

Towards Our All-Inclusive Namibian House

How can we build a nation in which no Namibian will be left out?

**A nation-wide response to
President Hage Geingob's
call to build the Namibian House**

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The all-inclusive Namibian House – A work in progress

Dear valued reader,

In his State of the Nation Address in April 2015 his Excellency Dr. Hage Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia, introduced the image of the all-inclusive Namibian House to the nation. In his address he compared the process of nation building to the process of building a house, and, in this specific case, to the building of a Namibian House “in which all its residents have a sense of shared identity [...], that will be a place of peace and refuge for all its children and [...] in which no Namibian will be left out.”

Consequently, the Namibian House represents the concept of a united, inclusive and peaceful Namibian nation.

However, issues like economic and social inequality, high levels of unemployment, tribalism and the nation’s historical legacy pose, among others, a serious challenge to the successful building and maintenance of a Namibian House that truly is all-inclusive and possesses all above-mentioned characteristics.

Therefore, the idea of the following document was brought into being through the cooperation between the Konrad Adenauer Foundation Namibia-Angola and our long-standing Namibian cooperation partner Forum for the Future (FFF). The aim was to collect different voices, ideas and contributions from Namibians of all regions, walks of life and different backgrounds in order to identify possible ways forward – ways that can help the Namibian nation to achieve the levels of inclusiveness and unity needed in order to make this vision become a reality.

However, we have to keep in mind that a house cannot be built in one day. This is especially true when you want that house to have a strong foundation, solid walls and a dependable roof. Therefore, like any other house, the all-inclusive Namibian House is a work in progress that needs time and engagement.

This document has come a long way already. A large number of people have read, evaluated and commented countless times on it. They then expressed their support and took ownership of it by adding their names to the signatories list at the end of the document. Our wish and hope is that this process will be ongoing and that it will not stop with this publication. We hope that it will remain a source of inspiration and a basis for discussion for individuals, communities, civil society organization and governmental institutions throughout the whole Namibian nation for many years to come.

January 2017

Konrad Adenauer Foundation Namibia-Angola

INTRODUCTION

This document is a nation-wide response to President Hage Geingob's call to build the Namibian House – a House “that will be a place of peace and refuge for all its children and a House in which no Namibian will be left out”. (State of the Nation Address, 21 April 2015) (see Annex on page 35). The document acknowledges and supports the President's call. Therefore it tries to interpret in some detail what he sees as the foundation of the House. The document emphasizes that, for the Namibian House to stand firm, practical reconciliation and common ethical values are the most important pillars supporting the House. The document identifies areas where Namibians really need practical reconciliation.

Further, the document goes into some detail about categories of Namibians who need special attention to be actively included as full and productive members of the House.

The document agrees that the Namibian society is made up of individual persons and different communities as building blocks. Then it identifies the elements that can hold the society together if properly planned. Finally, the document identifies some rules that should govern the Namibian House.

The Namibian House ideal can only be a success story when all citizens are actively engaged. Therefore this document was developed with the aim to encourage Namibians to engage in constructive dialogue on what is involved in moulding, maintaining and living in an all-inclusive society as a prerequisite for building a prosperous nation.

The process to produce this document started with a panel discussion, held in Windhoek on 12 March 2016, by representatives of different interest groups and civic organizations. This resulted in the first draft of the document. After a series of breakfast meetings the draft document was revised several times. The final draft was presented for discussion and adoption to a workshop that was held at Dõbra, outside Windhoek, in August 2016. Participants were ordinary Namibians drawn from all the 14 regions. Each participant was then tasked to discuss the document with people in his/her community. The signatories at the end of the document are people who participated in the local discussions and who endorsed the spirit of the document. After incorporating their input the final document was then produced to be presented formally to the President.

The document shows the willingness of Namibians to contribute to nation building through engagement in discussions and consultations. At the same time it is a call on the President to take the needs, suggestions and ideas of the citizens into account and act upon them in the best possible way. The hope is that words will become deeds with the support of all Namibian citizens.

Discussions and consultations on how to promote real harmony and cohesion in the Namibian House is an ongoing process. Therefore, it is expected that a second document will be produced with more new ideas and additional signatories.

It should be noted that not all people who agreed with the contents of this document were prepared to sign it out of fear of putting their name under an official document that would be seen by the President. Others argued that this document would be of no consequence in any case. They expressed their frustration that they had signed numerous documents before without any results or response.

The meetings and consultations that finally culminated in the compilation of this document were made possible by the financial contribution of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation to the Forum for the Future.

