

## **LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

### **SPEAKER**

Prof P. Katjavivi (Mr)

### **DEPUTY SPEAKER AND CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE**

Prof L Kasingo (Ms)

### **THE CABINET MINISTERS**

*(21 March 2015 – Elected in terms of Article 133 of the Constitution)*

Ms S Kuugongelwa-Amadhila	<i>(Prime Minister)</i>
Ms N Nandi-Ndaitwah	<i>(Deputy Prime Minister &amp; Minister of International Relations and Cooperation)</i>
Mr P Ya Ndakolo	<i>(Defence)</i>
Ms P Iivula-Ithana	<i>(Home Affairs and Immigration)</i>
Ms S Shaningwa	<i>(Urban and Rural Development)</i>
Mr J Mutorwa	<i>(Agriculture, Water &amp; Forestry)</i>
Ms K Hanse-Himarwa	<i>(Education, Arts &amp; Culture)</i>
Dr A Kawana (Mr)	<i>(Justice)</i>
Mr C Schlettwein	<i>(Finance)</i>
Mr E Nghimtina	<i>(Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation)</i>
Mr I Ngatjizeko	<i>(Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development)</i>
Dr B Haufiku (Mr)	<i>(Health and Social Services)</i>
Mr F Kapofi	<i>(Presidential Affairs)</i>
Mr U Nujoma	<i>(Land Reform)</i>
Ms D Sioka	<i>(Gender Equality and Child Welfare)</i>
Mr L Jooste	<i>(Public Enterprises)</i>
Dr O Kandjoze (Mr)	<i>(Mines and Energy)</i>
Mr B Esau	<i>(Fisheries and Marine Resources)</i>
Mr J Ekandjo	<i>(Sport, Youth &amp; National Service)</i>
Mr A !Naruseb	<i>(Works and Transport)</i>

Bishop Z Kameeta (Mr)	<i>(Poverty Eradication &amp; Social Welfare)</i>
Mr C Namoloh	<i>(Safety and Security)</i>
Dr I Kandjii-Murangi (Ms)	<i>(Higher Education, Training and Innovation)</i>
Mr T Tweya	<i>(Information &amp; Communication Technology)</i>
Mr P Shifeta	<i>(Environment and Tourism)</i>
Mr T Alweendo	<i>(Economic Planning &amp; Director General of the NPC)</i>

## **DEPUTY MINISTERS**

*(21 March 2015 – Elected in terms of Article 133 of the Constitution)*

Ms Manombe-Ncube	<i>(Office of Vice-President – Responsible for the Disability Sector)</i>
Ms M Hinda	<i>(International Relations &amp; Cooperation)</i>
Mr E !Nawatisheb	<i>(Public Enterprises)</i>
Ms C //Hoebes	<i>(Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister)</i>
Mr D Klazen	<i>(Urban and Rural Development)</i>
Rev A Kapewangolo (Ms)	<i>(Poverty Eradication &amp; Social Welfare)</i>
Ms P Beukes	<i>(Poverty Eradication &amp; Social Welfare)</i>
Mr A Muheua	<i>(Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation)</i>
Mr S Simataa	<i>(Information and Communication Technology)</i>
Mr N Ithete	<i>(Finance)</i>
Mr P Mushelenga	<i>(International Relations and Cooperation)</i>
Ms A Tjongarero	<i>(Sport, Youth &amp; National Service)</i>
Dr S Ankama (Mr)	<i>(Fisheries and Marine Resources)</i>
Mr E Utoni	<i>(Home Affairs and Immigration)</i>
Mr T Nambahu	<i>(Environment and Tourism)</i>
Ms S Makgone	<i>(Urban and Rural Development)</i>
Mr B Mwaningange	<i>(Defence)</i>

Ms A Nghipondoka	<i>(Education, Arts and Culture)</i>
Ms A Shiweda	<i>(Agriculture, Water &amp; Forestry)</i>
Dr Ndjoze-Ojo (Ms)	<i>(Higher Education, Training and Innovation)</i>
Ms L Shapwa	<i>(Justice)</i>
Mr S Sankwasa	<i>(Works and Transport)</i>
Mr B Swartbooi	<i>(Land Reform)</i>
Mr D Kashikola	<i>(Safety and Security)</i>
Mr Van Der Walt	<i>(Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development)</i>
Ms L Witbooi	<i>(Gender Equality and Child Welfare)</i>
Ms J Kavetuna	<i>(Health and Social Services)</i>
Ms K Shilunga	<i>(Mines and Energy)</i>
Mr R /Ui/o/oo	<i>(Office of the Vice-President – Responsible for Marginalised Communities)</i>
Ms L Iipumbu	<i>(Economic Planning)</i>

## **SECRETARY**

Mr. J Jacobs

## **DEPUTY SECRETARY**

Mr F S Harker

## **DEPUTY MINISTERS IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL**

Mr K Nguvauva	<i>(Works and Transport)</i>
Mr T Diergaardt	<i>(Agriculture, Water &amp; Forestry)</i>
Ms H Nikanor	<i>(Veterans Affairs)</i>

## **LIST OF MEMBERS AND PARTIES WHICH THEY REPRESENT**

### **ALL PEOPLE'S PARTY (APP)**

Mr I Shixwameni	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
Mr R Nauyoma	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>

### **DTA OF NAMIBIA**

Mr M Venaani	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
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Ms J Van den Heever *(Chief Whip)*  
Ms E Dienda  
Mr V Muharukua  
Mr N Smit

**NATIONAL UNITY DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATION OF  
NAMIBIA (NUDO)**

Mr A Mbai *(Party Leader)*  
Mr M Jahanika *(Chief Whip)*

**RALLY FOR DEMOCRACY AND PROGRESS (RDP)**

Mr S Bezuidenhout *(Chief Whip)*  
Mr Kavekatora  
Ms A Limbo

**REPUBLICAN PARTY (RP)**

Ms C //Gowases *(Chief Whip)*

**SWANU**

Mr U Maamberua *(Party Leader and Chief Whip)*

**SWAPO OF NAMIBIA**

Prof P Katjavivi *(Speaker)*  
Ms S Kuugongelwa – Amadhila *(Prime Minister)*  
Ms N Nandi-Ndaitwah *(Deputy Prime Minister)*  
Dr S Ankama (Mr) *(Deputy Minister)*  
Ms P Beukes *(Deputy Minister)*  
Mr J Ekandjo *(Minister)*  
Mr B Esau *(Minister)*  
Prof L Kasingo (Ms) *(Deputy Speaker)*  
Ms J Kavetuna *(Deputy Minister)*  
Dr A Kawana (Mr) *(Minister)*  
Ms S Makgone *(Deputy Minister)*  
Ms A Manombe-Ncube *(Deputy Minister)*  
Mr N Mbumba

Mr C Schlettwein	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr A Muheua	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr P Mushelenga	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr J Mutorwa	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr B Mwaningange	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr T Nambahu	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr C Namoloh	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr A !Naruseb	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms E !Nawases-Taeyele	<i>(Chief Whip and Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee)</i>
Mr I Ngatjizeko	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr E Nghimtina	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr U Nujoma	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr P Shifeta	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms D Sioka	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr T Tweya	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms A Tjongarero	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr B. Ndjoze-Ojo (Ms)	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr E Utoni	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr P Van der Walt	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms L Witbooi	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms S Swartz	
Ms S Shaningwa	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms Hanse-Himarwa	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr F Kapofi	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr L Jooste	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms L Mcleod-Katjirua	
Dr I Kandjii-Murangi (Ms)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr T Alweendo	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr H Hambyuka	<i>(Deputy Whip)</i>
Ms M Hinda	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Me !Nawatisseb	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms C //Hoebes	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr D Klazen	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Rev A Kapewangolo (Ms)	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr N Ithete	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr P Yandakolo	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr S Shanghala	<i>(Attorney-General)</i>
Ms A Nghipondoka	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms A Shiweda	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>

Ms L Shapwa	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr S Sankwasa	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr B Swaartbooi	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms K Shilunga	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr D Kashikola	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr R /Ui/o/oo	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms I Hoffmann	<i>(Assistant Whip)</i>
Ms L Nghaamwa	
Ms A Sikerete	
Ms J Kandjimi	
Ms N Munsu	
Mr S Karupu	
Mr G Kasuto	<i>(Assistant Whip)</i>
Ms A Kafula	
Mr V Nekundi	
Ms B Jagger	
Ms E Nuyoma-Amupewa	
Ms F Caley	
Ms L Shinavene	
Ms L Iipumbu	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms L Namupala	
Ms P Kavita	
Ms R Ipinge-Nakale	
Mr L Katoma	
Ms M Mahoto	
Ms M Kandumbu	

#### **UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)**

Mr A !Auxab	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
Ms T Shikongo	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>

#### **WORKERS REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (WRP)**

Mr S Fleermuys	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
Mr B Kaapala	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>

#### **UNITED PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT OF NAMIBIA (UPM)**

Mr J Van Wyk	<i>(Party Leader and Chief Whip)</i>
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**APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT IN TERMS OF ARTICLE  
32(5)(c) OF THE CONSTITUTION**

Ms Hanse-Himarwa	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr Kawana (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr B Haufiku (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr O Kandjoze (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms P Iivula-Ithana	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr J Ekandjo	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms H Sibungo	
Bishop Z Kameeta (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS  
WINDHOEK  
05 MAY 2015**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

**HON SPEAKER** took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT**

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**HON SPEAKER**: Please be seated. Honourable Members, just a piece of information that I want to share with you. The Sam Khubis Centenary Committee has indicated that it is their honour and privilege to invite all Members of Parliament from both Houses of Parliament to the centenary celebrations of the battle of Sam Khubis that is being held this year. It would be much appreciated if the Honourable Members could grace them with their presence at that said event on the terrain on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May 2015. That is the information I wanted to share with you, the invitation and the details are going to be provided and be made available to the Honourable Members. If you so wish to attend, you would be welcome.

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**HON SPEAKER**: Any Petitions? Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Yes, Honourable Utoni please.

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**TABLING: REPORT ON COMPREHENSIVE  
ASSESSMENT OF THE CIVIL REGISTRATION**

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05 May 2015

**TABLING OF REPORTS  
HON UUTONI**

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION:** Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table, the Report on Comprehensive Assessment of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistic System in Namibia of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration for July to October 2014,.

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**TABLING: STRATEGIC PLAN OF 2015/2016 – 2020/2021**

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION:** I further lay on the Table, the Strategic Plan of 2015/2016 to 2020/2021 for the Civil Registration and Vital Statistic System in Namibia of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration. I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

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**HON SPEAKER:** Thank you, please table the Reports, Honourable Member. Notice of questions? Notice of Motions? Honourable Deputy Chief Whip, you have the Floor.

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**MOTION ON BUSINESS OF ASSEMBLY**

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**HON HAMBYUKA:** Honourable Speaker, I Move without Notice that the proceedings on Votes 07, 08, 10, 14, 19, 20 and 25 of the *Appropriation Bill* be, in terms of Rule 90 of the Standing Rules and Orders, not interrupted if still under consideration at 17:45. I so Move Mr Speaker.

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05 May 2015

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT  
HON DR HAUFIKU**

**HON SPEAKER:** Thank you. Message from the Head of State? Ministerial Statements? Yes, Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services, Dr Haufiku, you have the Floor.

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**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT**

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**HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES:** Thank you, Honourable Speaker.

I hope I am not Out of Order, I wish to respond to a question that was raised during the discussions of Vote 13 by Honourable Limbo, regarding health services at the Katima Hospital. I did not have the exact information then, but I have it now. I am also prepared to provide more information on the second question pertaining to the health facility in Ondangwa.

Regarding Katima; there was a question raised as to whether we have patients going across the border to Zambia. I just confirmed that indeed there had been such local arrangements because of the upgrading of some equipment at the Katima Hospital. Doctors had an agreement with the hospital at Sesheke where they sent patients for X-rays but that was local arrangements and not the Policy of the Ministry. However, in health, we always take the most pragmatic approach, so the situation is being addressed where we do not have to send patients across the border. I was, also informed that those patients who need urgent medical attention can indeed be flown from Katima to Windhoek.

The second one is regarding the facility at Ondangwa which was reported to have patients dying under not so clear circumstances. I have done some research over the weekend and I wish to report as follows Honourable Speaker: There was one patient who was diagnosed with rabies and ultimately referred to Oshakati referral hospital and this patient died. As we all know, rabies is hundred percent fatal, once the diagnosis has been

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**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT  
HON DR HAUFIKU**

made. It is only preventable.

The second patient is a patient with a bleeding disorder which was congenital - something genetic, who happen to have a minor operation for a fibroid and the patient started bleeding. There was a specialist involved, they tried to do everything they could do, but further tests also revealed additional diagnosis and then a research was further made and established that this patient knew about her diagnosis but she was not willing to take conventional medication despite several attempts. This patient ultimately landed in the ICU and succumbed to her condition.

The third one was a patient who also had a minor procedure but it was discovered that this patient actually had high blood pressure and she suffered a stroke and since then, she has not been able to recover fully. Those are the cases, that are related to the questions posed on Vote 13. I thank you, Honourable Speaker. (*Applause*)

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**HON SPEAKER:** Thank you very much. Well done. That is for the benefit of those who raised those questions, they have been fully responded to. Thank you. Let us move on.

The Secretary will read the Order of the Day.

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**RESUMTION OF COMMITTEE STAGE –  
APPROPRIATION BILL [B.5 – 2015]**

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**SECRETARY:** Resumption of Committee Stage - *Appropriation Bill* [B.5 – 2015].

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**COMMITTEE STAGE – APPROPRIATION BILL  
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

**HON SPEAKER:** Does the Honourable Minister of Finance Move that the Assembly now goes into Committee?

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**HON MINISTER OF FINANCE:** Yes, I Move so, Honourable Speaker.

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**HON SPEAKER:** Thank you very much. Any objection? Who seconds? Agreed to. I now call upon the Deputy Speaker who is also the Chairperson of the Whole House Committee to take the Chair.

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**ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE**

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
The Whole House Committee is called to order. The Committee has to consider the *Appropriation Bill* [B.5 – 2015].

Before I give the Floor to the Ministers to introduce their Votes, I only want to offer a few words of advice. Firstly, I have to thank the Honourable Members who took the Floor for the first time and adhered to my advice that Committee Stage is Committee Stage and it should be treated as such.

I am going to repeat this again: For those Honourable Members who would like to take the Floor for the first time, even if you are taking the Floor for the first time, please confine yourself to the specific Vote or item within that Vote. I am happy that some new Members have adhered to my advice, like Honourable Sikerete, Honourable Governor Nghaamwa and others.

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05 May 2015     **COMMITTEE STAGE: INTRODUCTION VOTE 07**  
**HON NANDI-NDAITWAH**

**HON MEMBER:** She is not the Governor, the husband is the Governor.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Oh, sorry, the wife of the Governor of the Ohangwena Region, Madam Nghaamwa. She and some other Members succeeded to be brief and confined themselves to the subject matter. The rest of you should henceforth, follow the same example.

You can just spend one minute on the salutation and then you confine yourself to the Vote or a specific item within the Vote.

Having said that, when progress was reported on Thursday, the 30<sup>th</sup> of April 2015, Votes 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 09, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29 and 30 had been agreed to and Votes 08, 10, 25 had been introduced.

Vote     07     –     **“INTERNATIONAL     RELATIONS     AND  
COOPERATION” – N\$936,159,000.00.00** put for Introduction by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister who is also the Minister of International Relations and Corporation. Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, you have the Floor.

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**HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION:** Thank you Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Honourable Members, we are discussing the 2015/2016 Budget at a time when the eyes of the world are focused on the African continent, albeit for different reasons. From north to west and east of Africa, hundreds of desperate youths continue to risk their lives crossing the Mediterranean Sea into Europe in search of better living conditions. In the Southern part of Africa, xenophobic attacks have been inflicted on African men and women, also looking for better living conditions for themselves. In West

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**HON NANDI-NDAITWAH**

Africa, we are still hoping for the safe return of the more than 200 Nigerian girls who were abducted by Boko Haram more than a year ago. In east Africa, terrorist attacks are on the increase. In North Africa while some stability has been restored in Egypt, we continue to be concerned about the situation in Libya. The underlying factors are weak institutions, conflict, insecurity and poverty. This is incompatible with the “*Rising Africa Concept*.” Therefore, the theme of the 2015/2016 Budget, namely ***Peace, Stability and Prosperity*** is not only relevant for Namibia, but equally befitting for the entire African continent. When peace and stability prevail throughout the continent, then conflicts, urban migration or intra-African migration is minimised.

Conflicts and instability are not only an ugly feature in Africa today. However, what is happening in the Middle East is also of great concern. Countries are being torn apart and people who lived together for centuries have become mortal enemies. The case in point is the worrying situation in Yemen and the surrounding areas. These tragic events occurring in the world are a warning to the rest of us to jealously guard our peace and stability.

In this context, I wish to congratulate Honourable Calle Schlettwein, Minister of Finance, Honourable Tom Alweendo, Minister of Economic Planning and their staff for the 2015/2016 Budget and a well thought-out theme.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, 2014/2015 was an eventful year! Today, Southern Africa is at peace and Namibia is proud to be counted as among those that have made it possible. Further afield, when our sister countries of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea were hit by the deadly Ebola epidemic, Namibia was among those that came to their aid by providing financial assistance. While the conflict in the Central African Republic is not fully resolved, the security situation in that country has improved. Namibia is among those African countries that heeded the cry for help from our brothers and sisters. Let me stress, that when we assist for the consolidation of peace

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**HON NANDI-NDAITWAH**

and stability in other African countries, we are investing in our own peace, stability and security.

I am pleased to restate that Namibia is known as the baby of the United Nations. Hence, we were honoured to successfully coordinate the visit of the UN Secretary General Mr. Ban Ki Moon last year. During the visit, the Secretary-General officially received the UN House donated by the Government of Namibia thus, enabling all UN agencies to be housed in one building.

Namibia continued to engage her bilateral partners through different mechanisms including Joint Commissions of Cooperation. Due to the excellent relationship that exists between Namibia and other countries, we were able to successfully repatriate the remains of our fallen heroes and heroines from Angola and Zambia.

When our country is hit by drought other countries come to our aid. You may recall the years when food consignments were received from friendly countries. Of recent, we also received food consignment from the Federal Republic of Nigeria for which we are deeply grateful.

The increased offer of scholarships for Namibian to study in different countries of the world is a sign of our working bilateral relations. Similarly, cooperation both in Economic and Social Sectors is growing. Namibia and Republic of Congo joint school in Loudima, officially opened by our two Presidents last year is one example of the effective bilateral cooperation and the promotion of African integration. There are 50 Namibian students at Loudima.

On 21 March 2015, about 2000 friends from around the globe converged in Windhoek to witness the Inauguration of our third President and celebrate our Silver Jubilee with us.

All these put together create a momentum that we need to take advantage of as we seek to raise the regional and global standing of our country. Furthermore, as we continue to increase our diplomatic visibility, we have

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**HON NANDI-NDAITWAH**

established 4 new diplomatic missions in Ghana, Congo Brazzaville, Senegal and Finland.

While on this point, I wish to commend the Namibian young woman who transformed her tragedy into an inspiration and hope for others. I am talking about the 28-year old Johanna Ndamena Hamunyela who lost her dad to cancer at the age of 12. Today, she is putting Namibia on the map by having submitted her research on cancer to the world's renowned University of Cambridge.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, among the issues I raised last year in my Budget Speech, was the management of our Foreign Policy. I am pleased to inform that last year, we successfully convened the 7<sup>th</sup> Heads of Mission Conference. At that Conference and for the first time, we invited all our Honorary Consuls from all around the world. We deliberated and adopted Guidelines governing the work of Honorary Consuls. This is important since the Honorary Consuls complement the work of our Diplomatic Missions. Furthermore, we finalized the Posting Policy that will improve transparency and efficiency in dispatching our Diplomats to Diplomatic Missions. We have also created the Namibia Association of Former Ambassadors that was launched by the then Prime Minister, Dr. Hage G. Geingob. The Association will serve as a Think Tank for Namibia's Foreign Policy. All these are tools at our disposal to effectively manage our Foreign Policy.

Honourable Chairperson, at the multilateral level, we continue to make a meaningful contribution to the international agenda and in finding solution to issues of concerned. As Chair and then Member of the SADC Organ Troika, we participated in the SADC Election Observer Missions (SEOM) in South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana and Mauritius in the course of 2014, and Zambia in 2015. Namibia made financial contributions of **Four Hundred Eighty-Two Thousand, Four Hundred Twenty US Dollars (\$482,420.00.00)** towards SEOM operations.

I am pleased to inform this House that the political tension in Lesotho has



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**HON NANDI-NDAITWAH**

been successfully resolved when elections under the close eye of SADC took place in that country in February 2015 and the new Prime Minister took office. Namibia together with other SADC Member States played our part. Together with South Africa, the Chair of SADC Organ Troika, we deployed Police, Military and Diplomatic Personnel to Lesotho and our efforts have not gone in vain. Ambassador Veiccohi Nghiwete who was the Assistant to His Excellency Cyril Ramaphosa, Deputy President of South Africa, who was the SADC Facilitator in Lesotho, has done a commendable job.

At the AU level, Namibia is a Member of the Committee of 10 countries, well known as C10, that is given the mandate to lead the process of advocating the African Common Position (CAP) on the reform of the UN with particular attention to the UN Security Council. We are also a Member of the AU Committee that worked on African Common Position on post 2015 Development Agenda. Since last year, we are a Member of the AU Peace and Security Council until April 2016.

Namibia continues to honour her financial obligations to International Organisation. An amount of **One Hundred Fifty Four Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Six Euros (€154,696,000.00)** has been paid to the African Caribbean Pacific Group (ACP). Also an amount of **One Hundred Fifteen Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety Three British Pounds (£115,793.00)** has been paid to the commonwealth.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, let me now turn to the Budget Vote.

The proposed allocation for the Financial Year 2015/2016 is **Nine Hundred Thirty Six Million, One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$936,159,000.00)** 16% or **One Hundred and Fifty Million Namibia Dollars (N\$150,000,000.00)** of the total amount requested will be utilized for Capital Projects at our Diplomatic Missions and at Headquarters. The projects for Missions are all ongoing in the form of purchasing construction or renovation of our Chanceries, and Residences as well as maintenance of properties. Since Independence, a

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**HON NANDI-NDAITWAH**

total of 48 properties for use by our Diplomatic Missions were acquired. Of these, one (1) is under construction and eleven (11) have been renovated during the Financial Year 2014/2015.

In my Speech last year, I indicated that the Ministry is in need of a befitting Headquarters. Negotiations to acquire land are at an advanced stage, and I am sure that in the next request, I will seek your support for the construction of a new building to host the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation.

The remaining **84%** or **Seven Hundred and Eighty-Six Million, One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$786,159,000.00)** of the total allocation will be utilised for the Operational Budget over the various Programmes of the Ministry as follows:

**Programme 01: Regional and Bilateral Affairs Department**

An amount of **Nineteen Million, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$19 898 000)** has been requested for this Programme.

This Programme aims at fostering bilateral relations between Namibia and our bilateral partners. It further aims to explore new areas of economic cooperation and trade. The Programme is responsible for organising and coordinating Joint Commissions of Cooperation as well as political and diplomatic consultations with other countries. Joint Commissions of Cooperation have addressed the most pressing needs and areas of priority as set out in our development goals. This programme is at the core of our Foreign Policy for everything we do abroad boils down to our relations with a given country. This amount is requested to expand our diplomatic presence and visibility in all the regions of the world. Furthermore, the Programme implements the policy of economic diplomacy, promotes trade and attracts foreign direct investment through participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions, among others.

**Programme 02: Multilateral Policy Co-ordination**

An amount of **Sixty Million, Six Hundred and Seventy-Eight Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$60,678,000.00)** has been allocated for this Programme.

As I mentioned earlier, our bilateral and Multilateral relations impact on our success at SADC, SACU, UN, AU, Commonwealth, Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), to mention but a few. Having strong bilateral and multilateral relations with other Nations facilitates success at the multilateral fora. It is therefore, both pertinent and imperative that Namibia continues to enhance her stature internationally. Namibia will continue to participate effectively in fostering peace in Africa. Namibia is also expected to continue her active participation in the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions, Peace Building, mediations, post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. We shall also continue to play an active part at the UN Human Rights Council.

**Programme 03: Protocol and Consular Affairs**

An amount of **Fourteen Million, Two Hundred and Ninety-Nine Namibian Dollars (N\$14,299,000.00)** is requested for this Programme. The Programme is the medium of interaction between Namibia and Foreign Diplomatic Missions accredited to Namibia. It is charged with the responsibility to receive all high-ranking Foreign Government Guests visiting Namibia.

The Programme is entrusted with the coordination and support of all official functions and ceremonies involving the Head of State, the First Lady, the Founding President, the former President, Vice President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Speaker, and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, the Chairperson, and Deputy Chairperson of the National Council and the Chief Justice. In addition, it renders protocol services to yourselves, Honourable Members, when you travel abroad. For the benefit of new Honourable Members, let me repeat the call I made last year: Should you be invited to state events in

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**HON NANDI-NDAITWAH**

particular State Banquets, and, for one or other reasons you are not able to attend, please inform our protocol department in order for you to be removed from the invitees list for that event. Informing the Protocol Department will help to avoid wasting resources by spending so much even on the invitees who could not turn up. At the same time it may also lead to us removing your name from the State list causing you not to be invited anymore.

**Programme 04: Foreign Missions Representations**

An amount of **Seven Hundred Seventy-Two Million, Four Hundred Seventy-Eight Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$772,478,000.00)** has been allocated for this Programme.

It's critically important for Namibia to establish and maintain diplomatic visibility in all parts of the world. Hence, all our diplomatic missions are concurrently accredited. Let me reiterate that the objectives of the Missions include the promotion of Namibia's national interest and the strengthening of relations with other countries, regional and international organisations to which they are accredited. Like in the previous year, I would like to point out and emphasise that this allocation has to be seen against the backdrop that its execution is heavily affected by the volatility of foreign exchange rates. Currently, Namibia has 30 Diplomatic Missions and 3 Consular Posts.

**Programme 05: Coordination and Support Service**

An amount of **Sixty Four Million and Seventeen Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$64,017,000.00)** has been allocated for this Programme.

The purpose of this Programme is to provide administrative support to the Vote's Programmes, which include activities of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister's Office and coordination thereof, including Deputy Ministers, the Permanent Secretary and the Special Advisor. It will ensure proper and efficient management of financial and human resources, the

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implementation of policies as well as for capacity building for staff, the latter being one of our high priorities.

In summary, the budgetary allocation for the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is for the success of our foreign policy objectives.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, let me borrow from the wisdom of Dr. Carlos Lopes, when making a presentation on the 9th of April 2015, to the Executive Induction Seminar, he mentioned that - *Namibia's geographic location has advantages and disadvantages; however, Namibia being the world capital of cheetahs, let us all rise and run like cheetahs to make Namibia stand high among the Nations of the world.*

Comrade Chairperson, Honourable Members, at this point, let me thank the rank and file members of SWAPO Party for nominating me, the Namibian people for voting my for Party un-reservedly and the three SWAPO Party Legacy Leaders namely, the Founding President Dr. Sam Nujoma, the second President Dr. Hifikepunye Pohamba and our third President Dr. Hage Geingob for the confidence they have placed in me, to serve in the Namibian Executive uninterruptedly from the Shadow Cabinet to date. As for President Geingob, the double responsibilities he gave me, namely Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation cannot be taken for granted. The opportunity he has given me is highly appreciated. I shall do my best to live up to his trust. I am convinced, that under his guidance and the support of my Colleagues in the two offices, working together as a team, we will achieve more.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I now submit for your consideration, the Budget Request for Vote 07 amounting to **Nine Hundred Thirty-Six Million, One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$936,159,000.00)**. I thank you for your kind attention.

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**HON MUTORWA**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you, Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation motivating your Vote in a very reasonable time.

Vote 20 – “**AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY**” – **N\$2,450,159,000.00** put for Introduction by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. Honourable Minister, you have the Floor.

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**HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:**

Thank you, Comrade Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, and Chairperson of the Assembly's Whole House Committee, for giving me the Floor, to motivate Vote 20.

Honourable Members, I have been a Member of the Legislative Branch of the Namibian State, since May 1992. On the other hand, I served and continue to serve in different positions, since the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 1990, until today, within the Executive Branch of the Namibian State.

In this regard, I owe deep gratitude and thanks to Namibia's THREE (3) Heads of State and Government. I thank the current President, His Excellency Dr. Hage Geingob, for reappointing me, as the Portfolio Minister for the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, with effect from the 21<sup>st</sup> of March 2015.

The Former President, His Excellency Hifikepunye Pohamba, is thanked for having allowed me to serve as the Minister of Youths, National Service, Sports and Culture as from the 21<sup>st</sup> of March 2005 to the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 2008 and also as the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry until the 21<sup>st</sup> of March 2015.

Namibia's Founding President, His Excellency Dr Sam Nujoma took me away for good reasons as a thirty three (33) years old, from my

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**HON MUTORWA**

professional comfort zone, as a School Manager or Principal of Maria Mwengere Secondary School, to serve as a Regional Commissioner for Kavango, OMega and Tsumkwe areas. He also appointed me in different Deputy Ministerial positions and finally as the Basic Education, Sport and Culture Minister from the 21<sup>st</sup> of March 1995 to the 21<sup>st</sup> of March 2005, a solid 10 years!

Clearly, if anything, in the realm of Public Service or in the Private Sector, on the positive side, something challenging, exciting and something promising comes up one day, in the future, then, I will neither leave the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Namibian State's public duties as an unhappy; nor as a disillusioned person! I shall leave as somebody who was given opportunities by their Excellencies, our three Presidents and also as somebody who made his humble contributions to the Public Service in our country.

Honourable Members, this reappointment is actually authorising and enabling me, this afternoon, for the SEVENTH (7<sup>th</sup>) time or 7<sup>th</sup> opportunity, since my first appointment to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Portfolio by Namibia's former Head of State and Government, His Excellency Dr Hifikepunye Pohamba, to present and motivate the annual financial allocations, for the Financial Year 2015/2016, through this august and Honourable House of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.

The total amount that I am motivating is: **TWO BILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN MILLION AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE THOUSAND NAMIBIAN DOLLARS (N\$2,415,159,000)**. Honourable Schlettwein, the Minister of Finance, understandably, even though regrettably, the aforementioned amount represents a 7,8% reduction from last year's total allocation.

For 2015, we have selected the following, as our rallying call, our theme or our motto:

**“CHANGE WITH CONTINUITY; COORDINATION, CONSOLIDATION AND TIMEOUS COMPLETION OF MAWF**

**PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.”**

In line with and within the letter and spirit of the said mentioned motto, particular and focused attention, shall continuously be given to the practical and successful completion of ongoing Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Projects, as planned, without ignoring the conceptualisation, planning and development of new Projects.

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY’S  
ORGANOGRAM**

Comrade Chairperson, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, in addition to the Offices of the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Permanent Secretary, has THREE (3) Departments:

- (i) Department of Agricultural Development (DAD);
- (ii) Department of Water and Forestry (DWAF); and
- (iii) Department of Administration, Planning; Marketing, (DAPM).

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry has Regional Offices in all the FOURTEEN (14) Regions of our Country. Kavango West Region, as a new Region, still needs the appropriate infrastructures and office facilities, but we will be there because we already have land that is allocated to us.

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry has the following Directorates:

- (i) Directorate of Agricultural Production, Extension and Engineering Services (DAPEES);
- (ii) Directorate of Planning and Business Development (DPBD);
- (iii) Directorate of Agricultural Research and Development (DARD);
- (iv) Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS);



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- (v)     The COOPERATIVES' ADVISORY DIVISION, is placed or located within the Department of Agricultural Development;
- (vi)    Directorate of Water Resource Management (DWRM);
- (vii)   Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination (DWSSC);
- (viii)  Directorate of Forestry (DOF); and
- (ix)    Directorate of General Services.

I am today motivating and requesting that this august House and Honourable Members, consider and eventually approve the allocations, to the following Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Offices and to the specific four Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry:

**PROGRAMME 01: AGRICULTURE**

The following Activities are amongst others, carried out under and within this Programme:

- (i)     Veterinary Services;
- (ii)    Agricultural Research;
- (iii)   Agricultural Extension and Engineering Services.

Honourable Members, I am requesting you to consider and approve a total amount of **One Billion, Eight Million, Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$1,008,776,000.00)**

**PROGRAMME 02: WATER ACTIVITIES**

- (i)     Integrated Water Resources Management Activities;
- (ii)    Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination activities;

Honourable Members, the amount that I am requesting you to consider and approve is **Seven Hundred and Three Million, Five Hundred and Seventy-Two Namibian Dollars (N\$703,572,000.00)** to enable us carry out our Activities under the Programme of provision of water.

**PROGRAMME 03: FORESTRY**

Activities carried out under this Programme relate to the sustainable management, conservation and utilisation of forest resources, as per Article 95 (l) and Article 100 of the Namibian Constitution.

I am requesting this Honourable House to consider and approve an amount of **One Hundred and Seventy Million, Twenty-Two Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$170,022,000.00)** to carry out the Activities under this particular Programme.

**PROGRAMME 04: SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES ACTIVITIES.**

- (i) Policy Formulation;
- (ii) Bills Formulation;
- (iii) Policy Implementation;
- (iv) Agricultural-and Agro-Industrial Development Promotion;
- (v) Mobilisation of Technical and Financial Resources;
- (vi) Development and Maintenance of an Agricultural Information System;
- (vii) Administration of the *Cooperative Act*;
- (viii) Promotion of Marketing of Agricultural Products;
- (ix) Administrative Support to Programmes;
- (x) Information Communication Technology (ICT) Services, Honourable Tweya;
- (xi) Consumables, Safety, Wellness, Utilities, Legal Issues, Assets Management and Protection;
- (xii) Public Relations, Publications, Capacity-building and Staff Development;
- (xiii) Emergency Relief Measures.

Although the whole Programme is within the Office of the Prime Minister, we also have some small amounts budgeted to deal with emergency relief measures that can crop up any time under this Programme.

Honourable Members, we are requesting you here to consider an amount of **Five Hundred and Thirty Million, Six Hundred and Fifty-One Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$530,651,000.00)**.

I hereby specifically draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the Budget documents that were availed to us, by the Honourable Minister of Finance for further specific detailed information. I specifically refer to PAGES 319-340 of the GOVERNMENT'S ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014. You will see quite a number of Activities for the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry highlighted in that Accountability Report.

Furthermore, I do refer the Honourable Members to the following documents for more elaborate information and elucidation of issues succinctly summarised, in this very concise Motivation Statement that I am making:

1. Thirty Four (34) Page Comprehensive and Detailed Motivation Statement – giving you all the information about what we are doing;
2. MAWF: VOTE 20's 2015/2016 Technical Paper – highlighting major issues of Capital Projects and what we are doing;
3. Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Commission's 2015/2016 Budget Documents – highlighting all the Capital Projects that I do not need to repeat here.

Let me, therefore, stop here, Honourable Members, and humbly call upon you, individually and collectively, to further interrogate, scrutinise, debate and finally approve Vote 20 – **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER, AND FORESTRY's** financial allocation, for 2015/2016, in the amount of, as stipulated earlier on, **Two Billion, Four Hundred and**

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**Fifteen Million, One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand Namibian Dollars (N\$2,415,159,000.00).**

I thank you, Honourable Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly and Chairperson of the Assembly's Whole House Committee. Thank you all Honourable Members.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you, Honourable Minister. I have to say, since I became the Chairperson of the Whole House Committee for the past five years, I have known you as one of those who motivate their Votes very briefly and provide accompanying supporting documents. Thank you and keep it up.

Vote 19 – **“INDUSTRIALISATION, TRADE AND SME DEVELOPMENT” - N\$990,070,000.00** for Introduction by Honourable Minister of the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development. Honourable Minister, you have the Floor.

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**HON MINISTER OF INDUSTRIALISATION, TRADE AND SME DEVELOPMENT:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee for giving me the Floor.

Honourable Members of this august House, first of all, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Honourable Minister of Economic Planning for the excellent Budget that they have prepared and presented to this House. Further, allow me to thank His Excellency the President for the confidence and trust he has placed in me to lead this Ministry.

I feel indeed honoured to present to this august House, Vote 19 - **MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, TRADE AND SME DEVELOPMENT** for the Financial Year 2015/2016 Budget. I am taking

over the helm of the renamed Ministry at a time when expectations for policy interventions to transform and diversify our economy have become a clarion call to which Government has to respond.

It is obvious that the skewed, disjointed and primary resource led economy has not brought about sustainable employment opportunities to meaningfully change the living standards of many Namibians. In this regard, it is also an honour to have been assigned the responsibility of implementing the recently approved *Growth at Home Strategy* and the other reforms that the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development has been engaged with.

The *Growth at Home Strategy* is aimed at reinforcing the importance of accelerating economic growth, reducing income inequality and increasing employment. It is through some of the Programmes and initiatives in this Budget that my Ministry will begin the implementation of this strategy with its focus on three areas:

- Value addition, upgrading and economic diversification through a needs oriented and comprehensive approach to industrial development and structural transformation of the Namibian economy towards more productive economic activities;
- The market access at home and abroad stimulates the development of local Industries and create the conditions that will boost Namibian exports on international markets;
- Creating a favourable investment and business climate for both domestic and foreign investor.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, allow me to briefly touch on another important aspect of the mandate of my Ministry namely, the SME Development. It is indispensable that we develop the SME Sector to the fullest extent for a number of reasons, including a lower demand for technical skills, capital and higher labour intensiveness compared to larger firms. That means more of our people can participate as business owners

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as well as employees. Despite serious commitments to grow this SME Sector, we are still faced with a number of obstacles in ensuring that such growth indeed takes place appropriately. We will fast track the reform of our current SME Policy in this Financial Year to ensure that our support to SMEs is attractive, integrated and aimed at creating sustainable businesses of the capacity to grow and diversify.

Honourable Members, the Ministry continues to direct efforts towards the creation of an enabling environment for both foreign and domestic investments and the finalisation of an appropriate Economic Incentive Regime for industrialisation.

Equally important are the processes to finalise initiatives around Namibia's first national frameworks to cover Competition Policy and Trade Policy that are nested within our industrialization ambitions.

Together, these initiatives will deliver a new direction for Industrial Policy as we work more closely and strategically with businesses and enterprises to help the economy prosper in a rapidly changing regional and global economy.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, let me now reflect on the details of the budgetary allocations to Vote 19 for the Fiscal Year 2015/2016.

The total budget allocation to the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development for the Financial Year 2015/2016 amounts to **Nine Hundred and Ninety Million and Seventy Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$990,070,000.00)**. This represents a decrease of **Ten Million, Four Hundred and Forty-Eight Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$10,448,000.00)** or 1% from the 2014/2015 allocation.

This allocation is divided into; **Five Hundred and Sixty-Five Million, Four Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$565,435,000.00)** for the Operational Budget and **Four Hundred and Twenty-Four Million, Six Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand**

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**Namibia Dollars (N\$424,635,000.00)** for the Development Budget. Activities in this Ministry are grouped under Five (5) Main Programmes, namely:

- Trade Promotion
- Industrial and Business Development
- Investment Promotion
- Special Industrialization Initiatives
- Supervision and Support Services

The focus of the Programmes indicated above and the specific allocations thereto are as follows:

**TRADE PROMOTION PROGRAMME**

An amount of **Two Hundred and Eighty-Three Million, Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$283,789,000.00)** has been allocated to this Programme.

This Programme consists of two main components, namely Domestic and External Trade Management.

**Domestic Trade Management**

This activity focuses on improving the efficiency and effectiveness in the registration of companies, close corporations and intellectual property rights; consumer protection; competition matters; standards promotion and quality assurance.

Under this, we intend to:

- consolidate the organisational capacity of the Business and Intellectual Property Rights (BIPA) to perform registration on behalf of the Ministry;
- finalize the drafting of policy and legal framework on consumer protection; and

- provide financial support to strengthen functional capacities of the Namibia Competition Commission on competition matters and the Namibian Standards Institution on standardisation.

### **External Trade Management**

Under this Programme, the Ministry will continue to support Activities geared towards trade promotion and facilitation of Namibian products to regional and international markets as well as to boost market diversification in terms of export destinations and import sources.

Main Activities in this regard are:

- Engaging in bilateral, regional, multilateral trade and economic integration arrangements, particularly to finalise negotiations towards the Tripartite Free Trade Area amongst COMESA, EAC and SADC, which will be a stepping stone towards the Continental Free Trade Area, as well as the process leading to the 10<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference geared towards conclusion of the “*recalibrated*” Doha Development Agenda scheduled for December 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya.
- Developing Namibia’s Trade Policy in collaboration with the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), based on the Industrial Policy and the Growth at Home Strategy.
- Securing market access to mitigate the challenge facing Namibia in terms of the small size of its domestic market and small industrial base. The Ministry will continue to lead negotiations and trade missions to markets such as USA, Africa, China, and the United Arab Emirates, etcetera.
- Developing External Trade Centres in neighbouring countries to facilitate exports of Namibian consumer products such as meat, beer and beverages, fish, dairy, cereal and other goods.



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- Developing Namibia's National Convention Centre to provide the much-needed infrastructure to promote trade in services and market Namibia as a Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) destination.
- Promoting Trade Facilitation through the National Single Window Project to facilitate and streamline import and export procedures which will reduce transaction costs in the conduct of business and cross border trade.
- Continuing to support SME participation in local, regional and international trade promotion events and other related activities.
- Establishing the Namibia Board of Trade as the national body required under the 2002 SACU Agreement to deal with issues related to unfair trade practices, tariff investigation and tariff setting.

**INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

An amount of **Five Hundred and Fifteen Million, Six Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$515,628,000.00)** has been allocated to this Programme.

This Programme consists of two main components, namely Industrial Planning and Development and Small Business Development.

**Industrial Planning and Development**

The purpose of this Activity is to create conditions necessary for a robust and competitive Industrial Sector in the country. These Activities are aimed at building and boosting the capacity of local industries to efficiently produce and supply goods and services to meet local and export demand. Some of the major interventions will be the following:

- Support to local industries in the process of upgrading their production capacity through the Industry Upgrading and Modernisation Programme (IUMP);

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- Research on resource availability in the country and value chains in Strategic Sectors;
- Funding the NDC on its current development projects, infrastructure upgrading, and its transformation into the Namibia Industrial Development Agency (NIDA).
- These are some of the interventions geared towards effective implementation of the just approved *Growth at Home Strategy* to ensure economic and structural transformation of our economy.

**Small Business Development**

The Ministry in its driving efforts to execute its mandate as directed by the SME Policy of 1997, has formulated a number of Business Support Services. These interventions were directed to promote manufacturing, value addition, and entrepreneurship throughout the country in particular, targeting the rural areas and those who can generate income regardless of their academic background and in turn, creating more job opportunities.

This Programme, among others, avails industrial sites or operating space to entrepreneurs to stimulate local economic activities at regional and local levels. It also assists aspiring entrepreneurs in accessing finances to conduct feasibility studies and develop business plans, provision of capacity building interventions to stimulate and nurture entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation especially amongst the previously disadvantaged Namibians.

Other support services available to SMEs are in the form of provision of productive equipment, machines, and inputs through Equipment Aid and Group Purchasing Scheme to enhance business production capacity, productivity and competitiveness, quality and standards compliance in the world market place.

I am pleased to report that for example:

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- Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five (895) entrepreneurs were assisted to acquire productive equipment under the Equipment Aid Scheme where they have created one Thousand and Eight Hundred and Ten (1810) jobs;
- Over three Hundred and Fifty-Three (353) SMEs were provided with financial assistance and other related services through the capitalisation of the SME Bank;
- Twenty-Two (22) business premises are under planning and construction of which Nine Hundred and Thirty-Six (936) jobs were created during construction; and
- Over Forty-Five SME Industrial parks are in operation country wide, which accommodate Six Hundred and Seventy-Six tenants (676). These 676 tenants have created over Five Thousand and Eighty-Eight (5088) jobs in these occupied parks;
- A related intervention, the Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation Programme (IUMP) is aimed at improving production and supply capacity, efficiency and competitiveness of Namibian-owned manufacturing firms. To date 26 beneficiaries were assisted in ten Regions of Namibia, in four Sectors. These interventions have created job opportunities and increased export sales.
- A further crucial intervention to support small business development has been the creation by Government of the SME Bank, which is in the process of rolling out and expanding its services. Further capitalisation of this bank is required in this Financial Year and is provided for in this Budget.

Finally, as mentioned already, despite these major achievements we have engaged in the review of the current SME Policy with the aim of making further improvements.

## **INVESTMENT PROMOTION PROGRAMME**

An amount of **Forty-Seven Million, Two Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$47,274,000.00)** has been allocated to this Programme.

The purpose of this Programme is to achieve an increase in number, value and nature of domestic and foreign direct investment in Namibia. This objective is to be achieved by, among others, creating an enabling environment for investment, which involves having in place an appropriate legal and regulatory framework; a proper plan and strategy for marketing Namibia as a preferred investment destination and enhancing a positive competitiveness ranking of Namibia.

The Activities under this Programme which will be pursued in the current fiscal year include:

- Finalisation and implementation of the Investment Promotion Bill and its regulations to replace the existing *Foreign Investment Act, 1990*, once approved by Parliament;
- The revision of current incentives to ensure their continued relevance as an effective tool for attracting the required quantity and quality of investments, especially into the priority Sectors of Manufacturing, Agro-processing, Transport and Logistics and Tourism;
- Marketing Namibia to ensure its competitiveness as an investment location of choice;
- Organisation and facilitation of inward and outward investment missions as well as business linkages and partnerships;

In order to fast track the attainment of Vision 2030, the Ministry has decided to support research and implementation of projects. This Activity is aimed at the implementation of the manufacturing strategic initiative in NDP4, through expansion of industrial capacity and value chain

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development. The Growth at Home initiative aims to develop local and regional value chains on the basis of the raw material resources available in Namibia.

The rationale for this Programme is to give effect to the implementation of industrial development priority projects identified in the Growth at Home Strategy, Namibia's execution for industrialisation and the 4<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan and other planning processes of the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development.

In this regard, the Ministry has, in addition to two overview scoping studies done on value addition of Namibia's mineral resources together with the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Chamber of Mines, commissioned sector wide studies under the following Sectors:

- Agro food processing
- Chemicals and salt products
- Semi-precious stones and jewellery processing
- Leather and leather products

Our focus in this coming year is to in parallel with these ongoing studies establish a further meat processing facility in northern Namibia to target the neighbouring market in processed meat products and also a diamond jewellery factory, both subject to favourable feasibility studies.

## **POLICY SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

An amount of **Ninety-Three Million, Three Hundred and Seventy-Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$93,379,000.00)** has been allocated to this Programme.

This Programme consists of two main components, namely Policy Supervision and Coordination and Support Services.

### **Policy Supervision**

This activity gives ministerial leadership and overarching oversight with

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**HON NGHIMTINA**

respect to the design and implementation of the various Policies and Programmes on trade, investment promotion, SME development, and industrial development, as well as to ensure coordination and alignment to Ministerial and national development plans.

**Coordination and Support Services**

The activity entails oversight roles by the Accounting Officer as well as the rendering of support functions of Human Resource management and development, financial management, Internal Audit; Procurement and asset management.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Members of this august House, in conclusion, I move by requesting this august House to consider and approve the sum of **NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY MILLION AND SEVENTY THOUSAND NAMIBIA DOLLARS (N\$990,070,000.00)** only, for the current and development budgets of the MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION, TRADE AND SME DEVELOPMENT - Vote 19. I thank you in advance.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you, Honourable Minister.

Vote 14 – **“LABOUR, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION,” N\$351,264,000.00** put for introduction by the Minister of Labour, Industrial Relation and Employment Creation. Honourable Minister, you have the Floor.

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**HON MINISTER OF LABOUR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee Honourable Members of this august House, first of all, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Hon. Minister of

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**HON NGHIMTINA**

Finance and the Hon. Minister of Economic Planning for the excellent budget which they have prepared. Further, allow me to thank His Excellency the President for the confidence and trust placed in me.

I feel indeed honoured to present to this august House, Vote 19 - **MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, TRADE AND SME DEVELOPMENT** for the Financial Year 2015/2016 Budget. I am taking over the helm of the re-named Ministry at a time when expectations for policy interventions to transform and diversify our economy have become a clarion call to which Government has to respond.

It is obvious that the skewed, disjointed and primary resource led economy has not brought about sustainable employment opportunities to meaningfully change the living standards of many Namibians. In this regard, it is also an honour to have been assigned the responsibility of implementing the recently approved Growth at Home strategy and the other reforms that the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development has been engaged with.

The Growth at Home strategy is aimed at reinforcing the importance of accelerating economic growth, reducing income inequality and increasing employment. It is through some of the Programmes and initiatives in this Budget that my Ministry will begin the implementation of this strategy with it focus on three areas: value addition, upgrading and economic diversification through a needs oriented and comprehensive approach to industrial development and around Namibia's first national frameworks to cover competition policy and trade policy that are nested within our industrialization ambitions.

Together these initiatives will deliver a new direction for industrial policy as we work more closely and strategically with businesses and enterprises to help the economy prosper in a rapidly changing regional and global economy.

Honourable Chairperson, Honourable Members, let me now reflect on the details of the budgetary allocations to Vote 19 for the Fiscal Year 2015/2016.

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**HON NGHIMTINA**

The total budget allocation to the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development for the Financial Year 2015/2016 amounts to **Nine Hundred and Ninety Million and Seventy Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$990,070,000.00)**. This represents a decrease of **Ten Million, Four Hundred and Forty-Eight Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$10,448,000.00)** or 1% from the 2014/2015 allocation.

This allocation is divided into **Five Hundred and Sixty-Five Million, Four Hundred and Thirty Five Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$565,435,000.00)** for the Operational Budget and **Four Hundred and Twenty-Four Million Six Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$424,635,000.00)** for the Development Budget.

Activities in this Ministry are grouped under Five (5) Main Programmes, namely:

- Trade Promotion
- Industrial and Business Development
- Investment Promotion
- Special Industrialization Initiatives
- Supervision and Support Services

The focus of the programmes indicated above and the specific allocations thereto are as follows:

#### **TRADE PROMOTION PROGRAMME**

An amount of **Two Hundred and Eighty-Three Million, Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$283,789,000.00)** has been allocated to this Programme.

This Programme consists of two main components, namely Domestic and External Trade Management.

##### **Domestic Trade Management**

This activity focuses on improving the efficiency and effectiveness in the registration of companies, close corporations and intellectual property rights; consumer protection; competition matters; standards promotion and quality assurance.



