR or any State-beneficial entity, and the identity and nationality of every remaining shareholder;

3. Whether the Minister will table before this House: (i) all NAMCOR board resolutions authorising the payment of approximately N$123 million to Sungara Energies; (ii) all correspondence between the Ministry, NAMCOR and Sungara from 1 January 2026 to date; and (iii) any Cabinet memorandum relating to the disposal of the State's interest;

4. The current status of NAMCOR's interest in the Angolan petroleum assets acquired through Sungara Energies, and whether any consideration was received by the State upon its exit; and

5. What steps the Minister will take to recover either the Person-with-Significant-Control status or the N$123 million disbursed, and by what date the Minister will report those steps to this House?

Question 486 (2026-04-22)

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

It has been observed that the construction of a sports stadium in Outapi commenced around 2014. However, since the installation of the perimeterfence, there has been little to no visible progress on the project to date.

1. Can the Minister inform this August House what exactly transpired regarding the funds allocated to this stadium project?

2. According to available reports, were these funds properly utilized, and if not, what corrective or investigative actions have been taken?

3. If there was any form of mismanagement or misuse of public funds, have the individuals responsible been identified and held accountable?

The people of Outapi and the wider Omusati Region are in urgent need of this facility, which is vital for youth development, sports promotion, and community engagement.

Question 487 (2026-04-22)

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

It has become a growing concern across Namibia that many newly appointed teachers assume duty, report to classrooms, and begin teaching learners, yet they wait between two and four months before receiving their first salaries. This points to a deeply troubling administrative failure in the education sector especially in the Hardap Region. At a time when government speaks about improving learning outcomes, teacher shortages and youth employment, it is unacceptable that qualified young professionals are expected to work for months without pay. Such delays place newly recruited teachers under severe financial strain, damage their morale, and ultimately affect the quality of education they deliver to the Namibian child.

I therefore wish to ask the following Questions:

1. What is the current average time between a teacher's assumption of duty and receipt of their first salary?

2. What are the principal causes of these salary delays?

3. What support measures are available to newly appointed teachers who must pay rent, transport and living costs while waiting months without a salary?

4. How much money is currently owed in salary arrears to newly appointed teachers nationwide?

5. What disciplinary or accountability measures exist for officials at Regional Offices whose negligence causes avoidable salary delays?

6. Will the Minister commit that no newly appointed teacher should wait longer than 30 days after assumption of duty to receive a first salary?

Question 488 (2026-04-22)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

I wish to respectfully draw your attention to concerns that have been raised regarding labour practices at the construction site of the Rukonga Vision School in the Mukwe Constituency, where the contractor is RK Investment Cc.

In this regard, I seek the Minister's kind clarification on the following matters:

1. Whether the Ministry is aware of reports alleging delays or inconsistencies in the payment of wages to workers engaged on this project since December 2025, and if so, what measures are being taken to address this matter.

2. Whether the contractor is in full compliance with the applicable provisions of the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Agreement and the national minimum wage requirements governing government-funded projects.

3. What steps the Ministry is taking to ensure that labour practices on this project uphold fair employment standards, particularly with regard to the engagement and protection of local workers within the Mukwe Constituency?

4. Whether any inspections or assessments have been conducted, particularly in relation to occupational health and worker welfare at the site, and what the findings and any corrective actions have been.

I trust that the Minister will provide clarity on these matters and indicate how the rights, welfare, and health of workers on government projects are being safeguarded.

Question 489 (2026-04-22)

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

It was discovered in most Namibian towns that school children are being killed by being run over by speeding drivers. However, in some towns we see a small effort being done to install speed humps, which the drivers completely ignore. But the drivers continued to murder pedestrians, particularly school children.

1. Minister, are you aware that children are the most frequently targeted on these roads and that many lives are lost as a result of this careless driving?

2. In order to save lives, why aren't pedestrian crossing bridges installed where school children are crossing the streets to and from schools?

Question 490 (2026-04-22)

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

Over recent months, there has been a growing and visible pattern across urban and peri-urban towns in Namibia, where young foreign nationals are increasingly engaged in informal street-level economic activities often under highly coordinated and uniform conditions, with limited clarity regarding their guardianship, employment structures, or legal status.

This trend raises serious national concerns relating not only to immigration compliance and labour exploitation, but also to the possible emergence of organised cross-border syndicates and human trafficking networks, particularly along the Namibia-Angola corridor.

1. Has the Ministry investigated whether these young individuals are victims of organised human trafficking or Angola-Namibia syndicate operations, and if so, what findings, prosecutions, or actions have resulted or why has no formal inter governmental probe been initiated?

2. Who are the individuals or networks behind these operations, have any been identified or prosecuted under the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 2004, and what concrete enforcement actions have been taken to date?

3. What urgent measures is Government implementing to prevent Namibia from becoming a safe haven or transit hub for human trafficking syndicates, while protecting both Namibian and foreign youth from exploitation?

4. What specific actions are being taken to strengthen border control, intelligence sharing, and cooperation with Angola to detect and dismantle cross-border trafficking networks?

Question 491 (2026-04-22)

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

1. Why are learner admissions in government schools not centrally administered by the Directorate of Education instead of being handled by school principals and Heads of Department?

2. What measures is the Ministry putting in place to ensure that nepotism and favouritism in school admissions are completely eliminated?

3. Does the Ministry have plans to introduce a transparent, digital or standardized admission system to ensure fairness and accessibility for all parents and guardians?

Question 492 (2026-04-28)

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

There is growing concern that the Ministry continues to preside over a dysfunctional and poorly coordinated transition process for children with disabilities who, upon turning 16, are required to move from the Special Maintenance Grant to the Mainstream Disability Grant. Evidence suggests that this transition is neither automatic nor efficiently managed, resulting in prolonged payment gaps that leave already vulnerable households without critical financial support. This situation reflects not only administrative inefficiency but a failure to uphold the State's obligations to social protection, dignity, and poverty alleviation. The continued occurrence of these delays raises serious questions about oversight, accountability, and the Ministry's commitment to implementing its own policy frameworks.

1. Is the Minister aware that the current transition system effectively disrupts financial support to children with disabilities at the point they turn 16, due to administrative delays within the Ministry?

2. Why has the Ministry failed to implement a guaranteed, seamless transition mechanism that prevents any interruption in payments between the Special Maintenance Grant and the Mainstream Disability Grant?

3. How many beneficiaries are currently affected by these delays, and what is the average duration of non-payment experienced during this transition period?

4. What concrete accountability measures are in place for officials responsible for processing these applications, given the recurring nature of these delays?

5. When will the Ministry fully decentralize the approval process to constituency-level offices, and what has caused the continued delay in implementing this reform?

Question 493 (2026-04-28)

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

It has been observed that there is currently no mobile police service operating in the Omugulugwombashe area. This situation has created significant challenges for residents, particularly young graduates who need to certify their qualifications and supporting documents when applying for employment opportunities. Many of these individuals are unable to afford transport, as the nearest police station is located in Tsandi, approximately 25 km away.

Furthermore, in the event of criminal activities in the Omugulugwombashe area-which also hosts an important historic monuments-residents are required to travel long distances to report such incidents. In some cases, even after reporting, police response is delayed due to the unavailability of vehicles.

This situation severely limits access to essential police services and compromises community safety.

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

1. When does the Ministry plan to establish a mobile police service in the Omugulugwombashe area?

2. What interim measures are being put in place to ensure that residents have timely access to police services and emergency response?

Question 494 (2026-04-28)

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

Minister while we were busy singing Jesus was born on Christmas Day on the 24th of December 2025 the procurement board of Namibia was busy fixing tenders. I am in possession of documents that refer to a proposed housing project involving the construction of 28,500 houses outside Oranjemund, funded by the State of Qatar at the value of more than 19 billion under contract reference number W/ONB/-09/25/25. A tender process was initiated for this project. Given how big this project is and how important it is for addressing Namibia's housing shortage, there needs to be clear information about whether it is legitimate, how it was procured, and what stage it is at. There are growing public concerns regarding the transparency of the procurement process, including allegations that children of a senior political leader may have benefited through the use of multiple companies. Therefore I ask the following questions:

1. Is the Minister aware of the proposed housing project involving the construction of 28,500 houses allegedly funded by the State of Qatar?

   If so, can the Minister confirm the existence and current status of the project?

2. Has the Government of the Republic of Namibia entered into any agreement with the State of Qatar regarding the funding of this project?

3. What is the State of Namibia giving in return to the State of Qatar for this gesture?

4. Were tenders for the construction of these houses advertised in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act No. 15 of 2015)?

   If so, when and where were the tenders advertised?

5. Is there a new town being proclaimed outside Oranjemund?

6. Why was such a big development not reflected in the SONA of Her Excellency the President Netumbo Nandi Ndaitwah.

Question 495 (2026-04-28)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

There is growing public concern over persistent delays in the High Court which are undermining timely access to justice and eroding confidence in the justice system as a whole. Justice delayed is increasingly becoming justice denied for many ordinary litigants who cannot afford prolonged litigation.

Against this background, I ask the following questions:

1. What is the Ministry's assessment of the current pace of case disposal in the High Court, and what measures are being taken to address delays and backlog?

2. Has the Ministry considered the temporary appointment of retired judges or additional judicial officers to strengthen capacity and reduce delays?

3. What concrete administrative and legislative steps are being implemented to ensure that the High Court delivers timely and efficient access to justice, in line with constitutional obligations?

Question 496 (2026-04-28)

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

Minister, I seek clarity on the ongoing developments surrounding the proposed Engineering Professions Bill, which is meant to amend the Engineering Profession Act 18 of 1986. A consultative process on this Bill was undertaken between 2017 and 2019, during which stakeholders, including the Engineering Professions Association (EPA), were afforded an opportunity to submit their inputs.

What is alarming today is the emergence of a parallel and selective consultation process. The Engineering Council of Namibia (ECN) appears to be facilitating further inputs through a single association, namely, the Engineering Professions Association (EPA), without evidence of a broader, transparent, and inclusive national consultation process.

Honourable Speaker, the EPA is a voluntary association which found its way into the engineering act by design prior to Namibia's independence. Since independence, Namibia has seen the development of multiple engineering associations representing a broader, more diverse, and more inclusive body of professionals - many of whom are young Namibians seeking fair access to professional recognition and opportunities. The process by which inputs are being lobbied by the EPA, using the platform of a statutory body (ECN) appears irregular.

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

1. Can the Minister confirm whether a consultative process on the proposed Engineering Professions Bill was conducted between 2017 and 2019, and whether submissions from voluntary associations such as the EPA are already on record within the Ministry?

2. If such a process already took place, what necessitated the current round of input lobbying by the EPA through the platform of a statutory body in the name of the Engineering Council of Namibia?

3. Under what authority is the ECN facilitating further stakeholder input on a Bill that has not yet been formally subjected to a government-led public consultation process?

4. When is this Bill expected to come to this House so we can ensure that Namibians finally get this engineering profession organized in their best interests?

Question 497 (2026-04-28)

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

The Ministry's decision of 16 March 2026 to impose a moratorium on nursing staff studies, while simultaneously restricting study leave on the grounds of staff shortages at Katutura Hospital, is of grave concern. This measure disproportionately affects enrolled nurses, who constitute the backbone of our healthcare system. They shoulder the heaviest workloads in hospitals and clinics under difficult conditions, yet remain the least supported in terms of professional advancement .

By denying them study leave and simultaneously prohibiting them from pursuing studies while employed, the Ministry has effectively cornered these professionals. This approach obstructs career progression, limits earning potential, and undermines their right to continuous professional developmental activities. It does not resolve staffing challenges; rather, it risks demoralising and destabilising a critical segment of the workforce, thereby weakening the long term capacity of Namibia's healthcare system.

Therefore I ask the following questions:

1. On what basis did the Ministry impose a moratorium on nursing studies while simultaneously denying study leave, and what evidence supports this decision?

2. Does the Minister acknowledge that these measures effectively block enrolled nurses from advancing their qualifications and trap them in permanent career stagnation?

3. How does the Ministry expect to resolve current and future staffing shortages while actively preventing the training and development of its own nursing workforce?

4. Why has the Ministry failed to introduce flexible study options, such as after-hours or part time study, for nurses who are willing to further their education at their own cost?

5. How does the Ministry justify requiring enrolled nurses to resign in order to study, knowing that this is financially impossible for many of them?

6. For how long will these restrictions remain in place, and what concrete plan exists to restore fair access to study opportunities and career progression for enrolled nurses?

Question 498 (2026-04-28)

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

Minister, I have observed with concern the cumbersome and protracted processes involved in the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission for the appointment of Senior Medical Officers (SMOs) in public health facilities. Specifically, Katima mulilo district hospital and Rundu referral hospital depends heavily on foreign Drs, surprisingly it takes a minimum of six months and often longer for PSC's recommendations to be finalised, and the issuance of work permits for non-Namibian medical professionals follows a comparable timeline, further compounding the staffing challenges in our healthcare facilities.

Against this background, I would like to ask the Minister the following questions:

1. What measures is the Ministry of Health and Social Services taking to address the delays of the PSC's recommendation in the appointment of Senior Medical Officers?

2. Considering that some health facilities rely heavily on foreign Senior Medical Officers due to the preferences of locally trained doctors, resulting in certain regions being unable to attract adequate staff, what is the Ministry's position on this matter?

3. Why has the Ministry not enhanced incentives and allowances for healthcare professionals in underserved regions to improve staff retention and distribution?

4. Given the serious concerns surrounding delays in both SMO appointments and the issuance of work permits, will the Ministry expedite these processes to ensure that citizens have timely access to quality healthcare services?

Question 499 (2026-04-29)

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

On 1 July 2022, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) issued Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to headspring Investment Pty Ltd for Uranium exploration in the Stampriet Artesian Basin, followed by a further ECC on 10 October 2023 for a field laboratory to the same company. These clearances were granted despite the basin being a protected resource under the Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013. This has created a direct regulatory conflict, as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform subsequently rejected drilling permits, citing a certainty of pollution to an aquifer that serves 80,000 people and is shared with Botswana and South Africa.

I therefore put the following questions to the Minister:

1. Why did the Ministry issue ECCs for activities that appear to directly violate the Water Resources Management Act's prohibition on discharging pollutants into protected water resources?

2. Why was an Environmental Impact Assessment approved that failed to address the hydro-geological risks later cited by the Ministry of Agriculture as grounds for rejecting drilling permits?

3. Has the Ministry conducted bilateral consultations with Botswana and South Africa regarding potential contamination of this shared resource?

Question 501 (2026-04-29)

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

The fishing industry is deeply alarmed by the Cabinet's decision to relax and granting exclusive access to a very small group of wet-landed horse mackerel vessels to fish as shallow as 150 metres within the restricted isobaths zone, areas widely recognized as critical fishing grounds. This area represents almost one-third of Namibia's horse mackerel zone. For decades it has been shared fairly by the whole industry - including 10 freezer vessels, 66 hake vessels and 14 monk vessels.

The Cabinet decision appears to exclude more than 90 vessels from this area while a handful gains exclusive rights. That is an unequal system, and it goes against the principle of fair, transparent and inclusive resource management that Namibia has built its reputation on.

Equally worrying is that this decision contradicts repeated warnings from government scientists. No scientific study supporting this relaxation or indications of previous relaxations has been conducted. Opening this zone risks long-term sustainability for short-term gain.

1. Can the Minister confirm how many vessels his decision is applicable to?

2. Can the Minister confirm precisely how far south this exclusive zone extends, and where the remaining vessels that have historically operated in this area are now expected to fish?

3. Does the Minister agree that a decision which excludes more than 90 right holders from nearly one-third of Namibia's horse mackerel zone while granting preferential access to a handful of operators constitutes an anti-competitive practice - and has the Ministry referred this matter to the Namibia Competition Commission for investigation, or does the Minister intend to do so?

4. Can the Minister explain how this Cabinet decision aligns with Namibia's long-standing principles of fair, transparent and inclusive fisheries resource management, and will the Minister commit to suspending the implementation of this decision pending a full, inclusive and science-driven review that includes all affected right holders in the industry?

Question 502 (2026-04-29)

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

It has been observed that the Omugulugwombashe Clinic, which was constructed in 1994, has never undergone any renovation since its establishment. Currently, the facility is in a very poor condition, which is negatively affecting the ability of healthcare workers to deliver quality health services to the residents of Omugulugwombashe.

In light of this, I would like to ask:

1. When does the Ministry plan to renovate the Omugulugwombashe Clinic?
2. Do you intend to visit and inspect the condition of this clinic to assess whether the required renovations should be treated as a matter of urgency?

Question 503 (2026-04-29)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Recently, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development had a week-long meeting in Otjiwarongo as part of consultations to amend the law(s) on Traditional Authorities. It is incumbent upon the responsible Ministry to do wider public consultations, especially with the affected stakeholders and the communities. The provisions of the Traditional Authorities Act, 2000, affect almost everybody, including all traditional communities, mining companies, tourism operators, and aspiring businesses in communal areas.

Against this background, I shall ask the following:

Minister, you are on record that you have excluded certain "traditional communities" from these consultations, and only invited those that do not have disputes. Is this the Ministerial position that recognised traditional communities have no voice in the legislative processes because they have internal disputes? Are you going to hold further consultations with the traditional communities that were not invited to the meeting in question?

Question 504 (2026-04-29)

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

The Whistle-blower Protection Act was enacted nearly nine years ago in 2017. Despite this, the Whistle-blower Protection Office is yet to be established, and the necessary regulations have not been gazetted. This administration frequently asserts that "corruption is treason" and that accountability is a core pillar of our national governance framework. However, the repeated failure to implement this specific, crucial piece of legislation suggests a gap between rhetoric and action.

This administration prioritises Gazetting salary increases yet repeatedly fails to Gazette and implement legislation that can actively fight corruption.

Without a safe, legally protected environment for Whistleblowers, our efforts to combat systemic corruption remain fundamentally handicapped.

I, therefore, ask the Minister of Justice:

1. Can the Minister provide a detailed breakdown of the specific administrative, financial, or legislative hurdles that have prevented the operationalization of this Act since 2017?

2. When will the Whistleblower Protection Office be established, and when can we expect the appointment of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner as required by Part 2, Section 6 of the Act?

3. What is the definitive, gazetted timeline for the full implementation of the Act?

4. In the absence of this Office, what specific, enforceable legal protections does the government provide to citizens who expose corruption in the public and private sectors today?

Question 505 (2026-04-29)

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

Her Excellency, in her SONA challenged the nation to verify with the Social Security Commission that government created 130 000 jobs in 2025. It is misleading for the personal in the presidency to advance wrong data. Many youth companies were registered last year to qualify for the national youth development fund and many of them did not get this financial support, but they have registered employees with the social security commission.

The Namibia Labour Force Survey (NLFS) is the official source of statistics on employment, unemployment, and the informal sector. It underpins national planning, NDP6 implementation, and Namibia's reporting under ILO conventions. The last NLFS released was for 2018. Since then Namibia has faced COVID-19, drought, and major shifts in mining, tourism and agriculture. Yet policy makers, Parliament, and the public still rely on 2018 data.

Section 10(1)(c) of the Statistics Act, 2011 (Act No. 9 of 2011) requires the Namibia Statistics Agency to produce and disseminate official statistics timeously. The 6-year gap undermines evidence-based budgeting, oversight, and job-creation policy.

Against this background, I wish to ask the following:

1. When was the most recent NLFS conducted, and when will the next NLFS be completed and published?

2. What are the reasons for the delay in publishing updated labour market data since 2018?

3. What interim data or surveys is the Ministry using to monitor unemployment, especially youth unemployment, in the absence of a current NLFS?

4. How much was budgeted for the NLFS in 2024/2025, 2025/2026 and 2026/2027, and is it sufficient for regular surveys?

5. Will the Minister undertake to table the full NLFS report and methodology in Parliament within 30 days of release?

Question 506 (2026-04-29)

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

Despite Namibia's Labour Act, 2007 and the National Minimum Wage Order of 2024, many domestic workers, farm workers, and security guards are still being underpaid and exploited. The law guarantees every worker at least the minimum wage, which in 2026 is N$15/hour for domestic workers, N$14/hour for farm workers, and N$16/hour for security guards, rising to N$18/hour in 2027. However, reports of low pay, no contracts, unlawful deductions, and unpaid overtime continue, raising serious concerns about weak enforcement, worker dignity, and Namibia's constitutional commitment to fair wages under Article 95(i).

I therefore ask the following:

1. Since the commencement of Government Notice 218 of 2024, how many inspections has the Ministry conducted to verify compliance with minimum wage laws for domestic workers, farm workers, and security guards?

2. Given that domestic workers and farm workers are employed in private farms and households where abuse is often hidden, what practical enforcement measures has the Ministry introduced to protect them?

3. How many labour inspectors does Namibia currently have, and is that number sufficient for national enforcement?

4. Does the Minister believe a worker earning these minimum rates can realistically afford rent, transport, food, and school costs in Namibia today?

5. When will Government move from a minimum wage model toward the constitutional goal of a living wage as stipulated in Article 95 (i)?

Question 507 (2026-06-02)

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

Recently, the Government of Namibia discontinued old age pension grants for pensioners holding South African identification documents. Honourable members, these elderlies were receiving their grants for many years uninterrupted. In many Namibian households, particularly in rural and low-income communities, elderly citizens are the primary source of stable income through the grant. These grandparents frequently care for many grandchildren whose parents, are largely part of the many unemployed youth who are unable to provide consistent support.

Removing this income risks deepening household poverty, increasing food insecurity, and placing additional strain on already vulnerable families.

Against the said backgrounds, I now ask:

1. Could the Minister of Finance clarify on what legal basis did the Ministry discontinued old age pension grants for pensioners holding South African identification, and how many beneficiaries have been affected by this decision?

2. What assessment has the government undertaken to evaluate the socio-economic impact of this decision on affected households, particularly in relation to poverty levels, food security, and the wellbeing of households and dependents under the care of these pensioners?

3. On what basis did the Ministry of Gender then register these pensioners in the first place with the same South African ID's and why was the verification not done before discontinuing the grant?

4. What is the Ministry doing to reinstate these elderly citizens back on receiving their grants and what is the timeline on affecting this?

Question 508 (2026-06-02)

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

The recent directive by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development allowing local authorities to disconnect water and electricity of government Ministries exposes a troubling contradiction at the heart of public administration. When a state demands compliance from ordinary citizens while allowing its own institutions to accumulate unpaid utility debts, it is a major concern. If government departments cannot meet basic obligations to municipalities, it raises serious questions about fiscal discipline, accountability, and respect for public resources. This situation reflects not just administrative failure, but a deeper governance crisis where the state appears to operate outside the very same rules it enforces on its people.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. How many Ministries, agencies, and state-owned enterprises currently have outstanding water and electricity bills to local authorities, and what is the total amount involved?

2. Why are government institutions allowed to accumulate utility debt in the first place while ordinary citizens face immediate disconnection for non-payment?

3. Is this pattern of non-payment a result of budgetary constraints, poor financial management, or a lack of enforcement within government systems?

4. How will government ensure that all Ministries and agencies comply with payment deadlines going forward?

Question 509 (2026-06-02)

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

Recent reports and allegations concerning the harvesting, transportation and processing of Teak and other indigenous timber species in the Kavango East and Kavango West Regions have raised serious concerns among members of the public regarding the sustainability of these activities and compliance with Namibia's forestry and environmental laws. These concerns are important given the ecological significance of indigenous forests and their role in supporting biodiversity, local livelihoods and climate resilience. The Forest Act, 2001, places a duty on the State to ensure that forest resources are managed and utilized in a sustainable manner, while the forest regulations provide for the control and monitoring of harvesting, transport and trade in forest produce.

I therefore wish to ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Has the Ministry investigated reports of illegal teak harvesting and logging activities north of Mururani Gate in the Kavango West Region, and what were the findings?

2. Which companies or individuals have been issued permits to harvest, transport, process or export teak and other indigenous timber species in the Kavango East and Kavango West Regions during the past three years?

3. How many own use or de-bushing permits have been issued or renewed for operations in the Kavango East and Kavango West Regions over the past twelve months?

4. What monitoring mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with harvesting permit conditions, including rehabilitation and replanting requirements?

5. For the ongoing timber harvesting operations in the Kavango Regions, can the Minister confirm if valid Environmental Clearance Certificates(ECCs) based on full Environmental Impact Assessment(EIAs) are active?

Question 510 (2026-06-02)

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

Honourable Speaker, I raise on a serious concern regarding the reported relocation of agricultural machinery from Mashare and the erosion of once functional agro-processing initiatives in the Kavango Regions. These developments raise fundamental questions about administrative transparency, continuity of public investment in rural development, and whether state resources are being managed in a manner that reflects equal regional benefit. Agricultural infrastructure funded by the state is intended to strengthen local production capacity, skills development, and rural livelihoods. When such assets are relocated or allowed to decline without clear public justification, it creates perceptions of imbalance and weakens confidence in the equitable delivery of government services.

1. On what legal and administrative basis was the seed-processing machine at Mashare relocated, and can the Minister table the written approval, including any consultation records with regional authorities?

2. Where exactly is the machine currently deployed, who is responsible for its operation, and how does it currently benefit the Kavango East and West communities?

3. What is the official status of the Uvhunguvungu Dairy project, and what were the technical, financial, or administrative reasons that led to its decline or discontinuation?

4. What enforceable measures are in place to ensure that agricultural infrastructure and development projects are distributed and maintained equitably across all regions, particularly rural constituencies such as Mashare?

Question 511 (2026-06-02)

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

Minister, two executives of Trans Namib (Property and Human Capital) were suspended on 13 February 2026 reportedly approved by the line minister, following a report by EY flagging serious irregular conduct and performance bonus payments (without performance to show for). Three months into the decision the Minister called to reinstate the same investigated, suspended and highly flagged TN executives.

It appears that the recommendations have largely been ignored, raising concerns about whether public funds spent on investigations and consultancy reports are yielding meaningful consequences or institutional reform.

SOEs Executives tend to escape meaningful sanction, thus raising concerns about institutional protection, political interference, and weak governance oversight.

WITH THIS TREND, public enterprises will continue to place a significant burden on the national fiscus while service delivery and operational performance deteriorates.

Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. What are the reasons for the decision to recall the executives, were the executives cleared of wrongdoing? If so, by whom and on what basis of the TN policies?

2. Were any investigations, forensic audits, or disciplinary hearings conducted regarding: a) the reported irregularities in the Properties Department; and b) the payment of performance bonuses? Please provide the findings and recommendations of the report.

3. Has any money relating to the irregular performance bonuses been recovered from the executives concerned?

4. How does the Ministry intend to ensure Accountability, Transparency, and public confidence at TN, if executives suspended for serious misconduct are returned to work before disciplinary action is taken (and more so concerning the Minister's continuous Board and Executive interference) ?

Question 512 (2026-06-02)

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

Minister, the wellbeing of our Defence personnel is a matter of national importance. Those entrusted with safeguarding our nation deserve not only adequate equipment and training, but also access to quality healthcare, mental health support, dignified housing, and strong family support systems.

The recent tragic deaths (Suicide) of two members of the Namibian Defence Force, brought my mind to wonder on whether there are mental health support services currently available to serving members of the defence force, if so, to what effect.

Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. How many qualified psychologists, counsellors, or mental health practitioners are currently employed or contracted by the Ministry to provide services to defence personnel?

2. Does the Ministry conduct routine mental health assessments and wellness programmes for soldiers stationed at military bases across the country?

3. What measures are in place to identify and support members experiencing depression, anxiety, trauma, emotional distress, or other mental health challenges?

4. Has the Ministry conducted any assessment regarding the impact of prolonged family separation, deployment, and base confinement on the psychological wellbeing of defence force members?

5. What plans does the Ministry have to strengthen mental health awareness campaigns and reduce stigma associated with seeking psychological assistance within the military?

6. Can the Minister commit to tabling a comprehensive report before this Honourable House on the state of mental health, welfare, housing conditions, and support services available to members of the Namibian Defence Force?

Question 513 (2026-06-02)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

Minister, I rise to seek clarity regarding ongoing mining operations in Kombat, Otjozondjupa Region, in light of Namibia's legal and regulatory framework governing natural resource extraction and community welfare.

Kombat is currently experiencing renewed copper mining activities. However, despite this, the community continues to face poor infrastructure, including deteriorating roads, and a complete absence of visible socio-economic reinvestment.
Minister, this situation raises serious concerns regarding compliance with Namibia's laws, particularly:

- The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, which governs the granting of mining licenses and imposes obligations on license holders.
- The Environmental Management Act, 2007, which requires environmental clearance, impact mitigation, and adherence to Environmental Management Plans.
- The Local Authorities Act, 1992, which mandates coordinated development and service delivery at local level.
- Article 95 of the Constitution of Namibia, which obliges the State to promote the welfare of the people and ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians.

In this regard, Minister, I ask:

1. What specific compliance and monitoring mechanisms are currently being enforced under the Minerals Act to ensure that the mining company operating in Kombat meets its legal obligations, including social and infrastructure-related commitments?
2. Can the Minister provide details of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and the approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP) under the Environmental Management Act, and confirm whether these instruments include binding provisions for community development and infrastructure support?

3. What formal agreements, license conditions, or development commitments exist between Government and the mining operator concerning corporate social responsibility and local economic development in Kombat?

4. Has the Ministry conducted any compliance audits or inspections, and if so, what findings were made regarding the visible lack of development and infrastructure deterioration?

5. What steps will the Ministry take to enforce compliance where there is a clear disconnect between resource extraction and community benefit, as required under Article 95 of the Constitution?

Minister, the current situation creates a credible perception that natural resources are being extracted without equitable benefit to the host community, which raises questions not only of governance failure, but of possible non-compliance with statutory and constitutional obligations.

I therefore call upon the Ministry to:

- Disclose the license conditions and development obligations imposed on the operator.
- Ensure immediate enforcement of Environmental and Social Management commitments.
- Coordinate with relevant authorities to address urgent infrastructure failures, particularly road conditions.
- Establish a transparent reporting mechanism to the Kombat community on compliance and development progress.

Failure to act decisively risks undermining the rule of law, weakening public trust, and contradicting the principles of equitable and sustainable development enshrined in Namibia's legal framework.

Kombat must not remain a point of extraction without development - it must reflect the legal promise that Namibia's resources benefit its people.

I trust this matter will receive the urgent and lawful attention it deserves

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Question 514 (2026-06-02)

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

The Public Service Employees Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS) is funded through contributions made by public servants and Government,with the objective of ensuring access to affordable healthcare for beneficiaries. However, despite 100% increased in members contributions and the recent removal of the 5% levy, beneficiaries continue to incur significant out-of pocket expenses when accessing healthcare services and prescribed medicines.
Concerns have been raised that these additional costs may be attributable to a growing disparity between the tariffs charged by healthcare providers and the tariffs reimbursed by PSEMAS. At the same time, beneficiaries are often not provided with sufficient information to understand the reasons for claim-reductions, shortfalls or co-payments.

Furthermore, Cabinet recently approved revised tariffs for public health facilities to bill PSEMAS It is therefore necessary to establish whether these reforms will improve the affordability of healthcare for beneficiaries or merely affect the reimbursement arrangements between healthcare providers and the scheme.

I therefore ask the Minister:

1. Can the Minister indicate whether the out-of-pocket payments currently experienced by PSEMAS beneficiaries are attributable to a disparity between the tariffs charged by healthcare providers and the tariffs reimbursed by PSEMAS and, if so, what measures are being taken to address this disparity?

2. What measures are currently in place to ensure that beneficiaries are informed of the reasons for claim reductions, co-payments and other amounts payable from their own pockets?

3. Will the recently approved tariff adjustments for public health facilities billing PSEMAS reduce the additional costs currently borne by beneficiaries and, if not, what measures are being considered to address this issue?

Given the urgency of the matter at hand, I lastly request the Minister to consider delivering a Ministerial statement to the House on the current status of PSEMAS.

Question 515 (2026-06-02)

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

The Government of Namibia has, through its E-Governance Policy and subsequent Digital Government initiatives, committed itself to improving public service delivery, transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement through the effective use of Information and Communication Technologies. Central to the achievement of these

objectives is the availability of functional, accessible, and regularly updated government websites that serve as key channels for public information and service access. However, persistent concerns regarding non-functioning Ministry websites and the prevalence of outdated information across several government digital platforms raise serious questions about the effectiveness of existing governance, monitoring, and maintenance mechanisms. The reliability and accuracy of government websites are fundamental to ensuring public confidence, facilitating access to services, and advancing Namibia's digital transformation agenda.

I therefore ask:

1. What strategies exist to monitor and evaluate the functionality, accessibility, and performance of government websites, and how frequently are such assessments undertaken?

2. What approaches exist to ensure that information published on government websites remains accurate, current, and aligned with the Government's standards for public communication and service delivery?

3. Has the Ministry undertaken any assessment or audit of government websites to determine the extent of non-functionality, outdated content, or non-compliance with established digital governance standards, and if so, what were the findings?

4. What interventions are being implemented to address websites that are currently inaccessible or contain outdated information, and what timelines have been set for their remediation?

Question 516 (2026-06-02)

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

It has been observed that members of the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL) and the City Police, particularly within the vicinity of Windhoek, frequently set up roadblocks during the early morning hours, mostly between 06h00 and 10h00.

These are the hours during which school children, university students, public servants, and private sector employees are expected to report to schools, universities, hospitals, and workplaces on time. However, the establishment of roadblocks during these peak hours often causes serious traffic congestion and delays.

- University students fail to arrive at classes on time.
- School children are delayed from attending lessons.
- Public service employees, such as nurses and teachers, report late for duty, thereby affecting service delivery to the nation.
- Many private sector employees receive warnings or disciplinary action due to repeated late arrivals at work.

Questions to the Minister:

l. Did the Minister issue any directive or instruction to NAMPOL and the City Police to conduct roadblocks specifically during the morning peak hours between 06h00 and 10h00?

2. Is the Minister aware that conducting roadblocks during these hours may negatively impact productivity, education, and service delivery across various sectors of the economy?

3. Considering the importance of efficient service delivery, as emphasized in the Government's development agenda and NDP 6 objectives, why can roadblocks not be conducted during evening hours after most people have knocked off from work?

Question 517 (2026-06-02)

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

As a country, our annual domestic demand for electricity supply is said to have stood at 600MW in 2025 and continues to increase by 5% each year. Despite Namibia cited to possess electricity generating capacity of 483MW, a shortfall of 200MW remains to be met. In hindsight, the ECB warned last month (31 May 2026) that the country's continuous sourcing of a significant share of its electricity requirements from neighbouring countries leaves it vulnerable to power supply insecurity and cost.

Evidently, reports have it that by end of May 2026, Nampower could only supply 55.4% of the country's electricity needs. The difference (45%) was imported. This represents an alarming increase of our inability to meet consumption demands, if the National Statistics Agency (NSA) official statistical analysis is anything to go by.

The cost of electricity can represent a significant proportion of household expenditure and has the potential to push households to the brim of poverty, especially in urban areas.

The cost of electricity in Namibia has become a painful reality for the private households throughout all Local Authority areas. But what is more worrisome is the unabated increments in per unit tariffs Nampower charges for domestic consumption with very little to no relief derived from privately owned solar plants.

In urban areas such as Windhoek, Oshakati, Lüderitz, Aranos etc, an ordinary household spends N$100 and receives 39 Units.

I therefore as the Minister the following;

1. Given the concerns expressed by the ECB on 31st May 2026, what is the short to medium term mitigation plan by the ministry to avoid a sudden shock in the growing electricity supply requirements and consumption tariffs for businesses and ordinary households?

2. Study results show that Solar Plants can reduce house hold electricity expenditure by an average of 26% to 41%. What are the inherent modalities considered by the ECB in the process of issuing private Solar Plant licenses such the recent N$612million to the children of the first family - that can bring relief to household electricity consumption cost?

Question 518 (2026-06-03)

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

The public is becoming increasingly concerned that many State Hospitals countrywide have run out of medications, including critical medication such as diabetes and high blood pressure. In any state hospital, medicine plays a critical role. Lack of medication in medical facilities puts many patients at risk of defaulting, which can result in fatalities.

Therefore, I ask the following:

1. Is the Minister aware of this great problems?

2. What could be the cause that prevented for supplying enough medicine to the state hospitals

3. What is the position of the Ministry to make sure that there is enough medicine at hospitals countrywide?

4. How can a natural person obtain this medication? If state hospitals don't keep this medication the storerooms, private physicians are very costly.

5. Who should be held accountable by this great negligence?

Question 519 (2026-06-03)

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

Regarding our citizen and children living with albinism, who continue to suffer from severe social stigma, economic exclusion, and physical vulnerability especially in our rural communities, schools, and school hostels. Albinism is a critical human rights and child protection crisis driven by harmful myths and systemic gaps. We need immediate institutional accountability and concrete intervention.

1. What targeted public education campaigns is the Ministry running in rural constituencies to dismantle harmful superstitions surrounding albinism, and what structured psychosocial support is provided through regional offices to mothers facing societal rejection upon giving birth to a child with albinism?

2. What specific micro-finance initiatives, entrepreneurship programs, or Income Generating Activities (IGA) grants has the Ministry allocated directly to persons living with albinism to counter the severe economic exclusion and isolation caused by ongoing social stigma?

3. In strict compliance with the Child Care and Protection Act, what child-protection protocols has the Ministry implemented in conjunction with school authorities to combat the severe bullying, name-calling, and social isolation experienced by learners with albinism, particularly within school hostels?

Question 520 (2026-06-03)

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

The concerns expressed by communities across Namibia continue to expose a persistent pattern of administrative and operational deficiencies that are adversely affecting the effectiveness and service delivery of police stations nationwide. These challenges include inadequate fleet management systems, weak logistical coordination, delayed vehicle and infrastructure maintenance, as well as uneven distribution of operational resources across regions. Furthermore, some border patrol activities have allegedly been suspended for extended periods due to transport constraints. At the same time, police officers are expected to operate within overstretched administrative systems that negatively affect response times, service delivery and public confidence in law enforcement institutions.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. How many police stations across Namibia are currently operating without adequate vehicles, and what actions has been implemented to address persistent delays in vehicle maintenance and repairs within the police fleet?

2. What has been the impact of the suspension of border patrol operations on border security, and what measures have been implemented to mitigate any resulting security risks?

3. What criteria are used by the Ministry to determine the allocation of operational resources between urban and rural police stations?

4. What accountability strategies are in place where operational failures are linked to poor management, negligence or ineffective resource utilisation?

5. What is the Ministry's timeline for restoring full operational capacity to police stations currently affected by vehicle shortages, logistical and administrative constraints?

Question 521 (2026-06-03)

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

Minister, a cargo locomotive accident was brought to my attention, involving a 40-foot container carrying 2 (Z-9) helicopters belonging to the NDF - AIRFORCE (Which were purchased - imported from China), this occurred in 2025.

The container was modified to accommodate these helicopters (for transportation by rail) and subsequently got stuck under a bridge near Swakopmund early 2025. This caused damage to the helicopters which led to shipping them back to China for repair before any assembling for Military/flight operations was conducted. It appears as if certain members of management are being protected from accountability despite repeated operational failures. Confidence in our rail transportation (SAFETY OF PERSONS AND GOODS-IMPACT ON REGIONAL-SADC GOALS) is diminishing.

Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. Is the Minister aware, and can the Minister explain whether the necessary inspections and consultations with Civil Engineering were conducted in Walvis Bay to determine whether the container could safely clear all bridges along the route?

2. What disciplinary or accountability measures were taken against the officials responsible for this incident, if none, why not?

3. Can the Minister confirm whether the Ministry of Works and Transport paid for the bridge repairs following the accident, and if so, what was the cost incurred?

4. Which Ministry was billed for the cost of repair and shipping back these helicopters to China, and what is the total cost involved?

Question 522 (2026-06-04)

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

I rise in terms of Rule 134 of the Standing Rules and Orders, but most importantly compelled by the strength of the masses of the student population. I do so not only as a representative in this House, but also as a student who previously rose to commend the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture for the reintegration of the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) into the Ministry.

I therefore move that I shall ask the Minister, that while the policy itself was widely welcomed and remains a commendable intervention, I wish to enquire, on behalf of the student populace, how a fundamentally well-intended administrative decision has become a source of growing concern and frustration amongst students.

1. More specifically, what is causing the continued delay in the disbursement of non-tuition allowances despite the committed dates that were publicly communicated, and what concrete measures are being taken to ensure that affected students receive the support due to them without further delay?

2. It has equally come to my knowledge that as a result of the reintegration of NSFAF into the Ministry, NSFAF confronts significant human resource constraints, I therefore ask Hon. Minister, what human and capacity efforts/measures has the Ministry put in place to ensure that there is a balance between the need for expediting processes and the human capital to meet these expectations. Which will ensure seamless and effective funds processing.

Question 523 (2026-06-04)

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

It has been reported that between January 2025 and 2026, more than 158 people were reported missing in Namibia, with over 100 cases reportedly still unresolved. The increasing number of missing persons has caused serious concern among the public and affected families.

Among the reported cases are:

- Sarah Johannes, a 15-year-old girl who was last seen on 15 October 2025 at Katutura Mall in Windhoek.

- David Uirab, a 72-year-old man who was last seen on 10 October 2025 near Central Hospital in Windhoek.

These are only a few examples among many missing persons cases currently under investigation.
Questions to the Minister:

1. What measures has the Ministry, through the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL), put in place to encourage members of the public to provide information that may assist in locating missing persons and apprehending suspects?

2. Given the number of cases where deceased persons have been discovered under suspicious circumstances, including allegations of ritual related crimes, why has the Ministry not considered offering rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of perpetrators?

3. A young man, Beatus Tuna Iyambo, aged 25, reportedly travelled from Okahao in the Omusati Region to Windhoek in March 2026 after being promised employment selling kapana. Since his arrival in Windhoek, he has allegedly not been seen or heard from, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

    - What progress has been made in investigating this case?

    - Has NAMPOL utilized available technological resources to trace his cellphone activity, location history, and communications prior to his disappearance?

    - Has the Ministry identified and questioned the individual or individuals allegedly offered him employment and encouraged him to travel to Windhoek?

4. Why has the Ministry not considered establishing reward system for information leading to the successful resolution of missing persons cases and the arrest of suspects involved in such crimes?

5. What additional resources, incentives, and support are being provided to NAMPOL investigators handling missing persons cases to ensure that investigations are conducted thoroughly and efficiently?

Minister, the families of missing persons deserve answers, and the nation expects every possible effort to be made to locate missing persons and bring perpetrators to justice.

Question 524 (2026-06-04)

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

The recent decision by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to award a private management concession at Sandwich Harbour has caused significant public outcry. By imposing a dual-fee system, where a private concession fee is tacked onto standard park permits, we are effectively pricing ordinary Namibians out of their own national heritage. Given that Sandwich harbour is a highly dynamic, self-rehabilitating coastal ecosystem, the State's decision to outsource access control and fee collection, raises serious concerns about economic exclusion, market monopolisation, and accountability.

On behalf of affected citizens and local operators, I submit the following questions to the Minister:

1. How can the Minister justify a dual -fee system that prices ordinary Namibian citizens out of experiencing their own National Park?

2. What Specific value does this private concessionaire add that MEFT lacks the capacity to manage directly?

3. How will the Ministry prevent this private operator from unfairly restricting access or disadvantaging competing independent tour guides?

4. What is the financial justification for locking the state into a rigid, 25-year concession on an unstable shifting coastal terrain?

5. What legally binding guarantees exist in this agreement to protect the jobs and livelihoods of existing local, small-scale tour operators against aggressive corporate displacement?

6. What exact percentage of the newly introduced concession fund goes directly into the state's environmental conservation fund versus the profit margins of the private entity?

Question 525 (2026-06-04)

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

We are very much aware of the ongoing legal battles surrounding the procurement of fuel for the Namibian Defence Force (NDF). Specifically, the Ministry's reliance on the private entity, to supply fuel despite public outcries.

The ongoing court case, and questions regarding why the state is not purchasing directly from local oil companies demands urgent accountability. Fuel is a very critical national security commodity, and its procurement must remain cost effective and strictly aligned with our laws.

I therefore ask the Minister the Following:

1. Could the Minister clarify exactly who is currently supplying fuel to the Ministry, and whether any temporary emergency suppliers have been brought in due to the ongoing legal disputes?

2. Who currently owns and manages the physical fuel storage tanks and refuelling facilities located at the various military bases across the country? Is it the Ministry itself, or a private company?

3. What is the exact financial nature of the Ministry's relationship with the current fuel supplier? Are we operating on a credit facility, or is the Ministry required to make advance, prepaid payments for fuel deliveries?

Question 526 (2026-06-04)

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

Speaker, I wish to direct the following questions to the Minister concerning the decision by Namibia Post Limited (NamPost) to issue termination notices to fixed-term employees whose contracts are set to expire on 30 June 2026. This decision comes at a time when NamPost branches across the country continue to experience persistent long queues, service delays, and operational strain. Of particular concern is the impact on vulnerable citizens - especially elderly pensioners who rely on NamPost for the collection of their monthly social grants. Any reduction in front-line staffing under these conditions raises serious questions about service continuity, institutional planning, and the protection of essential public services. In a context where unemployment remains one of Namibia's most pressing socioeconomic challenges, the termination of experienced and actively serving employees appears inconsistent with both service delivery needs and national employment priorities.

1. What operational, financial, or strategic considerations informed NamPost's decision to issue termination notices to fixed-term employees despite ongoing service delivery pressures and persistent long queues at branches nationwide?

2. How many employees are affected by these termination notices, what categories of staff are included, and what assessment was conducted regarding the potential impact of their departure on service delivery and pensioner support services?

3. In light of continued queues, delays, and rising demand for postal and financial services - particularly services relied upon by pensioners - how does the Minister justify workforce reduction instead of retaining trained personnel already embedded in service delivery?

4. Does the Minister consider this decision consistent with Government's stated commitment to job preservation and improved public service delivery, and if so, how is this alignment being ensured in practice?

Question 527 (2026-06-04)

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

The Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT) in Namibia is mandated to lead the nation's digital transformation, coordinate government information, and promote ICT growth. Its core purpose is to act as a catalyst for an informed, inclusive, and technologically advanced Namibia, ensuring accessible, reliable ICT services.

The Ministry of ICT recently held a ICT summit in the Oshana region and hosted a fundraising Gala under the theme Digital pathways to reduce unemployment and eradicate poverty. The Gala secured pledges of N$842 500.

This Ministry has become exceptionally efficient in hosting dinners, red carpet events and making bold statements on digital transformation without tangible action. We need to assess our return on investment on these glamour events. Considering fundraising is not part of the mandate of the Ministry.

I ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Considering we were only able to raise N$842 500 what was the total cost of this event.

2. I request the following breakdown:

    a. Total cost of Gala dinner (including sponsorship)
    b. Total Cost of SnT's (DSA) for all stakeholders and the Minister for the duration of summit.
    c. Total cost of Summit

3. If the cost to the taxpayer exceeds the money raised, how is this a good return on investment?

4. How will the money raised practically reduce poverty and unemployment?

Question 528 (2026-06-04)

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

Namibia currently ranks as having one of the highest rates of open defecation in the world, with approximately 40% of Namibian households lacking toilet facilities and practicing it regularly. Approximately 40% to 47% of the total population relies on the bush, open fields, or informal dumping sites. While rural areas (particularly the Zambezi and Kavango Regions) are heavily impacted with open defecation rates approaching 76-77%, the crisis has also spilled over into urban centres. Informal settlements like Windhoek's Havana or Swakopmund's DRC have large populations without access to running water or proper toilets, forcing thousands into open defecation.

In light of these public health concerns, I hereby ask the following to the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

1. Has the Ministry identified priority locations for the construction of sanitation facilities, if so, how many?

2. What percent the capital budget allocated to the Ministry has been set aside for this construction?

3. Can the Minister provide a breakdown of construction schedule?

Question 529 (2026-06-09)

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

It has been observed with growing concern that many Namibians continue to lose money through fraud and cybercrime. Criminals are reportedly gaining unauthorized access to bank accounts and stealing funds from ordinary citizens who hold salary, savings, and investment accounts with commercial banks such as FNB Namibia, Standard Bank Namibia, Nedbank Namibia, Bank Windhoek, Nampost Savings Bank, and other financial institutions. In many cases, these scams are facilitated through mobile communication platforms and SIM card related fraud involving mobile network operators.

In light of this growing concern, I would like to ask the following questions:

1. How many cases of bank account fraud and financial scams have been officially reported in Namibia during the past five years?

2. What is the total amount of money that has been lost by Namibians through such scams and fraudulent activities during this period?

3. Of the reported cases, how many victims have successfully recovered or been refunded their money by commercial banks, and how many cases remain unresolved?

4. Has the Ministry of Finance, together with the Bank of Namibia, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, commercial banks, MTC, Telecom Namibia, and other relevant stakeholders, held consultations or meetings to address the increasing number of scams affecting Namibians?

5. If such consultations have taken place, what specific measures have been agreed upon and implemented to strengthen the protection of bank customers against fraud and cybercrime?

6. Has the Ministry considered introducing a national deposit protection or banking insurance mechanism to safeguard the salaries, savings, and investments of ordinary bank clients against losses arising from fraud, cybercrime, or unauthozried transactions?

7. Would the Ministry consider requiring commercial banks to provide insurance coverage or fraud-protection guarantees for customers, so that victims of proven fraud can be compensated through insurance arrangements where appropriate?

8. What additional measures is the Government planning to implement to combat the growing threat of financial scams and protect the hard-earned savings of Namibian citizens?