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THE FOUNDATION: The Namibian Constitution in Action

In his State of the Nation Address on 21 April 2015 (see Annex on page 35), President Hage Geingob stressed that one of the foundations of our Namibian House is the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia. In Namibia the Constitution reigns supreme. It is widely regarded as one of the world's most democratic constitutions. It contains a powerful Bill of Rights (Chapter 3). All power is vested in the people to exercise it within the provisions of the Constitution.

We fully agree with the President's emphasis on the Constitution as our foundation for a peaceful and inclusive society. However, we would like to emphasize that the Constitution is only a strong foundation under certain conditions:

First of all, our Constitution is only a strong foundation when it is known, respected and applied at all times by all citizens and politicians in our country. It is therefore important that all citizens of Namibia know their constitutional rights and responsibilities. Only then can they, for example, demand appropriate service delivery. Only then can they influence the composition and policies of government for the benefit of all. Only then can they stand up for their rights because they feel safe and protected. They feel proud of their country and have a common language in which to speak about their rights and responsibilities.

For Namibians to know, respect and apply the Constitution, copies of the Constitution need to be made available to all citizens free of charge, in all languages, in all areas of Namibia. The Namibian Constitution needs to be taught and explained at all schools and other educational venues as well as to illiterate citizens by government and non-governmental agencies.

Secondly, a constitution is only a strong and lasting foundation when any constitutional amendment takes place in a responsible and democratic way. In the Namibian House, the residents must be assured that any amendment to the Namibian Constitution will only be made after extensive consultations with them. All legal and financial implications should be taken into consideration and made public.

Thirdly, our Constitution lays the foundation for a democratic Namibian government. This includes a multi-party democracy, the division of powers, and the active participation of citizens in politics at different levels. To uphold this spirit of our Constitution means that democratic principles are continuously strengthened, in particular

- by the strict implementation of the separation of powers through the revision of the present situation where members of the executive are also members of the legislature;
- by building a strong and responsible political opposition as part of the government; in this way checks and balances can be maintained in a democratic way; and
- by the political opposition itself – that is obliged to be visible at all times, providing realistic alternatives to government policies and programmes.

IMPORTANT PILLARS OF OUR NAMIBIAN HOUSE

Practical Reconciliation

It is furthermore acknowledged with appreciation that the President stated that important pillars of a strong House, where “no Namibian will be left out”, are a “shared identity” as well as “peace and stability”. We give credit to our Namibian government and leaders that Namibia has succeeded in transforming into a peaceful democratic society. We have peacefully elected a third president within 25 years without civil war or war with another country.

However, to become a peaceful and stable society we do not only need the absence of war. We need first and foremost a reconciled and healed nation. Only then we can have a “shared identity”. Only then the energy, strengths and innovative ideas of all citizens are set free to develop a prosperous nation.

Even after 26 years of independence, we still need to actively promote the healing of our society through different interventions.

Black and White Namibians

We need to actively promote amicable interactions between black and white Namibians. We need to let go of accusatory and outdated struggle language. Such language only helps to keep intact the apartheid walls of division between black and white Namibians. The South African apartheid policy had taught how different white people were from black people. White Namibians were taught that they were more intelligent, hard-working and superior to black Namibians. All privileges were then provided to the whites to prove this point. On the other hand, all efforts were made to disadvantage black Namibians to prove that they were indeed inferior to the whites.

To overcome the influence of this teaching, the residents of the Namibian House should be introduced to the importance of the inner person. Regardless of the outward appearance of their skin pigmentation, Namibians are the same inwardly. Their concerns, fears and aspirations are the same. When given the same opportunity, both black and white Namibians would perform the same. To build a coherent society, we need to develop an inviting, empowering and inclusive way of speaking to and about one another as fellow citizens. We need to openly acknowledge and document injustices of the past and rectify them lest they keep us hostage. Then we move on towards the present and invite all citizens to bring their specific strengths and skills to the Namibian House table. As head of the House, we trust that the President will lead us ALL in this new direction.

Black Communities

We do not only need healing of the relationships between black and white Namibians. We also need healing of the relationships within our black communities. There are still communities with negative attitudes and prejudices towards one another. Communities that had conflicts between themselves during pre-colonial times still harbour subtle enmity towards each other. The challenge to the Namibian youth is to research our pre-colonial history and discuss it openly. Openness is the only cure where there are hidden negative feelings!