Under this, we intend to:

- consolidate the organizational capacity of the Business and Intellectual Property Rights (BIPA) to perform registration on behalf of the Ministry;
- finalize the drafting of policy and legal framework on consumer protection; and
- provide financial support to strengthen functional capacities of the Namibia Competition Commission on competition matters and the Namibian Standards Institution on standardization.

### **External Trade Management**

Under this programme, the Ministry will continue to support activities geared towards trade promotion and facilitation of Namibian products to regional and international markets as well as to boost market diversification in terms of export destinations and import sources.

Main activities in this regard are:

- Engaging in bilateral, regional, multilateral trade and economic integration arrangements, particularly to finalize negotiations towards the Tripartite Free Trade Area amongst COMESA, EAC and SADC, which will be a stepping stone towards the Continental Free Trade Area, as well as the process leading to the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference geared towards conclusion of the “*recalibrated*” Doha Development Agenda scheduled for December 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya.
- Developing Namibia’s Trade Policy in collaboration with the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), based on the Industrial Policy and the Growth at Home Strategy.
- Securing market access to mitigate the challenge facing Namibia in terms of the small size of its domestic market and small industrial base. The Ministry will continue to lead negotiations and trade

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missions to markets such as USA, Africa, China, and the United Arab Emirates etcetera.

- Developing External Trade Centres in neighbouring countries to facilitate exports of Namibian consumer products such as meat, beer and beverages, fish, dairy, cereal and other goods.
- Developing Namibia's National Convention Centre to provide the much-needed infrastructure to promote trade in services and market Namibia as a Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) destination.
- Promoting Trade Facilitation through the National Single Window Project to facilitate and streamline import and export procedures which will reduce transaction costs in the conduct of business and cross border trade.
- Continuing to support SME participation in local, regional and international trade promotion events and other related activities.
- Establishing the Namibia Board of Trade as the national body required under the 2002 SACU Agreement to deal with issues related to unfair trade practices, tariff investigation and tariff setting.

## **INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

An amount of **Five Hundred and Fifteen Million, Six Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$515,628,000.00)** has been allocated to this Programme

This Programme consists of two main components, namely Industrial Planning and Development and Small Business Development.

### **Industrial Planning and Development**

The purpose of this activity is to create conditions necessary for a robust

and competitive industrial sector in the country. These activities are aimed at building and boosting the capacity of local industries to efficiently produce and supply goods and services to meet local and export demand. Some of the major interventions will be the following:

- Support to local industries in the process of upgrading their production capacity through the Industry Upgrading and Modernisation Programme (IUMP);
- Research on resource availability in the country and value chains in strategic sectors;
- Funding the NDC on its current development projects, infrastructure upgrading, and its transformation into the Namibia Industrial Development Agency (NIDA).
- These are some of the interventions geared towards effective implementation of the just approved Growth at Home Strategy to ensure economic and structural transformation of our economy.

### **Small Business Development**

The Ministry in its driving efforts to execute its mandate as directed by the SME Policy of 1997 has formulated a number of Business Support Services. These interventions were directed to promote manufacturing, value addition, and entrepreneurship throughout the country in particular, targeting the rural areas and those who can generate income regardless of their academic background and in turn, creating more job opportunities.

This Programme, among others, avails industrial sites/operating space to entrepreneurs to stimulate local economic activities at regional and local levels. It also assists aspiring entrepreneurs in accessing finances to conduct feasibility studies and develop business plans, provision of capacity building interventions to stimulate and nurture entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation especially amongst the previously disadvantaged Namibians.

Other support services available to SMEs are in the form of provision of productive equipment, machines, and inputs through Equipment Aid and Group Purchasing Scheme to enhance business production capacity,

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productivity and competitiveness, quality and standards compliance in the world market place.

I am pleased to report that for example:

- Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five (895) entrepreneurs were assisted to acquire productive equipment under the Equipment Aid Scheme where they have created One Thousand and Eight Hundred and Ten (1810) jobs;
- Over Three Hundred and Fifty-Three (353) SMEs were provided with financial assistance and other related services through the capitalization of the SME Bank;
- Twenty-Two (22) business premises are under planning and construction of which Nine Hundred and Thirty-Six (936) jobs were created during construction; and
- Over Forty-Five SME Industrial parks are in operation country wide, which accommodate Six Hundred and Seventy-Six tenants (676). These 676 tenants have created over Five Thousand and Eighty Eight (5088) jobs in these occupied parks;
- A related intervention, the Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme (IUMP) is aimed at improving production and supply capacity, efficiency and competitiveness of Namibian-owned manufacturing firms. To date 26 beneficiaries were assisted in ten Regions of Namibia, in four Sectors. These interventions have created job opportunities and increased export sales.
- A further crucial intervention to support small business development has been the creation by Government of the SME Bank, which is in the process of rolling out and expanding its services. Further capitalization of this bank is required in this financial year and is provided for in this Budget.

Finally, as mentioned already, despite these major achievements we have engaged in the review of the current SME policy with the aim of making further improvements.

### **INVESTMENT PROMOTION PROGRAMME**

An amount of **Forty-Seven Million, Two Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$47,274,000.00)** has been allocated to this Programme.

The purpose of this Programme is to achieve an increase in number, value and nature of domestic and foreign direct investment in Namibia. This objective is to be achieved by, among others, creating an enabling environment for investment, which involves having in place an appropriate legal and regulatory framework; a proper plan and strategy for marketing Namibia as a preferred investment destination and enhancing a positive competitiveness ranking of Namibia.

The Activities under this Programme which will be pursued in the current Fiscal Year include:

- Finalisation and implementation of the Investment Promotion Bill and its regulations to replace the existing Foreign Investment Act, 1990, once approved by Parliament;
- The revision of current incentives to ensure their continued relevance as an effective tool for attracting the required quantity and quality of investments especially into the priority sectors of manufacturing, agro-processing, transport and logistics and tourism;
- Marketing Namibia to ensure its competitiveness as an investment location of choice;
- Organisation and facilitation of inward and outward investment missions as well as business linkages and partnerships;

In order to fast track the attainment of Vision 2030, the Ministry has

decided to support research and implementation of projects. This activity is aimed at the implementation of the manufacturing strategic initiative in NDP4, through expansion of industrial capacity and value chain development. The Growth at Home initiative aims to develop local and regional value chains on the basis of the raw material resources available in Namibia.

The rationale for this Programme is to give effect to the implementation of industrial development priority projects identified in the Growth at Home Strategy, Namibia's execution for industrialisation and the 4<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan and other planning processes of the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development.

In this regard, the Ministry has, in addition to two overview scoping studies done on value addition of Namibia's mineral resources together with the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Chamber of Mines, commissioned sector wide studies under the following Sectors:

- Agro food processing
- Chemicals and salt products
- Semi-precious stones and jewellery processing
- Leather and leather products

Our focus in this coming year is to in parallel with these ongoing studies establish a further meat processing facility in northern Namibia to target the neighbouring market in processed meat products and also a diamond jewellery factory, both subject to favourable feasibility studies.

## **POLICY SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

An amount of **Ninety-Three Million, Three Hundred and Seventy-Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$93,379,000.00)** has been allocated to this Programme. This programme consists of two main components, namely Policy Supervision and Coordination and Support Services.

### **Policy Supervision**

This activity gives Ministerial Leadership and overarching oversight with respect to the design and implementation of the various policies and Programmes on trade, investment promotion, SME development, and industrial development as well as to ensure coordination and alignment to Ministerial and national development plans.

Coordination and Support Services The activity entails oversight roles by the Accounting Officer as well as the rendering of support functions of Human Resource Management and Development, Financial Management, Internal Audit, Procurement and Asset Management.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Members of this august House, in conclusion, I Move by requesting this August House to consider and approve the sum of **NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY MILLION AND SEVENTY THOUSAND NAMIBIA DOLLARS (N\$990,070,000.00)** only for the current and development budgets of the MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION, TRADE AND SME DEVELOPMENT - Vote 19. Thank you for your attention.

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### **HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you, Honourable Minister. We now have to go for tea break for 20 minutes. We should back by 16:40.

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**HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 16:20**

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**HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:50**

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 08**  
**HON VENAANI**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

The Whole House Committee is once more called to order. We are now going to enter into the Discussion of Votes. I still humbly advise the Colleagues to be specific and please confine yourselves to the Votes or items within the Vote. Can we allocate 5 minutes as before? This will enable us to train ourselves so that when we go to international or continental bodies we are better prepared because there, you are only allowed 3 minutes and if you continue talking beyond your allocated time, you will automatically be cut off.

Vote 08 – “**DEFENCE**” put for Discussion. Any discussions? I recognise Honourable Venaani.

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**HON VENAANI:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I rise to engage the Minister of Defence on the very important Budget, which is quite essential for the safety and security of our country.

Perhaps from the onset, Madam Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, allow me to make my intent clear and I want the members of the media to quote me correctly because, last week when I was talking about the need to make sure that we search people entering this House against terrorism, I was well advised by one Member here who asked me – *are we not inviting security problems*. However, I was quoted as looking for more security for Members of Parliament, which was a total fabrication and untruth. I therefore, want to be quoted correctly.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, under the Programmes of the Ministry of Defence, they are talking about training Human Capital in the Defence – doctors, engineers, etcetera. The question that goes to the Minister of Defence is - how many of all these professionals have been trained over the last five years and how many are currently being trained as medical doctors, engineers, etcetera during this Financial Year? I think this is a Programme I am willing to support because it enhances capacity in our Military.



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**HON VENAANI**

However, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, the Conventional Defence Institutions around the globe are changing their tactics and operational ways and one is reminded by 9/11 that, even the biggest Defence spender, the biggest Military across the globe could not be able to protect themselves against the terror attack. It means that we need more sophisticated areas of training for us to be able to deal with this hybrid warfare that has inundated the world.

If you look at the Budget of the Ministry, putting it against the Operational Expenditure Budget and the Development Budget, it tells a very daring and sorry state of affairs that our Defence is just too big and one of the missions of the Defence Ministry is to make a leaner Defence. The question on a leaner Defence is; how lean does the Defence want to become because if you look at the current expenditure on Defence, it is definitely too high and puts a lot of strain on our Fiscal Policy? In terms of your vision of addressing a leaner Defence, how lean do you want it to be because you know that 22% of the Government Employees are members of the Defence Force.

I have already addressed myself on the question of the professional conduct of the men and women in uniform. The question that I want to ask to the Honourable Minister is whether our Defence is carrying out any international exercises where we attempt to validate our systems and to remain ahead. Do we have international drills and programmes that we attend with other international Ministries just to make sure when we are under threat or attack we are prepared and ready.

How do we closely engage our nearest neighbours, South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, to avoid miscalculations in Defence and misunderstandings between our States and to ensure regional safety?

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
One minute more.

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**HON VENAANI**

**HON VENAANI:** Does that Rule apply?

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**HON MEMBER:** He is the Leader of the Opposition.

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**HON VENAANI:** It is alright, I will not abuse my time, I will play by the new Rules, however, I have unlimited time.

We on this side, believe in a very leaner and more potent

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**HON MEMBER:** Which side? (*laughter*).

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**HON VENAANI:** The truth of the matter is that I lead this side, including all those Members, so this time you must comply and be led.

Madam Chairperson, I am talking about the side that I am leading. We believe in a leaner, more potent and versatile Defence Force.

The last question that I want to pose to the Minister of Defence is; if I look at all the problems that we are having here, on the use of more advance technology, I do not see any technological advancement in our current Budget while we are spending 4.2% of our GDP on Defence. If you look at smaller countries of the same population such as ours; Lithuania, Singapore and many countries of nearly the same population, they have moved their Armed Forces to more advanced technological warfare that makes them capable to fight. They have armed men, ground vehicles and airborne facilities, but we are sitting with a big Budget and yet, our Budget is only addressing salaries and refurbishment of Bases. What are we doing to make sure that our Military is technologically advanced?

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**HON KLAZEN**

Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you. I recognise Honourable Klazen.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF URBAN AND RURAL**

**DEVELOPMENT:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee and Members.

I rise for the first time and I was waiting for this chance. Let me first of all thank His Excellency, the President of our country, Dr Hage Geingob and the SWAPO Party for winning the past elections with such a major victory. Then I also want to congratulate our Right Honourable Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, as well as all Honourable Members in this House for making it to Parliament and for being elected in their respective positions.

Then, of course, very importantly, I want to thank His Excellency Dr Hage Geingob, the President of the Republic of Namibia for appointing me in the position of a Deputy Minister of Urban and Rural Development. I want to thank him for the trust and I can say with my Minister (*intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

You have already consumed two and a half minutes.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF URBAN AND RURAL**

**DEVELOPMENT:** With my Minister and the other Deputy Minister in

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**HON KLAZEN**

our Ministry, I will work hard and try to move this Ministry forward at the best of my ability and do what is expected of us.

I now, also want to contribute to the Vote of the Ministry of Defence and express my support for it. Starting with the Offshore Defence, my first point is on *piracy*. We have been in a sort of training where we have heard that when we talk about piracy, we think about Somalia. It is not only in Somalia and Somalia is actually peanuts or a small fly in comparison to other parts of the world like, for example, South East Asia where piracy is really a big concern.

With the deepening and expansion of the Port, bigger ships, larger cargo vessels, as well as passenger liners do their rounds at the Port of Walvis Bay. We are also very busy building a new container terminal in Walvis Bay to help facilitate larger freight vessels, which will make our seas more vulnerable to this phenomena called piracy and that is why we need to be proactive and need to be ready for them when they arrive. Illegal fishing is also rife in our waters and we also need to be ready for them, Honourable Minister. We cannot allow that our resources are exploited by others, that is why it is so important for our navy to be there and to be in command. I will not be long.

I also want to state that I want to congratulate the Ministry of Defence for being so proactive. As we all know, land is very scarce; and in Walvis Bay where the current Navy Base is, there was still a piece of land adjacent to it for which the Ministry has applied to the Council for acquisition. The Council of Walvis Bay considers this to be very important because the navy cannot be inland, it needs to be next to the sea and they awarded that piece of land to the navy. Since this transaction is still ongoing, I just want to mention that we must look at the best way how we are going to deal with this transaction. We have something that we call land swap where the Ministry can obtain the land, not for free, but a piece of State land can basically be awarded to the Municipality and then it can be swapped between these two entities.

I would like this avenue to be investigated and exploited because I know

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**HON WITBOOI**

that the Council of Walvis Bay is seriously in need of land and this thing of land swap has been done before. It is not a matter of reinventing the wheel. I strongly believe that it can be done.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:** Thank you so much and I thank you (*laughter*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Yes, thank you. I recognise Honourable Witbooi.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Honourable Minister, I also rise to support the Vote of the Ministry of Defence and I want the following to be put on record in the Hansard of this august House:

Last year, the Ministry of Defence was renaming several Military Bases and the Keetmanshoop Military Base was renamed to Kaptein Hendrik Witbooi Barracks and the family members were invited to attend the renaming ceremony of the Base. Therefore, Honourable Minister, on behalf of the family and the Khaxatsus Community, we appreciate this gesture from our Government through the Ministry of Defence. Honourable Minister, the late Kaptein Hendrik Witbooi !Nanseb was one of the first fearless fighters who took up guns against the Germans for the

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**HON WITBOOI**

liberation of this country. A fearless fighter with a Bible in one hand and a gun in the other hand.

Why am I saying this? I quote in response, from the *Dagboek Van Hendrik Witbooi – Die Kaptein van die Witbooi Hottentotte 1884 – 1905* where Gustav Voigt described him as follows – “*he was very well grounded in the Bible and often defended his actions with verses from the Holy Scripture.*” The same Gustav Voigt further described Kaptein Witbooi at the end that; and I quote - “*he will remain a striking personality in history.*”

Honourable Minister, his first gunshot against the Germans was in the //Karas Region where he was shot dead by the Germans on the battlefield. Therefore, Honourable Minister it was the right decision of the Ministry to rename the Military Base in the //Karas Region in his honour.

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**HON VENAANI:** I would like to rise on a Point of Order.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE:** May his soul rest in peace. I thank you.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Her time is up. (*laughter*)

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**HON VENAANI:** There is a very important point I that want to raise.

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 08**  
**HON VAN DEN HEEVER**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Okay, you can come again. Honourable Van Den Heever.

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**HON VAN DEN HEEVER:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Honourable Members, mine is very brief. I would like to talk about the allocation to the Defence Ministry compared to other critical Sectors. If one was to ask an average Namibian on the street about which Ministries require significant investments, you can bet to differ, not many, if any at all, would answer the Ministry of Defence. It is worrying that only one Ministry has received a higher budget allocation than the Ministry of Defence, that being the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture.

We are faced with a national housing crisis and yet the budget allocation of the Ministry of Defence is more than double that of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development. The Government constantly speaks of the need for Namibia to become more technologically advanced and the need to develop innovative scientists and thinkers in various strategic fields. If that is the so-called area of focus, why is the Defence budget allocation almost double than that of the Ministry for Higher Education, Training and Innovation? Although I do admit that Defence is a key area and require significant investments, what this Budget implies is that the second most important area of focus and investment is Defence. Is this true?

One must also note that expenditure on the Ministry of Defence is exactly that; it is just an expense. It is not an investment that will generate returns like, for example, if you were to invest in Higher Education or Agriculture, Water and Forestry. Is it wise for such a big amount to be dedicated to a mere expense when there are so many other key areas that require significant investment? I thank you, Madam Chairperson.

---

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 08**  
**HON KAAPALA**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you. I recognise Honourable Kaapala.

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**HON KAAPALA:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I just rise to support Vote 8. However, but before I do that, I just have a tiny observation to make. I am looking at Page 4, point 6 because I remember that I spoke about the SWATF and the PLAN in my Maiden Speech and I see here that they are very, very important in this country.

I would want to read for the Honourable Minister's Motivation Statementen – *“It is important to take cognisance that among the main drivers of the current defence expenditure is the fact that the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) comprises of former soldiers of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) and the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF).”*

What I am basically talking about here is that (*interjection*) it is here on Page 4, point number 6; just read this document. All I am trying to tell you is that we realise the importance of the two forces, they all form part of the Defence Force which is the most important backbone of this country.

I, therefore, strongly believe that there is no one force that deserves to be discriminated against. All the forces should be regarded as the most important forces in this country. I am just talking about what you wrote here, unless you maybe wrote a mistake, and I need to be corrected.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Please proceed because you only have 2 minutes left.

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HONDIENDA**

**HON KAAPALA:** I just come up with this observation to the august this House so that we do not have to discriminate others. We have to make sure that they are also important like any other person in this country. I thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Next, I recognise Honourable Dienda.

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**HON DIENDA:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I have three questions, Honourable Minister.

Honourable Minister, the first question is on *Married Men and Women in the Defence Force* - since there is no war currently, why can married men and women not stay together? We are posting them out to Keemanshoop while the family is here in Windhoek. Prevention is better than cure Honourable (*intervention*)

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**HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** A Point of Order.

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**HON VENAANI:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I rise on a Point of Information. I just do not want the issues by my Dear Senior Colleague on the other side of the isle to be left unchallenged. I am worried about this overrating of heroes in this country.

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**HON MEMBER:** Are you a hero?

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HONDIENDA**

**HON VENAANI:** Well, I am one (*laughter*) With all due respect to the contributions that our late Kaptein Witbooi has make to this country, he is unfortunately wrongly overrated. There are people who started the war and died at the hands of colonial forces in this country. They do not even have a street name, nor statue named after them.

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**HON MEMBER:** Who are they!

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**HON VENAANI:** Listen please! One of them is Samuel Maharero, the person who wrote the first letter to all the chiefs, up to Ondonga, to start the war, has no street or statue named after him. He has nothing named after him. The second one is Cornelius Frederik who died at the hands of German colonial forces (*intervention*)

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**HON MEMBER:** We are in the process!

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**HON VENAANI:** What process? We are 25 years in Independence – the money has Kaptein Hendrik Witbooi, the Army Base is Kaptein Hendrik Witbooi, everything is Kaptein Hendrik Witbooi! We should share our history, unless we do not know our history. There are people who contributed much more and even before him, but they are not recognised in this country. Let us share the heroes as we name places in this country and not this overrating of one person.

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**HON DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE  
COMMITTEE:** Please proceed.

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**HON DIENDA**

**HON DIENDA:** That was just a Point of Information. Honourable Minister, I hope that you have taken note of my first point. There is no war between men and women, so please let them stay together. Prevention is better than cure.

**Question 2:** On Page 21 of the *Estimates of Revenue, Income and Expenditure* (intervention)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Point of Order.

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**HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION:** We are talking about national heroes and when you are identifying heroes, just identify heroes and do not make comparisons as if you want to take others in a different way. Just state your case and leave the other cases to be treated separately. Going this way will not help us, please. Thank you.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you, for that information. Proceed, you now have two minutes.

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**HON DIENDA:** No, Honourable Chairperson, there were interventions in between.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Proceed, three minutes then.

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**HO NUYOMA**

**HON DIENDA:** Honourable Minister, the second question - I have seen that the establishment of the Defence Force is 19,398 and I have realised that you have filled the vacancies for 19,000. My concern here is that our Police are understaffed. They have an establishment of 39,000 and only 15,000 vacancies are filled, according to this MTEF.

I want to know, Honourable Minister, since there is no war, can the Defence not help the Police out with all the escalating cases of crime and rape and everything that is happening in our country?

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Please, proceed.

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**HON DIENDA:** My third and last question is, Honourable Minister is on *Training and Capacity Building* - how frequently are our soldiers going for training? I am asking you this question and I can even take you there. In some of these barracks, the soldiers are running *shebeens*, is it because they have nothing to do or there is no training taking place? I want you to investigate this because instead of soldiers preparing to be ready for any war, you will find them busy with their *shebeens* businesses there. I thank you Honourable Chairperson.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. I recognise Honourable Nuyoma. you have the Floor.

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**HON NUYOMA:** This is my Maiden Speech, please do not disturb me.

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**COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 08  
HO NUYOMA**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Proceed, you have the Floor.

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**HON NUYOMA:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members.

Honourable Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, thank you, for giving me the Floor to speak for the first time in this Chamber. Since I was sworn-in as a Member of the Sixth Parliament on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March 2015, I must say that I have been overwhelmed by the warmth of my welcome and generosity of the Honourable Members, old and new in sharing their experiences with me regarding business matters related to this august House.

I am grateful too for the dedication and friendliness of the staff members who seem to read my mind when I am uncertain about the geographical directions of the premises and all procedures. I thank them sincerely for their support.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I am sure that you are also relieved to know that I have finally reached the time for me to speak in this House. May I, therefore, use this opportunity to sincerely thank the entire SWAPO Party membership, supporters and sympathisers who overwhelmingly voted for the SWAPO Party in the Presidential and the National Assembly Elections in November 2014; hence, my being here today.

This is followed by the best wishes and congratulations to Comrade Professor Peter Katjavivi for his election as Speaker of the Sixth National Assembly as well as yourself to be re-elected as the Deputy Speaker.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I will fail in my duty if I did not air my view and support. Equally important, I sincerely want to thank the elders of our generation who stood firm and with

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HO NUYOMA**

dedication in spearheading the Liberation Struggle of our Independence and the Territorial Sovereignty, which brought about democracy and Independence in our land.

These are Comrades like the Founding President and the Father of the Namibian Nation, Comrade Sam Shafishuna Nujoma, the Former President, Comrade Lucas Hifikepunye Pohamba, Comrade Toivo ya Toivo, Hendrik Witbooi, Moses Garoëb, Kakurukaze Mungunda and many others. These are icons of our Liberation Struggle and they cannot be forgotten in our lifetime and in the history of this country. Their legacy lives with us and the generations to come. My massive and sincere congratulation (*intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Honourable Nuyoma, can you please go to Defence Vote now? I am sure you have a lot to say on Defence.

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**HON NUYOMA:** I will go there now. This is the last thing that I will mention and then I will go to the Vote. My massive and sincere congratulation goes to the SWAPO Party Government under the capable leadership of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Namibia; yours truly, Dr Hage Geingob and the entire Members of the Cabinet.

Due to the time factor, Comrade Chairperson, I would leave some of the remarks that I wanted to express myself on, however, I would also like to make a point here that the time allocated to us is very little. We need to speak and it does not give us really enough time to express ourselves as we want to. However, I will follow the Rules of the House.

Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I wanted to mention something very, very important (*intervention*)

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HO NUYOMA**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

On the Defence Vote, I suppose?

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**HON NUYOMA:** This one has to do with the Business of this House and it needs the attention of this House. I do not know when I should say it, but I thought this is the correct platform to address it.

It has something to do with infrastructural development. I know very well, Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, that this point was supposed to be discussed under the Vote concerning NDP4, but as it is at the bottom of my heart, and I want it to be addressed in one way or the other, would you kindly, please give me this opportunity to briefly go through it? I would only want to make one point (*intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Honourable Nuyoma, I respect you highly, but due to the time constraint, I take note of your complaint about the time allocation being little. Yes, it is little and the main objective is to ensure that we dispose of the Budget. If we are going to deliberate endlessly on the Budget during the Committee Stage, the Budget is not going to be approved on time. As a result, the money will not be released, the Projects are not going to be implemented and the people who voted for us to deliver services are going to cry.

Let me just explain a little bit. When we come to the Second Reading, you are allowed speak even for a whole hour because there is enough time allocated. However, during the Committee Stage, one has to be specific.

You may recall that during the Second Reading people spoke endlessly but the Committee Stage is limited to ensure that the Budget is disposed of early enough. However, this is not the end for you. You may keep your Speech as it is and when we return from the recess, you can express yourself as you wish.

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

**HON NUYOMA:** I want to go to the Vote. Thank you, very much Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I have taken your order.

Lastly, I will concentrate on the budget allocated to the Ministry of Defence, Vote 8, and I would like to state the following:

Following the international news and some happenings in some of the African countries, Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, the world is more dangerous than it has been decades ago. Therefore, the most important thing to do is to keep those who elected us safe, protect our hard-won Independence and the Territorial Sovereignty of our land. However, for us to do so, we need healthy and happy soldiers who are ready to counter any threats that may be imposed against our will. Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you. When we come back from the recess, you can take the Floor and speak as you wish, however, the Committee Stage has very limited time. I recognise Honourable Fleermuys.

---

**HON FLEERMUYS:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole and House Committee. Honourable Minister of Defence, I thank you very much for the opportunity to make this booklet available so that I express my thanks on , especially Paragraph 6 of the entire booklet.

Page 4 provides some clarification and I am glad that you referred to the former colleagues of mine. The Namibian Defence Force is composed of the former PLAN Fighters and the former SWATF. (*Interjection*) No matter who says what, it is a fact. (*Intervention*)



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**HON FLEERMUYS**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Honourable Member, just make yourself clear so that they can understand. Did he say something? I did not hear. Point of Order.

---

**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** On a Point of Order; Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I think the Paragraph being referred to here should not be abused. It is mainly intended to show that there was national reconciliation in this country. That is what it means and it is put there to show that the Namibian Government has gone at length to reconcile.

However, I want to make it clear to the Honourable Members that they must not forget that *Apartheid* was condemned unanimously by the United Nations as a crime against humanity. It is a crime against humanity. You cannot talk of SWATF. They have committed atrocities; they have committed murder, violence - despicable acts of aggression.

Yesterday, we were commemorating Cassinga Day. Hundreds of Namibians were massacred by your forces and today you want to come here and praise SWATF (*interjection*)

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** You killed our people.

---

**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** You must bear in mind that *Apartheid* was condemned unanimously. You are actually supposed to be prosecuted. You must be prosecuted because your actions were condemned by the UN as a crime against humanity (*interjection*)

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

**HON FLEERMUYS:** You killed our people in the dungeons of SWAPO.

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**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** You cannot come here and praise yourselves, killers of Koevoet! We cannot tolerate that. Otherwise, we will take action.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Honourable Minister, you have made yourself clear. You have the Floor, proceed.

---

**HON FLEERMUYS:** Honourable Chairperson, the Honourable Minister does not even know what I was referring to.

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Yes, just make yourself clear. Can he make himself clear before you come in, Honourable Member?

---

**HON DIENDA:** I am not making anything clear, I am just providing information.

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** No, let us wait for him to clarify himself before you stand up and make your intervention.

---

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

**HON FLEERMUYS:** I want to make this issue clear, because of reconciliation. What the Honourable Minister has referred to is exactly the same thing that I wanted to refer to. However, there is a difference in the Namibian Defence Force between the two Ex-forces; SWAFT and Koevoet.

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
What are you saying about reconciliation?

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** Koevoet was not an Army. PLAN Fighters and Koevoet was exactly the same (*intervention*)

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Point of Order, Honourable Member.

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**HON DIENDA:** Honourable Uutoni, on a Point of Information, (*interjection*) I have the Floor and you are standing with me (*laughter*)

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Honourable Minister, can you please sit down. Yes?

---

**HON DIENDA:** On a Point of Information; Honourable Chairperson, I just want to inform this House that the people who joined SWAFT and Koevoet did not join it voluntarily. They were forced to do it.

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

*(Interjection)* Yes, when our boys were in school in Grade 12, they were forced to join the Army or else they were put in jail, yes! *(interjections)* This is what happened.

When they were in Grade 12, they were forced to join the Army. They did not go out of their own free will there.

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Okay, you made your point. Honourable Fleermuys.

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** Honourable Chairperson what I wanted to say is - thank you, Honourable Minister because of *(interjections)* These gentlemen have *(intervention)*

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Can we listen to what he is saying? Yes?

---

**HON FLEERMUYS:** These gentlemen have done their work for Namibia. *(Interjection)*

---

**HON MEMBER:** It was not before Independence!

---

**HON FLEERMUYS:** After Independence. That is what I was referring to. It is very good because, although they were enemies previously, they

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

have done honourable work for Namibia and that is exactly what is being referred to in this booklet. I am not abusing what has been mentioned in here because this country does belong to each and every one of us.

Whether you like it or not, we are Namibians. We are not here to hike on anyone's back. I fail to accept this kind of behaviour while all the people in this House say we have reconciled. Let us, therefore remain at reconciliation.

Honourable Minister of Defence, my people fail to accept the issue of the Military Base, which is located close to where my people in Keetmanshoop, Tseiblaagte live. My people want to know why that Base was placed there. Is there perhaps any threat? (*Intervention*)

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**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** I would like to provide information.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Point of Order, Information.

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**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, we have taken an oath in this Honourable House that we will defend the Constitution and the Laws of the Republic of Namibia. We have done that. All of us have done that. However, we are not going to defend an *evil Apartheid system* that has maimed and killed our people. We condemn all the Koevoet murders, and all of them; we are not going to defend them in this House because they are accessories to the crime against the Namibian people and against humanity. We must not tolerate that nonsense in this House. Thank you.

---

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Honourable Member, can you round up now? Could you please stand up and round up or are you through?

---

**HON FLEERMUYS:** (*Interjection*) Oh, yes, Honourable Minister, thank you. Chairlady, I just wanted to ask from the Minister (*intervention*)

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Point of Order.

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**HON VENAANI:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, with all due respect to the emotive Debate, may you ask Honourable Nujoma to withdraw saying that, what the Honourable Member is saying in this House is nonsense? (*interjection*) Yes, he said that. He must withdraw that because this is Parliament, a House of Debate, to debate about the ugly past, the truth of our past and our future. It is within the realm of any Member of Parliament to raise any issue.

---

**HON MEMBER:** He did not say that!

---

**HON VENAANI:** He said that, and if he is not going to withdraw, then all of us can say things in this House. He must withdraw.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Can you round up please? What did you say?

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** Honourable Chairperson, I said it does not make sense.

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**HON MEMBER:** Just withdraw!

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** Why did you not say that, if that is what you wanted to say? We are watching you.

---

**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** Nonsense means it does not make sense.

---

**HON FLEERMUYS:** He said nonsense to me. I will also say you are talking nonsense man! If you say I am talking nonsense, then you are also talking nonsense.

---

**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** I withdraw it on condition that crime against humanity should not be defended in this House. Only on the understanding that crime against humanity should not be defended in this House because we have taken an oath.

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** Whether you like or not, it will be talked about.

---

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Can you round up please?

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** Honourable Minister of Defence, I only want the Minister to explain the issue to our people in Keetmanshoop, Tseiblaagte, why the Military Base is put there. (*Intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I cannot even hear the Honourable Member, unless I can hear him, I cannot give him the Floor. Honourable Fleermuys, can you say something through the Chair?

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** I thank you, Honourable Chairlady. I will stop right here because there is no sense for me to go on while some people have higher privileges or rights than others and we are here in Parliament to talk about our concerns (*intervention*)

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I am giving you the Floor, Honourable Fleermuys. I am giving you the Floor to make your point.

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson.

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I



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**HON FLEERMUYS**

am giving you the Floor. Point of Order. Can you sit down please?

---

**HON MUHARUKUA:** On a Point of Information or perhaps a Point of Order, I suppose, when we Debate in this House, we are debating the history. I am fortunate or unfortunate enough, not to have lived to even recognise or remember such history. We must be truthful and we must be objective in telling the history.

When the Honourable Minister of Lands is saying that the Koevoet and SWAFT have committed atrocities and crimes against humanity, he must also indicate that the PLAN Fighters have killed Himbas. After Himbas gave food to them, they would come to them and cut their heads off. Crime against humanity was committed on both sides of the war and it must be recognised as such. We must be truthful as Leaders.

---

**HON MEMBER:** You are lying!

---

**HON MUHARUKUA:** It is the truth.

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Sorry, Honourable Fleermuys, can you round up? I am no more going to give anyone the Floor. Can you round up your points.

---

**HON FLEERMUYS:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson.

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**HON FLEERMUYS**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Honourable Member, assist me to put the House in order.

---

**HON VENAANI:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, on a Point of Information; I think leadership must come in now.

This issue is highly emotive. It is one of the most highly emotive issues that our country is faced with. The way that WRP is propping this issue up and the reaction of the Ruling Party is not solving the problem. We as Leaders must find better ways to deal with matters that are highly emotive and I, as the Leader of the Official Opposition has taken it up with the highest office of this land to try to discuss this issue at a different platform.

We are not going to solve the problem of SWATF on the Floor of this House. It is highly emotive. What he is saying is not entirely wrong, there are issues that are factual but for us to try to debate this issue here is not going to solve the problem. I will just urge and ask the Honourable Members to use the words of reason and to calm ourselves down so that we discuss this issue at relevant platforms.

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**HON MEMBER:** That issue cannot be discussed.

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**HON VENAANI:** It can. (*Interjection*) Honourable Nujoma, you are very emotional, but I want to refer you to what happened (*intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

You are doing well. Honourable Member, you have done well. Leave it

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**HON ITHETE**

there so that I can come in. Order, Order!

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**HON VENAANI:** Let us calm down. (*Interjection*) You are also working on other people's hair. It is not only you who have hair. I want to urge the Colleagues to calm down.

Let us engage on this Debate at a different platform. It will not run away whether Honourable Nujoma or Honourable Fleermuys want it or not, it is an issue that needs to be resolved in our Republic but what matters is how we resolve. Let us, therefore, calm down and engage one another. Thank you very much.

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Did you hear that? I agree that this is a very sensitive issue on both sides of the House and it would be better to resolved it some other opportunity. (*Interjection*)

When you point fingers to one another like that, I will send you outside so that you can fight one another and see who will beat who. (*laughter*) Honourable Fleermuys, are you through.

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** Yes.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Okay. I recognise Honourable Ithete.

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**HON ITHETE**

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

As much as I am supporting the Vote and I will forever support the Vote of our Defence; I would like to start with the issue that is viewed as being very sensitive - the issue of the SWAFT and that they are not people who have been imported. They have never been imported and they should never be regarded as imported people in this country. (*Interjection*) I am say so, I am the one speaking and I am saying that. (*Intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Unless you ask to intervene on a Point of Order, you cannot interject like that. You have the Floor please.

---

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:** I am further saying what my Comrade, Honourable Nujoma has stated that these people have committed crimes against humanity. (*Interjection*) It is true. This is true and we cannot run away from it. As much as I will take advice from each Member of this House, the truth should be spoken. Some of us have become orphaned in this country because these people killed our parents.

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**HON MEMBER:** What proof do you have?

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:** There is significant proof that these forces killed our people, delayed the Independence of our Country and impoverished us to the level we are today. They have contributed to the delay of the Independence of this country and that issue should not be swiped under the carpet. PLAN Fighters are more

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**HON ITHETE**

important, they are not on an equal terms with this SWAFT. PLAN Fighters fought for the Independence of this country. PLAN Fighters fought for you and me to be able to stand here. (*Intervention*)

---

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Are you now entering into the Debate which the Honourable President of the Official Opposition said is very sensitive? It cannot be solved here. Are you still entering into that? Can you move on to another point please?

---

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

Yes, this is another point. Honourable Chairperson, on the issue of whether our Defence Force is at the international level, it is not good enough for us to impose it on our Defence Force to be at the international level. We need to prepare ourselves at level we are for any war, those that are planning to attack us one day do not need to know how prepared we are. It is not good for us to tell the world whether we have advance technology or not. Let them come and we will show them.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Point of Order.

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**HON VENAANI:**

On a Point of Information; I am stunned by the Honourable Member. Do you not watch Parliamentary Debates around the globe? We are discussing specific Programmes and it is on the basis of Programmes, their objectives and their outcomes that the Members of the Opposition have to hold Government accountable. When we are talking about technological advancement, we are not saying for the Government or Defence Force to mention that - *no, we have hundred unmanned*

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**HON ITHETE**

*vehicles* so that our enemy knows, we are talking about whether we are there or not there yet. Come on.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Proceed, you have two minutes.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:** Of course, that is what I said. We are not going to discuss how advanced we are, but we are at an advance level.

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**HON VENAANI:** Advanced where?

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:** You do not need to see it, because the eyes of civilians may be naked to see how advanced the Namibian Defence Force is and it is for the mere fact that we are civilians. We are not trained in that field to see it, and the moment, civilians start seeing some of these security elements, it will mean that we have lost control.

However, for as long as we do not see it and we only see peace, it means the Defence is working and the Defence will continue working with the Budget that is allocated to them.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Proceed, please one minute or half a minute.

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**HON MBAI**

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:** Colleagues, on the issue of land that the Ministry of Defence can probably get from Walvis Bay; the Ministry of Defence will continue to seek land everywhere in the country to strengthen its capacity and if there are ways or means anywhere, not necessarily in Walvis Bay alone, but in any other towns for it to get the land, I am sure the Ministry will get the land.

Finally, on the issue of those that are catching fish illegally, I am sure with the Budget that we are going to approve here that some of you are complaining about being too much, the Ministry is going to strengthen its capacity and increase its forces in the Navy Industry to ensure that no illegal fishing takes place in the future. Thank you very much. That is my small contribution.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I recognise Honourable Mbai.

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**HON MBAI:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson. I would like to focus my contribution on Page 28 of the Budget Statement, especially on the Ministerial Targets around the issue of recruitment.

Honourable Minister, I wholeheartedly support the target you put for yourself to recruit almost 3,500 new young members over the MTEF period - one thousand per year. However, what I would like the Minister to elaborate a bit further on, is to answer a question on how this recruitment will be made. What criteria will be applied to recruit new members to the force? With that one question, I support the Vote. Thank you.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Thank you. Next is Honourable Smit.

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**HON SMIT/ HON LIMBO**

**HON SMIT:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I would like to ask the Minister of Defence only one question.

I would like to know; looking at the current Army and the warfare being a highly sophisticated type of war, we definitely need well educated people to run the Army - actually well educated officers. I would like to know, how many of our Defence Force members who are in the Army, Air Force and Navy are currently studying at Universities, not only in Namibia but also throughout the world? Maybe in the United States, Russia or wherever, to learn the art of the warfare in order to qualify themselves properly so that we can also have people in our Army who can sort of direct our way of training and also, like our President, Mr Venaani has said, to meet the level of the current warfare that might come our way, like we know Al Qaeda and all the others, just so that we can cope with that. I would like to know how many of our young people are currently studying at tertiary Institutions? Thank you, Honourable Chairperson.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. Next, I recognise Honourable Limbo.

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**HON LIMBO:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I am happy that the tempers have cooled now.

*(Interjection)* Honourable Nujoma, please. Anyway, Honourable Minister, I have a question and a comment. The question is on the issue of the Military Museum in Okahandja. I just want to find out how far is it. Is it officially opened now, or it is still in the process?

My comment is on Page 42 - I just want to inform you that I was one of the very happy Namibians because I happen to meet the men and women in uniform in Lesotho and they made us very proud - the time when



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**HON MBUMBA**

Lesotho I was almost breaking down. Our men and women were there and wherever we went, when I introduced myself as a Namibian, all of them were saying you have very well trained Soldiers and Police Officers because they were here and we are still learning a lot from them. I, therefore, just want to bring that to your attention. Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you. Honourable Minister, I also want to know about the Military Museum in Okahandja. I am also one of those who are interested to know when it is going to be finalised and opened to the public because it will be good for some of those historical happenings to be seen by the members of the public.

With that, I would now like to finally give the Floor to our Senior Member, Honourable Nangolo Mbumba.

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**HON MBUMBA:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. When the temperature was rising, Honourable McHenry Venaani said that it was time to exercise leadership and I am now exercising mine as the Secretary-General of the largest Party in the country.

Firstly, this is the Vote that takes care of the protection of our Republic. All the stories we are telling lean towards our collective support for this Vote. Anything you do, whether education, health, agriculture, etcetera, can be wiped out in one day by a foreign invader. Therefore, we support the Vote. That is one. All the technicalities can be ironed out.

Secondly, we should not say things that bring disrepute to the memories of those who died fighting for our freedom. We cannot shout - *they also killed this* and *they also killed that*. If that is the line we are going to follow, where are we going to end? Some of you were too young to even

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**HON MBUMBA**

remember anything. However, you are saying - *they killed this, that and the other*. Is that Debate really the way we are going to debate the Vote of our Defence? We must wait to iron out things at the appropriate platform, like my Cousin has said. Those difficult things cannot be solved by shouting. I had a very good long weekend, I attended the Labour Day Commemoration in Walvis Bay and everything went very fine. There was nobody shouting at other people, unlike us in Parliament today.

I attended a very special occasion at a congregation called Onayena, where the Vice President, His Excellency, Comrade Nickey Iyambo hails from. He was called by his parish to come, and apart from blessing him and other things, they also called the Defence Minister who was there for blessings. Now, after he has been blessed on Sunday, you are blustering him.

Honourable Minister, remain steady. You have some of the best officers Namibia had ever seen, in terms of training, in terms of handling equipment and in terms of understanding what it means to defend a country. Therefore, do not be shaken by our arguments and counter arguments. If we have churches that can bless Ministers of Defence, Vice Presidents and Governors, we should also deserve that blessing in the way we behave and the way we express ourselves. I am concluding.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

No, no, it is fine, just continue.

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**HON MBUMBA:** There was one person who was once a Mayor of Ondangwa - Dr Otto Kapia. He said there are two seniorities; the seniority of position and that of age; Honourable Netumbo Nandi Ndaitwah is senior to me as a Deputy Prime Minister, but I am senior to her because of my age. There is no way she can beat that. Also, when people occupy certain specific position like; Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and

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the Minister of this or that, we give them that due respect because they represent, not themselves, not their villages, not their parishes, not their towns nor their Regions, but the entire country.

If they fail, we fail. If they succeed, we are all happy. When I am talking about the seniority of age, I talk about that with the exception of the Speaker and the exception of the Bishop, because I cannot compete with the Speaker and the Bishops, who else should I exclude? *(laughter)* Let us support the Vote, let us support our Defence.

Let us wish ourselves well, let us remain calm because starting to fight now will not make us more heroic than those who truly died fighting. I thank you, Honourable Chairperson.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you for that advice and for those words of wisdom. I now finally give the Floor to Honourable Swartbooi.

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**HON SWARTBOOI:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I rise to give what is called a Maiden Speech and try to understand what happens to a man after giving a Maiden Speech in Parliament. Since a woman has a maiden name, does he become maiden? With that having been said, I said to myself that I will do a little of research to understand what I will become after speaking *(laughter)*

However, I rise to give a Maiden Speech, apparently as per the tradition of this House and to simply and quickly thank everyone who contribute to my political life in one way or the other. Everyone; the rank file of the SWAPO Party, everyone. Secretary-General, you are thanked and not Elma Dienda *(laughter)*

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I am sort of forced, as perhaps it is the tradition of this House, to say one or two things in support of Vote of Defence.

While I agree with my Cousin, Venaani about the 4% of GDP that is spent on the Military, I wish to say that in any country's development, there is a peak season in making the necessary investment in basic infrastructure in Defence, and a season where you correct the size of Military spending as a proportion of GDP.

Just last weekend, I was in Omaruru seeing the kinds of investments that are made near Karibib, regarding a very good Military Base that has been build. In my previous stand, I was a border Governor who understand the issues of safety and security, as well as territorial integrity more than most people in this House, particularly our Colleagues from this side. Our Military, in a very short span of time, has done wonders to recruit young people, to discipline young people and to make them proud about the sense of nationhood. It is the Defence Force that has gone out deliberately to bring in professionals to ensure that the defence is not all about guns and shooting, but about people who have a strategic view about National Integrity, Defence and Security. This is what our Defence has been able to achieve in a short span of 25 years. I think for us a country and as Parliamentarians, we can only be proud about what was achieved.

To maintain that kind of professionalism, as Honourable Venaani says, you need resources to finance and expend on the expertise so that our Defence is able to compete with any Army in the world, not only in terms of guns and bullets, but in terms of capacity. Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I have seen how young people have a sense of pride when they see the Navy entering Luderitz, I will relate to this beautiful group of young men and women, proud as they walk tall, ready to defend their country.

I want to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Defence for a job well done and would urge him to continue to do the right thing. Spending in Defence, as high as it is stated, is justified and it is justified because the right kinds of investments are being made. (*interjection*) Do not interrupt

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me please. At some stage, it will see a downsizing of the spending that we are complaining about today, especially the Opposition (*interjection*).

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**HON MEMBER:** But when shall we reach that stage?

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**HON SWARTBOOI:** Perhaps, still in our lifetime. On that note, I wish to congratulate the Army for recruiting, particularly, young women and for promoting young women to positions of seniority. It is important and it matters, for when mothers are part of the Defence, their children get the breastfeeding of national pride and the protection of the country as a primary role of any citizen of any Nation. I support the Vote.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** Thank you for that brief and very smart intervention. We have now concluded this Debate, the Floor is now open to the Minister of Defence for his response. Honourable Minister, you have the Floor.

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**HON MINISTER OF DEFENCE:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members.

Firstly, allow me, Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee to take pride in thanking His Excellency, Dr Hage Geingob our President of Republic of Namibia and Commander-in-Chief of the Namibian Defence Force for entrusting me with this Ministry, that is a Ministry of Defence.

Secondly, I thank the highly competent team at the Ministry of Defence and the Namibian Defence Force, led by Mr Petrus Shivute, our

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Permanent Secretary and the Lieutenant-General John Mutwa, the Chief of the Namibian Defence Force.

Even in this booklet, the Budget Statement booklet, they tried to explain everything and I wonder whether my Colleagues did perhaps not read through it properly or are doing it deliberately. Comrades, for what you did in our Ministry of Defence is a job well done. I already thanked my Leaders in my previous speeches. I thanked my Leaders, starting from the Founding President Dr Nujoma and Comrade President, Hifikepunye Pohamba for according me the opportunity to serve the Namibian Nation in different capacities.

To come to the questions, let me start with *Honourable Venaani*, the Leader of the Official Opposition. When I say - *important Ministry*, it says it all. You asked how many professionals do we have like doctors, engineers, etcetera. As we indicated in our Budget Statement, our target is to reach 50% of our personnel upgrading their qualifications at Higher Institutions. Although I am not ready to provide you with names of the countries here, this is clear however, my Dear Colleagues, believe me or not. One does not have to mention everything when it comes to defence, security and other things related to the security of your country. Therefore, I also have to limit myself and only provide answers where it is necessary.

*On changing tactics*, etcetera – being soldiers by training, we know that tactics need to change. Honourable Venaani, I can remember when you mentioned last week that you have to thank Ministry of Defence and the Namibian Defence Force, in particular, for training their professional cadres. Therefore, the message is clear, even outside this House.

*On terrorism and keeping up with the international level* – this is also one area where I feel we have to limit ourselves. You also mentioned about our neighbours. It is clearly indicated in that booklet what we are doing with neighbours.

*On exercising and the other things*, you may be aware that even recently

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Namibia has been carrying out military exercises locally, where some of our patriots lost their precious lives. That is something we are constantly busy with. That is why we are seeking for funds here, to see to it that we meet all our military needs. As we know, the Ministry of Defence is composed of two components; that is, the military and the civilian component. Therefore, my Dear Brother, we have taken note, and if there are any more questions, you are welcome to come to our office and engage us in a discussion as a Leader of this Nation. I used to say Leaders are not from one tribe or one Party, therefore, all of us here are Leaders of this Nation and there is no other country in this world you can claim to be your motherland - the Republic of Namibia is your only motherland.

On the question by *Comrade Klazen*, thank you very much for your support my Dear Comrade and that is what I was also expecting from you. On the development of the port of Walvis Bay, we take note of your advice, however, when you read through our Budget Statement that is one of the projects we have targeted.

Then *Comrade Lucia Witbooi*, on renaming the Military Base after Captain Hendrik Witbooi, we are happy that you appreciate it. As a team, we are working hand in hand and are here to benefit from your advice.

There was again a concern raised, maybe from that side of the House, about the high allocation to the Ministry of Defence. You will have to convince yourselves that this is a Budget that needs a higher allocation, because at the same time, one of our Leaders here mentioned that we need sophisticated weapons, etcetera, how can we acquire that if you are saying that our allocation is too much? We have to bear in mind that defence and security is for ourselves - it is for our motherland, to defend and protect the territorial integrity of Namibia's interest and its people. It is also wrong to say that one does not get good returns from our invest in Defence, what about the peace, tranquillity and the security of this country? As you are aware, it is clear that not all of us have the capacity to understand security, but in reality Defence is for our own benefit.

On the question about SWAFT, Koevoet and PLAN Combatants, this is

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not the right time to discuss that my Brother, instead we should debate about what the Ministry of Defence is doing. You know what you did to this country and we also know what we did for this Nation to liberate Namibia. Therefore, reconciliation says it all, so let us reconcile. That is my only appeal to my Brothers and Sisters. We are not here to debate on that, but we are here seeking for funds to develop our country, and to protect the Namibian people, including defending our motherland.

I have to thank my Leaders, starting with *Comrade Mbumba*, the Secretary-General of the SWAPO Party and other Colleagues here, without wasting time; for making it clear that we are here as Brothers and Sisters of this land called Namibia.