Question 530 (2026-06-09)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

In August 2016, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) wrote a letter to the Namibian University of Science and Technology (NUST) regarding the establishment of a 4-year Human Nutrition degree program to train nutritionists as part of the country's commitment to address the shortage of nutrition professionals and the persistent burden of malnutrition.

Between 2022 and 2025, the program has produced a total of 86 nutrition graduates, and more are being trained. Unfortunately, it is very hard for a nutritionist to secure a job in Namibia as there are almost no nutritionist positions in the government and food industry. This has led to most nutrition graduates being unemployed for more than four years.

Namibia faces a depletion of nutrition human resources. Currently, the Ministry has a small nutrition section, the Food and Nutrition Subdivision, which employs about three health programme officers serving the entire Namibian population of 3 million. This affects the government's efforts to restrain the high prevalence of nutrition related problems such as childhood stunting (29.5%), wasting (6.7%), underweight (18.9%) (reported in 2024), low exclusive breastfeeding rates (48%), high food prices, food insecurity (26%) as well as non-communicable dietary diseases (NCDRDs) such as obesity, diabetes, hypertension, stroke, cancer and many more.

Against this background, I shall ask the following questions:

1. Does the Ministry intend to formality incorporate nutritionists into its staff establishment, and if so, when and where will they be deployed ?

2. How many positions does the Ministry plan to create?

3. In November 2025, the Ministry advertised scholarships for dietetic studies abroad (a field closely related to nutrition), while locally trained nutritionists remain unemployed. What is the rationale behind this decision?

4. Most government-contracted hospital catering companies operate without nutrition professionals as part of their contractual staffing requirements, potentially compromising the nutritional care of patients. What specific regulatory actions is the Ministry taking to protect patient care, especially for those requiring specialized diets for non-communicable diseases?

Question 531 (2026-06-09)

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

The recent installation of rumble strips on the Western Bypass has raised serious concerns among road users, engineers, transport professionals, and citizens who expect public infrastructure decisions to be based on sound engineering principles, professional judgement, and evidence-based decision-making.

From information available to the public, this intervention appears to have been implemented following a directive from the Minister of Works and Transport. As a result of this directive road users are now experiencing road accidents, increased travel times; traffic congestion; driver frustration; increased fuel consumption; increased vehicle operating costs, and reduced transport efficiency.

If this is indeed the case, several fundamental questions arise:

1. Is the Minister aware that the Western Bypass is a Freeway designed and constructed as high-capacity mobility corridor which is designed to allow for safe and efficient movement of traffic with minimal interruption and reduced conflict points? If so what traffic engineering analysis was conducted to determine that rumble strips are required?

2. Why were Pedestrian Bridges not considered and implemented? The Roads Authority was established by law to manage Namibia's national road network through qualified engineers, planners, transport economists, and technical specialists. If Ministers begin prescribing engineering solutions, one must legitimately ask why the Roads Authority and the technical expertise available within that institution is not consulted?

3. The Roads Authority Board has a responsibility to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with legislation, engineering principles, sound governance, and the long-term interests of the nation. Did the Minister consult the board regarding this decision? The CEO has a responsibility to protect the technical mandate of the organisation. Did the Minister consult the CEO?

4. Until detailed scientific evidence is present can the Hon. Minister give the exact date and time when the rumble strips will be removed from the Western Bypass Freeway.

Question 532 (2026-06-09)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

Speaker, I wish to direct the following questions to the Minister of Works and Transport concerning the recently launched Computerised Learner's Licence Testing Method and Digital Book-and-Pay System at NaTIS centres nationwide. While the modernisation of public services is a welcome development, concerns have been raised regarding the readiness of all citizens to adapt to a fully computerised system. Many Namibians, particularly elderly persons, individuals with limited computer literacy, persons with disabilities, and residents of remote areas, may face challenges in accessing or navigating the new system. It is therefore important to ensure that the transition to digital services

remains inclusive and does not disadvantage any segment of the population.
I therefore ask the Minister:

1. Will NaTIS centres provide training, orientation sessions, or on-site assistance to first time users of the computerised learner's licence testing system?

2. Has the Ministry established any exemptions, accommodations, or alternative arrangements for elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and applicants from remote areas who may face difficulties using the new system?

3. On what date does the Ministry intend to make the computerised testing and digital booking system mandatory across the country?

4. Will the existing manual learner's licence testing and booking system remain available during a transitional period, and if so, for how long?

5. Has the Ministry considered allowing both the current system and the new computerised system to operate in parallel for an extended period, including up to five years, thereby giving applicants the freedom to choose the method most suitable to their circumstances?

Question 533 (2026-06-09)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

The State of the Region Addresses were established to provide the Namibian people with a transparent account of the progress made in advancing development and improving the quality of life in our regions. However, they have increasingly become platforms for announcing ambitious projects without a conesponding mechanism to measure delivery, evaluate impact, or hold implementing authorities accountable. Year after year, citizens hear promises of roads, schools, clinics, water infrastructure and employment opportunities, yet many communities continue to face the same developmental challenges.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. Does the Presidency maintain a formal monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the implementation of commitments announced during the State of the Region Addresses, and if not, why not?

2. Given the frequent qualified audit opinions and financial management concerns raised by the Auditor-General in several regional councils, what measures has the Presidency taken to ensure that public funds allocated to announced projects are effectively managed?

3. Can the Minister clarify the respective roles of Regional Governors and Regional Councils in reporting on projects announced during the State of the Region Addresses?

4. How does the Presidency measure the socio-economic impact of projects announced in the State of the Region Addresses, particularly regarding employment, water access, healthcare, and rural development?

5. Can the Minister indicate what percentage of projects announced during the previous cycle of State of the Region Addresses have reached full operational status and are currently delivering services to the public?

Question 534 (2026-06-09)

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

The public ran out of patience; that many children at Okamwandi Combined School, Henties Bay, have been without school admission for grades 7 to 9 since last year. Since they applied for school admission, they were just told there is no space. Parents make many efforts, writing letters even to the Ministry itself via the circuit, but they are told there is no space at all. Parents view this as an awkward situation and request the Ministry to intervene immediately before things become personal.

1. Minister, are you aware of this great negligence?

2. What could be the cause that prevented that there is no enough space at that public schools?

3. Is the Ministry aware that children remain home without school admission. It's against Article 20(3) of the Constitution, which says that children shall not be allowed to leave school until they have completed their primary education?

4. What is the position of the Ministry to ensure that the particular children get admission this year?

5. Who should be held accountable for that great negligence?

Question 535 (2026-06-09)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

1. In early January 2026, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) commenced the renovation of the Mahango Game Park fence in the Mukwe Constituency.

    1.2 This government initiative through the Ministry is commendable, as the renovation of the fence will minimize the current human-wildlife conflict situation that the people have suffered for almost a decade (since 2015, after the collapse of the fence).

2. Alleged Irregularities

    2.1 However, it is reported that workers from villages near the game park, such as Kamutjonga, Divayi, Dimwaqha, Taputha, and Bagani, are experiencing the following violations:

        2.1.1 Unsafe Transport (Road Traffic Act Violation): The workers are being transported daily on an open trailer pulled by a Land Cruiser. They travel a distance of approximately 13 kilometers (26 km round trip) on a sandy and dangerous dust road along

the fence. They have been transported in this manner from January/February to 3 June 2026.

2.1.2 Threats: When some of the workers complained about the dangerous transport, they were threatened with dismissal or instructed to accept the trailer transport and "suffer the consequences."

2.1.3 Non-Compliancewith Law Enforcement: It is reported that a law enforcement official warned the driver; however, the response from the driver and supervisor (both employees of the Ministry) was not positive, and they continued to operate unlawfully until 4 June 2026.

2.1.4 Lack of Social Security: It is disclosed that none of the 40 people employed on this project are registered with the Social Security Commission (SSC) to make provision for work-related social risks such, as injuries or illness.

3. Based on the above, I hereby give notice that on 16th June 2026, I shall ask the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, the following questions:

3.1 Regarding the Constitution (Article 8):
Is the Minister aware that the action of transporting workers in a trailer constitutes an unlawful conduct in terms of Article 8, Section 2(b) of the Namibian Constitution, which states that *"no persons shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"*?

3.2 Regarding the Road Traffic and Transport Act, 1999 (Act No. 22 of 1999):
Is the Minister aware that transporting human beings in a car-pulled trailer is a violation of the Road Traffic and Transport Act, 1990 (Act No. 22 of 1999), which clearly states that trailers are designed strictly for goods, and carrying people in trailers is unsafe and constitutes unlawful conduct?

3.3 Regarding the Social Security Commission Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994):
Is the Minister aware that the failure to register these 40 workers with the Social Security Commission is a violation of the Social Security Commission Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994), which constitutes unlawful conduct?

4. In conclusion, these three counts of alleged violations are associated with actions by employees of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

Therefore, I ask the Minister: How will the Ministry ensure that justice is served for the Government, the people of Mukwe, and specifically the 40 workers and their families? Specifically, will the Government facilitate immediate medical check-ups to determine the health status of these workers after their exposure to dust and dangerous transport conditions?

Question 536 (2026-06-10)

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

It has been observed that the ongoing national polio vaccination campaign has raised concerns among many parents and guardians across Namibia. Traditionally, during the 1990s, polio vaccinations were generally administered once during the year, and the public was informed that this provided protection against the disease.

However, the current vaccination campaign is being conducted in multiple rounds, namely Round 1, Round 2, Round 3, and now Round 4, with each round taking place within relatively short intervals. This has created uncertainty and concern among parents regarding the necessity of repeated doses.

Furthermore, unlike previous vaccination programs, healthcare workers are now requesting parents and guardians to provide consent before children are vaccinated. Many parents feel they do not possess sufficient medical knowledge to make informed decisions regarding the safety and effectiveness of these vaccines.

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

1. Why is the current polio vaccination campaign being conducted in multiple rounds instead of a single annual vaccination program as was commonly done in the past?

2. Does the need for multiple vaccination rounds indicate any difference in the quality, effectiveness, or formulation of the current vaccine compared to those used during the 1990's?

3. What scientific and medical reasons justify administering several doses of the vaccine within a short period?

4. Why are parents now required to provide consent for vaccination when previous national vaccination campaigns were largely compulsory?

5. What measures has the Ministry taken to educate parents and guardians about the safety, effectiveness, and necessity of the current polio vaccination campaign?

Reports have also emerged regarding recent developments in HIV prevention research in South Africa, including long-acting HIV prevention injections that may provide protection against HIV infection for several months.

6. Can the Minister inform this House whether Namibia intends to introduce these new HIV prevention technologies, and if so, when they are expected to become available in the country?

7. What steps is the Ministry taking to strengthen HIV prevention efforts and ensure that Namibians have access to the latest scientifically approved methods of HIV prevention?

Question 537 (2026-06-10)

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

Minister, the truck driver operators recruited under the 2023 intake of the Namibian Correctional Service (NCS) were initially appointed at the rank of Correctional Officer Grade 1 (CO1), later graduated with the rank of Correctional Officer Grade 2 (CO2), and subsequently had their ranks withdrawn in January 2024 without clear justification? Minister these truck driver operators possess Code CE driver's licenses - the highest qualification in heavy-duty vehicle operation - and are entrusted with operating trucks and trailers carrying high-value loads under hazardous conditions.

1. What are the reasons for the removal of the CO2 rank from these officers, and when will the investigation into this matter be concluded and communicated to the affected members?

2. Why are such officers placed at Grade 12 (CO1), while other categories such as Case Management Officers (CMOs), despite separate academic qualifications, and are appointed at higher ranks such as Senior Chief Correctional Officer (SCCO), Grade 8, even though both groups underwent institutional training within the same intake period?

3. In light of Section 5 of the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No.11 of 2007), which prohibits unfair discrimination in employment and promotes equal treatment, how does the Ministry justify the apparent disparity in rank allocation and conditions of service between employees performing duties of differing risk levels but comparable institutional training exposure?

4. In line with the principles of merit, equity, and efficiency as outlined in the Public Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 13 of 1995) and its regulations, what measures are in place to ensure that relevant experience (including over 15 years of driving experience) and technical qualifications are adequately recognized in rank placement and career progression within the NCS?

   Can the Minister explain the current promotion policy within the NCS, particularly in light of reports that officers may wait between 7 to 10 years for promotion despite the existence of vacant funded positions within the organizational structure?

5. Will the Minister consider conducting a comprehensive review of the rank and grading structure for truck driver operators within the NCS to ensure alignment with legal requirements, fairness, and the operational risks associated with their duties?

Question 538 (2026-06-10)

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

Speaker, I raise on a matter of concern regarding irregular migration patterns in the Oshikango border area and the need for accurate national data on foreign nationals residing and working in Namibia without proper documentation. This is important both

for national security, effective migration management, and the protection of vulnerable migrants who may be exposed to exploitation or unsafe conditions. Reliable statistics are necessary to guide enforcement, humanitarian response, and proper planning by the State.

Questions to the Minister:

1. How many Angolan nationals are currently recorded in Namibia who are classified as being in the country irregularly, and what verification system is used to determine these figures?

2. How many Angolan nationals have been formally returned or deported from Namibia over the past five years, and how many returns were voluntary versus enforced?

3. Are there any recorded cases of missing persons among Angolan nationals within Namibia, particularly in border regions such as Oshikango, and how are such cases investigated and coordinated with Angolan authorities?

4. How many Angolan nationals have been granted permanent residency or Namibian citizenship over the past five years, and what legal criteria were applied in each category?

Question 539 (2026-06-10)

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

Recent statistics shows a sharp increase in Namibia's domestic debt, with government borrowing from local banks rising by N$20.4 billion in one year to a total of N$52.4 billion, an increase of 63.6%. This highlights significant concerns about government spending control, the ability to manage debt over time, and increased strain on the banking system. Economists warn that such fast borrowing could fuel inflation in a small open economy, especially under a fixed exchange rate regime. With inflation already rising from 2.1% to 3.1% in a single month, there are growing concerns about crowding out private sector credit and weakening price stability.

I therefore ask the following critical Questions:

1. What is the government's justification for increasing domestic borrowing by N$20.4 billion in a single year, and how does this align with Namibia's medium to long-term debt sustainability framework?

2. What coordination exists between the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Namibia to ensure that government borrowing does not destabilise monetary policy objectives?

3. Can you provide a breakdown of how the N$20.4 billion in additional borrowing was allocated across development spending, recurrent expenditure, and debt refinancing?

4. What measurable economic returns are expected from this level of borrowing, and how will Parliament assess whether it has translated into real growth rather than consumption-driven spending?

Question 540 (2026-06-10)

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

Parliament continues to spend valuable time debating, scrutinising and adopting motions that reflect the will of the people's representatives, yet many of the adopted motions disappear into administrative silence without measurable implementation. This undermines the authority of Parliament, weakens public confidence in democratic institutions, and reduces important parliamentary resolutions to symbolic exercises rather than instruments of governance. Notably, several motions championed by the PDM, including those addressing youth unemployment, rising crime rates, and food insecurity in Namibia, were adopted by Parliament but remain largely unimplemented.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. Can the Prime Minister provide a comprehensive list of all motions adopted by the National Assembly since 2020 and indicate the implementation status of each motion, including responsible Ministries, timelines and progress achieved?

2. What specific mechanism currently exists within the Office of the Prime Minister to monitor, coordinate and enforce the implementation of motions adopted by Parliament?

3. Will the Prime Minister support the development of a statutory framework requiring all Ministries to submit implementation reports on adopted motions within a prescribed period, such as 90 or 180 days after adoption?

Question 541 (2026-06-10)

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

I rise to bring to the attention of this esteemed House a pressing issue concerning the Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (Amta). It has come to my attention that the agency's government funding has been frozen due to the absence of required external audits for the financial years 2023/24 and 2024/25. This unfortunate situation has resulted in significant operational challenges, particularly in relation to the agency's readiness to procure maize from small-scale producers across various green schemes.

If this produce is not utilized within the next three weeks, there is a great risk that it will be lost. In light of these circumstances, I respectfully seek to pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister.

1. What measures are being taken to resolve the issue of the frozen government funding for Amta?

2. What steps is Amta taking to ensure that small-scale producers are not adversely affected by this funding freeze?

3. How does the Ministry plan to address the potential waste of maize if procurement is not carried out promptly?

4. Is there a contingency plan in place to support small-scale producers in the event that Amta's operational challenges persist

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Question 542 (2026-06-10)

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

I shall ask the Minister of International Relations and Trade to report to this House, in terms of Article 40(h) of the Namibian Constitution, which provides that members of Cabinet have the duty:

"To formulate, explain and analyse for the members of the National Assembly the directions and content of foreign trade policy and to report to the National Assembly thereon."

In light of this constitutional duty, I ask the Minister:

(a) On what date did Cabinet last table before this House a comprehensive report on the direction, content, implementation, and outcomes of Namibia's foreign trade policy, as required by Article 40(h)?

(b) If no such report has been tabled during the current session, on what date will such a report be tabled before the National Assembly?

Question 543 (2026-06-10)

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

I am reliably informed that there are serious operational challenges affecting birth registration and civil documentation services in our country. These challenges have direct consequences for citizens' access to education, healthcare, social grants, employment opportunities and, ultimately, their constitutional identity as Namibians.

In light of these concerns, I wish to direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. I am informed that applications for late birth registration involving children older than five years are submitted and processed in both Kavango East and Kavango West, yet approval authority is centralised in Ohangwena .

   Can the Minister explain why applications originating in Kavango East and Kavango West must be approved in another region hundreds of kilometres away, and why it is not possible to provide whatever remedy is required in the regions where the applications originated?

2. What measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that approval authority is delegated to suitably qualified officials within Kavango East and Kavango West so that citizens are not subjected to unnecessary delays caused solely by the physical location of a particular approving official?

Question 544 (2026-06-11)

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

Namibia's Visa on Arrival programme represents a significant step forward in positioning our country as an open, accessible, and competitive destination for tourism, investment, and regional integration. Since its introduction, the programme has generated considerable revenue and attracted growing numbers of international visitors through our ports of entry. However, the successful expansion of this programme has also exposed critical gaps in staffing, infrastructure, revenue accountability, and officer preparedness at our borders, most notably at Hosea Kutako International Airport. I therefore ask the Following:

1. Can the Minister, confirm whether immigration officers are currently required to perform revenue collection duties - functions traditionally reserved for designated cashiers - and if so, what steps is the Ministry taking to recruit dedicated revenue collectors, and to compensate immigration officers for the additional financial responsibilities they have been performing without remuneration?

2. What mandatory training programmes are currently in place for immigration officers on professional conduct, customer service, hospitality and ambassador training programme to ensure that all frontline border officials represent Namibia positively to international visitors?

Question 545 (2026-06-11)

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

Honourable Minister, it was brought to my attention that the Namibia Airports Company (NAC) awarded Westair Aviation the right to develop a cargo facility at Hosea Kutako International Airport without conducting an open and competitive national bidding process. Other local and international companies have reportedly expressed long-standing interest in developing cargo infrastructure at HKIA.

Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister confirm whether an open tender was advertised for the development of the cargo facility at HKIA? If not, what procurement method was used, and under which legal provisions was this method justified?

2. Why was a direct procurement approach adopted instead of an open competitive process as per Public Procurement Act, 2022 (Act No. 3 of 2022) and NAC's internal procurement policies?

3. What criteria was used by NAC to determine that Westair Aviation was the most suitable entity to undertake the development of the cargo facility?

4. Can the Minister institute or support an independent review or investigation into: The procurement process followed, the decision-making procedures of the NAC Board and Executive Management, and any potential conflicts of

interest involving NAC Board members, the CEO, or representatives of Westair Aviation?

Question 546 (2026-06-11)

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

It has been reported that the Oshana Regional Council was allocated approximately N$357.3 million for the 2025/2026 financial year, yet by the end of the fourth quarter only 30.3% of this budget, amounting to N$108.2 million, had been utilised. This raises concerns about the implementation of development projects and the delivery of services to residents of the region.

I therefore wish to ask the Minister:

1. Why was only 30.3% of the Oshana Region's allocated budget utilised during the 2025/2026 financial year?

2. Which projects or programmes were affected by the underutilisation of funds, and what impact has this had on communities in the region?

3. What were the main reasons for the failure to spend the remaining budget allocation?

4. What measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that allocated funds are spent efficiently and on time so that planned projects are implemented?

5. Will the Ministry investigate this matter and provide Parliament with a detailed report on the utilisation of the Oshana Regional Council's budget and the status of projects that were not completed?

Question 547 (2026-06-11)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

While the Child Care and Protection Act of 2015 provides protection against bullying and emotional harm, it was enacted before the widespread integration of social media into the daily lives of many children and contains no specific provisions dealing with cyberbullying, digital exploitation and online abuse. Given the increasing exposure of children to digital platforms and the growing risks associated with online harassment, cybercrime and harmful content, it is necessary to assess whether Child Care and Protection Act of 2015 is sufficient and relevant with the realities faced by many children in the digital age.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. Does the Ministry consider the current Child Care and Protection Act of 2015 sufficient and relevant to address online abuse among children? If so, on what basis?

2. Has the Ministry assessed the need for legislative amendments to the current Child Care and Protection Act of 2015, to explicitly address online abuse and digital child safety? If not, why not?

3. What mechanisms exist for cooperation between the Ministry, law enforcement agencies and technology stakeholders in addressing online harm affecting children?

Question 548 (2026-06-11)

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

Progress on the Implementation of National Development Plans (NDP5 and NDP6)

The National Development Plans (NDPs) serve as Namibia's principal roadmap for socioeconomic development and are intended to guide Government's efforts in achieving national development objectives and improving the living standards of all Namibians.

In light of the importance of these plans, can the Right Honourable Prime Minister kindly inform this August House and the Namibian nation on the following:

1. What is the overall progress made in implementing the projects and programmers contained in the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5)?

2. How many projects and programmers under NDP5 were successfully completed, and how many remain incomplete?

3. For those projects and programmers that were not completed under NDP5, what were the main reasons for their non-completion?

4. What is the current implementation status of projects and programmers contained in the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6)?

5. How many NDP6 projects have been completed to date, and how many are still under implementation or have not yet commenced?

6. What challenges have contributed to delays or non-completion of projects under NDP6?

7. What measures has Government put in place to ensure that outstanding projects under NDP6 are completed within the planned timeframes?

8. Can the Prime Minister provide a sector-by-sector breakdown of completed, ongoing, delayed, and cancelled projects under both NDP5 and NDP6?

9. How much public funding was allocated to projects under NDP5 and NDP6 respectively, and what percentage of those funds has been utilized?

10. What is the estimated financial cost to Government arising from delayed, incomplete, or abandoned projects under NDP5 and NDP6?

11. How many jobs were created through projects implemented under NDP5, and how many jobs have been created thus far under NDP6?

12. What mechanisms are in place to monitor, evaluate, and report on the implementation of NDP projects to ensure value for money and accountability?

13 . Will Government publish a comprehensive report detailing all completed, ongoing, delayed, and unimplemented projects under NDP5 and NDP6, including their budgets, expenditures, and outcomes?

Question 549 (2026-06-11)

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

It has come to my attention that a number of former members of the Namibian Defence Force (NDF), who voluntarily resigned from service to pursue further education, professional training, or other career opportunities, have expressed an interest in returning to military service. Many of these individuals left the Defence Force in good standing and have since acquired additional qualifications, skills, and experience that could potentially contribute to the operational effectiveness and institutional capacity of the NDF.

Given the significant investment made by the State through the Ministry of Defence in training military personnel, as well as the importance of retaining institutional knowledge and experience, it is necessary to establish whether adequate mechanisms exist to facilitate the re-enlistment of suitably qualified former members of the NDF.

In that regard, I therefore ask:

1. Whether the Minister/Ministry has received requests or application from former members of the Namibian Defence Force who voluntarily resigned from service and subsequently seeks to rejoin the Defence Force?

2. Whether the Ministry has an existing policy, framework, or mechanism governing the re-enlistment or re-integration of former NDF members who left service in good standing?

3. If no such policy exists, whether the Ministry has considered establishing a transparent and structured re-enlistment framework to accommodate suitably qualified former members, subject to operational requirements and prescribed conditions?

4. Whether the Ministry has conducted any assessment regarding the potential benefits of re-integrating former members who already possess military training, operational experience, and additional academic or professional qualifications?

5. Whether the Ministry is satisfied that the current recruitment model adequately balances youth employment objectives with the need to retain and utilize experienced former personnel?

Question 550 (2026-06-11)

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

The mental health, psychosocial well-being and educational success of our learners depend not only on classrooms and teachers, but also on access to effective guidance and counselling services. However, Namibia's School Counselling Programme experiences constant challenges, like shortages of trained school counsellors, inadequate counselling facilities, and an overreliance on teacher-counsellors who must balance counselling responsibilities with full-time teaching duties. At a time when learners face growing challenges such as bullying, social media pressures and mental health concerns, it is important for Parliament to determine whether schools are effectively equipped to provide the necessary counselling and support services.

I therefore direct the following questions to the Minister:

1. Does the Ministry have a policy target for the number of school counsellors required per school, is the target achieved across all schools, if not, what are the measures in place to ensure that the target is reached and what is the timeline thereof?

2. What formal referral systems exist between schools, health facilities, and social welfare services for learners requiring specialised mental health interventions?
3. Has the Ministry conducted a national assessment of counselling needs in schools? If so, when was it conducted and what were the key findings?

4. What minimum qualifications, certification standards, and ongoing professional trainings are required for teacher-counsellors, and how does the Ministry ensure consistency of training across all regions?

Question 551 (2026-06-16)

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

Section 30(1)(c) of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 places a clear statutory duty on local authority councils to provide, maintain and carry on services for the removal and disposal of refuse and other unhealthy matter. Yet across many towns, residents continue to witness irregular refuse collection, overflowing waste sites, and growing dependence on private contractors to perform what is fundamentally a municipal or council responsibility.

I therefore ask:

1. How many local authorities are currently failing to provide reliable refuse collection services as required by the Local Authorities Act?

2. How many local authorities currently outsource refuse collection services, either paitially or fully?

3. What is the total annual amount spent by local authorities on refuse collection contractors nationwide?

4. Has the Ministry conducted any assessment comparing the cost of outsourcing refuse collection versus investing in municipal refuse trucks, equipment and personnel?

5. How many refuse collection vehicles owned by local authorities are currently operational, under repair, or out of service nationwide?

6. What plans does the Ministry have to strengthen municipal capacity so that councils can progressively perform their own statutory refuse collection functions?

Question 552 (2026-06-16)

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

I bring to the attention of this August House a critical matter of basic human dignity, public health, and social justice that affects the most vulnerable members of our society, our elderly, our sick, and people living with disabilities.

Every month, thousands of our senior citizens journey to NamPost offices across our constituencies to withdraw their hard earned pensions and vital social grants. These are the mothers, fathers, and pioneers who built our nation. Yet, upon arrival at these institutions, they are routinely subjected to long hours of waiting in queues, exposed to the elements, without access to a single public toilet.
I therefore ask the following.

1. Since NamPost is under the Ministries of Finance and is tasked with distributing social grants to thousands of vulnerable Namibians, what minimum infrastructure standards, specifically regarding accessible public sanitation, does the Ministry require NamPost to maintain at its high-traffic branches?

2. Can the Minister inform this House whether there is an immediate strategy or infrastructure audit underway to retrofit existing high-traffic NamPost branches with public toilets?

3. Is the Ministry prepared to collaborate with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development to create a joint policy framework that mandates public-private partnerships between local authorities and financial institutions to co-fund these essential public amenities in commercial zones?

Question 553 (2026-06-16)

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

It has been reported that a serious Grade 1 admission crisis has erupted at Okahandja Primary School, where hundreds of parents gathered after being informed that only a limited number of application forms would be issued despite the high demand for learner placements.

Furthermore,allegations have been raised that in previous years some learners on waiting list were overlooked while others allegedly gained admission through personal connections. Parents have also expressed concern that the rapid population growth of Okahandja has not been matched by adequate investment in school infrastructure and classroom construction.

In light of these concerns, I would like to ask the Minister:

1. Is the Ministry aware of the Grade 1 admission crisis currently unfolding at Okahandja Primary School?

2. How many Grade1 learners applied for admission at the school for the 2027 academic year, and how many spaces are currently available?

3. What immediate measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that all eligible Grade 1 learners in Okahandja are accommodated in public schools?

4. Has the Ministry investigated allegations of irregularities and favouritism in the admission process, and if so, what were the findings?

5. What plans does the Ministry have to construct additional classrooms, expand existing schools, or establish new schools in Okahandja to address the growing demand for learner placement?

6. By when can parents expect a permanent solution to the shortage of Grade 1 spaces in Okahandja?

Question 554 (2026-06-16)

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

Namibia's only forensic laboratory is burdened by a backlog of approximately 7 000 DNA cases. DNA evidence is central to the prosecution of serious crimes such as murder and rape, yet years of underfunding have left the Namibian Police Forensic Science Institute struggling to keep pace with demand. While the laboratory receives around 1000 new cases every quarter, its limited resources, ageing equipment and insufficient budget, continue to undermine the criminal justice system, potentially delaying justice for victims and accused persons alike. Honourable Members, the primary cause of delays in the finalisation of court cases and Police investigations, is the limited operational capacity of this Forensic Institute.

I therefore ask the following:

1. In view of the 7000 backlog DNA cases since 2021, what specific policy, operational, and financial interventions has the Ministry implemented to address this backlog?

2. How many murder, rape and other serious criminal cases have been delayed, postponed or withdrawn due to outstanding DNA analysis over the past five years?

3. What is the current average turnaround time for DNA analysis, and how does this compare to international best-practice standards?

4. How many additional forensic scientists, technicians and support staff are required to bring the Namibian Police Forensic Science Institute to full operational capacity, and when will these positions be funded and filled?

5. Has your Ministry explored temporary partnerships with accredited regional or international laboratories to accelerate the clearance of the backlog, and if not, why not?

Question 555 (2026-06-16)

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

Every year parents across the country are forced to queue for many hours, and in some cases overnight, to obtain application forms for school placements and the same happens in January every year. Parents experience additional costs for transport, application fees, and lost working hours, yet many children still fail to secure placements because of limited space in schools.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What actions is the Ministry taking to establish a uniform national admissions policy that regulates application fees, ensures transparency, and prevents financial barriers from limiting a child's access to schooling?

2. Parents from low-income and marginalized communities, apply to multiple schools to secure placement for their children, does the Ministry believe that charging N$10 per application form is consistent in ensuring compulsory free primary and secondary education for all?

3. What strategies are in place to ensure that schools do not create unrealistic expectations by issuing significantly more application forms than available spaces?

4. Does the Ministry monitor the admission criteria used by schools to ensure that they are applied fairly, consistently and without discrimination?

5. Does the Ministry have a plan to ensure that all government schools operate at the same minimum standard of educational quality and infrastructure, thereby ensuring that admission pressure is not concentrated on a few high performing schools?

Question 556 (2026-06-16)

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

There is growing concern among the public regarding the administration of deceased estates and the execution of wills. Many families are experiencing extreme delays in the finalization and release of estates, sometimes taking 10 to 15 years before beneficiaries

receive what is rightfully theirs. This situation places a heavy financial and emotional burden on families who depend on these estates for survival and stability.

I hereby ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Why does the Master of High Court continue to experience such prolonged delays in processing wills and deceased estates?

2. What are the main causes of these delays within the system?

3. Why do affected individuals often fail to receive clear answers, even after approaching senior offices such as the one of the Minister?

4. What urgent measures is the Ministry taking to address these inefficiencies?

5. Are there plans to reform the administration system, improve accountability, and ensure that estates are finalized within a reasonable timeframe?

6. Is it true that there is a dispute between the Masters of the High Court and Chinese company that installed the system but refusing to handover the data? Please explain to us

The public seeks reassurance that this ongoing issue will be resolved with urgency and transparency.

Question 557 (2026-06-16)

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

The Minister approved the appointment of Ms Calista Schwartz-Gowases as Chief Executive Officer of the Tsumeb Municipality following the recommendation of a duly constituted interview panel. However, despite such approval, the successful candidate has reportedly not received a formal appointment letter and has not assumed office.

I therefore ask the Minister:

1. If the appointment was approved by the Hon Minister, what specific factors have prevented the issuance of the formal appointment letter to the successful candidate?

2. Does the Ministry consider it acceptable that an appointment approved by the Minister remains unimplemented for an extended period without explanation or are they undermining the authority of the Minister?

3. What message does this send to qualified professionals who participate in recruitment processes in good faith and expect appointments to be made on merit?

Question 558 (2026-06-16)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

Recognising that Government litigation is funded by taxpayers and that prolonged legal disputes often result in additional costs through legal fees, interest, and adverse court orders, and noting the importance of ensuring that public funds are used prudently and that disputes are resolved in the most cost-effective manner, I wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. What is the total number of active court cases currently being defended by Government, broken down by Ministry, Office, Agency and State-Owned Enterprise?

2. In how many of these cases has settlement or mediation been considered or recommended as a more cost-effective alternative to litigation?

3. Which Ministries, Offices, Agencies or State-Owned Enterprises have the highest number of recurring legal disputes, and what measures are being taken to address the causes of such litigation?

4. What criteria are used to determine whether a matter should proceed to trial, be settled, or be resolved through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms?

5. What measures are in place to ensure that litigation decisions across Government are guided by cost-benefit considerations and the prudent use of public funds?

Question 559 (2026-06-16)

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

Section 11(1) of the Labour Act 11 of 2007 states that, an employer must pay to an employee any monetary remuneration to which the employee is entitled - not later than one hour after completion of the ordinary hours of work on the normal pay day, which may be daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly; in cash, or, at the employee's option, by means of a payment instrument, and the payment must be either - to the employee; or by direct deposit into an account designated in writing by that employee; in a sealed envelope, if payment is in cash or by a payment instrument, if the instrument is in documentary form.

Against this background, I wish to ask the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations the following questions;

1. What specific measures has the Ministry undertaken to address the late payment of wages by security companies?

2. Why are companies that repeatedly contravene Section 11(1) of the Labour Act not disqualified from tendering for public contracts?

3. Why are labour inspectors not mandated to conduct monthly compliance checks on security companies to safeguard workers' rights?

4. What material steps will the Ministry implement to ensure strict enforcement of the law and protection of employees in the security sector?

Question 560 (2026-06-17)

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

Regarding the participation of youth owned enterprises in accessing economic opportunities and procurement initiatives within the Ministry of Health and Social Services. The Government has repeatedly emphasized the importance of youth empowerment, economic inclusion, and support for youth entrepreneurship. Public procurement remains one of the most effective instruments through which the State can promote youth participation in the economy, create employment opportunities, and support the growth of emerging enterprises. It is therefore imperative to assess the extent to which youth-owned enterprises are benefiting from procurement opportunities within the Ministry.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Of the Ministry's total procurement expenditure during the financial year of 2025/2026, what percentage and monetary value were awarded to youth- owned enterprises, and how does this compare to the percentage of youth-owned enterprises registered on the supplier database?

2. What measurable outcomes have been achieved through these policies and procurement mechanisms, including the number of youth owned enterprises that progressed from small contracts within the Ministry's procurement system?

3. How many youth-owned enterprises applied for procurement opportunities during the last financial year, how many were successful, and what was the success rate compared to non-youthowned enterprises?

4. What specific targets has the Ministry set for youth participation in procurement, and can the Minister provide timelines and performance indicators against which Parliament assess progress?

Question 561 (2026-06-17)

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

As we observe Men's Mental Health Month, many men continue to suffer in silence from domestic abuse committed by their spouses or intimate partners. Many carry emotional pain, anxiety, depression, trauma, and emotional withdrawal because they fear stigma, shame, ridicule, or not being believed when they speak out. In many cases, men who report abuse are laughed at, not taken seriously, or even asked what they did to deserve being beaten or abused.
In this regard:

1. What is the Ministry doing to ensure that social workers, police officers, healthcare workers, and community leaders are trained to recognise and respond properly to men who suffer domestic abuse at the hands of their spouses or intimate partners?

2. Does the Ministry have plans to create safe spaces, support centres, shelters, or reporting mechanisms where male victims of domestic abuse can seek help without fear, ridicule, or humiliation?

3. How will the Ministry ensure that national campaigns on gender-based violence and mental health also recognise men who suffer abuse from their spouses or intimate partners, while continuing to support women and children?

Question 562 (2026-06-17)

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

In December 2024, the High Court of Namibia handed down judgment in Knoche Immigration Selection Board, finding that the Immigration Selection Board had been rejecting Permanent Residence Permit applications on criteria that have no basis in the Immigration Control Act 7 of 1993. The Court described the Ministry's conduct as administratively irrational. Notwithstanding this ruling, the Ministry filed an appeal and subsequently failed to meet its own filing deadline.

1. How many PRP applications have been rejected on this unlawful basis over the past five years, and what steps is the Ministry taking to proactively identify and remedy all affected cases?

2. Families with Namibian-born children have had Permanent Residence Permit applications pending for years with no substantive response from the Ministry. What is the current average processing time for PRP applications, what is the size of the existing backlog, and what accountability measures are in place to ensure applicants receive timely written decisions as required under the principles of administrative justice?

3. Can the Minister justify the use of taxpayer funds to appeal a ruling that corrects the Ministry's own unlawful conduct, and has the Ministry started processing all PRP applications previously rejected solely on the fixed assets basis? What are the numbers?

Question 563 (2026-06-17)

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

COPPS 94.1 is a crime-prevention broadcast programme by Kosmos 94.1 that provides live or recorded coverage of police patrols, arrests, and accidents. However, there is growing public concern regarding its practice of filming members of the public during police operations across various towns. While transparency in policing and public reporting are important for accountability, questions have been raised about the legal and ethical limits of recording individuals without their explicit consent, mainly where such videos are disseminated through broadcast and social media. Honourable Members, in addition, such recordings contribute to permanent digital footprints that can remain accessible online indefinitely, even after the original context is forgotten. This situation engages constitutional considerations relating to privacy, human dignity, due process,

and the protection of vulnerable persons, as well as the need to balance freedom of expression with individual rights under the Namibian Constitution.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What legal remedies are available to persons whose constitutional rights to privacy and dignity have been violated through the filming and broadcasting of videos by COPPS 94.1 and what steps will the Ministry take to ensure accountability and prevent future infringements?

2. What oversight mechanisms exist to regulate media or third-party individuals who accompany or observe police operations and record incidents for public broadcast?

3. How does the Ministry ensure that the rights to dignity and the presumption of innocence are protected when individuals are publicly filmed during arrest procedures and before conviction?

4. Are there formal guidelines issued to the Namibian Police regarding cooperation with media platforms that record police operational activities, and if so, what do these guidelines stipulate?

Question 564 (2026-06-17)

Hon. Emvula (LPM) asked the Minister of Finance:

The main objectives of the N$257 million worth National Youth Development Fund (NYDF) include but not limited to allow youth to access affordable financing and business support, encourage youth involvement in priority sectors and enhance inclusive growth for marginalized groups.

In the same vein, the fund aimed to provide financial and technical support to its beneficiaries.

I therefore ask the following:

1. The first quarter of the 2026/2027 financial year as it comes to an end, what is the total value of approved loan applications this far and in the following priority sectors?

a) Agriculture & Agro-processing

b) Green-economy

c) Manufacturing & Value Addition

2. How many of the unsuccessful applications - not meeting the requirements - have received targeted training and mentorship to improve their chances to qualify without resubmitting their applicafions from scratch?

Question 565 (2026-06-17)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

The division of Marginalized committees (formally San Development Programme) was approved by (Cabinet Decision N.25th29/1l.08/001)and established in 2005 by the office of the Prime Minister to cater for the needs of San communities who were living in deplorable condition and adverse poverty. In 2009 the inclusion of the Ovatue and Ovatjimba communities was approved by cabinet Decision No:9th28.05.09/005due to their adverse challenges.

Secondly, I'm raising to inform your esteem office that few years back, the Ovatjimba Traditional Community applied for recognition status through Chief Titus Kambahepa. The application was well-received by the Ministry and considered favorably as meeting the requirements for further investigation.

Around 26-29 April 2025, the Ovatjimba leadership were invited to take part in the interview process which was conducted in Kamanjab and Opuwo respectively under the leadership of Chief Maharero as Chairperson of the team from the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development. This process was completed successfully and since then no feedback has been forthcoming from the Ministers' Office neither from the Council of Traditional Authorities regarding this application.

I therefore, I ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Hon. Minister at which level is this application, of the Ovatjimba Traditional community for possible recognition?

2. When will the report of Council of Traditional Authorities be made available for this community to know their status.

3. Till when are we going to keep this community with no Traditional Authorities/ Leaders while other communities are recognized and have Traditional Leaders.

Question 566 (2026-06-17)

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

It has been observed that the residents of Okahao and Tsandi Constituencies in the Omusati Region are experiencing serious difficulties in accessing Nedbank services due to the absence of a Nedbank ATM in both areas. Currently, the nearest Nedbank ATM is located in Outapi, which is approximately 60 kilometres from Okahao via Tsandi.

As a result, many Nedbank clients are forced to travel long distances merely to withdraw cash or access banking services. This situation places an unnecessary financial burden on residents, particularly low-income earners.

For example, a person who receives a small amount of money through a Nedbank Wallet transaction may be compelled to spend a significant portion of that money on transport costs to travel to Outapi in order to access their funds.

Accessibility to Nedbank ATMs remains a challenge even in some urban areas. In parts of Windhoek, including Khomasdal, Otjomuise, and Katutura, Nedbank ATM facilities are limited and difficult to access.

1. Is the Minister aware of the challenges faced by Nedbank clients in Okahao and Tsandi due to the absence of a Nedbank ATM?

2. Has the Ministry engaged with Nedbank Namibia regarding the expansion of banking services and ATM infrastructure in underserved communities?

3. What measures can the Ministry take to ensure that financial institutions provide equitable access to banking services for residents in rural and peri-urban areas?

4. Can the Minister engage the management of Nedbank Namibia to urgently consider the installation of a Nedbank ATM in either Tsandi or Okahao to alleviate the hardships currently faced by residents?

Question 567 (2026-06-17)

Hon. Hishoono (IPC) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

In 2013, the youth ministry was on a mission. In partnership with the ministry of works, the government had planned to refurbish and modernise the Katutura Multi-Purpose Youth Resources Centre into a N$600 million fit-for-purpose centre that would serve the needs of the modern Namibian youth.

The mission was to build a youth complex headquartering all sports codes in the country; eateries to be run by the National Youth Service; upgraded sports grounds; modern youth hostels; Namibia's first sports museum; upgraded entertainment facilities; a logistics and transport hub to accommodate tour and charter buses; and a standalone five-story office building to accommodate the youth and sports Ministry.

The new building would have housed the whole ministry under one roof. This project was going to save costs on land purchasing as the complex already belongs to the Ministry.

As we speak that complex is left to rot while we are renting an office building at 1.1 million a month from a well-known businessman.

Now I have the following questions for the Right Honourable Prime Minister

1. Right Honourable Prime Minister, at the rate of paying 1.1 million per month, we paid 36 million for two and a half years on an unoccupied building, against the initial 50 million once off which we could have spent on renovating our own building.

2. Why did the government abandon the plan to construct a permanent headquarters for the ministry of Youth, Sports, and National Service when it would have been significantly cheaper than paying 1.1 million a month in rental costs on an unoccupied building and also paying rent at the current offices at NOC building?

3. Who was responsible for the decision to halt the redevelopment of the Katutura Youth Complex in 2015, and what accountability measures have been taken against those who may have caused financial losses to the state?

4. Given the deteriorating condition of the Katutura Youth Complex and the lost opportunities for youth development, what concrete plans and timelines does the government have to revive the project and ensure that young Namibians benefit from the facilities originally promised?

Question 568 (2026-06-18)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

Speaker, Namibia's national roads have increasingly become sites of tragic and avoidable loss of life, with the B1 corridor and other key highways recording serious and repeated fatal accidents. This situation demands urgent infrastructure intervention, not only enforcement. If we are serious about protecting lives, then our main transport arteries must match the traffic volumes, economic growth, and safety risks they now carry.

1. Does the Ministry have a comprehensive national plan to upgrade Namibia's main highway corridors, particularly the Bl from Oranjemund through Windhoek to Oshikango, into a dual carriageway or divided highway standard?

2. What is the current feasibility status, including engineering studies and cost estimates, for expanding the full north-south and east-west economic corridors, specifically: * Oranjemund to Oshikango (Bl corridor) , and * Walvis Bay to Katima Mulilo (Trans-Caprivi corridor)?

3. What are the main financial, technical, and implementation constraint s preventing the expansion of these highways into safer multi-lane roads, given the rising rate of fatal road accidents?

4. What immediate short - term safety interventions is the Ministry implementing on these corridors to reduce road fatalities while long-term expansion plans are being considered or executed?

Question 569 (2026-06-18)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

It is with great concern that reports continue to emerge from members of the public regarding the number of patients who allegedly lose their lives following surgical procedures performed at Ongwediva Medi Park Hospital.

Given the seriousness of these allegations and the anxiety they have created among members of the public, could the Honourable Minister kindly inform this August House:

1. How many patients lost their lives through surgery in Ongwediva Medi Park Hospital in past five years ago?

2. Whether the Ministry has investigated or received reports regarding the number of patient deaths associated with surgical procedures performed at Ongwediva Medipark Hospital?

3. How do the mortality and surgical complication rates at Ongwediva Medi Park Hospital compare with those of other public and private hospitals in Namibia?

4. Whether the Ministry will conduct an independent and comprehensive investigation into the causes of patient deaths occurring after operations at the hospital?

5. Whether the qualifications, professional registrations, and competency of all medical practitioners performing surgical procedures at the hospital have been verified and found to comply with the standards required by the Ministry and the relevant regulatory authorities?

6. Whether the Ministry will inspect and assess the hospital's medical equipment, surgical facilities, safety procedures, and quality-control systems to determine whether they meet national healthcare standards?

7. If serious deficiencies are identified, what corrective measures will the Ministry take to protect patients and ensure accountability?

Minister, public confidence in the healthcare system depends on transparency, accountability, and the assurance that all healthcare facilities operate according to the highest professional standards. I therefore request that these concerns be thoroughly investigated and that the findings be made available to the public.

Question 570 (2026-06-18)

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

Article 100 of the Namibian Constitution establishes state sovereignty and ultimate title over all natural resources within Namibia's jurisdictional boundaries. This constitutional imperative designates the State as the default owner of resources not currently under lawful private ownership, while protecting pre-existing vested property rights. More than a decade ago, the Namibian government established the Epangelo Mining Company, of which it is the sole shareholder. As one of the largest producers of uranium, diamonds, and base metals such as copper and zinc, Namibia has, unfortunately, a mining sector in which the State's ownership is heavily skewed toward foreign entities, witl1more than 80% of all mining assets controlled by international companies.

The President, H. E. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, has promised to ensure that Namibia's mineral resources are strategically exploited and optimally beneficiated, to provide equitable opportunities for all Namibians to participate in the industry. Although Epangelo Mining was declared as a state - owned enterprise in 2013 under the Public Enterprises Governance Act (PEGA, Act No. 2 of 2006), there is still no explicit governance framework to regulate its affairs.

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. Why does Epangelo Mining still lack a comprehensive, formalized governance framework to regulate its operations despite being established over a decade ago?

2. Epangelo Mining current operational model could be restructured to execute the President's undertaking on local natural resources beneficiation. Can the Minister provide a definitive timeline for when a legal framework for Epangelo Mining will be tabled in tl1e National Assembly?

3. How is the Ministry operationalising Article 100 of tl1e Namibian Constitution to ensure that Epangelo effectively secures strategic state ownership and significant equity over key mineral resources?

Question 571 (2026-06-18)

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

The 2021 Auditor - General's Environmental Performance Audit on waste - Management exposed critical failures by this Ministry, including a total lack of specialized hazardous waste laws, unlicensed municipal dumps, and unmonitored toxic waste generators, crucially the report revealed that a vast majority of Local Authorities are acting in direct violation of state law by operating public dumpsites without mandatory Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECCs), while failing to track or regulate up to 67% of hazardous industrial waste generators in their towns. Half a decade later, these local government failures remain largely unaddressed, leaving toxic compounds and medical waste to openly co- mingle with household refuse and poison our fragile water tables.

I therefore put the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Why has the Ministry failed to finalize and table the standalone national hazardous waste management regulation in Parliament since 2021?

2. What punitive or administrative measures has the Ministry taken against the numerous local authorities that continue to illegally operate municipal landfills without mandatory Environmental Clearance Certificate?

3. How many toxic generators such as commercial garages, manufacturing plants, and medical clinics have been formally registered and audited by the Ministry since 2021?

4. What independent, Physical monitoring mechanisms has the Ministry implemented to regulate hazardous mining tailings and chemical effluents, rather than relying on corporate self - regulation?

5. What collaborative interventions have been established with the Ministry of Health to stop the rampant open burning and dumping of biohazardous medical waste?

6. How many dedicated regional environmental inspectors are currently employed by the Ministry?

Question 572 (2026-06-23)

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

There are the growing concerns regarding the roadblock between Eenhana and Okongo in Oushake Village, which is about twenty kilometers from Eenhana. It appears that not much has been done on that roadblock to reach the level of the roadblock like in other areas of the country, and during this climates change the police officers there are exposing themselves to the hot heat and rain.

Therefore, I shall ask.

1. Is the Minister are you aware of this situation?

2. Because of high temperatures and the rainy at the roadblock, police officers avoid their actual responsibilities and go sit in the shadow. Is there any quick plan in place to make sure the shadow is restored?