Currently Namibia is faced with divisive squabbles within clans over traditional authority leadership. This situation has been aggravated by the fact that traditional leaders who are recognized by government, receive some remuneration and benefits. This has led to the mushrooming of splinter groups within communities, each one clamouring for government recognition. Competition over succession to the traditional authority throne has also become a divisive factor within communities. Here the message is clear to the residents of the Namibian House. The history of each traditional community should be documented properly as part of the Namibian history. Such clarity will reduce these quarrels within our black communities.

Also, the war for independence has left some of our black communities with feelings of bitterness. People, who live removed from national and international politics, tend to believe those who operate close to them. This happened with many of our traditional leaders. During the struggle for independence they found themselves on the side of apartheid South Africa that was close to them. However, many such leaders from majority communities used different methods to change sides soon before independence. Leaders of minority communities did not manage to do so. This has led to the communities such as the San, the Himbas and others continuing being marginalised after independence.

If objective analysis of our recent past is not done, feelings of being left out will simmer on. We therefore need to inform ourselves to be able to actively promote inclusiveness between and within Namibia's different communities with respect to what happened in the past and what is happening in the present.

Namibia's Former Fighters

As a generation that strives to prepare our nation for a better future, we need to develop the attitude of treating fellow Namibians in the same way. The feelings of vengeance towards our former adversaries will not help to build the Namibian House. Discriminating and leaving out some people under whatever pretext is a form of apartheid. The letter and spirit of the Namibian House

is obliging us as a nation to treat all fellow Namibians equally. We have the situation of fellow Namibians who fought on both sides during the liberation war. These are ex-PLAN and ex-SWATF/Koevoet members. Currently ex-PLAN members receive different forms of government support while ex-SWATF/Koevoet members are left in the cold. This is against the letter and spirit of the Namibian Constitution.

It is the responsibility of the state to use public funds to treat ALL former soldiers equally to enable them start a new life as civilians. There is something important we need to learn from our neighbour, South Africa, how they are treating ALL their former soldiers. The South African Military Veterans Act of 2011 states inter alia that a military veteran is:

A South African citizen who rendered military service to any of the military organisations, which were involved on all the sides of South Africa's liberation war from 1960 to 1994 . . .

There is a long list of benefits from which South African military veterans can apply. However, the act has made it clear that a military veteran is disqualified from accessing these benefits "who has been convicted of rape, murder, robbery, theft or high treason committed after 27 April 1994 and sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding 5 years without the option of a fine . . ."

Namibia's Veterans Act of 2008 (Act 2 of 2008) is partisan and discriminatory. It does not meet international standards of treating former fighters after war. Therefore, to practically effect reconciliation and inclusion among all the residents in the Namibian House, the Veterans Act of 2008 should be revisited and redefined to cater for ALL Namibian former soldiers and police, regardless of on which side they fought.

Political Opposition

In a democracy it is very important for a country to have a strong and credible opposition political party. Such a party is also referred to as an alternative party, capable of taking over government through elections when the citizens are dissatisfied with the performance of the governing party. Each party competes to endear itself to the citizens in order to be elected or re-elected next time. Therefore each party will be compelled to place competent and credible people in the right positions to deliver proper services to the citizens. In short, the citizens benefit in many ways where there are two credible political parties counterbalancing each other.

On the other hand, the citizens suffer suppression, intimidation and fear under a one-party or one-dominant party rule. In this case, it is the citizens who try in different ways to endear themselves to the party leaders in order to receive favours or to avoid harassment. It is therefore im-

portant for the residents of the Namibian House to respect political differences and work towards having both a strong ruling party and a strong and united opposition. Let us develop a culture of a "United Namibian Nation", where we have political differences but a common identity under our national flag.

Inclusive National Days

National days are important events for the entire nation and should be celebrated or commemorated with dignity and respect. There have been occasions when such days were abused either by the speakers using inappropriate language or by a political party reducing them to party events.

In the Namibian House, the citizens should agree on their national days and how to celebrate or commemorate them together. Such important days should be occasions for reflecting on what had actually happened with the purpose of educating, empowering and unifying all Namibians. These days are also occasions for the citizens to rededicate themselves to taking over from where others have left. Therefore, particularly speakers at such solemn occasions should communicate their messages appealing to the intelligence, not to the emotions, of fellow Namibians.

What needs to be done?

To achieve healing and practical reconciliation we need to promote a culture of resolving differences and conflicts amicably. We need to use the means of negotiation, mediation and reconciliation as opposed to suspension and expulsion. In this context, reconciliation means the reintegration of all groups or individuals without stigma into a healed society.