In the Namibian Defence Force, as well as in the Ministry itself, we do not have any other categories like SWAFT, etcetera, that word is misleading the Namibian people. Therefore, when you enter our offices, you find pictures of Commanders from both sides - we are not discriminating against anybody. There is only one Force. Another thing that I want to emphasise again, is that we should maintain the peace of this land, Namibia.

My Sister over there, *Honourable Dienda*, I have taken note of your point, but you have to remember that soldiers are trained professionally in their fields. You will find that people are grouped according to their areas of specialisation. How can it then be possible to just say that, because you are married - *go to your village and stay with your wife or go to that village and stay with your husband?* It does not work that way with us. That is the only thing I can tell you my Sister. Although we may also want to do that, it is not possible, due to the nature of our official commitments.

One very important aspect my Dear Brothers and Sisters, Honourable Members, whenever you are compromising something, do not try to compromise security and defence. This is a different profession - this is a different field. Believe me or not, to compromise security or defence will be a mistake. Some people are trying to convince us on many things, but



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we decline to be convinced on that. You can be a good advisor, but do not attempt to advise on security with the knowledge that you only obtained from the street. It does not work that way.

Another thing again my Dear Brothers and Sisters, Honourable Members, when we are talking about colonialism, saying that - *this tribe suffered more than the other*, etcetera - we are not for that my Dear Brothers and Sisters. We are only here to discuss how to develop our motherland, Namibia, that is all. Neither the Ministry of Defence, nor the Namibian Defence Force can take that responsibility to say that - *because Maherero, Iipumbu ya Tshilongo and who, did this and that, they must be recognised*. That is not the responsibility of our Ministry. Maybe this must have been mentioned at a wrong platform. (*interjection*) I said maybe my Dear Colleagues.

In terms of *staffing* - I do not know what I I have to say on that, because some of my Colleagues on this side who are saying that they are supporting the Vote while the others are saying that the budget allocation is too high. However, we are talking about being understaffed - how can we recruit staff members without the Budget? That is also a question. I would, however, like to caution you my Brothers and Sisters on this side (*interjection*) - sorry for that; that in my opinion, being the Opposition does not only mean to oppose everything, because you just oppose everything, even the right things. You said that one of the good days, you will lead this country, and that is maybe after 200,000 years - are you going to do that? (*Intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Proceed. The Honourable Minister is busy responding to the questions.

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**HON MINISTER OF DEFENCE:** Come back to me my Brother and we will discuss more.

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**HON YA NDAKOLO**

Again, on security issues - even the Bible says - *nobody knows when the thief will break into your house*. It is easy to tell us that we are peaceful now, but we do not take anything for granted. I understand you to mean that there are no threats at the moment, but nobody knows that. We are, therefore, ready to defend the people of Namibia, our interest, property, and the territorial integrity of our motherland at any time.

**Comrade Nuyoma**, thank you very much for supporting the Vote.

Other Colleagues or Honourable Members were just expressing themselves on SWAFT and Koevoet. It does not work that way my Brothers and Sisters - we are all here as Namibian people, that is all. All we need is only to work together and to develop our motherland, Namibia. Comrade Nujoma, was also trying to clarify that here. I know it is very important to also mention the others, however, let me stop here. We will mislead the young ones in our Republic of Namibia by saying that some people were forced to join a, b or c Force. We know the history and we know each other. We know that people joined voluntarily. Maybe you, yourself was forced to join c or d Force; in that case, nobody can dispute that, but what we know is that people joined voluntarily. Therefore, we said that – *even though you joined c and d Force, we became brothers and sisters of this land*. What will happen when we start mentioning other's names? We may start a war that will start from this House and spread all over the country. Therefore, we need to be careful my Dear Brothers and Sisters. That is what may happen.

We know exactly that all of us here in this House took a very important oath to defend the Namibian Constitution and said - *so help me God*. Whom are you saying – *so help me God* to, if you are trying to open old wounds again? It is very important to talk about our history wherever we are, but not in this House at this specific time and platform now. Otherwise, it will only invite unnecessary arguments that will lead to other things, which we are not here for.

**Comrade Ithete**, what can I say to you, but just to thank you my Brother?

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Someone asked about what procedures are followed during the recruitment process. I think that is clear to each and everybody, that is why people applied in big numbers. We advertise the vacancies in our local media with all requirements clearly spelt out. We will continue with our effort to recruit more Namibians in the Defence Force. We have even made provision in this Budget. We have budgeted to recruit more than 2,000 young Namibian in this Budget.

*Honourable Limbo*, thank you very much my Colleague. I am very happy with the statement you made. Please tell the others about what is happening. Namibians are different people who behave wherever we are. And this did not start yesterday, it was evident even during the time of the Liberation Struggle. Wherever we travelled in this world, people could tell that we are Namibians because of our behaviour and I like that. Therefore, we should be proud of our own men and women in uniform, and I am here referring to the Ministry of Defence, the Namibian Defence Force members, including NAMPOL. Thank you very much my Sister.

Even our Colleague, *Honourable Smit*, I was following what you said attentively, I also took it very seriously that we need to have a well equipped Force and ensure the wellbeing of our Members. This is very important, that is why we are on our knees, seeking for your approval to our allocation.

You further wanted to know how many people study outside. I think it is clearly mentioned here in our booklet my Dear Colleague; where it makes mention of the 50% target that we want to reach, depending on the Budget. We are not here to claim more money than what was allocated to the Ministry of Defence. We are thankful and appreciate what was allocated. We will try to make ends meet with the little we have in our hands. Therefore, I thank the Comrade Minister of Finance, Honourable Calle Schlettwein for allocating that amount to our Ministry. Thank you very much for that.

*Comrade Mbumba*, I think there is no need to repeat what you have said. As a parent and a father, you are here for guiding your people, especially

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in this House. With you, we hope we are in good hands.

*Comrade Swartbooi*, your contribution was wonderful and I do not want to add anything to what you have said already. It suffice to say that it was loud and clear. Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. I put Vote 08. Any objection? Agreed to.

Vote 10 – **“EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE,”** put for Discussion. Any discussions? I recognise Honourable Venaani alone, very good.

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**HON VENAANI:** Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. The Vote for Education is a very important, if not the most important Vote on the Floor of this House.

Let me start off by thanking the Government for having conceptualised the idea of having a free secondary education, something that is very commendable. The truth behold, it was something that we have fought for, for many years. (*Interjection*) Yes! Just be honest, I gave you credit that you have implemented it, give us credit that we have been talking about it. You just want to get credit without giving credit.

Let me address myself on a few key issues of the Ministry of Education and since we have two Ministries now, I am going to apportion my time now to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture.

Firstly, I want to address the issue of *Teachers’ Dormitories* - the lodging of teachers, especially in rural areas. It is in bad state, bad shape and it does not augur well to good education. Because of poor lodging facilities

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of teachers, your cream of the crop teachers are avoiding going to rural areas because they do not have facilities to make their lives comfortable. The rural communities are always left behind in attracting good teachers.

On that score, I really want to urge the new Minister of Education to try to do more to improve teachers' dormitories around the country. I have visited remote areas in various Regions in this country where some of the teachers are sleeping in houses made of corrugated iron sheets and in tents. Of course, we are a developing State - Rome was not build in one day, however, we must give great attention to teachers' dormitories.

Coupled with the good initiative of making secondary education free from next year, the biggest challenge would be the throughput because we do not have schools to accommodate more learners that are anticipated through this free secondary education and I do not know how the Ministry envisages to address this throughput that would increase significantly.

I also want to address myself on the *Competitiveness of Our Education Sector*. Is it acceptable that every year we have a pass rate of less than 50% or 55% of our children who are passing to go to University. Something needs to be done, it is no longer acceptable to have a passing rate that is less than 50% or 55%. That needs to be increased because we are doing something awfully very wrong in the Education Sector for us to have that kind of pass rate.

I know that you are giving good attention to the area of numeracy and literacy. You would be surprised that you find students that have gone through Grade 10 and Grade 12, but they cannot make basic sums. Sometimes we try to employ some of these school dropouts on the farms, somebody who has made it to Grade 10, but yet somebody cannot make calculations of cattle to know that two or three have died – the basic numeracy skills are just not there and this person comes from a school.

Then the language skills; with all due respect to the honour that I give to a lot of our teachers in this country, I was one day stunned to be invited to a rural school as a guest speaker of the school where the Principal had the

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honour to introduce me. Well, I was stunned that the Principal could not speak English. First of all, I thought that the Principal was stumbling and then I tried to really listen to the Principal and realised that - *no, there is a problem with this school*. If the Head of the school cannot communicate, what about the teachers that are under his guidance? I think the question of literacy amongst teachers must be addressed because during our days in schools, and believe you me, we come from the generation when the likes Mutorwa were teachers; there was an inherent fear between teacher/learner relationship. Today's teachers are not feared by students. I look at my young daughters when they see their teachers, they run to the teachers and hug them. There is a different relationship; perhaps, rightly so, but in our days when you saw your teacher, even if he is greeting your father at the farming days or auction days, you would shy away because the teacher would remind you in class that you have not done your homework because you were with your father at the agricultural show or something.

One thing that has gone down in the Education Sector is the respect of the profession - the teacher. A teacher in our days would be a person coming with a tie to the classroom (*interjection*)

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**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** You will make a good school principal.

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**HON VENAANI:** Yes, I will (*laughter*) However, today's teachers are in denim jeans, short-sleeved shirts and without ties. Then you wonder, how do you instil discipline? Ear-rings, dreadlocks, not that they are bad, but our children should see a model teacher. When you see John Mutorwa, with all due respect to him; you see a teacher. When you just see him in rural Kavango, even if you do not know him, you would say this one has been a teacher or a school Principal before - just by the general physique of the teacher.

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Our teachers should not let our children down because these issues of teenage pregnancies by teachers and so forth, is exacerbated by the common culture that we have created in our education system, that the teacher/learner relationship has become so common. It is just like you are my *bra* or you are my friend as a teacher and I think that needs to be addressed.

Addressing the question of ***IGCSE Poor Performing Schools*** - I am really worried. I do not know whether it is acceptable in the education curriculum to have a school that has a pass rate of 2%. Everybody in the class of Grade 10 has failed besides two children, out of 120 children. How does that happen and what was taking place for the last 365 days in that school? It brings me to this question - how does the Ministry envisage to address underperforming schools because it tells me there are two things that are lacking: The management of that particular school is in disarray because I cannot believe teachers that are paid every month and for students that are getting classes everyday - out of a classroom of 120 learners, only two students pass.

I want to see how the Ministry envisage to address that anomaly because it leaves a bad taste in the eyes of parents that are investing in their children, sending them to school, just to be told that - *all the children have failed*. There should be something wrong with that particular school.

The other issue that I also want to raise is about our teachers. I was just reading a report a few days ago about many African countries that are having a generation of aging teachers or teachers that are older than 40 are considered to be old teachers. I want to ask a question - what is the scenario in Namibia now, if you look at the age gap of teachers? Do we have more entry of teachers or are we sitting with old teachers that are 38, 40 and above? Since the report that I was reading included Botswana, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda, and a number of other countries; where they were talking about the aging teachers population in many African countries - what is the aging scenario of teachers in our country?

***Schools of Excellence*** that are lacking in our country and in our Regions

is the other issue that I want to raise. The generation of Muheua them, had Dobra, MLH and we had Concordia in our generation. We had schools of Excellence like the St Boniface, Jan Mohr, St Paul's College, but I see that lacking in our modern education society today. I can ask myself today what is the School of Excellence in Kunene or what is the School of Excellence in Oshikoto? We need to invest at least in one school in the Region where the best performing children would yearn to go and study. A school that has perfected its system so well to the extent that everybody would want to be enrolled there. That is how you can improve on excellence; by creating Centres of Excellence around our country. I would opt for a situation where, in every Region, we create one School of Excellence where the students of Omaheke or Ohangwena would want to enrol in order for them to become excellent students. That way, we are going to promote the level of education and comparative Schools of Excellence would compete with one another and have Exchange Programs for us to create the cream of the crop students that we need.

Lastly, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee - ***IT Comparativeness in Our Schools***; India is leading in this regard. 25 years ago, India was a net importer of engineers from America to advance their industrialisation drive. Today, India is one of the biggest net exporters of qualified and trained people, and how did they do it? Through IT Comparativeness. I was reading through the whole programme, the Deputy Speaker was privileged to visit Rwanda. Rwanda has given over 65% of their students small Solar Computers. They are very cheap but every child that graduate from Rwanda will not compete with a child in Namibia because every student, even at University, that has an IT Comparative Skill has an advantage. I know it is an expensive process, but we must start somewhere to make sure that we promote IT Comparativeness.

Lastly, ***E-Learning and E-Library*** - if we can equip our schools with computers, instead of opening a library at every school, a computer with all these websites such as Google can be able to help students to access information. I want to see it in our lifetime; to make sure that besides building a library for a school and wanting 100 books, every library can be



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established with only four computers at one school, then you have what we call an E-Library and we must push our education system towards E-Learning for us to increase comparativeness and make sure our children reap from the results the technological advancement in the world. I support your Vote wholeheartedly. *Gracias!*

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I recognise Honourable Van Wyk. Let us keep to five minutes for our benefit please.

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**HON VAN WYK:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Honourable Minister, I rise to support Vote 10. A lot was said by Honourable Venaani and I will not go there. I just have two questions Honourable Minister. On Page 4, Programme 02, there is a huge decrease in the amount allocated to Pre-primary Education - what is the reason for the huge decrease in the funds that were allocated?

The other one is on NAMCOL - we know that NAMCOL was created to help get our children through school and I am afraid that with the funds allocated to NAMCOL, it would not be able to fulfil its mandate.

Honourable Minister, this year already, NAMCOL could not accommodate learners. There were a lot of students who have failed Grade 10 and some of them could not be accommodated, for example, in the Hardap Region in Mariental and Rehoboth, and also in the Khomas Region, some learners could not be accommodated. I also read in the newspapers that the Zambezi Region had the same problem. What that actually means is that one year in the lives of these children would be wasted. They will thus, only have a chance next year again to enrol with NAMCOL and maybe to go back to school the year thereafter.

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**HON JAGGER**

Honourable Minister, my question is - what will the Ministry do to ensure that NAMCOL is able to accommodate all the students who would like to make use of NAMCOL's service in future? I thank you.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you, for that brief intervention. I recognise Honourable Jagger.

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**HON JAGGER:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Congratulations to the Honourable Minister of Education for a well presented 24 page Budget Motivation Speech. Education is so vast; as the former Minister has said - *it is a beast*, and the Honourable Minister said that she is not afraid of that *beast*. That is so good.

There are a few issues that really bother me - the Honourable Minister publicly said that she will prioritise libraries to schools, and that each school should have a library. I really support that. In our schools, we have a space that is referred to as a library and in that space you may find a few books that do not even suit the level of the learner - books that somebody has donated, that has no meaning, that does not even speak to the syllabus, they do not speak to the curriculum. We cannot even mention the staff - we do not have trained Librarians in our schools.

***Basic Information Science Teachers*** - if you by luck have a teacher who has been trained in basic information science, that teacher teaches other subjects, but libraries should provide learners with opportunities to improve themselves, expand their knowledge and broaden their understanding, especially on the subjects offered in the schools.

I would ask the Honourable Minister, if it is not possible to send a directive to the Regions to create proper space for libraries. Coupled with

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**HON JAGGER**

that, that part of the Development Fund for Capital Projects be used over the MTEF period to upgrade the libraries in our schools. That is one Honourable Chairperson.

Then I come to *Textbooks* - when you go to schools you will find that everybody is complaining - *we do not have textbooks* and that is so true. You go into schools and you find a class with 35 learners, not even half of those learners have the textbooks. NIED has the textbook catalogue now; and they upgraded that textbook catalogue, meaning that each school can make a choice of three textbooks. My problem, Honourable Minister, is that schools just order as they want and that is very confusing. There are titles, as I said before, that do not even speak to the curriculum or to the syllabus. Is it not possible that, after evaluating the content of the textbook, a clear directive is sent to the Regions stating the particular textbooks that all schools should have and then the rest can be used as resource material, instead of leaving it up to the subject teacher and the schools to order? One would find 15 different textbooks for a specific subject in a Region. Can we perhaps ask the Honourable Minister to look into that?

Honourable Chairperson, we have the ONDAO Mobile School System, which is a burning issue. Last year, we had the ONDAO Indaba in my Region, the Kunene Region, where we have invited various stakeholders. We have even invited the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education. We want to graduate from mobile schools or mobile units to conventional schools. The system is kind of skewed. The staffing norm is not what it is supposed to be. You will find that in Multi-Grade Teaching setups a Grade 1 class has, for example, 20 learners. When you go to Grade 2, you will find five learners and in Grade 3, you have maybe six learners. One teacher is now teaching those three Grades and most of these teachers are temporary teachers who are not trained in Multi-Grade Teaching. Multi-Grade Teaching is actually something that you should have a skill for, you cannot just get into Multi-Grade Teaching.

ONDAO Mobile School is a school that has 37 units with 3,300 learners, 2 HODs and one Principal. It just does not work! We want the ONDAO

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**HON JAGGER**

System to graduate into conventional schooling and then into conventional classrooms. I know that you have also said in your Budget Speech that the Development Budget is not enough - I see it is N\$639,681,000.00 and that amount is not enough for 14 Regions. However, if it is possible Honourable Minister, I would like to request that we build at least one Model 4 classroom over the three year MTEF period, so that we can combine those units and convert them into conventional classrooms.  
*(Intervention)*

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I can see that you still have very relevant points. You may come back later.

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**HON JAGGER:** The other burning issues, Honourable Minister, is the sewage blockage. *(Intervention)*

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** No, Honourable Member, your time is up. I am asking you as to whether you can come back again?

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**HON JAGGER:** I will come back. Thank you so much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I recognise Honourable Tom Alweendo. Honourable Minister, you have the Floor.

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**HON ALWEENDO**

**HON MINISTER OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DIRECTOR-  
GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION:**

Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

I also rise to support the Budget Request for Vote 10 as presented by Honourable Katrina Hanse-Himarwa, the Minister of Education. I think for some time now, we have recognised that the quality of education is an issue that I think we all have to agree and address. Therefore, as a result, over the years, the Ministry of Education has come up with some initiatives to try and address the quality issue in our Education System.

The question that we need to ask ourselves is whether those measures over the years have yielded results we want to see. Honourable Chairperson, it is my view that there still exist some binding constraints that I think, if not addressed, our efforts to improve the quality of our education would not be realised. Allow me to mention just three of those binding constraints that I consider to be very important.

The first one is that it is very unfortunate today that education, and therefore, the teaching profession, is regarded as the profession of the last resort. It is no longer what it used to be. Teaching is no longer regarded as a worthy and meaningful profession to pursue and we have thus done some research that shows that most of our young people who have just joined the profession of teaching over the last couple of years, are those young people who have passed Grade 12 with the lowest marks, and therefore, it is hardly surprising that we have not been able to produce the high level of quality in our Education System. There is, therefore, a need to make teaching an attractive profession in order for us to attract our most able young people to become teachers. Honourable Minister of Education, I think we can achieve this by doing two things:

- Let us agree to increase the entry requirements for all those who want to pursue a career in teaching. This will help to address the perception that the teaching profession is for those who have nowhere else to go or those who obtained the lowest marks.

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**HON ALWEENDO**

- We need to start rewarding our good teachers and educators according to their performance in their schools. This will overall demonstrate that if you are an effective teacher, if you are a good educator, teaching can also be a financial rewarding career.

The second binding constraint, Honourable Minister of Education, is that of discipline in our schools. Without discipline; both teachers' and learners' discipline, we cannot hope to succeed at resolving the issue of the quality of our Education System. The current disciplinary procedure is so cumbersome such that school Principals feel rendered powerless. We can maybe start to address this problem by amending the *Public Service Act* to give school Principals full authority over the schools they run and equally hold them fully accountable for the learning outcomes of their schools.

The third binding constraint is the issue of accountability. It is now almost a cliché when we all cite the fact that we have good policies, except that we do not implement them fully. I am, therefore, certain that is also the case that we might have a number of good Education Policies that could have helped us to improve the quality of our education had we only implemented them without fail. We, therefore, need to do much more in holding each other accountable, especially school Principals for non-performance and non-implementation of our Policies and Programmes.

As long as we are not willing to penalise non-performance and as long as we are amenable to rewarding poor performance, the quality in our education and other Sectors will continue to be allusive.

Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I would like to conclude my remarks by reminding all of us that education cannot be left to the Minister of Education alone. It is a responsibility that all of us should share. With these few words, I, therefore, unconditionally support the Budget Request for Vote 10. I thank you.

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**HON DIENDA**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you for that intervention. Next, I recognise Honourable Dienda. Since you requested to speak last, are you ready to speak now?

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**HON DIENDA:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, thank you very much for this opportunity. I only have ten questions:

**Question 01:** Honourable Minister, I thank you and appreciate the significant resources that have been provided for in the Education Budget, but I am concerned that only a few resources are invested in Vocational Training. I, however, want it to start at primary school level, that is the reason why I am saying this. The reason why I am saying this, Honourable Minister, is that so many of our children are dropping out somewhere along the road. I do not know for what reason. What is the possibility for us to start with needlework, woodwork and all the other things at the primary school level?

**Question 02:** Honourable Chairperson, through you, I have to agree with my Sister when it comes to libraries. As teachers, we know that our learners cannot read and write. If it is the weakness of the teachers, libraries can help our teachers, but if you only put a librarian there on a part-time rather than on a full-time basis, we will not solve the problem. Is it not possible for every school to have a full-time librarian where learners are allocated at least one period per week with her/him so that they can start doing their reading there? That is my second question.

**Question 03:** Honourable Minister, I want to know what are the reasons that secretaries, whom we call administrative officers, and cleaners, did not benefit from the re-grading process? They are still receiving their old salaries.

**Question 04:** Honourable Minister, on the appointment of school Principals and HODs - I agree with Honourable Alweendo. I feel that the

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**HON DIENDA**

new ones that are coming in must be appointed on a five years contract, so that they can be responsible for the outcome of the school results. This thing of people being in positions for life, is not benefiting our country. If politicians can get in and out of the system, let it be the same with them as well. It is about the future of our children and we must make sure that the right people are placed at the right places.

**Question 05:** Honourable Minister, I attended a meeting this year at a school and we were told that the new curriculum says that all the learners from Graded 1 to 3, must pass mathematics from Grade 1. It will be compulsory for them to pass. If a child fails mathematics in Grade 1, that child will not proceed to Grade 2. I do not understand the rationale behind this. Honourable Minister, I have never passed mathematics in my life when I was in school, but I managed to get an A symbol in Accounting, that does not make me a useless learner. I failed mathematics but I got an A in Accounting. I just do not understand, can you please explain this rationale to us?

**Question 06:** Honourable Minister, I will just ask you one question on NAMCOL. For the others, I will go through the formal procedures, so that you can provide answer to me. Honourable Minister, the teachers responsible for NAMCOL classes after school, are the same teacher who are teaching our children from 07:15 until 13:15 and these teachers do normally not want to go back to the afternoon classes for our children because they want to be paid for teaching these afternoon classes. I am having a problem with that. My question is, why can we not make use of the retired teachers to become teachers at NAMCOL and let these teachers just focus on teaching our children? If they do something wrong, let them do it after schools and not send our kids to NAMCOL deliberately.

**Question 07:** On the Soup Kitchen at Schools - Honourable Minister, you and I will know what I am talking about, as the Chairperson of a School Board. We are having this soup kitchen, but the responsibility of who must pay the people who are preparing the soup is a big challenge for us because the cleaners are telling you - *I am a cleaner, I am not here to make soup for any child* and you cannot expect the teachers to prepare this



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**HON DIENDA**

soup, and when you ask the parents - *can you please come and assist us*, the parents who are willing to come are saying - *but my children are not benefiting from those things*. It is a great idea, but who should be responsible for it and who should pay them?

**Question 08:** The maize meal that we get from the Government for the soup kitchen - Honourable Minister, with all respect, can we please go back to the ordinary maize meal? The current maize meal is the sweet maize meal, it thus, makes it difficult to change that for another day and at least add some soup bones to it because it is sweet all along. Therefore, can we perhaps just get the ordinary maize meal, so that we can mix it.

**Question 09:** On the textbooks - Honourable Minister, I would really ask you to encourage teachers to keep the textbooks in the classrooms. Children do throw textbooks away; ask me, I was a teacher. They do not even bring the textbook to school because they say - *they are too heavy*. Instead of giving the textbooks out, let us keep them in our cupboards at the schools and if the learners need them, we can give them, so that we do not spend money every time on textbooks.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Point of Order.

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**HON VENAANI:** May I ask the Honourable Member a question?

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Will you accept a question?

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**HON DIENDA:** No problem, President.

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**HON DIENDA**

**HON VENAANI:** Just for elucidating your point, are you aware that the developing States like Singapore and India - India has legislated that children should no longer carry books to schools because they are heavy and it affects their learning. Are you aware of that, teacher?

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Yes, proceed.

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**HON DIENDA:** Yes, Honourable President, it is also a concern for me because my grandchild is 10 years old. She has more books than she can carry and *she walks like this (demonstrating)*

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**HON MEMBER:** It is part of exercise!

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**HON DIENDA:** Exercise? What is there to exercise? No!

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Yes, proceed with your question please, Honourable Member. Order please!

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**HON DIENDA:** **Question 10:** Honourable Minister, Honourable Chairperson, on these statues that have become a thorn in the flesh for some of the Members of Parliament; since it is now your responsibility under Arts and Culture, can we please create a nice place out there, like a

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**HON NAMUPALA**

museum where we can put all these statues? (*Interjection*) No, do not destroy them. They can create an open museum and put them there. (*Interjection*) We will do it, do not worry.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Which statues are you talking about, can you explain a little bit?

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**HON DIENDA:** This is called nation-building because what is not important for you might be important for somebody else. Therefore, we can put them there, it is our history and we have to reflect on our past. (*Interjections*) I am a history teacher by profession, I know what is history and what is not history. Let us keep history. Honourable Chairperson, thank you very much. I support our Vote.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. With that, I recognise Honourable Namupala. You have the Floor, Honourable Namupala.

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**HON NAMUPALA:** Honourable Deputy Speaker and Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, Honourable Members, I am rising to support Vote 10 and in Vote 10 (*intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Proceed please, but speak a bit louder, Honourable Liina.

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**HON NAMUPALA**

**HON NAMUPALA:** I rise to support Vote 10 and since my Maiden Speech already covered a few of my concerns. (*Intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Now you can concentrate on the Budget.

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**HON NAMUPALA:** I am now going to talk about school dropouts. The cause of most school dropouts is teenage pregnancy, and the great concern is, especially when there is a child involved because it leads to the poor education of that child. It also leads to unemployment, which contributes to severe poverty in this country, which specifically affects the young mother, the child and the grandparent who will have to take care of that child.

However, I have a strong message and I do not know whether I am the one to strengthen my message or I can do that with the assistance of this House. My message goes out to the older men, especially the so-called *Sugar Daddies*; I do not know whether they are the ones who refer to themselves as *Sugar Daddies* or it is the children who call them *Sugar Daddy*. My message is as follows:

I want to tell them to stay away from our young girls with their unwelcomed sexual behaviour. I want to suggest that the punishment given to teachers who engage in sexual relationship with learners should be applicable to everyone who commit the same act. I hope that the Honourable Members will agree in principle so that this House can assist me at a later stage to ensure that this punishment is applicable to all.

I would also like to thank and commend our Honourable Minister for presenting the Vote. I would like to suggest that, if we do not have a Programme that tracks a child throughout its school career, from the time it enters the Education System and reach Tertiary Education until the child

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**HON NAMUPALA**

exits the Education System and enters employment; we need to put something in place so that we can keep the ideals of the slogan that says - nobody should feel left out, alive. This will allow us to keep track of these children until they finish their education, no matter whether they deliver babies somewhere in between, we can trace them and bring them back into the system.

The other point is very short. I know that it is not for this Vote, but for Higher Education (*intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Why do you not just wait for the Vote of Higher Education to be introduced?

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**HON NAMUPALA:** It is very short.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Alright, proceed.

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**HON NAMUPALA:** I just want to say that we have a problem with those children who finish tertiary education. They are roaming the streets with their qualifications. You will even find them at Pick n Pay and Woermann Brock pushing trolleys as workers. The other problem we have is that, when they apply for jobs, they are required to have five years experience; we have look into this issue. Although I know that it is not for this Vote, it is a problem and it is worth our consideration. And since it is a very brief intervention, I just thought it would be easy to combine it with my contribution for Vote 10. Thank you very much for listening.

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**HON NAUYOMA**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you for your intervention. I now recognise Honourable Nauyoma.

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**HON NAUYOMA:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I always have short questions, I do not make stories.

Honourable Minister, I have two issues to raise: One is on the extra classes that are offered during holidays in this country, in some places. I do not know whether it is applicable to all places, but I know that there are schools that are always having this extra classes. Even as we speak now, the schools are on holiday, but there are still schools that are teaching. They are still teaching, but I do not see any improvement. At the end of the day only 52% of the learners will pass. What if there were no classes? Will we be having a less percentage than the 52% that we normally get or what is the situation with this because when we were going to school there were no such things and people used to pass? I did not experience anything about extra classes, I am only hearing of it now. What type of arrangement is this? Do you pay teachers an extra amount on salaries or wages or is it just a voluntary service?

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**HON MEMBER:** It is voluntary.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Yes, proceed.

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**HON NAUYOMA:** If they are providing voluntary services and is not done by all the schools, I think these people need to, somehow be compensated for the services that they are rendering.

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**HON NAUYOMA**

My second intervention is on funds that are allocated to schools for Universal Primary Education (UPE). These funds are allocated to schools and the system does not make provision for the audit system. The schools have to find their own auditors for their books at the end of the day. From the meagre amount that schools receive, an independent auditor will charge between N\$5,000.00 and N\$10,000.00 to do the books while this money is already too little. Why can the auditing of school funds not be part of the Auditor-General's Office? I think they can help to keep some of this money so that it can be billed to other activities. The third one (*intervention*)

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**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:** Can he please put that in a form of a question?

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** What was your second question?

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**HON NAUYOMA:** For the money that is given to schools, the schools are currently expected to find their own auditors to audit the books at the end of the Financial Year. My question is, why can this auditing not be part of the Auditor-General's function to assist, so that schools do not have to pay extra money to private auditors to do the books?

The third one is a question of school camping at the end of the year. You will find that most of the schools that have Grade 10, especially in the rural areas have what they call camps during the examinations. They go and stay in tents at the school, some in class rooms to apparently prepare for examination and they write their exams from there. What I have concluded from this arrangement is that there is a need for hostels. That is what it is telling me. It is telling me that there is a need for hostel for all

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HON FLEERMUYS**

the schools that have Grade 10 and above to enable proper supervision over the learners.

If you bring them for one month and you supervise them while they are sleeping in un-conducive environments, where the parents come and cook under tents - the arrangement is just not hygienic in itself and I do not know how people get used to staying and study together for one month while the parents are complaining about going to cook at the schools during that period. I think the signal that we need hostels for those type of learners to avoid them experiencing this inhygienic situation at the end of the year when they write examinations, is very clear and the Ministry should consider. We support this Vote and we know that we will not have enough money for this Ministry because our children's education is more important than anything. We need to utilise every penny that we can lay our hands on to make sure that the education of our children is properly taken care of. I thank you and i support the Vote.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. Honourable Fleermuys.

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**HON FLEERMUYS:** Thank you, Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. I support Vote 10. Much that I would have wanted to say has already been said. I will thus not say anything else and just make a remark or contribution instead. However, I am in support of and very thankful that this time around a mother is leading the schools' Ministry. A mothers know what exactly to do for a child when he/she is crying. I support the Vote. Thank you.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you for those word of encouragement to her. You will be the last.



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**HON IIPINGE**

can I please jump over to Honourable Iipinge. Honourable Iipinge, you have the Floor.

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**HON IIPINGE:** Honourable Members, I rise to support Vote 10, but before I do so, I just want to share some of my observation with the Minister of Education, Arts and Culture, Honourable Katrina Hanse-Himarwa.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
You can use Honourable Kavita's microphone, it is better.

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**HON IIPINGE:** My first point is about the *School Feeding Programme*. That is a very good Programme but it has some challenges. I am not going to talk about all the challenges, but I am only going to address two of those challenges. The first one is about the community members who are preparing that food. They are not paid and that is a very serious problem because those community members can just quit any time they decide to. I was a teacher and I once experienced a very serious problem because I became a cook at the school because community members were not there and that is a very serious thing. My humble request to the Minister, is to please to appoint those community members who are preparing porridge for the learners on a permanent basis. Those people are almost doing the same job as other cooks and cleaners at hostels. They cook, clean and sometimes have to travel with the learners when they have activities outside the school. I feel it is better for them to be paid.

The second point is about the firewood – that is also a serious problem because the week when I was cooking, I was also collecting firewood. It will be good for the Government to maybe come up with a company that is going to provide firewood to the schools because it is not good sometimes,

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**HON IIPINGE**

for the learners to go and collect firewood. Anything can happen in the veld, as we are all aware that the world is *very naughty* - you know what I am talking about. It is not good for the learners.

The other point is about safety at schools, especially rural schools. The schools do not have security guards and sometimes you experience a problem where a learner attempts to fight a female teacher and there is no one to help that teacher. In some instances, you are all women screaming – *whoo, whoo, whoo! (laughter)* and there is no one to help. This is just a humble request for provision to be made to have security guards at schools.

The other thing is, during the holidays, you will find that schools do not have security guards to look after the school and schools have a lot of valuable equipment. Schools have photocopy machines, computers and all these things. This again, is my humble request to my Minister to look into this matter.

My other concern is about informal hostels. To tell you the truth, learners are really suffering. They do not have enough food to eat and they do not have a proper place to sleep. They do also not have hostel matrons to look after them, so the poor teachers become nurses, they become childminders, and ambulance drivers because they must take those learners to the hospital. Something must also be done to help the situation at informal hostels, because when you apply for Government subsidies, it is not easy for you to obtain that because the requirements from the health inspectors are very high and not all the schools meet those high requirement in order to receive Government subsidies. The Honourable Minister can perhaps intervene so that the requirements are lowered to enable these vulnerable schools to receive Government subsidies.

My last intervention is on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). The school-going Orphans and Vulnerable Children are still suffering. As I said before, I do not know what the people who are receiving money on behalf of these kids are doing because the learners are suffering. You will find that a kid is coming to school without shoes and no jersey, but when

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**HON MUTORWA**

you talk to the parents it ends up in a big fight, they would say - *you are just talking because you are a teacher and you are a what* but that is not the case. My Honourable Minister, the kids are really suffering and something must be done for these kids. I have a lot to talk about but (*intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Are you rounding up now?

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**HON IIPINGE:** It is okay. In conclusion, I support the Vote. (*Laughter*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you. If you have something urgent, you can come back again. You will be the last because you have already taken the Floor. Can I give the Floor to Honourable Minister Mutorwa?

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**HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:**

Thank you, Comrade Deputy Speaker. I am simply rising to add my voice to this very, very important Vote, where if you look at the demography; the population of those persons who are in the Education System from Kindergarten up to Higher Education, you are looking at the population of, I think, more than half of the total population of this country.

I am simply supporting by reminding all of us that the nature of the Education Systems' dynamics the world over, in developed countries and developing countries, is ever changing to respond to issues emerging from the societies. There are subject of criticism all over, even in the developed

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**HON MUTORWA**

countries they are criticised and condemned. Sometimes they are praised and sometimes they are rejected.

Reforms are ongoing things in education, but when everything is set and done, one thing about the Education System is that, you can condemn, reject and criticise but at the end of the day all of us are unanimous, and I think it is also demonstrated in the House - we are all unanimous that this very same education must still provide the direction, it must still provide the solutions to very serious, complex, challenges and problems in our societies and that is the comforting part of education - that it is something that we cannot do without.

Of course, we must keep on perfecting the systems, but I just want to make a small comment, I think it is Honourable Alweendo and some other Colleagues who touched on this issue, and I agree fully with him on the issue of the teaching profession in terms of recruiting candidates to become teachers, and Honourable Minister, it is not something that started today. If you go and read the 1999 Presidential Commission Report - it was one of those findings, but it looks as if to enter the Training Programme for teachers has become kind of almost available to everybody.

Honourable Alweendo, asked - how do we address it? I think we should look at other professions. If you want to become a nurse, a doctor or a lawyer or anything else - in addition to academic qualifications, there must be certain criteria that somebody must satisfy to enter, for example, you cannot be a teacher if you do not love or like children. There are some people who are not comfortable to be with children, but you, of course, qualify to enter academically, you obtain your Diploma or Degree and then when you come in the real world of teaching, you have a problem. I think we need to look at the selection criteria for those who want to become teachers and do the same as is it is done in other professions.

Then lastly, on the issue of minimum and maximum qualifications; it is a Debate, and when the Namibian people were consulted in 1999 during the Presidential Commission Report, there were specific recommendations

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**HON MUHEUA**

made. Of course, they are difficult to implement. I was there, I must admit. The recommendations were that somebody who becomes a teacher must satisfy certain minimum qualifications to become a teacher and certain maximum qualifications. Maybe it has been addressed in the meantime. It was also recommended that teachers and principals of schools must be at school from 08:00 up to 17:00. Honourable Simaata, oh, he is not here, because he was the Deputy Permanent Secretary at that time. Many teachers wanted to do that, but then there were a lot of other criticisms because education is like a chain - if you demand a teacher or the principal to give the maximum, the same should also be expected from the Inspector, the Deputy Director and the Director and up. Obviously, I think it is something that we need to strive at. We need to strive towards achieving that so that we can get value for money but the issue is just that it is not an easy thing to implement. There are strong voices in the system but, of course, our main idea is to perfect our system.

I think that is all to support this very labour intensive Vote that involves many people and a lot of shortcomings. However, as Honourable Alweendo has said, it is not the business of the Ministry of Education alone. That is why, when it comes to the preparation of food, for example, I think that is one of the aspects that parents should also contribute to and there are so many parents who are contributing in terms of preparing this food through the School Feeding Programme because if we are to reach a day when all of us will just fold our hands and say – *it is Ministry of Education's responsibility*, the system will collapse. We have to make our own contributions in our free time. Honourable Minister, I support the Vote.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you. Lastly, I give the Floor to Honourable Muheua.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION:** Thank you very much, Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

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**HON JAGGER**

I am rising to support the Vote of Education with a small contribution and I am speaking to the question of career guidance. I would be very precise and to the point. I think we exacerbate the situation of unemployment because of the fact that we do not provide career guidance to our children and pupils from an early possible stage.

We force our pupils and students into science and mathematics and unfortunately, not all of them have the aptitude for science and mathematics. I really think the Honourable Minister of Education should consider introducing career guidance at the primary level of education. I have not researched the field, but I think as early as possible, maybe from primary education right through, so that at the stage the pupils or students reach, Grade 6, for instance, they know exactly what career path they should follow - whether vocational, academic and things like that. Having said that, I would like to support the Vote of my Sister, Honourable Katrina Hanse-Himarwa. Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you. Finally, Honourable Jagger, very brief please.

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**HON JAGGER:** Thank you very much, Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

Quickly on cell phones - we still have a problem at our schools where learners use cell phones during class time; teaching and learning time, and so do teachers. The Regions complained about that when the late Honourable Minister Iyambo made his consultative visits to the Regions and there was a recommendation that Cabinet directive should be sought to ban the use of cell phones in class rooms by both teachers and learners. We would really want that the Ministry should prepare a Cabinet submission and request Cabinet for that, so that cell phones be completely banned. Cell phones enable learners to have access to pornographic

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material, and girls, for example, send text messages to boyfriends. The boyfriends reply and girls collapse because the boyfriend has just send a text that says - *it is over now between you and me*. We experienced this, especially in our hostels.

Honourable Chairperson, the other issue is the problem of overloading teachers with administrative issues, especially in the lower primary field. Instead of spending time on teaching and learning, these poor teachers should suffer under preparing files and checking files. Shall we please look for a way to reduce the administrative work of teachers? Honestly, teachers are not spending as much time as they should in class, but they spend more time on administrative work.

Lastly, are the problems with renovations and maintenance of our infrastructure - one thing that is clear and real in our Regions is the sewage systems in our schools and hostels that expose learners to diseases such as, cholera and other water-borne diseases. If learners stay in environments like that, their state of mind is negatively affected. They have to do school work in the hostel block, in dormitories where there is stinking or smelly water and that is not conducive to learning. I do not know, but I refer to my own Region where we have a school; for as long as I know that school, Putwavanga Secondary School has had a sewage problem. Many a times, we have roped in contractors and they just cannot get to where the problem lies. However, we need to do something about that, because learners are relieving themselves in the bush during school hours, so teaching time and learning time is wasted because every five minutes a learner is getting out of the classroom to use the bush when nature calls.

Honourable Chairperson, I have already requested that in my Maiden Speech. Let us bring back Hostel Inspectors so that Hostel Inspectors take charge of hostels and Inspectors of schools take charge of schools. I said in my Maiden Speech that there is no way that an Inspector with 22 plus schools can also take charge of hostels. I think our hostel conditions and situation might improve if we bring back Hostel Inspectors. Honourable Minister, I support Vote 10, which is our Vote.

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**HON HANSE-HIMARWA**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you for the wealthy experience you have in the education field. This should be the very last one I think. Honourable Minister, the Floor is yours to respond and you can bundle your response together.

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**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:** Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. Honourable Members, thank you so much for the interest you have shown in these important issues of education under Vote 10.

*Honourable Venaani, teachers dormitories in a very bad state, infrastructure under education generally* - I admit and I agree with all of you that infrastructure is a serious challenge from the north to the south, to the west and the east. In the northern areas, it is not only a matter of dilapidated infrastructure or either shortage of teacher accommodation or even classrooms, but it is a general challenge of dilapidated infrastructure and lack of infrastructure.

In the southern areas, dilapidation is the major challenge. Of course, the previous Government has blessed us, but the dilapidation challenge still remains. However, all that is being addressed. I can assure you and I have said that - *no school should be constructed if you have not planned for teacher accommodation*, under my leadership. In saying no school should be constructed without teacher accommodation, when I am talking about the school, I am talking about all the necessary amenities that are needed when you are building a school – laboratories, libraries, sanitation (*interjection*) I am responding to your question. Sanitation is very important because it borders to someone's dignity. If you have read through my Budget Speech, most of the questions you have raised are responded to in my Budget Speech. I would advise you to go through it again and again, and, of course, there are also responses in the Accountability Report and the MTEF Framework book. Honourable Venaani, I agree with you on that score.



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**HON HANSE-HIMARWA**

*Competitiveness of Educators, the Pass Rate, Numeracy and Literacy* - again, this is addressed in my Speech and I think we are on the same page when we talk about the competencies of educators. There is a need, and there are shortcomings. As it is in every profession, we have the good and competent ones and we have those who are not competent enough or come short here or there. Those are issues that are addressed with our development partners as well.

*Respect for the Profession as a Teacher* - I agree with you. You know, most of these things that you have raised here has been addressed in my Public Statements that I have made so far. What I am saying is, it is about time that teaching is taken back to its rightful place, but when you take teaching back to its rightful place, it is again a thing of all stakeholder involvement. We must respect the teachers, the teachers must respect themselves, the learners must contribute, the parents must contribute and the system of the Government must contribute to take them back to their worthiness.

Those are all the things, both short-term and long-term, that I am planning to address. Discipline is a challenge and many at times people are saying discipline in schools has become a challenge since the abolishment corporal punishment at schools. I do not necessarily agree with that. You can still instil discipline without corporal punishment. I was a teacher and I could manage to have discipline at my school without necessarily inflicting pain on the child through corporal punishment. The essence of leadership and the essence of self-discipline within the educators comes to play here. I feel hurt when I hear that teachers are really demoralised, and hopeless, telling me - *Honourable Minister the children are not listening, there is no discipline at school*. I mean, you are the authority - you cannot be a teacher and tell me that you cannot control the school under your leadership or the classroom under your leadership.

Defines can be there, but it is you as a Leader, whether you are the teacher, the school Principal, a Pastor or a MD, but wherever you are the Leader, you instil discipline. Of course, there would be a group that would not agree with you, but your authority is at work and you go with the

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authority's discipline and you discipline yourself or you are out. You do not belong where there is discipline needed and you are not disciplined. Then you are not needed there. I would be doing the same at the Ministry of Education. Either you are disciplined or you are not disciplined. If you are ill-disciplined, there are measures - you are in or you are out. It is, therefore, a matter of leadership, and it is about time that teachers must take their responsibilities as Leaders and take charge of their classrooms.

Do you know what I was doing, in brief - when I was a teacher? You would not come from another classroom into my classroom in the same noisy fashion you got out of the other classroom. And they knew that when you go to Katrina Hanse's class, you will queue up in a row, otherwise, you do not come in my class, they knew it. At a later stage, I did not need to say that - they knew this is Ms Hanse's class and they would go straight to queue up, wait until I come and stand in front of the classroom to tell them that they may enter. That is the time they would enter in my classroom. When the period is over, you would not stand up in my class and just walk out like sheep or goats, you stand up, push in your chair, stand behind your chair until I tell you to leave in an orderly manner behind each. Later, it was no longer everyday talk, it was the in-thing, they knew it has to be done. You would also not go out of my class without picking up papers around yourself or on the floor. You make sure you pick up those papers before you leave my class. If all of us could do that, it can happen. That is what we must go back to and that is what I am planning for.

What is currently happening in education is not something that we can solve with a quick fix neither is it something that we start solving from the head. It is something that would require us to go back to the roots and that is why I am planning to have community meetings addressed by the Minister.

I want to have community meetings when I go to Khomas, I want to talk to the parents because the challenge is in the society. All these things that we are talking about; teenage pregnancies, learners failing, learners not studying, need the involvement of society. Talk to the society, talk to the

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parents. Address the learners through their parents because moral decay happens in homes, not at the schools. Most of the things do not happen at schools, they start at home.

*Do we have more aging teachers?* Well, we have a number of teachers that are exiting now through aging, but it is not so significant that it is having a negative impact on our teaching system. However, what is good is to see that more and more young people are entering our profession. Of course, it is happening elsewhere and I am very much aware that some countries have a challenge of aging in the profession, but in our case there is a kind of a balance. As they are getting out, we are getting in a lot of new blood. Whether they are competent and whether they are there through the love for their profession, it is another question, but we at least have more and more young people who are coming in.

*Schools of Excellence* - yes, this is something that I was thinking about long before I was appointed as the Minister of Education. As a Namibian national, you do not just sit there where you are and not look at the challenges of the Nation. Therefore, long before I was the Minister of Education, I was thinking of proposing that at least in every Region we must create one school, a Government school for that matter, that we would be referring to as a *The-School*, make deliberate efforts towards that school, not that we will be neglecting others, but just to start at a point and move on with the others so that we will be able to compete with the private schools that are apparently ever shining on top of the State schools.

It is something that I am planning, but on top of that we have already started with, for example, the school in Kavango – you may have listened to me making reference to that school in my address, that has performed close to St Boniface. It is the first year of Grade 12 exams and they have performed close to St Boniface. It is doable and it is in the plan of doing it. It is in my mind and we are definitely on the same page in that regard.

*IT Competitiveness in Schools* - we are moving into that age where we cannot do without IT and there is no way that we have not yet thought about moving towards IT compliance in schools. We have started little by

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Little, here and there; thanks to the private partners that are helping the schools here and there with computer donations and other forms of assistance. However, I presented our N\$11 Billion Budget the other day and I laid out the areas where we are spending our money deliberately and yet it is falling short, but it is doable if we could have our private partners' support and if we could do it phase by phase. It is, therefore being done and we will be improving on that.

*E-Learning* - the private schools have already introduced E-Learning. I have two minors, my baby boy is at the Windhoek International School using E-Learning. You have to buy an iPad and he is doing his work on his iPad - homework, feedback and everything. And my daughter at St Georges, the same. You buy an iPad and they are doing their E-Learning stories on that. It is expensive from my own personal experience, it is not an easy exercise. Therefore, perhaps if the parents are willing - we have introduced the Universal Primary Education plus free secondary education, however, our parents at the Government schools are not willing to support us. At private schools we are paying thousands and thousands and on top of that, we are buying these expensive equipments, but are our State School's parents ready to step up, the way we are coming up? If I take my child to a State School, I will not be ready to pay the N\$100,000.00 I am paying for per annum. It is, therefore, also a mindset and attitude thing in our society towards our schools. That is why I am saying, for me, I want to start working on the society because they need the paradigm shift so that they could rise to the occasion and take collective responsibility for education. It is the right way to do it and it is the direction we have to take.

**Honourable Van Wyk**, NAMCOL being unable - yes, I am very much aware of that challenge and it is a national challenge. It is not only here in Windhoek and not only in the Hardap Region, but we will try our utmost best with the meagre resources that we have, to see how we can possibly improve on space at schools because I know in some Regions we are using the classrooms of the formal schools. Other Regions have infrastructure in place, but there are very few Regions that have this infrastructure in place. However, I can assure you that we will be moving towards seeing how we

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can address the challenge; slowly but surely, because it is also a concern for me, that so many children cannot access their education through NAMCOL. It is a waste of time and a waste of the human capital of the country, but I take note and we will definitely be looking into that.

*Honourable Jagger – Libraries*, yes, I addressed it in my Speech. It has been taken care of. I am one of those teachers who are trained in Basic Information Science, it is true that it is somehow neglected. We agree that we need to look into that and in my Speech, if you have listened to my address, you would have realised that we are working out measures on how we can strengthen it. Definitely, a reading Nation is very critical and attention is being given to that aspect.

*Textbooks* - I also addressed that in my Speech that we have at least made some strides on the *one to one* ratio for textbooks, but we are still working on how we can reach the *one to one* textbook ratio at the secondary level. On top of that, it is important that learners must be taught to take care of their textbooks because last month, I visited Vyf Rand Primary Schools that had their 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. While I was there, I took it upon myself to pop into the classrooms and obtain firsthand information. It was over the weekend - I walked through the classrooms and saw that the textbooks were just lying idle on the floor and the tables. One could get the impression that nobody cared about the textbooks. Again, it is an issue of discipline. It is an issue of educating the children to love and take care of their textbooks and that responsibility lies both with the teachers and the parents. I make sure that my children take their books home, take care of the books and take them back to school, and that must be happening in all households – it is all about our society.

*Directives to be Sent to Schools to Conform* - yes, we are addressing that Honourable Jagger. We will see what we can do about that, because all this is being addressed already.