3. Because of the roadblock that is too close to the Subteen. The on-duty police officer can be highly tempted, anything out of the ordinary can occur at any time, raising questions about the officer's professionalism.

Question 573 (2026-06-23)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

The Presidency frequently highlights the signing of bilateral agreements and international cooperation frameworks as evidence of its diplomatic and economic achievements. However, Parliament's responsibility extends beyond bilateral agreements to scrutinising the outcomes. The critical question is whether these agreements have progressed beyond declarations of intent and are producing measurable benefits for Namibia. Ultimately, success must be judged not by the number of agreements signed, but by their impact on economic growth, job creation, investment, skills development, service delivery and the overall welfare of the Namibian people.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What institutional mechanisms has Government established to monitor and evaluate the implementation of bilateral agreements entered into since March 2025?

2. How does Government ensure coordination among ministries, agencies and other stakeholders responsible for implementing bilateral agreements?

3. How does Government ensure that bilateral agreements align with Namibia's national development priorities and provide measurable value for taxpayers' money?

4. What challenges has Government encountered in implementing bilateral agreements signed during the current administration, and what actions have been taken to address these challenges?

5. What lessons has Government learned from previous bilateral agreements, and how have those lessons informed the negotiation and implementation of agreements under the current administration?

Question 574 (2026-06-23)

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

Economic history of the Fisheries Sector in Namibia in terms of employment growth is that the workforce in that industry grew from 7000 in the1980s to a 15'000, in 2025. Yes, we agree with putting protection measure in place as an act to preserve our N$5 - 6bn industry. What we don't agree with is keeping the sector in a continuous suspense in terms of job security of its employees and investor confidence.

The potential of a sustained growth of the fishing industry must be measured beyond the number of employees it can accommodate or absorb. There has to be a deliberate continuous effort embedded into increasing the prospects for the sector to diversify.

Employees in this sector must be accorded both financial and psychological sense of job security.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Besides the moratorium in place for the past seven years, cabinet approved an allocation of a Total Allowable Tons of 10 000MT of pilchard in 2025 under government objective and strict rules, to a shareholder of Etosha Fishing. How far away - in terms of reaching the targeted 10000 biomass growth mark - is the ministry in lifting the moratorium on the pilchard TAC quotas?

2. When will your ministry reveal, what their grand plan is to amicably address and haul the fishing industry - in its entirety - out of this conspicuous survival mode and direct it into long term sustainable sector?

3. What is the rationale of auctioning of fishing quotas when we have factories that hardly operate at full capacity, what are the existing reviews of this system and when will such a practice come to an end?

Question 575 (2026-06-23)

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

I rise to seek urgent clarity and accountability regarding the public undertaking made by the Minister on 14 March 2026 in Rehoboth, where he assured residents that a forensic audit into the affairs of the Rehoboth Town Council would be conducted. More than three months later, there has been no public update, no progress report, and no visible indication that this commitment is being honoured. This prolonged silence has only deepened public distrust regarding financial mismanagement, governance failures, maladministration and the lack of accountability at the Rehoboth Town Council. Rehoboth residents are ratepayers and taxpayers and therefore deserve transparency and accountability. Public institutions cannot claim openness while refusing to provide the public with accessible documentary evidence of compliance, good governance, and financial prudence.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Can the Minister confirm whether the forensic audit publicly promised has officially commenced and if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

2. Can the Minister provide the current outstanding amounts owed by the Rehoboth Town Council to NamWater and NamPower, respectively, and identify the key drivers of these accumulated debts?

3. How did these debts accumulate to such significant levels despite residents continuing to make regular payments for municipal services?

4. Has the Ministry investigated whether municipal revenue collected from residents was dive1ted from its intended purpose to finance non-essential expenditure or other operational commitments?

5. Can the Minister justify continued municipal tariff increases in Rehoboth despite declining service delivery, including poor roads, water interruptions, and infrastructure failures? Furthermore, how has the additional revenue generated from these increases been utilised?

Question 576 (2026-06-23)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

Regarding NAMDIA & diamond sales, valuation practices, procurement processes and agreements with foreign diamond trading companies. Concerns have been raised regarding transparency, value for money, the identity of beneficiaries and whether Namibia is receiving the full benefit from its diamond resources.
I therefore ask the following:

1. Whether NAMDIA entered into agreements with SBMH Group DMCC, Samir Gems DMCC and related entities through a competitive and transparent procurement process, and whether the Minister will table all agreements, contracts and suppo1ting documents concluded with these entities since 2016?

2. Whether the Minister is satisfied that Namibia received fair market value for all diamonds sold through NAMDIA, and whether independent diamond valuators paiticipated in all major transactions; if so, on what basis?

3. Why has government allowed a situation where NAMDIA allegedly operates without duly appointed independent valuators as required by the law since 2021? Does this means that, they were not complying? Who authorized the continued export of diamond under circumstances where compliance with the Diamond Act was allegedly in question? How much revenue has we lost as a country potentially lost through alleged undervaluation, incorrect tax income assessment and possible profit shifting?

4. Who are the ten largest buyers of Namibian diamonds through NAMDIA since 2016, what quantities were purchased by each, what revenue accumulated to the State, and who are the ultimate beneficial owners of those entities?

5. Whether the Ministry has conducted any forensic audit or investigation into allegations of underpricing, irregular procurement, conflicts of interest or undue influence in NAMDIA operations, and whether the Minister will support an independent commission of inquiry into these matters; if not, why not?

Question 577 (2026-06-25)

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

Recent reports indicate that eighteen executives and managers of the Namibia Airports Company (NAC), a State-Owned Enterprise, acquired company-owned vehicles through a board-approved scheme after allegedly paying N$5,000 each to transfer ownership of the vehicles into their personal names.

Given the current economic challenges facing our country and the need to uphold the highest standards of integrity in public institutions, it is imp01tant that the public receives full clarity regarding the disposal of assets belonging to them.

Against this background, I wish to ask the Minister the following:

1. Did the Ministry approved the vehicle disposal scheme implemented by the Namibia Airports Company.

2. What criteria were used to determine the valuation of the vehicles and was there an independent valuation conducted prior to their disposal?

3. Was there any VAT paid to the state at the transfer of the V8s and V6s and what revenue accrued to NAC from the transactions?
4. Is there any investigation, audit, or review that has been initiated or will be initiated into the disposal process and, if so, when the findings will be made public.

5. What measures the Ministry intends to implement to strengthen compliance and accountability, and governance in State-Owned Enterprises to prevent any abuse of public assets.

Question 578 (2026-06-25)

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

Following the launch of the National Cybersecurity Incident Management Guidelines on 29 April 2026 by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT), the country now has a roadmap for reporting and coordinating responses to cyber incidents.

However, it must be noted that Namibia still does not have a dedicated Cybercrime Act. In the absence of such legislation, law enforcement agencies, including the Namibian Police Force (NamPol), operate without a clear statutory framework to investigate, prosecute, and dismantle cybercriminal networks.

1. Would the Minister provide a comprehensive audit and breakdown of the NAMPOL current operational capacity regarding digital forensic investigations, as well as drug and cyber-surveillance capabilities?

2. Would the Minister elaborate on the status, scalability, and technical capacity of Namibia's sovereign digital forensic infrastructure, detailing how the Ministry ensures that sensitive forensic data and network intelligence are processed and stored securely within national borders?

3. Given that the NAMPOL Cybercrime Unit operates as a reactive entity
   - What is the Ministry's overarching strategy to transition NAMPOL into a proactive force?

Question 579 (2026-06-25)

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

Minister, there is national concern from the security guards particularly employed by the companies contracted to look after the Government properties through various line Ministries. Is has come to my attention that those companies with security tender are not adhering to minimum wage for security guards as agreed upon by the relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the security guards are also experiencing delay in payment up to 3-4 month with no payment at all while they are on duty.

The latest wage orders indicate that as of 1 January 2026, security guards must receive a minimum wage of N$16.00 per hour. The Ministry has also stated that employers who fail to comply with minimum wage requirements may face enforcement action and even exclusion from government tenders. However, all this is in vain as companies continue to employ the security guards and continue to get more bids from government because there is no mechanism to prevent them from doing what the wish to do.

What immediate steps will the Ministry take to investigate and ensure compliance with Namibia's labour laws, including fair remuneration and working conditions?

1. When will the Ministry visit all the Government ministries and Parastatals to determine how security guard are paid and labour related issues they have and make it public?

2. When will the Ministry sta1t to issue a good standing Labour certificate for those company to start complying with minimum wage for security guards and to force them to comply with labour law?

3. Will the Ministry consider blacklisting or penalizing contractors found to be violating labour laws in order to be excluded from the bidding process?

5. Will the Ministry establish a confidential rep01ting mechanism specifically for contracted workers in government facilities?

Question 580 (2026-06-25)

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

It is observed that under the current education system, many learners who do not progress beyond Grades 9, 10, or 11 are encouraged to enroll in vocational education and training institutions across the country in order to acquire practical skills and trade.sPreviously, students who successfully completed vocational training were often provided with basic toolboxes or starter equipment to assist them in establishing themselves in their chosen trades and becoming self-employed.

However, this practice appears to have been discontinued in many vocational institutions. Furthermore, many vocational graduates continue to face serious challenges in securing employment.

While they possess trade qualifications and practical skills, a significant number of employers, particularly within the mining sector and other major industries, continue to require Grade 12 as a minimum qualification for employment.

1. Can the Minister explain why vocational training institutions no longer provide toolboxes or starter equipment to graduates upon completion of their training programmers?

2. What measures has the Ministry taken to ensure that vocational graduates are equipped with the necessary tools and resources to establish themselves in self-employment or small businesses?

3. Is the Ministry aware that many employers, particularly in the mining and industrial sectors, continue to require Grade 12 as a minimum qualification, thereby limiting employment opportunities for vocational graduates who entered training after Grade 9, 10 or 11?

4. What consultations have been undertaken between the Ministry, vocational institutions, and industry stakeholders to ensure that vocational qualifications are recognized and accepted as sufficient qualifications for employment?

5. What measures is the Ministry implementing to ensure that learners who pursue vocational education are not disadvantaged in the labour market compared to those who complete Grade 12?

Question 581 (2026-06-25)

Hon. Eigub (LPM) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

There is growing concern regarding persistent and unwarranted delays in the settlement of payments owed by Government to contractors and service providers for work duly completed and certified. In certain instances, payments remain outstanding for periods exceeding six months, placing severe strain on the financial viability of local contractors, particularly small and medium enterprises.

These delays have far-reaching consequences. Contractors are increasingly unable to meet payroll obligations, honour commitments to suppliers and subcontractors, or

maintain operational cash flows without payment for extended periods. Furthermore, prolonged non-payment often gives rise to contractual claims for interest, damages, extension of time, and cost escalations, ultimately increasing the overall cost of public projects and placing additional pressure on the national fiscus.

There is also a growing perception within the construction sector that Government payment processes are unpredictable and unreliable, resulting in declining confidence among businesses seeking to participate in public procurement processes. Disturbingly, allegations have also surfaced that some contractors are being solicited for improper payments or inducements in order to expedite the processing of legitimate invoices.

In light of these concerns:

1. What is the current value of outstanding payments (For work certified complete) owed by Government to contractors and service providers across all Offices, Ministries, Agencies and State-Owned Enterprises?

2. Can the Right Honourable Prime Minister provide a firm commitment and timeframe within which these outstanding obligations will be settled?

3. What measures are being implemented to ensure that project approvals, procurement commitments, budget allocations and cash flow management are strategically aligned to prevent the accumulation of unpaid invoices and the associated escalation of project costs?

4. What specific interventions are being undertaken to investigate and address allegations of corruption, undue influence, or solicitation of payments in the processing of contractor invoices?

5. What reforms will Government introduce to guarantee timely payment of contractors and restore confidence in the State as a credible and reliable contracting partner?

Question 582 (2026-06-25)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

This House is confronted with a growing tension between enforcement of transport laws and the socio-economic reality on the ground. While the law is clear that passenger transport for reward requires proper authorisation, the practical environment in many of our towns reflects a different reality where long permit processing delays, high unemployment, and limited transport coverage have driven many citizens into informal operations for survival.

The objective of the law should not only be punishment, but orderly regulation, public safety, and inclusion into the formal economy. Where systems are backlogged or inaccessible, a purely punitive approach risks deepening informality rather than resolving it.

It is within this context that consideration is being sought for a temporary regularisation window or compliance grace framework that would allow current operators to normalise their status within a defined period, while strengthening enforcement thereafter.

Thus I ask:

1. Will the Minister consider introducing a temporary regularisation window or compliance grace framework up to December 2026, allowing currently operating informal taxi operators to apply for permits and regularise their operations without immediate punitive enforcement, in order to strengthen compliance and improve road safety regulation?

2. What immediate administrative reforms is the Ministry implementing to address the long permit approval delays currently experienced by applicants, some of which extend to six to eight months, and what measurable timeline has been set to reduce this backlog?

3. Given the realities of unemployment and transport shortages in many communities, does the Ministry acknowledge that current licensing procedures may be unintentionally exclusionary, and what structural reforms are being considered to ensure that lawful entry into the taxi industry is more accessible, affordable, and efficient?

Question 583 (2026-06-25)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

Natural resource beneficiation has been presented by the President and her Government as a cornerstone of Namibia's economic transformation agenda, with promises of industrialisation, job creation, and greater value addition from our natural resources. However, while these commitments have featured prominently in Gove1nment's policy pronouncements, many Namibians are yet to see clear evidence of measurable outcomes, defined targets, or tangible economic benefits. It is therefore important that Parliament receives clarity on the implementation, progress, and accountability mechanisms that supp011s this strategy.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What are the specific and measurable beneficiation targets that Government intends to achieve by 2030 in the mining, fisheries, and energy sectors?

2. Government has repeatedly linked beneficiation to employment creation. How many direct and indirect jobs does Government expect the beneficiation strategy to generate by 2030, and what methodology was used to arrive at those projections?

3. As Namibia moves closer to becoming an oil-producing nation, what specific beneficiation opportunities does Government intend to pursue within the petroleum value chain?

4. Beneficiation and industrialization require substantial energy resources. Does Gove1nment believe that the current electricity generation capacity is sufficient to support its beneficiation objectives, and if not, what additional capacity is required?

5. How is Government addressing infrastructure constraints relating to ports, railways, water supply, industrial parks, and logistics that are necessary for large-scale value addition?

Question 584 (2026-06-25)

Hon. Kalola (AR) asked the Minister of Justice and Labor Relations:

We recently saw a televised meeting between the United States of America Ambassador to Namibia, John Giordano, and Chief Justice Peter Shivute. During this meeting, the Ambassador publicly directed the Chief Justice that if he or the Judges have cases before them, they must pick up a phone and call the Ambassador so that he can call his friends or people he has connection with in order to help the Chief Justice and Judges to deal with that case.

Given this information, notice is hereby given that on Thursday, July 2, 2026, I shall ask the Minister responsible for Justice and Labor Relations, Honorable Fillemon Wise Immanuel, the following:

1. T he televised statements by the US Ambassador appear to contravene Article 78(3) of the Namibian Constitution , which protects judicial independence from interference. Given this, has the Ministry of Justice formally assessed these statements, and what is the official legal opinion of the Government on whether these comments constitute an attempt to interfere with the judiciary?

2. Has this arrangement been put into practice, and if so, can you provide details regarding the number of judges and specific cases involved?

Question 585 (2026-06-25)

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

It is always wiser to plan for the bad times during the good times. Just because we are enjoying the sunshine does not mean winter will not come. We have seen recent reports of Namibians complaining about low quality rice which some have labelled "plastic rice." This rice was given to them as part of the drought relief program, and recipients claimed that once cooked, this foreign rice turns into a porridge.

This year, we have received better rain and farmers, particularly in communal areas, are expected to record a better harvest compared to the previous year. The harvest of white maize is projected at more than 100,000 tonnes this year. Furthermore, we saw that the Namibian Correctional Service farm at Divundu was experiencing challenges with storage of their produce, risking tonnes of this produce getting spoilt. In this context, notice is hereby given that on Thursday, July 2, 2026, I shall ask the Minister responsible for Agriculture, Hon. Inge Zaamwani-Kamwi, and the Right-Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Tjitunga Elijah Ngurare, the following:

1. In light of the projected white maize surplus of over 100,000 tonnes, what specific mechanisms and financial resources have been put in place by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture to procure this

surplus directly from communal and commercial farmers? Can you articulate a clear timeline for it is procurement to ensure the strategic reserve is replenished before the next drought cycle, thereby replacing the reliance on imported rice that has been labelled as "plastic rice"?

2. Following reports of potential spoilage at the Divundu Correctional Service farm, can the Government confirm whether the storage challenges at this facility have been resolved? Please provide details on the nature of the intervention, including whether new storage facilities were constructed, existing ones rehabilitated, or specific funding was allocated to the Correctional Service for this purpose.

3. Could the Prime Minister provide the current aggregate grain storage capacity of the Government (in metric tonnes), disaggregated by region and by the type of facility (e.g., silos, warehouses)? Additionally, what is the current utilization rate of these facilities, and what is the projected shortfall if we are to store the anticipated bumper harvest?

Question 586 (2026-06-25)

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

We have witnessed the most chaotic General Assembly in the history of the National Youth Council. Disturbingly, the factional conflict that disrupted the Assembly appears to have been supported by senior Government leaders. The P rime :tv1inister publicly backed a factional and partisan position, and he, to get her with other senior leaders, posed for photographs with one candidate, effectively promo ting and participating in the divisions among the youth. The same senior Government leaders who contributed to this division through endorsements and factional involvement are now taking moral positions on the NYC chaos they helped create.

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

1. Does the Ministry support senior Government officials, including the Prime Minister involving themselves in and publicly endorsing factional candidates at the National Youth Council? Please clarify the Ministry’s official position on Cabinet members participating in partisan activity within a statutory youth body.

2. Given at factionalism has been cited as a primary cause of the chaotic collapse of the recent General Assembly, what specific measures will the Ministry implement to ensure Government officials remain strictly neutral in future NYC proceedings? What steps will be taken to restore order and credibility to the institution, in light of what has been described as the "worst General Assembly" in its history?

Question 587 (2026-06-25)

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

It is observed that Namibia continues to face a high unemployment rate, particularly among young people and graduates who are struggling to secure employment opportunities. In light of this situation, I would like to ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister inform this August House and the Namibian nation how many foreign nationals are currently employed in Namibia, specifically within: The Government sector; and The Private sector?

2. What are the latest official statistics regarding the number of unemployed Namibian citizens currently residing in Namibia?

3. How much revenue has been generated through income tax and other statutory contributions from foreign nationals employed in Namibia during the past five years?

4. How many work permits and employment permits have been issued to foreign nationals in Namibia during the past five years, and in which sectors are these permit holders primairly employed?

5. What measures and policies has the Government put in place to ensure that suitably qualified Namibian citizens are given priority for employment opportunities before employers recruit foreign nationals?

6. What mechanisms are in place to monitor and enforce compliance by both Government institutions and private companies with Namibia's labor and immigration laws regarding the employment of foreign workers?

7. Does the Government intend to review or strengthen existing legislation and policies governing the issuance of work permits in order to address the country's high unemployment rate among Namibian citizens? If so, what specific reforms are being considered?

Question 588 (2026-06-25)

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

The social grant is intended to provide elderly citizens with basic income security and help them meet essential needs such as food and healthcare. However, many senior citizens who rely on the N$1,700 grant to survive are now taking loans from NamPost using their grants as security. This is a serious concern because it suggests that many are borrowing not by choice, but out of necessity, as the grant is insufficient to meet their basic needs.

This is why many of us have been calling for the fulfilment of the promise to increase the social grant to N$3,000 per month, thereby enabling our elderly citizens to live with dignity and reducing the need for them to rely on debt for their survival.

In this regard, I therefore ask the Minister the following questions:

1. What is the legal and policy basis that permits NamPost to extend loans to social grant beneficiaries using their grants as security or guarantee?

2. Has the Ministry conducted any assessment or study on the impact of such loans on beneficiaries, particularly regarding debt and the effect on their ability to meet basic needs such as food and healthcare?

3. What measures are currently in place to protect elderly social grant beneficiaries from entering into loan agreements that may compromise their financial well-being, especially where they may not fully understand the long-term financial implications of such arrangements?

Question 589 (2026-06-30)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

While housing and service delivery are often highlighted as key challenges facing local authorities in Namibia, an even more fundamental issue underpins these difficulties: financial management and financial policies. Many Namibian local authorities, particularly smaller town and village councils, face severe cash-flow crises due to millions of dollars in uncollected consumer debt for municipal services.

We commend the Minister's decision and directive for local authorities to terminate services to institutions that have not paid for their municipal services, particularly government institutions. We especially welcome this directive because, while funds for utilities (water and electricity) are usually budgeted for, these funds are often diverted to other activities, including travel and subsistence. The directive from the sector Minister is a timely reminder to these institutions that the culture of non-payment for services rendered by local authorities must end.

While we welcome this development, we remain concerned about long-term solutions to debt and credit management at local authorities. In the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, concrete steps are being taken towards a model law for public finance. Namibia will soon move towards enacting a Public Finance Management Act, which will contain model provisions for the region. However, local authorities' financial management policies differ, with each authority following its own path. This is why, when one examines the Auditor-General's reports on various local authorities, one discovers strange inconsistencies. In one locality, an authority struggles with a particular issue, while another succeeds in addressing it, and vice versa. This occurs among institutions within the same sector, governed by the same law, and overseen by the same portfolio Minister.

I shall ask the following:

1. What has been the outcome of the Ministerial directive to local authorities to disconnect government offices and institutions that owe them? Was your directive effective? Please provide the amounts that were paid to local authorities as a result of your intervention.

2. Does the Minister agree that we need a standardized or model credit control and debt collection policy that local authorities can adopt to ensure uniform, accountable, and effective revenue collection, thereby reducing the need for Ministerial directives?

3. Does the Minister agree that such a model policy can be passed, as regulations, under Section 94A(1)(h) of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act No. 23 of 1992), as amended?

Question 590 (2026-06-30)

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

Namibia's food security framework is primarily policy-driven through the National Food and Nutrition Policy, but it lacks a dedicated National Food Security Act that would establish binding responsibilities, measurable targets, and mandatory reporting to Parliament. In the context of frequent droughts, high food import dependence, and persistent malnutrition, this legislative gap weakens coordination, accountability, and implementation effectiveness. The absence of a National Food Security Act therefore limits Namibia's ability to systematically improve food security outcomes. A Food Security Act would conve it the current policy intent into enforceable legal obligations with clear institutional mandates and measurable national targets, ensuring stronger oversight and sustained progress.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Can the Minister confirm whether any institution is currently legally responsible for reporting on national food security outcomes to Parliament on an annual basis?

2. What legislative gaps has the Ministry identified in Namibia's food security governance framework, mainly regarding coordination between ministries responsible for agriculture, health, education and social protection?

3. Given Namibia's vulnerability to drought and climate shocks, has the Ministry considered legislating minimum standards for strategic food reserves and emergency food response mechanisms?

4. What accountability measures exist when food security interventions fail to achieve their intended outcomes or when vulnerable communities continue to experience food insecurity despite government programmes?

5. In the absence of a National Food Security Act, how does your Ministry ensure accountability for the effectiveness of national food security interventions?

6. Minister, would you agree that the current food insecurity crisis in Namibia is partly attributable to the absence of a National Food Security Act that would coordinate food security efforts at the national level?

Question 591 (2026-06-30)

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

The Regional Advisory Counselling and Education (RACE) has reported that 225 Grade 10 learners in Kavango East fell pregnant within just four months, between January and April this year, with 18 cases recorded at Tulingireni Project School alone, including learners as young as 15 years old. The scale and speed of these pregnancies are deeply alarming and raise serious child protection concerns.

The Kavango regions have consistently recorded the highest number of teenage pregnancies in the country for several years. Despite these alarming figures, there have been no publicly reported investigations, arrests, or convictions of perpetrators responsible for impregnating underage girls, raising serious concerns about accountability and the protection of children.

The Kavango regions are among the poorest in Namibia, and persistently high rates of teenage pregnancy continue to deepen poverty. Many young mothers leave school and struggle to provide for their babies while facing the rising cost of essential items such as diapers and infant formula, making it even more difficult to complete their education and secure a better future.

These circumstances raise concerns about possible statutory rape, sexual abuse, or exploitation, particularly where very young learners are involved, and require an urgent and coordinated government response. I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister explain how the Ministry assesses the effectiveness of its teenage pregnancy prevention programmes in the Kavango Regions, and what concrete outcomes demonstrate that these interventions are protecting children and reducing teenage pregnancies?

2. What specific measures is the Ministry implementing to break the cycle of teenage pregnancy and poverty and support adolescent mothers to continue their education?

Question 592 (2026-06-30)

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

There have been growing concerns from some parents regarding the National Immunization Programme. Some allege that they are not adequately informed before their children receive routine vaccinations, particularly regarding possible side effects, contraindications and the process of informed consent.

I am also aware of a case involving an infant who received routine immunization at Kalkrand Clinic and subsequently developed severe swelling and a significant discharge of pus from the thigh, requiring further medical attention. I personally observed the child's condition. While I make no conclusion regarding the cause of this incident, it raises important questions regarding the reporting and investigation of adverse events following immunization.

I therefore ask the Minister:

1. Can the Minister indicate the legal basis upon which newborns and infants receive routine immunizations without documented written parental consent, and explain how the Ministry satisfies the legal requirements for informed consent under the Child Care and Protection Act and other applicable laws.

2. How many adverse events following immunization have been reported during the past five years, and how many of those were investigated?

3. Will the Minister table the Ministry's policies, guidelines and standard operating procedures governing informed consent and adverse events following immunization?

Question 593 (2026-06-30)

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

Minister, it was brought to my attention that the Director of Railway Infrastructure and Acting Deputy Executive Director for Transport, contacted several individuals to attend interviews at Road Authority for consideration for appointment to the Boards of Directors of TransNamib and the Roads Contractor Company (RCC).

It is further reported that, a few days later, the same candidates were contacted and informed that the interviews had been postponed. However, shortly thereafter, the Boards of Directors of TransNamib and RCC were inaugurated.

I ask the following questions:

1. Were the said interviews for prospective Board members of TransNamib and RCC scheduled to take place at the Road Authority, if so, why RA for a venue?

2. How many candidates were shortlisted and informed, and when were the interviews conducted?

3. What recruitment, selection, and appointment process was followed in constituting the current Boards of Directors of TransNamib and RCC?

4. Can the Minister table the relevant records, minutes, reports, recommendations, and other documents relating to the recruitment, selection, and appointment processes of the current Boards of Directors of TransNamib and RCC?

5. Were the appointments made in full compliance with the relevant legislation, regulations, governance frameworks, and public enterprise appointment procedures? If so, can the Minister provide details thereof?

Question 594 (2026-06-30)

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

Beifang Mining Technology Services (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd was registered in Namibia in 2013 and has grown into a comprehensive mining service provider with a direct foreign investment of N$2.2 billion. The company operates under Namibian law, adhering to

local regulations while integrating into the communities where it works. Its operations include two major mine projects, two explosives' plants, and various other facilities, contributing significantly to Namibia's economy. The company emphasizes safety, performance, and continuous improvement in its mining solutions.

Workforce and Local Development

Beifang Mining employs over 915 people, with 93% Namibian and 7% Chinese professionals, reflecting a strong commitment to local skills development. In 2025 alone, the company invested over N$5 million in training and development, supporting skills transfer and maintaining world class operational standards. Local procurement, excluding South African suppliers, reached N$712 million in 2025, strengthening Namibia's supply chain and supporting local enterprises.

Operations and Services

The company provides a wide range of mining services, including drilling, blasting, and operational support. Its Drilling Production Division at the Rossing Site focuses on accurate measurements, drill rig positioning, and operational efficiency. Beifang Mining also operates a modern fleet of heavy machinery and vehicles, maintained entirely in-country, ensuring high operational standards and long-term commitment to Namibia.

However, to the contrary of the above information mentioned here there are many underlying factors of how our workers are being treated at Beifang Mining. Beifang provide contract labour system instead of 5 years of fixed term contract based on the lifetime of the mine. The are international expert that come for under study programme or knowledge transfer to the local for a fixed term of 2 years or to be extended to three years, but they end up changing employees to extend their stay in Namibia until they get permanent resident permit. Most of the Namibian employees are not getting permanent contract while all the foreigners are the only with permanent contract. The AA report committee are selected by the employer not by the employees as stipulated in the Affirmative Action Act, workers are not allowed to elect their representative. Furthermore, workers union that supposed to be nominated based on the majority representation of the workers not based on the employer selection.
I hereby ask the following questions:

1. Minister, have you or any of your labour inspectors ever engage with Beifang Mining disgruntled workers and what was the outcome if not when will you engage them.

2. Are you aware that there are workers who lost job at Beifang without any disciplinary hearing at all. Are you going to rescue those workers to retain, if yes when if not why?

3. When are you going to institute a state of enquiry at all mining in Namibia to establish the condition of your workers and how the Labour Act is implemented across the mining industry

4. Please establish the allegation on how foreign expert are getting their work permit and eventually permanent resident permit and how AA committee is selected and provide feedback to the nation.

Question 595 (2026-06-30)

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

It has been observed that since Namibia attained independence in 1990, the South African Rand continues to circulate and be accepted as legal tender in Namibia alongside the Namibian Dollar.

However, while the South African Rand is widely accepted in Namibia, the Namibian Dollar is generally not accepted for trade and purchases in South Africa, despite both countries being members of the Southern African regional economic framework.

Can the Minister explain?

1. Why Namibia continues to accept the South African Rand as legal tender when the Namibian Dollar is not similarly accepted in South Africa?

2. What economic or monetary benefits does Namibia derive from maintaining this arrangement?

3. Has the Government, through the Bank of Namibia, considered ending the acceptance of the South African Rand as legal tender and moving towards the exclusive use of the Namibian Dollar?

4. If so, what progress has been made, and when can Namibians expect such a policy change?

Question 596 (2026-07-01)

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

A commitment to operationalise the Equalisation Fund for farmers in the Northern Communal Areas is a positive development; however, significant concerns remain regarding implementation, accountability, and the government's ability to deliver on this undertaking. Given the persistent challenges of lower cattle prices, restricted market access, and the economic impact of the Red Line, it is essential that the Minister provides clear details on timelines, funding, oversight mechanisms, and expected outcomes to ensure that this commitment results in tangible benefits for farmers rather than another delayed policy intervention.

I therefore ask the following:

1. On what exact date will the Equalisation Fund become operational, and when can Northern Communal Area farmers expect to receive equalised cattle prices?

2. What measures are being taken to guarantee the long-term sustainability of the fund and prevent future interruptions caused by institutional disputes?

3. How will the Ministry ensure that MEATCO passes the full benefit of the fund directly to farmers rather than absorbing it into operational costs?

4. Can the Minister confirm the current operational status, annual slaughter capacity, utilisation rates, and export accreditation status of the Katima Mulilo and Oshakati Abattoirs, and advise whether they possess sufficient capacity to process the additional cattle volumes anticipated under the Equalisation Fund and feedlot programme? If not, what interventions are planned and within what timeframe?

Question 597 (2026-07-01)

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

There are growing public concerns regarding the compliance of some foreign owned retail businesses operating in Namibia, particularly those commonly known as Chinese and Indian-owned shops.

It has been observed in some business areas that a number of these shops appear to accept cash payments only, while only a few provide electronic payment facilities such as card swipe machines. There are also concerns that some businesses operate under numerical identifiers, such as "Shop No. 1," "Shop No. 2," and "Shop No. 3," rather than displaying a registered business name that would enable the public to identify the business more easily.

In light of these concerns, I wish to ask the following questions:

1. What measures are in place to ensure that all businesses operating in Namibia, including foreign-owned businesses, are properly registered with the relevant authorities, including the Business and Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA), and that they display their registered business names in accordance with Namibian law?

2. What systems does the Namibia Revenue Agency (NamRA) have in place to ensure that all VAT-registered businesses correctly record sales, submit VAT returns on time, and pay all VAT due to the State?

3. Has Government investigated complaints that some businesses discourage or refuse electronic card payments or fail to issue receipts for purchases? If so, what were the finding and what enforcement action has been taken where non-compliance was identified?

4 . What steps are being taken by the Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises, working together with NamRA, to strengthen tax compliance inspections and ensure that all businesses comply with Namibia's tax legislation?

5. What measures are being implemented by the Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations to ensure that employees working in foreign-owned businesses receive at least the gazetted minimum wage, enjoy lawful working conditions, and are protected in accordance with Namibia's labour laws?

6. Will Government consider conducting joint inspections involving the relevant ministries and regulatory agencies to verify compliance with business registration, taxation, labour standards, and consumer protection laws among all businesses operating in Namibia, regardless of ownership?

These questions are raised in the interest of promoting fairness, strengthening compliance with Namibia's laws, protecting workers' rights, safeguarding government revenue, and ensuring that all businesses - whether locally or foreign owned - operate on a level playing field and in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Namibia.

Question 598 (2026-07-01)

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

Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution mandates the State to promote and maintain the welfare of the people through the enactment of legislation and formulation of policy. This is a key constitutional mandated upon Government.

Now, the cost of living for the average Namibian is increasingly out of reach and out of pocket. Repo rate has gone up and that means the cost of basic commodities, including fundamentals such as shelter, food, transport and electricity, is now unbearable for our people. This is further compounded by the stagnation of wages, and the geopolitical tensions being witnessed in the Middle East.

I will therefore ask the following:

1. What immediate interventions is the Government putting in place to address the rising cost of living for our people, particularly as it concerns basic commodities and fundamentals such as housing, electricity and transport?

2. Can the Right. Hon. Prime Minister inform this August Assembly as to whether Government has developed, or plans to develop, a comprehensive strategy that is aimed at tackling the high cost of living crisis, and if the answer is in the affirmative, what specific measures and timelines foreseen before relief is provided to ordinary Namibians?

Question 599 (2026-07-02)

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

NBC was established to serve the public interest by informing, educating and entertaining all Namibians. However, in 2026, the media landscape has fundamentally changed. NBC TV no longer competes only with traditional broadcasters but with global streaming platforms, digital media and social media that have transformed how citizens consume information and entertainment. Despite continued public investments, there are growing concerns that NBC has not evolved at the same pace as audience expectations. Many Namibians are increasingly turning to alternative platforms that offer more compelling, accessible and diverse content. This raises an important policy question: is NBC delivering sufficient public value for the resources entrusted to it, and what concrete strategy does Government have to ensure that Namibia's public broadcaster remains relevant, competitive and responsive in the digital age.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Given the rapid shift in audience behaviour towards digital streaming platforms, what is the Government's long-term strategy to ensure that NBC TV remains relevant in 2026 and beyond?

2. How does the Ministry measure NBC's performance beyond financial reporting? Are there measurable targets relating to audience reach, public trust, programme quality and digital engagement?

3. What percentage of NBC's annual budget is invested directly in the commissioning and production of original, relevant and entertaining content, compared with administrative and operational expenditure?

4. What specific interventions are being implemented to improve the quality, originality and competitiveness of NBC's television programming?

5. Does the Ministry acknowledge that international streaming platforms and social media have significantly changed the broadcasting environment? If so, how has NBC's strategic plan been adapted to respond to these changes?

6. Finally, can the Minister assure this House that NBC is being positioned not merely to survive, but to become a leading producer and distributor of high-quality Namibian content that can compete for audiences both nationally and internationally?

Question 600 (2026-07-02)

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

Citizenship is not a privilege bestowed at the discretion of the Executive; it is a constitutional status protected by law. Where the State deprives individuals of documents that recognize and give effect to that status, it bears the highest duty of legality, transparency, and accountability. It is against this constitutional imperative that I direct the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Can the Minister provide this August House with the exact statistical data regarding the invocation of Section 9 of the Namibian Citizenship Act, 1990 (Act No. 14 of 1990) since its inception, broken down by year, specifying the number of individuals deprived of citizenship who were already in possession of valid state-issued national birth certificates, identity documents, or Namibian passports?

2. Because Section 9 of the Namibian Citizenship Act exclusively regulates the deprivation of citizenship acquired through registration or naturalisation, under what specific legal provision, statutory authority, or judicial precedent does the Ministry rely upon to summarily revoke, cancel, or confiscate the national identity documents of individuals who possess a prima facie claim to Namibian citizenship by birth?

3. Will the Minister categorically confirm or deny whether the Ministry has, at any stage since Independence, applied the mechanisms of Section 9 against a citizen by birth? If confirmed, what is the precise legal justification for this action, and

how does the Ministry reconcile this practice with the absolute constitutional protections afforded to citizenship by birth under Article 4 of the Namibian Constitution?

Question 601 (2026-07-02)

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

Hon Speaker, Hon Members, it has come to our attention that the government has been awarded costs in litigation over the years yet the Government Attorney's Office has failed to do bills of costs and collect the costs awarded to government for over 10 years. This abnormality is allowed to happen when Government pays millions of dollars every year when sued for medical negligence, police brutality, unlawful arrests and many others.

I now ask the Minister the following questions:

1. How many court orders awarding costs to the Government have been issued during the past ten years, and what is the total value of those costs awarded?

2. What is the total amount of costs that has been successfully recovered by the Government during the same period?

3. What is the estimated value of costs awarded to the Government that remain unclaimed or unrecovered due to the failure to prepare and tax bills of costs?

4. What measures and internal controls are in place within the Government Attorney's Office to ensure that costs awarded in favor of the Government are promptly taxed and recovered and why don't the Ministry's Audited Financial Reports reflect the money owed to the state?

5. What steps will the Ministry take to ensure that all outstanding costs awarded to the Government are identified, taxed where applicable, and recovered without further delay and will the Hon. Minister commit to conducting a comprehensive audit of all outstanding court-awarded costs due to the Government and table the findings before the National Assembly?

Question 602 (2026-07-02)

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

Tourism is a key pillar of Namibia's economy and a major source of employment, investment, and foreign exchange earnings. Given the recent statistics which was released by the ministry which shows a decline of tourist arrivals in the country since the inception of the visa on arrival policy in April 2025, I therefore wish to pose these questions:

1. What evidence, economic analysis or feasibility assessment informed Government's decision to introduce the visa-on-arrival policy in April 2025?

2. In view of the decline in tourist arrivals since the introduction of Visa-on arrival policy in April 2025, what assessment has the Ministry made of its impact, and what corrective steps are being taken to restore growth.

3. What steps is Government taking to ensure that tourism revenues and business opportunities arising from these arrangements primarily benefit Namibia owned tourism enterprises and SMEs?

4. What measures are in place to prevent foreign visitors from abusing visa-entry arrangements to engage in unauthorized employment or commercial activities in Namibia?

Question 603 (2026-07-02)

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

Despite the Government's commitment to ensuring equitable access to education, learners from marginalized and vulnerable communities in Namibia continue to experience very high school dropout rates and poor educational outcomes. These communities are the San, Ovatue, Ovahimba, Ovazemba, and the Tjimba. Factors such as poverty, food insecurity, discrimination, language barriers, teenage pregnancies, child labour, long distances to schools, inadequate hostel facilities, bullying, disability-related challenges, limited psychosocial support services, and a shortage of teachers who understand the cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic realities of these communities continue to undermine learner retention, academic performance, and the successful completion of their education.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Can the Minister provide statistics on the enrolment, retention, and completion rates of learners from the above mentioned marginalised communities compared to the national average over the last three years?

2. What are the Ministry's current strategies for reducing the high school dropout rates among the marginalised communities, and how effective are these strategies?

3. How many schools serving high numbers of learners from these marginalised communities currently have trained teachers who understand their cultures, languages, and socio-economic realities?

4. What consultations has the Ministry held with leaders, parents, and civil society organisations from these marginalised communities to develop education policies that respond to their unique needs?

5. Will the Minister commit to present a comprehensive national action plan with clear targets and timelines to improve educational outcomes for learners from marginalised communities, and if so, when can Parliament expect such a plan?

Question 604 (2026-07-02)

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

It has been noted that during the 2024/2025 financial year, the Ministry, together with the Regional Council through the Department of Agricultural Production, Extension and Engineering Services, mobilized farmers to sell their cattle. Farmers were informed that they would receive an incentive payment of N$700.00 per animal and were instructed to submit their claim forms to the nearest agricultural office.

The first group of farmers received their payments, but others were later informed that the funds had been exhausted and that the remaining farmers would be paid during the next financial year.

Namibia's farmers across the nation are highly concerned on this mater and therefore would like to know?

1. What is the government doing with regards to the matter?

2. What is the current status of these outstanding payments?

3. When will these farmers receive their money?

Question 605 (2026-07-02)

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

In light of recent media reports indicating that Namibia's National Energy Fund is running critically low on funds after spending N$1.3 Billion in two months, thereby raises concerns about the country's ability to stabilize fuel prices and ensure energy security:

Therefore I ask the following:

1. Is the National Energy Fund facing a liquidity or solvency crisis, and what is its current financial position?

2. What immediate measures has the Minister put in place to ensure that the depletion of the Fund does not result in fuel supply disruptions or sharp fuel price increases for consumers?

3. Has Government considered recapitalising the Fund, and if so, what amount will be required and from which budgetary source will these funds be drawn?

Will the Minister table before this House the latest audited financial statements of the National Energy Fund, together with a recovery plan and cash flow projections?

Question 606 (2026-07-07)

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

Honourable Speaker, road safety is a legitimate and important responsibility of the State. However, citizens are expected to comply with laws and regulations that are clear, consistent and properly enforced.

It has come to my attention that certain high intensity spotlights and auxiliary vehicle lighting systems are openly imported, approved for entry into Namibia, and sold through various businesses, yet motorists who purchase and install some of these products are later issued traffic fines when using them on public roads.

This situation raises concerns about possible gaps between importation controls, product approval processes, public awareness and traffic law enforcement. Citizens who lawfully purchase products available on the Namibian market should not be placed in a position where they unknowingly violate the law due to a lack of coordination between Government agencies.

I therefore ask:

1. Will the Minister inform this House whether the Ministry has regulations or standards governing the importation, approval, sale and use of vehicle spotlights and auxiliary lighting systems in Namibia?

2. If such regulations exist, why are lighting products that are not permitted for use on public roads allowed to be imported, cleared through customs and sold to members of the public?

3. Does the Ministry consult or coordinate with other relevant authorities responsible for import control and consumer protection to ensure that prohibited vehicle accessories are not freely available on the Namibian market?

4. What measures has the Ministry taken to educate the public and retailers about which vehicle lighting systems are legal and which are prohibited before enforcement action is taken?

5. Will the Ministry consider introducing clearer labelling requirements for vehicle lighting products, indicating whether they are approved for use on public roads in Namibia?

Question 607 (2026-07-07)

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

Honourable Minister, there is a concern on the allocation of government construction work and the impact of current procurement practices on the sustainability of local construction businesses, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises. The construction sector in Namibia is presently operating under considerable economic pressure, with limited availability of projects and increasing financial strain on local contractors.

However, concerns have been raised by industry stakeholders regarding the manner in which certain government construction contracts are being allocated, particularly those awarded to August 26 Construction (Pty) Ltd. These concerns relate to Transparency, Competition, and the Equitable participation of local businesses in public procurement processes.

It has been flagged that a significant portion of government construction work is being channelled through a single entity, and that much of this work is subsequently subcontracted to other companies. This has serious negative implications on employment, economic inclusion, and the long-term sustainability of Namibia's construction industry.

Based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. How many government construction contracts have been awarded to August 26 Construction (Pty) Ltd during the past five financial years and what is the total monetary value of those contracts?

2. Were these contracts awarded through open competitive tender processes; if not, what procurement method, legal or policy basis were contracts awarded directly to August 26 Construction without competitive bidding?

3. What percentage of work awarded to August 26 Construction is subsequently subcontracted to other companies? Can the Minister table before Parliament a full list of all subcontractors engaged by August 26 Construction on government-funded projects during the past five years?

4. Does August 26 Construction possess the technical capacity and resources to execute the projects awarded to it without relying extensively on subcontractors, please provide the data base (list)?

Question 608 (2026-07-07)

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

This House appropriated funds for sports bodies under the Appropriation Bill. Yet a directive from the Ministry has halted that funding. I therefore, ask the following questions:

- Under what authority can an administrative directive override an appropriation of this House?
- What rationale informed this directive, and will it be tabled before us?

- How does the Minister intend to honour the Administration's commitment to sport and youth empowerment while funds remain withheld?

- And by what date will the appropriated funds be released to the sports bodies?

Question 609 (2026-07-07)

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

According to recent reports, Australian -listed Celsius Resources has agreed to sell its 95% interest in the Opuwo copper and cobalt project to Chinalco Mining for approximately N$250 million, subject to shareholder approval, Namibian government approval, and renewal of the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL). The project reportedly contains an estimated 260,000 tonnes of cobalt and 970,000 tonnes of copper.

Can the Minister explain to this house, how the Government justifies the disposal of control over a strategic cobalt & copper asset to a foreign state-owned company for approximately N$250 million, and what measurable economic return Namibia is expected to receive in exchange for surrendering future control over these strategic mineral resources?

Question 610 (2026-07-07)

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

By Government Notice No. 235 in Government Gazette No. 8969 of 3 July 2026, the Minister determined, under section 49(3)(b) of the Competition Act, 2003, to suspend "until further notice" conditions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5 and 6.3 of the Namibian Competition Commission's determination (Government Notice No. 209 of 1 April 2026, Case No. 2025NOV0061MER), which restricted Nasan Energies (Pty) Ltd from sourcing petroleum products from Vitol.

Will the Minister inform this August House:

(a) Whether, as the Schedule to Government Notice No. 235 records, no representations were received during the review, and whether the Minister sought or obtained the views of the Namibian Competition Commission before suspending the Commission's own conditions;

(b) Whether, apart from the founding affidavit and supporting documents of Nasan Energies (Pty) Ltd, the Minister received any independent evidence displacing the Commission's finding that the merger was "likely to result in the prevention or substantial lessening of competition";

(c) Given that Annexure A relies, as a material change in circumstances, on the Government's "appointment of a single bulk supplier," whether the Minister confirms that supplier is Vitol Bahrain E.G., and how the appointment of Vitol can be a lawful and rational ground, under Article 18 of the Constitution, for suspending a condition designed to prevent Vitol concentration;

(d) Whether the Minister will table before this House the full review record the application, the founding affidavit and supporting documents, and the reasons in Annexure A - together with any assessment obtained from the Commission;

(e) By what date, and on what defined criteria, the suspension "until further notice" will lapse or be reconsidered, given that Government Notice No. 235 sets no time limit and no conditions for reinstatement.

Question 611 (2026-07-07)

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

Honourable Minister, the World Trade Organization's Doha Declaration on the Trade related Intellectual on Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement and Public Health provides flexibilities that allow eligible member states to promote access to affordable medicines, including supporting local pharmaceutical manufacturing under certain conditions, such as the clear national pharmaceutical policy and a capable medicines regulatory authority among others. It's on this background that I would like to ask the following questions.

1. Can the Minister inform this House what steps Namibia has taken to utilize these flexibilities to strengthen local pharmaceutical production?

2. Has the Ministry conducted any feasibility studies or developed a policy framework to support the local production of essential medicines in Namibia? If so, what were the findings, and if not, when does the Ministry intend to undertake such work?

3. Given the recurring shortages of essential medicines in public health facilities, when does the Ministry intend to begin partnering with other international organisations or licensing capable local manufacturers to produce selected essential medicines within Namibia?

4. Does the Ministry have a strategy to reduce Namibia's dependence on imported medicines, particularly in light of global supply chain disruptions that have contributed to medicine shortages in recent years?

5. What legislative, regulatory, or financial barriers currently prevent local pharmaceutical manufacturers from producing medicines in Namibia, and what steps is the Ministry taking to address these barriers?

Question 612 (2026-07-07)

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

While thousands of young Namibians sit at home with degrees, diplomas, and various professional qualifications including graduates from the University of Namibia (UNAM), Namibian University of Science and Technology (NUST), international University of Management (IUM) and other institutions of high learning. We continue to witness a concerning trend: individuals who have already reached retirement age are being granted extensions or recalled to active positions within the public service.

The Public Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 13 of 1995) section 24 (1) "Public servants must retire at the age of 60 years" clearly states that employees to retire from public service upon attaining age of 60 years. Retirement is not a punishment; but is a dignified stage that marks the completion of one's service. It exists to allow renewal, succession, and generational transition within our institutions.

National-building must be intergenerational but it must also be intentional. We cannot continue to speak about youth empowerment while recycling opportunities among these

who have already served their time, at the expenses of vibrant, capable, and qualified young Namibians whole are eager to contribute to the country's development.

If we are serious about addressing youth unemployment and creating pathways for the next generation, then we must ensure that retirement policies are respected and that opportunities are made available to deserving young professionals. The future of every nation including Namibia depend not only on experience but also on the energy, innovation and potential of its dynamic youth.

I therefore ask:

1. Why are we recalling individuals from retirement to occupy positions that young, capable, and energetic Namibians are ready and qualified to fill?

2. What specific criteria are used to determine the appointment or reappointment of retired individuals into public service roles?

3. Does the Government assess the impact of such appointments on youth employment and long-term succession planning within the public sector?

4. Are there existing policies or regulatory frameworks governing post retirement appointments in public institutions? If so, can these be tabled before this House for possible review-amendment? (No more business as usual).

5. At a time when youth unemployment remains one of the most pressing challenges facing Namibia, what message are we sending to our graduates when doors remain closed to them, yet reopened for those who have already completed their public service careers?