Practical reconciliation means that we must identify who should take the lead in bringing people together. One such agent should be the Church as the main religious community in Namibia. The Church was the voice of the voiceless before independence and she needs to take up this responsibility again. While acknowledging that Namibia is a secular state, this does not exclude the faith communities and the state to work in partnership with each other. The faith communities can help to bring divided people together to achieve healing. At the local and community level, other lead agencies for reconciliation and healing could be civil society and traditional authorities.

To achieve healing and national reconciliation there is also a need for dialogue in the wider public, spearheaded by the government. A deliberate nation building process could be initiated where feelings can be aired and dialogue can take place. Inclusiveness instead of exclusiveness should be the guideline at all times.

Practical reconciliation also means that we must determine how, when and where it will take place. Reconciliation happens when a safe space is created and managed by trusted persons, where humans admit to be human and acknowledge their weaknesses. Everyone gets the chance to admit guilt and offer an apology, even if it is difficult. Guided mutual criticism during this painful process should be seen as constructive criticism for the sake of healing our society.

Examples for formal processes to be initiated are:

- to formulate and adopt as an Act of Parliament a National Reconciliation Policy;
- to set up an ad-hoc Commission of Eminent Persons on Reconciliation and Healing; and
- to hold a National Reconciliation and Restoration Conference.

Each nation and generation is endowed with its own eminent persons. These are men and women of unique character. Their common denominators are compassion, honesty and impartiality. As such, generally people respect and love such persons. Namibians should identify such persons in their midst who would help to mediate and resolve tensions and conflicts at different levels in the Namibian House.

Strong Common Ethical Values

A strong Namibian House with a “shared vision” needs to be actively promoted. Individuals, different cultures, religious groups etc. have different moral values. However, as a nation, living together in one House, we need common ethical values, guided by our Constitution and our laws. A society is kept together and prosperous by strong common values and ethical standards that are accepted by all.

It is not enough to include values and standards in our Constitution. They need to be lived out daily by the citizens. Ethical values and standards need to be continuously internalized through active interventions at different levels. For example, inclusive service delivery only works when the system itself is based on sound ethical standards that are known and practised by all public servants with conviction. Therefore a new spirit of positive work ethics and professionalism shall ensure that Namibians serve one another gracefully and speedily. Equality will be promoted, resulting in more acceptance of one another and hopefulness about the future. This all leads to increased prosperity.

The promotion of ethical values also needs to be an integral part of school syllabi. Learners will learn that all Namibians are equal in their unique ways and accept that we are a country of unity in diversity.

To develop and uphold the ethical fibre of the Namibian House, there is the need to develop a new relationship between the state and the faith communities led by the Church. It should be a relationship of openness towards each other where no-one seeks to undermine the authority of the other. The faith communities are already propagating the re-introduction of religious and moral education in schools as a measure to build and strengthen the ethical fibre of our Namibian House.

At the same time we urgently need measures to develop parental responsibility so that parents raise their children in such a way that they become full and productive members of the Namibian House. In partnership, the faith communities and government could, for example, initiate a “Parental Responsibility and Education Programme”.

There is also the need for the state, in partnership with the faith communities, to monitor and intervene when “fake churches” misuse our freedom of religion. These “churches” mislead people and exploit them financially. Clear regulatory laws should be developed to protect citizens. The government should definitely intervene when something illegal is taking place.

NAMIBIANS NEEDING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BE ACTIVELY INCLUDED

We Namibians take to heart that President Hage Geingob in his inaugural speech specifically mentioned that the disadvantaged sections of our population should be included in the Namibian House. He said, “No one should be made to feel guilty or inadequate because he/she is white or black, old or young, from a minority group or a majority group or living with a disability.”

Women

We note with appreciation that the President specifically mentions women. He said, “Let us respect our women and children. Women are the bearers of life. They are an integral component of humanity and its future, and to violate the rights of women is to violate this whole nation’s conscience.”

We support the President in his call to respect and treat Namibian women in a dignified way. This applies to all women, no matter whether they are married or unmarried, whether they have born children or do not have own children, and whether they raise their children as a single parent or with a spouse or partner. All these women should be recognized as full participants in all activities of the Namibian House. They should enjoy equal access, treatment and benefits like any male Namibian. This needs to be emphasized within the family unit, at all levels of education, community interaction and politics.