*ONDAO Mobile Schools*, for those of you who may not be in the know, talk to the special groups in our country that we are referring to as the most vulnerable and most disadvantaged communities; like in Opuwo, the

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San, the Ovahimbas and the Ovazembas. We are working on the issue of these communities and we have started already to establish fixed one because it seems that, the more they are included, the more they are coming into civilisation, for a lack of a better word, not that they are uncivilised, but they are being integrated into modernisation. We have thus, started to put fixed one, but we will continue. We still have a challenge of the nomadic nature of, especially the San group. We are working on how best we can address this issue.

I was already discussing with my staff on how to identify some students of the same communities at an early primary level, whom we will deliberately follow up to the tertiary level, so that they have people from their own communities, who understand the dynamics of their communities, to be their teachers. The teachers who are coming from the same communities would be accustomed to follow them wherever they moved to so that they do not lose out on education during the time that they are moving. These are all plans and thoughts that I am already discussing with my staff. We can even make use of the similar, well equipped, mobile vehicles like the ones of the Ministry of Home Affairs as classrooms for our mobile schools following them from place to place until such time that we have brought them into the mainstream. *(Interjection)* We are given them cattle, therefore, they are no more that much involved in the hunting business. Anyway, they do not have land and a place where they can hunt, the Minister of Land is giving them farms but there is no game anymore.

***Honourable Alweendo***, thank you very much for the support my Brother. Yes, I agree with you about the measures that must be put into place. I also agree with the constraints you have observed. And on the question whether the measures that we have put place over years are yielding quality outcomes - I must say, yes and no, but again, it is something that we are working on.

On the *constraints of teaching seen as the last resort* - I already made a Public Statement about that that we would be working on entry requirements for teachers so that when people fail everywhere else, they

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must not think that they can take up teaching as the last resort. That is one of the reasons that the Education System is seen as failing and weak because the Education System can only be as strong as the work force and the human capital it is having. It is, therefore, important that we look into the entry requirements for education so that when you fail everywhere else, you do not say – *laat ek maar Education to gaan* because education takes anybody. For sure, it is something that I would not compromise on, but it cannot happen overnight.

You would be amazed if I tell you how many unqualified and under qualified teachers I am having in my system, and I cannot chase them away because they are unqualified and under qualified. If that should happen, the learners would be sitting by themselves in the class. That is one of my priorities. I have already embarked upon a Programme where I called all my Senior Management, I called all my Regional Directors and I am now sitting with full data about how many unqualified and under qualified teachers I am having in all 14 Regions. I am collaborating with UNAM on this subject matter.

This is one of the papers we are currently working on to address the issue of unqualified and under qualified teachers because I think, we may have made a mistake somehow when we just decided to do away with the Teachers' Colleges because the challenge that the intake of teachers that we are now having at UNAM are faced with, is that they are not receiving scholarships. When we had Colleges, your scholarship was automatically approved when you go to the College. That is no more, and I was shocked when I got the information that teacher students are suffering because they do not get scholarships through the Government Scholarship Fund.

I still have to discuss it with my Sister, but as a matter of urgency, that must be addressed and it must be restored. Otherwise, the challenge of unqualified and under qualified teachers would forever haunt us.

In-service training is also another thing that I am working on. Basic Education Teachers' Diploma, whether we agree or not, has provided many teachers of good quality, I stand for its reintroduction and I stand for

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the reintroduction of Teachers' Colleges. Otherwise, the shortcoming of teachers would forever haunt me.

*Accountability for Performance* - yes, there is no way you can continuously fail and you cannot be keep accountable. I addressed these issues already with my 14 Regional Directors, starting from the top to the bottom - *if you do not perform, goodbye*. I told them that if one Region is consecutively topping the list of performers and the other one is consecutively topping the bottom, then I cannot praise you for failing consecutively. Something must happen to you. I will reward performers, and the failures would also be rewarded accordingly. My Directors know that. I have discussed that with them and they are in the know.

We are working on measures on how to go about that, but I would not be resting, thanks God I am a teacher by profession and this is like blood in my veins - I have the love and the passion to do it and I shall do it.

*Vocational Training* - my Sister ***Honourable Dienda***, I have the same line of thinking with you because I was saying, as parents, we start observing the growth of our children at an early age. There are different developmental stages - as they are growing you will start noticing teeth coming out, sometimes even before they start walking, while others start walking before they are supposed to. We recognise those various stages very early in the life of a child. I was saying that we know more about our child when the child is two or three years old - we would be able to tell whether our child has a good aptitude for either electronics or accounting based on his/her behaviour and the things they enjoy doing, for example, counting, break things and rebuild them, etcetera.

There are recognisable skills that are inherent in every child and, therefore, I agree with you that we could start identifying the abilities of our children at an early stage, but let me say that we start at Grade 5 with what is called non-promotional subjects. It is happening. I know it is not happening at a desired level of expectation that you and me would want it to start, but we should also know the development of some fields can only get more advance from Grade 5 upwards. I, however, agree with you that we need



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to look at starting from a very early stage, categorise them at pre-primary schools and sharpen the skills and train them into what we are seeing they are strong at. However, for now, we are doing it as non-promotional subjects from Grade 5 up to Grade 12, but it needs improvement. I am in agreement with you.

*Regrading for School Secretaries* - I am not aware that secretaries are not part of the regrading process. I need to get information on why, if it is so that they are excluded, because I cannot believe that they are excluded. Nevertheless, even if they were excluded in the regrading process, I have heard the song that everyone at the entry level position would possibly be looked at very soon. I do not know how soon is soon, but very soon.

*School Principals' Contracts* – I do not know, that is something that still has to come because in education, you do not want to bring a teacher tomorrow and he is out the next morning. It is a continuous process when it comes to education. When we talk about contracts, it is something that will not happen very soon but we definitely need to sharpen them and bring them to a point where they are accountable and working hard. That is what is on the cards right now.

*New Curriculum where Mathematics is Compulsory* – my Sister, we were talking about people and teachers who cannot read and speak. Numeracy and literacy are basics to our existence and we have realised that it is important to instil that from an early age. It should not be a burden or something that will put our children in agony because mathematics can be agonious. I am not a mathematician, I specialise in humanities. We, therefore, do not want to put them in agony but we must bring them at a level where they can accept that mathematics is mandatory for our existence from a very early age.

Therefore, let us test. We have introduced it very early, but let us test and see how the outcome is going to be, because education is about continuously trying out, researching and selecting the best. We are perfecting our system, so let us try.

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*NAMCOL Teachers* – yes, it is a concern that formal teachers are teaching in the afternoon at NAMCOL and I am very much aware of that. I also had an issue because I thought they are neglecting their formal teaching, but if you are sitting with a large number of unqualified and under qualified teachers in the formal system, where will you get other teachers for NAMCOL? Maybe you have, but we do not have them. We will not be able to cater for NAMCOL because we cannot even cater for our formal education. We are struggling with unqualified and under qualified teachers already. The ideal situation would be if we could have separate teachers for NAMCOL and others who teach in our formal system, however, the current circumstances do not allow us.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
She said retired teachers.

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**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:** Retired teachers are retired because they are tired (*interjection*) but currently, with this problem my Sister, I am calling upon my retired teachers and expatriates teachers. You will be seeing more and more because I need them; you will see more expatriates and retired teachers. That is what this paper is addressing. For now bear with me that NAMCOL teachers will be formal teachers until such time that we have solved this problem of teachers not being enough.

*The School Feeding Programme* has been addressed in my Speech and I would prefer that you consult my Speech on what is happening there. You have heard that hundred million goes for one meal per day across the country. It is a very expensive exercise, but we are working on a Programme with UNICEF because it is not only an issue of *aunties* not being paid, wood being collected by children, switching from sweet maize to normal maize, top score or whatever we call it. It is a whole bulk of challenges that need to be addressed because for me, the other challenge is

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the one of nutritional food because we only have maize. I am, therefore, also addressing the issue of nutrition that we are working on with UNICEF. I may be presenting the Report on that Programme, pointing out the next course of action concerning the School Feeding Programme.

On the issue of the *tannies being paid*, I agree with you and I will work towards that because we need to have a reliable fixed person as opposed to an *auntie* volunteering today and tomorrow she is not there. When you are paid you are committed and you come every day, and obviously will help reduce the unemployment rate. I am working towards employing people for that Programme. I am also planning to negotiate with the Ministry of Fisheries. I have already initiated informal discussions with the Minister on how he can help us with our fishing resources as a relish to be consumed with the maize and contribute to a more nutritious meal for our children. A lot is being planned, so watch the space, as they say.

*Creating an Open Space for Statues* – I will come back to you regarding the Programme on how we envisage to deal with the statues. I cannot reveal much, unless I have made a submission to Cabinet that we agreed upon a Programme on how we will be addressing this subject matter. However, I will respond at the time that I will be responding to the question of Honourable Maamberua. However, space is a challenge for now, but we will work out a Programme.

*Learner Pregnancy* – the Honourable Member there at the back, I could not see you properly.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
That is Honourable Namupala.

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**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:** Yes, *Honourable Namupala*, learner pregnancy is a challenge and we have

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developed a policy as the Ministry of Education that is called the Management of Learner Pregnancy and all the issues that you are raising; whether social, economical or educational are addressed in this policy. I would refer you to the policy to read the policy and to see how we are trying to address the issue of learner pregnancy as the Ministry of Education.

While I am on this point, I want to put Honourable Dienda's allegation of girls giving birth today and going back to school the next day into context and perspective. I refuted that on that day, but I have decided to come back with factual information and according to this policy it is stated – *“that the learner may not return to school until such time as the health of the learner parent and the health of the infant has been established and cleared by a health care worker.”* It further states that - *the learner may only return to school when the care of the infant by a responsible adult has been arranged and has been established and verified by a social worker...*” I just wanted to correct it for the purpose of (*intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Honourable Minister, I think that policy is very important, maybe as we start the next Session, it should be brought here so that we can have a live Debate on it.

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**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:** Yes, that can be done, Honourable Chairperson.

*Honourable Nauyoma, Holiday Schools* - holiday schools are very, very important. We complain about failures, low pass rates of Grade 10s and 12s, those are measures that we are bringing in to help the learners to get extra mileage and extra time to study. I would be the happiest parent if I have willing teachers who are prepared to help my children over the

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holidays, and that is happening. Right now children are at holiday schools. That is for them to be assisted and every responsible Namibian citizen must support that initiative. Whether the teachers must volunteer or be paid; for me, that is a very unpatriotic call. Having a serious challenge of such a low pass rate, challenges in literacy, education, school dropouts - patriotically speaking, we must support this kind of effort that comes from the Ministry of Education's side. What comes in between, is another thing, but we must support this effort in order to close the loopholes and to strengthen the system so as to help improve the desired outcome. It must continue, it shall continue and it has my support. This needs to be strengthened because it helps our children.

For the teachers to be paid extra; they are committed, they are ready and it is driven by pride. I was always telling the teachers that the results of a subject or a school in a Region goes hand in hand with personal pride. When you are a teacher and children continuously fail your subject, the shame will be on you. It all borders on your personal pride. The competitive spirit of - *I will be the best teacher* must come in. Not the negative spirit of competition, but the positive spirit of competition. I am encouraging that, I was encouraging that and I will continue to encourage that.

*UPE Funds not being audited*, it is something that is being addressed. School inspectors and some staff members at schools have been trained in auditing and accounting skills, and they are assisting, but what I am proposing that, as a new additional measure is, Education Through Delegation now resorts under the Regional Councils. And in the Regional Councils, we have auditors, I am, therefore, advising that the auditors in the Regional Council must help the schools in their Region for these books to be audited.

We need to account for that money because we already have challenges of some school Principals mismanaging and misappropriating funds, but we are dealing with that. Now that we would also be adding the secondary education monies, it is going to be a substantial sum of money that will go to the Region, but we cannot hold it back because people cannot account

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**HON HANSE-HIMARWA**

for it and people are stealing from it. We need to check and assist them so that it is properly accounted for. That is addressed, yes.

*Honourable Fleermuys*, thank you for supporting the mother. The mother will try.

*Honourable Ipinge*, School Feeding Programme - I addressed that already. *Firewood, School Safety* - schools are provided with securities. There is a Budget, and when I was presenting my Speech, I addressed that in my Speech, I know some of you were tired of listening, but I did cover that in my Speech. So, consult my Speech, the Accountability Report and the MTEF. You will get the responses of what I was saying the other day in there.

*Informal Hostels* - yes, we know the challenge of informal hostels, but to this end the Government is also doing a lot to assist the informal hostels, however, I have advised my staff that one or another time, we need to have a talk with those who are responsible for informal hostels so that we can see how best we can be of assistance because at the end of the day, these hostels are accommodating our own children and because they are private, we cannot leave them to die on their own. This issue is being addressed.

*OVCs* – the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare must address that one together with me without shifting anything, but it is true and that is all I can do. Let us see how we can assist collectively and see to it that people are not abusing the Grants of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children. That is all I can say now.

*Hon Mutorwa*, thank you my Neighbour - in fact you answered some of the questions already for me. I have to addressed the criteria for student teacher's entry. We need to look into that.

*Honourable Alphius Muheua*, currently, career guidance is basically a life skills subject and we now have full-time life skills teachers for about three years at schools from Grade 5 to Grade 12. We have full-time life skills teachers because career guidance is a component in life skills and

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**HON HANSE-HIMARWA**

that is where we address the issues of careers and the future plans of the children. It is true that as parents we need to groom and lead them from an early stage at home to where they want to be one day. The Life skills subject is offered and career guidance is part of that.

**Comrade Jagger, Cell Phones** - yes, I agree with you my Sister, especially when teachers do not know when to use cell phones and when not to use them. During the time that is supposedly instruction time or teaching time, you would be seeing the teacher posting photos in the classroom with the children or actually commenting on posts on Facebook.

One day I asked a teacher whom I have seen posting photos on Facebook during school time - *are you not suppose to be busy teaching in the class, if you are posting photos now?* And she said - *no, it is break time.* Now under the current circumstances and the changing environment in terms of safety, communication and everything, we cannot just wake up one good morning and ban cell phones from schools. We cannot do that, but let us work on how we can control and manage cell phones in schools.

I know some schools are doing it beautifully because when they come to school, teachers hand in their cell phones at the office of the school Principal so do the children and if one is found to have a cell phone on the school ground, the prefects and leaders can check on those ones. The reason why I am saying we cannot entirely ban cell phones is because being a mother myself, when my baby boy is out of school and the mother is running from Cabinet between and Parliament, as the mother can be so occupied with these things that at times she forgets - at least they can send a text message and say - *mommy I have not been picked up yet, I am stranded.* You do not want your little one to be idling and suffering there without you knowing that the child has reached home safely.

There are, therefore, advantages and disadvantages, but I need your assistance so that we can work out the best ways on how we can control and manage this cell phones collectively as it becomes irritating when some people do not know how to use them. Cell phones end up infringing on teaching time.

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*Teachers Are Overloaded with Admin Work* – that is the general complaint I pick up when I am listening on the ground that. With the new curriculum and new changes, administration work exceeds teaching time and I am a proponent of quality teaching time - make sure that the child understands what you have taught without shifting the responsibility of education to the parent. The parent is sending that child to the school, so as a teacher, make sure that when the child leaves your class, you have brought a change to the brain of that child.

Equally, I must say that administration is very important because you cannot go into a class without preparing yourself properly. Similarly, monitoring and evaluation is coupled with administration. However, I need to investigate and get to the root of the complaints about overloaded administration because education is about administration. (*Interjection*) I can hear somebody saying *no*. It is about administration, I am a teacher - I am the expert here (*laughter*) Yes, I am an experienced, trained teacher who started teaching from the age of 19 up to 38 years. So, it is about administration. We cannot expect teachers to just stand up, go to school. Some are saying - *I have been in the teaching profession for 17 years, I know what to teach*. Teaching methods must change from time to time depending on the learners. You will have to change your methods and techniques, you cannot use a 10 year old technique on the challenging learners of today, no. Teaching methods and techniques change every time. You can also not say - *I know the content and I will just go and teach*. It does not work like that.

Honourable Jagger, let me look into that aspect and find the substance of the complaint about too much administration as I am not a proponent of too much administration and negligence of teaching time.

*Renovation, Sewage Blockages* - yes, I agree with you. In collaboration with the Ministry of Works, let us look into how we can solve that because I am equally faced with that challenge. I thank you Honourable Members.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you for that marathon response to all the questions. I put Vote 10.



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**HON KARUPU**

Any objections? Agreed to.

Vote 25 – “**LAND REFORM,**” put for Discussion. Any discussions? I recognise Honourable Karupu. Five minutes please.

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**HON KARUPU:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee and Honourable Members for giving me the Floor to make my contribution on Vote 25.

I want to start my contribution by saying that land administration in Namibia is a challenge. It is a challenge in the sense that it is a complex exercise that boils down from historical background. A land that was divided previously into homelands, in many parts of the country and where a few individuals gave themselves huge portions of land. We even have some absentee landlords in this country.

Currently, the population is growing and people are fighting for space. The only land that we as Namibians might refer to as State Land is the communal land and some cities, towns, village and maybe the highways from the northern to the southern part of the country. The rest of the land is occupied by some few individuals, as I said, and some foreigners. I would like to challenge our academicians to make a research and to help Government to formulate policies to help us address the land issue in this country.

We cannot only keep on fighting for municipal land. This land will get exhausted while vast portions of the land are still owned by foreigners and some few individuals who acquired it through the colonial *Apartheid* system. It is high time that we acquire land and that we redistribute this land to the rest of the citizens of this country. This is very important.

If we can go back to the history, we will find that there are red lines drawn to prevent some community members to enter very fertile land, the land that even has wild animals. Our people are just locked up, in the

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communal areas. We also have some cultural practices on how we administer the land in these communal areas. In some part of this country you will find people requesting land from the Headmen and Headwomen, who are offered something in return, maybe a token of appreciation and these people fence off these lands.

As a result, there is a dire scarcity of land in some communal areas that results in a situation where some of our people are forced to graze their animals in a neighbouring country. In other communal areas that are dominated by cultural norms, you will find people who, in a traditional way, only fence off their crop fields and leave the rest of the land for common grazing or for harvesting resources, building materials or for collecting wild fruits.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
You have one minute left, Honourable Member.

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**HON KARUPU:** I think I only used two minutes, not five.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
You only have one minute, but you can still come back.

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**HON KARUPU:** The challenge now is that people are in need of land and these land is apparently registered but they are saying that the Government is imposing a system on them to register, especially what they call homelands - what I can call Customary Land Rights, whereby you register 20 hectares for your homestead and 50 hectares for your crop production. They are saying the rest of the land that they leave for

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**HON VENAANI**

commonage usage, might also be occupied and then their cultural way of living will change because these people can use this piece of land for crop production and when it is no more productive, they can shift to another piece of land, and they will have to come back again. That is why I am saying it is a complex situation in addressing the administration of land. The Minister of Land Reform should look into it as a challenge. I think, maybe because of time, I will come back (*interjection*)

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**HON MEMBER:** Come back to where? (*Laughter*)

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**HON KARUPU:** Since I have some few outstanding issues that I want to raise.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. Next is Honourable Venaani.

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**HON VENAANI:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I want to address myself on the specific Programmes of this very important Ministry.

Shall I be in haste to say that we are developing a blame game scenario on the question of land in this country? What has been proven correct is that, if we become overly emotive, we are going to drive this country on a very downhill cliff. I think this Debate warrants maturity as we discuss it because I am hearing and reading a lot of reports on what people are saying about land in this country.

What is lacking in the Programmes of the Ministry of Land Reform is the

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**HON VENAANI**

component of value. The economic value that is lost while we are addressing entry level of formerly disadvantaged Namibians, black farmers that are entering commercial units; the element of commercialisation is lost through two factors: A farm is purchased at a particular price of N\$10 million. Four families are settled or resettled on that farm - 1,500 or 2,000 hectares per family but the cost of these N\$10 million should appreciate because it is property and it appreciates. If you buy that for N\$10 million in year one, after five years that farm would be N\$15 - 17 million from the initial N\$10 million, but the persons that are settled there, and it is a mentality that we must address, do not derive any commercial benefit from the value of the property that they are settled on. There I mean in terms of stock because stock supports the financing of a farm. Many of those black Namibians, including Members of Parliament that are sitting here and that are having commercial farms knows that.

It is not only good enough to purchase a farm for N\$3 million. We have over-invested probably over N\$4 -5 million of stock just to get the thing to start breaking even. Some of them are even not breaking even. It is one thing to argue that you give land to somebody but it is another argument to put a person on land to be able to farm consistently and viably on that land - you must give them stock and products that can be able to make these farmers to farm productively. Unfortunately, what we have created with the majority of resettlement farms in this country is, we have created the former homelands because people that are accessing these lands, the majority of them do not have the means, nor the security of financing for them to be able to farm viably on those farms.

Therefore, the economic model of resettlement as it is now has created an idling resettling process. There is no growth that can be directly accrued from the current majority of resettlement. There are some success stories - if you resettle a Permanent Secretary or a Deputy Minister or any other person, that person can be able to farm viably because he has income to be able to make it productive but if you resettle somebody with four goats, that person is not going to meet that viability.

That element must be addressed and, especially the commercial element

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**HON VENAANI**

attached to these farms must be addressed that, we cannot just create debt capital through resettlement. We must create economic viability.  
*(interjection)*

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**HON MEMBER:** Does the five minutes rule not apply to him?

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**HON VENAANI:** I am coming to that. Madam Chairperson, may the five minute rule not apply – instead, may the normal Rules of the House apply because it is quite fundamental?

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I was also about to ask you about the way forward.

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**HON VENAANI:** Give me time. The way forward is to categorise farms in the following categories: If you are resettling people with means; suppose you resettle my Good Cousin Erkki Nghimtina on the farm, he is a Minister - give him 15 years probation period for him to be able to farm for 15 years free and that he graduates so that that land can be given to somebody that can also graduate. That is very important, it is very fundamental that we need to create graduation processes through these farms and to incentivise those that are farming successfully because what is happening at resettlement farms?

Because of the nature of our people, people are using the droppers on their fences to make firewood on the farms. People are using the homestead, a four-bed-roomed house and put goats when it rains in a sitting room of a property worth N\$4 million. People are removing the ceilings, the corrugated iron sheets on the roof of the house are gone. I am talking about facts not fiction - things that I know about and I am not dramatising

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**HON VENAANI**

this Debate any further.

Before we resettle people, sometimes we mean well, the intention of the Programme is well, but our people do not have the necessary capacity, even those of us who bought farms under Affirmative Action. When you first bought the farm you thought - *well, I made it, I am a man* but when you come into the farming models and start understanding that for you to survive, you need to live on grass - some of you are buying grass from me, from charcoal, *this* and *that*, just to make ends meet. Since it is a business principle, the system must be well understood. It is not a matter of coming from rural Onahena or Ondjambala and you start farming (*Intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Or Okakarara.

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**HON VENAANI:** Or Okakarara or Okatjoruu for that matter.

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**HON MEMBER:** Why always Ondjambalala?

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**HON VENAANI:** Well, that is my favourite place in the north. Honourable Minister of Land Reform, let me address the other question:

**Underground Water Reservoirs**

We have resettled farmers at Hoachanas. There are two Government farms there at Hoachanas. The underground water reservoir of Hoachanas is so high that all the farmers in Hoachanas are making lucerne but they

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**HON VENAANI**

are Government farms. The same in Hochfeld, the underground water reservoirs are not utilised. Farms that used to produce lucerne, that used to produce crop under irrigation are sitting idle and the water tables are under-utilised. (*Intervention*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Point of Order.

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**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:**  
Hoachanas is in the Hardap Region and I have been the Governor of Hardap for 11 years. I can boast with the good land that my people got. That specific Hoachanas - Sekretarispan and Swartmodder are the two farms you are talking about Honourable Venaani. My people who are resettled there - Sekretarispan they are overcrowded, we are working on how we can get some of them out of Sekretarispan and I hope the new Minister will address that now, to lessen the burden because of overgrazing on Sekretarispan. Good quality animals, Karakul stud comes coming from there. From Swartsmoeder, the farmers are bringing in their vegetables to Mariental and even transporting them to Outjo, and let me tell you; one of those people who are transporting vegetables, passing through Mariental to Outjo is Reverend Moses Hanse. They are planting vegetables. Thank you.

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**HON VENAANI:** You are totally wrong because I am speaking from experience. I was leasing the farm next to the Hoachanas Government farm. (*Interjection*)

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**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:** I was the Governor of Hardap.

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**HON VENAANI**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Sorry, no dialogue please, you have made your point.

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**HON VENAANI:** Governor or whatever, we can have this dialogue another day, but I am telling you that the farmers next to these farms are producing lucerne at the Government farms. Farm Haidear, all those farms are producing lucerne. The underground water tables on those resettlement farms are underutilised, they are actually not even utilised because there are no – *wat is spilpunte in Engels?*

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**HON MEMBER:** Whom are you asking now?

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**HON VENAANI:** This young lad here (*laughter*)

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Are you looking for the word?

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**HON VENAANI:** Spill points - I just want to use the correct word, there are no spill points. It is the same in Hockfeld area. Some of us are passionate farmers and we know these things. The utilisation of helping our people with the means to farm comparatively is not there.

Let me address myself on the Programme of the development of virgin lands and I want to urge caution on this Programme. The success of our Agriculture Industry Land Reform lies with these virgin farms. If you look at the success of Mangeti Farm - Mangeti Farm was developed under



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Odendaal because many people refused to take those farms, but they have proven to be a model of success. However, the danger of these land, and I was listening to the tone that Honourable Karupu was setting, and that is a dangerous part of developing these virgin lands - colonialism has put people in certain enclaves, for example, I want to particularly address the question of Tsumkwe. Who are the illegal fencers of Tsumkwe? Mainly Hereros and Oshiwambo speakers are fencing Tsumkwe, but the people of Tsumkwe who are the inherent inhabitants of Tsumkwe have no access and means to be able to resettle and to settle themselves on those lands. Therefore, those ones who have the means are doing it on their behalf.

I support the Programme to create semi-commercial units and commercial units in rural areas but in terms of the benefactors and beneficiaries; the projects should make sure that those that are around the land are the first beneficiaries on that land because you would create a second land war or a second land dispute in the country if the powerful are taking away the land.

I also want to address myself on Traditional Chiefs. Traditional Chiefs are giving land to the powerful. You must have a name, then you are given land, even in an area where you do not come from. The Chiefs must stop behaving in this manner because, I am not saying Traditional Authorities are corrupt, I just do not want to use the word, but I am saying that there is also undue influence from the powerful to influence the Traditional Authorities in certain ways. When we want to develop these virgin lands, we must guide that the weak are protected in that process.

Another issue that I also, very briefly, want to put my attention on is financial support to people that we are helping, because to give a farm to someone for 99 years, that is a lifetime and this person is Honourable Sofia Shaningwa, she gets a farm for 99 years (*interjection*). It is just an example, do not worry. You are given a farm for 99 years, but this person decides – *well, this is my farm and nobody can take it away from me and I do not want to do anything on it*. What do you do with this person? A willing farmer that is unwilling to work on this farm, who takes the place of the second farmer - Royal /Ui/o/oo who want to farm effectively, and

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**HON VENAANI**

this person is using this farm just for a *braai*. We also even know that there are family merchant farmers and that some of us are just coming for the weekend to show the girlfriend and people that - *this land is mine. I am the president of this land*. We really need to monitor the persons that are getting land because the situation is very dire.

Lastly, we are also giving cattle away. There are some good Programmes where the Government is still benevolent, giving animals, and this are stud animals that we are talking about. Tomorrow, as a neighbouring farmer, you are told people are calling you and the next thing you hear is - *Venaani do you not just want to buy this cows for a thousand*. Then you ask - *why do you want to sell it for a thousand*. *The Government gave it to me so you can have it*. Well, I do not buy that (*laughter*). I am a very honest person, but it hurts that the Government went out of its way to try to help farmers to uplift themselves and people are abusing the system that is there to help. I will make some time to come to your Ministry and sit down and talk about the nitty-gritties.

Finally, South African Speculators; there is a rush for Namibian farmland. Do you know what is happening in South Africa? In South Africa you can sell a 1,000 hectares farm for as high as N\$100,000.00 per hectare or N\$40,000.00 per hectare. When you sell your farm next to the banks of the Limpopo River for N\$40,000.00 a hectare; 1,000 hectares in South Africa, which is arable land will be N\$40 million. All these farmers are migrating to Namibia now. When they come to Namibia, because you have N\$40 million in your pocket, if you hear that - *Venaani wants to sell his farm for N\$2,500 per hectare*, the price becomes nothing. Then people would push the price up to N\$5,000 per hectare. This is exacerbated by the fact that we have this loophole in our Laws where farms are registered as CCs. The Government is not given the first priority to hand over a waiver to the buyer. This person just comes and buy 100% shareholding in Muharukua CC and he can buy 20,000 hectares of land.

I want to know what the Minister is going to do to nip that situation in the bud because around the area of Omaheke, one farm went for as high as N\$7,000 per hectare. If that process continues like that, the Ministry of

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**HON !AUXAB**

Land Reform will not be able to acquire land because the famers are saying - *well, if my neighbour's farm went for N\$7,000, then mine can go for N\$6,500 per hectare*, yet that is overpricing.

We really need to stop foreigner and we really need to legislate as urgently as possible to really try to stop these South African speculators that are accessing our land on this high cost.

With these few remarks, I support your Vote and I support the Project that you have started in the Kavango Region, where you are developing farms, as well as the fencing. It is marvellous. I visited those areas and I support it. Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I recognise Honourable !Auxab.

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**HON !AUXAB:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I am taking the Floor to advance my support to the Vote with a few questions.

In the same vein, let me thank the Honourable Minister for the well calculated and presented Budget Statement. However, Honourable Minister, I have been listening to your presentation with keen interest, but failed to locate any mentioning in your Statement about upgrading and renovation of Odendaal farms across the country. These farms are situated in the communal areas. These farms can be used by the Ministry as an offspring for emerging farmers in the communal land before they graduate to the heavily competitive commercial farming areas. Does your Ministry have an interim plan in this regard?

Secondly, how is the inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination with the Line Ministry of Urban and Rural Development and also with the

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**HON DIENDA**

Municipalities, City Councils, settlements and villages for urban resettlement? Not all Namibians will become farmers, and not all Namibians wish to be resettled on farmland, but many, and in the urban areas, wish to have a piece of land to build their houses on in the country of their birth. Your Honour, is there any Urban Resettlement Programme at your Ministry, and if not, are the Namibian citizens residing in the urban areas not entitled to be resettled?

Thirdly, Honourable Minister, land is very close to the hearts of many Namibians. What are the plans of the Ministry with the land that is not properly used by resettled farmers and equally, with the land that is still not yet occupied after five to six years of resettlement by those who have been resettled?

Lastly, is there any policy guidance for resettled farmers who are sub-leasing their allotments to others who are not resettled? Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, with these few words, I support the Vote.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you for a brief and clear intervention. Next is, Honourable Dienda.

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**HON DIENDA:** This time is I just want to thank you Honourable Chairperson. (*Laughter*)

Honourable Minister, Page 452 of the MTEF - *to allocate and distribute land acquired, to previously disadvantaged landless Namibians*. Honourable Minister, the land situation in our country is bad and it is also sad. People on the ground have spoken. My question to you, Honourable Minister is, how will we, as we are sitting here, respond to the needs of the people?

Secondly, Honourable Minister, can we please have a Land Conference?

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**HON KAVEKOTORA**

And do not invite experts from Holland and Germany. They do not have land in their country. Let us speak about our problems there. Invite us to talk about our problems there and come up with suggestions on how to deal with it.

Honourable Chairperson, through you, some people like myself do not want to be resettled and do not want communal land, but just need land. Some of us know how to make something out of nothing. Whether it is serviced or un-serviced, just give us the land, we will service it ourselves. I hope I can come to your office for that land. Thank you, Honourable Chairperson.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. Next, Honourable Kavekatora.

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**HON KAVEKOTORA:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee.

I think most of the input that I wanted to make was already taken care of. I will not dwell too much on that

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**HON MEMBER:** Why not? (*Laughter*)

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**HON KAVEKOTORA:** It does not matter. I still want to tune into the whole Resettlement Policy and just demonstrate a few things that I have observed on the current Resettlement Policy of our Government, and I am using the word our Government deliberately.

Honourable Chairperson, firstly, for the division of the various

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HON KAVEKOTORA**

commercial farms that took place before Independence, there was a justification for that.

When you talk about a 5,000 hectares farm, it was based on the carrying capacity of that particular farm and it was based on a definition of an economic unit. Now, what is currently happening, and I think it is basically because of a need for land, since land is a critical issue. You take an economic unit of 5,000 hectares and then you divide it into five units, it becomes 1,000 per unit. That in itself make that piece of land economically not viable. That is number one.

Number two, what is also happening is that, you have the whole of Namibia looking for land but not all of us are looking for the same piece of land, the Honourable Member just said so. There are people looking for farmland, others livestock, others irrigation and what have you. The Government is responsible for the administration of communal land, even though it was perhaps given to the Traditional Authorities to just administer, but the Government has overall responsible for the communal land. What is happening is that in most of our communal set up, land is degraded. There is a lot of overgrazing taking place and there is a lot of uncontrolled behaviour in a communal set up.

However, when it comes to resettlement, you have Muharukua in a vicinity where resettlement is to take place. Muharukua has 500 head of cattle on the communal set up. When you start resettling people you go and you take Mike Kavekatora who has one goat, two sheep and a few chicken. The net effect of that is that you turn this economic unit into a communal set up immediately.

What the people are currently doing is that, first of all, they will kill the game because hunger is the first thing that one needs to satisfy before you think of anything else. So, the oryx and everything that was on that particular piece of land is gone. The second aspect, the people will jump over to a neighbouring farm and start destroying the environment there because of hunger (*intervention*)

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**HON MUHARUKUA**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
How do they destroy environment?

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**HON KAVEKOTORA:** They destroy environment in the sense that they will start killing the game on the farm that does not belong to them and if the game is finished, they go to the cattle and start poaching on the cattle, and that is also an economic loss to the country.

Since a successful communal farmer has proven him or herself to be a successful farmer and the country need to broaden the economic cake, why do we not take this communal farmer out of the communal set up so that we give room for the upcoming communal farmers to prove themselves in a communal set up, instead of converting an economic unit into a non-economic commercial set up. I think that is something that we seriously have to consider because otherwise; yes, we would be able to resettle people but productivity will suffer, economic viability will suffer and at the end of the day we will not be able to broaden the economic cake for the benefit of other Namibians who are not necessarily farmers.

I think it is something that I just want to recommend to the Honourable Minister to think about it because up until now there is still a need for us to address the issue of land and perhaps there is also a need for another Land Conference for us to really probe into some of these things. Yes, the idea was to give land to all Namibians but in the end we have to look at the economic viability of what we are trying to do. Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. I recognise Honourable Muharukua.

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**HON MUHARUKUA:** Thank you Honourable Chairperson, I have

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**HON MUHARUKUA**

supposedly one issue and I will start by saying it is not fair for Namibians to expect the Government to singlehandedly deliver land reform. The Namibian people must meet the Government halfway and they do want to meet the Government halfway. A lot of people bought farms through the Agribank's Affirmative Action Loans, that is not possible anymore because when you go to Agribank, Agribank has two values, the value for commercial purchasing and the value for Affirmative Action Farming. The latter is called real agricultural value.

No farmer, I suppose in this instance, let me say no white farmer wants to sell the farms at the real agricultural value. Let me give you one example: There was a time that this one old white man was selling two farms of 14,000 hectares bordering Etosha. He was asking for N\$14 million for the two farms and I said to him – look, I will purchase the one farm for N\$1,000 a hectare at N\$7 million and this guy said – *no you buy both farms together. If you do not want them, the Government will buy them.* That is what is happening nowadays; you get to this person's farm, he quote you N\$2,500 a hectare knowing very well, that you can perhaps not buy through Agribank and eventually the Government comes and offers him, for instance, N\$1,800 a hectare, which is still way above the real agricultural value. That is the context of the following question Honourable Minister.

With the funds that we have put aside for purchasing farms, are we going to continue buying farms from white folks, I suppose, above the real agricultural value of the land; who are doing two things:

1. Pushing farm prices up, sometimes artificially;
2. Blocking black farmers from entering commercial land and helping the Government with the acquisition of land?

Yes, it is good that we have a target, but the target should not drive us so much that we prejudice ourselves in buying expensive farms at the expense of those that can buy.

Another question is; we have people that are farming alongside Etosha, on



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the northern side of Etosha from Otjokavare to Oshivelo. These people are deprived of land. Etosha, our Natural Park, has intruded on the land where they used to graze and this intrusion was not by consent. Honourable Minister, is there perhaps a way that one; those farmers can be considered favourably for resettlement? And two; that your Ministry can negotiate with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to try and move this fence at least 10 kilometres to the south, especially now that they are busy erecting these elephant proof fence? The other reason why I am saying that is, if you drive, especially around the area of Otjokavare, there is no grass, their animals are not going to survive this year.

Honourable Chairperson and Honourable Minister, perhaps my last question in that regard is; the people in Otjokavare have the Hobatere Camp - I know the Ministry of Environment and Tourism was so kind to allow these individuals to be able to benefit from the tourism activities in Hobatere *Diere Tuin* whatever that is in English (*Interjection*)

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**HON MEMBER:** Conservancy!

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**HON MUHARUKUA:** Yes, that thing. It is a good thing but for the farmers, would it not perhaps be prudent that we can also assist these farmers, especially in this dire time, to move the line a bit more inside to afford our brothers a bit more commercial land.

Honourable Minister, lastly, the issue of Omakange; Omakange is one of those issues that are brooding. It is currently what one would refer to in legal terms as the *battered women syndrome* – the slow burn effect. Omakange is brooding underneath, under our watch. What is happening in Omakange? The Uukwaludhi Traditional Authority continues to intrude, to grab land belonging to the Traditional Authority of Kaokoland. It is a problem. (*Interjection*) Yes, It is still Kalkrand in the *Communal Land Reform Act*, we have not changed it. They are intruding - land grabbing is happening the same as what happened, I suppose, in Kavango

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**HON //HOEBES**

and what is happening in Tsumkwe. What is the Minister's plan to solve this burning issue? Thank you.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. I recognise Honourable //Hoebes.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson. I rise to add my voice in support of the Vote under discussion.

Recent studies have shown that the escalation of commercial farm prices has been actually caused by the Government's buying of farms without reservation. I was fortunate enough to traverse the length and breadth of this country either by road or by air for the past more than nine years, and I have seen huge tracts of uninhabited virgin land stretching from the Omaheke Region across Otjozondjupa into Kavango East, while Government continues to buy ready-made commercial farms.

My question, therefore is; has the Ministry investigated the possibility of developing this very huge tract of land into small-scale farms like they did in Kavango? If not, what are the possibilities of looking into developing this land. If it is a question of lack of water, why can we not pipe water to that area? We have the Kavango River and others. Basically, my question is, have we looked into the possibility of developing these lands? Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you, I recognise Honourable Minister Hanse.

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**HON HANSE-HIMARWA**

**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. Mine are three questions.

Comrade Minister, we have farms that have been bought before the enactment and up to today, it is more than ten years, that those people who have been resettled are sitting on those resettlement farms without allotment letters. That makes things for them difficult to access any benefit, especially through Agribank loans. How soon can this process be expedited so that these people can get allotment letters? It is coming a long way on the agenda of Land Reform. I have personally written a lot of letters to this effect.

Secondly, the selection criteria that is used to resettle people - since its introduction, my personal take on it is that it is not benefiting the landless Namibians who need to benefit under this Programme. It has become something where we, through the selection criteria, are requesting people's qualification like a Degrees in Agriculture; we are saying that if they are of a certain age category, they either score lower or higher points; and we are talking about - if you are a woman you get five points and if you are a man you get nothing, zero.

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**HON MEMBER:** What?

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**HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE:** Yes, if you are a man you get less points. I cannot exactly remember, but it is five points for women and for men it is zero - this was eight years ago. This is the criteria that is used, that we call the Points System. After meeting all the requirements in various categories, you get five points. If you are unschooled, you can go from zero up to maybe one and at the end of the day, the tally of the requirements brings you, for example, at a certain score that makes you not to be able to rank in the top three people who

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**HON HANSE-HIMARWA**

Qualify for resettlement.

This criteria brought along its own challenges of people faking their documents, people attaching other people's documents to enable them to score higher and be resettled. In the process we are leaving out people that are really landless at the expense of people who can afford. That is what the selection criteria has brought upon us and that is why the outcry about resettlement is so high. Some people have to pay some officials. They are paying because this scoring is handled by the officials. The officials who deal with score also brings their own agenda of twisting the points in favour of the ones who pay them. That is why, when I was the Governor, I moved this exercise from the Ministry of Lands' Regional Office to my office so that they could carry out this exercise under the authority and supervision of my staff because I have found out that people are being paid and people are twisting things.

In my eleven years of experience, these selection criteria have not brought us any benefits, it instead brought a serious challenge because people who are supposed to get land are not getting land.

In conclusion, Comrade Chairperson, we have our recognised veterans of the struggle and so many veterans are applying in the same bulk with any other persons. I am personally of the opinion that being a veteran, you cannot be lumped with any other person to queue for land. I feel that veterans must get a separate category, where their applications are separated from the general applications, and we give preferential allocation to the veteran application.

I was planning to do that and I have shared my intention with the veterans in my Region. However, that is the plan I want to bring in, in consultation with both the Minister of Veterans Affairs and Minister of Land Reform. Comrade Minister, I am pleading with you so that we introduce a measure where the veterans could be treated preferentially, and under a different category. I thank you.

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**HON KARUPU**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. Honourable Karupu.

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**HON KARUPU:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, thank you very much for giving me the Floor again to conclude my intervention.

Honourable Minister of Land Reform, my last intervention is on Page 11 of your Motivation Speech. The Government commissioned a study to assess and establish the availability of land countrywide that is suitable for the development of small-scale commercial farms. As a result, farming units were demarcated in Regions like Zambezi, Kavango East, Kavango West, Omusati, Ohangwena, Otjozondjupa and Oshana.

The Government was to assist those small commercial farmers to develop this piece of land whereby they drilled some boreholes at some farming units and then they stopped. I know that there are those who can afford to drill boreholes, and they drilled by themselves, but some farming units are without boreholes now. They stopped the Programme and I do not know why.

The other challenge is that these people cannot access the market because of the lack of road infrastructure. They have to spend six to seven hours driving only in a four wheel drive in order for them to reach their farming units.

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**HON MEMBER:** From where to where?

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**HON KARUPU:** From the main road to their farming units.

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**HON KARUPU**

**HON VENAANI:** Is this is Katjinakatji?

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**HON KARUPU:** No, not only Katjinakatji, but Kavango East and Kavango West. Honourable Venaani, these are the farming units, more especially in the Gciriku Traditional Area that are adjacent to Khaudom and Sikerete National Park, which also borders Tsumkwe. The distance from the Tsumkwe border to the main road is between 130 and 135 kilometres. It takes you about 7 to 8 hours to drive on that deep sand road, and you can only drive in a four wheel drive because there is no single road infrastructure and these people want to market their cattle to quarantines, as well as to other markets. That is the concern Honourable Minister of Land Reform.

Lastly, there are seven farming units that were allocated to some farmers even before Independence and they have been applying for a leasehold, but to date they have not been given any leasehold. These are seven farming units (*interjection*)

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**HON MEMBER:** Where are they?

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**HON KARUPU:** I know the names of these people. Despite the inquiries to the Minister of Lands, they did not receive any positive response to their request. I think the Honourable Minister should also investigate this and try to assist these people. Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. Honourable Venaani very briefly please.

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**HON VENAANI / HON !NAWATISEB**

**HON VENAANI:** Very briefly, only one question that I forgot to ask on tax collection. Affirmative Action farmers are asked to apply for exemption and I believe the reason why you are given an Affirmative Action farm is because it is construed that you are a backward, underdeveloped farmer. Why should we continue inundating Affirmative Action farmers to apply for exemptions while you know that you have already given an exemption?

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Thank you. Honourable !Nawatiseb, the Floor is yours.

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:** Thank you very much, Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. Please rest assured that I do not have any intentions of delivering my Maiden Speech today.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Come again?

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:** I do not have any intentions of delivering my Maiden Speech this evening.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Honourable !Nawatiseb, just say what you want to say.

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**HON !NAWATISEB**

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:** Okay. I would like to direct the question to the Honourable Minister of Land Reform just for possible guidance, and I am doing it on behalf of an elderly farmer somewhere in the Kavango West Region who feels very helpless and who feels to have become a victim of circumstances after he was reportedly forcefully driven out of his farm where he has been farming for the past 20 years; a farm that was allocated to him by one of the late *Hombas* 20 years ago. We are made to understand that after this prolonged time of farming some children of the late *Homba* apparently arrived at the farm one day claiming that this farm belongs to their late father and drove out the cattle of this elderly farmer with his foreman and herders at a time when he apparently became ill and was hospitalised in Grootfontein.

This elderly farmer was advised to seek assistance from the Police for trespassing during February 2014, and when the Police were unable to act. He was further advised to lay another charge of cattle theft after his cattle were driven out of the farm. They are currently astray but even when these second charges were laid with the Police, no action has been forthcoming. This victim of circumstances wants to know in the form of advice from the relevant authority being the Minister of Land Reform, what possible action should be advised to take? Thank you.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

Thank you. Lastly, I want to ask a question to the Honourable Minister. Taking into consideration the scarcity of urban land and also the cost of housing, particularly in the City of Windhoek, and also taking into consideration the expansion of the population, do you foresee or do you have a plan of also buying farmland that is adjacent or in the proximity of Windhoek and give that to the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development so that that land can be available at a reasonable price at the end of the day?

I have always been impressed upon because we are living happily, but at



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**HON NUJOMA**

the end of the day we might face problems, particularly from the young generation who may need to acquire land for housing. I just want you to comment that. Thank you. Yes, the Floor is now yours to respond.

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**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** Thank you, Comrade Chairperson of the Whole House Committee. Before I start, let me thank all the Honourable Members who took the Floor for their questions and comments. I will try to answer the questions.

*Honourable Karupu*, land administration is a challenge stemming from our historical background. You made mention about a few individuals who gave themselves large pieces of land, the population that is growing, and State and communal land. You also mentioned about academics who should help us look into the land issue, the need to acquire land and redistribute it; about people who are locked out of lucrative land and Headmen and Chiefs who allocate this land through payment sometimes and that you do not know whether it is on top of, or under the table.

Among others, you also talked about people who are grazing their cattle in neighbouring countries, people fencing off crops fields, the challenges of people who are in need of land and Customary Land Rights.

I may say that with the first question, the Honourable Member challenged the academics to do research and formulate policies, which will address land issues in Namibia. We have taken note of this comment - in fact, the Ministry is working with various Institutions like UNAM and the Polytechnic of Namibia on various Policies and Law Review issues. The Ministry is also working with various technical development partners on land administration issues. The recently tabled Land Prices Study that was carried out in collaboration with FAO is one such example of how the Ministry is working with academics on various land related issues. We will, however, continue working.

A study was commissioned countrywide and we agree with the various

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**HON NUJOMA**

speakers that because of the need for land, farm prices are escalating to unimaginable levels and it is turning into a business opportunity for some other people while Government will not be able to cope with the current land prices. Something needs to be done and we are working hard. We have an evaluation section, which has been set up within the Ministry that tries to negotiate prices with farmers, and if those negotiations fail, we have set up a Land Tribunal with the various people who are academically trained to rule on those issues, but it is a challenging issue.

*Honourable Venaani, resettled farmers are not benefiting from farming units because they are not provided with animals* - The response is that, we have Farmers' Support Programmes. The Government has given money to the Agricultural Bank of Namibia. The farmers are currently receiving N\$200,000.00 to enable them purchase animals. It is small, but we are looking at increasing this amount, perhaps to N\$500,000.00. The purpose is not only to give them animals but to give them the sense of responsibility and accountability.

As I have said, discussions are underway so that we can try and improve. Not only that, we are also looking into farming infrastructure so that we can drill more boreholes where there are no boreholes. On the issue of commercial farming, as Honourable Venaani put it, I agree entirely with him that it is very challenging. The first priority is that commercial farms must be productive, therefore, if one wants to settle on a commercial farm, he/she needs to be productive and as Honourable Kavekatora said, it has to be an economic farming units.

If you buy a farm of 5,000 hectares and you divide it into smaller units, you are already destroying it, because it will never be a commercial farming unit. I also agree with Honourable Kavekatora that when you buy the farm, you are expected to produce so that you are able to pay back the loan you obtained for this farm, but with the farm prices nowadays, it is almost impossible to repay the loan. It has now just become some fashion that - *I need to acquire a farm*, but honestly speaking you will not be able to cope with the high rate of repayment. With that amount of money, it is impossible. For commercial farmers, if you buy the farm for N\$5 million,

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**HON NUJOMA**

you are at least expected to have an income N\$700,000.00 to be able to service your loan.

I, therefore, agree that this is the challenge to all of us, that everybody needs land in this country, but we need to put our heads together. Government is trying its best by acquiring these farms at very high prices just because of the need. We have people who are living in corridors all over the country and we need to resettle them, however, these are poor people, even if you resettle them, they have nothing. Those are the challenges. You need to give them some few animals, you need to drill some boreholes for them - the challenges are numerous.

On the Programme on Development of Communal Land, Honourable Venaani wanted to know who the beneficiaries are when small-scale commercial farm are being developed on communal land. The Ministry is addressing this issue by implementing a principle where the current residents of the area to be developed are the first beneficiaries. We have talked about the Gam area there – of course, you cannot chase them from there, You need to resettle them first. The Programme for small-scale commercial farmers is one of the issues that we are attempting in order to address the challenges of land reform.

We have resettled farmers at Otjetjetwa and also in Kavango and in Ohangwena. These are vast tracts of land where we develop infrastructure, fencing and boreholes. One of our basic principles is to develop fences to help them successfully farm commercially by having camps, because in cases of drought, they can move the animals from one camp to another and that way they do not completely deplete the little grass that is left on the farm. However, this is one of the challenges we are faced with because if you go to communal areas, cattle and donkeys are grazing everywhere and as a result, there is nothing left.

We have undertaken this study in order to try to divide this small-scale commercial farming units so that at least a minimum number of animals would be allowed to graze in certain areas and we also look at rotation.

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**HON NUJOMA**

Rotation is very critical, most commercial farmers are successful because of the principle of animal rotation.

Honourable Venaani, also talked about farm speculators. I cannot agree more with you. In South Africa, they sell these farms because there is a need for land reform as well and then they come here buying land at ridiculous and astronomical prices.