Question 613 (2026-07-07)

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

Honourable Minister, we would like to raise a concern regarding the walking tractors purchased under the NAMSIP project by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform.

A large number of walking tractors were delivered to the 14 Agricultural Development Centres (ADCs) across the region with the intention of assisting farmers to plough their fields. However, since they were delivered, these tractors have not been used. Instead, they remain parked outside in the sun, where they are deteriorating.

Minister, farmers want to know:

1. Why have these walking tractors remained unused for such a long period?

2. Does the Ministry intend to authorize these walking tractors to be loaned to farmers so that they can be put to their intended use? Allowing farmers to access the tractors would improve agricultural production, support food security, and prevent valuable government equipment from going to waste?

3. If so, when should the farmers expect to receive the authorization?

Namibians respectfully request for a response on this matter and hope that the Ministry will take the necessary steps to ensure these tractors benefit the farming communities as originally intended.

Question 614 (2026-07-08)

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

In 2022, the then Ministry of Public Enterprises commissioned an independent investigation by Ernst & Young into TransNamib Holdings Limited, focused in part on its rail-transport agreements with Tradeport Namibia (Pty) Ltd. The report, dated 1 March 2022, reached a finding that the evidence over the period examined appears to constitute prima facie evidence of potential fraud and theft in the revenue due to TransNamib, and it recommended that the matter be reported to the Namibian Police and the Namibia Revenue Agency. By letter dated 29 March 2022, the then Minister of Public Enterprises transmitted the report to the Minister of Finance and to the Anti-Corruption Commission. More than four years have now passed. No prosecution, no recovery, and no public account of any action on this referral has come before this House or before the Namibian people.

Will the Minister inform this August House:

(a) Whether the Ministry confirms that the Ernst & Young report on TransNamib was referred to the Anti-Corruption Commission on 29 March 2022, and confirms that report's finding of what it termed prima facie evidence of potential fraud and theft in the TransNamib-Tradeport arrangements;

(b) What action the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Namibian Police, and the Namibia Revenue Agency have each taken on that referral in the four years since it was made, and if no action has been taken, why not;

(c) Whether the full extent of TransNamib's losses under the Tradeport agreements has been quantified, whether any amount has been recovered from Tradeport, and whether TransNamib's employees, whose pension, medical, and social security contributions the report records as having gone unpaid during the same period, have since been made whole;

(d) Which official or officials were responsible for acting on the referral over the past four years, and on whose authority a documented finding of potential fraud and theft in a state-owned enterprise was permitted to lie without visible actoin;

(e) Given that the office of the Director-General of the Anti-Corruption Commission is soon to be filled, whether the Minister will confirm that this referral will be placed before the incoming Director-General as a named priority matter to acted upon, and not left to inherit the inaction of the past four years, and by what date the Minister will report the status of this matter to this House.

Question 615 (2026-07-08)

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

Kaliyangile Combined School has been without a substantive principal and Head of Department for the past two years. This situation arose after the former principal was transferred and the Head of Department was promoted to principal at another school. The prolonged absence of permanent leadership has raised serious concerns among parents, teachers, learners, and the wider community about the school's management and the quality of education.

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

1. Why has Kaliyangile Combined School remained without a substantive principal and Head of Department for the past two years, and what factors have contributed to the delay in filling these critical leadership positions?

2. Has the Ministry assessed the impact of these prolonged vacancies on teaching, learning, staff morale, and learner performance? If so, what were the findings?

3. What immediate steps is the Ministry taking to fill the vacant principal and Head of Department positions at Kaliyangile Combined School, what is the timeline for these appointments, and what assurance can the Minister give the school community that the vacancies will be filled without any further delay?

Question 616 (2026-07-08)

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

Honourable Minister, forensic post-mortems in Khomas, Oshana, and Oshikoto continue to be conducted by medical officers seconded from the Ministry of Health and Social Services, despite the formalisation of NAMPOL's Forensic Pathology Division under a Deputy Commissioner. This arrangement has implications for case turnaround times, docket backlogs, and disparities in welfare and compensation between NAMPOL members and seconded medical personnel.

I therefore ask the Minister:

1. What are the plans to create permanent, forensically trained Medical Officer posts within NAMPOL's establishment to serve the mortuaries in Windhoek, Oshakati, and Omuthiya?

2. What inter-ministerial frameworks exist between your Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Social Services to coordinate the allocation of forensic pathology personnel?
3. What are the current average turnaround times for forensic autopsies, toxicology, and laboratory results in Khomas, Oshana, and Oshikoto, and what impact do these have on the finalisation of related dockets?

4. What psycho-social support and occupational health interventions are currently provided to members assigned to mortuary duties?

5. Medical Officers conducting autopsies receive an allowance of over N$5,000 per month, while NAMPOL members handling and dissecting bodies receive N$669 per month. What is the basis for this difference in allowance?

Question 617 (2026-07-08)

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

The Ministry of Health and Social Services recently conducted a nationwide polio vaccination campaign. While protecting children against vaccine-preventable diseases is a shared national priority, concerns have been raised regarding the campaigns implementation, public communication, expenditure, reporting of vaccination data and the need to strengthen public health interventions. In keeping with Parliaments oversight role, I therefore ask the Minister the following questions:

1. What is the total amount spent on the recent national polio vaccination campaign, and how much was funded by the Government versus development partners?

2. What public awareness and communication strategy did the Ministry implement before and during the campaign, and how does the Ministry account for widespread reports that many communities received little information about the campaign, resulting in uncertainty and vaccine hesitancy among parents?

3. The Ministry reported that approximately 98% of the target population was vaccinated. What methodology and verification process were used to determine this coverage, and how was the vaccination data recorded, validated and reported?

4. What measures will the Ministry implement to strengthen public confidence, improve transparency and enhance community engagement in future national vaccination campaigns?

5. In light of the substantial resources mobilised for this campaign, what measures is the Ministry taking to ensure the same urgency and financial commitment are applied to addressing the persistent shortages of essential medicines in public health facilities?

Question 618 (2026-07-08)

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

There are persistent delays in the payment of child maintenance through magistrates' courts. Child maintenance is intended to meet the immediate needs of children, and delays in the disbursement of these funds are unacceptable. There are instances where beneficiaries wait two to three weeks, and sometimes even longer, to receive maintenance payments that have already been paid into court accounts. Such delays have a direct impact on children, as essential needs such as food, school supplies, transport, and other basic necessities cannot be put on hold while children wait for funds that are rightfully due to them.

1. What is causing the delays in processing child maintenance payments paid into magistrates' court accounts across the country?

2. What immediate measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that child maintenance payments are released within 2-5 working days after the funds are received by the court?

3. What measures will the Ministry put in place to improve staffing levels, system efficiency, and payment processes to eliminate these delays and ensure that children who depend on these payments receive the support they need without unnecessary delays?

Question 619 (2026-07-09)

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

Considering the recent State Visit to the People's Republic of China, where the Executive accepted a N$500 million grant, endorsed the FOCAC Declaration, and agreed to a "seven-sector blueprint" for economic cooperation, and in light of Article 63(2)(e) of the Namibian Constitution which requires parliamentary ratification of international agreements, I ask the Minister:

1. Will the Minister confirm the exact conditionalities and counterpart funding requirements attached to the N$500 million grant committed by President Xi Jinping?

2. Why has the Executive endorsed the FOCAC Declaration and the Beijing Action Plan (2025-2027) without prior debate or ratification in this Assembly?

3. When exactly will the full text of the "seven-sector blueprint" for economic cooperation be tabled for parliamentary scrutiny?

4. Does the Ministry concede that bypassing Parliament on multilateral frameworks of this magnitude undermines the sovereign economic oversight of this House?

Question 620 (2026-07-09)

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

During the President's visit to the Republic of China, a grant of N$245 million (98 million yuan) was given towards a "Smart City" pilot project in Namibia by the Government of China. This grant includes the development of an AI-ready data centre. I previously raised concerns regarding accusations made against Huawei and their potential access to Namibia's data. If we truly want to have data sovereignty in this country, we need to be independent and not rely on Huawei.

Considering this is a grant, we should seriously ask ourselves what strings are attached, because nothing in this world is for free. In this modern age, data is the most valuable currency, and this smart city investment runs the risk of becoming a way of mining our data.

I ask the following:

- Considering China surveils and monitors its own people through facial recognition software, what guarantees do we have that we will not be surveilled by a foreign country?

- What guarantees do we have that our data will not be accessed by Huawei to train AI models on our information?

- If they provide the technology, what legal and physical guardrails do we have in place to protect our sovereignty?

- What is the timeline for building the data centres, and what involvement will Huawei have in developing them?

- Can the Minister please provide this house with the full details of the agreement and the terms of this grant?

Question 621 (2026-07-09)

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

In light of the official launch of the Namibia Child Project under the Global Green Hydrogen Programme.

Now I ask:

1. What is the total financial commitment by the Government of Namibia to this project, and what measurable economic returns, including jobs, local procurement, and industrial value addition, are guaranteed for Namibians?

2. Under which statutory authority or Cabinet decision was this project approved, and will the Minister table all feasibility studies, environmental assessments, legal opinions, and project agreements before the National Assembly?

3. How will the Ministry ensure that this project does not become another foreign driven extraction initiative where Namibia exports raw resources while importing finished technology and employment?

4. What percentage of ownership, technology transfer, and procurement has been reserved for Namibian companies, engineers, and communities, and what enforcement mechanisms exist should these commitments not be honoured?

Question 622 (2026-07-09)

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

The welfare and dignity of our veterans should, first and foremost, be reflected in the quality of support they receive while they are still alive. It is therefore a matter of grave concern that, while many veterans reportedly remain unpaid for approved socio-economic veteran projects intended to improve their livelihoods, the Ministry has

issued an invitation for bids for the erection of tombstones for veterans across all 14 regions, covering the period from August 2026 to March 2029.

While honouring our departed heroes and heroines is both necessary and commendable, it should not come at the expense of fulfilling the Ministry's primary obligation to safeguard the welfare of living veterans, as envisaged under the Veterans Act .

In that regard, I ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Has the Ministry conducted periodic assessments to determine the living conditions and overall well-being of veterans? If so, what are the findings and possible interventions has been implemented to improve the circumstances of these veterans living in vulnerable and disadvantaged conditions?

2. What psychological support programmes or interventions are currently in place to assist veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other mental health conditions arising from trauma experienced during the struggle or due current situation?

3. How does the Minister justify having sufficient fund to procure tombstones for deceased veterans while simultaneously claiming lacks the financial resources to honour approved projects payment for living veterans?

4. What measures has the Ministry put in place to ensure that veterans' socio-economic benefits and approved project funds are paid promptly before proceeding with the implementation of the tombstone procurement project?

Question 623 (2026-07-09)

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

Government has consistently presented the expansion of intern-ship programmes as a key intervention to address graduate unemployment and improve employability. While increasing the number of internship opportunities is commendable, the true measure of success lies in the quality of those opportunities. Emerging evidence and stakeholder concerns suggest that many interns receive inadequate supervision, limited mentor-ship, and are often assigned routine administrative tasks that do little to develop the practical competencies demanded by today's labour market. Consequently, there is growing concern that the current internship model may not be adequately preparing young Namibians to compete for sustainable employment, raising important questions about the effectiveness, quality assurance, and long-term impact of the Government's internship programme.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What quality assurance mechanisms are in place to ensure that internships provide meaningful workplace learning rather than merely increasing placement numbers?

2. What standards are used to assess whether interns receive adequate supervision, mentoring, and structured skills development during their placements?

3. Has Government conducted any evaluation to determine whether graduates who complete Government-supported internships acquire the practical skills and competencies required by employers, and if so, what were the findings?

4. What percentage of interns who have participated in Government internship programmes have secured permanent employment within six to twelve months after completing their internships?

5. What measures are in place to ensure that interns are not used primarily as inexpensive labour to perform routine administrative duties instead of receiving meaningful professional training?

6. How does Government monitor and evaluate the quality of host institutions to ensure that they provide internships that are aligned with industry needs and current labour market demands?

7. Given employers' continued concerns about graduates lacking practical workplace competencies, what steps is Government taking to strengthen collaboration between higher education institutions, industry, and public sector employers to improve the quality and relevance of internships?

8. Will Government consider introducing a national internship quality framework, including minimum supervision standards, mandatory learning plans, and regular performance assessments, to ensure that every internship genuinely enhances graduate employability?

Question 624 (2026-07-09)

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

My questions are guided by Articles 15, 20 and 95 of our Constitution which oblige the State to protect children's health and guarantee education in a safe environment. A school in Otavi was force closed by parents because it has become unsafe to the learners and the school community. This is not simply a maintenance failure it is a constitutional failure.

1. What are the interim plans for the affected learners to continue with their education during the closure?

2. What immediate action is the Ministry taking to restore a safe and healthy learning environment at the school?

3. Has the Ministry identified other schools with similar health and safety risks? If so, what corrective measures are being taken?

4. What measures will the Ministry implement to ensure no learner is again exposed to conditions that violate their constitutional rights?

Question 625 (2026-07-09)

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

Concerns have been raised regarding the prioritized courses for funding by the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF).

Students who registered themselves for Psychology Studies in January 2026 at UNAM were told that they qualify for funding by NSFAF on subsidized model. The students registered themselves for studies at the institution without paying any registration fees. However NSFAF rejected their applications for funding, informing the students that the Psychology course is not listed as one of the prioritized fields of study.

Honourable Minister, Namibians want to know,

1. Why was Psychology removed from the list of prioritized courses for funding whilst listing the Social Work course as one of the priority courses even when both are in demand?

2. The subsidized contracts signed by the students have enabled NSFAF to receive huge amounts of money but the institution has failed to fund everyone that qualified for tertiary studies. Does this mean that these contracts, statistics and students are being used as tools to merely give an impression to the government that there are a huge number of students requiring funding while many of these students are not listed for funding?

Question 626 (2026-09-01)

Hon. Venaani (PDM) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

The Government's stated plans to establish manufacturing and processing facilities across Namibia's 14 regions are welcomed as an important step towards local value addition, economic diversification and job creation.

The Prime Minister has recently indicated that progress is being made on the initiative. However, details regarding the specific projects, financing arrangements, implementation timelines and expected employment outcomes have not yet been made public.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What specific manufacturing or processing projects have Government identified under its plan to establish facilities across Namibia's 14 regions, and in which locations will these facilities be established?

2. What is the estimated total investment required for the programme, and what proportion of this investment will be finance by Government, the private sector and other investors?

3. What measures is Government taking to ensure that the private sector leads the ownership, financing and operation of these facilities, rather than creating manufacturing enterprises that remain dependent on Government funding?

4. What are the implementation timelines for the identified projects, including the expected dates for construction, commencement of operations and creation of employment?

5. What number of direct and indirect jobs does Government expect the 14- region manufacturing programme to create, and what mechanisms will be used to measure whether these employment targets are achieved?

6. How will Government ensure that local farmers, entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized enterprises and Namibian manufacturers are integrated into the supply chains of these facilities so that the benefits extend beyond the factories themselves?

Question 627 (2026-09-01)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

The recent participation of Namibian Regional Governors at the Huila Expo in Angola has raised questions regarding the purpose, cost and outcomes of foreign trips undertaken by Regional Governors. It is important to establish whether these trips are guided by clear objectives, deliver value for public money and produce tangible benefits for ordinary Namibians.

1. What is the Government policy and strategy regarding foreign travel undertaken by Regional Governors?

2. What specific criteria, objectives and expected outcomes must be satisfied before an international trip by a Regional Governor is approved?

3. How does the Govermnent measure and assess value for money arising from such foreign trips? How much has the State spent on foreign trips undertaken by Regional Governors over the past 13 years, including expenditure on air travel, accommodation, local transport and subsistence and travel allowances?

4. How many Regional Governors and accompanying officials have travelled abroad during this period, and how many foreign trips were undertaken by each region?

5. Can the Minister provide a detailed breakdown, covering the past 13 years, of all foreign trips undertaken by Regional Governors, including the destinations, purpose of travel and total expenditure incurred?

6. Are Regional Governors required to submit reports upon their return from official foreign trips and, if so, are these reports available to the public or Parliament?

7. What specific investments, development projects, employment opportunities, trade agreements or partnerships have resulted from these foreign trips?

8. How many commitments, agreements or undertakings made during these foreign engagements have subsequently been implemented?

9. Most importantly, what measurable and tangible benefits arising from these foreign trips have directly improved the lives of ordinary Namibians?

Given the significant expenditure involved, will the Minister provide evidence demonstrating that these foreign engagements have produced measurable outcomes and value for taxpayers, rather than merely serving as records of attendance at international events?

Question 628 (2026-09-01)

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

I rise today because recent developments in Namibia's health sector concern the health, safety and lives of our people. While Namibia must cooperate with international health partners, such cooperation must be transparent, subject to parliamentary oversight, and must protect our sovereignty and national interest. The Namibian people therefore deserve to know what has been agreed in their name, what obligations Government has undertaken, and what safeguards are in place.

I therefore ask the Minister:

1. Will the Minister table the full agreement recently signed between the Ministry of Health and Social Services and Africa CDC, including all annexures, and explain Namibia 's obligations under the agreement?

2. Does this agreement, or any related arrangement with WHO or Africa CDC, provide for the establishment or expansion of laboratories, vaccine production or pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities in Namibia? If so, where and for what purpose?

3. Can the Minister confirm whether Namibia has entered into, or is negotiating, any other agreements with WHO, Africa CDC or foreign governments relating to biological research, vaccine production or laboratory development, and will such agreements be made available to Parliament?

4. Finally, can the Minister assure this House that Namibia retains full control over its health policy, biological resources and national health security, and that no international agreement has compromised, or will compromise, our national sovereignty and public interest?

Question 629 (2026-09-01)

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

The new regulations published under the Health Professions Act have significantly affected many experienced staff nurses, people who have served our health system for years and are now seeking only an opportunity to upgrade themselves and advance to higher professional responsibilities. The issue I wish to raise is not whether government should improve standards in nursing but the question is, in doing so, are we closing the door on experienced staff nurses who have consistently served our health system and simply want an opportunity to elevate themselves.

Many entered the profession under the requirements applicable at the time and have since gained years of experience. The new requirements should not leave them without a reasonable pathway to upgrade and progress. I speak from personal experience. I started my professional journey as a staff nurse and eventually progressed to a Qualified and Licensed Nurse Practitioner. Experiences such as this, is an asset to our healthcare system and should not simply be disregarded because admission requirements have changed. The fundamental question is: Is Government saying "no" to those who have consistently served in our health system and are still willing to improve themselves and take on greater professional responsibility? This is mainly important in light of Article 18 of the Constitution, which requires administrative bodies and officials to act fairly and reasonably.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What transitional arrangements has the Ministry made for nurses already in line for upgrading, under the previous requirements and, if none, why are they being left without a transitional pathway?

2. Will the Minister establish a special bridging pathway for experienced Staff Nurses, mainly those with five or more years of service, to upgrade their qualifications while recognising their experience and competency?

3. Can the Minister, in keeping with the principles of our Constitution, provide a transitional exemption from the new regulations and requirements for experienced professionals already in the system, so they can study, upgrade and advance their careers?

Question 630 (2026-09-01)

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

Recent events in parts of our region, particularly the xenophobic attacks witnessed in neighbouring countries, serve as a reminder that economic exclusion, high unemployment, and ineffective planning can contribute to social instability.

Similar tensions have previously occurred in countries such as Nigeria, Angola, and South Africa.

Namibia continues to experience rising unemployment while also attracting foreign investors and migrants. As a nation, we must ensure that our policies promote investment while protecting the economic interests and opportunities of Namibian citizens.

Therefore, Namibians would like to know:

1. What long-term strategies does the Government have in place to ensure that increasing foreign investment and migration do not limit employment and business opportunities for Namibian citizens?

2. Will the Government consider reviewing and amending the laws governing foreign investment to encourage greater participation by Namibians in businesses established by foreign investors?

3. Would Government consider introducing a policy requiring certain categories of foreign-owned businesses to operate in partnership with Namibian citizens, where appropriate and economically feasible, to promote skills transfer, local ownership and inclusive economic development?

4. Will Government review the current licensing framework to ensure that sectors and small-scale business activities that can reasonably be undertaken by Namibian entrepreneurs are adequately protected while maintaining an attractive investment environment for industries that require foreign capita,l technology or specialized expertise?

Question 631 (2026-09-01)

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

Namibia cannot measure progress in higher education by enrolment alone; true success lies in ensuring that students remain in the system, progress academically and eventually graduate. Student dropouts is a major problem in our country and it is influenced by a combination of academic, financial, institutional and social factors .

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is the Government's strategy to reduce higher education drop-outs and ensure that students admitted into higher education are fully supported until they complete their studies?

2. Is there a national system for tracking students from admission through to graduation, including those who drop out, defer their studies or take longer than the prescribed period to complete their qualifications?

3. What measures is the Ministry taking to address the shortage of affordable student accommodation, with the aim of reducing student dropouts, especially among vulnerable and marginalised students?

4. What are the Ministry's current targets for improving student retention, progression and completion, and indicate by when these targets are expected to be achieved?

5. Is the Ministry aware of the frustration, anxiety and psychological distress experienced by students during critical periods such as registration and examinations, mainly where they face challenges relating to funding, registration, academic progression and other administrative processes; if so, what measures are being taken to address these challenges and safeguard students' academic well-being?

Question 632 (2026-09-01)

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

For thousands of Namibians, the dream of owning a home is becoming the privilege of the few. The crisis is not simply that houses are expensive. The deeper problem is that affordable serviced land is not reaching our people fast enough.

In Otavi, residents who paid deposits for residential plots have reportedly waited for approximately five years, and discussions are now taking place about refunding them.

In Gobabis, residents recently opposed the proposed sale of 100 unserviced residential plots to a private developer, while the municipality acknowledged that it lacked the financial capacity to service the land itself.

In Windhoek, the country's economic centre, ordinary families continue to confront severe shortages of affordable serviced land, while informal settlements continue to absorb those excluded from the formal housing market.

Minister, our people cannot continue waiting indefinitely for land in the country of their birth.

I therefore, ask the following:

1. How many local authorities currently have residential land that they cannot plan, survey, proclaim or service because they simply do not have the money, and what will it cost nationally to unlock that land?

2. Will the Minister use the upcoming Mid-Year Budget Review to fight for a dedicated and substantially increased allocation for urban land servicing, particularly for financially struggling local authorities, or must citizens continue waiting while councils remain financially incapable of delivering land?

3. In Otavi, after approximately five years of waiting, does the Minister genuinely consider refunding residents an acceptable outcome? Should citizens get their money back, or should they finally get the land they were promised?

4. Finally, when Councils cannot afford to service public land but private developers can, are we not creating a system where public land eventually becomes accessible primarily to those who pan afford market prices, while low-income citizens are pushed further into gathering informal settlements?

5. What concrete intervention will the Minister make to ensure that public land serves a public purpose first?

Question 633 (2026-09-02)

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

On 15 August 2025, Hon. James Sankwasa, dissolved the Katima Mulilo Town Council, following the notorious interrogation over massive amount of land sold for cars in the town of Katima Mulilo. Fast forward to recent events, it's being expressed by the community of Katima Mulilo that there are irregularities, revolving around the Minister's recent purchase of land. We believe it is important to ensure consistency in conduct around the land question.

We therefore pose the following questions:

1. Four (4) prime business plots in Bukalo, are alleged to have been purchased for N$45 000 by the Minister, is such a pricing not disproportional, similar to the same issue you addressed in 2025, when land was traded for cars?

2. It is expressed by the Katima Mulilo residents that basic procedures have been avoided, from the application of the Minister for that land, the transparency of the waiting list, the pricing and the resolution taken by Council itself. Will those involved in these questionable decisions, be investigated and be held accountable, similar to the same degree of the 2025 decision the Minister took?

3. What measures has the Ministry taken to address the land distribution issues in Katima Mulilo, as it seems to be a recurring issue?

4. What has the Minister planned to execute through policy to ensure that other local authorities do not face similar issues?

Question 634 (2026-09-02)

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

Groot Aub residents continue to face serious challenges relating to land, water, electricity, housing affordability, inadequate infrastructure and weak local administration, despite Groot Aub being incorporated into the City of Windhoek. Residents are increasingly questioning whether the current governance arrangement is delivering meaningful development or merely maintaining the limited infrastructure that already exists. Concerns over unaffordable lease agreements, alleged illegal land sales and land grabbing, inadequate consultation, unequal access to resources, and the absence of a clear and adequately funded development plan raise serious questions about Government's commitment to improving the living conditions of Groot Aub residents.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What concrete development plan does Government have for Groot Aub, and what specific budget has been allocated to implement it?

2. Why do Groot Aub residents continue to experience inadequate water and electricity services despite the area being under the administration of the City of Windhoek since 2017?

3. Why were Groot Aub residents not adequately consulted before the implementation of the current lease arrangements, and what steps will Government take to ensure meaningful community participation going forward?

4. Given the continued lack of adequate infrastructure and economic opportunities, what specific measures are being taken to create employment, support small businesses and promote local economic development in Groot Aub?

5. Regarding ongoing illegal land occupations and unauthorized sales in Groot Aub, what specific measures will the Ministry enforce to uphold the 2006 moratorium, and will a comprehensive land audit be conducted to resolve land tenure disputes?

Question 635 (2026-09-02)

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

Following the issuance of Air Service Licenses by the Transportation Commission of Namibia to the state-owned entity Namibia Air (Pty) Ltd, the airline must now undergo a five-phase technical certification process to secure an Air Operator Certificate (AOC) before commencing commercial flights. The bodies responsible for civil aviation oversight (the Transportation Commission of Namibia and the Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) fall directly under the portfolio custody and administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Works and Transport.

The Ministry of Works and Transport is simultaneously acting as the promoter of the planned state airline (Namibia Air) while remaining the statutory authority over the regulatory entities tasked with evaluating its safety, technical, and operational compliance.

Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. How does the Ministry guarantee absolute regulatory independence within the Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) as it evaluates the 5-stage AOC application of a state entity promoted by the Ministry itself?

2. What internal firewalls have been established to prevent executive pressure or administrative conflict of interest, given that the Minister receives license approvals on behalf of Namibia Air while holding portfolio accountability over the regulator?

3. Considering the stated target to launch commercial operations by December 2026, how will the Ministry oversee that no safety regulations, flight-crew certification hours, or airworthiness inspections are expedited or bypassed to meet political launch dates?

4. Was the liquidation of Air Namibia finalized, if not, what are the risks on the Aircrafts yet to be purchased of getting impounded due to the outstanding debt of Air -Namibia?

5. Can the Minister table before Parliament the full operational feasibility study, leadership appointment criteria, bi-lateral agreements signed (if any), and budget allocation for Namibia Air to satisfy public scrutiny before the final grant of the AOC?

Question 636 (2026-09-02)

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

In terms of Section 27 read with Section 24 of the Immigration Control Act, 1993 (Act No. 7 of 1993), no foreign national is permitted to enter, reside, or seek employment in the Republic of Namibia without a valid Employment Permit issued directly by the Immigration Selection Board. Furthermore, statutory regulations restrict short-term temporary work visas, typically valid for up to 6 months, and mandate that long-term employment permits undergo strict vetting processes rather than administrative endorsement at port-of-entry border posts.

I rise to draw the Minister's attention to compelling documentary proof in my possession of a potentially fraudulent 17-month work visa issued to a Chinese national, bearing an endorsement directly from the Oshikango Border Control Post dated 3 July 2026 and expiring on 15 December 2027.

1. Honourable Minister, under what specific statutory framework or delegated authority are border control posts, such as Oshikango, empowered to issue or endorse long - term employment visas exceeding standard statutory limits without the prior approval of the Immigration Selection Board?

2. Is the Minister aware that work visas spanning nearly 18 months are allegedly being endorsed at land borders, and what urgent forensic audit will the Ministry conduct to determine whether unauthorized stamps or syndicated corruption are compromising border operations?

3. In light of the physical evidence available, what is the Minister's immediate plan to address this specific case and prevent further illegal endorsements?

4. We are made to understand that official Work Visas are now issued via standardized secure sticker labels. How is it that certain individuals are still receiving manual ink stamps for long-term work authorization? Does the Ministry currently operate two parallel authorization systems for the same regulatory purpose, and if so, why?

Question 637 (2026-09-02)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Right Hon. Prime Minister:

The latest climate outlook for Namibia should be treated as a matter of urgent national concern, particularly by the Office of the Prime Minister, which carries the responsibility for coordinating disaster risk management. Namibia is facing a credible warning of below-normal rainfall during the 2026/27 rainy season, with the risk compounded by forecasts of above-average temperatures. The regional climate outlook released at the

33rd Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum in Swakopmund indicates that Namibia is among the countries expected to experience below-normal rainfall in both the October-December 2026 and January-March 2027 periods.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What assessment has the Office of the Prime Minister made of Namibia's current water-security position, particularly the availability of water for vulnerable communities, livestock and agricultural production, should the anticipated poor rainfall materialise?

2. What specific support mechanisms has Government prepared for communal and subsistence farmers who may be affected by inadequate rainfall, poor grazing conditions and potential livestock losses?

3. Has the Government assessed the potential implications of the forecast on national food security and food prices, and what measures are being considered to mitigate possible shortages or increased food costs?

4. Given Namibia's experience with previous droughts, what lessons have been incorporated into the Government's preparedness strategy for the 2026/27 rainfall season?

Question 638 (2026-09-02)

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

It is a well-established fact that civil servants who work 10 kilometers away from town ought to earn remoteness allowance. The cleaners at 262 Motorized Infantry Battalion at the Greenwell Matongo Barracks, well-known as M'pacha Military Base, work 20 Kilometers out of town but some of the civil servants in this area have not received their remoteness allowance up to date. It has been observed that some of these civil servants received their remoteness allowance but only for a duration of one or two months.

Whilst others are yet to receive their remoteness allowances.

Therefore Honourable Minister,

1. Why have some of the civil servants at M'pacha Millitary Base not receiving their remoteness allowances?

2. Why was the remoteness allowance halted after these civil servants only received it for one or two months?

Question 639 (2026-09-02)

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

The Namibian Police Force has a specialised Traffic Law Enforcement Directorate, with Regional Traffic Coordinators responsible for traffic-related functions. However, concerns have been raised regarding the current command and reporting structure at

regional and station level, particularly where traffic officers appear to report directly to Station Commanders rather than to the designated Traffic Coordinators.

This raises serious questions about professional supervision, operational coordination, accountability and the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement, especially at a time when road safety remains a major concern in Namibia. The organogram provided for all Police Regional Headquarters also raises questions regarding the practical relationship between specialised traffic structures and ordinary police station command structures. The new structure has created anomality where a junior traffic officer report directly to the Station Commander without going through the coordinators as it used to be for proper planning and coordination. Since the Station Commanders are overwhelmed with many responsibilities the Directorate of Traffic Law Enforcement is always being left unattended with no proper programme on how to regulate traffics on our roads.

Road safety is not merely an administrative matter. Traffic enforcement requires specialised knowledge, proper command, effective deployment and clear accountability. Where responsibility is divided but authority is unclear, the ultimate cost is potentially borne by motorists and the public through preventable crashes, injuries and loss of life.

I therefore, ask the Minister:

1. Can the Minister explain why traffic officers are placed under the direct command of Station Commanders rather than reporting directly to the Regional Traffic Coordinators responsible for Traffic Law Enforcement?

2. What is the official mandate, job description and scope of authority of a Regional Traffic Coordinator? In particular, does the position carry direct operational command over traffic officers, or is it merely an administrative and coordinating function?

3. If Regional Traffic Coordinators do not have direct command and control over traffic officers, what exactly are they expected to coordinate? How can a coordinator be held accountable for traffic enforcement operations when the officers performing those duties do not report directly to that coordinator?

4. Does the Ministry consider it appropriate for Station Commanders, who are not necessarily specialised or trained as traffic officers, to exercise operational command over officers performing specialised traffic-law enforcement duties? If so, what training and authority do Station Commanders receive to supervise specialised traffic operations?

5. Is the Honourable Minister satisfied that the current reporting structure provides clear accountability for traffic enforcement operations, roadblocks, speed enforcement, drunk-driving operations, vehicle inspections, accident prevention and enforcement of traffic laws on national roads and within towns?

6. Has the Ministry conducted any assessment of whether the existing command structure is contributing to weaknesses in traffic enforcement, poor coordination or inadequate deployment of traffic officers, and whether these weaknesses may be affecting road safety and contributing to the persistently serious road-accident situation in the country?

7. Would the Honourable Minister consider reviewing the current structure so that traffic officers are placed directly under the operational command of Regional Traffic Coordinators, thereby ensuring specialised supervision, clear accountability and effective deployment of traffic officers both within towns and along Namibia's national roads?

8. If the Minister is not prepared to place traffic officers directly under the Traffic Coordinators, can the Minister clearly explain the operational justification for maintaining the current arrangement and provide this House with the relevant organisational structure, command responsibilities and written job descriptions governing the relationship between Station Commanders, Traffic Coordinators and traffic officers?

Question 640 (2026-09-02)

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

Since, Divundu Police Station has experienced predicaments that hardly make it possible for the officers to operate in a smooth and conducive environment.

The police station has no 4x4 vehicle and no criminal investigation vehicle, apart from a traffic division which has a limited outreach capacity.

Police officers are walking to their duties, and there is no conducive working environment for the inmates. The inmate facility was built without a chimney to release smoke and steam, which is a health hazard.

Government does not do maintenance to the sleeping quarters of police officers, while members are being deducted every month for official accommodation. Due to this, some police officers opt to lodge in township informal structures, which again burdens their experiences.

1. Why are vehicles supplied to Ndiyona, Mukwe and Omega Police Stations, leaving out Divundu?

2. When does the Ministry plan to renovate the police sleeping quarters to retain officers close to the station, especially when they are on standby duty?

3. When can the Ministry facilitate the structural improvement of the kitchen at the holding cells so that the health of inmates is not compromised?

Question 641 (2026-09-08)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Delay in the Commencement of Mandatory Medical Internship for Eligible Medical Graduates

Medical internship is a compulsory component of the regulatory pathway for medical graduates before registration as medical practitioners in Namibia. The Regulations relating to Registration of Medical Interns, Register for Medical Interns and Restoration

of Names to Register, Government Notice 317 of 2020, which continue in force under section 95(10) of the Health Professions Act 16 of 2024, require an eligible medical graduate, after obtaining the prescribed qualification and before registration as a medical practitioner, to register as a medical intern and undertake medical internship training. The regulations further prescribe a medical internship of not less than two years at an approved facility.

A cohort of eligible medical graduates was expected to commence medical internship on 1 September 2026. However, the affected graduates did not commence as expected. According to information communicated verbally to the graduates by an official within the Ministry's Human Resources function, the delay is reportedly attributable to insufficient Government funding. As this explanation has not been presented here as a formal written Government position, it requires confirmation by the responsible Minister.

The delay raises a serious policy and workforce-planning concern: the regulatory framework makes internship compulsory for progression toward registration as a medical practitioner, yet eligible graduates are unable to commence that mandatory training because the necessary funded placements have reportedly not been made available. The matter therefore requires clarity regarding the number of affected graduates, the budgetary provision made for internship posts, the cause and extent of any funding shortfall, and the Government's immediate plan and timeline for resolving it.

Against this background, notice is hereby given that on 09 September 2026, I shall ask the Honourable Minister responsible for Health and Social Services the following:

1. Minister, can you confirm or deny reports communicated to the affected graduates that the commencement of internship was delayed because insufficient Government funding was available for medical internship posts?

2. If funding is the cause of the delay, what amount was budgeted for medical internship posts for the 2026/27 financial year, how many internship posts was that allocation intended to fund, and what is the current funding shortfall?

3. Given that medical internship is compulsory before an eligible graduate can progress toward registration as a medical practitioner, why was adequate financial and workforce provision not made for the cohort expected to commence on 1 September 2026?

4. What immediate measures are the Ministry of Health and Social Services and any other responsible Government institutions taking to secure the necessary funding and placements for the affected graduates?

5. Can the Minister provide a specific timeline, including the anticipated commencement date, by which all affected eligible graduates will be placed and enabled to commence their mandatory medical internship?

6. What measures will Government put in place to ensure that future cohorts of eligible medical graduates are matched with adequately funded internship posts in time, so that this situation does not recur?

Question 642 (2026-09-08)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

Windhoek is Namibia's administrative capital and a critical gateway for inte1national tourists, investors and business visitors. However, concerns over the city's cleanliness, maintenance of public spaces, limited cultural and entertainment offerings, and lack of well-developed visitor experiences suggest that,Windhoek is not yet living up to its potential as a competitive urban destination. This is a missed economic opportunity for a country seeking to expand tourism, attract investment and create jobs. Government therefore needs to look beyond promoting Namibia's attractions outside the capital and address the development of Windhoek itself as an attractive, vibrant and economically productive tourism destination.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is the Ministry doing to reposition Windhoek from primarily a transit point of entry into a vibrant and competitive urban tourism destination that attracts visitors to stay longer and generate greater economic activity within the capital?

2. Given the persistent concerns about littering and the general appearance of certain areas of Windhoek, what initiatives exist, together with the City of Windhoek, to ensure that Windhoek meets an acceptable standard of cleanliness and environmental presentation?

3. How is the Ministry addressing the shortcomings affecting the visitor experience from Hosea Kutako International Airport to Windhoek, mainly with regard to cleanliness, signage, landscaping, road infrastructure, safety, transport and tourism information?

Question 643 (2026-09-08)

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

A PhD is the highest academic qualification, awarded only for significant and unique contributions to lmowledge. Globally, only 0.1%-1 % of people hold a PhD; in Namibia, it is below 0.1%, with fewer than 500 PhD graduates produced to date. Furthermore, the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) has indicated that PhDs constitute only a small fraction - roughly 0.2% - of tertiary qualifications awarded annually in the country.
Despite this scarcity, politicians have increasingly exploited honorary doctorates - using the title "Dr" without scholarly output, often through undue influence or exchanges of favours with university leaders. Several African countries have acted decisively:

Nigeria has banned recipients from using "Dr" title and prohibits awarding honorary degrees to serving government officials. Ghana also banned public use of honora1y doctorates. Ethiopia restricted use of tl1e title to the awarding institution and excluded politicians from nominations. Malawi and Uganda have similar regulations.

Namibia has taken no action. Alarmingly, younger politicians are now lobbying Vice Chancellors for honorary degrees in Agriculture just because they planted tomatoes. They are following the example set by their seniors.

In light of this, the Minister responsible for Higher Education, Hon. Dr. Sanet Steenkamp, will be asked on Thursday, 17 September 2026:

1. Is she aware of measures taken by other African countries to curb the political weaponisation and abuse of honorary PhDs? If yes, what does she thinks of these interventions?

2. Is she concerned that the growing abuse of honorary doctorates will devalue genuine PhDs earned through rigorous scholarship? What if honorary PhDs start outnumbering real PhDs?

3. Are any steps being considered to regulate the awarding and public use of honorary doctorates in Namibia?

Question 644 (2026-09-08)

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

Government continues to rely on external consultants for a range of functions across public institutions. Although specialised consultants may be necessary in certain circumstances, prolonged or repeated reliance on external expertise raises concerns about the cost to the State, duplication of public-sector capacity, institutional memory and the development of sustainable expertise within Government. Of particular concern is the absence of a consolidated public record showing the overall number of consultants engaged by Government and the total expenditure incurred on consultancy services.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Does Government maintain a central, consolidated register of all consultants engaged by Offices, Ministries, Agencies and other public entities; if so, how many consultants are currently engaged, what is the total cost to Government, and what measures are in place to monitor their performance and value for money?

2. What strategies are in place to ensure that Government does not outsource functions that can reasonably be performed by suitably qualified public servants?

3. Before a consultant is engaged, is the responsible public entity required to demonstrate that the required expertise is not available within the public service; if so, how is this assessed and documented?

4. What instruments are in place to ensure that consultant s are required to transfer knowledge, skills and institutional capacity to Namibian public servants before their contracts expire?

5. Which areas of the public service rely most frequently on external consultants, what are the reasons for this reliance, and what measures is Government taking to build internal capacity and reduce such dependence?

Question 645 (2026-09-08)

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

1. Following complaints regarding possible links between driving schools and NaTIS driving-test examiners, can the Minister state how many complaints have been received, the period under investigation, the institutions or offices involved, and the expected date for completion of the investigation; and will the final findings be made public, subject to lawful protections for personal information and due process?

2. Honourable Minister, what policies currently prevents a NaTIS driving examiner from having a direct or indirect financial, familial, employment, or other relationship with a driving school or instructor whose students the examiner may assess; and does the Ministry require mandatory declarations of interest, recusal, examiner rotation, and independent audits of examiner decisions?

3. What measures are in place to ensure that the issuing of learner's and driving licences is based solely on demonstrated competence, rather than personal relationships or payments, including secure digital audit trails, random quality-control reviews, separation between driver training and driver testing, and disciplinary or criminal referrals where irregularities are identified?

4. When will the proposed regulations for driving schools and instructors be finalised and implemented, and will they provide for compulsory instructor certification, minimum training hours, standardised curricula, approved training vehicles and facilities, regular inspections, public registers of licensed schools and instructors, consumer complaints mechanisms, and meaningful penalties for non-compliance?

5. Honourable Minister, in light of concerns that applicants may obtain licences without demonstrating sufficient basic vehicle-control skills, will the Ministry review and standardise the practical competencies, minimum training requirements, and pass-fail criteria for each licence category: including progression to heavier vehicle categories and publish annual, anonymised statistics on pass rates, examiner appeals, complaints, disciplinary cases, and licence cancellations?

Question 646 (2026-09-08)

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

When patients are admitted to hospitals far from their homes, their relatives often have to remain nearby to provide care, support and other necessities. Yet many families have no affordable or suitable place to stay and are sometimes forced to travel long distances every day or sleep in unsuitable conditions.

For example, a family from Queensland in the Zambezi Region may have a loved one admitted to Katima Mulilo State Hospital; a family from Katji na Katji may need to travel to Rundu Hospital, while families from Ongenga and surrounding areas may travel daily to Engela District Hospital to care for their admitted relatives.

I therefore ask the Minister of Health and Social Services:

1. When will the Ministry provide or construct dedicated accommodation for relatives and caregivers of patients admitted to hospitals across the country?

2. Does the Ministry have a programme or budget specifically for such accommodation, particularly at hospitals serving communities located far from the hospital?

3. Will the Ministry consider establishing and providing dedicated, safe and affordable accommodation for relatives and caregivers at hospitals across the country, particularly in areas where families have to travel long distances to support their loved ones?

Question 647 (2026-09-08)

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

There have been widespread reports of a growing funding shortfall at the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DYS) for the current financial year, with the Directorate indicating that its operational budget has been substantially depleted. This shortfall has had a direct and adverse impact on the state veterinary service, particularly with regard to the mandatory annual inspections of EU- approved livestock farms, which are essential for retaining certification and thereby maintaining access to our most vital export market.

I understand that, as an interim measure, producers seeking EU certification are now required to bear the travel and associated costs of state veterinarians conducting these inspections through the LLPBN mechanism. While I acknowledge that this arrangement is intended as a temporary solution, I am concerned that it places state veterinarians in a deeply problematic position namely, that farmers, having funded the inspectors' costs, may reasonably expect a clean audit in return, thereby creating a clear perception, if not a reality, of conflict of interest.

In light of these serious concerns, I would respectfully pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Will the Minister confirm the extent of the budgetary shortfall at the DYS and clarify whether the Government has any immediate plans to restore full operational funding for these statutory inspections?

2. Is the Minister aware of the inherent conflict of interest ansmg from requiring producers to unde1write the costs of state inspectors, and what safeguards has the Ministry put in place to ensure that the independence and impartiality of veterinary audits are not compromised?

3. What longer-term strategy does the Government intend to pursue to secure the financial sustainability of the DYS, so that the EU export certification regime remains robust, credible, and beyond reproach?

Question 648 (2026-09-09)

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

It has come to my attention that representatives of the United States Embassy visited Namibia's SATCOM facility, which is associated with the August 26 group of companies that is involved in secure and tactical military communication systems.

Given the strategic and sensitive nature of military communications infrastructure or equipment's and in respect of National security, I believe it is necessary for Parliament to establish the intent surrounding visit to key installations.

Above that background, I shall ask?

1. Can the Minister clarify and highlight weather such a visit forms part of established bilateral diplomatic protocols, and if such courtesy can be extended to other diplomatic missions?

2. Does any United States Government entity, Company, or technical entity currently provide or intend to provide technical, operational , or any other form of supporting to Namibia's SATCOM and ultimately to NDF communication capabilities? if so, may the Honourable Minister update this House on the nature and scope of such commitment?

Question 649 (2026-09-09)

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

It has been observed that the Siyabonga group in Tsumeb have issued complaints in 2023 regarding the installation of prepaid water meters at each resident but has received no attention or consideratio.nAs a result of the situation, it has led to some residents' usage of water without payment whilst others unfairly continue to pay. The residents have been informed by the Tsumeb Municipality that water will be closed to everyone. Therefore, the residents of Tsumeb want to know,

1. When will the prepaid water meters be installed at each resident?

2. What measures are put in place to ensure water bills are split amongst all the residents in use of the water?

3. What resolutions will be taken to ensure water continues to be provided to the residents who have been paying the bills and what measures will be taken against those who are non-compliant with the payment of water bills?

Question 650 (2026-09-09)

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

Regarding the legal and administrative stability of our local governance structure.

Honourable Minister, Article 102(3) of Chapter 12 of the Namibian Constitution explicitly mandates that every regional and local authority unit must possess an "executive and administration which shall carry out all lawful resolutions and policies of such Council."To give practical effect to this constitutional directive, Parliament enacted Section 27(l)(a) of the Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992, which categorically dictates that a municipal or town council shall appoint a Chief Executive Officer (interchangeably recognized as the Town clark for Village Council) to head that very administration.

The systematic failure or delay by various councils to appoint substantive accounting officers directly undermines this constitutional framework, threatens public accountability, and disrupts municipal service delivery. Therefore I ask the following questions:

1. How many of the 59 local authorities currently have substantive CEOs, and how many are operating with Acting CEOs?

2. How many local authorities currently have active labour disputes or legal cases relating to their CEO positions?

3. For local authorities that have no active labour disputes, what are the precise reasons why their vacant CEO positions still remain unfilled?

4. Where local authorities are refusing or failing to appoint substantive CEOs, why does the Ministry continue to approve their operational and capital budgets? Furthermore, what legal impediment prevents the Ministry from withholding or suspending such budget approvals until compliance is met, similar to the administrative enforcement mechanisms applied to the Kunene Regional Council?

Question 651 (2026-09-09)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Finance:
NamRA was established under the Namibia Revenue Agency Act 12 of 2017 as an autonomous agency responsible for tax administration and customs enforcement. NamRA's mandate is to assess, collect, and account for all State revenue, administer Namibia's tax laws, and enforce customs and excise legislation as established under the Namibia Revenue Agency Act No. 12 of 2017.

This year the commissioner has promoted some staff members without following the approved NamRA Human Resource Policy. Some staff members in the following positions have been promoted without following the due process such as application form and being called for interview according to the approved HR policy. A February 2026 report from Ombudsman concluded that NamRa engaged in maladministration by waving advertise experience rules and introduce unrecorded selection criteria after interview concluded but it seems the trend continues.

The commissioner is promoting staff members without following NamRA HR policy and he is acting like a Police Inspector General. The position are as follows:

1. From Manager promoted to Senior Manager position x 2; These staff members have been promoted without any interview or following internal process. These once jump one or two ranks from their previous positions and they are as follows: 1. From normal officer grade C2 to Senior Officer CS x3, Senior Officer C4 to Principal officer grade D1. The following staff members have been promoted two times over their current supervisor now their current supervisor will be reporting to his/her former subordinate who was two grades bellow him. The commissioner went ahead a created another position of a project Manager that is not on the structure of NAMRA and appointed of his person.

This situation has created animosity among the staff members of NamRA and it will affect the productivities, efficiency, and effectiveness of the service delivery due to endemic favouritism, nepotism and corruption perpetrated by the Commissioner without following the internal approved HR policy of NamRA. The next one is about 3 staff members who have reached the retirement stage but who have been given an extension contract of 3-5 years extra while the law of Namibia is very clear when it comes to retirement. This member possesses no special skills that we don't have any other person to take over those positions after retirement.

Therefore, I ask the Minister the following questions.

1. Will the Minister please explain, was these promotions and recruitment in line of NamRA Human Resources Policy or not, if not What are your next step to have oversight over the board of NamRA when it comes to HR matters?

2. What criteria used to give additional contract to some staff members of NamRA who have ultimately reached 60 years of age while we have high number of qualified unemployed youth in Namibia?

3. Hon. Minister are you in any positions to reverse those promotions and charge NamRA Commissioner to face disciplinary action and expulsion if the DC see it fit.

4. Will the minister lodge an intensive internal investigation on how recruitment and promotion is being handled at NamRA and report back to Parliament.

5. Will the Minister please explain to the Nation about the position of Senior Projects officer-CS, what project is NamRA busy with of which the commissioner decided to create such a position for?

Question 652 (2026-09-09)

Hon. Mbundu (RP) asked the Minister of Urban and Rural Development:

Government institutions and local authorities employ qualified officials to perform specific professional and technical functions. However, these institutions continue to appoint external consultants to perform functions that appear to fall within the responsibilities of officials already employed and paid by Government.

While consultants may be necessary where specialised expertise is unavailable, there is concern where public institutions pay both salaries and consultancy fees for substantially the same work. This raises questions of duplication, value for money and the prudent use of public resources.