The Health Ministry should play a leading role in new ways of showing respect and care to Namibian women. During their pre-labour period at the health centres in the rural areas, the way Namibian women are exposed to harsh weather conditions should be viewed as a violation of our national conscience. This situation should be brought to an end immediately. Namibian women at these centres should be provided with proper and dignified shelter, cooking and ablution facilities. Moreover, a new and human-centred training orientation should be given to the new generation of nurses who are also mainly women.

Women as “the bearers of life” need special attention and care. This applies in particular to the hundreds of female teenagers who become pregnant every year while still at school or very young. If we are serious about protecting our women as bearers of life, there is an urgent need to create a space at schools, at religious places of worship and in the communities where young girls are empowered to shun unwanted and unsafe sex. We need to create an environment in which young

girls do not regard it as an option to get dependent on the financial assistance of elder men in return for sexual favours.

On the other hand, Namibian elder men should be empowered to regard all girls as their own daughters who need their protection, not their exploitation. Namibian young men should be empowered to regard all girls as their own sisters who need their tender care, not their abuse. Parents, schools and government agencies need to work together to defend and protect “the rights of women” and thus not to “violate this whole nation’s conscience.” This will help to decrease our alarming childhood poverty rate.

Youth

In his Inaugural Address on 21 March 2015, President Hage Geingob stated, “I invite the youth of this country to bring their ingenuity, their innovation and idealism to contribute building a solid Namibian House.” He thus specifically invited the youth to contribute to building a solid Namibian House and have a voice in it.

However, their strengths, energy, enthusiasm, innovative ideas and their importance for the future of our country need to be nurtured. In this way the youth develop a sense of importance, relevance and belonging. At present the youth is irritated by the elder generation and the elder generation is irritated by the youth, while it is necessary to develop a common spirit.

To achieve this, the elder generation (politicians, religious and traditional leaders, elders, parents, educators) will have to enter into an open dialogue with young people. The Namibian youth should be oriented to listen carefully to the elder generation and tap into its wisdom and life experience. It is, however, equally important for the elder generation to carefully listen to the youth and share in their vision and aspirations. For this purpose, consultative platforms should be organized between the youth and the elder generation to learn from each other and combine their strengths.

It is important that our education system should cater for Namibia’s market needs and that new ways be developed for the Namibian youth to be included as full participants in the economy. Such a system should not be a copy of any other country with differing circumstances. In cooperation with the business world, such a system should enable youngsters not to complete grades 8, 10 and 12 only to roam the streets but make a living for themselves. Mentoring and apprenticeship programmes should be emphasised. Moreover, young people with innovative business ideas who need assistance to access capital should be supported. Young people should also get a chance to fill junior posts in the public service so that they can learn from their elders and are prepared to take on responsibility.

Marginalized Communities

In the Namibian House all individual persons and communities should experience acceptance and inclusion. Exclusion and stigmatization of certain communities, groups and individuals, including critical thinkers, should be something of the past.

Our society also has to accept and give space to people living with HIV and AIDS, with albinism, with gays and lesbians as well as with people with physical and mental disabilities as equal and important citizens. They should be listened to with respect when they express themselves and explain how they would like to be included in the Namibian House. The result of such acceptance and inclusion will be happiness and hopefulness in the Namibian House for a bright future

Mutual acceptance and inclusion of those being “left out” needs focused and specific training, education and empowerment. Privileged Namibians should be encouraged to uplift the less privileged to become productive and active citizens, participating in building and benefiting from the Namibian House. The well-integrated members need to see themselves not as more important or more equal than any other Namibian. All Namibians are full and rightful members of our Namibian House.

People Living in Rural Areas

All the residents of the Namibian House should be guaranteed a healthy, happy and long life. Towards this goal, life in the rural areas should be transformed by ensuring that potable water and solar energy are within the reach of every homestead. In this way, every homestead will be in the position to grow vegetables and fruits and the people eat nutritious food around the year.

To be economically successful, people living in rural areas also need access to capital, modern agricultural instruments and methods, and road networks. Next to subsistence farming and petty trading, more rural livelihood options need to be created, especially for young people.

Other urgent priorities include improved school infrastructure and health facilities, accompanied by incentives to attract qualified professionals to these institutions. Apart from potable water and solar energy, rural people also need well-equipped health clinics, well-planned school buildings with equipped laboratories and libraries, proper road networks and market places. A way should also be found for the rural people to build dignified and durable dwellings. Such dwellings are important as a means to prevent cutting down trees for erecting traditional homesteads and hedges. Overall, improved life in the rural areas will automatically lead to the drastic reduction of youth migration from rural areas to urban centres.