What I must say is that we are currently looking at all the Laws that affect land reform in Namibia. Of course, we have Article 16 of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, *Agricultural Commercial Land Reform Act*, 1995 (Act 6 of 1995) with its subsequent Amendments, the National Land Policy of 1998, the National Resettlement Policy of 2001, the *Communal Land Reform Act*, 2002 (Act 5 of 2002), the *Land Survey Act*, 1993 (Act 93 of 1993), the *Deeds Registry Act* of 1976, of course, the first one is 1937, the *Exceptional Title Act*, the *Flexible Land Tenure Act* and the *Property Valuers Profession Act*.

We are trying to look at all these Legislative Provisions to see where the loopholes are so that we can tighten them. Maybe that will also help us to address the issue of foreigners buying land at these astronomical prices but Cabinet has set up a Committee chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and we are looking at how we should address these critical loopholes, which have been exploited by the farmers who are selling land at astronomical prices, to see how we can handle the situation.

Then we have ***Honourable !Auxab***, thank you for the support. You talked about the upgrading and renovation of the Odendaal farms. You also wanted to know if the Ministry has any intention or plan of improving these farms, which can serve as a springboard for communal farmers to graduate into the commercial farmers. Well, I must say that we are looking at revising the planning to ensure that we address both urban and rural land needs. We have the *Flexible Land Tenure Act* which addresses formalisation of informal settlements and the creation of formal and secure tenure in urban areas. I do agree with you, we are looking at this issue and we will see how we can address it.

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**HON NUJOMA**

***Honourable Dienda***, on the issue of the National Land Conference - thank you for the question. As a Ministry, we are aware that the Government had a Consultative National Land Policy in 1991 where the Resolutions on land in communal and commercial areas were adopted. These Resolutions are the basis of the current mandate of the Ministry of Land Reform. To date the Ministry has implemented all the Resolutions of the 1991 Land Conference. If there are any other issues that Namibians feel strongly about, please inform us through the Government set up so that we can find a consensus on the matter.

Honourable Dienda, as we said, land issues are complex and dialogue is necessary. We need to always sit down and advise each other and our office is open - you can come at any time if you would like to advise us on what we need to do.

***Honourable Kavekatora***, you have talked about the productivity on land and the land size. You have also talked of economic units and I have already touched on that. I agree with you that there is a need for us to produce on the land.

Let me give you a classic example - at one time, there used to be a farm called Ogombo West here. That farm used to produce a lot of flowers, it was an export earner. And because of the need for resettlement, we bought the farm and put people there. Today those people are dependent on Government for drought relief and we have to do this, that or other. Those are the challenges we are facing. We are very much aware of the need for land, however, the question is, are we productive on the land? The issue is productivity. We should not resettle people for the sake of resettlement, they need to produce so that these units become active economic units in support of the national economy.

Honourable Venaani, you also talked about the need to create a graduation process. I think we are now working on the new *Land Bill* and as I said, all these legislative issues will be dealt with in the new *Land Bill* and we will make sure that we address some of the loopholes which have so far been abused by commercial farmers and also the foreigners who are

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**HON NUJOMA**

buying land at exorbitant prices.

Then ***Honourable Muharukua***, we have addressed the issue of Omakange ancestral lands. I think the issue of ancestral land is a time bomb that would be disastrous for Namibia. We all went through the struggle in order to make sure that we get our National Independence and build a new Nation - *One Namibia, One Nation*. I think going back to ancestral lands would be very, very catastrophic for Namibia. We would not be able to resolve those issues and I am of the opinion that for those who want to be resettled, whether they are from Omakange, Ohangwena, Omusati or Karas, we just need to assess their needs and set up a criteria on how to resettle them but if we go back to ancestral land, (*interjection*) of course, that is clear. Under my leadership at the Ministry of Land Reform, we will promote the policy of *One Namibia, One Nation* and National Reconciliation. If we go back to ancestral land that was there before, some people will say - *we were here before you came here* and you will never be able to resolve that.

You also talked about the national park, that we should move the fence a little bit inside. That is a very difficult one because the Etosha National Park is a national asset. We all derive benefits from that national park and we are also complying with certain International Conventions, which we have subscribed to, like the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and all the others. They say there must be at least a home for the endangered species. Therefore, if we try to do that today, tomorrow we will demand another ten kilometres and will continue like that until Etosha is lost and the next generation will never witness an elephant or a rhino - they will all be gone.

***Honourable Hanse Himarwa***, the veterans who are applying for land; we have taken note of this issue but at the same time, I would like to tell the House that we have indeed given preference to this group and they will continue to receive special attention. I must also highlight the fact that my Ministry has been assisting the Ministry of Veteran Affairs to acquire some farmland under a Special Programme to resettle the veterans. We are, therefore, looking at that issue.

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**HON NUJOMA**

Honourable Katrina Hanse, about people on group farms and allotment letters; we have begun to map and survey the farms and we will definitely give the beneficiaries their allotment letters as well as the lease agreements. This will enable us to reduce people on overcrowded farms. Overcrowded farms is another dilemma, because that is where you find the most poor people, who become dependent on Government after being resettled. We need to balance and resettle those people who have really made some progress in farming - that is why we have the selection criteria, so that we can strike a balance between those who are poor and those who have done very well.

We cannot leave the people who are productive and resettle those who are unproductive but there must be a balancing act. Honourable Kavekatora I have already answered you.

Honourable !Auxab also wanted to know what is going to happen to those people who are sub-leasing. The problem is that when people are applying for land they will apply stating that - *well, I have so many animals and I have knowledge in agriculture*, however, as soon as they have been allocated a piece of land, they will tell you that I would like to sub-lease. Now, what was the purpose of applying for land if you want to sub-lease? Those are, therefore, some of the issues we need to discuss and make our people understand that if you go into a farming unit, you must be productive. Now they are sub-leasing and sitting there expecting other people to pay them lease money every month and that goes against the whole resettlement ideals.

I think the other questions are inter-linked (*interjection*) Yes, my Dear Sister what was the question again?

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**HON DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER:** Underutilised land.

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**HON NUJOMA**

**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** That is a very important question and I agree entirely with you. We are now commissioning some studies to look at the issue of underutilised land. There are many areas, as you correctly mentioned that you have travelled widely across the country, and have seen vast tracts of uninhabited land. Why can we not develop these areas, and maybe the farm prices will also decrease. To make sure that they are divided into small-scale commercial farming units, we drill boreholes there, fence them and resettle the people, rather than buying these farms at these astronomical prices. Those are the challenges.

However, as I mention, there is a principle of willing-buyer willing-seller in Article 16(1) of the Namibia Constitution. That in itself, is a challenge; unless if we say we will call another Land Conference to amend the Constitution, however, the same Article talks about the need to expropriate for the public interest. We are looking at these issues, but as you know, if you do not address the Law, these people will take you to Court if you expropriate. And you know the legal process - it will take years and years to be resolved because of the technical arguments by the lawyers. Others will evoke the Constitution, while others will evoke the Laws of the Republic of Namibia, we, therefore, need to be prudent.

*Honourable !Nawatiseb*, you know the legal process to be followed in a criminal act. If he has been forcibly removed and his cattle were stolen, he must report the matter to the Police and take the matter to Court. If he is indigent, he can apply for legal aid. That is the legal route.

Finally, let us support our President. He has taken the issue of land reform seriously and he has taken it upon himself that social justice, the dignity and restoration of our pride can only be resolved through the redistribution of land in Namibian. Thank you very much for your questions and I think I have done justice. Thank you.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:** I will come to your office to follow up on my question.

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**HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

**HON MINISTER OF LAND REFORM:** Oh, yes, the Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee also asked a very important question.

We are trying to resolve this issue through the Flexible Land Tenure System where together with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development we will be able to look at giving some *starters rights* to the people in the informal settlements and also Land Rights as they develop, as they move and graduate until they get the Freehold Title.

However, I agree with you - the Ministry of Land Reform must adopt a strategy now so that we buy the adjacent farms because in the past the Minister of Lands used to issue waivers to adjacent farms, but we were not smart enough. Those who were smart were buying this land because they were of no commercial value for farming. We are also becoming smarter, so we will look at the issue and buy all these farms through the discussions with our other Line Ministry and see how we can consolidate these farms in order to make sure that the prices of housing do not escalate. That is a strategy that we are adopting, but mind you, if they listen to what I am saying now, they will become much smarter, and adopt other new strategies. That is the challenge. Thank you very much.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Before we conclude, I recognise the Right Honourable Prime Minister. Would you like to say something concerning this Vote?

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**RT HON PRIME MINISTER:** Yes.

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**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**  
Okay, just quickly - I will give you five minutes.

05 May 2015

**COMMITTEE STAGE: DISCUSSION VOTE 25**  
**HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

**RT HON PRIME MINISTER:** Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee, I have to apologise to the Honourable Members that I have to rise at this late hour and the Minister has done such a good job in responding to the queries that were raised.

However, an intervention was made that prompted me to rise and respond to it because it was so profound that it cannot be left unchallenged. That was the statement that was made by Honourable Muharukua that the Uukwaludhi Traditional Authority is encroaching or grabbing the land that resorts under Otjikaoko Traditional Authority.

Firstly, this is not an issue of land reform, it was, therefore, raised inappropriately under the Vote of the Ministry of Land Reform. This is an issue of a dispute - it is an issue of the boundaries of the Traditional Authorities and not an issue of land reform. That is true.

Secondly, the view that was espoused by the Honourable Member is amongst more than one perspectives that are held on that issue. It is an issue of a dispute of Traditional Authorities' boundaries.

Thirdly and most importantly; issues related to disputes about boundaries of Traditional Authorities are for the Council of Traditional Authorities to deal with. I think it is highly inappropriate for the Honourable Member to make a statement of that nature and in this context.

It is not an issue of ancestral land. It is an issue of boundaries of Traditional Authorities. That is what it is. If the Honourable Member holds a view that there is a piece of land under a certain Traditional Authority that it does not belong to, then he should advise that Traditional Authority to follow proper procedures and have their dispute heard. I think it is very, very important that that is clarified. We should not leave this House with the view that this is an issue of ancestral land that is to be dealt with under the land reform Vote. No, it is not.

05 May 2015

**ADJOURNMENT  
HON PROF KATJAVIVI**

**HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:**

With that explanation, I thank Honourable Minister and the Right Honourable Prime Minister.

I put Vote 25 – “**LAND REFORM.**” Any objections? Agreed to. I shall report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Honourable Speaker, I report progress and ask leave to sit again.

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Progress reported and leave given to sit again.

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**ASSEMBLY RESUMES**

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**HON SPEAKER:** Thank you very much. Well, we got to where we expected to be. The work is done and it is now up to us to adjourn the House until tomorrow at the usual time.

I listened with great interest to Honourable Uutoni Nujoma, the only thing that was missing is that he did not make any reference to Ovitoto and I do not know why. (*Laughter*) Honourable Members the House stands adjourn until tomorrow, the usual time.

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In terms of Rule 90(a) of the Standing Rules and Orders, the Speaker adjourned the Assembly at 22:15 until Wednesday, 06 May 2015.

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**HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 22:15 UNTIL 2015.05.06 AT 14:30**

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**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND  
FORESTRY BUDGET MOTIVATION  
STATEMENT - VOTE 20**

**BY**

**HONOURABLE JOHN MUTORWA, MP  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND  
FORESTRY**

**THEME: “CHANGE WITH CONTINUITY, CO-  
ORDINATION, CONSOLIDATION AND COMPLETION  
OF MAJOR MAWF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND  
PROJECTS”**

**5 May 2015**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 I thank the appointing authority, His Excellency President Hage Geingob, for affording me the opportunity, to present and motivate the financial allocations for 2015/2016 to the Agriculture, Water and Forestry Ministry. Sincere gratitudes are also due to my Colleagues, Comrades and Friends, Honourable Minister of Finance, Honourable Director-General and Minister of Economic Planning and all their Staff members who are responsible for budget preparation, presentation and management; also for professional and dedicated work that you are doing for Namibia and all her people.
- 1.2 I am motivating VOTE 20 under the theme: “**Change with Continuity; Coordination, Consolidation and Completion of Major MAWF Plans, Programmes and Projects.**” In line with, and in the letter and spirit of the aforementioned articulated MOTTO, particular and focused attention, shall continuously be given and must necessarily be given to the practical and successful completion of ongoing MAWF projects, as planned, without ignoring the conceptualization and development of new projects.
- 1.3 The Government of the Republic of Namibia during the formulation of our Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4), has identified agriculture among other sectors, as one of the economic sectors which will enjoy priority, in terms of resource allocation to ensure that the impact and results of our efforts are optimal and consequently achieve the Vision 2030 national objectives that we have set for ourselves. In line with Vision 2030, the Ministry’s vision is to be recognised as a leading contributor to food security, agro-product competitiveness, increased and equitable access to our natural resources for improved livelihoods, well-being and wealth for all. On the other hand, the Ministry is mandated to promote, develop, manage and utilise agricultural, water and forest resources sustainably.
- 1.4 Under the Fourth National Development Plan, three desired outcomes have been set for the Agriculture and Forestry, as well as Water and Sanitation sectors to be achieved by 2017. These are: ***Desired Outcome 9 - Agriculture experiencing average real***

*growth of 4% per annum; **Desired Outcome 4** - The proportion of severely poor individuals is expected to drop from 15.8% to below 10%; **Desired Outcome 5.3** -Access to water for human consumption is expected to increase from 85.5% to 100% of the population and ensure that there is sufficient water reserves for industrialization.*

- 1.5 It is entrusted upon our Ministry to ensure without failing that these Desired Outcomes are realised by 2017. The Ministry believes that in order to contribute significantly to the attainment of our developmental goals and achieve the desired outcomes, we need to focus our efforts and resources on the following key strategic initiatives, which are clearly summarized in the Ministry's 2012/2013 to 2016/2017 Strategic Plan. These strategic initiatives includes the expansion of the Green Scheme Programme; Improving Namibia's Capacity to Grow Food and Enhance Food Security; Increasing Livestock Production; Providing Subsidies to Subsistence Farmers; Promoting Conservation Agriculture; Improving Access to Markets for all Livestock and Livestock Products North of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF); Reassessing the VCF and Marketing Regulations; Negotiating Trade Agreements with other Countries for Livestock Products north of the VCF; Conducting Research on Drought-resistant Crops and Hardy Livestock; Utilizing Drought-resistant Crops and Hardy Livestock; Ensuring Water Security for Human Consumption as well as Ensuring Water Security for Industrial Development.
- 1.6 The Agriculture and Forestry & Water and Sanitation Sectors have been affected negatively by the effects of climate change and global warming as this is felt through continuous droughts. This has serious direct implication on our agricultural production. During the 2014/2015 Financial Year, the Ministry continued to implement the Drought Relief Measures; namely, the livestock marketing incentive scheme and drilling of boreholes to help reduce the impact of the severe drought.

## **2. THE 2014/2015 FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET ALLOCATION**

In the 2014/2015 Financial Year, I motivated a total Budget of **N\$2,618,452,000.00** of this, a total of **N\$1,131,652,000.00** or **43.2** per cent was earmarked for the Activities of recurrent nature (Operational Budget) and **N\$1,486,800,000.00** or **56.8** per cent represents the Development Budget.

Overall, **N\$1,068,185,000.00 (40.8%)** was earmarked for the development of the Water sector to supply water to rural communities and unproclaimed resettlements, whereas a total amount of **N\$967,030,000.00 (36.9%)** was for the development of the Agricultural Sector, while **N\$159,799,000.00 (6.1%)** was allocated for the management and utilization of forestry resources, and **N\$423,438,000.00 (16.2%)** was allocated to the supervision and support services.

### **2.1 MILESTONE ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2014/2015 FINANCIAL YEAR**

- 2.1.1 For the purpose of creating a favourable environment for the Agriculture sector to thrive, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in consultation with all stakeholders have completed the review of the 1995 National Agriculture Policy. The Draft National Agriculture Policy was submitted to Cabinet for approval.
- 2.1.2 The Ministry gazetted the Agro Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) and the Agricultural Business Development Agency (AGRIBUSDEV) to coordinate and promote production, handling, processing, marketing and trade of agronomic produce in Namibia. AMTA is also mandated to issue import permits as well as collect levies on controlled products in line with recent Government Notices. The Ministry also submitted the Draft Agronomic Industry Amendment Bill to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation for consideration, which will be debated in this August House. All these patriotic efforts will fast track the domestic market share promotion for our local produce, which is currently at 41.5 per cent.

- 2.1.3 The Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs at Ongwediva and Rundu were commissioned and are in operation. Designs and tender documents were prepared for their second phases. Meanwhile, the designs and drawings for the other infrastructures such as; open market, filling station, parking area at the two Hubs have also been completed.
- 2.1.4 The construction of Phase 1 (Bulk Earthworks) of the Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs in Wanaheda, Windhoek has commenced.
- 2.1.5 Construction of the logistic centre, staff and medium scale farmer's accommodation, expansion of the irrigation area, the pump station and an access road has commenced at Etunda Irrigation Project. Silo facilities for an additional 2,000 tons of maize were completed and milling shed to house a 40 tons per day Wheat Milling Plant was also completed at Etunda Irrigation Project.
- 2.1.6 The Ministry completed the construction of the additional 3,500 Metric Tons (MTs) silos as well as housing and office facilities at Omuthiya.
- 2.1.7 In the quest to bring extension services closer to the people, in line with the decentralization policy of the Government, the Ministry has completed the construction of Bukalo Agricultural Development Centre (ADC) in Zambezi Region, and Edundja ADC in Ohangwena Region.
- 2.1.8 The Ministry has completed and inaugurated the construction of the Agricultural Technology Centre (ATC) in Rundu and is in the process of constructing another ATC in Ongwediva.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

- 2.1.9 The Rain-Fed Crop Production Programme was implemented in the following regions: Kavango East and Kavango West, Zambezi, Oshikoto, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Kunene North and partly in Otjozondjupa and Omaheke to increase food production in the aforementioned regions. Through this Programme farmers were



assisted with subsidized farm inputs (fertilisers and seeds) and agricultural services (ploughing and weeding services).

- 2.1.10 A total of five hundred and forty two (542) tons of different type of fertilizers were acquired by MAWF and distributed in the crop growing regions as part of Government subsidy during the 2014/2015 cropping season.
- 2.1.11 Government procured additional forty six (46) tons of maize seed, which were distributed through Government subsidy in the aforementioned regions. Furthermore, a total of one hundred and thirty (130) tones of pear millet (mahangu) and sorghum seeds were also distributed through Government subsidy to farmers in those regions during 2014/2015 cropping season.
- 2.1.12 Furthermore, resettled farmers in Zambezi and Kavango East and West were provided with ten (10) tons of free maize seeds.
- 2.1.13 Through Government subsidised ploughing services, a total of twenty thousand and seventy two hectares (20,072 ha) were ploughed during the 2013/14 cropping year in which eleven thousand three hundred and thirty two (11,332), (5,654 male & 5,678 female) farmers benefited from these services.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

With regard to livestock marketing, Namibia's animal and animal products continued to have access to local, regional and international markets. Regionally Namibia exported to South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo. Our overseas markets include the European Union, Norway and Switzerland. Export health certificates for export of beef, mutton and goat meat to Russia has been finalized and export is expected to commence during the 2015/2016 Financial Year.

- 2.1.14 The Ministry is currently negotiating sanitary conditions for meat exports to China, United States of America and Hong Kong. In addition, the Ministry, in consultation with key stakeholders, has been considering import requirements to the United Arab Emirates,

Finland and Saudi Arabia as potential export destinations for our livestock products.

- 2.1.15 The Livestock sector is constantly under challenge from epidemic animal diseases some of which have a serious impact on trade in animal and animal products. The country managed to retain its favourable animal disease status. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), which occurred in August 2014 in the eastern parts of the Zambezi Region, were successfully contained and livestock movement and marketing restrictions were lifted. Another FMD outbreak occurred in November 2014 in the western part of Zambezi region, but the situation has been put under control. During the same year, sporadic outbreaks of Anthrax were reported in Gobabis, Outjo and Mariental districts regions respectively and were similarly contained.
- 2.1.16 The Ministry with the financial assistance from MCA-Namibia has developed a Strategy for the eradication of transboundary animal diseases in the NCA. This strategy is awaiting Cabinet approval of funds for implementation. Meanwhile a detailed Implementation plan to operationalise the Strategy has been approved by Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. The Strategy and Implementation Plan were also approved by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
- 2.1.17 The occurrence of Rabies, in domestic and wild animal populations is a major source of concern. In 2014, 273 cases of Rabies, involving 273 animal deaths were reported. Confirmed cases of Lung sickness were reported in Kavango at one foci where 2 cattle died of the disease.
- 2.1.18 It is worth mentioning that, preventive animal disease control measures involve mass and strategic vaccinations of animals against diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Lung sickness and Rabies, animal movement control, import control, cross border exchange of information and collaboration with neighbouring countries are being implemented. Farmers contribute enormously by reporting disease outbreaks, vaccinating their livestock against various diseases of economic importance such as Anthrax, Brucellosis, Botulism and Blackleg. In Kavango East (Mukwe and

Ndiyona constituencies) and Zambezi Region, a target population of 153,000 cattle was under the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination Programme in 2014. Cattle in the eastern parts of Zambezi Region are vaccinated three times a year, whereas those in western parts of Zambezi as well as in Mukwe and Ndiyona constituencies of East Kavango Region are vaccinated twice a year. A total of 331,965 inoculations were administered to the target population to protect them against FMD. The overall vaccination coverage achieved was 89%. During the year under review, 1,446,712 cattle in the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) were targeted for the annual vaccination Programme against Lungsickness. In 2014, 1,154,282 were vaccinated against Lungsickness in the NCA providing 80% coverage.

2.1.19 Livestock identification and registration activities form the backbone of animal disease surveillance. In the last four years the Namibia Livestock Identification and Traceability System (NamLITS) was extended to cover the Northern Communal Areas where over 1.8 million cattle were ear-tagged and registered in a computerized database. In the 2014/2015 Financial Year, 238 033 cattle were tagged, whilst in the 2011, 2012 and 2013 a number of 826,611, 580,067 and 205,123 cattle were tagged respectively.

2.1.20 The Livestock identification and traceability system (NamLITS), which is the backbone of animal disease surveillance, has now been extended to cover the whole country. The NamLITS system was unified for the whole country on the 4<sup>th</sup> October 2014 in order to have one system for the north and south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence. This system enables government to keep accurate records of animal disease surveillance, animal movements and vaccinations. It also allows for monitoring of breeding programmes as well as population dynamics and future projections.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

2.1.21 The prevention of introduction of plant, animal diseases and pests is managed through stringent import control mechanisms. To strengthen this important function at all main ports of entry, in 2014, the Ministry awarded tenders for the construction of border

infrastructures (offices, accommodation and animal handling facility) at Oronditi, Swartbooidrift, Mahenene, Kasamane, Katwitwi, Dobe and Wenela border post. Construction work at these locations has commenced.

- 2.1.22 In order to improve access to veterinary services the Ministry commenced the construction of offices, accommodation facilities and other infrastructure in various locations, namely; Ondangwa, Ndiyona, Ncaute, Omundaungilo, Epembe, Ruacana and Okalongo.
- 2.1.23 A total of 5 modern State Veterinary Offices at Outapi, Epukiro, Okakarara, Omuthiya and Eenhana were completed with the financial assistance of the USA Government through MCA-Namibia. The Ministry co-funded the construction and in addition purchased the furniture, equipment, incinerators and staffed the facilities.
- 2.1.24 Routine active and passive animal disease surveillance activities were conducted during the 2014/2015 Financial Year. This includes farms inspection, community visits, ante- and post-mortem inspections at export abattoirs, supervision of livestock auctions, export certification and inspection of imported animals and animal products. These inspections yielded satisfactory results giving guarantees and assurances to our trading partners of the safety of Namibia's animals and animal products. This was achieved despite the devastating effects of the drought, which saw an increase in the number of sheep and cattle being exported on-hoof to RSA.
- 2.1.25 The Ministry has embarked upon a program to upgrade several abattoirs in the northern regions of Namibia with the aim to enhance the marketing of livestock by establishing processing facilities in Northern Communal Areas in line with the NDP4 goals. Currently, the abattoirs in Eenhana Outapi have been upgraded and are at the final stages of completion and will be ready for commissioning during the first and second quarter of 2015 respectively. These abattoirs will be managed through Public-Private Partnerships. Meanwhile the Zambezi Regional Council

has availed land to MAWF near Bukalo to erect a meat processing/cooking facility for value added products.

- 2.1.26 The demolition of the Rundu abattoir, cold storage and meat processing facility is complete and construction of the new abattoir is due to commence in first quarter of 2015, a successful service provider was awarded the tender in February 2015.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

- 2.1.27 The Ministry continued with the implementation of the Rain Fed Crop Production Programme aimed at enhancing household food security and increased the country's capacity to grow food under rain fed conditions. During the 2014/2015 Financial Year, a total of fifty (50) additional tractors and implements were procured through Government tender of which twenty (20) tractors were delivered and deployed to the various regions. In addition, thirty tractors were still to be delivered. This will bring the total number of tractors to one hundred and twenty five (125) procured for the DCPD.
- 2.1.28 Meanwhile, a total of twenty thousand and seventy two hectares (20,072 ha) were ploughed during the 2013/2014 cropping season. This shows an increase of 38% compared to twelve thousand three hundred and seventy two hectares (12,372 ha) in 2012/2013. The increase in hectares ploughed was a result of the additional thirty tractors procured by GRN.
- 2.1.29 In order to increase resilience of production practices to the effects of climate change, the Ministry jointly with FAO, has developed the Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture document for the Dryland Crop Production Programme (DCPD). This document will guide the implementation and promotion of Conservation Agriculture as a practice for sustainable crop production in Namibia. The implementation of the Programme will commence in 2017/2018.

- 2.1.30 The Ministry continued to carry out phytosanitary inspections on farms that are exporting crops to ensure that production procedures are conforming to international standards.
- 2.1.31 Three thousand five hundred and forty four (3,544) phytosanitary certificates were issued for the exportation of plant and plant products. An amount of five hundred and thirty one thousand six hundred Namibia Dollars (N\$531,600.00) was generated from the issuance of phytosanitary certificates, import and in-transit permits in line with the Plant Quarantine Act 8 of 2008. Inspections and surveillance Programmes at the Namibian border points continued unabated.
- 2.1.32 A project funded by FAO on the Management of the Asian fruit fly, *Bactrocera invadens* in Namibia was implemented in 2014. Under this project 71 fruit fly traps were deployed in the project area (Zambezi Region), and more traps will be deployed later during the next Financial Year.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

- 2.1.33 The construction of Ndonga Linena Irrigation Phase Two has been completed. Meanwhile, the tenders for the access roads and bulk earth work, steel works (Sheds), main pipeline, irrigation system & pump station and mass concrete works at Uvhungu-vhungu dairy project were completed.
- 2.1.34 The construction of a wheat-milling warehouse at Etunda Irrigation Project and also the installation of low and medium voltage electrical to the newly constructed facilities under Phase 7&8 of the project were completed.
- 2.1.35 Replacement of old and not functioning 5 Center Pivots at Etunda Phase 5&6 has been completed, replacement of submersible pumps with suction pumps for the Etunda Phase 5&6 Pumps Station were also completed.
- 2.1.36 The design and tendering for the construction of machinery shed, fertilizer shed, chemical store, fencing, gate house, interlocking

paving, change room and tuck shop for the Ongwediva and Rundu Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs has been completed.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

- 2.1.37 With regards to rural water supply, the construction of the water supply coverage for Onambutu Water Supply Scheme Phase 6 in the Oshana, Oshikoto and Ohangwena regions were completed. The construction of the Katima Mulilo - Ngoma Water Supply Scheme Phase 2 in the Zambezi Region progressed well and is expected to be finalized during the 2015/2016 Financial Year. The construction of Otjimbingwe Water Supply Project in the Erongo region, Katima Mulilo - Kongola Water Supply Project Phase 2 in the Zambezi region, Water Supply Provision to displaced communities in the Kavango West region and Ondangwa - Omuntele pipeline extension in the Oshikoto region has commenced. The feasibility studies for litapa - Okeeholongo Water Supply Scheme, King Kauluma - Omutsegwonime Water Supply Scheme in the Oshikoto Region and Ruacana South Water Supply Scheme in the Omusati Region were completed and the construction will commence in 2015/2016 Financial Year.
- 2.1.38 The construction of the Neckartal Dam Project and Phase 1 Bulk Water Supply Pipeline in the //Karas Region has commenced and is progressing. The site establishment is completed. Both the Engineer's and the Contractor's offices were completed and are operative. The establishment of the Quarry site is nearly completed, with crushing plants for the aggregate already set up. At the dam site, the batching plants for concrete mixing are also set up. At the abstraction works, the clearing of the area was completed.
- 2.1.39 The Ministry continues to implement the Community Based Management Project for supplying water to rural communities. To date, 87.2% of the rural communities have access to potable water countrywide. A total of 62 water points were rehabilitated, while 80 boreholes were installed during the 2014/2015 Financial Year.

- 2.1.40 The Ministry has commenced with the process of procuring the Erongo Desalination Plant from Areva.
- 2.1.41 The sanitation coordination role is another responsibility entrusted to the Ministry. On this mandate, a total of 443 households were provided with sanitation facilities in the 9 regions (Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Kavango East, Kavango West, Otjozondjupa, Erongo, Hardap, and // Kharas). This activity created 180 temporary employment opportunities during the construction phase.
- 2.1.42 The construction of 340 improved sanitation facilities in Epupa Constituency in the Kunene Region and the construction of 1960 improved sanitation facilities in 11 Regions (Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Kavango East, Kavango West, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, Erongo, Kunene, Zambezi, and //Kharas) have commenced. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) promotion sessions were conducted to the identified beneficiaries on selected topics e.g. hand washing and F - Oral diagram. Communities were sensitized and awareness spread to create demand for facilities to be constructed, the processes needed for ending open defecation was explained.
- 2.1.43 Rural Water Extension Officers were trained on the implementation of Sanitation in rural areas. Regional Water and Sanitation Forums have been established in Erongo and Zambezi Regions.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

- 2.1.44 With regards to forestry, the Ministry has recognised awareness creation as a key component in forest protection and conservation and was thus scaled-up. In this regard forest fire awareness was carried out. Messages were developed in English and 8 local languages (Afrikaans, Damara, Ha!, Otjiherero, Lozi, Oshiwambo, Rukavango, Setswana) and broadcast through the Namibia Broadcasting Cooperation over a period of two months.



- 2.1.45 The Ministry has acquired firefighting equipment namely: firefighting vehicles, fitted with fire fighting machine and tanks, these vehicles will be used in combating forest/veld fires. Firefighting equipment and tools (knapsack sprayers, spade, pangas, mattocks, axe, tents, and pots) were also procured and distributed to community forests in Kavango East, Kavango West, and Zambezi and Tsumkwe areas.
- 2.1.46 It should be noted also that the Ministry engaged local people and communities to clear firebreaks (fire cut lines) in fire prone areas and a total of 3,602km of firebreaks were cleared, creating 1,411 temporary jobs (251 females and 1,160 males), at a cost of N\$ 5,326,040 in the form of remuneration. Furthermore, precision forestry techniques (GIS/Remote Sensing) have enabled the electronic dispatch of daily fire bulletins, a service that has been welcomed by our stakeholders. This tool further enables staff of the Ministry to detect and monitor the movement of fires and to act appropriately and effectively.
- 2.1.47 The Ministry also produced 170,534 seedlings in government nurseries, of which 72,365 were sold to the public at subsidised prices in order to encourage tree planting and about 15,179 were donated to communities for tree planting projects especially for orchards establishment.
- 2.1.48 More orchards were created and a total of 50 hectares have been cleared and prepared for planting. The development of orchards have been extended to the Green Scheme projects to diversify food production and increase food security, 50 ha had been planted with fruit trees at Etunda Irrigation Scheme, while 4 ha planted with fruit trees at Kalimbeza Rice Project and 12 ha being prepared for planting at Shadikongoro Green Scheme. The fruit trees planted in orchards yielded about 13.3 tons of Mangoes and 64kg of Papaya fruits. The fruits were sold to the public generating a total of N\$98,097.00 for the state revenue.
- 2.1.49 The Ministry implemented the de-bushing Programme to reduce the extent of bush encroachment on State-owned land in order to improve the carrying capacity of the farmlands whilst creating jobs for unemployed Namibians mostly the youth. In this regard the

Ministry entered into agreement with the National Youth Services (NYS) to carry out de-bushing Programme at state owned farms. The total amount of N\$7,500,000 was made available to the National Youth Service to clear the encroached land. Forty-five (45) SMEs signed contract agreement with NYS and MAWF to de-bush Government farms. The project has created jobs for 1,026 people and 2,650ha has been cleared in Government owned farms.

2.1.50 In support of forestry research, the Ministry has completed the construction of a Tissue Culture Laboratory in Okahandja. Once equipped, this facility will be used to produce quality indigenous trees, especially fruit trees in large quantities over a short period of time.

2.1.51 The Ministry has also maintained all field based research trials to ensure that crucial information is collected to assist with the management of forest resources. All Daily Fire Bulletins and monthly fire maps were produced on time. Training on forest inventory techniques as well GIS and Remote Sensing was also given to the relevant forestry officials.

2.1.52 On infrastructure Development, the Ministry completed the construction of Gobabis Forestry Office that will service the communities in Omaheke region, 4 units of self contained accommodation facilities at Tsumkwe, a community facility at M'Kata community forest and the expansion of Hamoye Forest Research Station office. The construction of Otjinene and Onesi Forestry Office has started. Meanwhile the construction of 4 units of self contained staff houses at Siya, Mukwe, Bukalo, Sibbinda and twine houses at Onesi, Sibbinda, Bukalo and Ongha is progressing well and will be finalised in 2015/2016.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

2.1.53 The Ministry continued to administer the *Co-operatives Act*, 1996 (No. 23 of 1996) and implement the National Co-operative Policy that creates the legal and enabling environment for co-operative development in Namibia. It should also be mentioned that the

Ministry is in the process of reviewing the National Cooperative Policy, which is due to be finalized during 2015.

2.1.54 During the 2014/2015 Financial Year, three (3) agricultural co-operatives received guaranteed loans totalling N\$2,756,000.00 from the Agricultural Bank of Namibia for which a guarantee amount of N\$2,204,800.00 was provided through the Co-operative Loan Guarantee Fund.

2.1.55 During the 2014/15 period, the Registrar of Co-operatives in the Ministry provisionally registered 10 new co-operatives. At present, a total of 133 co-operatives are registered in Namibia. Of these, seven 7 are fully registered and 126 are provisionally registered.

2.1.56 The Ministry completed the construction of the Omusati Regional Head Quarter at Outapi.

### **3. DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES**

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

3.1 During the reporting period, Namibia was still severely affected by drought. For this reason, government introduced mitigation measures namely; the drought marketing incentive scheme, the lease of grazing incentive scheme and the transportation of livestock incentive scheme to assist both communal and commercial farmers whose livestock were affected by drought. In that regard, farmers were assisted to market their animals through the scheme, to lease grazing areas and transportation of their livestock to better grazing areas identified by them.

3.2 A total of thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty seven (13,227) claims were received and processed of which two thousand four hundred and ninety seven (2,497) were from the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) and ten thousand seven hundred and thirty (10,730) were from South of the Veterinarian Cordon Fence (SVCF). The value of these claims that were paid out to farmers was N\$ 106,390,873.00. It represents a combined off-take of eight hundred and ninety nine thousand and seventy eight

(899,078) animals from the land of which six hundred and fifty nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty two (659,752) were small stock units and two hundred and thirty nine thousand, three hundred and twenty six (239,326) were large stock units.

- 3.3 In addition, a total of two hundred and thirty nine (239) and four hundred and one (401) claims for transport hire from the NCA and SVCF were processed. The value of the above mentioned claims amounted to N\$1,049,145.00 and N\$3,878,513.00 respectively.
- 3.4 In an effort to make water available for human consumption and livestock drinking, the Ministry drilled 198 boreholes throughout the country of which 153 were successful.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

#### **4. NEW PROGRAMMES AND ALLOCATION FOR 2015/2016 FINANCIAL YEAR**

In line with the Ministerial Medium Term Plan, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry is implementing four Programmes, namely:

- 4.1 AGRICULTURE  
4.2 WATER  
4.3 FORESTRY  
4.4 SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Guided by these four Programmes, I would like to motivate the budget allocations for the 2015/2016 Financial Year. In doing so, the Honourable Members are referred to the Technical Paper containing detailed information on the previous year's achievements and planned activities for the coming years.

I am motivating a total Budget of **N\$2,415,159,000.00** for the Financial Year 2015/2016 for the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. This represents a **7.8%** reduction from last year's allocation. Of this total, **N\$1,169,456,000.00** or **48.4%** is for the **Operational Budget**, while the remaining **N\$1,245,703,000.00** or **51.6%** is allocated to the **Development**

**Budget.** Overall, **N\$703,572,000.00** or **29.1%** is devoted to the development of the water sector and to supply water to rural communities in communal areas; **N\$1,008,776,000.00** or **41.8%** is for the development of the agriculture sector, while **N\$170,022,000.00** or **7.0%** is for the development of the forestry sector and **N\$532,789,000.00** or **22.1%** has been allocated to the supervision and support services.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

I shall now elaborate Programme by Programme:

#### **4.1 AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME**

Agriculture is critical for both economic development and in meeting the country's regional and global commitments, which include among others the Millennium Development Goal on the eradication of poverty and hunger and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) with four Pillars, namely: Pillar 1: Extending the area under sustainable management and reliable water control systems; Pillar 2: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access; Pillar 3: Increasing food supply and reducing hunger and Pillar 4: Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption. The purpose of this Programme is to promote animal health and increase productivity and reducing poverty; to enhance agricultural production at national and household level in a sustainable manner; to encourage diversification; to support rural income generation projects and to promote private sector investment in agro-processing industries. In order for the agriculture sector to achieve its objectives, an amount of **N\$1,008,776,000.00** is required for this Programme to carry out the following activities.

- 4.1.1 The Ministry shall continue with the construction of a warehouse and a 2000 MT silo at each of the following schemes; Shadikongoro, Sikondo, Mashare and Ndonga Linena. The Ministry shall also plan, design and supervise the construction of the additional 15,000 MT silos and facilities for the National Strategic Food Reserve at Rundu in the Kavango East Region.

- 4.1.2 A tender for the expansion of the National Strategic Food Reserve silos at Okongo from 500Mt to 4500Mt, and the construction of facilities (offices and accommodation) has closed and work is expected to commence during 2015/2016.
- 4.1.3 The Ministry will as well continue with the bulk earthwork for the Fresh Produce Marketing Hub in Windhoek as well as facilitate the planning, designing and tendering of the infrastructure at the Hub.
- 4.1.4 The Ministry will continue to supervise the bulk earthworks for phase 2 on both the Rundu and Ongwediva Fresh Produce Hub sites. Furthermore, the Ministry shall also plan, design and supervise the construction of Pack Houses at both the Rundu and Ongwediva Fresh Produce Hub sites.
- 4.1.5 The construction of the machinery shed, fertiliser shed, chemical store, fencing, gate house, interlocking paving, change room and tuck shop at the Kalimbeza Rice Project shall commence.
- 4.1.6 The feasibility studies and development of Katima farm (250 ha) and Liselo Green Scheme Projects (1,600 ha) in the Zambezi Region shall continue. The feasibility study 1,500 ha in Kavango West is also expected to start during 2015/2016.
- 4.1.7 The Ministry shall continue with the construction of the main supply line, pump station, irrigation system, small-scale farmer's house and green house at Musese Irrigation Project. Furthermore, the Ministry shall also continue with the construction of the main supply line, pump station, irrigation system, silos, farm manager and small-scale farmers' houses and logistics centre at Mashare Irrigation Project.
- 4.1.8 Upgrading of the Opuwo Abattoir will start during the 2015/2016 Financial Year. Furthermore, the construction of the cold storage facilities and meat processing facilities at both; Ongwediva Fresh Produce Hub and Rundu Fresh Produce Hub will start during the first quarter of 2015/2016.
- 4.1.9 The Ministry will commence to implement the Strategy for achieving international recognition for FMD and Lung-sickness

freedom status in the Northern Communal Areas beginning of the new financial year. The implementation of this strategy is aimed at creating conditions which will allow farmers in the Northern Communal Area (NCA) to access local, regional and international markets for their animals and animal products.

- 4.1.10 The essential elements of this plan and strategy involve strengthening of veterinary services by bolstering staff capacity in terms of recruitment and skills development, development of surveillance and response guidelines, construction of veterinary infrastructure (offices, laboratories, accommodation), procurement of equipment and vehicles, community mobilization and participation in veterinary activities. International collaboration in the management of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases will also be strengthened. A major component of the plan entails erection of a border fence between Namibia and Angola and relocation of livestock relying on grazing in Angola to identified grazing areas within Namibia.
- 4.1.11 The Livestock Identification and Traceability System will continue in the NCA and the entire population of cattle are expected to be ear-tagged during this Financial Year.
- 4.1.12 Tenders for the construction of offices, animal handling facilities and staff accommodation at Oronditi, Swartbooisdrift, Wenela, Kasamane, Mahenene, Dobe and Katwitwi borders were awarded and construction is expected to commence during 2015/2016.
- 4.1.13 The construction of offices and accommodation facilities at veterinary control gates like Tsintsabis, Oshivelo, Rooidag and Werda will commence during the next few months. The tenders for the construction of these facilities, have already been advertised.
- 4.1.14 Other projects which will commence this year include the construction of offices and accommodation at Tses in the //Karas region as well the Chief Veterinarian and Traceability offices in Windhoek.

- 4.1.15 The electrification of part of the high-risk area of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF) and the Namibia-Botswana international borderfence, which commenced in 2013, is targeted to be complete later this year.
- 4.1.16 The Ministry will construct at both, Bukalo in the Zambezi Region and Rundu in Kavango East; an abattoir, cold storage and meat processing facility to produce heat treated meat products, biltong and other market products as guided by the OIE.
- 4.1.17 The construction of internal checkpoints at Okaukuejo, Werda, Rooidag is underway. Tenders for the construction of Okahao State Veterinarian Office and Veterinary clinics at Tses, Okalongo, Ruacana, Omundaungilo, Omauni, including Ondangwa (state veterinarian office and laboratory) were awarded and construction is planned to start during the 2015/2016 Financial Year.
- 4.1.18 In an effort to enhance the quality of livestock in the country, the Ministry will continue to implement the Livestock Scheme referred to as the Provision of Livestock Breeding Material directly to Communal Farmers. This Scheme is aimed at assisting communal livestock farmers to acquire good quality breeding males at subsidised prices. The Ministry shall continue to introduce high quality breeding animals to communal as well as commercial farmers through specialized schemes and open auctions in order to improve their herds.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

## **4.2 WATER PROGRAMME**

The purpose of this Programme is to ensure water security, by providing the necessary information for the coordinated planning, development and management of water resources, developing and upholding the water management systems, initiating, planning and implementing the development of rural and bulk water supply infrastructure, supplying water to rural communities, to coordinate the management and implementation of the sanitation policy and Programmes. For this purpose, an amount of **N\$703,572,000.00** is required:



- 4.2.1 In our quest to ensure water security for the country, a number of new water supply pipeline projects have been initiated and are being developed. Feasibility studies for the following projects will commence in the 2015/2016 financial year; the Omukandu - Oshituntu Water Supply Scheme, Okankolo - Onkumbula Water Supply Scheme, the Khorixas borehole Water Supply Scheme, Eenhana - Oshikunde Water Supply Scheme, Otjombinde Water Supply Scheme, Daures Water Supply Scheme and a viability study of the Etaka canal. The feasibility study will be followed by planning and design reports, after which the construction of these water supply infrastructures will commence.
- 4.2.2 The construction of litapa-Okeeholongo Water Supply Project, Ruacana South Water Supply Project in Omusati Region and Oshivelo-King Kauluma to Omutsegwonime WaterSupply in Oshikoto Region Project pipeline extension will commence during the 2015/2016 Financial Year.
- 4.2.3 The currently on-going construction of Katima Mulilo - Ngoma Water Supply Scheme (Phase 2) and Katima Mulilo - Kongola Water Supply Scheme (Phase 2) in the Zambezi Region will continue in the financial year 2015/2016.
- 4.2.4 The construction of the Neckartal Dam Project and phase 1 Bulk Water Supply pipeline in the //Karas Region will continue in the 2015/2016 financial year. This project is of national importance and is critical for the upliftment of the livelihood of people in //Karas Region in particular, and the Namibian nation at large. The following activities for the construction of the Neckartal Dam will continue: the construction of cofferdams to divert the river flows, excavations at the dam site area which includes excavation in the river bed, the right and left river banks followed by construction of the dam wall. Amongst the mentioned activities is the excavation and construction of the Abstraction Weir and construction of the bulk water supply pipeline from the Abstraction works to the Holding dam, from which water will be distributed to the Irrigation Land.
- 4.2.5 The MAWF will finalise the process of procuring the Erongo Desalination Plant from Areva.

- 4.2.6 Health awareness will be created through community education and participation in sanitation and hygiene practices. This will lead to an increase in coverage and use of improved sanitation facilities in both urban and rural areas of the country.
- 4.2.7 Government shall continue to engage with the neighbouring countries in bilateral, multilateral, regional and international co-operation in the sharing of water from international border rivers through the various river basin commissions of the Okavango/Cubango, Kunene, Zambezi, Cuvelai, and Orange Rivers.
- 4.2.8 Negotiations between the Permanent Water Commission (PWC) and Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) have produced fruitful results to looking at the viability of constructing a re-regulating dam on the Lower Orange River for irrigation, domestic and livestock consumption and the share of water that each basin state should be entitled to on an annual basis. Following the approval of Terms of Reference (ToR), Indications are that the full feasibility study of the dam at the Lower Orange River shall be undertaken during the 2015/2016 Financial Year and construction of the dam is planned for 2016/2017.
- 4.2.9 Health awareness will be created through community education and participation in sanitation and hygiene practices. This will lead to an increase in coverage and use of improved sanitation facilities in both urban and rural areas of the country.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members**

### **4.3 FORESTRY PROGRAMME**

The purpose of this Programme is to develop and manage the forestry resources to enhance socio-economic development and environmental sustainability in order to ensure that forestry activities are undertaken in different areas throughout the country, the Ministry requests an amount of **N\$170,022,000.00** for the Financial Year 2015/2016.

- 4.3.1 The Ministry will continue with the implementation of de-bushing to reduce the extent of bush encroachment on state-owned land, increase the land's carrying capacity of the farming land and improve livestock production in the country. The Ministry will continue to promote the utilization of the bush removed and create the much-needed jobs for Namibians.
- 4.3.2 Furthermore, the new de-bushing project funded by GIZ is exploring opportunities in utilising the bushes cleared from the farms to add value to it. This venture will encourage the farmers to clear more land as there will be a market for the bushes coming from their farms. Therefore the establishment of the firewood and other wood products marketing facilities will have opportunity to utilised wood cleared from the farms.
- 4.3.3 The Ministry will also continue to implement the Forest Protection and Conservation Project. Through this Programme, the Ministry will acquire fire equipment and tools including fire beaters, high-pressure pumps, firebombs, drip torches, wind-driven knapsack sprayers and fire signboards to indicate fire-prone areas. This equipment will be distributed to Constituency level in fire prone areas where local people will have easy access to those items. The local communities will be trained on how to use the fire fighting equipment and we will continue to engage local people in clearing fire break (fire cut lines) in fire prone areas.
- 4.3.4 Furthermore the forest fire awareness campaign will continue to make the people aware of fire management and clearing of fire cut-lines, extension messages will be developed in local languages and broadcasted through Namibia Broadcasting Cooperation during fire season. The message in local language will help the locals to understand the message clearly. The Ministry will continue to support farmers who want to farm with bees so as to diversify income-generating activities.
- 4.3.5 In an effort to expand tree planting and orchards development throughout the country, the Ministry plans to produce 200 000 seedlings from ministerial nurseries which will be used to plant 100 ha of orchards. The Ministry will continue to support community on sustainable management and utilisation of forest resources

through community forestry concept in the regions of Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango East and West and Zambezi. Three Community Forestry Centres will be build at Otshiku-tshiithilonde, Cuma and Katope. Preparation is underway to carry out resource assessment in forested land of Namibia.

4.3.6 The Ministry will continue to provide office spaces and accommodation at various locations for staff to be able to deliver services to the public. Staff accommodations and offices for new established offices as per new structure are; Okangwati, Epembe, Kongola, Mpungu, Ndiyona, Khorixas, Epukiro, Aminuis, Okatyali, Karasburg, Otavi and Karibib and new regional Offices at Onankali (Oshikoto), Nkurenkuru (Kavango West) and Omaruru (Erongo region). The Ministry will finalise infrastructure that were not completed during 2014/2015 at Siya, Mukwe, Eenhana, Omafo ADC, Otjinene -ADC, Okakarara ADC, Onesi ADC, Tsandi, Bukalo and Sibbinda and construct access road of 3Km to Kanovlei and Ngoma.

4.3.7 The tissue culture laboratory constructed by the Ministry needs to be equipped and selected staff members at the National Forestry Research Centre in Okahandja will be trained on Tissue Culture techniques. This facility will then be fully utilised to produce quality indigenous trees, especially fruit trees in large quantities over a short period of time. The Ministry will continue to maintain all field based research trials to ensure that crucial information is collected to assist with the management of forest resources. Daily Fire bulletins and monthly fire maps will be produced. The Ministry is prepared to provide training on forest inventory techniques, GIS and Remote Sensing where needed.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

#### **4.4 SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

The purpose of this Programme is to facilitate the policy formulation leading to the creation of legal framework for the Ministry; the implementation of policies; the promotion of agricultural and agro-

industrial development; the mobilization of technical and financial resources; the development and maintenance of an agricultural information system; the administration of the Co-operatives Act; and the promotion of marketing of agricultural products. It also provides administrative support to the Programmes and ensure proper financial management, optimal deployment of resources, acquisition and development of physical infrastructures, Information Communication Technology services, transport and communication, consumables, employee safety and wellness, utilities, legal costs, assets management and protection, public relations, publications, capacity building and staff development. Furthermore, the programme caters for emergency relief assistance in the Agricultural sector. In order to implement this activities, an amount of **N\$530,651,000.00** is required.

- 4.4.1 The Ministry will continue to provide support to cooperatives in the country. The Ministry will also continue with the provision of business development services for the development of co-operatives. These services are done in the form of annual monitoring visits to co-operatives and training through the Co-operative College.
- 4.4.2 Other Activities under the Programme includes agro-production feasibility studies, market research and development, as well as ensuring Namibia's compliance to the agricultural trade regulations and membership contributions to the agricultural related organisations and institutions to which Namibia is a member such as Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and International Cooperative Alliance (ICA).
- 4.4.3 The Ministry will continue with the construction of Regional Head Quarters in Ohangwena, Zambezi and Kavango East Region. Furthermore, the construction of a warehouse, offices for Plant and Fleet Management and Procurement, and an additional office complex at the Ministry's Head Office, Government Office Park will commence.