1. How many consultants are currently engaged by Government institutions and local authorities to perform functions for which permanent officials are already employed?

2. Why do local authorities employ technical officials while simultaneously appointing consultants to prepare bills of quantities, engineering designs, road designs and supervise projects?

3. How much have local authorities spent on technical consultants over the past five financial years?

4. Where a State-Owned Enterprise employs a Chief Financial Officer, finance manager and accountants, what justification is there for appointing an external consultant to prepare its financial statements?

5. How does Government prevent institutions from paying both salaries and consultancy fees for substantially the same work?

6. How many consultancy contracts have been repeatedly renewed for the same functions, and why have these functions not been performed internally?

Question 653 (2026-09-09)

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

WHEREAS Gobabis is the capital town of the Omaheke Region and a major transit corridor on the Trans Kalahari Highway (86) linking Namibia to Botswana;

AND WHEREAS the town has experienced rapid population growth, increased vehicular traffic, and a high number of pedestrians, learners and livestock crossing;

AND WHEREAS there are currently no functional traffic lights (robots) operating in Gobabis, creating a serious safety hazard and traffic disorder at major intersections;

My Question:

1. Is the Ministry aware that Gobabis town has no functional traffic (robots) at all its major intersections?

2. What is the reason for the complete absence/non-functioning of traffic robots in Gobabis? Is it due to:

    a) Lack of budget allocation from the Ministry to Gobabis Municipality?

    b) Failure by Gobabis Municipality to install and maintain them?

    c) Vandalism, lack of technical capacity or power supply issues?

3. What urgent intervention will the Ministry take, together with Gobabis Municipality and the Roads Authority, to ensure installation and operationalization of modern traffic lights in Gobabis?

4. What amount has been budgeted, and what is the concrete timeline for procurement, installation and commissioning of traffic lights in Gobabis, if any?

Question 654 (2026-09-09)

Hon. Kaaronda (SWANU) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

On the 18th April 2004 a young man was born. His name was Elijah Laurenza Areseb. On the 5th February 2026, at the age of on ly 21 years and about two months shy of his 22nd birthday this young man lost his life while in the care of trained health professionals at the Otjiwarongo state hospital who are alleged to have neglected their duty of care to this young man. I must hasten to state right here that the unfortunate and untimely death of this young man in the presence and or at the hands of careless health professionals at the Otjiwarongo state hospital was not the first!

Honourable Speaker, please allow me to quote a biblical verse as found on the funeral program of this young man which in my view summarises his resolve to find just ice and closure from his place of eternal resting . It is Psalm 27:1-3: "The Lord is my guide and my salvation, whom shall I fear? The Lord is the stronghold of my life, of whom shall I be afraid? When evil men advance against me to devour my flesh, when my enemies and my foes attack me they will stumble and fall. Though an army besiege me, my heart will not fear, though war breaks out against me, even then will I be confident".

This young man was put to rest on Saturday, 2ist February 2026 and still his family has not known any closure because the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services has dishonourably chosen not to take the August house into her confidence by successfully failing to honour her own word!

The questions:

1. What was the cause of this young man's untimely and unfortunate loss of life?

2. You told this August house that the investigations that you had initiated into the circumstances surrounding his death were carried and completed. You went on to tell this August house that you will table a report on this matter. Where is that report and why have you not been true to your own words?

3. Do you know that your mishandling of this matter will soon have you and government dragged to court?

Question 655 (2026-09-10)

Hon. Kalangula (IPC) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Right Honourable Prime Minister, significant amounts of public funds are spent annually by government ministries, offices, agencies, and public enterprises to commission independent forensic investigations from professional audit and advisory firms into

allegations of financial mismanagement, tender irregularities, and administrative corruption. The findings and corrective recommendations of these costly forensic reports are frequently shelved, selectively implemented, or ignored by governing boards and executive leadership.

What is more alarming is the recurring practice of "recycling" implicated officials, where accountable executives or senior managers flagged in forensic reports for governance failures or fiduciary breaches are quietly permitted to resign, avoid internal disciplinary action, and subsequently secure strategic executive appointments in government or other public entities.

Right Honourable Prime Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. What is the cumulative total amount of public funds expended across State-owned enterprises (SOEs) and government ministries on external forensic Investigations over the past 15 financial years?

2. What measures are being instituted, to prevent officials who are implicated in forensic reports from being re-appointed or transferred across state entities and public boards?

3. How many completed forensic investigative reports commissioned by public entities over the past 15 years involving prima facie evidence of criminal conduct or statutory breaches have been formally handed over to the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), the Namibian Police (NAMPOL), or the Office of the Prosecutor General?

4. Can the Right Honourable Prime Minister ensure that all forensic investigation reports commissioned using public funds are tabled in Parliament and submitted to the Public Accounts Committee to ensure transparent, non-selective enforcement?

Question 656 (2026-09-10)

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

It has been reported and observed by Namibian citizens, particularly in the border regions of Omusati, Ohangwena, Uneven and Kangaroo West/East, that members of the Angolan National Police are entering Namibian territory wearing full official uniform and carrying service firearms/guns. This practice raises serious concerns regarding Namibia's national sovereignty, territorial integrity, public safety, and the security of our citizens, and is in contravention of international law and bilateral agreements on cross-border security cooperation.

Therefore I shall ask the following Questions:

1. Is the Honourable Minister aware that members of the Angolan Police Force are entering Namibia in full uniform while armed with firearms?

2. If so, under what bilateral agreement, protocol or legal framework is this entry of foreign armed police into Namibia permitted?

3. Does the Ministry consider the entry of foreign armed police in uniform into Namibia without clear authorization to be not a violation of Namibia's sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Namibia?

4. What measures is the Ministry putting in place to immediately forbid and prevent the entry of Angolan Police into Namibia in full uniform with guns, unless under a formal joint operation with the Namibian Police Force?

5. Will the Honourable Minister issue a directive to all border posts and to the Angolan Government through diplomatic channels that no foreign police officer shall enter Namibia armed and in uniform without prior written approval from the Namibian Government?

6. What steps will the Ministry take to ensure the safety of Namibian citizens living along the Angola Namibia border who feel intimidated and threatened by the presence of foreign armed police in their communities?

Question 657 (2026-09-10)

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

These goes about the failure to protect vulnerable mothers and newborns. Baby abandonment is a tragedy in Namibia. Section 227 of the Child Care and Protection Act allows mothers in distress to leave newborns at safe places without fear of arrest. However, a law on paper is not beneficial if women do not have actual facilities to go to or support before the baby is born.

I ask this:

1. Exactly how many government-funded "baby safes" or designated safe-haven facilities exist across all 14 regions where a mother can safely leave a child?

2. What specific counselling and social support programs are in place to help struggling mothers before they give birth, so they do not resort to abandoning their babies?

3. What interventions has the ministry undertaken to inform women about their legal options, and how is the Ministry working with state clinics to ensure mothers are not wrongly arrested?

Question 658 (2026-09-10)

Hon. Mbuti (IPC) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

I am posting these questions to respectfully bring to your attention several serious concerns regarding staff placement, recruitment, promotion, and general professional conduct within schools in the Omaheke, Kunene Region, and many other regions. These concerns are raised in the interest of fairness, transparency, accountability, and

the effective functioning of our education system. I believe that they warrant proper investigation by the Public Service Commission of Namibia.

1. There are concerns regarding individuals being permanently employed or placed in positions for which their qualifications do not appear to meet the requirements of the respective posts. This raises questions about whether the required recruitment and appointment procedures are being consistently followed and whether all applicants are being given equal opportunities based on the prescribed qualifications and requirements. I respectfully request that the relevant appointments be reviewed to establish whether they were made in accordance with the applicable regulations and recruitment procedures.

2. Placement in Positions Without Acknowledgement of the Relevant Qualification. Someone completed his/her Senior Primary Education in 2025, submitted the new qualification documents to the Omaheke Regional Office in Gobabis in February 2026 for the necessary processing and recognition. However, to date, he or she have not received the corresponding payment/financial adjustment relating to my qualification. This is a national concern. I further request that deeper investigations be conducted at many schools regarding matters relating to staff placement, management practices, recruitment and promotional processes, and general professional conduct .

In Kunene region education promotional post is worrisome. They have a Director, DD, Inspectors, Senior Education Officers all from one tribe. They are the one to select the panellist for interview and only their tribe make it for oral interview.

As the result Kunene region is used as a ladder for the other regions. After, few months of completing probation period the next thing to follow is transfer letters to other regions and it happens in all the Ministry.

I therefore ask the right Honourable Prime Minister the Following questions.

1. When will your office appointment a commission of enquiries to investigate about unfairness in recruitment process for the entire civil servant be it at the Ministries, Regional Council and Local Authority and provide feedback and recommendations to Parliament .

2. How long does it takes for processing and acknowledging of additional qualification if submitted to HR office.

3. Please elaborate the basis of which payment or financial adjustment associated with the qualification is being done and time frame.

4. What mechanism do you have to stop some strategic department such as Human Resources not to be occupied by one tribe that advance the recruitment of their kinship which is tantamount to nepotism and favouritism.

Question 659 (2026-09-10)

Hon. Mouton (IPC) asked the Right Honourble Prime Minister:

On August 5th 2026, it came to my attention that the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism was compromised. Visitors were being redirected to a Russian gambling website. This issue created significant difficulty in accessing and downloading relevant documentation. Given that this site is frequently accessed by international tourists, the compromise not only poses a direct risk to visitors but also damages our nation's reputation.

While I reported this breach and the immediate issue has since been resolved, serious concerns remain regarding how such a breach was allowed to occur in the first place. It is imperative that we transition to a proactive stance in safeguarding all government digital assets. The Namibia Cybersecurity Incident Response Team (Nam-CSIRT) must be empowered to proactively secure and continuously monitor government websites to prevent breaches, rather than merely responding after a compromise has occurred.

Given that the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is mandated to oversee government website infrastructure, I ask the Prime Minister the following:

1. There appears to be a disconnect between the OPM and the operational scope of Nam-CSIRT. How is this being addressed to ensure government digital platforms are comprehensively protected?

2. Following this incident, what specific technical and administrative measures have been implemented to prevent future recurrences, and are these measures being standardized across all other government websites?

3. Why are critical government websites currently subject to irregular monitoring, outdated information, and unpatched security vulnerabilities?

4. What concrete consolidation plans are in place to establish centralized oversight, continuous monitoring, and integration under the OPM?

5. The Ministry of Information and Communication Technology recently rolled out the National Cybersecurity Incident Management Guidelines 2026. If, the Prime Minister commits to making bi-annual cybersecurity compliance audits mandatory across all line Ministries, what consequences will administrative bodies face for failing to adhere to these minimum standards?

Question 660 (2026-09-10)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

It has been brought to my attention that there are many government vehicles parked in government garages and at bush garages around the counrty. These vehicles, belonging to various government ministries have been on a stand still for a over a long period of time requiring mechanical attention for servicing and repair. I rise to ask the following:

1. What measures have been taken to ensure that all government vehicles across the country currently on a standstill, requiring mechanical assistance are fully repaired for their designated use?

2. What measures have been taken to ensure that the GRN vehicles are repaired faster within a particular period of time and if there are measures taken, what is the deadline or duration given for mechanics to fully repair these vehicles?

3. Are there any plans or considerations to auction some of these vehicles? If so, when will they be auctioned for the state to generate some funds rather than allowing these vehicles to occupy space unnecessarily?

Question 661 (2026-09-10)

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

An analysis of the National Planning Commission's Vision 2030 Review Report highlights several systemic weaknesses and operational challenges that have affected the implementation of Namibia's long-term development framework. The findings reveal that the absence of an overarching implementation plan severely compromised the alignment between Vision 2030 and shorter-term National Development Plans. Furthermore, structural deficits, including inadequate data management infrastructure, a lack of dedicated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) units across government bodies, and limited engagement with regional and local stakeholders, have hindered evidence-based decision-making and national coordination.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Honourable Prime Minister, the review reveals that an astonishing 83% of government ministries operate without functional Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) units, how exactly does the executive measure performance across government and what specific timeline and budgetary commitments will your office enforce to establish fully operational M&E units across all ministries?

2. Given that 91% of government bodies lack functional databases, how can this administration assure taxpayers that multi-million-dollar budget allocations are rooted in real evidence rather than political guesswork?

3. The report confirms that systematic policy evaluation is the single weakest link in government due to a lack of internal research capacity. How can Cabinet justify launching new policies when it cannot scientifically prove whether existing ones are helping or failing Namibians?

4. Considering the systematic disconnect between national planners and local stakeholders, what immediate policy reforms will be introduced to ensure local communities actively drive the next generation of development plans?

Question 662 (2026-09-15)

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

The Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC) is in the process of disposing of its approximately 10.2% shareholding in Rossing Uranium Limited. The disposal process has reportedly attracted significant investor interest, while the

Government of Namibia has previously indicated that it is pursuing the acquisition of this strategic shareholding for the benefit of Namibians.

Rossing Uranium is a strategically important national asset, not only because of its contribution to Namibia's mining sector and economy, but also because uranium is central to the country's future energy ambitions. Namibia has further identified the development of nuclear power infrastructure as part of its long-term national development strategy.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is the current status of Government's efforts to acquire the IDC's approximately I0.2% shareholding in Rossing Uranium, and has Government submitted a formal bid?

2. What is the estimated cost of acquiring this stake, and how does Government intend to finance the acquisition?

3. Is Government aware of any Chinese state-owned or Chinese-linked interests seeking to acquire the stake, including reports of approximately US$23l million being raised for such a transaction, and can the Minister confirm or clarify these reports?

4. What is the current status of the Iranian Foreign Investment Company's interest in Rossing Uranium, including the amount of funds or dividends currently owed to it, and when can these funds lawfully be released?

5. What progress has Namibia made towards the development of its first nuclear power plant, including any feasibility studies, proposed technology, financing arrangements and expected timeframe?

Question 663 (2026-09-15)

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

Disturbing and pattern of Maternal and Neo Natal Deaths and Medical Negligence Complications in Public health Facilities

At Katima Mulilo Hospital, a premature baby reportedly lost two toes while admitted and later died following a subsequent readmission. At Rundu Intermediate Hospital, a premature baby reportedly sustained an injury during delivery and subsequently died. At Eenhana District Hospital, a mother and her newborn reportedly died during labor. These are not isolated cases.

It is particularly concerning that the Ministry has historically had to pay substantial amounts in medical negligence claims. Compensation may settle a claim, but it can never bring back a mother, a newborn or a loved one!

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What is the root cause of this disturbing pattern-is it staff shortages, fatigue, inadequate capacity, lack of equipment, delayed referrals, poor supervision, or failures in clinical management ?

2. How many cases involving maternal and neonatal deaths or alleged medical negligence have been reported to the Ministry in 2026 to date, and how many are currently under investigation?

3. What specific measures has the Ministry implemented to ensure that lessons from previous negligence cases are acted upon and that the same failures are not repeated?

4. How much has the Ministry paid, or is liable to pay, in medical negligence claims during 2026, and what proportion of these claims relates to maternal and neonatal care?

5. Will the Minister commit to a comprehensive review of maternal and neonatal care in public hospitals and table the findings, including concrete corrective measures, before this House?

Question 664 (2026-09-15)

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

Reports in The Namibian dated 11 and 14 September 2026 quote the Ministry as saying the July-to-September arrangement aimed to secure all Namibia's petrol and diesel requirements at the Basic Fuel Price, without additional supplier premiums. The reports further state that about 70% of the expected volumes were supplied, that no minimum-volume or financial guarantee was given, and that the extension was granted to accommodate a commercial interest or claim. The reports also say Government plans a competitive request for proposals for supplies from 1 November 2026 to 31 January 2027, followed by a new bulk petroleum import coordination framework.

1. Will the Honourable Minister table the instrument extending the arrangement, including its contracting parties, signature and effective dates, and the statutory authority or procurement exemption relied upon?

2. What petrol and diesel volumes were forecast, nominated, delivered and purchased for July and August, and for September to the latest available date; and what denominator produced the reported 70% figure?

3. What written commercial claim, if any, did Vitol submit; what amount was claimed, admitted, disputed, settled or waived; and what calculation and supporting evidence did Government assess?

4. What price formula and additional charges apply in October; what actual or contingent cost falls to the National Energy Fund or another public entity; and what independent assessment or alternatives supported the decision to extend?

5. Will the Honourable Minister table the approved procurement timetable for supplies from 1 November 2026 to 31 January 2027, including publication, closing, award and mobilisation dates, together with the October exit provision and the timetable for the subsequent import-coordination framework?

Question 665 (2026-09-15)

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

Hon. Minister, The oil and gas sector presents a massive opportunity for the country but a serious and legitimate concern arises as to the timelines in project implementation and government's self-inflicted own-goals that delay the conclusion of the final investment decision. The Final Investment Decision is directly on the critical path as a major milestone affecting the subsequent high-impact phases like key procurement, manufacturing, and full-scale construction.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Honourable Minister, given the silence and delays surrounding the ongoing negotiations in Namibia's emerging oil and gas sector, can the Minister categorically state whether the decision to place petroleum affairs under the Office of the President has had any effect, directly or indirectly, on investor confidence, the pace of negotiations, regulatory approvals and investor decision making; and whether Government has received any indication from existing or prospective investors that uncertainty regarding the institutional location and political authority over petroleum affairs is increasing Namibia's political risk premium?

2. Honourable Minister, What is the Government's current firm and reasonable timeline for concluding the outstanding contract negotiations, and what specific measures are being taken to ensure that institutional and political processes do not cause Namibia to miss commercially critical windows for investment, procurement and project development?

3. Given Namibia's massive exploration potential that exists particularly in the Orange Basin, Lüderitz Basin and Walvis Basin how are you managing the frustrations currently experienced by highly credible investors, and how will you apply the necessary corrective action to efficiently balance investor confidence against maximum national benefit?

4. Honourable Minister, with the full responsibility for Petroleum Affairs which are planned to be moved (despite our warnings) from the line Ministry towards the Presidency. Can you provide this House with a clear institutional roadmap identifying, what decisions remain outstanding, the deadlines attached to those decisions, and what consequences Government anticipates if these milestones are not achieved on time?

Question 666 (2026-09-15)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEEF) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

l. Honourable Minister, NIDA reportedly manages a portfolio of 148 industrial estates, SME parks, business centers, tourism centers and other properties valued at approximately N$2.98 billion. Given the substantial value of these public assets, could the Minister provide a comprehensive breakdown of the N$2.98 billion valuation, including the location, purpose, current condition and operational status of each category of property?

2. Of the 148 facilities manage by NIDA, how many are currently fully operational, partially operational, vacant, non-operational or abandoned, and how many are operating at full capacity? Could the Minister provide a regional breakdown and explain why facilities that are not operational remain under NIDA's management?

3. How much public money has been invested by Government in the construction, renovation, equipping, servicing, maintenance and rehabilitation of NIDA's industrial parks, SME parks, open markets and related facilities, and how much of this expenditure is included in the current N$2.98 billion asset valuation?

4. The Kalkfeld SME Park, reportedly constructed at a cost of approximately N$l,4 million, has previously been reported as abandoned and exposed to vandalism. Could the Minister inform the House whether the facility is currently operational, how many businesses are operating from it, its current occupancy rate, and what Government is doing to ensure that this N$l4 million investment does not become a white elephant?

5. With regard to the Ovitoto Garment Factory, which was intended to provide opportunities for local people in sewing and garment production, could the Minister state its current operational status, the total amount spent on its construction, equipment and renovations, the number of people currently employed or trained there, and why the facility has reportedly remained dormant despite renovation efforts?

6. Could the Minister provide a list of all NIDA industrial parks, SME parks, open markets and related facilities that have been completed but never became operational, or that opened and subsequently ceased operations , indicating for each:

   - the total amount invested;
   - the intended economic activity;
   - projected employment;
   - current employment;
   - current occupancy; and
   - reasons for non-operation or closure?

7. What is the total annual revenue generated by NIDA from rentals, leases and other commercial activities at these facilities, and how does this revenue compare with the cost of maintaining and securing the properties? In particular, how much revenue is being generated from facilities that are currently vacant or operating below capacity?

8. What measures has NIDA put in place to ensure that industrial parks, SME parks and open markets become productive economic centers for local entrepreneurs, manufacturers, informal traders and SMEs, particularly in rural towns and communities, rather than becoming under-utilized government properties?

9. Could the Minister provide the economic output and employment generated by NIDA-supported facilities during the past five financial years, including the number of businesses operating from these facilities, jobs created or sustained, estimated turnover or production output, and their contribution to local manufacturing and import substitution?

I 0. Finally, Honourable Minister, considering that NIDA's property portfolio is valued at approximately N$2.98 billion, what is the Government assessment of the return on this enormous public investment? How many of these facilities does the Ministry consider to be under performing, non-functional or potential white elephants, and what specific, costed and time-bound plan is in place to ensure that these assets are converted into functioning centres of production, job creation, SME development and economic activity for the benefit of Namibian taxpayers?

Question 667 (2026-09-15)

Hon. Kalola (AR) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

For many patients in Namibia, especially victims of crime, the phrase "emergency room "can seem like a misnomer. After waiting for hours on end, it may become clear that no one sees your medical issue as an " emergency." Being forced to wait so long is not just frustrating; it can also lead to serious complications. Many injuries worsen if not treated immediately. Head injuries, for instance, require immediate attention, and long wait times may contribute to permanent, irreversible brain damage. Even worse, a head injury may prove fatal if not treated quickly. Some patients may be sitting in a waiting room while suffering from slow, undetectable brain bleeds. With quick treatment, these concerns can be identified and addressed, often saving patients from death or permanent brain damage. To document medical evidence in cases of assault, rape, or other injuries resulting from crime, the J88 form (*Affidavit and Medical Examination Report*) is used. While this is a critical legal document, it is not a prerequisite for receiving emergency medical treatment.

I shall ask the Minister the following:

1. Honourable Minister, given that the J88 form is a medical-legal requirement for evidence and not a medical prerequisite, how do we ensure that hospital staff do not delay emergency in investigation for crime victims while waiting for this paperwork to be processed?

2. Many victims of assault with potentially fatal 'silent' injuries, such as internal brain bleeds, find themselves waiting for hours in Emergency Rooms (ERs). Is the Ministry going to revise current treatments protocols to ensure these patients are identified as high-priority cases regardless of whether they have officially opened a police case or not?

3. The J88 process often traps patients in a loop between the police and the hospital. In cases of traumatic head injuries where minutes matter for survival, what measures are being taken to fast-track these patients directly to neurological assessment before any legal administrative work begins?

4. You have strongly advocated for the National Digital Health Policy, which you launched early this year. This is commendable. How will this policy digitize the J88 process to enable seamless, real-time data sharing between health facilities and the police, thereby removing the physical paperwork burden on the patient during a medical crisis?

5. During your unannounced visits to health centres, patients reported extreme waiting times. Beyond acknowledging limited resources, what is your immediate plan to increase 'emergency-ready' personnel in public hospitals to prevent avoidable deaths in the waiting room?

Question 668 (2026-09-15)

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

Before we rush to unveil new systems and celebrate the arrival of the digital age, perhaps we should first establish a rather basic question: how well is the existing system actually working?

A national identity document is not merely a piece of plastic or paper. It is the gateway to citizenship, education, employment, banking, travel, social services and, in many instances, the full enjoyment of one's rights as a citizen. Yet, more than three decades after Independence, we continue to hear of Namibians who remain without national identity documents, and of citizens whose identities appear or disappear mysteriously when they approach Government offices. I therefore wish to put the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

Can the Honourable Minister provide this House with a comprehensive and up-to-date audit of the national registration and identification status of Namibian citizens countrywide, broken down by region and, where available, by constituency, indicating:

1. The total estimated number of Namibians eligible for national identity documents;

2. The number of Namibians currently registered and in possession of valid national identity documents;

3. The number of eligible Namibians who remain without national identity documents or are otherwise not captured in the national identification system;

4. The figures disaggregated by male and female, age group and other relevant demographic categories; and

5. The number of outstanding applications for national identity documents, including the average period taken to process such applications?

Question 669 (2026-09-16)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

The affordability of basic food is an extremely serious concern for Namibian households, especially for low-income and vulnerable families. While the prices of essential commodities can change from month to month, household incomes and salary increments do not always increase at the same pace, and for many workers, meaningful salary adjustments are in-frequent. This creates a growing gap between what families earn and what they must spend to meet their basic needs.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What strategies exist to ensure that Namibian consumers are not subjected to unjustifiably high prices for essential food items, and what mechanisms are in place to monitor pricing practices throughout the food supply chain?

2. What criteria does Government use to determine whether the price of an essential food product is reasonable, excessive or potentially unfair to consumers?

3. Can the Minister explain why significant price differences sometimes exist for the same essential food products between retailers and regions, and what action does Government take where such differences cannot be adequately justified?

4. Does the Ministry often monitor the prices of essential food items from the producer and importer level through to wholesalers and retailers, and if so, how frequently is this information collected and acted upon?

5. What is Government doing to strengthen competition in Namibia's food retail market and prevent market concentration or anti-competitive practices from contributing to higher prices for consumers?

6. Can the Minister identify the essential food products that recorded the largest price increases during 2026, explain the principal factors behind those increases, and state what interventions Government has undertaken in response?

Question 670 (2026-09-16)

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

Our police officers are often among the first public officials to arrive at scenes of road accidents, fires, assaults, drownings and other emergencies, particularly in communities where ambulances and specialised emergency services may take considerable time to reach the scene. In such critical moments, the first few minutes can mean the difference between life and death. While police officers are primarily responsible for maintaining law and order, their presence at emergency scenes places them in a unique position to provide immediate assistance until medical or fire-and-rescue personnel arrive.

I therefore believe there is a need to strengthen the capacity of our police officers through appropriate emergency medical and first-response training. This would not mean turning police officers into paramedics but ensuring that they possess basic lifesaving skills such as CPR, bleeding control, first aid, management of shock, safe assistance to accident victims and basic emergency scene management . Selected officers could potentially receive more advanced training and serve as emergency first responders within their respective policing areas.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Does the Ministry currently provide police officers with formal emergency medical, first-aid or basic paramedic training as part of their training or professional development?

2. If not, does the Ministry consider introducing a structured emergency first-response training programme for police officers, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and other relevant emergency response institutions?

3. Would the Ministry consider identifying and training designated police officers at police stations across the country to provide enhanced emergency first-response assistance, particularly in rural and remote areas where access to ambulances may be delayed?

4. Alternatively, has the Ministry considered engaging with the Ministry of Health and Social Services to explore the possibility of stationing qualified paramedics or emergency medical first responders at strategic police stations and major roadblocks across the country, particularly along high risk and long-distance roads, so that immediate lifesaving medical assistance can be provided while awaiting an ambulance?

Question 671 (2026-09-16)

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

Despite the clear mandates of Article 4(2) and Article 15(l) of the Namibian Constitution guaranteeing citizenship by descent and the right to a nationality, the Ministry's centralized procedures impose an immediate crisis on affected families. By requiring Namibians turning 16 abroad to undergo in-person biometric enrollment inside domestic borders to obtain or renew passports, citizens are forced to incur extraordinary travel expenses -often amounting to tens of thousands of Namibian dollars per person-merely to access basic civic documents.

Urgent intervention is required to deploy remote enrollment capabilities, eliminate these prohibitive financial burdens on our citizens in the diaspora.

Questions to the Minister:

l . What is the official current average timeframe for processing birth registrations and applications for citizenship by descent submitted through Namibian diplomatic missions abroad?

2. What administrative or technological mechanisms exist-or are being implemented-to allow Namibian citizens who reach the age of 16 abroad to undergo biometric enrollment and acquire identity documents without the financial hardship of traveling back to Namibia?
3. What plans exist to reinstate dedicated Immigration Attaches at high density foreign missions, such as Berlin, London , and Washington, to expedite pending consular processing?

4. Why is the Ministry not considering deploying periodic mobile enrollment teams to key regional hubs abroad to resolve the growing backlog of identity and passport applications?

5. Could you provide an update on the current formulation and implementation status of the National Diaspora Policy? Furthermore, how does the proposed National Migration Framework explicitly guarantee and operationalize equal access to civic, administrative, and consular services for Namibian citizens residing in the diaspora?

Question 672 (2026-09-16)

Hon. Hangula (AR) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

The Deputy Prime Minister is a senior cabinet leader who helps the Prime Minister and carries out specific duties given by the President, Vice President, or Prime Minister. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister became vacant in October 2025, after President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah relieved the previous officeholder, Hon. Natangwe Ithete, of his duties as Deputy Prime Minister (and Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy). The President is specifically empowered by Article 32(3)(i)(cc)of the Namibian Constitution to appoint the Deputy Prime Minister.

In light of these concerns, I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following?

1. Honourable Minister, when is Her Excellency, President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah going to exercise her Constitutional powers and appoint the Deputy Prime Minister?

Question 673 (2026-09-16)

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

We have learn with dismay that recently the Minister has appointed a Chairperson of the NYS Board who is appearing on current NYS governance information as Chairperson of the NYS Board, at the same time the Ministry's Directorate of Youth Website identifies the same individual as Director General Services.

The issue becomes particularly important because the NYS Board is responsible for the overall management and control of the Service, gives policy direction to the Commissioner, and advises on the Service's governance and funding.

National Youth Service Act, 2005 (Act No. 6 of 2005), contains provisions requiring a Board member to disclose an interest in matters before the Board and to deal appropriately with that interest.

This appointment infringes institutional independence, shows conflicts of interest, lessen accountability and separation of roles.

I shall ask the Minister the following questions?

1. How can the Government justify appointing a senior Ministry's official as Chairperson of the very NYS Board that is responsible for overseeing the institution?

2. What safeguards are in place to prevent a conflict of interest when the same Ministry is responsible for policy, administration and funding, while its senior official chairs the NYS governing board?

3. Who independently oversees NYS funding under this arrangement?

Question 674 (2026-09-16)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism:

Mahango Game Park is a national park area which was proclaimed as a game park in 1989. An agreement concerning the proclamation of Mahango, Khaudum and Popa Falls as state-protected areas was signed in December 1982 between the than Administration for Kavango's and the Department of Agriculture and Nature Conservation.

The aim was to promote tourism and uplift the living standards of Namibian society, and in particular the people living in the Mukwe Constituency.

In 2000, during the tenure of Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, now the President of the Republic of Namibia, the Kamutjonga community, who live, adjacent to the game park, applied for a concession on State land in 2007. Up to date, which is now 25 years, the approval is still in the pipeline, and the concession remains blocked, leaving the people as spectators on their own land.

Contrary to this, the other concessions in Bwabwata, namely White Sands Lodge, Buffalo and the hunting camp in Buffalo, have been approved, leaving out the Hambukushu community, who have lived with wildlife and bear the cost of human-wildlife conflict, while remaining completely left out of the benefits.

Based on the above, I ask the following:

1. Why is the approval and formal operationalisation and recognition of the Mukongo Concession taking so long, after almost 26 years?

2. Is your office, as the custodian of the Ministry, in agreement that there are bottlenecks and alleged conflicts of interest that have halted the approval of the Mukongo Concession, and can the Minister provide feedback in favour of the aggrieved community?

3. Are you, as Minister, of the opinion that the treatment towards the Mukongo Concession community is fair, transparent and just, and that justice prevails in all correspondence and engagements between senior staff members of the Ministry and the Mukongo Concession community?

4. When will the Ministry finally approve the formal operationalisation of the concession?

Question 675 (2026-09-16)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

On the 5th of May 2026, the President, Her Excellency Netumbo Nandi-N daitwah, suspended the Inspector-General of the Namibian Police, Lieutenant General Joseph Shikongo, with immediate effect. According to a statement from the Presidency, Major General Anne-Marie Nainda has been appointed as Acting Inspector-General for a period of one year. It has been 5 month s and no reasons for Shikongo's suspension have been made public at this stage.

Taking this into account, I ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. It has been five (5) months since the suspension and removal of Inspector - General Joseph Shikongo. Given the public interest in this matter, when will the President inform the nation of the findings and outcome of the investigation, and why has the public not yet been provided with these details?

2. Six inmates escaped from police holding cells at Onandjaba in the Omusati Region in May 2026. Why was Acting Inspector-General Major Anne-Marie Nainda not suspended or subjected to a similar accountability process, particularly if security failures and institutional responsibility were among the reasons for the suspension and removal of Inspector-General Joseph Shikongo? Can the Minister explain what objective and consistent criteria were applied in deciding to take different actions in these two cases?

3. It is understood that members of the Namibia Defence Force are deployed at State House and are responsible for securing the outer perimeter, with NDF soldiers stationed at security guard posts around the premises. Given that the security breach reportedly occurred between 15:00 and when these soldiers would have been on duty and serving as the first line of security, why was the Inspector-General of the Namibian Police suspended, while the Chief of the Defence Force was not subjected to a similar accountability process? Can the Minister explain how responsibility for the security breach was determined and why accountability was not applied equally to all security structures responsible for State House security?

4. Given that State House is equipped with surveillance cameras and that security personnel are expected to report suspicious movements to the relevant personnel monitoring the cameras for verification can the Minister confirm whether all the CCTV cameras at State House were fully operational at the time of the security breach? If any of the cameras were malfunctioning, when was the malfunction first identified, who is responsible for the maintenance, monitoring and repair of the CCTV system, and why was the responsible person or authority not held accountable if the failure of the surveillance system contributed to the security breach?

Question 676 (2026-09-17)

Hon. Emvula (LPM) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

The Presidents Maiden Address under Paragraph 31 reads: "During the reporting period of the head of state, 1,772 new plots were fully serviced with water, sewer, electricity and road services in various parts of the country. Take note Right Honourable Prime Minister; these are serviced plots, not houses.

Paragraph 61 further reads: "We cannot realize the ambitious undertakings contained in our election manifesto, if we continue to do things in the same manner, yet expecting different results. We wonder whether this administration will finally change the machinery of land and housing delivery, or whether Namibians will once again be left with promises on paper while families continue living in overcrowded informal settlements and whether young people remain locked out of land ownership. Precisely like many the promises and disappointingly so, a promise made to elders to increase the old age pension to N$3000-00 Namibian dollars was also not achieved.

I therefore pose the following questions:

1. Right Honourable Prime Minister, given the explicit commitment made by the President and specifically under the pretext of "business unusual" how can your government realistically guarantee to meet the promise to construct 10,000 low- cost social housing per annum and 50,000 units over the remaining 3.5 year term given the current and historic slow land delivery rate?

2. What progress has government made in establishing the special land delivery task force, restructuring the township board and capacitating the Surveyor General's Office? And how will these measures that were identified as mechanisms to expeditiously accelerate land delivery create greater opportunities for land and housing ownership?

3. Right Honourable Prime Minister, given the fiscal constraints facing government and the capacity challenges within local authorities, what new land delivery model does government have to ensure that the same systems that have produced slow land delivery will not simply produce more of the same?

Question 677 (2026-09-17)

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

Honourable Minister, Namport has increasingly shifted toward Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and long-term concessions to leverage private capital, enhance operational efficiencies, and expand volume handling capacity across Namibia's ports. Major concession agreements are already executed, notably the 25-year concession of container handling operations at the New Container Terminal in Walvis Bay to Terminal Investment Limited (TIL / TiN), a subsidiary of MSC.

The rapid escalation of operational concessions to foreign terminal operators may erode Namport's direct revenue generation, reduce its statutory operational footprint, and turn the port authority into a mere land-holding regulator rather than an active commercial engine. There are deep and serious concerns that our ports are already out of the hands of

the Namibians and now in the hands of those who profits from the current arrangement. Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister table a complete schedule of all active, awarded, and pending concession agreements across the Ports of Walvis Bay and Lüderitz, detailing the specific private concessionaires, concession durations, lease fees, and target volume milestones?

2. Following the transfer of major revenue-generating assets, what specific operational, cargo-handling, and marine services (such as tugboat services, pilotage, dredging, bulk liquid management) remain strictly under Namport's direct management?

3. How will the concession fee structures paid by private operators cover Namport's legacy capital debt, while ensuring sustainable annual dividend payments to the State Treasury?

4. What binding labor protection terms, local content requirements, and job retention guarantees are in the final Concession Agreement with Terminal Investment Namibia (TiN) to ensure protection from retrenchment or employment contract downgrading.

5. What institutional mechanisms are in place to ensure Namport effectively monitors concessionaire performance, enforces statutory service standards, and prevents private terminal operators from imposing predatory tariff structures on local Namibian logistics companies?

Question 678 (2026-09-17)

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

The Chamber of Mines projects weaker mining production in 2026, despite strong uranium and gold prices that continue to generate significant export earnings and Government revenue.

I therefore ask the Hon. Minister the following:

1. What concrete measures, under Article 95(1) of the Namibian Constitution and the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, has the Ministry taken to prevent declining production from undermining Namibia's mineral revenues and economic interests?

2. Given that uranium and gold accounted for approximately 22.3% and 11.8% respectively of Namibia's exports in June, what legally enforceable mechanisms ensure that this mineral wealth delivers increased State, revenue, local beneficiation and tangible benefits to Namibians?

3. What binding conditions is Government imposing on new and expanding mining projects to guarantee employment, local procurement, beneficiation and sustainable national returns, and what sanctions apply where mining companies fail to meet those obligations?

Question 679 (2026-09-17)

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

Crucial concerns have been raised by a group of experienced volunteers, disabled persons and marginalized groups who served at the Katima Mulilo State Hospital in Zambezi Region. They served the community with dedication, commitment and willingness to contribute to the development of our country. Through their voluntary services, these individuals have acquired valuable practical experience, skills and knowledge in the areas of expertise they served. It has been reported that this group of volunteers, disabled groups and marginalized groups have been highly disregarded when employment opportunities or vacancies are available at the hospital, despite possessing recommendation letters for employment from the Ministry of Health and Social Services, passing all tests and interviews.

Therefore, I rise to ask the following questions:

1. Why have these individuals been disregarded and sidelined for employment despite their valuable experience and recommendation letters for employment?

2. What action has been taken to employ this group of volunteers and marginalized groups?

3. When will these groups be employed?

Question 680 (2026-09-17)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

The recent launch of the indoor residual spraying campaign at the Popa Malaria Camp in the Mukwe Constituency has been paraded as a proactive victory by the Ministry. However, the reality on the ground is that Mukwe is only hosting this launch because it suffered catastrophic infection rates. Recent data shows that the Kavango East region recorded over 23,300 cases of malaria and 23 death's, with the Andara District alone accounting for a staggering 13,226 of those cases, making it the epicenter of the outbreak.

Furthermore, the rapid economic and agricultural growth in Divundu has caused a population boom, yet this expanding community remains entirely dependent on the 120-bed Andara Catholic Hospital, a facility heavily overstretched and often operating with only 2 to 3 doctors to service the entire district.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Honourable Minister, instead of celebrating reactive campaigns, can you explain to this August House why your Ministry's proactive malaria prevention measures failed so drastically in Kavango East, allowing a preventable disease to infect over 23,000 of our people and claim 23 lives?

2. Given that the Andara District alone recorded over 13,200 of these cases, what concrete, long-term prevention strategies beyond seasonal spraying is the Ministry implementing to ensure the Mukwe constituency does not become a deadly hotspot again next year?

3: Honourable Minister, does your Ministry recognize that with Divundu rapidly emerging as a regional economic and agricultural hub, relying on a single 120-bed Catholic mission hospital staffed by only 2 to 3 doctors is a severe failure of duty by the State?

4. Can the Minister provide this House with a clear timeline and specific budget allocation for the planning and construction of a fully-fledged State Hospital in Divundu to alleviate this unsustainable healthcare burden and prevent further loss of life in Kavango East?

Question 681 (2026-09-22)

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

There is persistent concern among farmers between Oshivelo, Ondangwa and Oshikango train line, that livestock in the northern communal areas graze randomly and are not kept on fenced farms. The fear remains that the train will pose a danger to animals and farmers will suffer stock losses if the line is not fenced off.

1. Is the Honourable Minister aware of the persistent fear among communal farmers in the Shrivel Ondangwa-Oshikango corridor that unfenced railway infrastructure exposes their free-roaming livestock to collisions and stock losses?

2. What is the Ministry's current intention and concrete plan to protect livestock and prevent collisions on that areas, including fencing, barriers, or community safety awareness measures?

3. Given that the train line has been idled for twenty years now, what intervention is the Ministry making to ensure that the train line is either, adequately secured and maintained to prevent danger to people and animals?

Question 682 (2026-09-22)

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

Section 26 of the Employment Service Act, protects workers from discrimination and exploitation by private employment agencies and prevents agencies from supplying labour to non-compliant employers or being used to undermine workers' rights, strikes and retrenchment protections.

I commend the Ministry for conducting public regional consultations aimed at closing legal gaps that are misused by private employment agencies to exploit workers and use client/end-user enterprises as scapegoats for non-compliance with labour regulations.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Registration, Licensing and Compliance

   How many Private Employment Agencies (Labour Hire) are registered and licensed, how many currently have valid licenses, and how many have been inspected over the past three years? How many were found non-compliant,

including operating without valid licenses, what contraventions were identified, and what enforcement action was taken?

2. Labour Hire and Protection of Workers

How many workers are currently employed through Private Employment Agencies, per major sectors such as retail and wholesale, mining include oil and gas sector, construction, security and fishing; how does the Ministry ensure equal treatment and protect worker's, trade union and collective bargaining rights; and how many agencies or user enterprises currently operate under exemptions, and on what conditions?

Will the proposed amendments address the use of labour hire and outsourcing for permanent work forming part of the core business of user enterprises?

3. Consultations and the Employment Service Act Amendment Bill

How far have the public and regional consultations on the proposed amendments to the Employment Service Act progressed, what remains outstanding, and when will the Employment Service Act Amendment Bill be tabled in Parliament?

Question 683 (2026-09-22)

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

I rise to seek information on the N$l billion loan approved by this House, borrowed from the Development Bank of Namibia, for the feasibility study, documentation, and design for the construction of the following:

- Nkurenkuru Hospital Phase 2: N$50 million
- Ondangwa District Hospital Phase 1: N$50 million
- Otjiwarongo Referral Hospital: N$30 million for design and documentation
- Windhoek District Hospital: N$170 million for feasibility studies, design, and supervision
- Construction, Renovations, Improvements, and Retention Fees: N$700 million for the Windhoek District Hospital

These amounts are budgeted for despite some of the projects already being at an advanced stage, where sites were fenced off and awaiting construction to commence.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister furnish this Honourable House with the contract signed between the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Development Bank of Namibia which advances the N$l billion loan for the health facilities?

2. If the contract cannot be tabled in its entirety, can the Minister at minimum, table the key terms and conditions of the loan, including the interest rate, repayment period, and any conditions precedent attached to the disbursement?

3. Can the Minister update this House and the entire Namibian nation on the progress that has been made thus far, and outline how much of the N$1 billion

has been spent to date, how much has been allocated to each of the five project categories listed above?

4. Can the Minister explain why funds are being allocated for feasibility studies and design for projects that have already completed these stages?

Question 684 (2026-09-22)

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

The residents of Chotto, Extension 8 in Katima Mulilo, Zambezi Region, are still waiting on the promises of electrification in their area. They were told that by October this year; they will have access to electricity but this is mid-September and not even the clearing of areas where poles are to be installed has commenced.

Therefore, the residents want to know,

1. What has caused the halt or delay in this initiative?

2. When will they receive electricity as promised?

Question 685 (2026-09-22)

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

Government has approved the transformation of the Namibian College of Open Learning (NAMCOL) into a fully-fledged Open University, a significant development for Namibia's higher-education sector and for expanding access to flexible learning. However, this transition must be supported by a clear legal, financial and institutional framework to ensure that students are not disadvantaged, qualifications remain properly recognised, and the new university has the academic, technological and human-resource capacity to deliver quality higher education.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Can the Minister state the specific legal and administrative steps that must still be completed before NAMCOL officially becomes a fully-fledged Open University, and what is the targeted date for completion of this process?

2. Which new fields of study will be introduced, and how will these new courses help fill the existing skills gaps in Namibia's labour market?

3. What is the estimated total cost of transforming NAMCOL into a university, and how much funding has Government currently allocated for this transition?

4 What academic, research, ICT, library and human-resource capacity does NAMCOL currently have, and what additional capacity will be required for it to function as a fully-fledged Open University?

5. If NAMCOL becomes a fully-fledged Open University, what arrangements will be made for those who wish to improve their Grade 11 or AS results and increase their points for further studies?

6. Finally, what measurable targets has the Ministry set for the new Open University in terms of student enrolment, graduation rates, programme expansion, research, digital learning and access in rural and underserved communities?

Question 686 (2026-09-22)

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

The Kunene Region is known to hold significant deposits of copper and other rare and critical minerals, and interest in exploration and mining activity in the region continues to grow as global demand for these minerals increases.

However, Members of this House and the public at large have limited visibility into the scale of current mining operations, the value these minerals generate for the Namibian economy, and the extent to which Namibia is positioned to benefit from local beneficiation rather than exporting raw, unprocessed minerals.

I therefore to ask the Minister the following:

1. Is the Minister aware of any current mining or exploration of copper and other rare and critical minerals taking place in the Kunene Region, and if so, which companies are involved and at which locations?

2. What is the estimated value of the copper and other rare and critical minerals mined in the Kunene Region to date, and how is this value determined?

3. How many kilograms (or tonnes) of copper and other rare and critical minerals have been mined in the Kunene Region to date, broken down by mineral type?

4. How many mines and exploration operations are currently active in the Kunene Region in respect of copper and other rare and critical minerals?

5. Are these minerals sold on foreign markets, and if so, which countries or markets purchase them, and what proportion of production is exported in raw or unprocessed form?

6. What investment has already been made in smelting and other local beneficiation infrastructure for these minerals, and what further investment does the Ministry consider necessary to enable Namibia to smelt and process these minerals locally rather than exporting raw ore?

7. What plans, if any, does the Ministry have to attract such investment, and what timelines has the Ministry set for the development of local smelting and beneficiation capacity for copper and other rare and critical minerals?

Question 687 (2026-09-22)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:
Article 12(1)(b) of the Namibian Constitution requires criminal trials to take place within a reasonable time, failing which an accused person must be release. Delays in the justice system therefore have serious constitutional consequences for both accused persons and victims.

Concerns have been raised regarding severe delays in the Northern Local Division of the High Court, particularly the availability of judges to hear urgent bail applications, as well as serious backlogs in the Regional Courts, including Opuwo.

It is particularly concerning if an accused person can wait months for a bail application to be heard simply because no judge is available, while trial dates in some northern courts may only become available years later.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Can the Minister confirm the current backlog of criminal cases in the Northern Local Division of the High Court and in the Regional Courts of Opuwo, Oshakati and other northern jurisdictions?

2. How many accused persons are currently awaiting trial while in custody in these jurisdictions, and how long have the longest-serving accused persons been awaiting trial?

3. How many bail applications in the Northern Local Division are currently awaiting hearing, and what is the average waiting period for such applications?

4. What is the reason for the reported shortage or unavailability of judges to hear urgent bail applications in Oshakati, and what immediate measures are being taken to address this situation?

5. Can the Minister confirm whether cases in the Opuwo Regional Court are currently being allocated trial dates as far ahead as 2028, and if so, what is being done to reduce this backlog?

6. What additional Judicial resources Judges, acting judges, magistrates, court staff and infrastructure are being deployed to the northern regions to address these delays?

7. Does the Government have a specific plan and measurable timeframe to bring the northern court backlogs within acceptable and constitutionally compliant periods? If so, what are the targets?

8. Finally, what mechanisms are in place to ensure that access to justice is equitable throughout Namibia and that citizens in the northern regions are not disadvantaged by shortages of judicial resources?

Question 688 (2026-09-22)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

During Namibia's recent diplomatic engagements in New York, the Presidential spouse was reportedly present during official discussions with foreign representatives.

I therefore ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

1. Can the Right Honourable Prime Minister clarify whether Namibian diplomatic protocol permits the Presidential spouse to attend or participate in formal bilateral or multilateral engagements as part of an official delegation?

2. If so, what legal or policy framework governs such participation, and in what capacity may the Presidential spouse participate in official negotiations?

Question 689 (2026-09-23)

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

In all fairness, Government cannot classify certain sports as priorities and then leave athletes and federations to finance themselves. If the listed codes are priorities, where is the money, where is the support, and where is the accountability for the results expected from them?

Henceforth, I shall ask the Minister the following questions:

1. If athletics, boxing, cycling, parasport and wrestling are officially "Priority Sports", how much funding has each received in 2026/27 FY, and how much has actually been disbursed?

2. Why are athletes in these priority codes still forced to self-fund international competitions if Government expects them to deliver international medals?

3. What measurable criteria does the Ministry use to classify a sport as "National", "Priority" or "Development", and when will Parliament receive a full funding breakdown for each category?

4. What is the progress of priority sport in all the 14 regions? Are there cycling clubs, wrestling leave alone parasports in both urban and rural areas or is priority sport entirely left for urban areas?

Question 690 (2026-09-23)

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

Regarding lack of assistance to affected flood victims at the Dairy Compound Katima Mulilo Zambezi Region.

1. Why have poles and zinc materials allocated for shelter and infrastructure support not yet been distributed to intended recipients at the Dairy Compound, and when will this distribution take place?

2. What has caused the delay in delivering promised support to victims of the recent floods at the Dairy Compound, and when can the affected households expect to receive the assistance they were promised?

3. What compensation framework applies to households relocated from the Dairy Compound, and what steps will the Ministry take to restore community in the relocation and compensation process?