As the Namibian population grows, rural grazing areas also become less. Therefore, the time has come for the relevant authorities to explain properly to the rural people that the time of keeping large herds of animals for prestige is over. The rural people should be educated about the importance of keeping a small number of productive animals that can be sold or slaughtered easily when necessary.

ELEMENTS THAT KEEP THE BUILDING BLOCKS TOGETHER

The Namibian House is inhabited by individual persons and different communities as its building blocks. These individuals and communities need to be drawn together to live together in harmony and peace. They need properly planned elements to keep them holding each other firmly. With the strong foundation (constitution), strong pillars (practical reconciliation and common ethical values) and well planned elements that keep the residents holding one another, the Namibian House can withstand any storm.

Information

We, as citizens, need to be informed about the principles of our Namibian House as well as of current developments. In his speech the President mentions that “we are a country where freedom of the media and freedom of speech flourish”. While this might be true in relation to many other countries, we expect that information should always be available from public office bearers speedily and transparently. Broadcasters like the national radio and television, that are paid for by taxpayers, should be independent from party political influence, to enable free and unbiased information to be spread all over Namibia, particularly during election times.

Government and the whole Namibian society must protect press-freedom and regard it as a priority. Press freedom also means that citizens are able and encouraged to express themselves freely, without fear or favour, as long as they respect fellow Namibians.

Nation-wide democratic study groups and discussion forums should be established. Through these platforms, Namibians can inform themselves on the issues affecting them. They can discuss and submit proposals for projects and policies that empower and benefit them to live a meaningful life.

Education

Education is an important main element to hold a society together. Therefore every Namibian child needs to receive a strong educational foundation at pre-primary and primary school levels so that he/she is equipped to pass grades 8, 10 or 12 with high points. We acknowledge that the government has removed school fees at primary school and has introduced free secondary school education this year. This has improved and will improve access to education.

This does, however, not result in improved quality of education. Namibia urgently needs to clearly define the purpose of our education system. The purpose of education is to equip the recipient with the necessary knowledge and skills to be able to grapple with the challenges of life. The bottom line should therefore be that every Namibian child should obtain a sound post-secondary school training that leads to a technical, craftsmanship or university qualification. Only then each child can become a productive member of our society and will lead a decent future life.

A common language that is spoken, written and understood by all Namibians will help to unite citizens and work in harmony for the common good. Namibians should therefore learn to speak, read and write English fluently. This will enable them to participate fully in the Namibian House and compete with other people outside Namibia.

Decentralization and Elected Public Office Bearers

We acknowledge that the President visited the capitals of all political regions during his first year of office. He conducted town hall meetings to listen to the concerns of people across the country and to explain his vision of a strong and unified Namibian House. We appreciate that he favours consultations and allows people to express themselves in their language of choice.

It is, however, just as important to include as many decision-makers as possible in executing important decisions at local and regional levels. For best results, residents of a certain area should directly elect among themselves the most capable people into office because they know them. Consequently, these office bearers will be directly accountable to those who voted them into power in their areas. These office bearers will be keen to be seen meeting the local and regional challenges.

A formula needs to be found for decentralization whereby many public functions are transferred to the regional and local authorities. To manage these functions properly, regional governors should be elected directly by the residents of the regions themselves. The ward system should be introduced for local authorities where councillors are elected directly by the residents of the wards. This means that our towns and local authority villages will be properly demarcated into wards. Moreover, town mayors and local authority village chairpersons should be elected directly by the residents of the towns and villages concerned. This all will lead to direct accountability on the part of these councillors towards the residents. This will lead particularly to our towns, local authority villages and settlements getting well organised and becoming more manageable. This all will also help to reorganise and transform our informal settlements on the outskirts of our towns.

Economy, Solidarity and Social Security

Economic growth facilitates poverty reduction. The market economy cannot, however, prevent income disparities and the disadvantaging of certain sections of the population. We acknowledge the President saying that “we must aim to create an economy that is inclusive, sensitive and responsive to national developmental objectives ... that translate into measurable improvements of the living standards for ordinary Namibians.” To achieve this, our market economic base needs to expand in order to sustain effective, broad-based social security systems that function in line with market conditions. In this way we can safeguard social peace and enable broad sections of the population to participate in the development of our economy and society.

Inclusive Custom-made Public Service Delivery

In a house that is a home for all, residents are catered for when it comes to public service delivery. In this way everyone is afforded a decent life with access to education, health and administrative services.