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

#### **4.5 DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES**

4.5.1 Allow me to inform this House that the country remains threatened by drought conditions as a result of a poor rainfall performance experienced during the 2014/2015 rainfall season. All fourteen Regions reported a poor rainfall performance since the beginning of the season mostly characterised by below normal rainfall, with only a few patches having received above normal showers. Prospect for agricultural production, is negatively impacted in terms of crop harvest, grazing establishments as well as water for livestock. With just over a month to the end of the season, outlook of the rainfall performance appears worrisome yet again, making the drought situation a likely phenomenon.

4.5.2 It is our expectation that the drought situation will prevail during the current season. It is also our conviction that, the Ministry together with the Office of the Prime Minister and other stakeholders will continue to implement the existing drought mitigating measures as well as develop new measures to deal with the drought ordeal on all fronts, namely; food and water supply for human consumption, grazing for livestock, livestock marketing, and also water for livestock consumption.

#### **5. CONCLUSIONS**

**Honourable Speaker,  
Honourable Members,**

May I finally point out that what I have presented are essential highlights and summaries of achievements for 2014/2015 and the plans for the 2015/2016 Financial Year. I therefore draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the Technical Paper, which contains detailed information on the Ministry's Programmes, projects and activities. Furthermore, the information and valuable documents tabled by the Honourable Minister of Finance also provide sufficient factual information.

The Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4) process calls for a collective approach where both private and public sectors are expected to work together and implement programmes and projects that are geared towards achieving the NDP4 desired outcomes. Therefore, I thank the local and international co-operating partners, farmers, the Private Sector, including Non-Governmental Organisations and Government agencies, for their continued support and confidence to invest in the Agriculture, Water and Forestry sectors in Namibia. We must continue to strengthen these relationships to achieve overall development goals of our sectors for the benefit of all the citizens and residents of Namibia. It is the commitment of the Ministry to ensure that the sector contributes optimally to economic growth, and that Namibia is able to feed itself and export the surplus.

With this motivation, I now call upon this August House to discuss, consider and approve the Budget for **Vote 20** for the 2015/2016 Financial Year.

I thank you.

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,  
WATER AND FORESTRY  
TECHNICAL PAPER – VOTE 20**

**BY**

**HONOURABLE JOHN MUTORWA, MP**

**THEME**

**“CHANGE WITH CONTINUITY, CO-ORDINATION,  
CONSOLIDATION AND COMPLETION OF MAJOR  
MAWF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS”**



The purpose of the Technical Paper is to provide detailed information in addition to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry's Budget Motivation Speech.

The MAWF's (Vote 20) Total Budget is **N\$2,415,159,000.00** of which **N\$1,245,703,000.00** (51.6%) is earmarked for the Development Budget and **N\$1,169,456,000.00** (48.4%) represents the Operational Budget.

**1. MAIN DIVISION 01 : OFFICE OF THE MINISTER**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$6,913,000.00**

A total of **N\$6,167,000.00** is required for the Main Division 01, the Office of the Minister, for running activities of the office.

**2. MAIN DIVISION 02 ADMINISTRATION**

**RECURRENT BUDGET N\$273,837,000.00**

**CAPITAL/DEVELOPMENT BUDGET N\$124,800,000.00**

**2.1 OBJECTIVE**

The main objective of the Directorate of General Services is to provide corporate support services to the other directorates of the Ministry.

The specific objectives are to:

- Ensure effective Ministerial Financial Management.
- Ensure efficient Internal Audit Services.
- Ensure efficient provision of Auxiliary Services.
- Administer Human Resources efficiently and effectively.
- Ensure efficient Ministerial Information Communication Technology Services.
- Efficiently mainstream Employee Wellness, HIV & AIDS.

**2.2 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

**2.2.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

#### **2.2.1.1 FINANCE**

- EFT (Electronic Funds Transfer) of Daily Subsistence and Travelling allowance (DSA), Accounts Payable and Payroll payments facilitated.
- Money transferred for re-structured new posts.
- The overall preliminary budget expenditure rates are 85.44% for the Operational Budget and 54.62% for the capital budget for the 2014/2015 Financial Year.

#### **2.2.1.2 INTERNAL AUDIT**

- Financial and administration audits conducted at all MAWF outlets in 13 Regions, with the exception of Hardap Region.
- 80% Compliance with policies within MAWF.
- Sub-receivers of revenue for the Ministry in all 14 regions trained to mitigate the risk of cash losses and to improve compliances with policies, rules and regulations and procedures.
- Supervisors trained to implement Enterprise Based Risk Management in the Ministry.
- Claim against the State resulting from vehicle accident paid out reduced to one.
- Advisory Committee for Loss Control finalized 76.14 % of reported cases.

#### **2.2.1.3 HUMAN RESOURCE (HR)**

- The re-structuring process of the Ministry to right-size for efficient execution of the mandate was finalized and effective from 01 August 2014.
- Continue to administrate the conditions of service which include; remuneration system, leaves, retirement and GIPF claims of deceased staff members.

- Filled budgeted vacant posts.
- Facilitated Public Service Reforms through the implementation of training on Performance Management System for staff members at all levels.
- Facilitated the implementation of the 3 year Ministerial Affirmative Action plan in compliance with the Affirmative Action Act and submitted the ACC report.
- Affirmative Action Sensitization staff meetings were conducted in eight regions.

#### **2.2.1.4 AUXILIARY SERVICES**

- Utility services rendered to 212 Ministerial outlets in all 14 Regions.
- Security services provided at 212 MAWF outlets country wide.
- 48 tenders were approved through Tender Board to procure goods and services for the Ministry.
- 103 new vehicles were acquired to provide transport for ministerial operations.
- Quarterly Ministerial News Letters, Annual Reports published.
- Response to Media on ministerial related issues as well as press releases.
- Livestock stock taking was conducted at all 13 research stations that keep livestock as well as stock taking at all ministerial outlets in the 14 Regions.

#### **2.2.1.5 INFORMATION      COMMUNICATION      TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

- 18 Regional Offices were provided with computer network infrastructure to enable access to Ministerial internet and intranet system.
- New computer software licenses acquired.
- Staff training on share point conducted to staff members that populate the ministerial website.

#### **2.2.1.6 EMPLOYEE WELLNESS & HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME**

- Fresh “N” Fit employee wellness programme rolled out to the remaining 2 Regions.
- Information, Education & Communication (IEC) materials and condoms distributed to Regional Offices quarterly.
- Conduct quarterly awareness creation sessions on HIV/ AIDS and wellness issues (Cancer, Blood pressure, Cholesterol and Diabetics).
- Finalize the Strategic Plan for Agriculture, Water and Forestry Sector response on HIV/AIDS and was launch on the World Aids Day Commemoration, 05 December 2014.
- Technical and financial assistance for programme implementation received from GIZ especially on the sector response.

### **2.2.2 CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED IN 2014/2015**

#### **2.2.2.1 FINANCE**

- Delay in acquisition of supplier codes for EFT payments to suppliers for goods and services delivered.
- Budgetary provision to implement the restructuring.

#### **2.2.2.2 INTERNAL AUDIT**

- Delays in completion of legal cases.

### **2.2.2.3 HUMAN RESOURCE (HR)**

- Difficulty to recruit staff members/persons to fill posts in the scarce job categories and OPM delays.
- Prescribe time lines composition in disciplinary hearings in misconduct cases.

### **2.2.2.4 AUXILIARY SERVICES**

- The tariff adjustment of the Local Authorities does not coincide with the budget period and the increases are higher than the budgeted increase.
- Unexpected statutory tariff adjustment of the security services.
- Acquire programme developer to update the outdated computerized Fleet Management System.
- Delayed in new vehicle especially trucks needed for drought experience in regions delivery time, that results in price increases.

### **2.2.2.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

- Delays from Service providers to install the trunking (networking infrastructure) timeously.

## **2.2.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

### **2.2.3.1 FINANCE**

- Maintain Ministerial Financial Administration.
- Regular consultation with MOF on all modules for smoother operations.
- Training of staff members on finance issues.

### **2.2.3.2 INTERNAL AUDIT**

- Implementation of Risk Based Internal Audit Programme.
- Improve follow-up on audit recommendation.
- Implementation of Investigation Programme.
- Create database for investigations.
- Facilitate sub receiver training.

#### **2.2.3.3 HUMAN RESOURCES (HR)**

- Train supervisors in MAWF on HR matters.
- Facilitate implement Public Reforms through the Electronic Record Management System (EDRMS), Performance Management System and Business re-engineering.
- Fill 90% of the vacant budgeted posts in the Ministry.
- Continue to administrate staff conditions of service, disciplinary and grievances.
- Facilitate implementation of new approved ministerial structure.

#### **2.2.3.4 AUXILIARY SERVICES**

- Continues provision of office support services.
- Implement a stock taking program.
- Maintain Ministerial Asset Management.
- Maintain administration of Ministerial procurement.
- Develop Comprehensive Fleet Management System.
- Train staff on new system to improve service to clients (MAWF).
- Renew Ministerial vehicle fleet to 60% younger than 4 years.
- Conduct auctions for redundant and obsolete assets.
- Update the Ministerial asset registers.
- Reviewing the MAWF corporate relations strategy.
- Ministerial newsletters and Annual Reports.
- Facilitate ministerial press releases and respond to media queries.

#### **2.2.3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

- Maintain and update the Ministerial ICT systems.
- Provide support services on ICT to staff members.
- Maintain and populate the ministerial website.

#### **2.2.3.6 EMPLOYEE WELLNESS & HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME**

- Co-ordinate Employee Wellness and HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming and prevention activities.
- Provide care/support for affected/infected staff members.
- Distribute condoms, Information and education material to staff members.
- Co-ordinate Sector response on HIV/AIDS for the Agriculture, Water and Forestry Sector.

### **2.3 CAPITAL/DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

#### **2.3.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

##### **2.3.1.1 Renovation of MAWF Buildings**

- Ministerial staff houses were renovated. (1-Kunene Region; 2-Hardap Region; 5 -Otjozondjupa Region; 4 - Zambezi Region; 3 - //Kharas Region; 5 - Omusati Region; 1 - Oshikoto Region).

##### **2.3.1.2 Construction of Regional Head Quarters -**

- Regional Head Quarters in the Omusati Region, Outapi hasv been completed.
- Construction of Regional Head Quarters in Ohangwena Region, Eenhana is 30% completed.
- Construction of Regional Head Quarters in Zambezi Region, Katima Mulilo is 36% completed.

- Construction of Regional Head Quarters in Kavango East Region, Rundu is 80% completed.

#### **2.3.1.3 Construction of Additional New Office Complex and Warehouses**

- Khomas Regional Office (Government Office Park East Wing) construction project 10%.

#### **2.3.1.4 Expansion of Intranet and Implementation of E-Governance for MAWF**

- During the 2014/2015 financial year, MAWF have managed to do structure cabling at 16 remote offices in 9 regions under the project: Expansion of MAWF Intranet and the implementation of E-Governance capital project. These offices are connected to MAWF intranet information system aiming at improving staff member's performance by giving access information timely besides providing internet access for research purposes.

### **2.3.2 CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED IN 2014/2015**

- The completion of construction of the Regional Headquarters Phase 1 at Ohangwena Region at Eenhana was delayed due to a management problem experienced by the appointed contractor in that Project Managers were resigning from services of the said contractor.

### **2.3.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

#### **2.3.3.1 Construction of Regional Head Quarters**

- Continue with construction of phase 2 for Eenhana and Katima Mulilo.
- Completion of the construction of the Rundu Regional Head Quarters, Kavango East.

#### **2.3.3.2 Construction of Additional New Office Complex and Warehouse**



- Construction of an additional office complex at MAWF Head Office, Government Office Park (East Wing).
- Construction of warehouses and offices for the Plant & Fleet Management as well as Procurement.

#### **2.3.3.3 Renovation of MAWF Buildings**

- Replacement of existing lifts at Head Office.
- Renovate and upgrade Ministerial properties.

#### **2.3.3.4 Expansion of Intranet and Implementation of E-Governance for MAWF**

- Similar exercise for 2015/2016 Financial Year is targeting 12 offices in 8 Regions. This connections and the implementation of E-Governance project will provide information sharing platform and eventually improve staff performance by making faster decisions based on availability of correct and timely information from one central location.

### **3. MAIN DIVISION 03 : VETERINARY SERVICES**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$ 174 322 000**

**CAPITAL BUDGET : N\$ 252 025 000**

#### **3.1 OBJECTIVE**

- The objective of the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) is to maintain and promote optimal animal health, production and reproduction and assure the safe and orderly marketing of animal and animal products through animal disease control, epidemiology and extension, diagnostic services and veterinary public health services.

#### **3.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS:**

- Implement both development and regulatory activities in accordance with legislation and directives related to the Animal Industry.
- Develop structures and physical infrastructures necessary to bring veterinary services to all parts of the country, maintain integrity that the Namibian Veterinary Services enjoys, ensuring continued exports of animals and animal products, as well a regional and international cooperation.
- Ensure that good cooperation with the farming community is maintained so as to benefit the health of the Nation's livestock.
- Maintain and improve the diagnostic and supportive role of the Central Veterinary Laboratory.

### **3.3. RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

#### **3.3.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2014/2015**

##### **3.3.1.1 Disease Surveillance and Control**

Disease surveillance is one of the major activities of DVS. This is done in order to provide evidence of the country's animal health status which is constantly under threat by animal diseases that have the potential to disrupt Namibia's access to local, regional and international markets. Animal disease surveillance program ensures that diseases or conditions that may precipitate disease outbreaks are mitigated and that systems are in place for early detection and early effective response.

- Animals slaughtered under veterinary supervision:
  - One hundred forty two thousand nine hundred and eight (142,908) cattle.
  - Five hundred and fifty nine thousand four hundred and twenty six (559,426) sheep.
  - Four thousand seven hundred and seven (4,707) springboks.
- Number of farms and animals inspected:

- Livestock at two thousand two hundred and eight nine (2,289) communities were inspected in communal areas.
- Five thousand three hundred and ten (5,310) farms.
- Seven hundred and thirty seven thousand four hundred and ninety eight (737,498) cattle.
- One million and ninety four thousand and eighty seven (1,094,087) sheep.
- Two hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and ninety nine (280,699) goats.
- Ongoing Programmes include:
  - Mass and strategic vaccinations of animals against diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Lung sickness and Rabies were carried out. In 2014, in Zambezi and part of Kavango East Regions four thousand eight hundred and sixty nine (480,069) cattle vaccinations against foot and mouth disease were carried out. This was targeted at one hundred and twenty three thousand (123 000) cattle in Zambezi region and thirty thousand (30 000) cattle in Mukwe and Ndiyona constituencies of Kavango East region. Cattle in the eastern parts of Zambezi Region are vaccinated three times a year, whereas those in western parts of Zambezi and in Mukwe and Ndiyona constituencies of East Kavango Region are vaccinated twice per year. One million and eight two thousand and thirty two cattle (1,082,032) were vaccinated against lung-sickness in the northern communal areas. A population of 1,446,712 was targeted for vaccination against lung-sickness.
  - The Livestock identification and traceability system (NamLITS), which is the backbone of animal disease surveillance, has now been extended to cover the whole country. The NamLITS system was unified for the whole country on the 4th October 2014 in order to have one system for the north and south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence. This system enables Government to keep accurate records of animal disease surveillance, animal movements and vaccinations. It also allows for monitoring of breeding programs as

well as population dynamics and future projections. In the last four years the NamLITS system was extended to cover the Northern Communal Areas where over 1.6 million cattle were ear-tagged and registered in a computerized database. In the 2014/15 Financial Year 238,033 additional cattle were tagged.

- Livestock identification and traceability, import/export control, extension and regulatory inspections at community level, farms, livestock auctions and abattoirs were carried out.
- Maintenance of veterinary infrastructures such as veterinary clinics, crush pens, quarantine farms, veterinary cordon fences some of which required extensive repair due to old age. Electrification of parts of the border and Veterinary Cordon Fence improved the zoo-sanitary controls of the country.
- The Ministry has developed a Strategy and Implementation plan for the implementation of the Cabinet Committee on Policy and Planning (CCOPP) Action Letter dated 1st April 2014, Resolution 3 which directed MAWF to:
  - (a) Construct a Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF) on the Namibian Angolan border;
  - (b) Establish a trans-boundary animal disease free zone, including Namibia and part of Angola; and
  - (c) That Cabinet Committee on Policy and Planning (CCOPP) directed the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry to continue implementing activities and programmes in the best interest of the country and the livestock/meat industry, particularly in the Northern Communal Areas.

### **3.3.1.2 Export Markets**

- Namibia's animal and animal products continued to have access to local, regional and international markets. Regionally Namibia exported to South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Angola, DRC and Zimbabwe. Our overseas markets include the European Union, Norway and Switzerland. Export Certificates for beef, mutton and goat meat to

Russia have been approved by Russia and export is expected to start in 2015. MAWF is currently negotiating sanitary conditions for meat exports to China, United States of America and Hong Kong.

### **3.3.1.3 Animal Disease Health Situation**

- Major disease outbreaks recorded in 2014 include Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Lung-sickness and Rabies. Foot and Mouth Disease, which occurred in August 2014 in the eastern parts of the Zambezi Region, were successfully contained and livestock movement and marketing restrictions were lifted. Another FMD outbreak occurred in November 2014 in the Western part of Zambezi region which has not yet been resolved. Sporadic outbreaks of Anthrax, a soil borne disease, which can also affect people, were reported at 3 foci with 11 cases and 11 deaths in Gobabis, Outjo and Mariental districts respectively. The occurrence of Rabies, which is a fatal disease of humans and animals, continues to be a cause of concern in human, domestic and wild animal populations. In 2014, 273 Rabies outbreaks involving 273 animal deaths were reported affecting the northern part of the country mainly in Omusati and Kavango regions. Confirmed cases of Lung-sickness were reported in the Kavango regions at 1 foci where 2 cattle died of the disease. Other main diseases reported are *Brucella abortus* at 5 foci, with 43 cases and *Brucella melitensis* at 4 foci with 11 cases all in Keetmanshoop District.

### **3.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR (2015/2016)**

#### **3.3.2.1 Improvement of Animal Health Status and marketing in the Northern Communal Areas**

- The MAWF will continue to implement the policy aimed at creating conditions which will allow farmers in the Northern Communal Area (NCA) to access local, regional and international markets for their animals and animal products. The Ministry with the financial assistance of the MCA-Namibia has developed the Strategy and Implementation plan of for achieving Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lung-sickness freedom in the NCA.

- MAWF plans to implement the Strategy for achieving international recognition for FMD and Lung-sickness in the Northern Communal Areas beginning of the new Financial Year.
- Increase the number of veterinary offices in the Northern Communal Areas to reduce the distance that farmers have to travel to seek veterinary services.
- Increase the number of border infrastructure in the NCA to improve import and export control of animals and animal products.
- Develop and implement protocols to facilitate the local marketing of meat by small abattoirs in the Northern Communal Areas.
- Hold border harmonization meetings with neighboring countries particularly Angola.
- Implement the Angola-Namibia MOU on cooperation in the control, prevention and eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease and Lung-sickness.
  - Seven hundred and thirty seven thousand four hundred and ninety eight (737,498) cattle.
  - One million and ninety four thousand and eighty seven (1,094,087) sheep.
  - Two hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and ninety nine (280,699) goats.
- Ongoing Programmes include:
  - Mass and strategic vaccinations of animals against diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Lung sickness and Rabies were carried out. In 2014, in Zambezi and part of Kavango East Regions four thousand eight hundred and sixty nine (480,069) cattle vaccinations against foot and mouth disease were carried out. This was targeted at one hundred and twenty three thousand (123,000) cattle in Zambezi region and thirty thousand (30,000) cattle in Mukwe and Ndiyona

constituencies of Kavango East region. Cattle in the eastern parts of Zambezi Region are vaccinated three times a year, whereas those in western parts of Zambezi and in Mukwe and Ndiyona constituencies of East Kavango Region are vaccinated twice per year. One million and eight thousand and thirty two cattle (1,082,032) were vaccinated against lung-sickness in the northern communal areas. A population of 1,446,712 was targeted for vaccination against lung-sickness.

- The Livestock identification and traceability system (NamLITS), which is the backbone of animal disease surveillance, has now been extended to cover the whole country. The NamLITS system was unified for the whole country on the 4th October 2014 in order to have one system for the north and south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence. This system enables government to keep accurate records of animal disease surveillance, animal movements and vaccinations. It also allows for monitoring of breeding programs as well as population dynamics and future projections. In the last four years the NamLITS system was extended to cover the Northern Communal Areas where over 1.6 million cattle were ear-tagged and registered in a computerized database. In the 2014/2015 Financial Year 238,033 additional cattle were tagged.
- Livestock identification and traceability, import/export control, extension and regulatory inspections at community level, farms, livestock auctions and abattoirs were carried out.
- Maintenance of veterinary infrastructures such as veterinary clinics, crush pens, quarantine farms, veterinary cordon fences some of which required extensive repair due to old age. Electrification of parts of the border and Veterinary Cordon Fence improved the zoo-sanitary controls of the country.
- The Ministry has developed a Strategy and Implementation plan for the implementation of the Cabinet Committee on Policy and

Planning (CCOPP) Action Letter dated 1st April 2014, Resolution 3 which directed MAWF to:

- (a) Construct a Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF) on the Namibian Angolan border;
  - (b) Establish a trans-boundary animal disease free zone, including Namibia and part of Angola; and
  - (c) That Cabinet Committee on Policy and Planning (CCOPP) directed the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry to continue implementing activities and programmes in the best interest of the country and the livestock/meat industry, particularly in the Northern Communal Areas.
- Engage and continue in trade negotiation on sanitary measures for acquiring new markets for animals and animal products.

#### **3.3.2.2 Construction of new veterinary infrastructure**

- Construction of new veterinary offices and crush pens.
- Construction of plant and animal health inspection facilities at border posts.
- Recruit additional staff on its establishment (veterinarians, technicians and other support staff) to fulfill the above mentioned programs. Additional materials and equipment such as vehicles, offices, furniture and diagnostic kits will also be required.
- Rehabilitate five government owned abattoirs in the NCA to enhance surveillance and food safety standards in the area.
- Construction of the new research laboratory at Eenhana which will focus on the major trans-boundary diseases.
- Submit more laboratory tests of the Central Veterinary Laboratory to the accreditation body this year.



### **3.4 CAPITAL PROJECTS**

#### **3.4.1 DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL AND PLANT INSPECTION CENTRES AT BORDER ENTRY POINTS**

##### **3.4.1.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- The infrastructure development for sanitary and phyto-sanitary import/export control to prevent the introduction of exotic plant and animal diseases in Namibia is underway.
- Construction of sanitary and phyto-sanitary import/export control points at Buitepos, Noordoewer, Ariamsvlei and Oshikango completed.

##### **3.4.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$50 000 000)**

- Tenders for the construction of offices, animal handling facilities and staff accommodation at Oronditi, Swartbooisdrift, Wenela, Kasamane, Mahenene, Dobe and Katwitwi borders were awarded and construction will start soon.

#### **3.4.2 CONSTRUCTION OF VETERINARY CLINICS, OFFICES AND ACCOMMODATION**

##### **3.4.2.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- In order to improve access to veterinary services the Ministry commenced the construction of offices, accommodation facilities and other infrastructure in various parts of the country including Ondangwa, Ndiyona, Ncaute, Omundaungilo, Epembe, Ruacana as well as Okalongo.
- A total of 5 modern State Veterinary Offices at Outapi, Epukiro, Okakarara, Omuthiya and Eenhana were completed with funding from the US government through the MCA-Namibia Compact.

##### **3.4.2.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$58,500,000.00)**

- A number of construction projects are planned for the 2015/2016

Financial Year.

- Construction of offices and accommodation facilities at veterinary control gates like Tsintsabis, Oshivelo, Rooidag and Werda will commence in the first quarter of the 2015/2016 financial year since the tenders were already advertised.
- Other projects which will commence this year include the construction of offices and accommodation at Tses in the //Kharas region as well the Chief Veterinarian and Traceability offices in Windhoek.

### **3.4.3 EXTENSION OF THE CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORY**

#### **3.4.3.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2014/2015**

- Renovations of the old wing and construction of the new post mortem facility at the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) completed.
- The Bio-Security Level-3 Laboratory (BSL-3 L) due for completion in March 2015. Provisional plans were prepared for the construction of the Eenhana Research Laboratory. The site for its construction has been identified and fenced off.
- The site for the construction of the Ondangwa regional veterinary laboratory has been identified, the architectural plans have been completed and the tender process completed. Phase 1 - Bulk Earthworks: EOT number 2 was approved and practical completion was to be taken on 21 November 2014. Phase 2 - Superstructure Buildings: Tender was awarded. Contract signing concluded by the 10 December 2014.

#### **3.4.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2014/2015 (N\$60,850,000.00)**

- Phase 2 - Superstructure Buildings: The construction of the Ondangwa regional veterinary laboratory is expected to start this year.
- Documentation with regard to ownership for construction and managing of the Eenhana Research Laboratory is underway and it is expected to be completed in 2015.

### **3.4.4 IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND MARKETING SERVICES IN NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS**

#### **3.4.4.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS 2014/2015**

- A memorandum of understanding between Namibia and Angola to collaborate on the eradication of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and Foot and Mouth Diseases was signed on 23rd of May 2013 by the Ministers responsible for Agriculture. A joint Implementation Committee for the implementation of the MOU was appointed by the two Directorates of Veterinary Services, Terms of References and Action Plan has been developed.
- Bilateral meetings were held with Angola during the period under review.
- In August 2014 there was an outbreak of FMD in the Zambezi region which was controlled and normal livestock marketing has since resumed.

#### **3.4.5.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2015/2016 (N\$25,800,000.00)**

- Intensification of clinical and serological surveillance will be effected for the Northern Communal Areas.
- The electrification of part of the high-risk area of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF) and the Namibia-Botswana international border fence commenced in 2013 and is expected to be completed this year.
- Prophylactic vaccinations against Foot and Mouth Disease and Lung sickness will continue in the 2015/2016 Financial Year.
- Livestock identification and traceability activities will continue throughout the country in order to support animal disease surveillance and marketing of livestock and their products.
- Recruit personnel as per the new approved structure.

- The Strategy for the eradication of trans-boundary animal diseases in the NCA was finalized but awaits cabinet approval of funds for implementation. A detailed Implementation Plan to operationalize the Strategy has been approved by Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. The Strategy and Implementation Plan were approved by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). The essential elements of the plan involve strengthening of veterinary services by bolstering staff capacity in terms of recruitment and skills development, development of surveillance and response guidelines, construction of veterinary infrastructure (offices, laboratories, accommodation), procurement of equipment and vehicles, community mobilization and participation in veterinary activities. International collaboration in the management of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases will also be strengthened. A major component of the plan entails erection of a border fence between Namibia and Angola and relocation of livestock relying on grazing in Angola to identified grazing areas within Namibia.

### **3.4.5 BEEF VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS**

#### **3.4.5.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS 2014/2015**

The objective of the project is to ensure improved marketing of livestock in the NCA and production of value added meat and meat products in order to compete at local, regional and international markets. Cattle and goats in the NCA have limited marketing channels and almost no access to lucrative markets. Appropriate, well-situated slaughter facilities, in the form of abattoirs that conform to best practice standards are therefore needed. The achievements in 2014 involved:

- The Eenhana and Outapi abattoirs will be ready for commissioning in the second quarter of 2015. These abattoirs will be managed through public-private partnerships. The Veterans Association of Namibia was the successful applicants. Members of the association are undergoing training which includes increasing the value addition and manufacturing opportunities in the NCA.
- The demolition of the Rundu abattoir is complete. Construction is due to commence in first quarter of 2015, successful company was

awarded the tender in February 2015.

- The Zambezi Regional Council has availed land to MAWF near Bukalo to erect a meat processing/cooking facility for value added products.

#### **3.4.6.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2015/2016 (N\$56,875,000)**

- In the Zambezi Region, a cooking facility will be set up to improve value addition as well as take advantage of OIE's FMD chapter on commodity-based trade to ensure continuous marketing of meat and meat products from an FMD high risk area such as canned beef, cooked meat, biltong and other heat treated meat products.
- The construction of the cold storage facility and meat processing facility at Ongwediva Fresh Produce Hub will start in the first quarter of 2015/2016.
- Construction of the cold storage and processing plant at Rundu is due to commence in first quarter of 2015, successful company was awarded the tender in January 2015.

#### **4. MAIN DIVISION 04 : AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$83,303,000.00**

**CAPITAL BUDGET : N\$26,845,000.00**

##### **4.1 OBJECTIVES**

- To conduct agricultural research through need-driven, basic, adaptive and strategic research in the communal and commercial farming areas of Namibia.
- To develop and conserve plant and livestock genetic material for future use.

##### **4.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS**

- Conduct crop and livestock research.

- Provide laboratory and analytical services.
- Conserve and preserve plant and animal genetic material.
- Conduct rangeland and pasture research.
- Develop new products for the Agricultural Sector.
- Provide livestock performance support services.

### **4.3 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

#### **4.3.1 Achievements for 2014/15**

##### **4.3.1.1 Crop Research and Production**

- MAWF through the Division of Crop Research and Production produced 168 tons of certified seeds of improved varieties at Research Stations and Green Scheme Projects. However, low rainfall during the last cultivation season resulted in low quantity and quality of harvested seed. The Ministry has also produced 35 tons of foundation seed at Crop Research Stations.
- 18 research projects were conducted at the five (5) Crop Research Stations on crop improvement, soil fertility improvement, crop diversification and variety evaluation;
- 25 hectares of land was de-bushed at Liselo in the Zambezi Region for research activities and seed production.
- Mutation breeding with local crop varieties continued in collaboration or with technical assistance from the IAEA.
- Maintenance of released crop varieties of pearl millet, sorghum, cowpea and other crops continued.
- The Ministry continues to provide technical back stopping to registered seed growers for certified seed. However, only 23 tons seed was received from seed growers, as many seed has been rejected due spoilage by the late rainfall during the last rain season; and
- Propagation of citrus and mangoes in order to increase fruit production at research stations as well as to avail to communities.

#### **4.3.1.2 Analytical Services and Product Development (ASPD)**

- A total of 519 soil samples were received and 11648 tests for various soil nutrients content and advice provided to clients;
- A total of 281 soil samples were received, 81 from Agricultural Laboratory Association for Southern Africa (Agri - LASA) and 200 from six (6) Agricultural Research Stations analysed and results provided;
- A total of 682 samples plant tissue and feed lick received 2,448 analysed results provided to clients;
- Ten (10) staff members has successfully completed an ISO/IEC 17025 Requirement, Implementation and Internal Auditing of Agricultural Laboratories;
- The Agricultural Laboratory with training of Laboratory staff on the use of High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) and analysing nutritional value of local indigenous plant resources using this equipment;
- The Agricultural Laboratory continued with the provision of analytical services (of feed-lick composition to facilitate registration of the licks; plant, soil and manure samples) with results interpretation and fertilizers recommendations;
- The Agricultural Laboratory with inventory of natural resources (Soil surveys, mapping, characterization, classification, geographical information system services, research and advisory services on Agro - climatology, climate variability and climate change, use of fertilizers and soil ameliorants;
- The Agricultural Laboratory continued with, proficiency testing, training of its staff members on ISO 17025 requirement for the laboratory quality assurance process;
- The Agricultural Laboratory continued testing and research based recommendations to support sustainable resource management and analyse chemical and nutritional composition of value added products;

- The Agricultural Laboratory continued to test presence of GMO in seed, food and feed and improve capacity to detect presence of Genetically Modified Organism (GMO); and
- The Agricultural Laboratory reviewed operational policy and standard procedures for its management system for quality administration and technical operation.

#### **4.3.1.3 Preservation and Conservation of Plant Genetic Material**

- Currently, the National Collection in the herbarium stands at 96,322 specimens of which 756 specimens were identified for use by scientists, students and the general public;
- As part of the ongoing Flora of Namibia project a taxonomic treatment of the family Nyctaginaceae, Nyctaginaceae: a taxonomic treatment for the Flora of Namibia, have been submitted for publication to the peer reviewed journal Phytotaxa;
- A new record for Namibia, *Sarcocaulon herrei*, was collected and possibly a new *Petalidium* species. The number of specimens stored within the collection for the species *Pelargonium vinaceum* has been updated with one more record, amounting to a total of three specimen;
- The NBRI website has been revamped and expanded to host information resulting from the MCA-Namibia collaboration (see <http://www.nbri.org.na>).
- The book *“Indigenous Plant Products in Namibia”* an output from the MCA-Namibia was launched;
- Germinations tests of 11, *Pennisetum glaucum*, seed accessions were conducted while 83 seed accessions were processed. Thirty nine seed requests were received and distributed;
- Seed characterization of *Citrullus lanatus* accessions was conducted at the Sandveld Research Station;



- Under the education and awareness creation function of the National Botanic Garden (NBGN) a total of 1,683 visitors were received (960 Namibian, 723 tourists); 22 guided walks were given to a total of 709 learners/students from various schools; and
- Twenty (20) new plant accessions were processed. 537 seedlings were transplanted.

#### **4.3.1.4 Rangeland Management and Pasture Research**

- Commenced Phase 2 of the bush encroachment mapping project in south-western Namibia after phase 1 (south-eastern Namibia) was completed (map produced) in 2013;
- Commenced surveys to determine browse capacities for Northern Communal grazing lands has in Omusati, Oshana, Kavango East and Kavango West Regions; and
- Completed a Grazing Capacity map based on prediction of plant biomass in a regression model with rainfall as the independent variable and corrected with existing bush encroachment data.

#### **4.3.1.5 Large Stock Research**

- Completed data collection on Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Windhoek in order to investigate its contribution to people's livelihood.

#### **4.3.1.6 Small Stock Research**

- Concluded the research project on the Namibian Indigenous goat at John Pandeni Research Station.
- Conservation of Namibian Indigenous goat and the Swakara sheep at John Pandeni and Gellap-Ost Research Stations has been very successful.

#### **4.3.1.7 Livestock Support Services**

- Two-hundred and-fifteen(215) young bulls were tested under

#### Phase D performance testing scheme

- Five out of the planned 20 testing units of the Phase C facilities at Omatjenne Research Station have been installed and they are currently being tested and adjusted for commissioning.
- Performance Testing Scheme (Phase D) has been implemented at all Livestock Research Stations.

#### **4.3.2 Planned Activities for 2015/2016**

- Maintain the National Botanic garden and live plant collection;
- Maintain National Herbarium and National Plant Genetic Resource collections;
- Manage, maintain and improve BRAHMS database;
- Continue fieldwork and taxonomic studies under the Flora of Namibia project;
- Maintain MAWF Automatic Weather Stations;
- Continue collaboration with research institutions, external funded research projects;
- Continue activities under the On-farm conservation project;
- Continue activities under the Threatened Plants Programme;
- Continue to promote and support the development of products from indigenous plants;
- Continue to promote and create awareness of indigenous plants;
- Continue with staff development and none-formal training;
- Produce and distribute foundation seed for pearl millet, maize and cowpea;

- Produce and distribute certified seed for pearl millet, maize and cowpea;
- Conduct research on crop improvements, crop diversification, soil/plant nutrition and crop breeding;
- Produce and distribute foundation seed for pearl millet, maize and cowpea;
- Conduct seed quality control;
- Develop R4 male seed parent;
- Evaluate crop varieties;
- Conduct Nitrogen use efficiency and its effect on early millet production;
- Determine an appropriate maturity date of the sweet potato varieties;
- Test pearl millet varieties for adaptability in northern Namibia;
- Conduct crop rotation as soil fertility improvement strategy in maize and pearly millet production systems;
- Undertake breeding and integrated soil plant management technique to develop sustainable high yielding and drought resistant crops;
- Undertake crop rotation as soil fertility improvement strategies used in different legumes on pearl millet;
- Assess the status of selenium and zinc contents in soil and plants in Namibia and the impact on food consumption;
- Identify and develop appropriate integrated pest management strategies;
- Evaluate induced mutation breeding in cowpea, pearl millet and sorghum and all its aspects;

- Resample all 355 bush encroachment sites north of the 23rd parallel as was done in 2002. The intention is to determine the extent of change in bush population and height structure from 2002 until present. The aim is to generate an up-to-date map for Northern Namibia which must be integrated with the southern Namibia bush encroachment map. Ultimately, it will lead to the generation of an ArcView bush encroachment map for the whole of Namibia to be completed in three years;
- Complete surveys for data needed to complete the German University of Giessen Funded Project titled: “The Future Okavango.” Project ends in August of 2015 and it attempts to determine nutritional, carrying- and browsing capacity aspects at some selected sites along a 20 km wide strip next to the Kavango River;
- Increase the number of bulls tested through Phase D to more than 300 animals;
- Plan to secure at least 6 research articles for publication in the Agricola;
- Commission an additional 15 units for the Phase C testing station at Omatjenne. The facilities will then cater for the testing of 600 bulls per year;
- Revise the Bull Scheme and continue to availing good quality breeding material to farmers;
- Conclude the project on the “Breeding a Strain of Vital white Swakara Sheep;”
- Complete DNA analysis of the entire Sanga cattle herd (the different ecotypes) at Sonop Research Station;
- Complete a genetic and phenotypic characterization of indigenous livestock ecotypes of Namibia;
- Complete the research project on “The Influence of mating season on reproduction and production of Simmentaler cattle;”

- Commence with conservation of the Namibian indigenous chickens;
- Conclude the research project on the development and multiplication of the Gellapper Sheep through backcrossing with the parent breeds at Kalahari;
- Increase the Swakara sheep population by availing breeding materials through the Swakara Support Scheme to communal farmers, resettled and Rehoboth district farmers;
- Participate in the formation of the Gellapper Breeder's Society of Namibia;
- Conservation and documentation of indigenous plants (curation of national collections, databases);
- Continuation of activities under the SASSCAL project;
- Analyse nutritional value and local indigenous plant resources using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) system;
- Conduct inventory of natural resources (soil surveys, mapping, characterization, classification, geographical information system services, research and advisory services on agro-climatology, climate variability and climate change, use of fertilizers and soil ameliorants;
- Conduct analytical services in feed lick composition to facilitate registration of the licks, plant and soil and manure samples, results interpretation and fertilizers recommendations; and
- Continue with proficiency testing, training of staff members on ISO 17025 requirements for the laboratory quality assurance process;

#### **4.4 CAPITAL PROJECTS**

##### **4.4.1 Upgrading of Farm infrastructure and Improvement of irrigation Systems At Training Institutions and Research Stations**

#### **4.4.1.1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

##### **4.4.1.1.1 Mannheim Research Station:**

- Completed feasibility study for the construction of a tissues culture laboratory;
- Paid retention fees for the construction of shed and cool room for storing seed during 2013/2014 Financial Year;
- Procured 2 x tine ripper; 2 x 4-row cultivator; and 3 x reversible disc for MADI, Bagani, Mannheim and Omahenene R/S;
- Acquired 7 x John Deere for TAZAC, Bagani, Mannheim and Omahenene R/S;
- Procured of 2 x 6-row pearl millet planter for Omahenene and Mannheim R/S;
- Procured 3 x 4-row pearl millet planter for MADI, Omahenene and Mannheim R/S;
- Procured 3 x Quail II Eccentric Seed preOcleaner for TAZAC, Bagani, Mannheim and Omahenene R/S;
- Procured 2 x Toyota Fork Lift for Mannheim and Omahenene R/S; and
- Procured 2x Jon Deere 359 Rectangular twine Baler for MADI and TAZAC

##### **4.4.1.1.2 National Research Botanical Institute:**

- Completed feasibility study for the expansion of the NBRI

##### **4.4.1.1.3 Kalahari Research Station:**

- Completed the renovation of sheds and 16 houses

#### **4.4.1.1.4      Bagani Research Station:**

- Completed design of electrification and expansion for office block;
- Commenced with the construction for the expansion of the office Block Installed a submersible water pump

#### **4.4.1.1.5      Gellap-Ost Research Station:**

- Tender for the construction of 2 x 2 bedroom houses has been advertised.

#### **4.4.1.1.6      Mashare Agricultural Development Institute:**

- Completed a feasibility for the upgrading and expansion of the slaughter house has been completed and payment of professional fees effected;
- Completed a feasibility for the upgrading of the former CATO house into a guess house and payment of professional fees effected; and
- Completed renovations, alterations and additions to existing building to form new grain storage at MITC has been completed and building ready for official handover to MITC.

#### **4.4.1.1.7      Alex Muranda Livestock Development Centre:**

- Construction of 2 x2 bedroom houses with garage has commenced and work is progressing completed.

#### **4.4.1.1.8      Tsumis Arid Zone Agricultural Centre:**

- Upgrading of hostel block completed;
- Conversion of the former workshop class room into two (2) offices and installation of air conditioners in newly upgraded offices completed;
- Repainting and tiling of the administration block including computer room and the two (2) class rooms completed;

- Construction of an additional classroom completed;
- Installed a new air conditioner power point at the reception in the main administration block completed;
- Procured butchery equipment for the slaughter house and awaiting installation thereof; and
- Completed renovation of slaughter house;

#### **4.4.1.1.9 Omahenene Research Station:**

- Completed the instruction of a ware houses with store rooms for grain and seed,

#### **4.4.1.1.10 Okapya Livestock Development Centre**

- Commenced with the construction of 25 KVA power line to Okapya LDC by NORED.

#### **4.4.1.1.11 Okashana Research Station**

- Completed the alteration, upgrading and improvement on the existing warehouse to create working space for mushroom production.

#### **4.4.1.1.12 Omatjenne Research Station**

- Completed the renovation of the Phase C facilities.

#### **4.4.3.2 Planned activities for 2015/2016**

- Construct 2x2-bedroom houses and renovate/upgrade for staff accommodation at Sachinga;
- Construct 2 x 2-bedroom staff houses, shearing shed and a new ablution block at the hostel of the Gellap-Ost Training Centre;
- Upgrade the slaughter house /abattoir and the current guest house into flats at MADI.



- Construct 2x2-bedroom houses for staff accommodation each at Okashana and Omahenene Research Station
- Complete documentation for the construction of a tissue culture laboratory at Mannheim Research Station;
- Renovate accommodation facilities for staff at the Sandveld Research Station;
- Construct 1x2-bedroom house each at Okomumbonde and Tsumkwe Breeding Stations
- Complete construction for the expansion of the office block
- Upgrade existing slaughterhouse/abattoir, alteration to existing office and hatcher building/poultry unit; and renovate six (6) staff at MADI
- Procure plant and equipment for Livestock Research Stations.

## **5. MAIN DIVISION 05 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION EXTENSION SERVICES**

**RECURRENT BUDGET: N\$175,840,000.00**

**CAPITAL BUDGET : N\$42,727,000.00**

### **5.1 OBJECTIVES**

- To contribute to increased food production and household food security.
- To provide extension services in the form of information, advice and training to farmers, agro-based industries and other stakeholders.
- To promote technology development, adaptation and adoption.
- To formulate and implement regulations and policies for the Agriculture Sector.

## **5.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS**

- Provide Agricultural Extension Services in the form of advice and training to farmers and stakeholders.
- Promote technology development, adaptation, and adoption and information dissemination in the Agricultural Sector.
- Identify and implement technological needs and requirements in the areas of agronomy, mechanization, animal husbandry, soil conservation and agricultural structures.
- Ensure conformity to regulations and policies on plant health and agro-chemicals quality and safety for the Agriculture Sector.
- Register agro-chemicals and farm feeds.

## **5.3 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

### **5.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- The Ministry provided extension services to the agricultural sector in the form of information dissemination, training, communications, and advice throughout the country using a participatory approach that places responsibilities of the development process in the hands of rural communities.

#### **5.3.1.1 Rain Fed Crop Production Programme**

- The Rain-Fed Crop Production Programme was implemented in the following Regions: Kavango East and West, Zambezi, Oshikoto, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Kunene North and partly in Otjozondjupa and Omaheke to increase food production in the above mentioned regions. Through this programme farmers were assisted with subsidized farm inputs (fertilizers and improved seeds) and agricultural services (ploughing and weeding services). During the reporting period, poor rainfall has hampered crop production in most of the regions and so far crops wilted at the seedling stage.

#### **5.3.1.1.1 Fertilisers Distribution**

- A total of five hundred and forty two (542) tones of different type of fertilisers [NPK 2:3:2 (37%), MAP (0.7% Zinc)], Ammonium Sulphate (21%nitrogen), LAN (28%Nitrogen), UREA (46%), Superphosphate (18-21% Ca) were acquired by MAWF and distributed in the crop growing regions as part of Government subsidy during 2014/2015 cropping season.
- During the last cropping season 2013/2014, a total of two thousand two hundred and thirty nine (2 239), (1 002 male & 1 237 female) farmers benefited from the fertilizer subsidy.

#### **5.3.1.1.2 Seed Distribution**

- During the 2014/2015 cropping season, the FAO through the Government provided fifty six (56) tons of free maize seeds which were distributed to farmers in NCAs. Meanwhile, resettled farmers in Zambezi and Kavango East and West were provided with ten (10) tons of free maize seeds.
- Government procured additional forty six (46) tons of maize seed which were distribution through Government subsidy in the NCAs.
- Furthermore, a total of one hundred and thirty (130) tones of pear mille (mahangu) and sorghum seeds were also distributed through Government subsidy to farmers in the NCAs during 2014/2015 cropping season.
- During the cropping season 2013/2014, twelve thousand six hundred and ninety eight (12,698), (4,870 male & 7,828 female) farmers in the crop growing regions benefited from improved seeds distributed through Government subsidy. This represents an increase of 7.9% compare to eleven thousand six hundred and ninety five (11 695) farmers who benefited during 2012/2013.
- During the same year, sixty two thousand nine hundred and ten (62,910), (25,145 male & 37 765 female) farmers benefited from free improved pearl millet and maize seeds in the NCRs.

#### **5.3.1.1.3 Ploughing Services**

- A total of fifty (50) additional tractors and implements were procured through Government tender of which twenty (20) tractors were delivered and deployed to the various regions. In addition, thirty tractors were still to be cleared by the agency with the Customs and Excise of the Ministry of Finance. That will bring the total number of tractors to one hundred and twenty five (125) procured for the DCP.
- One hundred and seventy two (172) contractual tractor drivers and sixty seven (67) DAPEES staff members (operator drivers and extension field staff) were trained in basic tractor mechanics tractor and implement repair and maintenance, field measurement, recording of data and filling of log books, use of mobile workshops and blacksmithing at Uvungu-vhungu Irrigation Project and Mashare Agricultural Development Institute during the period under review.
- During the 2013/2014 cropping season, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty two (11,332), (5,654 male & 5,678 female) farmers benefited from the ploughing services. This represents an increase of about 26 % compared to eight thousand four hundred and thirty four (8,434) farmers that benefited during 2012/2013 cropping season.
- Meanwhile, a total of twenty thousand and seventy two hectares (20,072 ha) were ploughed during the same year. This shows an increase of 38% compared to twelve thousand three hundred and seventy two hectares (12,372) ha in 2012/2013. The increase in hectares ploughed was a result of the additional thirty tractors procured by GRN.
- A total of three hundred and seventy eight (378) temporally jobs were created through the employment of private tractor and draught animal power owners and Government contractual tractor drivers who rendered ploughing services to farmers through Government subsidy alongside GRN tractors.
- The Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture document for the DCP which was jointly developed by MAWF and FAO is currently awaiting official launch.

#### **5.3.1.1.4 Weeding Services**

- During the 2013/2014 cropping season a total number of two thousand eight hundred and ninety one (2,891), (1,167 male & 1,724 female) farmers benefited from the weeding services. This showed an increase of seven hundred and seventy two farmers who benefited from weeding services compared to 2012 /2013.
- Five thousand three hundred and five hectares (5,305 ha) of farmers' fields were weeded in those regions. This represents an increase of 17.5% compared to four thousand three hundred and seventy eight (4 378) hectares during 2012/2013 cropping season. Through the provision of weeding services to farmers, MAWF created two thousand four hundred and ninety (2 490) temporally jobs for unemployed youth.

#### **5.3.1.2 Horticulture Production**

##### **5.3.1.2.1 Support to Urban and Peri-urban Horticulture**

- In the quest to contribute to increased food production, improve household food security and employment creation, MAWF continued to support the existing gardens and the newly established gardens by providing training and technical advice to farmers and communities in the regions. This extension support is very important to encourage farmers and communities at large and the Ministry to assure them for the support they need to produce food for their livelihood and also for income generating. In that regard, seven hundred and seventy four (774) exiting backyard and community gardens were visited to assess progress and to provide information and training regarding crop husbandry, horticultural production and marketing. Furthermore, a total of six (6) new gardens were established.
- A total of two thousand five hundred and five (2,505) farmers and communities benefited from that support.

##### **5.3.1.3 Migrant Pest Management**

- There were no pests or diseases outbreak reported in the regions during the period under review.

#### **5.3.1.4 Cereal Production**

##### **5.3.1.4.1 Mahangu Championship**

- The overall Grand Mahangu Champion for 2014 was Mr. Pinehas Nambandi from Oshikoto region. Meanwhile the overall Grand Maize Champion for 2014 was Mr. Fred Mwambi from Zambezi region. The Master Agronomist Dry Land (commercial / large scale) was Mr. Andre Compion from Otjozondjupa Region.

#### **5.3.1.5 Livestock Production**

##### **5.3.1.5.1 MAWF Ram and Bull Support Scheme**

- During the reporting period, there were no bulls and rams distributed to the regions because of the decision taken by MAWF to first increase the breeding stock at the research stations in the country. However, in some of the regions beneficiaries were identified and training is in progress.

##### **5.3.1.5.2 Swakara Scheme**

- Likewise, with the Swakara scheme, the scheme was put on hold with the aim of multiplying more production flock to benefit more farmers in the regions during the Financial Year 2015/2016.

##### **5.3.1.5.3 Poultry Distribution and Development of Small Scale Farmers**

- In North Western and Southern Divisions of Khomas, Erongo, //Kharas and Omaheke Regions, a total of three hundred and eighty nine (389) farmers benefited from the household food security incentive scheme. In that regard, nine thousand one hundred and twenty two (9,122) chicks were transported and distributed to the beneficiaries.

##### **5.3.1.5.4 Livestock Marketing**

#### **5.3.1.5.4.1 Auction Events**

- Fifteen (15) livestock auctions took place in the North Central Division (Oshikoto, Oshana, Omusati and Ohangwena regions) and North East Division (Kavango West, Kavango East and Zambezi regions) where more than eight hundred and eighty seven (887) cattle were sold with a turnover of more than N\$1.5 million while ninety two (92) goats generated a total turnover of N\$82,800.00.