Question 691 (2026-09-23)

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

There is persistent concern among communal farmers residing along the water canal route that livestock in the northern communal areas graze freely and are not confined to fenced farms.

There is a genuine and long-standing fear that this open, unfenced canal infrastructure poses a serious danger to animals, leading to livestock getting stuck in the canal and to stock losses when animals seek water.

l. Is the Honourable Minister aware of the persistent fear among communal farmers that the unfenced canal infrastructure around Ruacana, Ombalantu, Ogongo, Oshikuku to Oshakati exposes their free-roaming livestock to the risk of getting stuck in the canal and suffering stock losses while seeking water?

2. What is the Ministry's current intention and concrete plan to protect livestock and prevent cattle and other livestock from falling and being trapped in the canal?

3. Given that this canal has been in existence for 37 years now, what specific interventions is the Ministry undertaking to ensure that the canal is adequately secured, fenced off, and maintained to prevent danger to animals and to prevent further stock losses to farmers?

Question 692 (2026-09-23)

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

Electronic and Digital Identity System

In view of Government's planned rollout of the electronic Identity Document (e-lD) and inter operatable Digital Identity System from September 2026, and considering that the system will involve the collection, storage, authentication and sharing of sensitive biometric and personal information of Namibian citizens:

1. What is the precise legal framework currently governing the collection, storage, processing, authentication and sharing of citizens' biometric and personal information under the new e-lD and Digital Identity System?

2. Can the Minister confirm whether the Civil Registration and Identification Act, 2024, has commenced, and if not, under what specific legal authority is Government proceeding with the September 2026 roll out?

3. Where exactly will the biometric and personal information collected through the e-1D system be stored, and will any such information be store, processed or accesses outside Namibia? If so, which companies and countries will be involved?

4. Who will have access to citizens' biometric and personal information, including Government ministries, State-owned enterprises, financial institutions, telecommunications companies and private service providers, and what safeguards will prevent unauthorised access or misuse?

5. Will citizens have the right to know which institution or individual has accessed their personal information, for what purpose and on whose authority, and will such access be recorded in an audit able system?

6. What independent cyber security and privacy assessments have been conducted on the e-1D system before its national roll out, and will the findings of such assessments be made available to Parliament and the public?

Question 693 (2026-09-23)

Hon. Eigub (LPM) asked the Minister of Finance:

The Ministry's spokesperson reported that, to date, N$90.8 million has been disbursed to young entrepreneurs, resulting in the creation of 2,500 jobs, while N$138 million remains to be disbursed to applicants. In light of these figures, I seek clarity on the Fund's implementation, impact, and contribution to addressing socio-economic inequality.

I therefore ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Can the Minister provide a comprehensive report indicating the sectors in which the 2,500 jobs have been created, as well as an assessment of the Fund's socio-economic impact on communities and society at large?

2. What tools, mechanisms, and methodologies has the Ministry employed to verify and measure whether the reported jobs have indeed been created and sustained?

3. What class-basedand socio-economic transformation agenda does the Ministry seek to advance through the National Youth Development Fund?

   In particular, how does the Fund seek to address structural inequality, unequal access to economic opportunities and the material conditions of young people?

4. Namibia has been ranked among the most unequal countries in the world, with young people continuing to face significant levels of economic inequality and limited access to economic opportunities This is despite the implementation of government initiatives such as the National Youth Development Fund, subsidised healthcare, and free education. How does the National Youth Development Fund differ from previous government initiatives in terms of creating the impact direly needed by the youth.

5. Is the National Youth Development Fund merely another dead-on-arrival initiative, similar to the Targeted Intervention Programme for Employment and Economic Growth (TIPEEG), introduced by the Government to gain the confidence and support of young people, or does it represent a genuine commitment to addressing the socio-economic challenges they face?

6. What mechanisms have government applied to ensure that our Youth SME's are protected and do not face similar fate as SME banka that only catered for the Swapo business Elites and cronies?

Question 694 (2026-09-23)

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

Effective school leadership is fundamental to quality education because Principals, Deputy Principals and Heads of Department are responsible for guiding teachers, monitoring teaching and learning, managing discipline and driving improvements in academic performance. When these positions remain unfilled for extended periods, schools may operate without the full management capacity required, to provide consistent instructional leadership, supervise teachers and respond to learners' needs. At the same time, the capacity of regional education offices to process appointments and manage human resources is critical to ensuring that vacancies are filled efficiently.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is the current status of vacancies for Principals, Deputy Principals and Heads of Department in all regions, and what are the main reasons these positions remain unfilled?

2. What is the current capacity of each regional education office to process school management appointments, and what staffing, administrative, financial, procedural or other challenges are causing delays?

3. How does the Ministry ensure that schools with long-standing management vacancies continue to receive adequate leadership, supervision and support?

4. What impact do prolonged management vacancies have on teacher performance, school discipline and learners' academic outcomes?

5. What is the maximum period an individual may serve as an Acting Principal, and what safeguards are in place to prevent acting appointments from continuing indefinitely?

6. Does the Ministry have a clear time frame from the identification of a management vacancy to the appointment of a permanent replacement, and is this time frame being consistently followed? If not, what is the challenge

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Question 695 (2026-09-23)

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

Following the launch of the National Work Integrated Learning (WIL) Policy for 2025-2030, the State policy requires students enrolled at Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) to complete practical industry attachments before receiving full certification. However, reports from several regions indicate that trainees normally face severe difficulty in securing placements due to limited corporate absorption capacity, threatening their graduation and career transition. While the National Work-Integrated Learning (WJL) Policy commendably sets out to bridge the gap between technical training and the labor market, significant structural gaps undermine its actual implementation.

In particular, Honourable Speaker, the reliance on voluntary corporate goodwill, the absence of enforceable public sector absorption quotas, and the heavy concentration of industrial host companies in major urban hubs, threaten to leave thousands of students, particularly those from rural regions, unable to fulfil the mandatory practical attachment requirements needed to graduate.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What formal monitoring mechanisms has the Ministry established to track private-sector compliance and willingness to host mandatory six-month industry attachments under the WIL Policy framework?

2. What mandatory minimum allowance framework exists under the WIL Policy to guarantee that attached trainees receive basic financial support for their daily living and transport expenses?

3. What enforceable regulations and monitoring mechanisms are in place to prevent host organizations from utilizing attached students as cheap, unmonitored labor rather than providing structured and accredited mentorship?

Question 696 (2026-09-23)

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

In three weeks' time Senior Education Officers from the Directorate of National Examination and Assessment (DNEA) will work until 21h30 at marking venues. They are allowed to claim 5 hours overtime during this period, but the Directorate instruct them to claim only 3 hours despite working the overtime of five hours in full. This is the only period in the year they are allowed to apply for overtime.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is the Ministry doing to address this unfairness where Senior Education Officers sponsor themselves on forced national service?

2. Why are the SEOs not allowed to apply five hours overtime during the marking period when they work up to 21h30?

3. Are there negative implications if SEOs are paid five hours overtime? Can the Hon. Minister give a breakdown of such negative implications in figures.

Question 697 (2026-09-24)

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

The detection of FMD inside Namibia's WOAH-recognised FMD Free Zone represents a critical breach of our national biosecurity defences. This is not merely an animal health issue; it is a direct threat to a livestock sector valued at over N$15 billion, which sustains the livelihoods of approximately 70% of our population and supports over 45,000 direct jobs in primary production. Namibia's FMD-free status without vaccination is the cornerstone of our access to premium markets, including the European Union, Norway, China, and the United States - a unique position no other African country holds.

The Acting Minister has stated that "following the outbreak of FMD in some Southern African countries, the nation has been updated of the existing imminent risk". This confirms that the risk was known and anticipated. The question that must now be answered is: why was this known, imminent risk not sufficiently mitigated?

I therefore ask the following Questions:

1. Has the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) identified the probable source of this outbreak? Given the proximity of the affected farm to the South African border, and South Africa's ongoing battle with its worst FMD outbreak in years, what is the preliminary assessment of the transmission pathway?

2. Has the DVS conducted a full epidemiological investigation, including backward and forward tracing of all animal movements from the affected farm in the 21 days prior to detection? If so, what are the preliminary findings?

3. Can the Minister inform this House exactly how much money has been disbursed from the FMD Support Fund since its launch, including a detailed breakdown of expenditure against each of the set objectives?

4. Can the Hon. Minister inform this House of the actual number of veterinary officials deployed along the Orange River border between March and September 2026, and how many illegal animal movement incidents were detected and intercepted along the southern border in the six months preceding this outbreak?

5. Can the Hon. Minister inform this House of the current FMD vaccine stockpile in Namibia, including quantities and expiry dates?

6. What compensation mechanism exists for affected farmers?

Question 698 (2026-09-24)

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

The Police Station at Klein Windhoek is accommodated in a very small converted house which is extremely squished and inadequate. The station serves a very large community Klein Windhoek, Ludwigsdorf, Avis, Elisenheim and surrounding areas, yet:

There is no sufficient parking space for members of the public and for police vehicles; even there is no adequate space for holding cells, charge office operations and community members reporting cases; The general working environment for our police officers is not conducive to effective service delivery;

QUESTIONS

1. Is the Honourable Minister aware that the Klein Windhoek Police Station is operating from a small residential house that is not fit for purpose as a police station?

2. Why has the Ministry not yet acquired suitable land within Klein Windhoek / Ludwigsdorf area to construct a proper, standard police station with adequate parking and facilities for the public?

3. What are the Ministry's immediate and medium-term plans and budget to acquire land and construct a new police station at Klein Windhoek to improve safety and service delivery to that community?

Question 699 (2026-09-24)

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

The Namibian Competition Commission prohibited the proposed merger between Whale Rock Cement, trading as Cheetah Cement, and Schwenk Namibia, the controlling shareholder of Ohorongo Cement .

The Minister subsequently overturned that decision and approved the merger subject to conditions.

Now I ask, will the Minister confirm whether this is correct and explain what information and considerations he relied upon when overturning the Commission's decision?

Question 700 (2026-09-24)

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

Delayed Service Delivery at the Dairy Compound, Zambezi Region

The community are up in arm concerning delayed service delivery there is no proper streets, no water connection, water pipes are damaged.

1. What is the plan and timeline to restore water connections and repair damaged boreholes in the Dairy Compound given the serious health and sanitation risks this poses to residents?

Question 701 (2026-09-24)

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

According to the Ministry's Customer Service Charter, eligible applicants for the old-age grant should be registered within three months. However, I have received complaints from elderly Namibians who say they applied for the grant months ago, with some claiming to have applied as far back as November last year, and they are still not registered in the system or receiving their grants.

These are elderly people who have reached the age of 60 at which Government has recognised their need for social protection.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister explain why eligible applicants are waiting beyond the three-month period provided for in the Ministry's Customer Service Charter before they are registered and administered for the old-age grant?

2. How many old-age grant applications have been pending for more than three months?

3. What immediate measures is the Ministry taking to clear the backlog and ensure that eligible elderly persons receive their grants without unnecessary delay?

Question 702 (2026-09-24)

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

On 15 June, the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture instructed the Namibia Sports Commission to communicate the suspension of all financial support requests from recognised sport bodies and umbrella organisations to the entire sport fraternity, citing mounting financial constraints. That freeze was not a targeted measure. It was blanket. It touched every code, every federation, every athlete who depends on public support to compete. Netball, hockey, athletics, and women's rugby, a code that already survives without a sponsor, were all told the exact same thing: the state has no money.

Then, within months of that letter, the Ministry found N$250,000 for African Stars Football Club. A club that had already banked approximately N$1.7 million in CAF support for its Champions League preliminary round campaign and had separately secured a N$13 million commercial sponsorship from SUNBET Namibia. A club whose matches are not even played on Namibian soil, so the freeze that silenced a domestic women's league accessible to every Namibian family somehow left a loophole wide enough for one of the country 's wealthiest football clubs to walk through.

This is not an oversight. It is a pattern that demands explanation, and this House is entitled to that explanation in full

I shall ask Honourable Minister the following:

1. Given the letter of 15 June suspending all funding consideration to sport bodies "until further notice," under what legal or policy authority did the Ministry approved a N$250,000 grant to African Stars Football Club, a club already funded by CAF to the tune of N$1.7 million and commercially sponsored to the tune of N$13 million, and can the Minister table the internal memoranda, approval minutes, and the exact budget vote from which this money was appropriated?

2. What criteria distinguished African Stars from UNAM FC, a club competing in the same CAF competition, such that one received public funds during an active freeze and the other did not, and does the Minister accept that this selective exception exposes the Ministry to reasonable suspicion of preferential treatment toward a politically or commercially connected club?

3. Can the Minister table an independent, externally conducted financial audit of how African Stars Football Club has spent this N$250,000, given that the club plays its home matches outside Namibia while the local women's rugby league, played on Namibian soil where our daughters can watch, remains starved of a single cent?

4. Is the Ministry prepared to place on record, in writing, that any other private sports club, including women's rugby, may apply for and expect the same treatment African Stars received, and if the Minister is not prepared to make that commitment, will the Minister explain to this House why one club was exempted from a freeze imposed on every other code in the country?

Question 703 (2026-09-24)

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

We often speak about fathers who fail to pay maintenance, and rightly so, because children must not suffer when a parent refuses to support them. But the same principle must apply to mothers who are legally or financially responsible for their children.

There are cases where a mother receives maintenance from the father but, when that money is exhausted, the child is brought to the father to take care of the child. There are also fathers who are the primary caregivers, while the mother, including a mother who is employed and has an income, provides little or no financial support.

My concern is whether our maintenance system is fairly and consistently enforcing the responsibility of both parents.

QUESTIONS TO THE MINISTER:

1. What legal mechanisms are currently in place to ensure that mothers who have an income contribute financially towards the maintenance of their children when the children are living primarily with their fathers?

2. Does the law provide for the same maintenance enforcement mechanisms against mothers as it does against fathers?

3. Where a father is the primary caregiver of a child, can he approach the maintenance court to claim maintenance from the mother, and what procedure must he follow?

4. How many maintenance cases currently registered involve mothers being ordered to pay maintenance to fathers, as opposed to fathers paying maintenance to mothers?

Question 704 (2026-09-29)

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

The residents of Aussenkher Settlement in the //Karas Region have been supplied with water through the Orange River. However, the water supplied to them is contaminated and unfit for human consumption due to the shortage of sanitation facilities in the area. For so many years now, the residents have been defecating or easing themselves by the river side and has led to the pollution of the water. The contaminated water is directly supplied to the residents without purification.

Therefore, Namibians require response to the following questions:

1. Why has the Ministry failed to provide the construction of sanitation facilities for the residents of Aussenkher?

2. When will the Ministry provide the construction of sanitation facilities in Aussenkehr?

3. Why is the water supplied directly from the river to the residents without undergoing a purification process to ensure that the water is safe and fit for human consumption?

4. When will the Ministry ensure that the water undergoes a purification process before it is provided to the residents?

Question 705 (2026-09-29)

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

Lack of Access to Health Services in Havana Extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11, Windhoek:

Havana Extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are located about 5km from the small clinic at Havana A. Residents have to climb big mountains and cross rivers to access treatment. When someone is sick at night, people are forced to use private vehicles at a very high cost to reach the nearest clinic at Havana A clinic.

My questions are as follows:

1. Is the Honourable Minister aware that residents of Havana Extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are experiencing serious difficulties in accessing health services?

2. Why has the Ministry not deployed a mobile clinic and nurses to that area as an emergency intervention?

3. When last did the Ministry send a state ambulance to that area to transport sick people from those bushy, mountainous and river-crossed areas to a health center?

4. What plan does the Ministry have to ensure that healthcare reaches the people of those extensions, so that they do not have to travel 5 km by foot to the next clinic or health center?

5. Does the Ministry have any immediate plan to acquire land and build a proper clinic or health center in that area, that will better cater for the health needs of those fellow Namibians?

Question 706 (2026-09-29)

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

Honourable Minister, considering the recent steps taken toward establishing the Public Assets Management Agency (PAMA) to oversee, register, and commercialize state-owned immovable property and strategic assets. Furthermore, considering that, the management, custody, and valuation of state assets are currently governed by existing statutory frameworks, including the State Finance Act, the Public Enterprises Governance Act, Company Act, and the mandates of line ministries (notably the Department of Fixed Asset Management within the Ministry of Works and Transport).
Operationalizing PAMA risks causing functional duplication, governance conflicts, and fiscal inefficiencies across the public service.

Honourable Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. Under what specific enabling legislation does PAMA currently derive its statutory authority to exercise administrative control, valuation, leasing, or commercial oversight over state property?

2. How will the executive prevent functional overlap and conflicting mandates between PAMA and existing state structures, specifically the Ministry of Works and Transport's Directorate of Fixed Asset Management, the Ministry of Finance, and Local Authorities?

3. What objective criteria and legislative safeguards are in place to govern, i e transfer of public properties from line ministries to PAMA, ensuring public service delivery space (such as schools, health facilities) is not displaced by commercial monetization goals?

4. What is the total projected financial implication of establishing PAMA's operational infrastructure, board, and executive secretariat, and will existing redundant Asset Management Directorates within line Ministries be restructured or absorbed to prevent double-funding?

5. Can the government table a comprehensive, audited National State Asset Register before Parliament prior to transferring any strategic government real estate or public assets to PAMA for commercial management?

Question 707 (2026-09-29)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

Namibian Small and Medium Enterprises are expected to contribute significantly to employment, economic growth and local ownership, yet many entrepreneurs continue to face difficulties accessing markets dominated by larger and better resourced businesses in Namibia. High entry costs, unequal bargaining power, restricted access to suppliers and distribution channels, and business practices that may disadvantage smaller competitors can limit the ability of SMEs to compete. Government cannot meaningfully promote entrepreneurship and local economic participation if Namibian businesses are unable to compete on fair terms once they enter the market.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Which sectors has the Ministry identified where barriers to entry are significantly limiting the participation and growth of Namibian SMEs?

2. How does the Namibia Competition Commission monitor and address restrictive business practices by dominant firms that may limit SMEs' access to markets and impede fair competition?

3. How many complaints concerning alleged anti-competitive conduct affecting SMEs have been received by the Namibia Competition Commission over the past three years, and how many resulted in formal investigations?

4. Where anti-competitive conduct is established, what measures are taken to ensure that affected SMEs are able to re-enter or compete effectively in the market?

5. How does the Ministry ensure that mergers and acquisitions do not further reduce opportunities for Namibian SMEs to enter and compete in already concentrated markets?

6. What measurable targets has the Ministry set to improve the participation of SMEs in markets currently dominated by larger companies?

Question 708 (2026-09-29)

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

Namibia's water security is increasingly dependent on infrastructure that must remain reliable, resilient and capable of meeting the growing demand. Ageing pipelines, reservoirs, pump stations and other critical infrastructure can lead to frequent breakdowns, water losses, service interruptions and costly emergency repairs, placing additional pressure on an already limited water supply system. Government must therefore ensure that critical water infrastructure is systematically maintained, rehabilitated and replaced

before its deterioration threatens the reliable and uninterrupted supply of water to communities, industries and the broader economy.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What is the current extent of NamWater's ageing infrastructure backlog and which critical facilities require urgent replacement or rehabilitation?

2. What is the total funding required to clear NamWater's infrastructure backlog, how much has been secured to date, and what is the outstanding funding gap?

3. How many current water interruptions and supply failures are directly attributable to ageing or failing infrastructure, and what immediate measures are being implemented to address them?

4. What long-term infrastructure replacement plan is in place to ensure that Namibia does not develop another significant water infrastructure backlog?

5. To what extent are outstanding water debts affecting NamWater's financial sustainability and its ability to maintain, rehabilitate and expand critical water infrastructure, and what measures are being taken to ensure the recovery of these debts?

Question 709 (2026-09-29)

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

On 9 September 2025 I asked, in Question 152, what the Honourable Minister's international travel cost between 21 March and 1 September 2025. The reply came a year later, on 17 September 2026. It listed ten trips, gave not a single cost, and promised that "the full details of the answers will be availed to the Honourable Member". Article 41 of the Namibian Constitution makes every Minister accountable "both to the President and to Parliament". I therefore ask again, and ask that the reply now run to the date on which it is given:

(a) What did each of the ten trips cost the State, broken down into airfare, accommodation, daily subsistence allowance and all other costs?

(b) Who traveled with the Honourable Minister on each trip, and what did each person's travel cost?

(c) Were any trips between 21 March and 1 September 2025 left off the list and, if so, what did they cost?

(d) From 2 September 2025 to the date of this reply, what international trips have the Honourable Minister and her staff undertaken, where, for what purpose, and what did each cost, broken down as in (a) and (b)?

(e) On what date will the full details promised on 17 September 2026 be laid upon the Table?

Question 710 (2026-09-29)

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

Question ruled out of Order by the Speaker on Wednesday, 30 September 2026.

Question 711 (2026-09-29)

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

Recent reports indicate that Government, through the Namibia Training Authority (NTA), made a N$15 million budget provision for a possible farm acquisition linked to the Okakarara Vocational Training Centre (OVTC). At the time of the report, no farm had been identified, no purchase agreement had been concluded and no acquisition had taken place.

The proposal arises against the broader need to ensure that VTCs, particularly those serving semi-urban and rural communities receive investments that improve practical training, expose trainees to real markets and strengthen their prospects for employment and enterprise development. It has also been reported that OVTC previously proposed establishing a separate commercial business arm to operate on commercial principles alongside its core training functions. These developments raise questions about the prioritization of public resources, the feasibility of campus based enterprises and the extent to which VTCs are being positioned as productive, market-responsive institutions.

1. Can the Minister confirm whether any portion of the proposed N$15 million provision for a farm linked to Okakarara Vocational Training Centre has been spent or contractually committed, and, if not, state whether Government has assessed the use of those funds for workspaces (for craftsmanship), modern equipment and market-linked training at existing VTCs?

2. Kindly state which government-owned VTCs currently operate production units, commercial services, farms or other income-generating activities, and provide, for each Centre, the revenue generated, the number of trainees involved, the number of industry or employment placements created and the amount reinvested in training and equipment?

3. What concrete plan does Government have, and by what dates, to strengthen the link between VTCs and real labour markets and local economies?

In particular, how and when will the Ministry establish and monitor structured partnerships with employers and industry associations, align curricula and equipment with actual skills demand, expand apprenticeships, workplace learning and job placements, create channels for VTCs and trainees to supply goods and services to the market, and support graduates to start and sustain enterprises? What measurable targets will be used to determine whether these measures improve employment, livelihoods and enterprise outcomes for graduates and the communities they come from?

Question 712 (2026-09-30)

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

The recently concluded Southern Africa Inter-Municipal Sports Association (SAIMSA GAMES), held from 20 to 25 September 2026 at Mavuso, Eswatini saw a number of Namibian local authorities sending delegations outside the borders of Namibia.

Regulation 15(4) of the Local Authorities: Subsistence and Travelling Allowances Regulations provides that: All official trips outside the borders of Namibia may only be undertaken with the approval of the Minister.

1. In light of this provision, can the Honourable Minister clarify whether all local authorities that sent delegations to the SAIMSA Games obtained the required Ministerial approval before travelling?

2. Will the Honourable Minister table a full account of the local authorities that received approval and the total public expenditure acquired in connection with Southern Africa Inter-Municipal Sports Association Games?

3. Some of the local authorities have sent more than 20 delegates to those games, does it make economic sense, and is there any return to investment for these trips?

4. Is the Honourable Minister able to manage local authorities efficiently if the Councillors and staff continue to take unauthorised trips that are requiring a lot of money from the Council that could be used for development?

Question 713 (2026-09-30)

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

In terms of Section 19 of the Legal Practitioners Act, Act No. 15 of 1995, the Board for Legal Education issues a certificate authorizing a Candidate Legal Practitioner who has registered for Justice Training Centre (JTC) course to appear in Court on behalf of his or her Principal. This certificate grants a limited right of audience. In terms of Section 19(b) read with Regulation 8(1), this certificate is valid for a limited period, usually 24 months, and must be renewed, and it automatically lapses if articles are not completed within the prescribed period of 3 to 5 years.

The number of law graduates from UNAM, Welwitschia University and other institutions has increased drastically. The number of Candidate Legal Practitioners registered with the Board for Legal Education far exceeds the number of law firms willing and able to take them for articles.

Against this background, I therefore ask the following three questions:

1. Under the internship and job creation programme announced in April 2026 by the Office of the Prime Minister, why is your Ministry not extending attachment to all Candidate Legal Practitioners by placing them in the legal departments of all Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs), including the Office of the Attorney-General, the Ministry of Justice, Legal Aid, and State Owned Enterprises, particularly for those candidates already employed as Public Prosecutors?

2. Is the Ministry considering amending Section 19 of the Legal Practitioners Act and its Regulations to extend the validity period of the certificate of right of audience from 24 months to at least 36 months, or to provide that such validity shall run only from the date of attachment and not from the date of issue?

3. When will the Minister table the long-awaited Legal Practitioners Amendment Bill to reform legal education and provide alternative pathways to admission, such as community service or pupillage, as opposed to the current articles system?

Question 714 (2026-09-30)

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

I rise to bring to the attention of this esteemed House a pressing issue concerning the The Tsou!Homs Farmers' Cooperative (50 families with over 500 head of livestock) and the Dordabis Ada-Khaibasen Farmers' Cooperative (40 members with over 2,500 head of livestock) have complied with every official process to access agricultural land, as instructed by government officials. They registered their cooperatives, completed agricultural training, and developed business plans. Yet, to date, neither cooperative has received any agricultural land allocation. Both cooperatives currently occupy Farm Christerine No. 259 and Farm Omukaru 259, but face eviction threats while government remains silent.

Furthermore, the 2020 Commission of Enquiry into Claims of Ancestral Land Rights and Restitution recommended, on Page 269, Section 8.7.2, 2(b), that Government urgently acquire residential and agricultural land for the Dordabis community. That recommendation remains unimplemented more than six years later.

I therefore ask the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. Is the Minister aware that the Tsou!Homs Farmers' Cooperative wrote to the Minister's Office on 10 June 2026 and again on 30 July 2026, requesting urgent intervention, but has received no substantive response to date? Can the Minister inform this House of the current status of the cooperative's formal land application?

2. Given that many members of the Dordabis Ada-Khaibasen Farmers' Cooperative are generational farm workers from farms in the area, and given that Government has previously committed to prioritising landless generational farm workers in land allocation, can the Minister explain why this cooperative has not yet received any land allocation?

3. The 2020 Commission of Enquiry into Claims of Ancestral Land Rights and Restitution explicitly listed Dordabis among the communities requiring urgent land allocation. More than six years have passed since the report was submitted. Can the Minister inform this House of the specific measures Government has taken to implement the recommendations of that report in respect of the Dordabis community?

4. Can the Minister confirm the current legal status, ownership, and Government allocation plans for Farm Christerine No. 259 and Farm Omukaru No. 258? Have any of these farms been designated for the resettlement of landless farmers?

Question 715 (2026-09-30)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Health and Social Services:

Recent figures presented by the Erongo Directorate of Health indicate a concerning prevalence of malnutrition among children under the age of five in the Erongo Region. Between January and July 2026, 418 children under five were diagnosed with malnutrition, of whom 95 required hospitalisation and seven sadly lost their lives.

The figures further indicate that malnutrition remains a recurring concern in the Region. In 2024, 939 children under five were diagnosed with malnutrition, with 192 requiring hospitalisation and 18 deaths recorded. In 2025, 1,126 children were diagnosed, with 163 hospital admissions and 10 deaths. Of particular· concern is the reported concentration of cases in certain districts. From January to July 2026, Swakopmund accounted for 53% of identified cases, Walvis Bay 24%, Usakos 15% and Omaruru 8%. The Erongo Directorate of Health has also expressed concern regarding the number of cases recorded in Usakos, considering its relatively small population.

I therefore shall ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What immediate measures is the Ministry taking to address the reported high levels of malnutrition among children under the age of five in the Erongo Region, particularly in the Swakopmund, Walvis Bay and Usakos districts?

2. What specific interventions has the Ministry put in place, or intends to put in place, to prevent malnutrition before children reach the stage where hospitalisation becomes necessary?

3. In light of the reported levels of child malnutrition, does the Ministry have any plans to recruit and employ qualified unemployed nutritionists in Namibia, particularly in regions and districts experiencing high levels of malnutrition?

Question 716 (2026-09-30)

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

The high prices and lack of supermarket competition in Aussenkehr, in the //Karas Region, stem from a combination of the farm's extreme geographic isolation, the lack of corporate infrastructure for other major chains, and the broader retail positioning of the Spar Namibia brand.

While the town serves as a crucial hub for an increasing number of thousands of seasonal grape farm workers and tourists heading to the Fish River Canyon, it operates in a highly constrained economic environment.

Therefore, I rise to pose the following questions:

1. Why is Spar monopolized as the only Supermarket in Aussenkehr? Sidelining other retail giants such as Shoprite, Model, Checkers, Choppies to mention just a few?

2. Will your Ministry introduce competitor Supermarket stores or competitor retail giants to mitigate and combat the sky rocketing prices of Spar which are currently inflicted on the residents of Aussenkehr? If yes, I want to know when.

Question 717 (2026-10-01)

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

Namibia has recently launched its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NOC 3.0) under the Paris Agreement, raising the country's climate ambitions and setting out 26 mitigation measures and 106 actions across various sectors. The implementation of NOC 3.0 is estimated to require approximately US$14.07 billion, with the majority of the financing dependent on international climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building support.

While Namibia has developed climate policies and has been working on a Carbon Market Framework, the country still does not have dedicated legislation comprehensively governing climate change, carbon markets and carbon credits. With NOC 3.0 now setting out expanded climate commitments, it is important that Namibia has a clear domestic legal framework to support implementation, accountability, carbon-market participation and protection of national and community interests.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Has the Ministry ever drafted or commissioned a Climate Change Bill or Carbon Bill since Independence, and if so, what is its current status?

2. When was Namibia's Carbon Market Framework finalised, has it been submitted to Cabinet, what decision has Cabinet taken on it, and what remains outstanding before it can be implemented?

3. In light of NOC 3.0, does the Ministry intend to introduce dedicated climate-change and carbon-market legislation, and what is the expected timeframe?

4. What law currently governs the ownership, approval registration, transfer and benefit-sharing of carbon credits generated from projects in Namibia, and which institution approves such projects in the absence of dedicated legislation?

Question 718 (2026-10-01)

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

Namibian musicians have carried our culture and creative industry on their backs for decades. Their music fills our national celebrations, political rallies, corporate events, radio stations and social spaces. Yet once the stage is dismantled and the bookings decline, many musicians are left with irregular incomes and limited access to the pension, housing, medical and social-protection systems available to conventional workers.

This is particularly important because Government has now declared the creative industries a strategic economic sector. Under NDP6, Government intends to increase the contribution of arts, entertainment and recreation to GDP from approximately 1.5% to 3% by 2030, while increasing its share of employment from approximately 0.7% to 2%.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Industrial development: What is Government's actual industrial strategy for Namibia's music industry to achieve these NDP6 targets? Beyond awards and events, what investment is being made in affordable recording and production infrastructure, music distribution, artist development, intellectual-property administration and access to finance so that musicians can build commercially sustainable enterprises?

2. International market access: Given the limitations of our domestic market, what bilateral, regional or international agreements and partnerships has Government pursued specifically to open foreign markets for Namibian music, facilitate international touring and distribution, attract investment into our music industry and connect Namibian musicians to global platforms? How many musicians have benefited from these interventions to date?

3. Royalties and NASCAM: NDP6 records that between 2019 and 2023 NASCAM collected approximately N$26.7 million in royalties, while approximately N$5.9 million was distributed to 11,372 beneficiaries. Can the Minister explain how much income generated by Namibian music ultimately reaches Namibian musicians, including digital and international royalties, and whether Government has adequate data to determine what our musicians actually earn from their intellectual property?

4. Social protection: A musician may work professionally for thirty or forty years without ever having a conventional employer contributing towards a pension, medical aid or other employment benefits. What is Government doing to develop a creative worker social-protection framework that recognises irregular and project-based income, allowing musicians to make flexible contributions towards retirement, disability protection, healthcare and other social benefits?

   In that regard, how many musicians currently benefit from NASCAM's existing retirement-annuity and social-benefit arrangements, and what is the status of the proposed housing initiative involving NASCAM, the Namibia Housing Action Group and the Shack Dwellers Federation? Your research brief specifically identifies these existing mechanisms as requiring scrutiny.

5. Veteran musicians: In 2023, the LPM tabled a motion calling for a Hall of Fame to recognise veteran creative and athletes, and the National Assembly agreed to refer the matter for further parliamentary consideration. What has Government done since then to ensure that the musicians who built Namibia's music industry are recognised and supported while they are still alive, rather than only celebrated after their passing?

Question 719 (2026-10-01)

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

The Namibia Revenue Agency's Tax Amnesty Programme was introduced to encourage taxpayers with outstanding tax liabilities to regularise their affairs by settling the capital amount due in exchange for relief from accumulated interest and penalties.

The programme has subsequently been extended, with the current, reportedly final, extension scheduled to expire on 31 October 2026. The programme represents an important opportunity for the Government to recover outstanding revenue while bringing previously non-compliant taxpayers back into the tax system. It is equally important, however, for Parliament to establish the fiscal cost of the relief granted, the amount of revenue actually recovered and whether the programme has resulted in sustainable tax compliance.

With approximately one month remaining before the programme closes, there may also be taxpayers attempting to regularise their accounts who are affected by account reconciliation, ITAS or other administrative difficulties. It is therefore necessary to establish whether the programme has achieved its intended objectives and whether NamRA is adequately prepared for the conclusion of the amnesty period. It is also important to understand how the Government intends to deal with remaining tax arrears once the amnesty expires.

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

1. How many taxpayers have participated in the Tax Amnesty Programme to date, and what is the total value of capital tax debt recovered, interest written off, and penalties written off under the programme?

2. What amount of eligible capital tax debt remains outstanding, and of taxpayers registered under the programme, how many have fully settled their liabilities, are currently servicing approved payment arrangements, or have registered but have not yet made the required payments?

3. Can the Minister provide a breakdown of participation and recoveries by major taxpayer category, region and principal tax type, particularly Income Tax and Value Added Tax (VAT)?

4. What measures has NamRA put in place to ensure that taxpayers are not prevented from benefiting from the programme before the 31 October deadline because of account-reconciliation, ITAS or other administrative difficulties; what enforcement and debt-recovery measures will apply after the programme expires; and will the Minister undertake to publish a final performance report showing the programme's recoveries, waivers and overall effect on tax compliance?

Question 720 (2026-10-01)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Corporate good governance requires transparency, accountability, independence, proper separation of roles and the avoidance or effective management of conflicts of interest, gratification favouritism nepotism all tantamount to corruption particularly at State-Owned Enterprises.

Considering the Governments stated objective of restoring public confidence, strengthening governance and improving accountability at the National Fishing Corporation of Namibia (Fishcor), Cabinet was wrongly informed that the current deputy chairperson of Fishcor has been at Company Secretary after fishrot has happened therefore, she has no dealing with any fishrot related matters. While the correct information is that she served as a Fishcor's Company Secretary and Legal Advisor during that period, from 2018 eventually resigning from her post in March 2021. Her departure occurred amid a wave of executive exits following the arrest of former Fishcor CEO. Her September 2026 appointment as the Board's Deputy Chairperson raised questions due to her past involvement with the entity during the scandal. Her tenure directly overlapped with the major developments of the Fishrot period: During the execution of the scheme: She was already working as the Company Secretary by March 2018, a time when the corrupt allocation of fishing quotas was actively happening under former CEO, as the Company Secretary she must have been privy to the agreements that gave birth to fishrot.

She was in office when the fishrot files were leaked in November 2019, exposing the corporate and political bribery structure.

During the executive fallout: Following the former CEO arrest in early 2020, she remained in her role for another year, navigating a highly turbulent period where the company was essentially running on autopilot. She ultimately resigned in March 2021 along with other top managers who expressed immense frustration over how the state-owned enterprise was being handled following the scandal. Now she is leading the governance of the company, this is in fact a celebration to those who want to root quotas from Fishcor but could not get it done during the previous Board. To make matter worse even though the Fishcor Act make a provision for the Permanent Secretary, ED, to be the member of the board it does not says the ED must be the Chairperson of the board for the company reporting to her Minister. The very same ED was also the Chairperson of the interview panel that interview the current board what do we call that when it comes to principal of check and balance, oversight and separation power.

I therefore ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following questions.

1. How the person who was chairing the panel during the interviews for the board got appointed the chairperson of the same board. Is there a precedent where an ED is chairing a SOE board? If not, why at Fishcor?

2. How the ED who is the Accounting Officer at the regulating ministry can be appointed to the board of a fishing company. It is a clear conflict of interest between regulator and player. The ED may be an ex-officio member of the board, but not a chairperson. Who accounts to who and who checks who? Separation of Power dichotomy Right Honourable Prime Minister.

3. The appointment of a person who was the Company Secretary and Legal Advisor to Fishcor before and during the Fish rot scandal does not give any confidence to the public about sincerity to restore trust and fight corruption. There are many legal unimplicated and competent legal minds in Namibia. Why specifically her?

4. It is common cause that fishrot occurred due to failure of due diligence on corporate governance and abuse of roles. Why create the same mix up and blurred reporting lines? Did we not learn from fishrot and again creating opportunities for abuse.

5. Why was a Namibian lady who was to be appointed as a chairperson of land tribunal removed who was implicated and never found guilty at tourism board and what is so special about the one at fishcor ?

Question 721 (2026-10-01)

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

The Aussenkehr Clinic in southern Namibia, //Karas Region, has historically faced severe logistical challenges regarding overcrowding, staff shortages, and limited medical resources. With aims to remedy the situation, the Ministry has taken measures to replace the old infrastructure with a new building.

Therefore, Namibians want to know,

1. When will this infrastructure be completed and ready for service delivery?

2. What measures have been taken by the Ministry to ensure that the new infrastructure has more staff members to serve the population of Aussenkehr?

3. Will the Ministry ensure that more medical staff are employed? Especially from within the vicinity of Aussenkehr and //Karas Region at large to provide employment opportunities for medical graduates from the area?

4. How will the shortage of medical resources be addressed by the Ministry, to ensure that the infrastructural development also accounts and comes along with more medical resources sufficient for the entire population of Aussenkehr?

Question 722 (2026-10-01)

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

Across Namibia, thousands of domestic workers enter private homes every day. Yet, behind these closed doors, many remain trapped in vulnerable conditions, working long hours without overtime, earning below the minimum wage, working excessive hours without overtime, and being denied basic social security benefits. Because the vast majority of domestic workers are women, this is both a critical labour and gender issue.

The private nature of home employment must no longer hide workplace exploitation. I therefore ask the following questions:

1. How does the Ministry ensure compliance of employers of domestic workers minimum wages?

2. What enforcement mechanisms or campaigns are being put in place to ensure employers register their workers for maternity leave, sick pay, and death benefits?

3. Is the Ministry prepared to partner with the Ministry of Gender Equality to form a joint task force aimed at protecting female domestic workers from economic exploitation and gender-based vulnerabilities?

Question 723 (2026-10-01)

Hon. Kambala (AR) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

Electricity theft is a public safety issue and a public finance issue. It endangers lives, and it is paid for by honest customers. In June 2023, NORED owed NamPower N$295 million. NamPower cut supply to NORED customers for about four hours because of that debt. Every household in the north felt the consequence of a bill it did not run up.

I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. How many illegal connections has NORED detected in each of the last five financial years, by region and customer type (household, commercial, industrial), and how much of its N$295 million debt to NamPower, reported in 2023, is attributed to losses from them?

2. How many people, including NORED staff, contractors and the public, have been injured or killed by electrocution linked to illegal or substandard connections in the past five years, and what safety protocols, training and protective equipment apply when NORED staff disconnect illegal connections?

3. What criteria decide which customers are inspected, and how does NORED ensure equal enforcement regardless of status or connections?

4. It was reported in June 2023 that NORED invoiced Mr Onesmus "Tona" Amadhila N$204,000 for an alleged illegal connection dating from 2018. Can the Minister confirm the invoice was issued, table the inspection report and proof of payment or the statement of account, and state whether the penalty was paid, reduced, waived or written off, on whose authority, and whether the matter went to the police or the Prosecutor General?

Question 724 (2026-10-01)

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

The Namibian Executive is currently sitting on more than 30 Acts passed by Parliament that have never been brought into force or fully operationalized via commencement notices in the Government Gazette. Within the past decade (2016- 2026), at least 6 to 8 major pieces of legislation passed by Parliament have faced significant delays, partial implementation, or complete non-enforcement.

Parliament's primary constitutional mandate is to enact legislation for the peace, order, and good governance of Namibia. However, passing laws in this Chamber becomes a futile exercise if the Executive fails to operationalize them, including several critical pieces of legislation enacted over the past ten years:

1. Whistleblower Protection Act, 2017 (Act No. 10 of 2017),

2. Witness Protection Act, 2017 (Act No. 11 of 2017),

3. Access to Biological and Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge Act, 2017 (Act No. 2 of 2017),

4. Repeal of Obsolete Laws Act 12 of 2022,

5. Access to Information Act, 2022 (Act No. 8 of 2022),

6. Civil Registration and Identification Act, 2024 (Act No. 13 of 2024),

In light of these persistent operational failures, I ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following:

1. What specific financial, administrative, or structural bottlenecks account for the Executive's failure to bring the above-numbered laws into full force after Parliament debated and passed them?

2. What is the total estimated budget required to fully set up the statutory offices and regulatory bodies mandated under Laws mentioned above, and why are these funds consistently omitted from the annual Appropriation Bill?

3. What concrete timeline can the Right Honourable Prime Minister provide to this August House for the issuance of commencement dates in the Government Gazette for Laws mentioned and others?

4. How does the Executive justify the wasted parliamentary time and taxpayer resources spent debating and passing legislation that is ultimately shelved indefinitely?

Question 725 (2026-10-06)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

It has come to our attention that certain Chinese-owned companies operating in the mining sector, including but not limited to Beifang Mining Services, African Big Lion, GMS Namibia Mining services and many others, have assumed a role that goes beyond that of an employer. These companies are reportedly acting as recruitment agents for the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) instead of remaining neutral employers. Employees from these companies have raised serious concerns that they are continuously forced to join the MUN against their free will and personal choice. They are allegedly not allowed to join any other trade union of their choice. This conduct, undermines Article 21 of the Namibian Constitution which guarantees freedom of association, including the right to form and join trade unions of one's choice. Such practices reduce industrial relations to coercion and render our constitutional democracy and labour

justice system ineffective, if left unchecked, such conduct risks creating a system in which constitutional rights exist in principle but are weakened in practice.

I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Is the Minister aware of these concerning conducts by Beifang Mining Services, African Big Lion, GMS and other mining contractors who are allegedly forcing employees to join the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) against their will and preventing them from joining other trade unions of their choice, in violation of Article 21 of the Namibian Constitution?

2. Will the Honourable Minister undertake an independent investigation into allegations that employees are being coerced or pressured by employers to join particular trade unions, including by directly engaging affected employees without the presence or influence of their employers, and, where such violations are established, what enforcement action will the Ministry take?

3. What concrete measures will the Honourable Minister put in place to safeguard employees' constitutional right to freedom of association under Article 21, and to ensure that employers who compel, intimidate, threaten, or otherwise influence workers to join a particular trade union are held accountable?

Question 726 (2026-10-06)

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

Right Honourable Prime Minister why can the governance architecture not be reviewed in regards to the statutory roles and functions of a Deputy Minister.

Currently on the Deputy Ministers the government spends sizeable financial and resources costs. According to the current legal provision Deputy Ministers doesn't even have a recommendation power or decision-making power - even if such could' be override by the principal accounting office holder the Minister.

I am aware that current legal arrangements render the statutory powers if at all of that role of Deputy Minister feeble in this regard so much so that even an Executive Director is more powerful than a Deputy Minister.

Except for ceremonial duties assigned from time to time at the behest of a Minister otherwise the Deputy Minister's role is to resorting to doing whatever the Minister is assigning him/her to do or otherwise to only listen and perhaps guide where necessary.

Therefore, the following questions since Deputy Ministers cannot even be appointed as an acting Minister due to combination of statutory definitions and constitutional eligibility criteria:

1. The recent appointment of sizeable number of the Deputy Ministers from the National Council according to the Article 37 of the Constitution is justified but it begs questions - how could a Deputy Minister who is not in the National Assembly effectively by delegation account to a national enquiry/matter in the interest of the public on the oversight functions this House is responsible for - the recent experience on Food & Mouth pandemic bears' reference.

Fortunately, the legal mechanisms provide for appointment of acting Ministers which is convenient but decontextualises the institutional responsibility from a Ministry renders a deputy minister redundant otherwise would a deputy in the National Council perhaps have responded from the gallery. We all know that's not possible.

2. Should we not review the Assignment of Powers Act, 1990 (Act No. 4 of 1990)?

3. Is it not time that both Deputy and Minister portfolios be appointed on the strength of Article 35 of the Namibian Constitution and a role differentiation be worked in with the Minster remaining the Principal Accounting Appointees.

Question 727 (2026-10-06)

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

The Municipal Council of Windhoek is one of the most important municipalities in our country, not only because it hosts the seat of the Central government but also because it is the most populous local authority area in Namibia. Over the years, the municipality has faced several challenges to which central government has, at times, turned a blind eye. This may be due to the scale of its budget and its ability to generate its own revenue.

The government does not provide any dedicated subsidy to Windhoek despite its developmental challenges. Comparable municipalities in the SADC region, such as Johannesburg and Cape Town - whose budgets are almost equal to the entire national budget of Namibia - receive dedicated funding from their central governments.

There has been very little support from central government for Windhoek Municipality developmental agenda. Some of the challenges the capital city faces can be traced to apartheid spatial planning, colonial legacy, and historical neglect. One quarter of Namibia's housing deficit is concentrated in Windhoek, and by 2041, its population is projected to approach 800,000 inhabitants. It is against this background that the recently announced debt swap between the government and the municipality is a welcome development, though it must be part of a broader and more sustainable intervention.

I shall ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Can the Minister update the National Assembly on the status of the debt swap and the expected fiscal impact on the books and financial sustainability of the Municipal Council of Windhoek?

2. Has the Minister considered a dedicated and standard subsidy for Windhoek, particularly in areas such as social housing and infrastructure development?

3. While the Municipal Council of Windhoek, the government, and society commonly refer to the municipality as the 'City of Windhoek,' the legal name remains the Municipal Council of Windhoek. Can the Minister clarify the legal status of “city”under Namibian law and whether any municipality in Namibia has been formally accorded such status?

4. When will the Minister finalise and implement the Council resolution to accord the municipality city status?

Question 728 (2026-10-06)

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

When a disease outbreak shuts down the movement and slaughtering of livestock, the impact does not stop at the farm gate. It reaches the streets and the people who survive from the daily sale of meat, kapana, oshifima, onions, tomatoes and other food products.

At places such as single quarters, these informal traders depend on one another for their daily livelihoods. When the meat trade is disrupted, an entire chain of small livelihoods is suddenly left without income.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Whether Government has assessed the impact of the FMD control measures on Kapana sellers and other informal traders whose livelihoods depend directly or indirectly on the sale and supply of livestock products; if so, what are the findings?

2. Whether Government will consider providing a once-off emergency livelihood relief to verified Kapana sellers and other qualifying informal traders who have been materially affected by the FMD-related restrictions, to help them meet their immediate basic needs and recover from the loss of income caused by the outbreak; if not, why?

Question 729 (2026-10-06)

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

As the Head of various ministries, the Head of Government business, the service delivery of government offices when staff members are on leave has echoed inconvenience and retrogression. Many citizens have been asked to wait for the return of a particular employee in order to receive assistance even in cases where the assistance required is of vital urgency.

Therefore, Namibians want to know:

1. Why are citizens asked to wait until the particular staff members are back in office when these staff members are on leave or unavailable for more than one day, a week or sometimes over a month?

2. What will be done to resolve the issue and when will it be resolved to ensure staff members are ever availed for smooth service delivery to our citizens, even when some employees are out of the office?

Question 730 (2026-10-01)

Hon. Kandorozu (NUDO) asked the Minister of International Relations and Trade:

Honourable Minister, concerns have been raised regarding prolonged delays in the processing and issuance of Namibian passports and national identity documents through Namibian diplomatic missions abroad.

A particular case concerns a Namibian citizen who submitted her passport and ID application at the Namibian Embassy in Berlin on 3 March 2025 and, despite more than a year having passed, had still not received her documents. The matter was reportedly raised with the Embassy but remained unresolved.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What is the Ministry's current average processing time for passports and national identity documents applied through Namibian diplomatic missions abroad, particularly in Europe?

2. How many passport and ID applications submitted through Namibian missions abroad are currently outstanding for more than three, six and twelve months?

3. What are the main causes of these delays, and what measures has the Ministry taken to prevent applications from being lost, misplaced or left without feedback to applicants?

4. Does the Ministry have a system that allows Namibians abroad to track the status of their passport and ID applications, and if not, will the Ministry consider introducing such a system?

5. Will the Ministry consider establishing clear service standards for acknowledging applications, notifying applicants of missing documents, responding to enquiries and resolving complaints?

6. Will the Ministry consider establishing a dedicated consular unit for Namibians in Europe to monitor serious outstanding cases, coordinate with diplomatic missions and Windhoek, and escalate exceptionally delayed applications as proposed by the Namibia Cultural Association?

7. Will the Ministry consider publishing periodic consular performance statistics, including the number of applications received, completed, outstanding and those exceeding six months, in order to improve transparency and accountability?