Civil servants should be servants to all Namibians, regardless of whatever background or affiliation, race, colour, culture, status, age or gender. Especially poor and illiterate Namibians need special assistance. Public service provision is often poor and rendered in an atmosphere of timidity and fear on the part of the client. This is particularly the case in many offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs & Immigration around the country as well as at many of our rural hospitals and clinics. Therefore, civil servants urgently need performance management agreements which will include polite service attitude towards all Namibians. In the Namibian House, impolite behaviour by public office bearers should be something of the past.

Independent Electoral Procedures

The services being rendered by the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) are an important element to keep people together. Therefore, ECN should command the trust and respect of all the participants in the elections. Towards this goal, the ECN should be transformed and managed by professionals without party political connections. At least one of the commissioners should be a Supreme Court or High Court judge. It is high time that our elections are transparent and credible to guarantee peace and harmony in the Namibian House.

The contentious issue of the electoral voting machines (EVMs) should be revisited. These Indian-made machines should only be used after they have been tested and commended by independent experts from a different country other than India

RULES OF OUR NAMIBIAN HOUSE

For a house to have order and remain in good shape, there are always rules which everybody knows and adheres to. In the Namibian House the residents need to close ranks and aim at their common good. New ways of doing things should replace the old ways. The residents should agree on the following rules to govern them:

Respectful Communication

Respectful communication should be the rule at all times in the racially, ethnically, politically and religiously diverse Namibian House. In particular, people in public offices should, as stated in the Constitution, “act fairly and reasonably” towards the public. Both their verbal and body languages communicate a clear message to the client. Therefore, they should display positive, open and welcoming attitudes and behaviour towards all people who come to their offices.

We have critical-minded persons with dissenting views in our midst. Firstly, such people are expected to be very responsible when expressing their critical views. Secondly, the views of such people should be seen as important contributions to building the Namibian House and should be encouraged so that we can continuously broaden our horizons.

Respect for Public Property

In the Namibian House the furnishings and resources should be regarded as public property that belongs to us all. Such property should be treated with a high sense of responsibility and accountability. They should be used only for the purpose for which they were procured. For example, people who have been entrusted with office equipment, vehicles and other property should handle and maintain them with great care. The time for viewing public property as nobody’s property is long gone.

Those who have been entrusted with the oversight of our natural resources such as minerals, marine, flora and fauna, and land in general should ensure that these are there for the benefit of all Namibians. We are looking after these resources on behalf of others, including the generations coming after us.

Namibian Management of our Resources

The Government of Namibia is the custodian of all our resources. The most important among them is our human resource whose potential should be developed to the maximum. This means that the Government is duty-bound to create conditions under which Namibian of all ages develop holistically. It is a known fact that the wealth of Namibia is capable of carrying her small population with each individual Namibian leading a decent life. The fact that today there are Namibians suffering in different ways is evidence that our human and natural resources have not been managed in the optimal manner.

The Government also ensures that our main economic resources and activities such as farming, mining, fishing and tourism are managed by Namibians themselves as the main stakeholders. It also means that our government invests in value addition to our natural resources and provides our people with the necessary skills training.

The financial resources of our country should be managed in such a way that they contribute to sustained peace and stability. For example, the sizes of Cabinet, Parliament and the civil service need to be commensurate with the size of our population and our financial contributions in the form of taxes.

Contributions to the Namibian House Budget

The residents should be made to understand that personal income and sales taxes are the main source of revenue of the Namibian House. Payment of taxes is every resident's duty and responsibility towards the state, in exchange for the services that the state provide to the residents. Without this source, the government will not be able to provide services. It is also important for every adult Namibian to understand and be able to interpret the national budget and how it is allocated to the ministries and other public agencies. Discussion of the national budget should be a public discourse. Once the residents understand this, they will not evade paying tax according to their ability, in line with our tax laws. When the residents pay tax, they will be keen to safeguard public property, which they view as their own property. In this way, there will be no abuse or waste of public resources. Then the family in the House will stay rich and resourceful and can grow and develop.

Appointments on Merit

In the Namibian House, appointments in the public sector should be made purely on merit. The right people should be put in the right positions, regardless of political affiliation, racial or ethnic

origin, gender, age or any other consideration. There have been allegations that people who are not members of the governing party should not occupy strategic positions lest they sabotage government programmes. There has also been an allegation that white Namibians should not be employed in strategic positions as they may take sensitive information to the leaders of hostile countries. All such allegations are false, conceived only to justify nepotism, favoritism and reverse discrimination. The notion that black Namibians are more Namibian and patriotic is false. Loyalty to one's country is not restricted to a political party or to a person's skin colour. Residents of the Namibian House should rise above such petty prejudices to allow Namibians to be appointed to perform duties in accordance with their qualifications and expertise.