#### **5.3.1.5.4.2 Drought marketing incentives schemes for both large stock and small stock**

- During the reporting period, Namibia was still severely affected by drought, thus the drought marketing incentive scheme, the lease of grazing incentive scheme and the transportation of livestock incentive scheme were put in place by Government to assist both communal and commercial farmers whose livestock were affected by drought. In that regard, farmers were assisted to market their animals through the scheme, to lease grazing areas and transportation of their livestock to better grazing areas identified by them.
- A total of thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty seven (13,227) claims were received and processed of which two thousand four hundred and ninety seven (2,497) were from the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) and ten thousand seven hundred and thirty (10,730) were from South of the Veterinarian Cordon Fence (SVCF). The value of these claims that were paid out to farmers was N\$ 106,390,873. It represents a combined off-take of 899,078 animals from the land of which six million five hundred and ninety seven thousand and fifty two (6,597,52) were small stock units and two million three hundred and ninety three thousand and twenty six (2,393,26) large stock units.
- In addition, a total of two hundred and thirty nine (239) claims for transport hire and four hundred and one (401) claims were all processed from both NCA and SVCF. The value of the above mentioned claims amounted to N\$1,049,145.58 and N\$3,878,513.14 respectively.

### **5.3.1.6 Farmers Advice and Training**

- Provision of continuous training and advice to farmers is to enhance their capacity so that they are better equipped to produce more and healthier crops and increase yields in order to reduce food imports and also ensure food security. As such, a total of five thousand eight hundred and ninety five (5,895) farmers were provided with in-service training by field extension staff in collaboration with other stakeholders in the regions. Farmers were trained in various topics with regards to best agricultural practice in crop and animal husbandry, horticulture production, land preparation, soil fertility, draught animal power, rangeland management, bush encroachment, record keeping and livestock marketing amongst others.

### **5.3.1.7 Training of DAPEES Staff in Technical and Managerial Fields**

- In order for MAWF to ensure a well-trained and competent team of field extension staff in the country, staff members received in-service training courses nationally and abroad to equip themselves with the necessary skills and knowledge to be able to address the need of the farmers effectively.
- A total of three hundred and twelve (312) extension staff received training in agricultural production processing technology, transport management, Swakara pelts production, project management, dry land crop production and production economics.

### **5.3.1.8 On-farm Trials and Demonstrations**

- On-farm demonstrations for both livestock and crops serve as one of the most effective extension method to train and show farmers how to perform manipulative operations and getting them to learn by doing.
- Consequently, a total of one hundred and twenty (120) on-farm demonstrations for both livestock and crops were conducted in all regions in the country with five thousand three hundred and fifty seven (5,357) farmers attending.
- The demonstrations focused on livestock and crop husbandry, drug administration, fodder production, crop production, land preparation,



irrigation system, weed control, vegetation species identification, horticulture production, fertilizer application, pelt preparation and vaccination amongst others.

#### **5.3.1.9 Community Based Organizations**

- Community Based Organizations play an important role in providing services at a local level and are also an integral part of Governments community service delivery system to improve communities' livelihoods. During the period under review, thirty seven (37) CBOs, farmers associations and cooperatives, farmers unions, individual farmers and miners were strengthened and provided with moral, material and financial support by NGOs such as NNF, Navachab Gold mine, Governor of Erongo Region and Police Officers in Kunene Region.
- Furthermore, MAWF provided them with technical advisory services, facilitation and organizational skills for their agricultural shows and meetings. They were trained how to organize mini -shows and permit days, development of their action plans, marketing of their crop and livestock, writing project proposals, develop and implement their livestock calendars, how to obtain mining licenses, the use and maintenance of auction kraals in the Regions.
- In addition, two (2) livestock marketing farmers' cooperatives and one Farmers' Union were established in North Central Division with a total number of five hundred and twelve (512) members registered.

#### **5.3.1.10 Farm Visits**

- A total of two thousand five hundred and seven (2,507) farms were visited by DAPEES field staff in the regions reaching a total number of four thousand and eighteen (4,018) farmers.
- In addition, one thousand seven hundred and seventy four (1,774) villages were also visited and two thousand and fourteen (2,014) farmers were reached during those visits. The main purpose of these visits were to provide advisory services, disseminate information and monitor and assess progress on projects implementation and farming

activities of the Affirmative Action Loan Scheme farmers (AALS), communal and commercial farmers and villages in the Regions.

- Amongst others, information and advice was provided in the following subject matters; farm planning, grazing evaluation, animal and crop husbandry, marketing of livestock, drought coping mechanisms, conservation agriculture, drought relief incentive schemes, agricultural inputs and services, Agribank loan scheme, vaccination campaign, record keeping, budgeting, and bush encroachment to the villages.

#### **5.3.1.11 Farmer visits to Agricultural Development Centers**

- Farmers in the regions took their own initiative to visit MAWF Agricultural Development Centers (ADCs) and our Agricultural Regional Offices to get information and advice and for the provision of agricultural inputs and services.
- A total of seventeen thousand six hundred and seventy seven (17,677) farmers including emerging and commercial farmers visited the Agricultural Development Centers (ADCs) seeking for information and services which were mainly on agricultural inputs and services, drought incentive schemes, livestock import permits, Agribank loan scheme, phyto-sanitary certificates issuance, livestock improvement permits, drought mitigation strategies, crop and animal husbandry, livestock disease treatment and prevention, animal vaccination campaign, gardening, livestock supplements and marketing of both crop and livestock.

#### **5.3.1.12 Emerging Commercial Farmers**

- Technical support and advice was rendered to one hundred and nineteen one (191) livestock owners who benefited from the bull scheme through mentorship program and emerging commercial farmers. The type of support rendered included; farm planning, bush encroachment mitigation, rangeland management, horticulture production, control of veld fires, selection of breeding animals, drought mitigation strategies and farm finances.

#### **5.3.1.13 Exposure Trips**

- Twenty two (22) exposure trips were conducted for farmers by DAPEES field extension staff in the Regions. A total of six hundred and sixty three (663) farmers were exposed to charcoal production, animal feeds production, livestock marketing, Swakara production, tannery and feedlot, crop production, fruits and vegetable production, MEATCO, Sachinga Livestock Development Center.
- The purposes of these visits are for farmers to familiarise themselves with other farming practices, what other agricultural institutions are doing to learn and gain experiences through observing.

#### **5.3.1.14 Mass and Print Media**

- The Regions disseminated information through radio, agricultural newsletters, pamphlets and leaflets in the regions. The information disseminated to farmers was on the agricultural activities such as Swakara training, livestock diseases, livestock marketing, effects of drought to livestock, predators control, drenching small stock, vaccination Programme, rangeland management, bush encroachment, safe handling of pesticides, livestock branding, agricultural cooperatives, gardening, lick supplements and livestock management calendar
- Forty three (43) radio programs were developed and broadcasted in local languages, while, two (2) newsletters were developed and one thousand copies were distributed to farmers and stakeholders. In addition, ten (10) pamphlets and leaflets were also developed and a total of three hundred and six (306) copies were distributed to farmers.

#### **5.3.1.15 Farmer's Information Days**

- Three hundred and fifty one (351) information days were organized by extension field staff in collaboration with other stakeholders to sensitize farmers on various agricultural practices in the Regions.
- Eight thousand nine hundred and two (8,902) farmers attended these field days. The topics covered were on veld evaluation, planting of grass fodder, lick supplementation, rangeland management,

Government drought incentive schemes, fish farming, conservation agriculture, boar goat management, Swakara farming system, livestock marketing, agricultural inputs and services and Agribank loan scheme.

#### **5.3.1.16 Phyto-sanitary Services**

The Ministry continued to carry out phyto-sanitary inspections on farms that are exporting crops to ensure that production procedures are conforming to international standards.

- Three thousand five hundred and forty four (3,544) phyto-sanitary certificates were issued for the exportation of plant and plant products. An amount of five hundred and thirty one thousand six hundred Namibia Dollars (N\$531,600.00) was generated from the issuance of phyto-sanitary certificates, import and in-transit permits in line with the *Plant Quarantine Act* 8 of 2008.
- Border inspections and surveillance programmes continue unabated.
- A project funded by FAO on the Management of the Asian fruit fly, *Bactrocera invadens* in Namibia was implemented in 2014 and the inception workshop was held in Livingstone, Zambia. Under this project 71 fruit fly traps were deployed in the project area (Zambezi Region), and more traps will be deployed in 2015. In country National inception meeting was launched with 18 various stakeholders (Public & Private) present. Under this project, training of NPPO personnel will take place next year in Kenya at ICIPE. For sustainability; after the external ToT at ICIPE; to ensure there is ongoing in-country training for other NPPO personnel as well as non NPPO personnel for total buy-in and ownership from the targeted beneficiaries.
- The duration of this project will be for two years. In addition to the current project, another project funded by FAO on strengthening controls of food safety threats, plant and animal pests and diseases for agricultural productivity and trade in Southern Africa will be implemented as off 2015. Detection surveys are underway throughout the country to determine the presence and distribution of the Asian fruit fly. MAWF has deployed 335 National serviced traps across the country as part of control measures against the pest and monitoring is ongoing every sixth weeks.

- One hundred and Fifty (150) applications for the Sub-division of Agricultural Land under Act 5 of 1081 were received and processed during the 2014/2015 Financial Year.
- Three hundred (300) new registrations were done for fertilisers, farm feeds and agricultural remedies and two thousand renewals (2,000). An amount of (N\$587,950) was generated from registration and renewal of fertiliser, farm feeds and agricultural remedies in line with Act 36 of 1947.
- Twenty (20) inspections of retailers and manufacturers were conducted in all 13 Regions in order to determine if the products on sale are registered with the Ministry.
- One hundred and twenty (120) fruit fly surveillance visits were conducted in Otjozondjupa, Omusati, Oshikoto, Oshana, Zambezi, Kavango East & West, Hardap and //Karas Regions.
- Five hundred and fifty two (552) export permits were issued for the exportation of breeding animals. An amount of fifty five thousand and two hundred (55,200) was generated. Five hundred and nineteen (519) import permits were issued and fifty one thousand nine hundred Namibian Dollars was generated (N\$51,900.00).
- A total of one hundred and seven thousand and one hundred (N\$107,100.00) Namibian dollars was generated from the issuance of import/export permits.

### **5.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/16**

- Continue with the implementation of the Dry Land Crop Production Programme (DCPP)
- Procure additional tractors and implements to ensure effective and efficient service provision to farmers in crop growing areas.
- The formation of Farmers Associations, Community Based Organisations and projects will be encouraged, supported and facilitated.

- Continue to build capacity in various areas relevant to Agricultural Sector.
- Continue to disseminate information, provide advice and training to emerging, resettlement, and Affirmative Action Loan Scheme and communal farmers.
- As part of the Farming System Research and Extension approach, continue to implement the following activities: viable community action plans, income generating activities and agricultural technology development.
- Strengthen border control inspection capacity to ensure that all agricultural products entering and leaving the country are in conformity with the acceptable standards and are recorded.
- Continue to ensure that registers are kept at all points of entry to verify the origin and destination of registered products and genetic livestock material for traceability purpose.
- Continue to ensure that all farm feeds entering the country must be accompanied by veterinary import permit and official health certificate which can verify that feeds are free from all prohibited substances that in turn can harm our Meat Industry.
- Strengthen control measures to regulate agro-chemicals use as well as trading of pesticides and other remedies especially by street vendors, and concurrently informing the public on the danger that is associated with illegal un-labelled and unregistered pesticides.
- Facilitate the process of setting up trade protocols concerning export of livestock and genetic material.
- Continue to encourage the establishment of community gardens in order to improve household food security.
- Establish demonstration plots at the Agricultural Development Centers and other identified sites in order to carry out training.

- Continue with the implementation of fruit fly surveillance programme funded by FAO through its technical cooperation programme • Establishment of Plant Health and Bio-security Lab in 2015/2016

## **5.4 CAPITAL PROJECTS**

### **5.4.1. ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/15**

#### **5.4.1.1 CONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (ADCs)**

- Completion of Bukalo ADC in Zambezi Region,
- Completion of Edundja ADC in Ohangwena Region,

#### **5.4.1.2 Construction of Marketing Facilities (Auction Kraals)**

- One auction kraal at Lusese in Zambezi has been constructed and is in use. Two auction kraals at Ncaute in Kavango region and Otjokavare in Kunene Region respectively were also constructed by MCA - Namibia under the CBRLM project and handed over to the Ministry and are in use.

#### **5.4.1.3 The Small Stock Development and Distribution in Communal Areas Project (SSDDCAs)**

The Small Stock Development and Distribution in Communal Areas Project is a follow - up phase of the Small Stock and Bee Production Support Program (SSBPSP) that was implemented in the Southern Division. The three benefactor regions were selected namely; Kunene South, Oshana and Kavango West.

- Project structures were put in place; constituency committees, regional committees and the steering committee.
- The DAPEES staff members in the above mentioned three regions were trained.
- Twenty (20) beneficiaries per region were selected by their respective constituency committees and were trained by field extension staff.

- The DAPEES completed the procurement of one thousand two hundred (1 200) Does and sixty (60) Bucks, whereby, each beneficiary will receive twenty (20) does and one (1) buck.
- The SSDDCAs training manual was developed by DAPEES distributed to all staff in those Regions.
- Twenty six (26) animal health kits were procured for all ADCs in those regions including fencing material for sixty (60) kraals.

#### **5.4.1.4 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY CENTRE**

- Construction of the Rundu Agricultural Technology Centre was completed.

#### **5.4.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Construction of New additional ADCs at Tsubises, in Erongo region, Otamanzi, Onamatanga, Amarika in Omusati Region, Onamutayi, Amutanga, Eheke in Oshana region, Koes in //Kharas Region and Lihonga in Oshikoto Region will commence in 2015/2016.
- Construction of new auction kraals at Okakarara in Otjozondjupa Region, Ompundja in Oshana Region and Anker in Kunene Region will commence during 2015/2016.
- Establish project structures namely, constituency and regional committees in Zambezi, Ohangwena and Oshikoto Regions.
- Train DAPEES staff members and twenty (20) selected beneficiaries in each Region.
- Procure one thousand two hundred (1200) Does and sixty (60) Bucks
- Translate Training Manual into Oshindonga, Silozi, Rukavango, Afrikaans, Otjiherero languages for distribution to beneficiaries.
- Procure animal health kits and fencing material for sixty (60) kraals.



- Continue to provide back stopping to the beneficiaries.
- Construction of Ongwediva Agricultural Technology Centre

## **6. MAIN DIVISION 06 : AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$34,945,000.00**

**DEVELOPMENT BUDGET : N\$ 218,769,000.00**

### **6.1 OBJECTIVE**

- To plan, design and develop Agricultural, Water and Forestry's infrastructure and equipment for the implementation of programs and projects on irrigation, livestock, agro-industry, rain-fed crop production, horticulture, marketing, and storage of agricultural products.

### **6.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS**

- Plan, design and develop agricultural, water and forestry infrastructure and equipment for the implementation of the Green Scheme Program.
- Supervise the construction of irrigation projects.
- Provide technical advice on planning of farm dams, pipe lines and soil and water conservation structures to farmers.
- Provide technical advice to line Ministries, NGO's and private organisations on agricultural mechanization, farm buildings, grain storage facilities and Agro Industries.

### **6.3 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

#### **6.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/15 (N\$31,122,000.00)**

- Assisted with the management and operation of the Green Scheme Irrigation Projects, namely; Sikondo, Shadikongoro, Uvhungu-vhungu, Ndonga-Linena, Musese, Etunda, Hardap, Tandjieskoppe, Kalimbeza, and Orange River Irrigation Project (ORIP).

- Supervised the construction of boundary fence, bulk earthworks, concrete works, main pipeline, irrigation systems and pump station at Uvhungu-vhungu Dairy project was completed.
- Supervised the construction of Sikondo silos.
- Continue supervision of the construction of net houses and additional irrigation at Sikondo Irrigation Project.
- Continue supervision of the construction of small scale farmers' house at Musese Irrigation Scheme.
- Continue supervision of the construction of roads & pump station at Musese Irrigation scheme.
- Continue supervision of the construction of Bulk Water Pipeline and Irrigation systems at Musese Irrigation Scheme.
- Continue supervision of the construction of Phase 1 of the Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs in Wanaheda, Windhoek.
- Continue supervision of the construction of the Agricultural Technology Centres at Rundu.
- Continue supervision of the construction of Ndonga Linena Irrigation Phase Two.

### **6.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Continue the construction of the Fresh Produce Marketing Hub in Windhoek as well as facilitating the planning, designing and tendering of the infrastructure on the Hub.
- Continue the construction of (2000 MT) Silos at Sikondo.
- Continue the construction of (2000 MT) Silos at Mashare and Ndonga Linena.

- Continue the construction of warehouses and 6,000 MT silos at Shadikongoro, and also continue with the expansion of the 4,000 MT silos at Okongo.
- Continue construct milking parlour, milk processing plant, work at the Uvhungu-Vhungu Dairy Project.
- Continue supervision of the construction of small scale farmers houses, roads and pump station, bulk pipeline and irrigation systems, bulk electrical supply at Musese.
- Continue supervision of the construction of river pump station, irrigation system, pipeline network, bulk electricity and office block at Mashare.
- Continue supervision of the construction of the equipment, fertilizer and chemical store Kalimbeza.
- Continue to supervise expansion of irrigation infrastructure, portable water supply system and accommodation units at the Orange River Irrigation Project (ORIP).
- Identify suitable land for irrigation for the development of the Green Scheme Irrigation projects in the country.
- Facilitate feasibility studies for Liselo in the Zambezi Region and Zone Agricultural Project in the Kavango West Region.
- Continue to upgrade irrigation infrastructures at the Green Scheme Projects.

## **6.4 CAPITAL PROJECTS**

### **6.4.1. GREEN SCHEME**

#### **6.4.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- The logistic center, staff and medium scale farmer's accommodation, expansion of irrigation area as well as the construction of a pump

station and an access road at Etunda Irrigation Project was completed.

- Similarly Silos with an additional capacity of 2,000 tons were completed and milling shed to house a 40 tons Wheat Milling Plant was completed at Etunda.
- Construction works for the access roads, bulk earth works, steel works (Sheds), main pipeline, irrigation system & pump station and mass concrete works at Uvhungu-vhungu dairy project were completed.
- Main boundary fence for the Dairy project at Uvhungu-vhungu Dairy Project was completed.
- 5 Center Pivots at Etunda Phase 5&6 were replaced and are operational.
- Submersible pumps were replaced with suction pumps at Etunda Phase 5 & 6.
- The construction of Ndonga Linena Irrigation Project Phase was completed.
- Alteration of the platform and drainage at Sikondo Irrigation project was completed.
- Replacement of asbestos pipes with PVC pipes were completed.
- Construction of internal fences at Uvhungu-Vhungu irrigation Project was completed.

#### **6.4.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Continue the construction of the Fresh Produce Marketing Hub in Windhoek as well as facilitating the planning, designing and tendering of the infrastructure on the Hub.
- Continue the construction of (2000 MT) Silos at Sikondo.

- Continue the construction of (2000 MT) Silos at Mashare and Ndonga Linena.
- Continue the construction of warehouses and 6000 MT silos at Shadikongoro, and also continue with the expansion of the 4000 MT silos at Okongo.
- Continue construct milking parlour, milk processing plant, work at the Uvhungu-Vhungu Dairy Project.
- Construction of small scale farmers houses, roads and pump station, bulk pipeline and irrigation systems, bulk electrical supply at Musese.
- Continue with the construction of the main supply line, pump station, irrigation system, silos, farm manager and small scale farmers' houses and logistics center at Mashare Irrigation Project.
- Finalise construction of Etunda phases 7 & 8.
- Construction of the equipment, fertilizer and chemical store Kalimbeza.
- Expansion of irrigation infrastructure, portable watersupply system and accommodation units at the Orange River Irrigation Project (ORIP).
- Identify suitable land for irrigation for the development of the Green Scheme Irrigation projects in the country.
- Facilitate feasibility studies for Liselo in the Zambezi Region and Zone Agricultural Project in the Kavango West Region.
- Commission the operations at Ndonga Linena phase 2.
- Continue to upgrade irrigation infrastructures at the Green Scheme Projects.
- Compile the terms of references for the appointment of a Consultant to

carry out the feasibility study for Onavivi Project in Omusati Region and.

- Compile the terms of Reference for the appointment of a Consultant to carry out the re-design of pump station, irrigation and logistics centre at Shadikongoro Irrigation Project
- Construct and installation of an oil processing plant and a wheat milling machine at Shadikongoro Irrigation Project.

## **6.4.2 INTEGRATED GRAIN STORAGE**

### **6.4.2.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- Supervise construction of the 3500 MT silos as well as housing and office facilities at Omuthiya were completed.

### **6.4.2.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Planning, design and supervise additional 15000 MT silos and facilities for the National Strategic Food Reserve at Rundu in the Kavango east Region.
- Supervise the construction of the expansion of the National Strategic Food Reserve silos and facilities (offices and accommodation) at Okongo in the Ohangwena Region.

## **6.4.3 NATIONAL HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE**

### **6.4.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2014/2015**

- The Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs at Ongwediva and Rundu were commissioned and are in operation.
- Supervised the completion of works at the Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs at Ongwediva and Rundu.
- Designs and compilation of drawings for additional infrastructure

- (open market, filling station, parking area) at the Ongwediva and Rundu Hubs

#### **6.4.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2015/2016**

- Continue to supervise the bulk earthworks for phase 2 on both the Rundu and Ongwediva Fresh Produce Hub sites. Designs and prepare the tender documents for the infrastructure and the advertising thereof.
- Planning, design and supervision of the construction of Pack Houses at both the Rundu and Ongwediva Fresh Produce Hub sites. Designs and prepare the tender documents for the infrastructure and the advertising thereof.
- Continue to supervise the bulk earthworks for the Windhoek, Wanaheda Fresh Produce Hub.
- Designs and prepare the tender documents and advertising for the infrastructure at the Windhoek Fresh Produce Hub in WANAHEDEA.

### **6.4.4 KALIMBEZA RICE IRRIGATION PROJECT**

#### **6.4.4.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- The design and tendering for the construction of machinery shed, fertilizer shed, chemical store, fencing, gate house, interlocking paving, change room and tuck shop is completed and advertised.

#### **6.4.4.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Continue the supervision of construction works of the machinery shed, fertilizer shed, chemical store, fencing, gate house, interlocking paving, change room and tuck shop.
- Compile the terms of Reference for the appointment of a Consultant to carry out the design of a new pump station, irrigation system at the Rice Project.

#### **6.4.4.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Construction of the machinery shed, fertilizer shed, chemical store, fencing, gate house, interlocking paving, change room and tuck shop.

#### **7. MAIN DIVISION 07 : PLANNING & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$105,652,000.00**

##### **7.1 OBJECTIVES**

- To provide strategic management support services to the Ministry.
- To promote effective marketing and trade of Namibia's agricultural and processed agricultural products.
- To promote and regulate the development of cooperatives in the country.

##### **7.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS**

- Contribute to the creation of a conducive policy environment for the agriculture, water, forestry and co-operative sub-sectors through regular policy review and development.
- Create conducive domestic market conditions for an increased market share of Namibia agricultural and processed agricultural products.
- Secure new export markets and improve market access conditions for Namibia's agricultural and processed agricultural products by participating in bilateral, regional and multilateral trade negotiations.
- Create conducive conditions for value addition to Namibia's primary agricultural products.
- Conduct project appraisals, monitoring and evaluation of the Ministry's Programs as well as impact assessments.



- Maintain a database of agricultural production, processing and market data, statistics and information for the agriculture industry and other stakeholders.
- Improve local communities' livelihoods by empowering them through the development of co-operatives and to facilitate rural development through introduction of income-generating activities, agro business development and value addition.

### **7.3 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

#### **7.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS 2014/2015**

##### **7.3.1.1 Livestock Marketing**

- Namibia's animal and animal products continued to have access to local, regional and international markets. Regionally Namibia exported to South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Angola, Democratic and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Our overseas markets include the European Union, Norway, Switzerland and Russia. The Ministry is currently negotiating sanitary conditions for meat exports to China, United States of America and Hong Kong. In addition, the Ministry, in consultation with key stakeholders, has been considering import requirements in the United Arab Emirates, Russia, Finland and Saudi Arabia as potential export destinations for our livestock products.
- In order to increase off-take in the Northern Communal Areas (NCAs), the Ministry implemented the revised Livestock Marketing Incentive Scheme. By December 2014, 2,380 livestock producers who marketed their cattle through Meatco during 2011 - 2013 marketing period had received their incentives which amounted to N\$ 10.1 Million. The rest of the beneficiaries (1,087 producers) continued to receive their incentives during January - March 2015.

##### **7.3.1.2 Crop Marketing**

- With regards to the marketing of Agronomic Products, the Ministry gazetted the Agro Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) and the Agricultural Business Development Agency (AGRIBUSDEV) to coordinate and promote production, handling, processing, marketing

and trade of agronomic produce in Namibia. AMTA is also mandated to issue import permits as well as collect levies on controlled products in line with recent Government Notices. The Ministry also submitted the Draft Agronomic Industry Amendment Bill to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation for consideration which will be debated in this August House. All these patriotic efforts will fast track the domestic market share promotion for our local produce which is currently at 41.5 per cent.

#### **7.3.1.3 Agricultural Planning**

- Compiled and submitted the Annual Capital Projects Progress Reports to the National Planning Commission Secretariat.
- Coordinated and compiled the development budget for the 2015/2016-2017/2018 Medium Term and Expenditure Framework period.
- Assessed the implementation of Rain Fed Crop Production Programme in all the crop growing Regions.
- Conducted the monitoring and evaluation of five (5) development projects of the Ministry.
- Launched the 2012/13-2016/17 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Strategic Plan.
- Coordinated the review of 2014/2015 Annual Sectoral Execution Plans for both the Agriculture and Forestry & Water and Sanitation Sectors.
- Coordinated the Formulation of the 2015/2016 Annual Sectoral Execution Plans for both the Agriculture and Forestry & Water and Sanitation Sectors.
- Coordinated and facilitated the review of National Agriculture Policy. The draft National Agriculture Policy was submitted to Cabinet for approval.
- Developed the draft Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) country roadmap.

#### **7.3.1.4 Business Development/Agro-industry Development**

- Submitted a Draft Agronomic Industry Amendment Bill to Cabinet Committee on Legislation for consideration.
- Continued the process of developing the *Livestock and Livestock Industry Amendment Bill*.
- Continued the process of developing the *Karakul Pelts and Wool Amendment Bill*.
- Continued to the implementation of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) rebate quota facility through issuance of rebate permits for the duty-free importation of wheat, cheese, butter, skimmed and whole milk powder continued.
- Followed up on the Draft Bill of the Meat Company of Namibia as well as Draft By-Laws of the sui generis Cooperative, the Livestock Producers' Co-operative that was submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation for consideration.
- Participated in various national and SACU as well as SADC consultation meetings in preparation for the SADC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement and COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Trade Negotiations.
- Continued to support operations of the Agricultural Statutory Boards as well as the Agents tasked to assist these Boards.
- Implemented the Revised Livestock Incentive Scheme for the Northern Communal Areas to assist producers who marketed during 2011 - 2013 marketing period through Meatco.
- Facilitated the gazetting of the amended agronomic regulations.

#### **7.3.1.5 Co-operative Business Development**

- Continued to administer the *Co-operatives Act*, 1996 (No. 23 of 1996) and implement the National Co-operative Policy that creates the legal and enabling environment for co-operative development in Namibia.
- Provisionally registered ten (10) new co-operatives.
- Co-operative Business Development Support Services.
- Reviewed the business plans for seven (7) co-operatives namely; Mbangura Woodcavers Co-operative Ltd., Puika Mo Farmers' Co-operative Ltd., !Haib Farmers' Co-operative Ltd., Ondoneno Top Breeders Co-operative Ltd., Nantu Likwafela Savings and Credit Co-operative Ltd., Nderura Farmers' Co-operative Ltd. and Dorkambo Teppiche Co-operative Ltd.
- Conducted the completion of books and audit sessions in the //Kharas, Omaheke, Kavango East and North Central Regions.
- Conducted Co-operatives Networking Workshops in the Kavango East, Hardap, Kharas, Erongo, Kunene, Otjozondjupa, Omaheke and North Central Regions.
- Conducted Co-operative College Courses.
- Conducted One (1) Foundation Bookkeeping course for Savings and Credit Associations operating under regional co-operatives for bookkeepers and treasurers.
- Conducted One (1) Co-operative Member Education course for co-operative members.
- Continued with the management of the Co-operative Loan Guarantee Fund.
- Three (3) agricultural co-operatives received guaranteed loans totaling N\$2,756,000.00 from the Agribank. The guarantee amount of N\$2,204,800.00 was provided through the fund.

- Awareness creation meetings on co-operative concept and principles conducted in the Kavango East, Hardap, //Kharas, Erongo, Kunene, Khomas, Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, Zambezi and North Central Regions.

#### **7.3.1.6 International Co-operation**

- The following agreements and Memorandum of Understanding were signed.
- 
- Memorandum of Understanding between Namibia and Serbia on cooperation in the field of flood management.
- Tripartite Agreement between Namibia, China and FAO on South-South Cooperation in the field of agriculture.
- Cuvecom Agreement with Angola on the establishment of the Cuvelai Water basin Commission.

#### **7.4. PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2015/2016**

- Finalize the review of National Agricultural Policy.
- Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Ministerial development Programmes.
- Compile the Ministry's Development Budget.
- Facilitate the implementation of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) country roadmap.
- Facilitate the review of Namibia Drought Policy.
- Develop an Operational Framework for the Domestic Agriculture Marketing System for agronomic and animal products.
- Implement activities for streamlining the Regulatory Framework for Animal Products in order to promote efficient production, processing,

marketing and trade in the livestock sector, including meat, poultry, milk and eggs.

- Implement activities for streamlining the Regulatory Framework for Plant products in order to promote efficient production, processing, marketing and trade in the plant sector, including cereals and horticultural produce.
- Promote and support investment opportunities in the downstream Agro-industries.
- Continue to implement the revised Livestock Marketing Incentive Scheme for the Northern Communal Areas (NCAs) to assist producers who marketed during 2014 marketing year through Meatco.
- Continue to facilitate the renovation and upgrading of abattoirs in the NCAs.
- Continue to facilitate development of marketing facilities for agronomic products.
- Continue to participate in the bilateral, regional and multilateral trade negotiations.
- Continue to support Feasibility Studies and development of Business Plans for agro-business initiatives.
- Finalise the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperative Development with Kenya.
- Memorandum of Understanding on the management of wild fires along the common border with Botswana.
- Finalize the review of the National Co-operative Policy.
- Implement the Integrated Co-operative Communication Strategy.
- Conduct monitoring and data collection visits to co-operatives.

- Facilitate and assist selected co-operatives to participate at Co-operative Trade Expos, trade fairs and industrial shows.
- Continue to promote and provide co-operative business development support to co-operatives.
- Continue to administer the *Co-operatives Act*, 1996 (No. 23 of 1996).
- Review co-operatives business plans.
- Continue to provide information on the formation of co-operatives

## **8. MAIN DIVISION 08 : AGRICULTURAL TRAINING**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$20,707,000.00**

### **8.1 OBJECTIVE**

- To support the development of adequate, well-trained human resources required for the sustainable development of the agricultural, water and forestry sectors in Namibia.

### **1.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS**

- Improve managerial, professional and technical skills and competence of staff in delivering the results in line with the strategic plan through in-service training;
- Provide training to the farming communities through short courses;
- Provide practical and skill oriented training in irrigation farming to potential small-scale irrigation farmers;
- Support qualifying training to Ministerial staff and general public in fields critical to agricultural, water and forestry sectors;
- Provide career guidance in agriculture, water and forestry to secondary school learners;

## 8.3 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES

### 8.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015.

- Due to budgetary constraints, the Ministry could not advertise bursaries to the public but opted rather to continue supporting the current bursary holders and staff members to studies in critical areas of the agricultural, water and Forestry Sectors.

**Table 1: Field of Study and Status of Bursaries Awarded during 2012/2013 Financial Year.**

Name of Field	Number of Bursaries Holders	Level of Study	Status
Adult Education and Community Development	2	Bachelor Degree	In progress
Agricultural Economics	3	Master	In progress
Analytical Chemistry	1	Diploma	Completed
Animal Physiology	1	Master	Completed
Applied Mathematics and Statistics	1	Bachelor Degree	In progress
Biochemistry	2	Master	In progress
Bio-Medical	1	Bachelor Degree	In progress
Civil Engineering	1	Diploma	In progress
Civil Engineering	2	Bachelor Degree	In progress
Human Resources Management	1	Diploma	In progress
Environmental Health	2	Diploma	In progress
Food Science	1	B. Honours	In progress
Food Science	1	Master	In progress
Forest Economics	2	Master	In progress
Forestry	2	Bachelor Degree	In progress
Horticulture	2	Bachelor Degree	1 in progress and 1 Discontinued
Information Technology and Business Computing	1	B. Honors	In progress
IWRM	1	Post Graduate Diploma	Completed
IWRM	1	Master	Due to complete
MBA	1	Master	In progress
Microbiology	1	Master	In progress
Rangeland Management	2	B. Honours	In progress 1 Completed
Total Quality Management	1	Master	In progress
Veterinary Medicine	19	Bachelor Degree	4 completed

In addition, eight (8) staff members have secured financial assistance and are pursuing their studies in the following fields:



- 1x Advance Diploma in Business Project Management at the University of Cape Town, South Africa;
- 1 x Diploma in Animal Health at the University of Namibia;
- 1 x MSc in Horticulture at Cornivus University of Budapest, Hungary;
- 1 x Post graduate Diploma in Forest Science at University of Stellenbosch, South Africa;
- 1 x MSc Natural Resources Management at the Polytechnic of Namibia;
- 1 x MSc in Crop Science at Kinki University, Japan;
- 2 x MSc in Applied Field Epidemiology/Laboratory Management (FELTP) at the University of Namibia.

The following new bursaries were awarded to MAWF staff members:

- 1 x MSc Forest Science
- 1 x BSc Biotechnology
- 1 x BSc Agricultural Management
- 3 x BSc Forestry
- 1 x Bachelor of Business Admin
- 1 x Diploma in Office Administration
- 1 x Bachelor of Logistic and Supply Chain Management
- 1 x BSc Hons in Communication Network

The Ministry further provided financial support for professional and technical skills development of the staff members whereby 347 staff members attended courses in a variety of fields as listed here below:

- 21st East and Southern Africa Association of Accountant-General Annual International Conference;
- 5th Annual International Law and Trans-boundary Fresh Water;
- Agricultural Biotechnology Application;

- Attitude and Behavioural Change at Workplace;
- Business Planning;
- Combating Desertification;
- Confidence, Self-esteem, Protocol and Diplomacy for Senior Secretaries;
- Contaminants and Residues in Food Environment;
- Cooperatives for Government Officials and Cooperative Leaders and Managers;
- Diagnosis of Trans-boundary Animal Disease: Pathogens Typing Using Molecular Techniques;
- Dissemination of Methodologies for Sampling of Consignment According ISPM #31;
- Draft Aripo Protocol for Protection of New Varieties of Plants;
- Effective Use of Industrial Water and Technology for Re-use of Waste Water;
- FIDIC Standards;
- Food Safety Inspection Technology;
- Glass Reinforced Plastic Pipes;
- Governance and Risk-based Internal Audit;
- Implementation of Quality Systems/ISO 17025 Accreditation;
- International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Financial Management;
- Irrigation and Drainage through Integrated Water Management;

- Laboratory Quality Managers and Assessor;
- Leadership Development for Enhanced Public Service Delivery;
- Market Oriented Agriculture Promotion for Executive Officer in Africa;
- Mitigating Climate Change in Africa through Social Forestry;
- Mixed Farming for Small Scale Farmers in Africa;
- Office Administration, Communication and Customer Care;
- Defensive Driving for Operator Drivers;
- Project management;
- Sustainable Animal Agriculture for Rural Development;
- Sustainably Improving Rice-Value Chain and Capacity; Development and Hybrid Rice Development in Africa;
- Technologies of Agricultural Products Processing;
- Water Negotiations and Governance;
- Water Quality Management and Monitoring;

In its quest to register the Mashare Agricultural Development Institute and Tsumis Aid Zone Agricultural Centre as training providers for the competence based education and training (CBET) programme in agriculture, the Ministry, through the Division of Product Development, Training and Quality Assurance (DPDTQA) has accomplished the following:

- The Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National;
- Training Authority (NTA);

- Seven (7) DAT staff members have successfully completed the Training of Trainers (ToT) in CBET and received their Certificates in National Certificate in Occupationally Directed Education, Training and Development during the graduation ceremony held on 30 October 2014. Meanwhile, another five (5) staff members have completed the same course and are due to graduate in February 2015;
- Draft curricula were developed for the National Certificates in Livestock and Crop Husbandry with assistance from NTA and will be presented to the stakeholders at a workshop planned for October for their inputs;
- A draft business plan has been completed and is awaiting inputs from the Provision of Vocational Education and Training (ProVET) team of NTA;
- TAZAC has provided 3 Bonsmara bulls, 2 Brown Swiss bulls, 1 boar, and 6 Damara rams to the Bull and Ram Scheme;
- TAZAC participated in the Rehoboth Agricultural show with 28 Boer goats and Kalahari Reds;
- Nineteen (19) Tractor drivers from the Directorate of Agricultural Production, Extension and Engineering Services (DAPEES) were trained at TAZAC;
- DPDTQA through MADI has produced 43 tons of maize and are transported to the MAWF silos at Katima Mulilo;
- To date 105 students from different tertiary institutions both local and abroad were approved for their industrial attachment at the Ministry at the cost of N\$49,500.00; and,
- The Ministry through DPDTQA continues with the sponsorship of 76 students both staff members and young people from the public for studies in identified critical fields in the Agriculture, Water and Forestry Sectors.

**9. MAIN DIVISION 09 : EMERGENCY RELIEF**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$880,000.00**

**9.1 Achievements for 2014/2015**

- Funds transfer to Office the Prime Minister for payment of Livestock Marketing Incentive Scheme to famers due to the drought.
- Mitigated the drought situation through the drought subsidy on marketing, transport and grazing.

**9.2 Planned Activities for 2015/2016**

- Assist farmers in emergency situations that might arise due to floods or drought situations in 2015/2016

**10. MAIN DIVISION 10 : DIRECTORATE OF WATER  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$49,127,000.00**

**DEVELOPMENT BUDGET : N\$27,950,000.00**

**10.1 OBJECTIVE**

- To promote sustainable social and economic development, through sustainable development of water resources and securing equitable access of water to all sectors of the Namibian population.

**10.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS**

- Implement the national water policy and legislation for the management of the water resources.
- Co-ordinate, manage and monitor developments in the Water Sector.
- Develop regulations, procedures and practices to control the equitable allocation of water, the abstraction of water, water quality and other regulatory functions.

- Ensure equitable and reasonable access to the water from the shared perennial border rivers.
- Issue of various permits (abstraction, effluent disposal, sand mining, drilling of boreholes and building of dams) and do compliance monitoring inspections to ensure that permit conditions are adhere to.

### **10.3 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

#### **10.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

##### **10.3.1.1 CO-OPERATION ON INTERNATIONAL RIVERS**

###### **10.3.1.1.1 Orange Senqu River Basin Commission on Orange River**

- Orange Senqu River Basin Commission (ORASECOM) that is comprised of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa, was established on the 3rd of November 2000, to serve as technical advisor to the Governments on matters relating to the development, utilization and conservation of the water resources in the River System.
- ORASECOM Finance Task Team and Council, Senior Officials and Ministers' meetings were attended in Windhoek, Namibia in August 2014.
- Paid the annual membership contribution of N\$500,000.00.
- Basin Wide Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Plan taking into account climate change was carried out and is to be finalised in 2015.
- UNDP-GEF - Orange/Senqu River trans-boundary diagnostic analysis and strategic action programme (TDA/SAP) Project was concluded during the year under review. The final TDA document was distributed to member States and Stakeholders. The Strategic Action Program (SAP) and National Action Plan (NAP) was also concluded, and endorsement process by member states at ministerial level was done at a Ministers meeting held at Windhoek, August 2014 except for South Africa which needed further internal consultation of SAP.

- GiZ/UKAID support Phase 3 on the development of IWRM Plan for Orange-Senqu Basin is on track and is to be concluded in 2015.

#### **10.3.1.1.2 Permanent Water Commission on Orange River**

The Permanent Water Commission (PWC) is a bilateral agreement between Namibia and South Africa on Orange River.

- The PWC has drafted a Memorandum of Understanding on the principles of cooperation regarding the current and future water resources management along the lower Orange River. The draft agreement is ready for discussion and negotiations at national and bilateral level.
- The ToR for the Noordoewer/Vioolsdrift Dam Feasibility joint study has been finalized and tender advertised.

#### **10.3.1.1.3 Zambezi Watercourse Commission on Zambezi River (ZAMCOM)**

- Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) Technical Committee Meeting and an Extra Ordinary meeting were held and attended in Harare, Zimbabwe during the 2014/2015 Financial Year.
- The formalization of the Zamcom Organs or structures which included the establishment of Council of Ministers, Zamtec and the Permanent Secretariat was done during the year under review. The formal establishment of ZAMCOM Council of Ministers was realized on 29 May 2013 in Luanda, Angola.
- The Zamcom Executive Secretary's (ES) post and Four Programme Managers posts of Strategic Water Planning, Zambezi Water Information Systems, Communication and Information and Finance, Administration and Human Resources were filled at the Secretariat during the year under review.
- The Zamcom Secretariat Permanent Headquarters were moved from Gaborone to Harare following the bidding process to host the Secretariat.

- Paid the annual contribution of U\$25,000.00 as Namibia's contribution to the running of the ZAMCOM Secretariat.
- A National Stakeholders' Coordination Committee (NASC) for Zambezi River was formed.

#### **10.3.1.1.4 The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission on Okavango/Cubango River (OKACOM)**

- Attended the annual OKACOM week which took place in June 2014 in Rundu, Namibia.
- Commissioners, Okavango Basin Steering Committee, Hydrology Task Force, Institutional Task Force and Biodiversity Task Force meetings were held and attended during the year under review.
- The back to back Okavango Basin Steering Committee (OBSC) and Institutional Task Force (ITF) working meeting was attended in Maun, Botswana to follow-up on the implementation of OKACOM decisions emanating from the 20th OKACOM meeting and previous meetings during the year under review.
- Paid an amount of US\$100 000 as Namibia's contribution to OKACOM Secretariat.
- The OKACOM 5 year plan that incorporates Phase 2 of SIDA support was finalised.
- The 20th Anniversary of OKACOM was celebrated in Windhoek, Namibia in September 2014, where the agreement was signed on 15 September 1994.
- The OKACOM Namibia Visioning Workshop was conducted in November 2014 in Rundu to develop a common vision of how to ensure the fair development of the water resources of the basin, while considering the impacts on aquatic and related ecosystems.

#### **10.3.1.1.5 Southern Africa Regional Environment Project (SAREP)**

- Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings were attended.



- Progress reports were produced.

#### **10.3.1.1.6 UNESCO Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme**

- Namibia got elected as council member of UNESCO Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme. Namibia through the Head for Hydrology Division is also Vice chair of the UNESCO IHP Finance Committee. There are 6 sub-Saharan African countries that are member to the IHP (Namibia, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar and Mali). As vice-chair, Namibia has access to first-hand information and is well informed of the IHP Council and Programme activities and at better chances of negotiating for capacity building initiatives for their countries.
- The 5th IHP Regional Meeting for African Countries was held in Kinshasa, DRC during June 2014. The SADC office in Harare identified 2 activities as priority for 2014/15 namely: (i) UNESCO Map of points of interest dealing with post-conflict and post-disaster: case of floods in Namibia and (ii) institutional and human water capacity enhanced in Southern African countries. This meeting prepared recommendations for discussion at IHP Intergovernmental Council meeting held in July 2014 in Paris.
- On the 6th of October 2014 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Namibia and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection on of the Republic of Serbia on technical cooperation in the field of agriculture and water resource management.

DWAF Submitted Cabinet Memorandum for the UNESCO Serbia Namibian Water sector support in October 2014, the Cabinet memorandum highlighted the following activities for implementation:

- a) Capacity Building through the introduction of two Master Programmes at the University of Namibia and the Polytechnic Namibia;
- b) Continuous Professional Development Support to Namibian Professionals in the Water Sector by developing and implementing

country tailor-made skills development programmes in critical areas; and

- c) Pilot project for the development and implementation of a flood and drought management plan in the Cuvelai-Etosha basin focusing on the lishana Sub basin. The flood and drought management plans will help address the issue of water security in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin.
- The Jaroslav Cerni Institute for Development of Water Resources, a UNESCO Category 2 Centre for Sustainable Development and Adaptation to Climate Change (WSDAC/ IJC), under the auspices of UNESCO will provide technical support to Namibia through the implementation of a joint project entitled “Capacity building for the Namibian Water Sector and Flood and Drought Management in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin.”
- MAWF through the DWRM awarded full financial assistance to three first intake students for the new MSc in Water Engineering to train local students in Water Engineering at the Jose Eduardo Do Santos UNAM Ongwediva Campus, Faculty of Engineering.

#### **10.3.1.1.7 Flood Risk Assessment and Monitoring for the Cuvelai and Zambezi Basins**

- The Hydrology division submitted a project proposal to SASSCAL titled “Flood risk assessment and monitoring for the Cuvelai and Zambezi Basins.” The project was approved in December 2014 with a budget allocation of EUR 460 000 by the Southern Africa Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land-Use (SASSCAL) funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). SASSCAL is scientifically coordinated by the University of Hamburg and is implemented in a collaborative effort by Southern African (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia). The major aim of this initiative is to develop novel, applicable and transferable methodologies to provide information for effective flood management (flood monitoring and detection, emergency response and preparedness/ prevention) based on remote sensing and risk assessment.

- Through this project DWRM/Hydrology will also receive capacity in the field of research, equipment and logistic support. Two professional Masters and one PHD is being offered through this project the candidates will be attached to DWAF Hydrology Division and receive qualifications. Project partner is the German Aerospace Centre - German Remote Sensing Data Centre (DLR-DFD) with the subject area “Remote Sensing applications for flood risk management for the Cuvelai and Zambezi basins.”
- Continued strengthening Government-community interaction by encouraging a blended strategy of bottom-up and top-bottom approached for effective flood warning systems that speak to the people who also contribute local information and indigenous knowledge that is later incorporated in the daily flood bulletins. By participating, communities to some extent feel ownership of the bulletin, and are more than eager to participate and read more of the bulletins, or recommend their friends and colleagues to it.

#### **10.3.1.1.7 The Okavango River Basin Management Committee (OkBMC)**

- The OkBMC meeting was held and attended in Rundu during the year under review.

#### **10.3.1.1.8 SADC Water Resources Technical Committee (WRTC)**

- The joint SADC WRTC, Regional Strategic Action Programme (RSAP) Focal Points and Water Strategy Reference Group (WRSG) or ICPs meeting to discuss the financing and Member States contributions for the RSAP 3 was attended in July 2014 in Gaborone, Botswana.

#### **10.3.1.1.9 African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)**

- Contributed to the annual AMCOW report on the implementation of the Shama El Sheik commitments on M & E to track progress on water and sanitation goals.
- Paid an amount of about US\$10,000.00 as Namibia’s contribution to AMCOW Secretariat.

- The Africa Water Week was attended in Dakar, Senegal.
- The AMCOW Technical Advisory Committee and General Assembly meetings were also attended in Dakar, Senegal during the year under Review.

#### **10.3.1.1.10 Basin Management**

- In the Zambezi-Kwando Basin, the BMC formation process is in its last stages.
- Support to the established Basin Management Committees shall continue.

#### **10.3.1.2 MONITORING, UTILIZATION AND CONTROL OF WATER RESOURCES**

- Development of the operational Okavango flood forecasting model through European Space Agency (ESA)'s TigerNet Water Observation Information Systems (WOIS), forecasting 7 days ahead of time, was done thus giving communities and affected businesses ample time to respond to changing water levels accordingly. This is an on-going collaborative effort between ESA and DWAF Hydrology Division. Two staff members attended training on Hydrological forecasting at and the handing over of the Okavango Hydrological Forecasting Model) from 13 to 17 October 2014 at SANSA (South African Space Agency), Hartebeespoort Dam.
- Through the good cooperation between National Hydrological Services (NHS) and ESA, NHS became a beneficiary of the first few images taken by ESA's Sentinel-1A satellite with radar capability, clearly mapping the 2014 Zambezi flood, even at times and in places difficult to detect such waters by human or optical images which would not have detected flood waters when the sky is overcast as is usually the case over that region. The first Zambezi Flood map was developed as a result of this product and the flood vulnerability mapping was also done for the Cuvelai basin.
- Revamping and upgrading of the Namibia Flood Dashboard <http://matsu-namibiaflood.opensciencedatacloud.org/>, which is an on-

going collaborative effort between the American National Aeronautics Space Agency (NASA) and DWA Hydrology Division was initiated. The main objective of this sensor web activity is to create an interoperable environment for a diverse set of satellite sensors via the use of software and the Internet. This capability can be used to better understand physical phenomena, such as floods. Furthermore, it facilitates science investigation since it becomes much easier to enlist existing satellite, airborne and ground sensors for required observations and then to easily create custom data products that can be delivered via Web 2.0 tools. Open tools such as Google Earth can be used to create mash-ups in which data sets are superimposed for purposes of visualization or calibration.

- The upgraded computerized surface water resources information system (HYDSTRA) was upgraded from version 10.03 to 10.04 and seven (7) staff members were capacitated on the system. Data collection, backlog editing and handling of data requests continued. Data requests were received from NamWater, UNAM, Polytechnic, Botswana, Angola, consultants/researchers, Line Ministries, Global Run-off Data Centre (GRDC in Germany) and students.
- Ongoing operational activities such as hydrological station maintenance and upgrade continued.
- Tses and Nkurenkuru infrastructure upgrade to Hycos DCP. This will assist in flood warning for Rundu downstream of Nkurenkuru.
- The utilization of the country's water resources were controlled and managed in accordance with existing water legislation and policy.
- Applications for abstraction of water, excavation of sand and gravel from riverbeds, dams and other works in rivers were evaluated.

#### **10.3.1.3 GROUNDWATER INFORMATION SYSTEM**

- The Groundwater Information System (GROWAS) is in full operation. The intention is to add certain extra modules to it to extend the range of functions that it is able to perform. This will make it more user-friendly and more accessible to concerned specialists. The training of staff in the use of the Groundwater Information System is on-going.