8. Finally, will the Ministry engage recognised Namibian diaspora organisations in a structured dialogue on improving consular services, including passport delays, accessibility, communication, complaints and emergency cases?

Question 731 (2026-10-06)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

A severe storm accompanied by heavy rain, hail and strong winds recently struck Okahungu and Otjokavare in the Kunene Region, causing extensive damage to homes and resulting in significant livestock losses. Approximately 80 houses were reportedly damaged, leaving some families without adequate shelter and others without their primary source of livelihood. Community leaders have therefore called for urgent government intervention to assist affected households and help them recover. This is not merely a weather event; it is a test of government's disaster response capacity and its commitment to protecting vulnerable communities in times of crisis.

I therefore ask the following important questions:

1. Has government sent a team to assess the full extent of the damage Okahungu and Otjokavare, including the loss of houses and livestock?

2. What urgent assistance is government providing to the families affected by this storm, especially those who have lost their homes?

3. Many families depend on goats and other livestock for their survival. What assistance will government provide to families who have lost large numbers of livestock?

4. Some families, including elderly people and children, are now without proper shelter. Can the Prime Minister inform the House what is being done to provide them with temporary shelter and basic necessities?

5. Finally, Honourable Prime Minister, when can these affected families expect government assistance to reach them?

Question 732 (2026-10-07)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Namibia continues to face weaknesses in public-sector administration despite NIPAM's establishment to strengthen Government performance through training, research and consultancy. Its mandate goes beyond training, requiring it to identify administrative problems, prevent waste and leakages, and develop practical reforms to improve efficiency and service delivery in the public sector. The key question is whether NIPAM's expertise is translating into measurable and government-wide improvements in public-sector performance.

I therefore ask the following questions:

1. What major systemic weaknesses has NIPAM identified across government over the past five years, and what corrective reforms have been implemented?

2. How many ministries and agencies have received NIPAM's consultancy services since 2021, and what specific reforms resulted from those interventions?

3. Does Government implement and monitor NIPAM's recommendations, and how many recommendations remain outstanding?

4. How does Government measure whether NIPAM's training and interventions have translated into improved performance and service delivery?

5. Who is held accountable when a NIPAM-identified institutional weakness is not corrected or a recommended reform is not implemented?

Question 733 (2026-10-07)

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

A fortnight ago, I asked the Minister of Industries, Mines & Energy on what legal authority he unilaterally overturned the decision by the Competition Commission not to allow the merger between Ohorongo and Cheetah cement.

Now we are informed that the High Court has ruled that the Minister's decision is unlawful, invalid and of no force and effect?

Honourable Minister, why do we create entities funded by taxpayers money with particular responsibilities only to overturn their decisions?

1. How does the Namibian Competition Commission move forward with its mandate when the Minister overruled two significant decisions of the Commission against their recommendation (Vitol & Merger)?

2. Would the Minister be liable for negligence in incurring unnecessary costs for the taxpayer?

Question 734 (2026-10-07)

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

Residents of Outapi, Okahao, Oshikuku, Oshakati, Ondangwa and many other areas have reported that water supply is regularly cut off during daytime hours and only restored late at night. This has become the norm and is causing serious challenges for households, schools, clinics, police holding cells, the Ondangwa Correctional Facility, and businesses in Ondangwa and other towns.

I hereby wish to ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Is the Minister aware that water supply in those towns is frequently interrupted during daytime hours and only resumes around midnight?

2. What is the root cause of the daily water closures in Ondangwa Town? Is it due to bulk supply challenges from NamWater, pumping station breakdowns, pipeline bursts, or rationing by the Ondangwa Town Council?

3. What urgent measures is the Ministry, together with NamWater and Ondangwa Town Council, putting in place to?

4. Similar, to the following areas, when is the Ministry expecting full normalization of water supply to Ondangwa, Oniipa, Omuthiya and surrounding constituencies, similar to the previous restoration after the Ondangwa-Omutsegwonime pipeline break, which cause disaster?

5. What measures are being considered for residents who have to go without water for washing, cooking and sanitation during this crisis?

Question 735 (2026-10-07)

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

Namibia's role in Conflict Mediation: In International Relations, Namibia maintains a foreign policy deeply rooted in multilateralism, diplomatic dialogue, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts, closely aligning itself with the positions of the African Union and the United Nations. However, since independence, Namibia has never volunteered as a mediator to help resolve wars or conflicts between nations.

Namibians want to know:

1. When will Namibia volunteer as a mediator to help resolve conflicts or wars amongst nations under the 8th administration?

2. Why has Namibia failed to volunteer as a mediator to help resolve conflicts or wars around the world since independence?

Question 736 (2026-10-07)

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

1. I previously asked whether government and NamRA had made meaningful progress in addressing the challenges faced by "Order With Me" businesses, including the need for a dedicated support unit. NamRA has now announced a modernised customs-guarantee framework effective 1 November 2026. How will this reform directly benefit these small operators, many of whom do not provide customs guarantees themselves but rely on couriers, clearing agents and logistics companies?

2. The new framework reduces the security furnished to NamRA, but it does not reduce customs duties, import VAT or other underlying liabilities. Can you clarify whether "Order With Me" operators should expect any actual reduction in the cost of importing goods, or will the reform mainly benefit bonded operators, clearing agents and logistics companies? What steps will government take to ensure that any savings are passed on to small businesses and consumers?

3. The lowest guarantee rate-10%-applies to Authorised Economic Operators, but AEO status requires a strong compliance record, adequate financial resources, effective record systems and customs expertise. What practical pathway will be available to young and informal "Order With Me" entrepreneurs who may not meet these requirements, and will government create a simplified or affordable mechanism for them to access the benefits of the new system?

4. NamRA says operators will still be subject to system-controlled limits based on their full customs exposure, while existing guarantee holders must reconcile outstanding duties and taxes and regularise their position by 31 January 2027. What safeguards will be in place to prevent small businesses from being blocked by disputed valuations, delayed payments or system errors, and what clear process will they have to challenge a customs assessment or obtain their goods without further losses?

5. The official NamRA notice sets out specific guarantee rates and fixed amounts, but recent media reporting has published figures that differ from the official notice. Will you urgently clarify which rates apply, publish the detailed guidelines and implementation criteria, and commit to reporting to Parliament on whether the reform has reduced clearance delays, unexpected charges and operating costs for "Order With Me" businesses?

Question 737 (2026-10-07)

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

Poor public service delivery remains a distress for many Namibians, with constant delays, administrative backlogs, weak coordination and inconsistent responsiveness continuing across government institutions. While government has introduced Customer Service Charters, Performance Management Systems and various oversight mechanisms, the central concern is whether these measures are actually producing measurable improvements for citizens. The issue before us is therefore not the absence of policies, but the absence of consistent implementation, measurable standards and consequences when service-delivery failures persist.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. What instruments does government currently use to identify Ministries, Agencies and Regional Councils that consistently fail to meet their prescribed service-delivery standards?

2. Can the Prime Minister identify the three public institutions currently experiencing the most serious service-delivery failures, and indicate what corrective action has been taken against each of them?

3. What consequences are imposed on Accounting Officers and Senior Officials where an institution repeatedly fails to meet its Customer Service Charter or other prescribed service standards?

4. What is the average turnaround time for resolving complaints lodged by citizens with government institutions, and does the Prime Minister consider the current turnaround time acceptable?

5. Government's public-service workforce has grown, yet Namibians continue to report delays and poor service deliveries. How is government measuring employee productivity and service outcomes rather than simply the number of employees on the public service wage bill?

Question 738 (2026-10-07)

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

Namibia is blessed with world-class wildlife, landscapes and cultural attractions, yet the 2026 Travel and Tourism Development Index of the World Economic Forum ranks Namibia 90th out of 110 economies globally and 10th in Africa, with Namibia falling seven places from the previous ranking. This is particularly concerning at a time when

competing African tourism destinations are improving their performance and extracting greater economic value from the sector. At a time when the Namibian economy is facing significant challenges, tourism should be one of the sectors driving economic growth, creating employment and generating much needed revenue.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. What is government's strategy to improve tourism infrastructure, particularly roads, airports, tourist facilities and connectivity to key tourism destinations outside Windhoek and the major towns?

2. How is government strengthening the safety and security of tourists, particularly at popular tourist destinations, along major routes and in areas where tourists may be vulnerable to crime?

3. What current actions is government taking to improve international and regional air connectivity, particularly direct flights to Namibia from major tourism markets?

4. How much does Namibia currently spend annually on international tourism marketing, and what measurable increase in tourist arrivals, length of stay and tourism revenue has resulted from this expenditure?

5. Given Namibia's dependence on a relatively limited number of international tourism markets, what is government doing to diversify our source markets and reduce vulnerability to external shocks?

Question 739 (2026-10-07)

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

Given the recent graduation of the first intake from the Namibian Defence Force Vocational Training Centre, an initiative intended to strengthen the technical and vocational capacity within the Defence Force, for which I commend the Ministry for such a wonderful initiative.

Honourable Minister, in 2015 the MOD facilitated a special intake for qualified individuals including technicians for same purpose of improving the internal institutional capability yet most if not all were never deployed in specific sector of their specialist, notwithstanding lack of facilities to enhance full intent potential in reducing outsourcing services that can be done domestically for efficient consideration use of public resources.

Based on this background, I shall ask the Minister the following questions:

1. What measures has the Ministry put in place to ensure NDF Vocational Training graduates and 2025 special intake are deployed and utilized to their full potential as per their respective trades and qualifications, including ensuring availability of necessary facilities and equipment within their deployed bases?

2. Where and how many of these recruits and subsequently graduates have been deployed in areas related or relatively to their specialist trade?

3. Could the Ministry provide the justification for such recruitment?

4. Can the Minister confirm on the quality of that initiative or undertake given the amount of savings if any as a result of such mitigation effort as oppose to services outsourced due to lack of in-house capacity?

Question 740 (2026-10-08)

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

Previous Automated Weather Obser Systems (AWOS) installation projects implemented without direct involvement, design review, and quality assurance oversight of the specialized Capital Projects/Engineering Directorate have resulted in operational failures, including power instability, integration faults, and the procurement of substandard or defective components.

Despite these documented technical failures and governance lapses, subsequent tenders have been issued for the supply and installation of AWOS equipment at Ondangwa, Rundu and Katima Mulilo Airports without institutionalizing corrective technical review mechanisms (The tender application is due Oct 2026).

Failing to enforce rigorous engineering oversight, technical vetting, and end-to-end project management through the designated Capital Projects unit risks repeating costly procurement errors, damaging state assets, and compromising aviation safety.

Honourable Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. What official investigation or technical audit has been conducted into the operational defects, power supply failures, and non functional items associated with the initial AWOS deployments, and what total financial loss was incurred as a result of these technical failures?

2. Why were these technical aviation infrastructure projects planned, procured, and executed without the lead involvement and formal sign-off of the Capital Projects/Engineering Directorate, and who authorized the bypass of established engineering review procedures?

3. What specific measures have been instituted in the current procurement process for the Ondangwa, Rundu, and Katima Mulilo AWOS installations to ensure that the Capital Projects Directorate fully leads the technical specifications draft, tender evaluation, site assessment, and final commissioning?

4. What recourse or legal action has been taken against the suppliers or contractors responsible for supplying faulty equipment under the initial phase, and why are any of those suppliers eligible to bid on the new tenders?

5. Honourable Minister, should we expect a fully functioning AWOS this year, or must the aviation industry keep flying on faith?

Question 741 (2026-10-08)

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

In light of the sustainability in gold, a commodity and the expanding domestic mining output, and the Bank of Namibia's ongoing strategic initiatives to enhance foreign exchange reserves through domestic gold purchase agreements;

I shall ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following questions:

1. Why has the Government not considered entering into structured joint-venture equity partnerships (similar to the successful 50/50 Namdeb / De Beers model) with commercial gold producers operating in Namibia, to ensure direct state dividends and long-term fiscal revenue beyond standard corporate taxes and royalties?

2. How is the Cabinet coordinating with the Bank of Namibia to ensure that the Central Bank's domestic gold reserve accumulation strategy is complemented by direct upstream State participation in current and upcoming gold mining developments?

3. What policy frameworks or legislative reviews is government undertaking to leverage the ongoing growth in the gold sector to cushion treasury receipts against cyclical downturns in the diamond industry, while ensuring structured workforce absorption and local value addition?

Question 742 (2026-10-08)

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

There is lack of access to police Services in Havana Extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11. Havana Extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are located about 5 km from the Wanaheda Police Station. Residents have to climb big mountains and cross rivers to access police services. When someone is attacked at night, people have no other means.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Honourable Minister are you aware that residents of Havana Extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are experiencing serious difficulties in accessing police services?

2. Why has the Ministry not deployed a mobile police services to that area as an emergency intervention?

3. When last did the police patrolling to that area to protect people and small businesses from those bushy, mountainous and riverbed across that areas?

4. What plan does the Ministry have to ensure that police services reaches the people of those extensions, so that they do not have to travel 5 km by foot to Wanaheda Police Station even certifying their documents?

5. Does the Ministry have any immediate plan to acquire land and build a proper Police Station in that area, that will better serve and protect fellow Namibians?

Question 743 (2026-10-08)

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

The current Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak has exposed not only an animal-health challenge, but also the vulnerability of our livestock sector when access to established markets is disrupted. When markets close, the impact is ultimately carried by farmers, farmworkers and rural households whose livelihoods depend on livestock.

While government is engaging South Africa to restore market access, this situation should also compel us to examine regional market diversification, particularly for farmers in the Northern Communal Areas.

Namibia and Angola have previously been working towards a bilateral agreement on trade in cattle, beef and beef products. Government informed Parliament in 2023 that such an arrangement could potentially facilitate up to 10,000 tonnes of beef and beef-product exports annually from northern Namibian abattoirs.

Given our proximity to Angola and the long-standing movement of people, livestock and goods across this border, there is therefore a legitimate question as to whether this relationship can be developed into a more predictable and formal commercial market for Namibian producers.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. What is the current legal and operational status of the Namibia-Angola Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation in Trade in Bovine, Meat and Meat Products? Has it been signed and operationalised, and if not, what exactly remains outstanding?

2. What volumes of live cattle, beef and other livestock products has Namibia exported to Angola annually over the past five years, particularly from the Northern Communal Areas?

3. Considering the approximately one million cattle in the NCAs, what assessment has Government undertaken of Angola as a sustainable formal market for northern communal farmers, including through the Oshakati, Rundu, Outapi and Eenhana abattoir network?

4. Given the vulnerability exposed by the current FMD outbreak, is government developing a deliberate regional market-diversification strategy so that our livestock producers are not excessively dependent on access to a limited number of markets?

5. And specifically, has government engaged Angola on veterinary protocols, quotas, tariff treatment, border infrastructure and guaranteed commercial off-take arrangements that could turn the existing cross-border relationship into a predictable formal livestock market?

Question 744 (2026-10-08)

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

On 16 May 2026, the World Health Organization declared the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo a public health emergency of international concern. Four months later, on 23 September 2026, it counted 7,890 confirmed cases and 3,799 deaths across seven provinces, and said the outbreak was still not under control. On 25 September 2026, the Ministry advised Namibians to reconsider non-essential travel to that country, yet Namibian trucks and drivers still carry our trade along the corridor from Walvis Bay to Lubumbashi. Article 6 of the Namibian Constitution states that "the right to life shall be respected and protected".

I therefore ask the following:

1. How many Namibians are registered with our Embassy in Kinshasa and our consulate in Lubumbashi, and how many more does the Ministry believe are in that country without registering?

2. If a Namibian there is exposed to Ebola, what is the plan to evacuate and bring that person home, who pays for it, and has the plan been tested?

3. What has the Ministry agreed with the Ministry of Health and Social Services on screening truck drivers and travellers returning through the Wenela border post at Katima Mulilo and through Hosea Kutako International Airport?

4. What has been agreed with Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo to keep the corridor open to trade while keeping our drivers safe?

5. Will the Ministry open an online registration for Namibians travelling to or living in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and on what date?

Question 745 (2026-10-08)

Hon. Lukato (NDP) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

On 12 June 2026, the National Democratic Party of Namibia (NDP) submitted a petition to the Office of the President with the subject "Petitioning the President of the Republic of Namibia, Her Excellency Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah. Over the delayed release of the results of the Delimitation Commission of 2024". Reference is made to your response, dated 15 July 2026 which stated the following;

"Her Excellency has scheduled the period from 20 to 30 July 2026 for consultation with the relevant stakeholders on the matter and will make pronouncements at an appropriate time". However, since this response, the announcement of the results has been in a state of stagnation and frustration has grown amongst Namibians regarding the delays.

The last report of Namibia's Fifth Boundaries Delimitation and Demarcation Commission, led by retired judge Petrus Unengu, has faced prolonged delays in public release following its submission to the Presidency in early 2025.

Therefore, Namibians want to know:

1. What is the cause of the prolonged delay in announcing the Delimitation and Demarcation Commission results?

2. When will the results of the Delimitation and Demarcation Commission be announced?

3. Should the Namibians wait until the 9th or even 10th administration?

Question 746 (2026-10-08)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister to a matter of national importance and grave public concern regarding the reported exploitation of vulnerable Namibian workers in the private sector.

While this August House continues to enact laws to protect the dignity and rights of our working class, most notably through the implementation of the National Minimum Wage, certain employers in our country continue to flagrantly violate these laws, operating as though they are above the legal framework of the Republic of Namibia.

A deeply concerning case in point is a Windhoek-based entity operating as Facility Investment CC, Reg No: (CC/2011/1142), trading as Bonus Gambling House.

Information brought to my attention alledge serious and systematic labour violations affecting the company's Security Guards and Cleaning Staff, including the following:

- Starvation Wages: The Company pays these workers a mere N$8.00 per hour, which is less than half of the legally mandated National Minimum Wage for general workers and the gazetted rate for security personnel.

- Denial of Statutory Overtime: Employees are allegedly required to work long hours, including Sundays and Public Holidays, without receiving any statutory overtime pay or night-duty allowances.

- Denial of Leave: Workers are allegedly denied their statutory right to annual leave.

- Non-Compliance with Social Security: The Company is alleged to have failed to register these employees with the Social Security Commission (SSC), thereby depriving them of their basic statutory safety net.

These allegations, if substantiated, would raise serious concerns regarding the protection of workers' rights and compliance with Namibia's labour laws.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Is the Honourable Minister aware of the reported labour violations at Facility Investment CC Reg No: (2011/1142) (Bonus Gambling House) in Windhoek?

2. Will the Honourable Minister consider directing the Labour Inspectorate to urgently inspect the company's wages, working conditions and Social Security compliance?

3. What measures are in place to ensure that workers who are found to have been underpaid receive their full lawful back-pay?

4. What steps is the Ministry taking to strengthen unannounced workplace inspections across the country and protect vulnerable workers from labour exploitation?

Question 747 (2026-10-08)

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

Recent reports indicate that Regional Councils are increasingly being assigned decentralised government functions without always receiving sufficient staff, vehicles, equipment and financial resources to perform them effectively. In Oshana, for example, it was reported that 86 officials responsible for rural water functions share only two vehicles. This affects service delivery and places a burden on staff members. In a broader sense, the imbalance between assigned responsibilities and practical resources highlights a major bottleneck in our decentralisation agenda.

Given these alarming reports, I shall ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. Is the government satisfied that adequate resources are following the functions being decentralised to Regional Councils?

2. Under section 2(2)(a) of the Decentralisation Enabling Act, 2000 (Act No. 33 of 2000), prior to decentralising any function, the Minister responsible for regional and local government matters must consult with the Line Ministries concerned. Has the government assessed the funding, staffing and equipment shortages currently affecting Regional Councils, and what are the major gaps?

3. What concrete measures and timelines are in place to ensure that Regional Councils receive the resources necessary to perform the functions transferred to them ?

Question 748 (2026-10-13)

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

Hospital food is not a luxury but it is an essential component of patient care and recovery. Reports of inadequate portions and poor meal quality raises serious concerns about nutritional standards, value for public money and the Ministry' s oversight of hospital catering services. I therefore seek clarity on the measures in place to ensure that every patient receives sufficient, nutritious, safe and medically appropriate meals.

I therefore ask the following:

I. What minimum nutritional and portion-size standards apply to meals served at public hospitals, and how does the Ministry verify compliance?

2. What is the average cost per patient meal at each public hospital, and what mechanisms exist ensure that the quality and quantity of food supplied justify public expenditure?

3. What action has the Ministry taken against catering contractors found to be supplying inadequate meals or failing to meet contractual standards, including penalties or contract termination where warranted?

4. Will the Minister commit to a national review of hospital catering services and provide this House with a time-bound plan to address identified deficiencies?

Question 749 (2026-10-13)

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

On 26 June 2025, Windhoeker WMF Maschinenfabrik, a subsidiary of August 26 Holding Company, announced that it would refurbish TransNamib wagons and locomotives from 1 July 2025 for three to five years. The company's published corporate profile states that it "is technically insolvent and requires a turnaround strategy and a capital injection".

On 12 October 2026, August 26 Holding Company was reported as confirming that "Windhoeker Maschinenfabrik "has entered into a technical collaboration agreement with "SMH Rail" of Malaysia. Article 41 of the Constitution makes Ministers accountable "both to the President and to Parliament".

(a) Is the statement in the published profile of Windhoeker WMF Maschinenfabrik that the company is technically insolvent still correct, and what is its debt today?

(b) On what date did Windhoeker Maschinenfabrik sign a technical collaboration agreement with SMH Rail, who signed for the company, and will the Honourable Minister table the agreement?

(c) How was SMH Rail selected as technical partner, and which other firms were considered?

(d) How many locomotives and wagons has Windhoeker Maschinenfabrik completed for TransNamib since 1 July 2025?

(e) When will the audited financial statements of August 26 Holding Company and of Windhoeker Maschinenfabrik be tabled in this House?

Question 750 (2026-10-13)

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

1. It has been observed that more than ten (10) lions were located in the following villages in the Zambezi Region; Sibbinda, Kaliyangile, Sachinga & Kaenda, these lions were said to be located in June 2026, as a result farmers loss livestock, approximately 5-10 cattle, Minister are you aware of these lions and the killing of livestock?

2. Elephants have destroyed the crops of various farmers. Communities have reported the case to the regional Ministry of Environment and they visited the area to observe the damage. It was confirmed and the community was promised to be compensated. Since May 2026, up until now, yet no feedback has been provided. Therefore, are you aware of this? and will the community receive the promise given to them?

3. The farmers have sold their cattle to Kopano quarantine but until now no payment has been received by the farmers since June 2026. So, Minister are you aware of this situation and if you are unaware can you investigate this issue and come up with a response for the affected people?

Question 751 (2026-10-13)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture:

In November 2025, a group of more than 30 young people (between the ages of 18 and 35) from the Khomas Region applied for loans under the Namibia Youth Credit Scheme (NYCS) and subsequently attended business training at the Kai//Ganaxab Youth Skills Training Centre in Hardap Region, to enable them to establish or expand income-generating businesses.

During the training, the young people were reportedly informed that their loan funds would be disbursed in January 2026, as December was the holiday period. In January 2026, however, the beneficiaries were reportedly informed that the responsible officials were still on holiday.

In February 2026, the beneficiaries were requested to sign documents relating to repayment and accountability for the loans and provided copies of their identification (ID) documents and other relevant documentation. Since then, the beneficiaries have reportedly been repeatedly advised to remain patient, but, approximately ten months after their initial application, they have not received the funds or a clear explanation as to when the loans will be disbursed.

Of further concern is that another group of young people is reportedly currently undergoing or being considered for similar training-at Kai//Ganaxab, while the previous group remains without the financial support that was expected to follow their training.

I shall ask the Honorable Minister the following:

1. What are the specific reasons for the non-disbursement of the loans to the affected beneficiaries, particularly after they were requested in February 2026 to sign repayment and accountability documents and were informed that the loan process was proceeding?

2. What is the total amount of loan funding approved or earmarked for these beneficiaries?

3. What is the Ministry's prescribed timeframe between the completion of the required business training and the disbursement of a qualifying beneficiary's loan, and, in the case of the above-mentioned beneficiaries, has this timeframe been exceeded? If so, by how many months?

4. Given that another group of young people is currently being directed to undergo similar training at Kai//Ganaxab, what assurance can the Ministry give that these new beneficiaries will not experience the same delay between completion of training and access to the financing intended under the scheme?

5. What immediate measures will the Ministry take to resolve the outstanding loans of the affected beneficiaries, and can the Honourable Minister provide a specific date by which all the outstanding funds will be disbursed?

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6. How many other young people nationally have completed the required training under the Namibia Youth Credit Scheme during the 2025/26 Financial Year but are still awaiting the disbursement of their loans, and what is the total value of such outstanding loans?

Question 752 (2026-10-13)

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

Al is evolving at the fastest pace technology has ever progressed in human history and the Minister has not brought any legislation on Al to this Parliament since she took office.

In August 2025 UNESCO in partnership with NCRST launched the Al readiness report on Namibia highlighting legislative shortcomings and makes appropriate legislative recommendations.

Namibia currently lacks specific legislation on artificial intelligence (Al) and cybersecurity. It is recommended that the country prioritize the development of a comprehensive legal framework for Al, ensuring it addresses the use of Al technologies, enhances security, and promotes ethical compliance. There is a need for Al-specific laws that address issues like algorithmic bias, transparency, accountability, and the potential harms of Al technologies.

Accountability mechanisms should be put in place for Al-related harms, with a focus on maintaining public trust and protecting vulnerable groups.

It is now 14 months after the report was launched and not a single piece of ICT legislation came to Parliament. Saying the laws are on its way is simply not good enough.

I therefore ask the following:

1. How far is the Ministry with implementing the Al Readiness Reports recommendations? Please indicate the progress on each recommendation as of 13 October 2026.

2. Why are we not passing skeleton legislation to start protecting our people and amend regularly to match the pace of Al?

3. How is the Minister planning on mitigating the damage done by Al because of the lack of legislation.

Question 753 (2026-10-13)

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

Eluwa Special School has approximately 600 learners on its waiting list, while only 64 places are available for the 2027 academic year, with registration expected to take place in approximately three months. Some of these children have reportedly been waiting for over 10 years for admission. These children cannot wait another 10 years for their constitutional right to education.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What immediate plans does the Ministry have to expand capacity at Eluwa and ensure that the children on the waiting list are accommodated before the next registration period?

2. Given that there are only four special-needs schools in the country, what plans does the Ministry have to construct additional schools or provide hostels and boarding facilities to accommodate learners who live far from existing schools and cannot access specialised education in their regions?

Question 754 (2026-10-13)

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

In May 2025, the Honourable Minister announced that the purchase of 23 locomotives for TransNamib had been canceled, and was reported as saying that it "would be too risky to procure all locomotives from a sole manufacturer and without competition".

In June 2026, TransNamib said its re-manufacturing programme "will proceed through the Central Procurement Board of Namibia". It is now reported that at TransNamib's annual general meeting in September 2026, the remanufacturing work was assigned to Windhoeker Maschinenfabrik, working with SMH Rail of Malaysia. Article 41 of the Constitution makes Ministers accountable "both to the President and to Parliament".

(a) Has the Honourable Minister issued any direction to TransNamib on its locomotive programme under section 8 of the National Transport Services Holding Company Act, 1998, and what are the date and reference of any Cabinet decision on which you relied?

(b) Will the Honourable Minister table the minutes and resolutions of TransNamib's annual general meeting of September 2026, and any board resolution on its locomotive fleet policy adopted since 1 August 2026?

(c) Which procurement method under section 27 of the Public Procurement Act, 2015 is being used for the remanufacturing contract, has it been submitted to the Central Procurement Board, and will the record of the ground for that choice required by section 27(5) be tabled?

(d) Have the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Development Bank of Namibia given written consent to the change from 23 new and 7 rebuilt locomotives and to the supplier of the remanufacturing work, and will that consent be tabled?

(e) On what date did Maschinenfabrik conclude its agreement with SMH Rail, how was SMH Rail selected, and which other firms were assessed in the independent technical evaluation completed by June 2026?

Question 755 (2026-10-13)

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

There are serious allegations levelled against the Chief Executive Officer for the Lüderitz Water Front who has been on the helm of the state company for more than 20 years. The allegation involves mis-appropriation, gross financial misconduct, unapproved expenses and self-approved travel allowances and many other offences.

The same CEO is said to be getting a Performance Bonuses from the company that is not making any profit while majority of employees are getting a basic salary of only N$3000. The CEO is also alleged to be claiming board fees whenever the board is meeting.

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

1. Is the Honorable Minister aware and if so, what measures have the Minister taken to investigate alleged irregularities at Lüderitz Waterfront, including the appointment of HR and IT consultants and a principal agent without following prescribed procurement procedures or entering into formal contracts, the subsequent appointment of additional consultants by the HR consultant while the Finance Executive remained suspended on full pay for a year?

2. Can the Minister explain what measures will be taken to investigate the CEO's alleged unauthorized travel, self-approval of travel and subsistence claims and payment of a N$200,000 performance bonus despite the company making no profit?

3. Will the Minister commission an independent investigation into the CEO's conduct and the Board's oversight of Lüderitz Waterfront, and undertake to report the findings to Parliament and ensure appropriate corrective, disciplinary and legal action where wrongdoing is established?

Question 756 (2026-10-14)

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

Considering that Namibia is a formal signatory to the United Nations Framework on Peace and Security, and continually champions the principles of democracy and international peace:

1. Which weapons are legally permissible for use during a state of war under prevailing international conventions?

2. Which specific weapons are strictly prohibited from deployment in internal conflicts (civil wars) or under claims of self-defense according to regulations set forth by the United Nations Security Council?

Question 757 (2026-10-14)

Hon. Thomas (BCP) asked the Minister of Justice and Labour Relations:

Namibians are right to ask this question - the Criminal Procedure Act No. 51 of 1977 is one of the oldest laws still in daily use in our courts of Namibia.

The 1977 Act still applies unless a specific provision is declared unconstitutional or amended. Many provisions have already been modernized through amendments, but the structure and language of the criminal procedure Act No. 51 of 1977 remain colonial-era. The Act was a South African law made applicable to then South West Africa.

At independence in 1990, Article 140 of the Namibian Constitution said all laws that were in force before independence remain in force until repealed or amended by Parliament, or declared unconstitutional by a court. Until then the criminal procedure Act No. 51 of 1977 survived about 36 years in Namibia. No repealed or amended.

QUESTIONS

l. When will the new Criminal Procedure Bill be tabled in National Assembly?

2. Will the Ministry publish the draft for public comment before tabling, given the failure of the 2004 Act?

3. What interim measures are in place to remove provisions incompatible with the Constitution?

Question 758 (2026-10-14)

Hon. Moongo (PDM) asked the Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare:

Government acquired Farm Kaukurus specifically to help address the complex challenges faced by children living and working on the streets. Parliament has also been informed over the years of continued investment in the renovation and development of the facility. Yet we continue to see children living in extremely vulnerable conditions on our streets, including sleeping in unsafe public places and surviving without reliable access to food and basic care.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is Farm Kaukurus' current capacity, and how many children are accommodated there?

2. Is the rehabilitation centre currently operational, and how many children have completed the programme and have been successfully reunited with their families and reintegrated into schools or skills programmes?

3. Government previously reported that Farm Kaukurus was not operating at full capacity. What is preventing its full operational capacity?

4. How many children living and working on the streets were referred to Farm Kaukurus in 2025 and 2026?

5. How many approved positions at Farm Kaukurus are currently filled, mainly social workers and rehabilitation staff?

Question 759 (2026-10-14)

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

As we all rightfully acknowledge, our nation stands at a critical juncture where relying solely on traditional primary industries can no longer guarantee the resilient and inclusive economic future our citizens deserve. The Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) represent a frontier of boundless human ingenuity, youth employment, and cultural sovereignty. However, visionary rhetoric must be met with structural coherence, strategic investment, and responsive governance. Highlighting a sector as one of the drivers of growth while leaving its institutional machinery fragmented undermines the very talent and potential we seek to empower. Given that the 8th Administration has explicitly designated the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) as a key pillar for economic diversification, job creation, and youth empowerment, in light of global best practices where the creative economy operates as an integrated ecosystem.

It is in this spirit of constructive parliamentary oversight and our shared duty to maximize every driver of national development, I shall ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following questions:

1. Could the Right Honourable Prime Minister inform this August House of the specific policy matrix and institutional frameworks established to measure and maximize the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product?

2. What is the policy rationale for maintaining a fragmented governance structure, where the Namibia Film Commission (NFC) operates under the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT), while the broader arts, cultural heritage, and creative sector reside within the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture?

3. Acknowledging that the Namibia Film Commission Act, 200 (Act No. 6 of 2000) focuses heavily on film production and economic investment, has Cabinet conducted a structural impact assessment to evaluate whether keeping the film industry separated from the main creative sector limits inter-industry synergies, youth talent development, and access to funding?

4. Can the Right Honourable Prime Minister outline the administration's plans and policy approach regarding the institutional organization and resource allocation for the creative sector during the current financial year?

Question 760 (2026-10-14)

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

According to Ministry of Education statistics, Namibia had 288 private schools serving 65,064 learners in 2025. Private schools play an important role in providing education, especially at a time when many public schools face overcrowded classrooms and a shortage of school places. It is therefore important that decisions about government subsidies are made fairly, transparently and according to clear criteria. Subsidy decisions can affect learners, teachers and parents. The Ministry must ensure that its decisions protect learners' access to education and take into account the contribution that private schools make to the education system.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Had the Ministry completed its review of subsidies to private schools? If so, will the Minister table the findings, explain the criteria used and provide a list of the schools affected?

2. Since 2020, how many private schools have had their subsidies withdrawn, suspended or refused, and what were the reasons for each decision?

3. What criteria does the Ministry use when deciding which private schools qualify for subsidies, and how does it ensure that these criteria are applied fairly and consistently?

4. Given the shortage of classrooms and school places in public schools, how does the Ministry consider the role of private schools when deciding to grant, withhold or withdraw subsidies?

5. What measures are in place to prevent these decisions from disrupting learner's education or placing further pressure on public schools?

6. How many teachers have been affected by subsidy withdrawals or reviews, and what measures is the Ministry taking to protect teaching jobs and ensure that learners' education continues without disruption?

Question 761 (2026-10-14)

Hon. Mbuti (IPC) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Even though we have the new Disability Policy (2025-2035) and its plan, people with disabilities still struggle to use public places and services. They still face big problems when trying to go to schools, hospitals, and government offices. This makes people worry that the policy is only on paper and not being used in real life.

1. What has the government done to start using this policy and plan, and how much money has been set aside to pay for it?

2. What is being done to make sure schools, hospitals, and government offices are easy to enter and use for people with disabilities? (This includes physical ramps and doors, clear communication, and special help when needed.)

3. How is the government checking that progress is really happening, and how will you make sure people with disabilities are treated fairly and equally when using public services?

Question 762 (2026-10-14)

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

Rani Group of Companies operates in Namibia's retail and wholesale sector. In February 2023, the company opened a wholesale and retail outlet in Opuwo, the capital of the Kunene Region, reportedly creating 80 jobs for Namibians. Given the company's role in providing employment and essential goods and services to the local community, concerns regarding the treatment and protection of its employees warrant the Ministry's attention.

The concerns raised by employees include alleged unfair labour practices, denial of leave entitlements, and difficulties obtaining assistance from local labour offices. Workers are required to stand in the queue just like people are getting draught relief maize meal bag to receive their salary in cash as it is not allowed to be paid in the bank accounts.

Corporal punishment at Opuwo Rani Group shop is the order of the day. One worker was bitten up by the supervisor and fired after he was found with an empty pack of chips. Workers are insulted verbally, or one can say vulgar language, derogatory language is the order of the day. What is happening is ironical to slavery treatment. Labour inspectors in Opuwo are in the pockets of the Rani Group officials thus no help is given to the employees of Rani Group.

What Rani group is doing it can be translated into state capture syndrome, due to the fact they are sponsoring the ruling party campaigns, they regard themselves as untouchable and they can do as they wish to the Namibian employees. The government is captured, the Union is captured, and the labour inspectors are captured and the Namibian voters working for Rani Group are left on their own to fight labour battle with a political well-connected giant.

Honourable Minister, these allegations raise serious concerns about the protection of workers' rights and the effectiveness of labour dispute-resolution mechanisms in the Kunene Region. Employees should not be left without assistance when seeking protection against alleged unfair treatment. I therefore urge the Honourable Minister to ensure that an independent investigation is conducted, and that appropriate corrective action is taken wherever violations are established.

1. Is the Minister aware of complaints from employees working at Rani shops in the Kunene Region, Opuwo in particular, regarding alleged mistreatment, unfair labour practices, and the denial of basic employment benefits, and what action has the Ministry taken to address these concerns?

2. Is the Minister aware of allegations that employees are denied leave entitlements and that sick notes issued by State hospitals and clinics are rejected when employees return to work after illness and that day is regarded as unpaid leave?

3. In terms of sections 23 and 24 of the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007), which provide for annual leave and sick leave respectively, what measures

does the Ministry take to ensure that employers comply with these statutory entitlements? How does the Ministry ensure that medical certificates and other acceptable proof of illness are handled in accordance with the law, particularly for employees who rely on public health facilities because they cannot afford private medical services?

4. Has the Ministry investigated allegations that local labour officials have failed to provide adequate assistance to these employees or have acted in favour of the employers? If so, what were the findings, and what action bas been taken?

5. In accordance with sections 124 and 125 of the Labour Act, 2007, concerning the appointment and powers of labour inspectors, will the Minister dispatch an independent team of inspectors from Windhoek to investigate these complaints, examine employment records and working conditions, and engage both employees and management to establish the facts?

6. What corrective measures will the Ministry implement to ensure that employees receive their lawful entitlements, employers comply with Namibia's labour legislation, and workers can report grievances without fear of victimisation?

Question 763 (2026-10-14)

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

Yesterday it came to my attention that a number of graduates from NIMT who completed their studies in different trades as far back as 2021 are yet to receive their certificates. They are struggling to get employment anywhere without proof of qualification.

I shall ask the Minister the following questions:

1. May you find out why these graduates didn't get their certificates to this date?

2. When will they get their certificates?

Question 764 (2026-10-15)

Hon. Mbinge-Tjeundo (PDM) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

The declining availability of international donor funding poses a growing threat to the sustainability of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Namibia, many of which provide essential services in health, social welfare, youth empowerment and community development. As these organisations face funding shortfalls, the government must clarify how it intends to sustain critical services, strengthen domestic funding mechanisms and implement its Government Civil Society Partnership and Engagement Policy to prevent vulnerable communities from bearing the consequences of reduced donor support.

I therefore ask the following:

1. In light of declining international donor funding, what is the government 's strategy for ensuring the continuity of essential services currently provided by NGOs, mainly to vulnerable communities?

2. Has the government considered establishing a domestic funding mechanism through which eligible NGOs can access financial support for programmes aligned with national development priorities?

3. What progress has been made in implementing the Government-Civil Society Partnership and Engagement Policy, mainly regarding domestic resource mobilisation and the sustainability of NGOs affected by declining donor funding?

4. Will the government consider providing technical assistance to NGOs to strengthen their financial management, accountability and capacity to access alternative funding sources, including domestic grants and private-sector partnerships?

Question 765 (2026-10-14)

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

Recognising the vital role of the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) in safeguarding national security and its responsibility to assist civilians during disasters and emergencies, it is essential that we invest in the professional development and welfare of our military personnel. Given the significant public investment in the NDF, adequate support for specialized military aviation training, fair and transparent rank progression and appropriate professional allowances is crucial. These measures will help maintain morale, retain skilled personnel, strengthen operational readiness and ensure that NDF continues to fulfil its mandate effectively.

I shall ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Are policies and regulations governing rank progression and professional status and allowances in the NDF particular Air Force still in force and applicable particularly to Air Force aircrew following completion of specialized aviation training?

2. Is the Minister aware of reported delays in promotions and professional allowances for among others strategic transport aircrew despite completing their required training and certified, If so, what are the reasons for these delays?

3. Hon Minister, the public were once concerned about Chinese personnel operating our Y-9E aircraft, but today our own trained personnel are operating them, given this achievement do these qualified and certified flight navigators not deserve benefits commensurate with their expertise and duty. What specific intervention is the Ministry undertaking to ensure fair rank progression, professional allowance and other entitled benefits?

4. How does the Ministry intend to address reported inconsistencies in promotion and S&T approvals across the NDF, where rate is being determined by commanders instead of standard classification?

Question 766 (2026-10-15)

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

NAMDEB and Debmarine Namibia are 50/50 joint ventures between the Government of the Republic of Namibia and De Beers Group. Together they remain the single largest contributor to government revenue outside SACU, contributing over N$15 billion from 2020-2024 and approximately N$4.7 billion in 2022 alone in royalties, taxes and dividends.

In terms of the rule the Namibian people have a right to know the full story of their operations. There are now reports circulating of circumvention of our economic strategies, including intentional reduction of production at Debmarine, disruptions affecting output, and sidestepping of the formal Diamond Trading Company sales process. This must serve as a strong warning to Namibia as we prepare for a new economic strategy in the oil and gas sector. We must accelerate and modernise our plans and create a Sovereign Future Fund for future Namibian children to ensure we derive maximum local benefit.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Honourable Minister, is the Ministry aware of any acts of circumvention of Namibia's economic and fiscal strategy by NAMDEB and Debmarine Namibia?

2. Honourable Minister, are the stories currently circulating about irregular sales, production cuts, and revenue losses true? If yes, what exactly is happening between NAMDEB and Debmarine?

3. What is the Ministry's immediate intervention to protect state revenue, secure transparency in diamond sales agreements, and prevent such practices from being repeated in the emerging oil and gas sector?

4. Does the Ministry intend to establish a dedicated Future Generations Fund from diamond, oil and gas revenues to guarantee long-term local benefit?

Question 767 (2026-10-15)

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

1. Duration: Given the historical injustice of the Ovaherero and Nama Genocide perpetrated by German colonial forces, how much longer will it take to fully resolve this matter and conclude a definitive settlement?

2. Delays: Acknowledging that Namibia is now marking 36 years of independence, what specific diplomatic, legal, or political bottlenecks are causing the prolonged delay in reaching a final settlement?

3. Administration Timeline: Can the Honorable Minister provide clarity on whether this critical matter is projected to be successfully resolved during the tenure of the current 8th administration, or if it will carry over into the upcoming 9th administration?

Question 768 (2026-10-15)

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

The effective administration of criminal justice depends on the secure preservation, proper management and timely availability of police dockets. Lost, misplaced or inaccessible dockets can compromise investigations, delay prosecutions and undermine victims' access to justice.

Although Namibia has previously announced electronic policing initiatives and practices involving digital copies of police dockets, the extent to which these arrangements are operational, consistently applied and integrated across the criminal justice system requires clarification.

I therefore wish to ask the following:

1. What is the current operational status of the electronic police docket management system under the Namibian Police Force's e-Policing programme, and how many police stations in each region are fully operational on the system? Does it enable the electronic registration, storage, tracking and retrieval of criminal dockets nationwide, or do stations continue to rely on manual records?

2. How many police dockets were reported loss, misplaced or rendered inaccessible during the past five years, and in how many cases did this result in delayed investigations, postponed prosecutions, discontinued proceedings or other adverse consequences?

3. What safeguards ensure that digital copies are created, securely backed up and accessible to authorised investigators and prosecutors when original dockets are loss or unavailable?

4. What specific measures, budget allocations and implementation deadlines has the Ministry established to address gaps in electronic docket management, prevent the loss of criminal case records and ensure effective information sharing between the police, prosecution services and courts? If a fully integrated system is not yet operational, by what date will it be implemented nationwide?

Question 769 (2026-10-15)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister of Industries, Mines and Energy:

NamPower's ageing electricity infrastructure, constant equipment failures and the need for sustained investment in maintenance and modernisation presents significant challenges to the reliability and security of Namibia's electricity supply. These challenges threaten essential services, business operations and economic growth nationwide. It is therefore imperative to establish the condition of NamPower's transmission infrastructure, the towns most vulnerable to supply disruptions, and the concrete measures being implemented to prevent prolonged power outages and ensure reliable electricity supply nationwide.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is the current condition of NamPower's transmission infrastructure, and which substations , transformers and transmission lines have been identified as requiring urgent replacement or refurbishment?

2. What is the total estimated cost of rehabilitating and replacing ageing electricity infrastructure, how much funding has been allocated, and what is the implementation timeline?

3. How is the Ministry addressing electricity distribution and maintenance challenges in towns facing technical and financial constraints, particularly in the //Kharas, Hardap and Omaheke regions?

4. What accountability mechanisms are in place to ensure that NamPower and electricity distributors meet measurable targets for reducing outage frequency, restoring supply promptly and maintaining reliable electricity services?

Question 770 (2026-10-20)

Hon. Iipumbu (NEFF) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

1. Was the issue of Angolan children begging and living on Namibian streets raised during the visit of Her Excellency to Angola, and what concrete agreement was reached to protect or safely repatriate them?

2. Was the illegal trade in Angolan fuel, known as Ngungula, discussed, and what new measures were agreed to address the continued smuggling?

3. Namibia and Angola already have more than 60 bilateral agreements. How many have actually been implemented, and what tangible benefits have Namibians received?

4. Why are the Cafu Canal extension and Calueque pumping stations still outstanding, and did the visit produced firm deadlines for their completion?

5. Beyond agreements and diplomatic commitments, what concrete investments, jobs or economic opportunities did the President secure for Namibians during the Angola visit?

Question 771 (2026-10-20)

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

Honourable Minister, the recent announcement stating that the government intends to construct two pedestrian bridges along Windhoek's Western Bypass at a high estimated cost of N$70 million amounting to an unbelievable N$35 million per bridge has caused profound public shock and fiscal anxiety.

This development follows the controversial mid-2026 installation of speed humps on the same high-speed trunk road, which cost taxpayers over N$700,000, triggered severe traffic congestion, and provoked widespread public backlash. The public perception is that the chaos caused by the speed humps was a manufactured crisis designed to force acceptance of bloated infrastructural tenders.

Honourable Minister, based on this background, I ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister provide a detailed, itemised breakdown of the N$35 million per-bridge cost estimate, specifying expenditures allocated for materials (steel/ concrete), labor, environmental assessments, consulting or engineering fees, as well as the design?

2. How does the Ministry justify N$35 million for a single pedestrian overpass when compared against the historical or actual construction costs of comparable existing infrastructure, such as the bridge with sidewalks near China Town?

3. What mechanisms are being put in place to ensure that these N$70 million tenders will not fall victim to continuous cost overruns, delays, and variation orders typical of major state infrastructure projects?

4. Given constrained national fiscal space and pressing developmental challenges such as rural road maintenance backlogs, medicine shortages, housing backlog and educational infrastructure, how does the Ministry rank the N$70 million bridges as a national priority?

Question 772 (2026-10-20)

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

I seek clarity on the temporary closure of the indoor swimming facilities at Gross Barmen Resort due to safety concerns. Given the significant public investment in the resort and its importance to tourism, the House needs to know the nature of the problems, the financial implications, and the steps being taken to reopen the facility safely.

In addition Gross Barmen is a public asset built and maintained with taxpayers' money, and Namibians who depend on it for recreation, health and livelihoods are entitled to know that it is safe and well managed.

I therefore ask the Minister the following questions:

1. What specific safety concerns led to the closure, who assessed them, and when were they first identified?

2. Why was the facility allowed to operate after these concerns arose, and who will be held accountable for any failure to act?

3. How much public money was spent on the 2011 to 2014 redevelopment, and are the current defects linked to that work?

4. What will the remedial works cost, and who will pay for it?

5. By what date will repairs be completed and the facilities reopened, and how will affected guests be compensated?

6. What return has the State received on its investment in the Gross Barmen redevelopment since 2014?

Question 773 (2026-10-20)

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

The High Court has reportedly blocked the Walvis Bay Municipality from terminating its debt-collection contract with RedForce Debt Management CC, following a dispute over the termination process. While we do not support the use of debt collectors against our people, particularly where residents struggle to meet their financial obligations, we equally do not support the unlawful termination of contracts or the failure to follow proper procedures. The matter also raises questions about the Minister's involvement in directing the municipality to pursue this course of action and the potential financial consequences for the municipality and its residents.

I would therefore like to ask the following questions:

1. Can the Minister inform this House whether his Ministry was monitoring the dispute between the Walvis Bay Municipality and RedForce Debt Management CC, and what steps were taken to ensure that the municipality followed the law in handling the termination of the contract?

2. What measures will the Ministry take to ensure that the ongoing legal dispute does not disrupt municipal revenue collection or negatively affect the delivery of essential services to the residents of Walvis Bay?

3. Can the Minister clarify what steps the Ministry will take to ensure that municipalities follow proper governance procedures when entering into or terminating debt-collection contracts, while respecting the independence of the courts?

4. Can the Minister confirm whether he directed or advised the Walvis Bay Municipality to pursue the termination of the RedForce contract, and, if so, what legal and administrative considerations informed that direction or advice?

5. In light of the court ruling in favour of RedForce, who will bear the legal costs, damages or other financial liabilities arising from the dispute, should such costs be awarded, the Walvis Bay Municipality or the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development? If the municipality is held liable, what measures will the Ministry take to ensure that residents do not bear the financial consequences of decisions made at ministerial level?

Question 774 (2026-10-20)

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

Farmers who have sold their crops to the Agronomic Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) are yet to receive their payments due to the current state of limbo on the matter, Namibians want to know:

1. Awareness of delayed payments and availability of funds: Is the Honourable Minister aware that farmers who sold their crops to AMTA from August 2026 have, to date, not received payment for their produce? Furthermore, is the

Honourable Minister aware that funds have been allocated to AMTA to purchase crops from farmers? If so, how much funding was allocated, and is the funding sufficient to settle all outstanding payments?

2. Payment timeframe: When can affected farmers expect to receive payment for their crops?

3. Farmers still awaiting delivery opportunities: Many farmers remain on the waiting list to be called upon to deliver their crops to AMTA. How long are these farmers expected to wait before they can sell their produce, and what measures are being taken to accommodate them?

4. Market access for Mahangu farmers: Is the Honourable Minister aware that Mahangu farmers have produce available for sale but continue to face challenges accessing the market through AMTA? If so, what measures are being taken to ensure that these farmers have access to reliable markets and receive fair and timely payment?

Question 775 (2026-10-20)

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

In terms of Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution, the State has a duty to actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people, including public health.

All fluoride toothpastes sold in Namibia carry the English warning: "Keep out of reach of children under 6 years of age. If more than used for brushing is accidently swallowed, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away." This warning exists because fluoride acts topically, is systemically. A pea-sized amount, approximately 0.25g, is sufficient for brushing. Acute ingestion by small children - for example swallowing half a tube - can cause stomach pain, nausea, vomiting and, in very large doses, acute fluoride toxicity.

Chronic ingestion - daily swallowing of the full amount over years instead of spitting - can lead to excessive systemic fluoride intake, including dental fluorosis.

QUESTIONS:

1. Is the Ministry aware that medical practitioners and the Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council recognise that acute ingestion of fluoride toothpaste by children under 6 years can cause adverse health effects?

2. Given the State's duty under Article 95 of the Constitution , what public education measures has the Ministry undertaken to ensure that parents, caregivers, schools and retailers understand the correct use, dosage and safe storage of fluoride toothpaste?

3. What is the current policy position of the Ministry of Health and Social Services to protect children and future generations from preventable fluoride toothpaste misuse?

4. What official message does the Ministry intend to issue to the general public, manufacturers, importers and retailers regarding safe use - especially for households where users may not be able to read or interpret English warning labels, and for communities with low literacy?

5. Will the Honourable Minister consider tabling or supporting amendments to existing legislation - the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 2003 (Act No. 13 of 2003) and the Food Safety Regulations - to provide for stricter labeling in local languages, clear pictograms, child-resistant closures, and liability protection for consumers affected by unsafe use?

6. What time frame does the Ministry envisage for bringing such protective measures to Parliament for debate, and can the Minister indicate whether this will be in the form of a Bill, Regulations, or public health Directives within the next financial year?

Question 776 (2026-10-20)

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

Our nation is suffering from a silent pandemic of despair. Day after day, young Namibians degreed, skilled, energetic, and eager to build their motherland are walking into the abyss of hopelessness. The soaring rate of broad unemployment, hovering near 37% nationwide and a staggering 44%+ among our youth, is no longer just an economic metric; it is an existential threat. Exacerbated by the sky-rocketing cost of living in Namibia, it is eating away at the souls and dreams of our people, driving scores of our brightest minds to take their own lives out of sheer helplessness. Beyond suicide, many of our citizens are resorting to finding comfort in alcohol and drugs, while others are forced into selling themselves simply because life has become unbearably hard to survive. As of today, October 20, 2026, the 8th Administration under the leadership of Her Excellency President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah has been in office for 578 days.

The grace period is over. The rhetoric of promises must now meet the harsh reality on the ground.

I intend to ask the following questions:

1. What immediate short-term employment and mental health support interventions has the Cabinet implemented over the past 578 days to assist vulnerable Namibians facing distress from high unemployment?

2. What specific, measurable industrial policies are currently being rolled out to hit the target of creating 500,000 sustainable jobs before the end of this administration's term?

3. What percentage of emergency tenders and direct-award contracts since March 21, 2025, have been awarded to local youth-owned MSMEs rather than State-Owned Enterprises or select corporate insiders?

4. How many net new jobs have been created across the public and private sectors combined during the 8th Administration's 578 days in office?

5. How many formal Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreements have been signed thus far to rope the private sector into driving economic opportunities and job creation?

Question 777 (2026-10-20)

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

The Master of the High Court supervises the administration of all deceased estates in Namibia under the Administration of Estates Act, 66 of 1965. Families across the country continue to report waiting years for estates to be finalised and for inheritances to be paid out. In 2022, the then Minister of Justice stated that the Master's Office had only nine officials to handle the estates reported to it, and that finalising estates within 12 months was "a long way off".

Executors, many of whom are legal practitioners, may charge up to 3.5% of the gross value of an estate's assets plus 6% of the income earned after death, while money belonging to minors and unclaimed heirs is held in the Guardian' s Fund, now estimated at N$4 billion. Members of this House and the public, however, have limited visibility of how many estates remain unfinalised, what they are worth and what they cost the heirs.

I therefore ask the following:

1. How many deceased estates reported to the Master of the High Court remain unfinalised, and what is their total estimated value?

2. Which are the oldest and the newest of these unfinalised estates, and when was each reported to the Master?

3. What are the main reasons these estates remain unfinalised?

4. What is the average remuneration charged by executors per finalised estate, and what is the total amount paid to legal practitioners as executors over the past five years?

5. How many complaints of delay or misappropriation against executors has the Master's Office received in the past five years, and what action was taken?

6. What is the Master's Office plan, with timelines, to clear this backlog and prevent it from recurring, including staffing, digitisation and time limits for executors?

Question 778 (2026-10-21)

Hon. Mwashindange (IPC) asked the Minister of Information amd Communication Technology:

There are reported serious allegations of non-payment of employees and other labour-related concerns at certain branches of Namibia Post Limited (NAMPOST), particularly in northern Namibia and the Zambezi Region. These allegations raise serious concerns about the protection of workers' rights, compliance with applicable labour laws, the

financial and administrative management of a state-owned enterprises, and the welfare of employees who depend on their salaries to support themselves and their families.

The timely payment of remuneration is a fundamental employment obligation, and any failure to meet this obligation may adversely affect employee morale, service delivery, and public confidence in NAMPOST as an essential national service provider.

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

1. Is the Minister aware of allegations of non-payment or delayed payment of salaries and other employment-related benefits to employees at NAMPOST northern Branches and Zambezi Region and, if so, what is the nature and extent of these reported concerns, including the branches affected and the period during which the alleged irregularities occurred?

2. Will the Minister direct an independent investigation into these allegations and other reported labour-related concerns, including possible disputes concerning employment contracts, statutory benefits, and working conditions; and, if so, what are the findings of such investigations?

3. What measures will be taken by the Ministry, NAMPOST management, and the relevant authorities to ensure compliance with labour laws, resolve any outstanding salary or benefit payments established to be due, and protect affected employees from possible victimization or unfair treatment for raising legitimate workplace grievances?

4. What concrete remedial measures and timelines will the Ministry establish to resolve any confirmed cases of non-payment or other labour violations, and what mechanisms will be put in place to prevent the reoccurrence of such concerns at NAMPOST branches across the country?

Question 779 (2026-10-21)

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

Public-Private Partnerships are intended to mobilise private investments for public infrastructure and service delivery. However, these arrangements can expose the State to substantial long-term financial obligations if they are not properly assessed, monitored and transparently managed. It is therefore essential that government accounts for the value of these partnerships, the public funds committed and the benefits delivered to Namibians. The concern is not merely how much private investment is attracted, but whether these partnerships provide value for money and protect public finances.

I therefore ask:

1. How many Public-Private Partnership agreements have received the required approvals and what is their total contract value?

2. What is the total value of the State's direct financial commitments and contingent liabilities arising from these agreements, including subsidies, guarantees and future payment obligations?

3. What assessments and value-for-money criteria must a proposed Public Private Partnership satisfy before the necessary approvals are granted?

4. How does the Ministry monitor the performance of approved Public- Private Partnership projects and identify potential cost overruns, excessive liabilities or other financial risks to the State?

5. How many proposed Public- Private Partnership projects have been delayed and what financial implications have these delays had for the State?

6. What action does the Ministry take when a Public-Private Partnership project fails to meet its contractual obligations or agreed service-delivery targets?

Question 780 (2026-10-21)

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

The Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Fund's funeral grant of N$7,000 has remained unchanged for years, despite the rising cost of funerals and the financial hardship families face following the sudden loss of a loved one in a road accident. For bereaved families, this amount is insufficient to cover basic funeral expenses, forcing them to rely on personal savings, borrow money or seek assistance from relatives and communities at an already difficult time.

I therefore ask:

1. What is the current status of the proposed review of the MVA Fund funeral grant, including the proposed increase to at least N$20,000, and when is the revised amount expected to be implemented?

2. Will the Minister establish a periodic review mechanism to ensure that the funeral grant keeps pace with inflation and rising funeral costs, and by what date will this mechanism be introduced?

Question 781 (2026-10-21)

Hon. Gaobaeb (UDF) asked the Minister of Works and Transport:

The following roads are of serious concern due to their poor condition and the impact this has on communities, road users, transport operators and economic activities:

1. Usakos- Okombahe Road;

2. Karibib- Otjimbingwe Road;

3. Omaruru-Uis Road;

4. Omaruru- Omatjete Road;

5. Kamanjab- Palmwag Road; and

6. Opuwo- Sesfontein Road, which was approved for upgrading to bitumen standard approximately ten years ago. A feasibility study and design were reportedly completed, and a consultant was appointed and the process advanced towards the appointment of a contractor. However, the project has not proceeded to implementation.

I therefore wish ask the Honourable Minister:

1. Why are the above-mentioned gravel roads not been prioritized for re-gravelling and other necessary maintenance to ensure that they remain safe and passable?

2. What is the current status of the Kamanjab-Palmwag Road project, particularly considering that a contractor allocated the project and a site was established, but there has been little or no progress?

3. Can the Honourable Minister inform the August House why the Kamanjab-Palmwag Road project is not operational and what measures are being taken to ensure that the project resumes and progresses to completion?

4. What is the current status of the Opuwo- Sesfontein Road upgrading project, and what are the reasons for the delay in implementing the project despite the completion of the feasibility study and design?

5. Can the Honourable Minister provide the August House with the expected timelines for the commencement and completion of the outstanding road maintenance and upgrading projects referred to above?

Question 782 (2026-10-22)

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

Numerous concerns have been raised regarding the lack of traditional leadership recognition, territorial disputes with neighboring authorities, conservation versus livelihoods, resource and economic vulnerability of the Khwe (San) community living in Bwabwata, western Zambezi.

In line with the above information and the current living standards of the Khwe (San) Community, I would like to pose the following questions to the Honourable Minister:

1. What is the current status of the Khwe (San) community that lives in former western Caprivi, today known as Western Zambezi regarding the recognition of a Chief?

2. Who is in charge of the Khwe (San) Community as far as traditional matters are concerned today at Bwabwata, former western Caprivi, today known as western Zambezi?

3. There has been a tug of war between the Hambukushu Traditional Authority and the Mashi Traditional Authority regarding the jurisdiction of the Khwe (San) community. Historically, it is a known fact that the Khwe (San) Community were under Litunga Mamili, and lnduna Short Mautu was their representative at Linyanti Khuta. What has changed and happened to that long standing arrangement and the Linyanti Khuta jurisdiction?

4. It is historically known that when the late Highness Chief Kipi George of the Khwe (San) Community passed on, he was succeeded by an acting Chief. Therefore, the Khwe (San) community wants to know, who succeeded him as the acting Chief?

5. How do they access other services like obtaining identity documents, birth certificates and old age pension benefits? Furthermore, how does the government offer social services and security to the Khwe (San) community living in Bwabwata, western Zambezi, when it is clear that they are being tossed around and harass by other Traditional Authorities?

Question 783 (2026-10-22)

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

Community libraries are essential public facilities that support literacy, education, digital inclusion and access to information. However, concerns regarding library closures, inadequate maintenance, limited computer facilities and unreliable internet connectivity, raise questions about the adequacy of government funding and oversight. It is therefore necessary to establish the current operational status of these facilities, the resources allocated to sustain them and the actions being taken to ensure equitable access to functional library and digital services nationwide.

I therefore ask:

1. How many public and community libraries are currently operational, partially operational or closed nationwide, and what are the reasons for each closure?

2. Which libraries currently require urgent repairs, and what are the approved budgets and deadlines for completing the outstanding work?

3. How many public libraries currently have functional computers and reliable internet connectivity and what is the plan and timeline for addressing facilities that lack these services?

4. What resources are allocated to ensure that libraries have up-to-date reading materials, functional ICT equipment and adequate facilities for learners and the wider community?

Question 784 (2026-10-22)

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

WHEREAS, residents of the border regions, particularly in the Zambezi, Kavango East, Kavango West, and Kunene Regions, have raised serious concern regarding the uncontrolled roaming of wild animals such as kudus, buffaloes, elephants and other game from neighbouring countries, namely Botswana through the eastern border and Angola across the Kunene River;

AND WHEREAS, these wild animals are known carriers and transmitters of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and other trans-boundary animal diseases which pose a severe threat to our livestock sector, communal farmers' livelihoods, and Namibia's meat exports;

QUESTIONS:

1. Whether the Ministry is aware of the increasing incidents of wild animals, specifically buffaloes and kudus, roaming into Namibia from Botswana and Angola, and the anxiety this has caused among farmers and residents in the affected border communities?

2. What immediate and long-term measures and contingency plans does the Ministry have in place to control, monitor and prevent the cross-border movement of wild animals in order to curb the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease?

3. What collaborative mechanisms exist between your Ministry, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, and the veterinary authorities of Botswana and Angola to jointly manage trans-boundary animal disease control along our shared borders and rivers?

4. Whether the Ministry intends to reinforce veterinary cordon fences, increase surveillance patrols, vaccination campaigns, and community awareness programme in the affected regions; and if so, when will these interventions be implemented?

5. What support or compensation plan does the Ministry have for farmers whose livestock have been or may be affected by FMD restrictions as a result of this wildlife movement?

Question 785 (2026-10-22)

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

In December 2022, 80-year-old pensioner Elina Samuel was brutally attacked and murdered at Omainda village, Omuthiya, while collecting wood/fencing material near her homestead, and that nearly four years later, no suspect has been apprehended.

1. What specific forensic and investigative resources have been deployed by NamPol in the Oshikoto Region to process evidence collected from this crime scene, and what is the current status of forensic and DNA analysis linked to this case?
2. Given that the victim's family reports a complete breakdown in communication and feedback from investigating officers, what standard operating procedures exist to ensure regular updates are provided to surviving family members of victims of violent crimes?

3. What targeted strategies and resource allocations are being implemented to improve police visibility and protect vulnerable elderly citizens in rural villages such as Omainda against violent crime and GBV?

Question 786 (2026-10-22)

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

Small and Medium Enterprises are repeatedly cited as the backbone of our national strategy for employment creation and economic growth. However, feedback from small business owners indicates that rigid tax enforcement protocols, high compliance costs, and inflexible debt recovery timelines are pushing businesses toward retrenching workers or closing down entirely before the end of the year each year.

In light of cumulative inflation and rising input costs, the current N$1,000,000 mandatory VAT registration threshold forces growing small businesses to raise prices abruptly, placing them at a severe disadvantage. In addition, Small business owners report that the Integrated Tax Administration System (ITAS) interface effectively forces taxpayers to accept contested assessment liabilities prior to submission.

Because commercial banks and public procurement entities require a Tax Good Standing Certificate, businesses in arrears are blocked from accessing loans or revenue to pay off their tax debt.

I therefore I ask:

1. What urgent inter-ministerial measures is the Cabinet taking to coordinate between the Ministry of Finance, NamRA, the Ministry of International Relations and Trade, and the financial sector to protect existing MSME jobs from being liquidated due to tax debt traps?

2. Is the Ministry considering an upward revision of the VAT registration threshold for MSMEs, and what measures are being contemplated to support service based businesses with minimal input-VAT deductions?

3. How is the Ministry ensuring that the constitutional right to administrative justice and fair dispute resolution is preserved for taxpayers who wish to challenge NamRA assessments without facing immediate ruinous execution?

4. Apart from that, with the tax amnesty deadline approaching at the end of October, many struggling businesses face penalties and interest despite expressing a genuine willingness to pay under structured arrangements, making the maximum 12-month repayment window insufficient for cash-strapped MSMEs. Will the Ministry instruct NamRA to allow tailored, extended repayment terms (e.g., 24 to 36 months) for verified small businesses to prevent business failure and retrenchments?

5. Will the Ministry introduce a "Conditional Tax Compliance Certificate" for businesses that have entered into, and are compliant with a formal NamRA repayment plan?

Question 787 (2026-10-22)

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

I would like to express my serious concern regarding the lengthy and often inexplicable delays in the registration of medicines in Namibia by the Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council (NMRC).

The registration of medicines is essential to ensure that patients have access to safe, effective, and affordable treatment. However, it is concerning that pharmaceutical companies' registration dossiers have, in some cases, been submitted to the NMRC for five years or longer without registration being finalized. The general explanation that there is a backlog, this however is not sufficient to justify such long delays.

Lengthy registration processes delay patient access to affordable generic alternatives (once patents expire) as well as new, innovative treatments. The lack of clear, enforceable review timeframes prolongs this issue.

Discrepancies exist where some applications take around a year to resolve while others languish for much longer. This raises concerns about prioritization criteria, transparency, fairness, and the need for independent oversight or safeguards against potential favoritism.

Delays prevent healthcare systems from realizing the 30-50% cost savings offered by generic medicines, placing an unnecessary financial strain on patients, private medical aid schemes, PSEMAS, and the public health sector.

The ministry needs to prioritise digital systems to help clear the backlog and improve the efficiency of the process.

I therefore ask the Minister to provide clarity on the following:

- What is the current number of medicine registration dossiers outstanding at the NMRC?
- How many applications have been awaiting finalization for longer than two, three, and five years?
- What is the average registration time for generic medicines compared to new active ingredients?
- What concrete plan, with a clear timeframe, exists to eliminate the current backlog?
- Will the NMRC regularly publish public statistics regarding wait times, outstanding applications, and registration progress?
- Will an independent audit or review be conducted to determine why certain applications take an unusually long time?
- What digital systems have been put in place to clear the backlog.

Question 788 (2026-10-22)

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

The Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) places clear controls on waste disposal and environmental compliance. Section 5(4) prohibits a person from discarding or causing waste to be discarded except at a disposal site declared or approved by the Minister, or through a prescribed facility or method. A contravention is an offence under section 5(5), punishable on conviction by a fine of up to N$500,000, imprisonment for up to 25 years, or both.

Section 27 further provides that listed activities may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The list issued under Government Notice No. 29 of 2012 includes the construction of facilities for waste sites, waste treatment and waste disposal. Operating or undertaking a listed waste activity without the required clearance attracts the penalty in section 27(4): a fine of up to N$500,000, imprisonment for up to 25 years, or both.

The Act also gives environmental officers authority to issue compliance orders under section 20. Failure to comply with such an order is itself an offence, carrying the same maximum penalty of a N$500,000 fine, 25 years' imprisonment, or both. Where an ECC exists but its conditions are breached, section 37(3) provides for a fine of up to N$500,000, imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both, and section 42 permits the Environmental Commissioner to suspend or cancel the certificate. Section 53 may make directors, managers and other responsible officers personally liable where a company's offence resulted from their consent, connivance or neglect. Section 54 also allows forfeiture of equipment and recovery of the value of benefits gained from an offence.

Eenhana provides a concrete example requiring ministerial clarification. In a recent report, it was found that the Eenhana Town Council dumping site had operated without a valid ECC after its certificate expired in 2022. The report described an unfenced site, entry by animals and unauthorised persons, waste scattered across the area, and the site's proximity to residential homes.

1 What enforcement action has the Ministry taken against unlawful waste disposal since the Environmental Management Act came into force, and why was the Eenhana Town Council not stopped or prosecuted when its waste-disposal site allegedly continued operating after its ECC expired in 2022? Please provide the number of inspections, compliance orders, suspension or cancellation notices, prosecutions, convictions, fines and site closures recorded nationally, and identify which of those actions, if any, were taken in relation to Eenhana.

2 On what legal basis may any town or local authority operate a waste disposal site without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate, and does the Ministry accept that continued operation after expiry of an ECC constitutes a contravention of sections 5 and 27 of the Act? If the Ministry accepts that it is a contravention, why was the Eenhana site reportedly allowed to remain operational, and who authorised or permitted that continued operation?

3 When did the Ministry last conduct a national audit of municipal dumping sites, waste-disposal facilities and other listed activities that require an ECC before operation, and what were the findings? Will the Minister table the audit report or provide a current list showing each site's location, operator, ECC status and

expiry date, together with the sites found to be operating without clearance and the enforcement measures and deadlines imposed on each operator?

4 What is the practical purpose and enforcement mandate of the Environmental Commissioner if a town council can continue operating a reportedly non-compliant dumping site despite the Act's prohibition, compliance-order mechanism and severe penalties?

5 What immediate measures will the Ministry take to protect residents, workers, livestock and surrounding communities from the health and environmental risks associated with non-compliant dumping sites across the country, including any reported injuries, illnesses or loss of life?

Question 789 (2026-10-27)

Hon. Vries (PDM) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

For many years, Namibia has experienced a persistent gap between government promises, development programmes and tangible results for the people. Despite successive policies, national plans and presidential commitments, implementation remains a constant challenge. Given the President's role in setting national development priorities and driving change, it is important to establish what is preventing these commitments from being fully implemented and how accountability for delivery is being strengthened.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. How does the President monitor progress on national development priorities and ensure that the institutions responsible deliver on their commitments?

2. How many major presidential directives and development commitments remain outstanding or have missed their deadlines, and what are the reasons for these delays?

3. What action is taken when government institutions repeatedly fail to implement presidential directives or achieve agreed targets?

4. How does the President ensure that national development programmes are completed and sustained rather than delayed, abandoned or repeatedly reintroduced?

5. Will the Minister provide Parliament with a report on outstanding presidential commitments, implementation progress, responsible institutions and corrective measures?

Question 790 (2026-10-27)

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

Drinking water in Windhoek: is not portable for drinking. The official position is that tap water in Windhoek suppose to be treated for a drinking standard as well. Windhoek has pioneered Direct Potable Reuse since 1968 - the Goreangab dam now supplies 25% to 35% of the city's drinking water from treated sewage.

However, because of many households in Windhoek that buy water from private desalination / softening points - especially where borehole water is saline and some mineral are heavy to drink.

Therefore, I ask the Minister the following:

1. Is the Ministry aware of public complaints that municipal water in Windhoek is not suitable for human drinking due to high salinity, forcing residents to rely on private water points selling desalinated water, and that vulnerable groups including patients in hospitals are reportedly taking medication with this water?

2. Why did the Government not yet provide adequate desalination / softening infrastructure for human consumption within Windhoek itself, given Namibia's long-standing water scarcity?

3. What is the Ministry's immediate intervention to ensure safe, drinkable water for the people of Windhoek and to stop complaints of not suitable water conditions?

Question 791 (2026-10-27)

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

According to the established governance and administrative structure, all Ministers and Deputy Ministers serve under your administrative coordination as the Prime Minister and Head of Government Business in Parliament. This framework operates under the ultimate leadership of the President of the Republic of Namibia, Her Excellency Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah. Upon appointment, all members of the Executive signed strict Performance Agreements to ensure accountability, prompt service delivery, and responsiveness to the needs and concerns of the Namibian people.

Therefore, I rise to ask the following:

1. Channels of Command and Reporting: In accordance with official government channels of command and institutional communication, where exactly does your office report regarding national development and state governance matters-specifically,do you report directly to the Office of the Vice President or directly to the Office of the President?

2. Frequency of Prime Ministerial Reporting: How frequently do you formally report to the respective higher office mentioned above? Is this communication conducted on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis?

3. Statutory Reporting Mechanisms: Do you submit comprehensive quarterly and annual performance reports to the Head of State, and could you clarify the constitutional and administrative importance of submitting these regular reports?

4. Line Ministry Reporting Channels: To which specific office are individual line Ministers required to submit their ministerial performance reports your respective office (Office of the Prime Minister), the Office of the Vice President, or the Office of the President?

5. Frequency of Line Ministry Reporting: What is the mandatory frequency for line ministries to submit these performance and service delivery reports to the coordinating office?

6. Service Delivery Evaluation and Vision 2030: With the deadline for Vision 2030 rapidly approaching, how does your office evaluate the overall success of service delivery across various ministries under your supervision, and what immediate measures are being implemented under the leadership of President Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah to address performance deficits?

Question 792 (2026-10-27)

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

Reports have emerged of elderly persons and persons with disabilities at Grootfontein State Hospital allegedly being subjected to prolonged waiting times, inadequate seating arrangements, delayed medical attention, insufficient assistance, and disrespectful treatment by some healthcare personnel. These concerns raise serious questions about patient safety, dignity, and equitable access to healthcare for vulnerable members of our society.

I therefore wish to ask the Minister the following:

1. Whether the hospital has an effective triage and prioritisation system for elderly persons and the persons with disabilities, and how compliance is monitored?

2. What complaints of mistreatment or neglect have been recorded against the hospital during the past twelve months, and what action has been taken?

3. What immediate measures will the Ministry implement to improve patient waiting conditions, accessibility, staff conduct, and assistance to vulnerable patients?

4. Whether the Minister will undertake an urgent assessment of the hospital and provide the National Assembly with a time-bound corrective action plan; if not, why not?

Question 793 (2026-10-27)

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

By the end of year 2021, the ministry ended the urgent free water supply to households in areas governed by local authorities and regional councils across Namibia. The reason cited was that the exercise had become a financial burden to Local Authorities.

Within the town boundaries of Windhoek alone, the end of the COVID 19 Free Water exercise is reported to have affected 180 000 residents. This stoppage brought the City's Namwater Bill to N$90 million by January 2022. Moreover, the ripple effect led to a local authority such as Keetmanshoop Namwater Bill bloating from N$6 million before COVID lockdown to N$36 million. By 24th September 2026, the Namwater Bill stood at N$83 because of the non-payment chain after COVID 19 lockdown.

Thus, the total accumulated debt owed to Namwater by approximately 52 of the 54 Local Authorities is reported to have reached N$3.5 billion by September 2026. This is a financial predicament in which these local authorities now find themselves.

In an effort to provide financial relief to urban base households, the minister on 17th of August 2026, in what he termed as an "Urgent exercise", issued a Circular No. 14/P, to all Local Authority Councils in which he requested them to submit comprehensive information of debt owed by pensioners, deceased persons and persons classified as destitute.

The said Circular however is silent on details of an assessment criteria that LAs should use to define what a "Destitute person" is.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Can the minister present an aggregated number of responses your Ministry has received from all 54 Local Authorities by the 31st of August 2026 (cited deadline)?

2. In the context of the circular to LAs, can the Minister clarify to this House what your office defines as a "destitute person'?

3. What is the envisaged financial impact that this debt write off exercise will have on the Local Authorities and targeted residents?

4. Can the Minister present an updated report to this House on the number of Local Authorities with accrued COVID 19 water accounts and when such accounts will be settled by your Ministry?

Question 794 (2026-10-27)

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

Questions concerning delays in immigration tribunal proceedings, prolonged detention and the finalisation of immigration cases, beginning with documented complaints from the Zambezi Region.

There is evidence of complaints concerning immigration enforcement and detention practices, including records reportedly held by the Office of the Ombudsman and other relevant offices.

However, this House cannot responsibly assume that the problem begins and ends in Zambezi Region without establishing what is happening elsewhere in the country.

Sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Immigration Control Act, 1993, regulate detention, the establishment of immigration tribunals and applications for authorisation to remove prohibited immigrants. While the Act provides specific time limits for certain stages of the process, it does not prescribe one universal deadline for finalising every tribunal case.

The question, therefore, is whether the Ministry has adequate systems to ensure that cases are heard without unnecessary delay and that people are not left in detention indefinitely while administrative processes remain incomplete. After all, immigration enforcement should not be a system in which the paper work moves at a slow pace while the person concerned waits behind bars.

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

1. Can the Minister state whether delays in immigration tribunal proceedings have been reported in other regions besides Zambezi and provide, for each region, the number of pending cases and the number of persons detained while awaiting tribunal decisions?

2. How many immigration tribunals are currently operational, which regions do they serve, how frequently do they meet, and what is the average time taken to finalise an application under section 44 of the Immigration Control Act?

3. How does the Ministry ensure compliance with the detention periods and investigation requirements under section 42 of the Act, particularly where a person remains in custody pending a tribunal hearing, and what safeguards prevent unnecessary or prolonged detention?

4. What is the legal basis for requiring additional guarantees undertaking from foreign nationals after they have paid fines imposed by a court, which officials are authorised to impose such requirements, and how do these requirements affect the finalisation of immigration cases?

5. Has the Ministry received complaints or requests for intervention from the Office of the Ombudsman concerning immigration detention or tribunal delays in Zambezi or other regions; if so, what investigations have been conducted, and what corrective measures have been implemented?

Question 795 (2026-10-27)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Concerning the longstanding Bwabwata communal land dispute involving the Hambukushu Traditional Authority, under the leadership of Fumu Erwin Munika Mbambo wa Ngombe, the Kyaramacan Association and other affected communities.

The dispute has remained unresolved since 2000, spanning successive government Ministers, including Phillimon Malima, Willem Konjore and Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, among others.

In 2024, during the tenure of Hon. Erastus Uutoni as Minister of Urban and Rural Development, a high-level government delegation reportedly engaged the Hambukushu community and other stakeholders to establish the facts surrounding the dispute and prepare a comprehensive report to guide the government towards a resolution.

In this regard, I wish to ask the Right Honourable Prime Minister the following:

1. What has became of the report arising from the 2024 government engagement concerning the Bwabwata communal land dispute, and was it finalised?

2. Where is the report currently held, which government institution is responsible for it, and why have its findings not been formally communicated to Parliament and the affected communities, if it was completed?

3. What steps will the government take to make the report available and act on its findings towards a peaceful and lasting resolution of the dispute?

Question 796 (2026-10-28)

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

Parents have recently raised concerns about teachers recording learners on school premises, and the Ministry has on several occasions condemned the practice. The same standard must apply when the roles are reversed. Reports of learners filming teachers during lessons, and sharing humorous, humiliating or compromising clips on social media, point to a growing problem that affects teachers' dignity, privacy and safety at work. These recordings can follow a teacher home, damage a reputation within hours and undermine authority in the classroom. Teachers are waiting for the finalization of the Teaching Profession Bill, and in the meantime must rely on whatever protections currently exist.

I shall ask Honourable Minister the following:

1. Does the Ministry hold data on how many cases of learners recording or circulating videos of teachers without consent have been reported to regional education offices over the past three years, and what disciplinary or corrective action followed in each case? If no such data is kept, how can the ministry claim to be managing a problem it has not measured?

2. Does the ministry consider specific provisions of the current Education Act, the school code of conduct and ministry circulars (and which gaps in them) govern learners' use of cell phones and recording devices on school premises and during school-related activities strong enough to compel schools to act consistently, or does protection currently depend on the discretion of individual principals?

3. A teacher whose image has been circulated online faces reputational and psychological harm that no school sanction can reverse. What support mechanisms, such as legal assistance, counselling, and swift take down coordination with platforms and law enforcement, are available to affected teachers? How does the Ministry reconcile its firm stance on teachers filming learners with the absence of a comparable, clearly communicated remedy when learners film teachers?

4. Given that most of the learners involved are minors, how does the ministry intend to balance accountability with child-appropriate correction, and what proactive measures, such as digital citizenship education, parental agreements and clear device policies, will be rolled out nationally now rather than after the Teaching Profession Bill is tabled? When is the Bill coming to Parliament?

Question 797 (2026-10-28)

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

Regarding executive and presidential trips, international loans, bilateral agreements, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), and the management of national resources:

1. Since last year, taking into consideration various executive and presidential trips, bilateral agreements, and Memorandums of Understanding signed, how much money has the Namibian government borrowed from the International Markets?

2. What is the projected timeline or how long will it take for the government to fully pay back these loans?

3. In the event that these debts to the International Markets are completely paid off, does the government intend to borrow from the International Markets again?

4. Does Namibia benefit from these high-level executive and presidential trips, and if so, what tangible or specific benefits has Namibia received thus far?

5. Given that a significant amount of public money is spent when numerous trips are conducted, is the ministry fully aware of the extent of this expenditure?

Question 798 (2026-10-28)

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

Okondjatu Combined School Located in the Okakarara Constituency of the Otjozondjupa Region has been serving the educational needs of the community since its establishment in 1970. Over the years, the school has become a beacon of hope for thousands of children from Okondjatu and surrounding areas, including learners from some of Namibia's most disadvantaged and marginalized communities. Today, the school accommodates approximately 1,100 learners, of whom nearly 30 percent are from the San community. Thirteen years ago, in 2013, an electrical fire destroyed the hostel's ablution and bathroom

blocks. Today, in 2026, those burned-out sections remain unrenovated. For over a decade, hundreds of learners have been forced to live in unhygienic, overcrowded, and unsafe conditions, utilizing exposed washing spaces because basic repairs have been completely neglected by the ministry. Sanitation facilities at the school are overflowing due to overutilization of the ablution facility at the school.

Recent evaluations indicate that at least over N$5 million is desperately required to restore dignity and safety to this government facility.

I therefore, ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Why has the ministry failed to renovate the fire-damaged ablution blocks at Okondjatu Combined School for over 13 years despite continuous public and regional outcries?

2. When exactly will the ministry allocate the estimated over N$5 million required to rehabilitate the run-down hostel infrastructure and provide safe, hygienic living conditions for the learners?

3. What immediate emergency measures is your office putting in place to address the current overcrowding and broken facilities while permanent renovations are being planned?

4. Will our learners at Okondjatu wait another decade for basic human dignity.

Question 799 (2026-10-28)

Hon. Thomas (BCP) asked the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

Ebola Virus is spreading in Africa and it is no longer the matter of the Ministry of Health alone. According to the World Health Organization, the outbreak began in the Democratic Republic of Congo in mid-May 2026 and has spread to Uganda, Kenya and, on 20 October 2026, to Nigeria as an imported case. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 16 May 2026. The Africa CDC Director-General, has described the situation as "an extremely serious threat" with mortality approaching 50% in DRC, calling it the most geographically extensive Ebola outbreak on record affecting three African regions.

Kenya reported nine confirmed cases and one death by 22 October, all linked to the first patient, and Nigeria confirmed one imported case on 20 October who had travelled to Uganda. There is no licensed vaccine specifically for the Bundibugyo strain, prevention remains focused on surveillance and early diagnosis.

Therefore I ask the following:

1. How ready is Namibia in terms of Ebola disease, given human movement across the continent continues?

2. What education is being given to the public to ensure community knowledge?

3. Does government have emergency equipment, isolation facilities and trained rapid response teams to combat this disease?

4. What concrete multisectoral measures are in place to keep Namibia ready if we become affected?

Question 800 (2026-10-28)

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

On 21 October 2025, during the Mid-Term Budget Review, you informed this August House that construction of the 500-bed Khomas District Hospital in Havana is 40% complete.

However, the Mid-Year Budget Review Statement itself shows that the said 40% is only Phase 1, which includes bulk access roads, water and electrical services, and not the hospital building itself.

Furthermore, I am well informed that the construction drawings for the main hospital building are not even finalised, and no contract has been awarded for the main building.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following:

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm to this August House that not even one brick of the 500-bed hospital building itself has been built to date, and that our citizens residing in Greenwell Matongo, Goreangab and Havana are still forced to travel long distances of over 15km to access health services at Katutura Intermediate Hospital?

2. Will the Honourable Minister table to this House a detailed breakdown of what constitutes the claimed 40% progress and how much public money has been spent to date?

3. When will the main building contract for the 500-bed hospital be awarded, and what is the revised completion date for the hospital to become fully operational?

Question 801 (2026-10-28)

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

The disappearance of a person is a serious matter that demands urgent police attention, as delays in reporting and initiating searches can place lives at risk, compromise investigations and cause unnecessary distress to families. The 48-hour waiting period for reporting missing adults raises important question about the procedures followed by the Namibian Police and whether such a requirement has any legal or policy basis. It is unacceptable for administrative practices to stand in the way of timely action when a person's whereabouts are unknown and their safety may be in danger.

I therefore ask the following:

1. What is the legal or administrative basis for the report 48-hour waiting period before a missing-person report can be acted upon by NAMPOL?

2. Is the 48-hour waiting period a formal national police policy or merely an administrative practice, and who authorised its implementation?

3. What instructions has the ministry issued to police stations regarding the immediate receipt, registration and assessment of missing-person repo1is?

4. How does the ministry ensure that police officers do not use the 48-hour period as a reason to delay action where a missing person may be at risk?

5. Will the Minister direct NAMPOL to review and, where necessary, abolish any administrative practice requiring the public to wait 48 hours before reporting a person missing, and ensure that reports are assessed immediately according to the circumstances of each case?

Question 802 (2026-10-28)

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

Engineers are crucial to the effective functioning of local authorities and the delivery of essential services to residents. From the provision of safe roads, reliable water and sanitation systems, to the development of serviced land and public infrastructure, engineers ensure that projects are technically sound, cost-effective, safe and sustainable. Without adequate engineering expertise, local authorities risk poor infrastructure planning, costly project failures and delays in delivering services that directly affect people's daily lives.

I therefore ask the following:

1. How many local authorities operate without a qualified engineer, and what is the total number of approved, filled and vacant engineering positions across all local authorities?

2. How do local authorities without in-house engineers ensure proper engineering oversight of infrastructure planning, construction, maintenance and contractor performance?

3. How many infrastructure projects have been delayed or left incomplete due to insufficient engineering capacity, and what is the total value of these projects?

4. How much have local authorities spent on external engineering consultants over the past three financial years?

5. What is the Ministry's plan and timeframe for ensuring that all local authorities have access to adequate engineering expertise to improve infrastructure development and service delivery to residents?

Question 803 (2026-10-28)

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

The Veterans Act (Act No. 2 of 2008) provides for benefits and assistance to eligible veterans of the national liberation struggle, including lump-sum subventions and funding for Individual Veterans Projects (IVPs). However, concerns persist regarding delays in disbursing approved benefits, pending applications for veterans status confirmation, and the position of families whose veteran relatives pass away after confirmed however, before approval and or receiving their entitled benefits.

In view of the advanced age and vulnerability of many veterans, I shall ask the following questions:

1. How many approved veterans applications for lump-sum subventions and IVP funding remain unpaid, and what is the total estimated financial value of these outstanding obligations?

2. How many applications for veteran registration or confirmation status remain pending considerations or approval by the relevant authorities?

3. Where a veteran's status has been officially confirmed, but the given veteran dies before approval or disbursement of a lump -sum subvention or IVP funding, can the deceased veteran's estate or lawful beneficiaries claim such benefits?

4. Is the Ministry considering regulatory, administrative, or legislative reforms, including dedicated budgetary allocations, to address the backlog, protect veterans, and ensure that eligible dependent families are not unfairly disadvantaged when the main veteran dies before receiving payment yet confirmed veteran status?

Question 804 (2026-10-29)

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

The Bank of Namibia announced yesterday, the 28 October 2026 an increase of 25 basis points in the repo rate, from 6.75% to 7.00%, resulting in the prime lending rate increasing to 10.50%. The Bank cited rising inflation, which reached 5.4% in September 2026, and the need to safeguard the Namibia Dollar's peg to the South African Rand as key considerations for its decision.

Monetary policy measures may be necessary to maintain price and financial stability, but higher interest rates have direct consequences for ordinary Namibians. At a time when Namibians face persistent unemployment , high living costs and economic uncertainty , it is imperative that the government account for the social and economic consequences of monetary policy adjustments and demonstrate what measures are being taken to protect vulnerable households and prevent further pressure on household disposable incomes.

I therefore ask the Honourable Minister the following questions:

1. What assessment has the government undertake of the likely impact of the 25-basis-point repo rate increase on household debt repayments, mortgage installments, vehicle finance, consumer credit and the disposable incomes of low- and middle-income Namibians?

2. What measures will the government implement to protect financially vulnerable households from the combined effects of higher borrowing costs and rising prices of essential goods and services, particularly food, transport, electricity and housing?

3. What assessment has the government made of the potential impact of the repo rate increase on small and medium-sized enterprises, private-sector investment, job creation and economic growth, and what targeted interventions are planned to prevent higher borrowing costs from worsening unemployment?

4. What consultations has the Ministry of Finance undertaken with the Bank of Namibia and commercial banks to assess the proportionality of passing the higher policy rate on to borrowers, afford ability of existing credit obligations, and the restructuring arrangements for distressed borrowers?

5. Will the Honourable Minister commit to presenting Parliament with a comprehensive assessment of the cumulative economic and social impact of successive interest rate adjustments, including their effects on household indebtedness, business debt, employment and economic growth, together with measurable fiscal or social interventions to mitigate adverse effects?

Question 805 (2026-10-29)

Hon. Haikola-Sakaria (AR) asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform:

The Namibia Fisheries and Maritime Institute (NAMFI) trains Namibian students to become qualified deck and engineering officers. However, completing academic training alone does not qualify graduates to serve as professional maritime officers. They must first complete the prescribed on board practical sea time or sea service training and fulfil the applicable requirements for obtaining a Certificate of Competency (CoC) through the Directorate of Maritime Affairs (DMA).

In 2020, the then Minister of Fisheries, publicly acknowledged the challenge of securing sea-time placements for Namibian maritime cadets. He indicated that conditions had been attached to fishing rights granted to companies, requiring larger vessels to accommodate two or three cadets and smaller vessels to accommodate one cadet for training purposes. This was intended to provide practical training opportunities for Namibian graduates and contribute to the Namibianisation of the fishing industry.

Despite this commitment, concerns persist that graduates are struggling to secure placements. According to information provided by affected graduates, placements facilitated through the Namibia Maritime and Offshore Seafarers Association (NAMOSA) remain severely limited, with reportedly only one or two deck cadets being placed annually. Graduates approaching fishing companies directly are often referred back to NAMOSA, leaving many unable to access the practical training required to complete their professional qualifications.

This situation raises concerns about the implementation and monitoring of the existing cadet placement commitments, the coordination between the relevant institutions and fishing companies, and the effective utilisation of public resources invested in maritime training through institutions such as the Namibia Training Authority (NTA) and the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF).

I shall ask the Minister the following questions:

1. Since the ministry indicated in 2020 that conditions had been attached to fishing rights requiring companies to accommodate Namibian maritime cadets, how many fishing companies have complied with these conditions, how many cadets have been placed annually since 2020, and what enforcement measures have been taken against companies that fail to comply?

2. How many NAMFI graduates are currently awaiting sea-time placements, disaggregated by deck and engineering cadets, year of graduation, and length of time on the waiting list?

3. What measures has the ministry put in place, in collaboration with NAMFI, the Directorate of Maritime Affairs, NAMOSA and fishing companies, to ensure that all eligible graduates have a fair and transparent opportunity to complete their required on board practical training?

4. Given the reported shortage of placements and the growing number of graduates awaiting sea time, does the Minister have a time-bound plan to address the existing backlog? If so, what are the specific targets and implementation timelines?

5. Considering that many of these graduates received financial assistance from the NTA and NSFAF, what measures is the ministry taking to ensure that the public investment in their education translates into professionally qualified Namibian maritime officers, rather than leaving graduates unable to complete their training because of a lack of on board placements?

Question 806 (2026-10-29)

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

The Government Employment Redress Programme (GERP) was launched in late 2020 to reintegrate over 2 000 former and retrenched fishermen, many of whom were affected by the 2015 industrial action and the Fishrot corruption scandal, into the workforce through special fishing quotas.

The programme is set to terminate on 31 October following a Cabinet decision and a performance audit that deemed it unsustainable, could the Honourable Minister:

1. Provide a detailed explanation of how the proposed N$96 000 ex-gratia payment for workers aged 55 and older, and those who choose to leave, was calculated, specifically in relation to the value of the fishing quota allocated to the companies?

2. Explain what steps the government has taken to ensure the future employment of the remaining workers once GERP ends, particularly in light of concerns that participating companies may retrench workers after the 12-month absorption period due to insufficient fishing quotas?

3. How does the ministry respond to the workers' demand for justice, transparency, and a dignified solution?

4. What measures will the ministry implement to ensure that the termination of GERP does not result in further injustice and job losses for the affected fishermen?

Question 807 (2026-10-29)

Hon. Kumbwa (APP) asked the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs:

Corruption emerged as a significant issue in 2000, with many references to the extent of unfair recruitment practices in the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs.

Fourteen (14) members were trained by NDF instructors. They were given rifles and ammunition and designated as a community defence militia in response to cross-border raids in north-eastern Namibia by armed UNITA rebels from Angola against the civilian population.

In 2001, they were taken to Rooikop Military Base for official employment in the NDF as soldiers. They signed employment contracts but received no salaries, although they were issued force numbers. They were sent home for a three-week break before deployment; however, the three weeks turned into 14 years.

I therefore ask the Minister the following:

1. Why did the Ministry deploy other soldiers to Walvis Bay while leaving others until 2015?

2. Why did recruitment or deployment take 14 years after training?

3. They are senior soldiers; why have they not been accorded ranks in the Army to date?

Question 808 (2026-10-29)

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

For the past three months, Omuhongo Clinic, Oshamono Combined School and the surrounding villages have been experiencing a severe water shortage. Nurses, teachers, learners, patients and residents have reportedly been forced to rely on borehole water and water from wells, raising concerns about the safety of the water for human consumption and the impact on public health, hygiene and sanitation.

Despite requests for water deliveries to the clinic and school, the response has reportedly been insufficient to meet the needs of the affected communities. The prolonged shortage is particularly concerning at the clinic, where access to clean water is essential for patient care and infection prevention, and at the school, where learners require a safe and hygienic learning environment.

The Honourable Minister is therefore asked:

I. What has caused the prolonged water shortage affecting Omuhongo Clinic, Oshamono Combined School and the surrounding villages over the past three months?

2. What immediate measures has the ministry taken to ensure a reliable supply of safe drinking water to the affected clinic, school and villages?

3. When will a reliable water supply be restored to the affected institutions and communities, and what specific measures will be implemented to prevent a recurrence of this crisis?

4. What long-term plans does the ministry have to address the water supply challenges in Omuhongo and the surrounding villages, and what is the expected timeframe for implementing these measures?

Question 809 (2026-10-29)

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

1. Is the Minister aware that the health facility in Choi Village, Kongola Constituency, Zambezi Region, bears the name Choi Health Centre, as evidenced by the inscriptions on its walls, solar panels and bed linen used within the facility?

2. Can the Minister clarify the official classification of the facility in Choi Village, specifically whether it is recognized by the Ministry as a health centre or a clinic?

3. Is the Minister aware that the facility does not have a permanently stationed doctor to provide continuous medical services to patients?

4. Can the Minister explain why beds originally intended for use by patients at Choi Health Centre were removed and transferred to Katima Mulilo Hospital, and whether these beds are currently being used at the said hospital?

5. What is the ministry's explanation for the continued identification of beds at Katima Mulilo Hospital as belonging to Choi Health Centre, while the community in Choi requires adequate facilities and equipment for patient admission and treatment?

6. Can the Minister clarify whether the removal of these beds was part of an official administrative decision, a redistribution of medical equipment, or a response to another operational requirement?

Question 810 (2026-10-29)

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

The Basic Education Act 3 of 2020 came into force on 5 October 2023 by Government Notice 329 of 2023, with section 14 on integrated early childhood development excluded. Section 14 requires the Minister to adopt an integrated early childhood development policy and a properly resourced national strategy that considers children with disabilities and those from poor and marginalised communities. It also empowers the Minister to prescribe norms and standards for early childhood development services and to provide for their registration and monitoring.

The ministry has announced that the early childhood development mandate will transfer to it on 1 January 2027, and that it plans a per-child grant for children aged three to five.

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

1. What is the reason for the delay in implementing section 14, and when will it come into force?

2. If section 14 is not in force by 2027, what law will allow the ministry to regulate early childhood development centres?

3. How much is the estimated budget intended for early childhood development, including the per-child grant for 2026/2027?

4. How many teachers, children and centres successfully transitioned this far in each region and how will vulnerable children be prioritised?

Question 811 (2026-10-29)

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

This is a grave concern on behalf of 93 Health Extension Workers in Ohangwena Region who have been waiting for justice for 13 years.

In August 2013, the Ministry of Health and Social Services recruited Health Extension Workers under the Health Extension Programme (HEP) in Ohangwena Region 63 HEWs under Engela District and 30 HEWs under Okongo District.

These Namibians met all requirements: 23 years or older, Grade 10, residing in target community, fluent in Oshikwanyama and English, recommendation from community headman, and underwent formal training by MoHSS before deployment to areas with no health facilities.

There health Extension workers served our people heartedly. But they were not paid during 2013/14 period and they are still in waiting.

I therefore ask the following:

1. Can the Honourable Minister confirm to this August House that 93 HEWs from the August 2013 intake in Ohangwena Region (Engela and Okongo) worked without pay, and that their backpay for 2013/2014 remains unpaid to date?

2. Will the Honourable Minister table to this August House:

   a) The total amount owed to each HEW's for the 2013/2014 period?

   b) Why MoHSS recruited, trained and deployed workers without a budget for their salaries?

   c) Where is the budget that was allocated for HEP in 2013/14?

3. When will the Ministry pay the outstanding backpay, with interest, to these 93 HEWs who served the most remote communities of Ohangwena, and will the Minister issue a public apology for years of exploitation?