- The National groundwater drilling and abstraction guidelines were drafted.
- Data collection and harmonization for the preparation of the Stampriet integrated aquifer assessment report was done.
- The Water Resources Management Act (WRMA) guidelines for the management of the Ohangwena II aquifer were drafted.
- Groundwater vulnerability mapping for the Ohangwena II study area was done.
- Training of staff on the development of GROWAS II was initiated.

#### **10.3.1.4 WATER ECOLOGY**

The investigation, inventorying and monitoring of wetlands to support sustainable water resource management and utilization continued.

- Bio-monitoring of aquatic invertebrates was carried out along the Orange, and Zambezi rivers for the purpose of assessing the water quality and to strengthen national water resource quality database. The state of water in most Rivers is good except for the seasonal fluctuations in the Orange and Zambezi Rivers.
- Monitoring of the physic-chemical characteristics of the Zambezi and Okavango rivers has been initiated during this year.
- Wetlands monitoring continued in the Ugab River, Swakoppoort dam and coastal wetlands.
- Draft Regulations on aquatic invasive species, protection of riparian zones and utilization of wetlands resources were drafted.
- Site monitoring for the invasive aquatic weed *Salvinia molesta* on the Kwando-Linyanti-Chobe-Zambezi River System continued. Breeding of the control agent *Cyrtobogus Salvinia* continued from the Water Environment staff at Katima Mulilo office.

#### **10.3.1.5 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

- Pollution control and compliance monitoring surveys were conducted and irregularities that were observed during the monitoring were raised.
- Technical reports were finalized and wastewater and effluent disposal permits were recommended for issue to Law Administration.
- In total 69 permits were issued by Law Administration.
- Inspections were carried out in the following regions //Kharas, Hardap, Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa.

#### **10.3.1.6 DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING**

- Drinking water samples were collected for chemical analysis from different sites as part of a monitoring program by the Water Environment Division to ensure that the water supplied to consumers meet the minimum set standards and guidelines, and is safe for human consumption.
- Namibia Custom Smelter (NCS), now Dundee Precious Metal Smelter, Seasonal Water Quality Monitoring in Tsumeb drinking water reservoirs continued.
- The inter-ministerial technical committee met continuously to monitor the smelter's operations.

#### **10.3.1.7 DEVELOPMENT OF WATER QUALITY DATABASE**

- The uploading of data in the Water Quality Information System Database continues and a service level agreement is still needed for support.

#### **10.3.1.8 WATER RESOURCES ACCOUNTS**

- Data was collected from Swakopmund Municipality, Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine, Navachab Gold Mine, Henties Bay Municipality and

Karibib. The institutions had to be revisited due to staff turnover at the institutions that necessitated visits to explain what the project was about.

- It was noted that most of the water infrastructure was built more than a hundred years ago when the now towns were merely settlements with limited number of people. The towns of Henties' Bay and Karibib would need the government's assistance in upgrading the water infrastructure as they do not have or generate enough revenue to be able to replace them.

#### **10.3.1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (EIA) FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS**

- Uvhungu-vhungu Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment report was finalised and submitted to Directorate of Agricultural Engineering and Extension Services. Two unemployed graduates had been appointed as part of the project and also capacity and exposure building for the unemployed graduates. The report was successfully approved by Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA). An environmental clearance certificate was obtained for the project.
- The community of Otjituuu requested assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry through Directorate of Planning which requested in turn Division of Planning under Directorate of Resource Management to assist with Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment report for a proposed community irrigation project. One unemployed graduate was appointed as a result to assist with data collection while in training and drafting of the report. The report is in its final stage and will be submitted to DoP by mid February 2015 for submission to MET: DEA.
- Musese extension irrigation project Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment report is in the draft form and will be finalised by the first quarter of the next Fiscal Year.
- Tandjieskoppe irrigation project, more data is still needed to finalise the report.



- Katima farm/Liselo Irrigation project EIA was given to consultants hence there was no need to finalise it though it was in its final stage as the Division of Planning under DRM was waiting for technical information from DAPEES.

## **10.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

### **10.4.1 CO-OPERATION ON INTERNATIONAL RIVERS**

#### **10.4.1.1 Orange Senqu River Basin Commission**

- Annual council, Finance, Legal, Communication and Technical Task Team meetings and financial contributions to the running of the Secretariat will continue.
- The management of the Irrigation Demonstration Project at Noordoewer/Vioolsdrift will be handed over to JIA for implementation and PWC for monitoring as the project comes to an end in 2015.
- Stakeholder workshops, Council and Technical Task Team meetings are planned to steer the IWRM demonstration project for the basin and scenarios development process.

#### **10.4.1.2 The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission**

- An annual OKACOM week will take place in May 2014 in Angola.
- Commissioners, OBSC and Technical Task Force Meetings will also take place.

#### **10.4.1.3 The Okavango River Basin Management Committee (OkBMC)**

- OkBMC meetings will continue

#### **10.4.1.4 Water Audit Project**

- The project was completed and a report has been compiled.

#### **10.4.1.5 Permanent Water Commission on Orange River**

- The Vioolsdrift/Noordoewer Dam feasibility study will commence. A joint consultancy service to develop the feasibility study will be made up of Namibian and South African consultants. GIZ has committed to contribute financially to the study.
- Negotiation for the Memorandum of Understanding between Namibia and South Africa on Principles of Cooperation regarding Current and Future Water Resources Management of the Lower Orange River will continue and the MoU is expected to be signed this Financial Year.

#### **10.4.1.6 Zambezi Watercourse Commission on Zambezi River**

- The Zambezi National Stakeholders' Committee and Zambezi Basin Management Committees will be launched in Namibia and focus on trans-boundary related issues.
- There will be further endeavours to develop joint monitoring, communication and response system for floods in the upper parts of the Zambezi River Basin.
- ZAMCOM Technical Committee (ZAMTEC) and Zambezi Ministers meetings will take place.
- Make the annual contribution of US\$ 25 000 to the Commission.

#### **10.4.1.7 SADC Water Ministers Meeting and Water Resources Technical Committee**

- SADC Water Resources Technical Committee (WRTC) and SADC Water Ministers meeting will be held and attended.

#### **10.4.1.8 Flood Risk Assessment and Monitoring for the Shared Watercourses**

- Establish National International Hydrological Program (IHP) committee.

- Encourage trans-boundary data sharing and early warning using trans-boundary river Commissions platforms such as OKACOM, ZAMCOM, CUVECOM, ORASECOM etc; begin the process of forming a joint data collection exercise with regional hydrologist for improved cooperation.
- Continued collaboration with our international partners such as European Space Agency (ESA), National Aeronautic Space Agency, SASSCAL, UNESCO (United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Meteorological organizations (WMO), and the country tertiary institutions, as well as local stakeholders and other line ministries such as OPM DDRM in the area of technical support for the purpose of flood and drought disaster risk management.

#### **10.4.2 MONITORING, UTILIZATION AND CONTROL OF WATER RESOURCES**

- Continue with the dissemination of flood and drought related information to the Nation.
- Community outreach and participation on flood and drought related information exchange.
- Implementation of Water Act (registration campaign for all dams and water abstractions from rivers will start in the Kuiseb and Omaruru catchments and along the perennial rivers, in particular the Kavango and Orange rivers).
- Update and compile regulations (dam & flood safety, surface water & sand abstraction).
- Participation in Trans-boundary water resource management.
- Routine maintenance and servicing of hydrological monitoring stations.
- Continue with updating and maintenance of computerized surface water information system (HYDSTRA) as well as editing and dissemination of data and on-going database and staff skills training.

- Upgrade of Hydrology GIS, Remote Sensing, Modeling, surveying and staff skills training.
- Enhance office and field work skills for hydrological professionals, technicians and technical assistants.
- Continuous permit compliance monitoring inspections in all 14 regions; dealing with new applications and other *ad-hoc* activities.

#### **10.4.3 BASIN MANAGEMENT**

- Continue technical and financial support to the implementation of all BMCs' annual plans

#### **10.4.4 WATER ECOLOGY**

- Wetlands and Water resource quality monitoring will be done at perennial and ephemeral wetlands in the country.
- Continue with surveys, aquatic weed monitoring and control in the, Zambezi, Kwando and Linyanti Rivers.
- Finalization of the regulations on aquatic invasive species, protection of the riparian zones, and utilization of the wetlands resources.

#### **10.4.5 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

- Continue with pollution control and compliance monitoring surveys and investigations in the 14 Regions.

#### **10.4.6 WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATIONS**

- The following investigations will continue to be carried out:
- Assessment of Zambezi River water quality.
- Assessment of Okavango River water quality.

#### **10.4.7 DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING**

- The upgrading of the Water Quality Laboratory will continue and the existing equipment will be tested and calibrated. Additional new equipment will also be obtained.

#### **10.4.8 DEVELOPMENT OF WATER QUALITY DATABASE**

- Data capturing with the assistance of students will continue.

#### **10.4.9 NATURAL RESOURCE ACCOUNTS FOR WATER**

- Collection of Natural Resource Accounting information for water project will continue in some parts of the country.
- Reports of NamWater and some Local Authorities will be compiled.

#### **10.4.10 GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT**

- Groundwater information data entering into pdf files has commenced which will at a later stage be transported into the GROWAS II database. Once complete the permit data will be entered.
- A total of 503 boreholes were drilled for the Drought relief program, and 104 boreholes and water points out of 239 were rehabilitated.
- Transfer of hard copy groundwater information data into the pdf files for GROWAS II.
- Transfer of data for licensing and compliance into pdf files for GROWAS II.
- Completion of the assessment report Stampriet integrated aquifer assessment report.
- Guidelines for the delineation of water managed areas will be drafted.
- Installation of instruments at Blouputs and Sendelingsdrift weirs.

## **10.5 CAPITAL PROJECTS**

### **10.5.1.1 Construction and Upgrading of Hydrological Gauging Stations throughout Namibia**

#### **10.5.1.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS 2014/2015**

- Re-construction of Grass Sud Weir in Fish River completed.
- Acquired additional equipment to complete the programming, repair and installation of Telemetry Rain-gauges in Cuvelai.
- HYCOS Data Collection Platform installation work at Lake Liambezi on the Kwando/ Linyanti/Chobe River and Blouputs Orange River was completed.
- The Tses monitoring station in the Fish river catchment upstream of Neckertall dam was upgraded to a real time transmission HYCOS DCP.
- Installation of 31 manual rain gauges and training of Extension officers in the Zambezi and Otjozondjupa regions was completed.
- Five (5) Hydrometric stations (Nkurenkuru, Lianshulu, Nunda Lodge, Camp Kwando and Namushasha Lodge) in the Kavango and Zambezi regions were resurveyed to obtain accurate water level measurements.
- Hydstra database system was upgraded from version 10.03 to 10.04 and seven (7) staff members were capacitated on the system.
- Data was collected from 83 gauging stations that are currently active/open from the South, East, Kunene, Kuiseb, North East and North West hydrological service areas. Approximately 45 % of stations have been edited up to the 2013/2014 hydrological season.
- 75% of the data requests received from NamWater, UNAM, Polytechnic, Botswana, Angola, consultants/researchers, SADC, line ministries, Global Runoff Data Center (GRDC), students was handled.

#### **10.5.1.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2015/2016 (N\$1,000,000.00)**

- Keeping the Hydrological database system operational and maintained.
- Maintenance, servicing, upgrade, expansion of Hydrological monitoring network country wide.
- Test OTT data collection equipment (ITC Caps).
- Install 20 automatic telemetry rain gauges in the Cuvelai Basin.
- Re- Install 10 Mini Orpheus Sensors at Main stations in Cuvelai Basin.
- Probe for surveying of more stations and extend the hydrological investigations with regards to accuracy of water levels to other hydrological service areas.

#### **10.5.1.2 GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATIONS**

##### **10.5.1.2.1 Geo-hydrological Investigations in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin**

##### **10.5.1.2.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- The CEB project was extended for another 3 years with additional funds of about €566,000.00 (est. N\$7,8 M) from the German Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) during the Governmental negotiations between Namibia and Germany towards the end of the year. Based on the mutually agreed upon results of an appraisal mission conducted in Quarter 1, BGR submitted an offer to BMZ and the new phase was to commence in June 2014. The new phase aim is to finalize the study on the Ohangwena II aquifer.

##### **10.5.1.2.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- A study on the Ohangwena II aquifer to be initiated.
- Improve the monitoring system for the Ohangwena Aquifer.

- Determine the potential for the Ohangwena Aquifer System.
- Develop the capacities of institutions involved in the sustainable management and protection of the Ohangwena Aquifer System.

### **10.5.1.3. Quantification of Groundwater Resources in Namibia**

#### **10.5.1.3.2.1. ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$2 000 000)**

- Implementation of GRIM database started and not much has been done under this project.

#### **10.5.1.3.2.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- The assimilation of new information and investigation reports to be entered into database.
- Implementation of the GRIM database will continue and assimilation of new information and investigation reports to be entered into database.
- **10.5.1.3.3 Recharge and Quantification of the Stampriet Artesian Aquifer**

#### **10.5.1.3.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/15 (N\$1,769,000.00)**

- Not much has been done under this project for the year under review.

#### **10.5.1.3.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Nominate a national expert to deal with the collection of data on the Trans-Boundary Aquifers (TBAs).
- Reports on Hydrogeology harmonization and Legal and Institutional aspects on the Trans-Boundary Aquifers to be finalised



## **10.5.2 Artificial Recharge of the Windhoek Aquifer**

### **10.5.2.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$10,000,000.00)**

- For the City of Windhoek Artificial Recharge Project, no major achievements were recorded during the year under review.
- An amount of N\$10,000,000.00 is to be made available to the City of Windhoek through NamWater towards the project to assist with the upgrading of the pipeline that will handle the planned artificial recharge and borehole production volumes.

### **10.5.2.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Upgrading of the pipeline that will handle the planned artificial recharge and borehole production volumes.
- Continued drilling of the deep boreholes in the Windhoek Aquifer that will serve as injection points for the recharge.

## **10.5.3 NATIONAL INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **10.5.3.1 Development of National Integrated Water Resource Management Plan**

#### **10.5.3.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/15**

- A Stakeholders workshop was held on the 9 December 2014 to discuss the implementation strategy for the IWRM Plan for Namibia.

#### **10.5.3.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Develop implementation plans for the IWRM Plan for Namibia at basin level.

## **10.5.4 WATER RESOURCES STUDIES AT BASIN LEVEL**

### **10.5.4.1 Development of Water Resources Plans for Basins**

#### **10.5.4.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$ 1000 000)**

- Terms of references were developed for the water resource management plan for the Omaruru Basin.

#### **10.5.4.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$500,000.00)**

- Develop water resource management plan for the Omaruru basin.

#### **10.5.4.2 Development of Flood Management Plans**

##### **10.5.4.2.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/15 (N\$10,500,000.00)**

- Staff members capacitated on Flood and hydrological routing
- Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in the field of water and Agriculture signed between Namibia and the Serbian Government.
- Memorandum for the development and implementation of a flood and drought management plan for the Cuvelai-Etosha basin and capacity building in the water sector was submitted to cabinet.
- Lidar survey for the Cuvelai Etosha basin tender compiled.
- Professional services of Flood and Hydrological analysis for the Fish River Catchment awarded.

##### **10.5.4.2.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Lidar survey for the Cuvelai -Etosha basin.
- Development of flood mitigation measures Hardap by continuation of Fish River Hydraulic model development downstream Hardap dam.
- Capacity Building in flood management and early warning systems for Hydrology Division staff - UNESCO SERBIA, NAMIBIA Water Sector support.

- Maintain the operational TIGER NET Water information Observation System (WIOS) and keep up with the upgrades.
- Keep improving the Namibia Flood Dashboard with NASA.
- Continue strengthening government-community interaction by encouraging a blended strategy of bottom-up and top-bottom approached for effective flood warning systems that speak to the people.
- Strengthen research and investigations by extended field work especially through the SASSCAL project" flood risk monitoring and assessments).
- Continue with the generation and dissemination of daily flood and hydrological drought bulletins.

#### **10.5.4.3 Development of Safety Systems for Dams in Ephemeral Rivers**

##### **10.5.4.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$500,000.00)**

- Staff members received training on the use of Eco-sounder instruments for dam surveying.
- Joint survey work with NAMWATER on the Swakoppoort dam in the Omaruru catchment was 80% completed using the newly acquired echo sounder instruments.

##### **10.5.4.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2015/2016 (N\$500 000)**

- Survey, evaluate and register selected dams in Omaruru catchment and Fish River Catchment.
- Developing Hydrological model and data entry in the Fish River catchment model.

#### **10.5.4.4 WATER RESEARCH AND STUDIES**

##### **10.5.4.4.1 Feasibility Study of Dam on Lower Orange River**

This relates to the construction of a re-regulating dam on the Lower Orange River for domestic and livestock, irrigation and the river mouth requirements consumption will is being negotiated at PWC level.

#### **10.5.4.4.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- Terms of Reference for the feasibility study was finalized and approved.
- Namibia Tender Board exemption and RSA Tender Board exemption was approved.

#### **10.5.4.4.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Prepare of advertisement for consultancy services under auspices of Permanent Water Commission (PWC) to commence the full feasibility study. Award anticipated by May 2015

#### **10.5.4.4.2 Augmentation of Water Supply to Central Areas of Namibia and Cuvelai (CAN)**

##### **10.5.4.4.2.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- The feasibility study for augmenting water supply to the Central Areas of Namibia (CAN) and Cuvelai reports for phase 1 were finalized and submitted to the Ministry. A WEAP modeling workshop and data collection and analysis for phase 2 were carried out. Phase 2 is in progress.

##### **10.5.4.4.2.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Continue with the phase 2 and 3 of the feasibility study for augmentation of water supply to the Central Areas of Namibia and the Cuvelai.

#### **10.5.5 WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

The exploitation and utilization of the country's water resources is currently managed and regulated under existing water legislation and approved Government Policy.

### **10.5.5.1 Amendment and Implementation of Water Resources Management Act and Regulations**

#### **10.5.5.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

Compiled and drafted regulations relating to:

- Surface water abstractions in ephemeral rivers (dams) and perennial rivers.
- Dam safety.
- Sand abstraction in rivers.
- Bulk water abstraction and rivers on borders.
- Conducted hydrological investigation and gave recommendations for water abstraction, sand abstraction and impoundments on river courses.

#### **10.5.5.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Continue issuing permits for water abstraction, irrigation, the disposal of waste water and the drilling of boreholes in water control areas, compliance inspections and the construction of farm dams.
- Compile regulations for flood risk and safety

### **10.5.5.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AT BASIN LEVEL**

#### **10.5.5.2.1 Construction of Basin Support Offices**

##### **10.5.5.2.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- No renovations of Basin Management offices were done.

##### **10.5.5.2.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- No activities are planned for renovation of Basin Management Offices.

#### **10.5.5.2.2 Establishment of Basin Management Committees**

##### **10.5.5.2.2.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$1,000,000.00)**

- Zambezi BMC and National Stakeholders' Coordination Committee was established.
- Existing BMCs continued with implementing their annual basin plans.

##### **10.5.5.2.2.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Follow-up workshop for the National Stakeholders Committee (NASC) for the Zambezi which will be the natural starting point for the launching of BMC in that area being planned for 2015.

#### **10.5.5.3 MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF WATER SOURCES**

##### **10.5.5.3.1 Upgrading and Equipping of Water Quality Laboratory**

###### **10.5.5.3.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$1 000 000)**

- All equipment were procured, and renovation of countertops and cupboards was done.

###### **10.5.5.3.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Install and calibrate all equipment and prepare laboratory for operations.

#### **11. MAIN DIVISION 11 : RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION CO-ORDINATION**

**RECURRENT BUDGET : N\$ 151,908,000.00**

**CAPITAL BUDGET : N\$474,587,000.00**

##### **11.1 OBJECTIVE**

- To improve the quality of life of communities living in rural communal areas.
- To coordinate nationally and regionally all water supply and sanitation services

## **11.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS**

- Provide access to potable rural water supply.
- Improve rural sanitation services.
- Coordinate urban and rural water supply and sanitation services.

## **11.3 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

### **11.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$176,791,000.00)**

- The maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing more than 5,000 communal water points were carried out countrywide.
- Construction of Neckartal Dam commenced.
- A Southern African Regional Conference held on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).
- One Hundred and Sixty Rural Water Extension Officers were trained in CLTS in all Regions following a training of trainers' course. Communities triggered with CLTS in Ohangwena, Kavango East and Zambezi Regions.
- Organised four National Water Supply and Sanitation Forum (WATSAN) meetings and established two Regional WATSAN forums.
- Community awareness-raising on sanitation health and hygiene education was conducted in 13 Regions prior to the construction of 560 toilets in 12 Regions.

### **11.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016**

- Finalisation and implementation of the Water Supply Subsidy Policy.
- Review and update the 5 year National Sanitation Strategy.
- Approval and implementation of the Open Defecation Free Namibia Communication Strategy.
- Community awareness raising on sanitation health and hygiene education in 13 Regions prior to the construction of 6500 toilets in all regions except Khomas.
- Capacity building for the Management and Staff of the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination.
- Maintaining existing water supply infrastructure countrywide.
- Coordinate and convene National and Regional WATSAN meetings.

## **11.4 CAPITAL PROJECTS**

### **11.4.1 RURAL WATER SUPPLY COVERAGE**

The project aims at providing clean, piped water to rural communities living in areas where the groundwater quality is not suitable for human consumption. Pipe water schemes are playing a major role in contributing to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the reduction of poverty.

#### **11.4.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$66,874,000.00)**

- Construction of Onambutu Water Supply Scheme Phase 6 was completed.
- Construction of Katima Mulilo - Ngoma Water Supply Scheme Phase 2 is progressing well.
- Construction of the following Water Supply Schemes commenced.



- Otjimbingwe Water Supply Project
- Katima Mulilo - Kongola Water Supply Project Phase 2 Omuntele pipeline Extension
- Water supply pipeline to displaced communities in Kavango West Region.
- Feasibility Studies completed for the following schemes:
- litapa - Okeeholongo Water Supply Scheme
- King Kauluma - Omutsegwonime Water Supply Scheme
- Ruacana South Water Supply Scheme

#### **11.4.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$143,215,000.00)**

- Continuation with the construction of Katima Mulilo - Ngoma Phase 2 Water Supply Scheme.
- Continuation with the construction of Katima Mulilo - Kongola Phase 2 Water Supply Scheme.
- Construction of the litapa - Okeeholongo Water Supply Scheme.
- Construction of the Ruacana South Water Supply Scheme.
- Construction of the King Kauluma - Omutsegwonime Water Supply Scheme.
- Conduct feasibility studies for the following Water Supply Schemes:
  - Omukandu - Oshituntu Water Supply Scheme
  - Okankolo - Onkumbula Water Supply Scheme
  - Khorixas boreholes Water Supply Scheme
  - Eenhana - Oshikunde Water Supply Scheme
  - Otjombinde Water Supply Scheme
  - Daures Water Supply Scheme

- Etaka Water Supply Canal.

#### **11.4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY BASED MANAGEMENT**

The overall objective of the project is to strive for all water points in the country to be in a working condition. The project will ensure that water points are upgraded to acceptable working standard so that they could be handed over for management and operation and maintenance to communities. The project is implemented with the full involvement of the communities who are expected to manage, operate and carry out minor maintenance on their water point infrastructure. A number of water points have been rehabilitated and new ones drilled as had been identified by all regions.

##### **11.4.2.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$ 33 580 000)**

- 62 Water Points rehabilitated.
- 80 Boreholes drilled.

##### **11.4.2.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$31,270000.00)**

- Water points installations and rehabilitation.
- Drilling, installation and rehabilitation of boreholes.

#### **11.4.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALISATION, CONSTITUENCY OFFICE CONSTRUCTION**

This project enhances the process of decentralizing the rural water supply functions to constituency level and to create a framework for efficient service provision even closer to the rural people. Although the project name covers decentralization, the focus is more on the construction of rural water supply and sanitation area/constituencies offices and staff accommodation.

##### **11.4.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$ 8 466 000)**

- The construction of Tses Rural Water Extension Centre is ongoing.

- Renovation of offices was completed in Aminuis and Tallismanus in Omaheke Region.
- Renovation of Ben Hur Offices in the Omaheke Region is ongoing.
- Renovation of 3 staff houses and 1 office is ongoing in Otjozondjupa Region.
- Renovations of 3 staff houses, ministerial flats, store and office, and new car park bay construction completed in the Kunene Region.

#### **11.4.3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$5,867,000)**

- Construction of area offices in the Regions.

#### **11.4.4 CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, TRADITIONAL WELLS AND PANS FOR LIVESTOCK DRINKING**

This project aims to build traditional wells, pans and dams for livestock drinking. These new dams and pans infrastructures ensure that water is impounded during rainy seasons for continuous use during both the rainy and dry seasons.

##### **11.4.4.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- Eleven (11) earth dams constructed and completed at Mvelabombo, Kongola Constituency in Zambezi region, Mutwegombahe, Mashare Constituency, Kavango East region, Omubulu (Omatangela), Ongenga Constituency in Ohangwena region, Oshana shaMbafi, Ogongo Constituency in Omusati Region, Akwafa Moongo, Uuvidhiya Constituency in Oshana Region, Neuland Post 14, Sesfontein Constituency in Kunene region, Freyer Post, Sesfontein Constituency in Kunene Region, Outajapi, Karibib Constituency, Erongo Region, Wolbertin, Karibib Constituency in Erongo Region, Ombujondjupa, Okakarara Constituency, Otjozondjupa, Okatuakoverua (Otjituu), Okakarara Constituency, Otjozondjupa Region.

##### **11.4.4.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$13,052,000.00)**

- Five (5) earth dams to be constructed at lipumbu yaMombungu, Omuntele Constituency, Oshikoto region, Mukarob, Tses, //Kharas Region, Vrede, Bethanie Constituency, //Kharas region, Amalia, Gibeon Constituency, Hardap Region, Steenboklaagte, Rietfontein/Talismanus, Omaheke Region.

#### **11.4.5 CONSTRUCTION OF LARGE DAMS, DESALINATION AND PROVISION OF WATER TO LARGE SETTLEMENTS**

The project ensures that adequate surface water is captured for water security to promote reliable water supply for human, industrial and agricultural use. Furthermore, the project aims to augment existing water resources with desalinated sea water or brackish ground water.

##### **11.4.5.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- Establishment activities at the Neckartal Dam Site continued. These include the construction of temporary access roads, establishment of the quarry, excavation of the dam wall foundation and erection of plant.
- The temporary access roads are completed. The establishment of the Quarry is 95% complete and mining is in progress. Erection of plant both at the Quarry and Dam site is 80% complete. Excavation for the dam wall foundation is 70% complete, and this includes the left bank, right bank and river bed excavations. The clearing and grubbing of the area at the Abstraction Works is completed.

##### **11.4.5.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$531,324,000.00)**

- Continue with the construction of Neckartal Dam Phase 1 in //Kharas Region.

#### **11.4.6 DESALINATED BULK WATER SUPPLY**

##### **11.4.6.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

- Negotiations for the procurement of a Desalination Plant from Areva have commenced.

#### **11.4.6.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$1,950,000.00)**

- Continue with negotiations for the procurement of a Desalination Plant from Areva.

#### **11.4.7 RURAL AND URBAN SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

The objective of this project is to develop sanitation infrastructure in rural areas and coordinate the implementation of sanitation policy in rural and urban areas.

##### **11.4.7.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$ 14 280 000)**

- A total of 583 sanitation facilities were constructed in 11 regions, namely; Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Kavango East, Kavango West, Omaheke, Kunene, Zambezi, Otjozondjupa, Erongo and //Kharas Region.

##### **11.4.7.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$21,469,000.00)**

- Implementation of National Sanitation Strategy.
- Construction of 6500 units for dry sanitation facilities country wide.
- Continue with construction of Emergency Response 340 latrines in Kunene.
- Build capacity for development and planning of new sanitation infrastructure in rural communal areas.
- Conduct awareness-raising on sanitation health and hygiene education in 13 regions and at National Level.
- Continue strengthening planning and coordination activities at National and at Regional Levels.

- Providing technical support to other programs, projects and Ministries on water supply and sanitation aspects to fulfill the advisory aspects of the national coordinating role of DWSSC mandated by Cabinet.

#### **11.4.8 DEVELOPMENT PARTNER FUNDED PROJECTS**

##### **11.4.8.1 NAMIBIA RED CROSS SOCIETY**

The Namibia Red Cross Society continued with the implementation of a 3-year water supply and sanitation project for the rural communities in Kunene, Kavango and Ohangwena regions to the value of N\$19,590,450.00. The project draws 75% of its finances from the ACP-EU funding and also from partner Red Cross organisations. Targets for the project are as follows:

- 1700 toilets at households constructed;
- 80 toilets at schools constructed;
- 3 spring protection schemes;
- 32 hand-dug well protection schemes;
- 44 water supply hand pumps rehabilitated
- 15 water supply hand pumps constructed
- 119 WPA/WPC established
- 13920 beneficiaries of health hygiene education community and school programmes.

##### **11.4.8.2 EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

- The EU continued to provide Sector Budget Support within the five year, €36 million WATSAN programme. This funding is part of the EDF 10 agreement between the Government of the Republic of Namibia and the European Union.

- The EU continues to support the Keetmanshoop Municipality with the Keetmanshoop Water Management project funded under the 10th European Development Fund, Africa, Caribbean, Pacific - EU Water Facility, up to a total amount of € 250,000 over a three year period which will be completed in June 2015.
- Keetmanshoop Municipality is partnered with Kangasala and Lempoola Municipalities and Tampere University of Technology all from Finland, Polytechnic of Namibia and the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development.

#### **11.4.8.3 SPANISH DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

- The Spanish Development Cooperation supported the Community Land Information Programme (CLIP) that maps informal settlement infrastructure (including water points and sanitation facilities) to provide urban communities with information to lobby local authorities to improve WATSAN services.
- The Spanish Development Cooperation has also supported improvements in water supplies and sanitation facilities for communities living at Skoonheid and Drimiopsis Resettlement Farms in Omaheke
- DWSSC assisted both these programmes with all aspects of technical and community advice on the provision of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

#### **11.4.8.4 USAID - SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT (SAREP)**

- The SAREP project is a regional project covering Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zambia. Some of the key interventions that have been completed in 2014/15 included:
- Completion of the upgrading of the Denner Foundation water supply systems at Nyangana, Karakuta and Katere in Kavango region. Water Point Committees have been established with DWSSC - Kavango.

- Completion of the collaboration with NamWater at Karutci, Masivi, Kayengona, Mayana and Uvhungu Vhundu, all communities in Kavango Region.
- Support to the Okavango Basin Commission (OkaCom) to complete their strategic plan.
- Support to communities triggered with CLTS in Kavango East and Zambezi Regions.
- Support on Water Allocation Planning programme using information collected in 53 rural communities.
- Support has also been provided to the DWSSC Kavango regional office in Water Quality Remediation planning and identification of boreholes needing rehabilitation.
- DWSSC assisted the program with all aspects of community and technical advice on the provision of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

#### **11.4.8.5 UNITED NATIONS**

- The main collaborators have been through UNESCO and UNICEF from the UN family
- Support has been given by UNICEF to DWSSC in the preparation of a ODFN Communications strategy.
- Support has been given by UNICEF in a number of aspects of CLTS and within the School Health Programme.
- Support has been given by UNICEF on various programmes including flood relief in the North, pilot work in schools on health hygiene promotion and on the celebration of World Hand-washing Day.
- Support has been given by UNESCO on various programmes related to WATSAN in schools.



#### **11.4.8.6 GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND**

The Government of Finland continues to support WATSAN particularly related to dry sanitation in rural communities in Hardap region.

- DWSSC assisted the program with all aspects of technical and community advice on the provision of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

#### **11.4.8.7 GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY - CUVEWATERS PROJECT**

- The project has handed over and continues to evaluate small-scale desalination facilities in two villages in Omusati region and the provision of sanitation facilities in an informal settlement in Outapi.
- DWSSC assisted the program with all aspects of technical and community advice on the provision of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

#### **11.4.9 ASSISTANCE TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS**

##### **11.4.9.1 ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT**

- The maintenance of water supply infrastructure on resettlement farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement however the Division: Rural Water Development and Planning is assisting Ministry of Lands and Resettlement with the contract administration of constructing and repairing their water supply infrastructure.

##### **11.4.9.2 ASSISTANCE TO THE NAMIBIA/GERMAN INITIATIVE PROGRAMME**

- The Governments of Namibia and Germany have continued to implement a Special Initiative with a perspective of development and social consolidation at local and community levels in areas and for communities that had “historic ties” with the German Colonial

Government. Support was given for WATSAN facilities in rural communal areas.

- The overall objective of the Programme has been to address the conditions of abject poverty in the communities of the program areas. The program areas include Erongo, Hardap, //Kharas, Khomas, Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa Regions, in 24 Constituencies, identified by the Government of the Republic of Namibia.
- DWSSC assisted the Programme with the contract administration of constructing and repairing existing water supply infrastructure.

#### **11.4.9.3 ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

- In partnership with the Ministry of Education, the Millennium Challenge Account Namibia (MCA-N) has provided dry sanitation facilities at 19 schools in Oshana, Omusati and Ohangwena under the 47 schools infrastructure program which covers a total of eight regions. School sanitation and hygiene health clubs were established and supported and a National Competition launched by MoE with the assistance of MCA-N.
- DWSSC assisted the program with the technical advice on all aspects of the provision of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

#### **11.4.9.4 ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

- DWSSC continues to assist the Ministry with their school health program offering technical advice on all aspects of the provision of water supply and sanitation infrastructure and mobilisation in schools.

<b>12. MAIN DIVISION 12</b>	<b>: FORESTRY</b>
<b>RECURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>: N\$92,022,000.00</b>
<b>CAPITAL BUDGET</b>	<b>: N\$78,000,000.00</b>

### **12.1 OBJECTIVE**

- To practice and promote the sustainable and participatory management of forest resources and other woody vegetation, and to enhance socio-economic development and environmental stability.

### **12.2 MAIN FUNCTIONS**

- Develop, maintain and improve forest resources including their contribution to global carbon cycles.
- Maintain and enhance the productive functions of forest and other wooded lands.
- Manage and maintain the protective functions of forest and other wooded lands.
- Conserve and maintain the biological diversity of forests and other wooded lands.
- Maintain and enhance the socio-economic benefits of forests and other wooded lands.
- Strengthen the forestry sector management organizations.
- Utilize undesirable bushes for sustainable land-use management in order to restore the desirable rangeland and wildlife habitats.
- Improve and develop the wood industry.
- Develop and promote tree planting for a sustainable environment and economy.

- Conduct forest research and provide information to responsible decision-making in the Forestry Sector.

## **12.3 RECURRENT ACTIVITIES**

### **12.3.1. ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015**

#### **12.3.1.1 FOREST POLICY, PLANNING, LEGISLATION AND INFORMATION**

- The intervention aims to develop or review Forestry Policy and Legislation and communicate key issues to the public, spearhead co-ordination in forestry development and enforce the Laws.
- Forest resources use are regulated through issuing harvesting, transport, export and marketing permits for the produce and a total of 13,711 forest permits were issued.
- Law enforcement operations were carried out including: 221 awareness creations; 369 patrols; 450 resource inspections and 184 roadblocks and guided the farmers and public members on sustainable use of forest resources. Fifty three (53) fines were given to those not adhering to the Law.
- Illegally harvested forest produce were confiscated and auctioned in Kavango West and Kavango East, Kunene, Omusati, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Oshana Regions.
- The Forest Regulations for the Forest Act is in the final stage of being finalised since it was referred back for clarification of new issues and final inputs.
- Treasury authorisation prepared and approved on the following; Treasury approval for leasing out of wood marketing facilities; Treasury Authorisation for clear-felling of 183ha; Treasury approval for the increase of services fees for forest produce and Treasury Authorisation for seedlings donation for 2014/2015.
- Strategic planning for organizational management and operations is being implemented at both headquarters and regional level, and

guidelines and other technical support are given to the field-based officials.

- Tender for leasing firewood and other wood products processing and marketing at Ongwediva, Oshikuku, Okahao, Onhuno and Keetmanshoop advertised, evaluated and approved by Ministerial Tender Board (MTB) and awaiting award of the tender from the Tender Board of Namibia.
- Tender for clear-felling of 183ha of Eucalyptus plantation in Kavango and Zambezi region was advertised, evaluated and MTB did not approve the awarding of tender due to low price and request re-advertised of the tender.
- Extension information were produced, printed and distributed; Arbor Day posters and pamphlets; Booklets on rearing of guinea fowls and Booklets on beekeeping.
- Extension messages on fire prevention developed and broadcasted on the National Broadcasting Corporation in 9 local languages for two months in the radio.
- Information disseminated to the public during the annual events such as Arbor Day, World Environment Day, World Food Day, and World Water Day.
- Forestry Council held one annual meeting and the main topic of discussion was the illegal operations on charcoal production.

#### **12.3.1.2 COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT**

The intervention focuses on devolution of sustainable management and utilization of forest resources in community forests, enabling communities to generate income from those areas.

- Thirty two (32) Gazetted Community forests were supported and Management Plans reviewed and adjusted.
- Eighty six (86) Forest Management bodies were trained in role and responsibilities from eight (8) community forests, Gcwatjinga,

Likwaterera, Kahenge, Katope, Nyae-Nyae, M'kata, N#ajagna and Ondjou. The Community members at Katope community forest were also trained on how to operate a cross-cutting machine for processing and packaging of fire wood.

- Sixty two (62) Community forest members from 6 community forests (Cuma, Gwatjinga, Likwaterera, George Mukoya, M'kata and Muduva Nyangana) were also trained on how to issue and control forest permits. Thirty six (36) community forests members from Ncumcara CF, Ncamagoro CF and Ncaute CF were trained on how to carry out participatory forest and conducted inventories in their community forests and were able to renew their block permits to harvest timber, poles and fire wood.
- Extension materials for promoting income generation activities re-produce on Guinea fowls and beekeeping farming and distributed to district offices and the public.
- The farmers from Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West Regions were supported to undertake exchange visit to Okongo community forest to learn how to farm with domesticated Guinea fowls. The communities received 66 Guinea fowls.
- The Bee keeping association in Zambezi Region was also supported protective clothes, beehives and equipment, jars & labels as part of promoting apiculture.
- Gazetted community forests were supported with permit books for issuing permits from their respective community forests. Community forests generated about N\$842 492.50 from timber, Devils claw, carpentry, campsite, permits, beekeeping and guinea fowl.
- Forest inventory carried out in Zambezi State forest.

#### **12.3.1.3 FOREST PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION**

The intervention aims to uphold and implement the principles of protection and conservation of forests and wooded lands for their environmental and socio-economic values.

- The precision forestry techniques (GIS/Remote Sensing) have enabled the electronic dispatch of daily fire bulletins, a service that has been welcomed by our stakeholders. This tool further enables staff of the Ministry to detect and monitor the movement of fires and to act appropriately and effectively.
- Burned areas mapped (75,250 ha recorded).
- Fire Cutline mapped for Omusati region and priority areas for Ohangwena and Kavango West.
- Modis satellite images for fire mapping downloaded.
- Staff members and community members participated in the suppression of wildfires with support from Regional Councils and NDF.
- The beekeeping beneficiaries from Oshana, Ohangwena, Kavango West and Kavango East and Caprivi received equipment, protective clothes and tools, are now able to generate income through selling of honey and other products.
- Three community based forest fire management unit established at M'kata, Nyae-Nyae and Ondjou in Gam.
- Community harvested 200 litres of honey and sold at annual trade fairs, agriculture shows and to individuals.

#### **12.3.1.4 TREE PLANTING AND ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT**

The intervention covers seedlings production and support tree planting and other on-farm forestry activities on private farms; on land allocated to individual households; in community forests; and woodlots and orchards on communal lands with the aim to increase forest cover and income-generating activities.

- Tree Planting Strategy and the National Forestry Extension Manual approved

- Evaluation of the Tree Planting Project.
- The tree planting Data Base completed with the support from MAWF IT.
- The tender for the supply and deliver of tree seedlings materials advertised, evaluated and approved by Ministerial Tender Board (MTB), awaiting award of the tender from Tender board of Namibia.
- Technical support provided to 550 farmers on seedlings production and management of orchards
- Silviculture operations/tree management activities carried out in 448.6 ha of woodlots and orchard.
- Fencing materials and tools purchased.
- 12 tons of mangoes, 2 tons of Guavas and 300 kg lemon were harvested from orchards.
- 250 ha of woodlots/orchards maintained (watering, pruning and ploughing, weeding & insect control).
- Three hundred hectares (300ha) of planted woodlots were maintained.

#### **12.3.1.5. WOOD INDUSTRY**

The intervention aims at creating an enabling environment whereby wood based entrepreneurs can access wood resources for commercial purposes.

- The Ministry facilitated the harvesting of wood for the production of charcoal, poles, droppers, timber, roots, arts and craft and firewood through issuing of permits.
- The total area of 2,471 ha on state owned farms has been cleared through de-bushing program involving youth.
- One firewood marketing facility was constructed at Keetmanshoop.



### 12.3.1.6 FOREST AND BOTANICAL RESEARCH

The intervention aims to develop and implement forest research projects and provide technical/ scientific services to the forestry sector.

- The Subdivision Forest Research has managed to maintain and apply treatments to all its field-based research trials. These trials are the Makambu and Kanovlei fire trials, *Terminalia* coppicing trial, *Ziziphus mauritiana* (Chinese apple / Indian plum) species trial, Marula germplasm multiplication trial, and Phenological studies of *Annona senegalensis* (Africa custard apple).
- The main aim of the Makambu and Kanovlei fire trials is to test the effect of different fire regimes (fire applied at different times if the year) on the tree and shrub as well as grass growth patterns.
- For the *Terminalia* coppicing trial, the main aim of this trial is to test the coppicing ability of *Terminalia sericea* by applying different pruning methods.
- For the *Ziziphus mauritiana* species trial, the main aim is to test the ability of this species (original from Malawi) to grow under our climatic conditions. The trial was planted at Eunda in Omusati region. In the case of the Marula germplasm multiplication trial, the main aim of this trial is to determine the ability of marula to be propagated through grafting.
- Two new trials were established in the northern and southern parts of Namibia, the baseline survey and vegetative propagation of *Strychnos cocculoides* in the Kavango West and Ohangwena regions, and the frost and drought resistant species trial in the Hardap and //Kharas regions. The aim of the *Strychnos cocculoides* trial was to determine the best mother trees in consultation with the community members. These mother trees were then used for vegetation propagation. In the case of the drought and frost resistant species trial, the main aim is to identify tree species of specific value that can survive the harsh environmental conditions in Namibia.
- Subdivision Forest Monitoring and Mapping, monthly burnt area reports as well as the daily fire bulletins were produced as scheduled.

These maps give a clear indication where veld fires occurred. All other maps such as the State forest vegetation map for Caprivi State Forest, Community Forest zone maps and Fire outline priority area maps were produced.

- The Section National Forest Inventory has carried out forest inventories in the Caprivi State Forest and also conducted Forest Inventory training at Rundu and Ongwediva District offices involving 19 trainees. The section also successfully carried out a forest assessment of carbon emissions on Mopane Forests/Woodlands in North Western Namibia.

#### **12.3.1.7. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

- Technical staffs were trained on fire management
- Administrative Officers and their supervisors attended sub-revenue receiver training course.
- Technical staffs were trained on Green House Gas inventory for the Capacity Development for forest -related inventories.
- Staffs were also trained on in-Depth assessment of data in the SADC-REDD+ project.
- Technical Staffs were trained on fast land cover assessment using collecting earth application. The application is used to collect information on forest resources.
- 24 Technical Staffs were trained on GPS/GIS for collecting coordinates and was conducted at Ongwediva, Epukiro and Otjiwarongo district office
- The Directorate of Forestry has attended the UNFCCC twentieth session of the conference of the parties (COP 20) and tenth session of the conference of the parties, 30 November to 13 December 2014, Lima, Peru.
- Two staff members attended training on Capacity building on adaptation climate change through Social Forestry, Nairobi, Kenya.

### **12.3.2. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/16**

#### **12.3.2.1 FOREST POLICY, PLANNING, LEGISLATION AND INFORMATION**

- Gazette and popularise *Forest Act* regulations, including list of protected tree species.
- Popularise *Forest Act* and Policy through ongoing media campaigns in local languages.
- Implement and maintain the Forest Information Management Systems such as permits and reporting.
- Finalize the draft Forest and Veld Fire Management Policy.
- Printing and implement the tree planting strategy and forest extension manual.
- Develop bee-keeping Policy
- Develop wood and fruit processing strategies.
- Forestry Council advice the Ministry on issues related to sustainable forest management

#### **12.3.2.2 Community-Based Forest Management**

- Proclaim /Gazette ten (10) community-forests
- Conduct six (6) Forest Inventories and develop Forest Management Plans.
- Initiate more community-based income-generating activities and support ongoing activities.
- Train communities in various technical matters of sustainable forest management to build capacity

- Promote marketing of forest products.

#### **12.3.2.3 FOREST PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION**

- Develop and implement fire management plans.
- Establish and equip regional based fire management units.
- Train communities in fire management.
- Create awareness on forest fire management.
- Maintain Fire Early Warning Information Systems.
- Declare fire hazard areas in the Government Gazette
- Identification and maintenance of fire breaks/cut lines.
- Purchase fire-fighting equipment and tools, water tanks, fire-fighting truck.
- Disseminate fire management information such as billboards, pamphlets.

#### **12.3.2.4 TREE PLANTING AND ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT**

- Continue with tree management in orchard and woodlots.
- Produce 200,000 seedlings in nurseries for production and research.
- Apply good nursery practices in thirteen regions.
- Provide technical support to farmers for tree planting activities.
- Expand tree planting and orchard development to Green Scheme.

#### **12.3.2.5 WOOD INDUSTRY**

- Develop and promote projects for wood products.

- Support the implementation of the strategic plan on bush utilization incentives and supply information and recommendations to the industry.
- Support farmers to supply wood products.
- Carry out wood products marketing study.
- Construct and operationalize firewood marketing facilities.

#### **12.3.2.7 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

The following training needs will be conducted;

- Training on law-enforcement.
- Fire management and bee-keeping.
- Train staff on nursery management, grafting and budding.
- Facilitate in-service training of staff on report writing, induction, sub-revenue receiver, stock taking, GPS.
- Capacity building on adaptation climate change through Social Forestry.

### **12.4 CAPITAL PROJECTS**

#### **12.4.1 INTEGRATED FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

##### **12.4.1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2014/2015 (N\$ 74 241 000)**

- 170,100 Seedlings produced in government nurseries, 62,365 sold, donated 12,179 donated, 5,767 planted in 14.4ha.
- Planting site prepared (digging holes, squaring, back filled with manure and sand) at Proefplaas (10ha), Etunda (10ha), Ohaali

(Ongenga) (10ha), Uuyoka (3ha), Ontsika (3ha), Oshifo (4ha) and Shadikongoro (12 ha)

- Irrigation system installed at Etunda No 3.
- Water supply and water stands and tanks installed at Uuyoka orchards.
- Fire equipment and tools including fire beaters, high pressure pumps, wind-driven knapsack sprayers, GPS, face shields and health masks acquired and 10 fire fighting vehicles fitted with fire-fighting equipment purchased.
- Local communities were involved in clearing fire break (fire cut lines) in fire prone areas of Oshikoto, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, Caprivi, Kavango East and Kavango West, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa and Kunene Regions, 3,692.32 km of firebreaks were cleared, created temporary jobs for people (251 female and 1 160 men),together sharing an amount of N\$5,466,240.
- he Ministry is continuing with the implementation of de-bushing to reduce the extent of bush encroachment on state-owned land, through creating jobs for unemployed Namibian including youth. The fund was made available and the Ministry entered in agreement with National Youth Services to implement a de- bushing programme. The project has created job for 1,071 people and 2,650ha has been cleared at the cost of N\$7,500,000.
- The Ministry completed the construction of Gobabis Forestry Office and will service the communities in Omaheke region, the accommodation of 4 units self-contained flats at Tsumkwe, the Community Facility at M'Kata community forest, expansion of Hamoye Forest Research Station office and expansion of Otavi ADC Office. The construction of Otjinene and Onesi Forestry Office has started including the extension of Okakarara ADC. Meanwhile the construction of 4 units of self-contained staff houses at Siya, Mukwe, Bukalo, Sibbinda, Okakarara and twine houses at Onesi, Sibbinda, Bukalo and Ongha progressing well and will be finalise in 2015/2016.
- The construction of storerooms at Sibbinda and Tsandi in progress and will be completed during 2015/2016.

- Six houses and one truck shelter were completed at Kanovlei Forestry Research Station.
- The office building at Hamoye Forestry Research station was extended to accommodate more office staff.
- Ablution facilities were constructed for staff members residing at the National Forestry Research Centre in Okahandja.
- Five staff houses in Okahandja have been renovated during the year under review.

#### **12.4.1.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015/2016 (N\$78,000,000.00)**

- Nurseries management
- Raise 200,000 seedlings from Government nursery for sale, donations for extension services, woodlots, orchard development and research trials.
- Plant 100ha of orchards and woodlots.
- Seed collection and processing.
- Maintain and management of 240 ha of woodlots.
- Maintain and management 278.6 ha orchards.
- Carry out awareness campaigns on tree planting, fire management activities in various communities.
- Plant 20, 000 seedlings for orchard and woodlots country wide.
- Provide technical assistance to the Green scheme on the establishment of orchards.
- Establish link with fresh hub for marketing of fruits from orchards.

- Prepare management plans for woodlots and orchards.
- Maintain 4,500 km and clear 3,500 km new fire cut lines.
- Declare fire management areas in fire prone area.
- Continue to maintain infrastructures.
- Construct staff accommodations and offices for new established offices as per new structure Okangwati, Epembe, Kongola, Mpungu, Ndiyona, Khorixas, Rooidag, Tsintsabis, Epukiro, Aminuis, Okatyali, Otavi, Karibib.
- Construct new regional Office at Onankali (Oshikoto), Nkurenkuru (Kavango West) and Omaruru (Erongo).
- Construct two (2) community forest facilities.
- Continue to implement infrastructure development such as accommodation structures at Hamoye Research Station
- Upgrade of exist access road (3Km) to Kanovlei and Ngoma
- Declare 10 community forests.
- Continue to maintain and manage on-station woodlots and orchards.
- Upgrade and equip the tissue culture laboratory at Okahandja and train staff members on tissue culture activities.
- Continue to maintain existing research trials and introduce at least one new trial.
- Continue to produce daily and monthly fire maps, and other maps based on request.