Respect for one's Professions and Type of Work

Every resident of the House should fulfill his or her work, profession or calling with dignity and commitment. He or she should execute the tasks entrusted to him or her to the best of his or her ability. Every type of work should be respected and honoured by all. The Namibian lecturer or teacher should impart knowledge to Namibian students or learners to the best of his/her ability. The Namibian doctor or nurse treating a fellow Namibian should do so with love and care. The Namibian bus or taxi driver transporting fellow Namibians should do so with respect to his/her passengers. The list is endless of how Namibians should do their work with a sense of utmost responsibility.

Friendly Neighbourliness

All residents should display friendly neighbourliness to each other, assisting and advising each other so that the House remains strong and stable and everyone feels supported and cared for. For example, we have established and experienced commercial farmers. We also have upcoming and inexperienced commercial farmers. There should be a spirit of friendly neighbourliness between them. When they support one another, the success of one farmer becomes the success of his/her neighbour. The spirit of friendly neighbourliness should pervade all other sectors of the Namibian House at all its levels.

Leading by Example

It is said that there are no good or bad people. People are a reflection of their leaders at a given time. For example, Tanzanians were not famous until they had a good leader in the person of Julius Nyerere as president. They became an open-minded and friendly nation. On the other hand, Ugandans were known as friendly and soft people until they had a cruel leader in the person of

Idi Amin as head of state. They became cruel and started killing one another during the time of Idi Amin as president.

Namibia has great potential to become an exemplary nation in the world. As head of the Namibian House, President Hage Geingob should lift the bar high as a good example to all the residents of the House – concerning their language, their public and private conduct and their work ethics. Then his ministers and other public servants should follow suit as far as honesty, accountability and trustworthiness are concerned. In this way, Namibia will be a shining example not only in Africa but in the world!

SIGNATORIES TO THE NAMIBIAN HOUSE

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
AUGUSTUS, Victoria	Kavango East	ANTONIO, Pascoalina	Khomas
SHILONGO, Salom	Ohangwena	AOXAB, Immanuel	Omaheke
/UISEB, Renschell	Khomas	ARAES, Yvette	Khomas
ABRAHAM, Fillemon	Oshana	ARON, Gebhard	Oshana
ABRAHAMS, Gertrude	//Karas	ASHIPALA, John NH	Oshikoto
ABRAHAMS, Ottilie, Grete	Khomas	ASHIPALA, Lena	Oshikoto
ADAMS, Brigitte	//Karas	ASHIPALA, Toivo	Oshikoto
ADAMS, Susanna	//Karas	AUSIKU, Gabriel	Khomas
AFONSO, Maria	Khomas	AUSIKU, Gideon	Omusati
AFRIKANER, Christina	//Karas	AUSIKU, Petrus	Khomas
AFRIKANER, Johannes	//Karas	AUTONI, Isabella	Oshana
AFRIKANER, Le-John	Khomas	AUWALA, Maria Tresia	Omusati
AIBES, Rosa	Kunene	AWENYE, Simon	Omusati
AIMWATA, Immanuel	Khomas	BANTU, Jacobus	Omaheke
AINDONGO, Getrude	Omusati	BAPTISTA, Rode Joycelina C	Khomas
AIPINGE, Ananias	Khomas	BARNABAS, Kakenongo	Oshana
AIPINGE, Nehoya	Khomas	BASSON, Estella	//Karas
AKTOFEL, Paulina	Khomas	BASTER, Elizabeth	//Karas
AKTOFEL, Samuel	Khomas	BASTER, Henrieta	//Karas
ALBERT, Mbonabi	Zambezi	BENJAMIN, Julia	Ohangwena
ALBINO, Chantelle	Khomas	BENJAMIN, Maria	Khomas
ALOYSIUS, Ngasia	Kavango East	BOČK, Elizabeth	//Karas
ALUKENI, Johannes	Oshikoto	BOCK, Pieter	//Karas
ALWEENDO, Paulina	Omusati	BRAND, Burgert	Khomas
AMAVILA, Hilja	Khomas	BRANDT, Selna	//Karas
AMBAMBI, Toini	Khomas	BRANDT, Steven	//Karas
AMENYA, Sacky	Khomas	BRIGHT, Mudzingwa	Khomas
AMOOMO, Petrina	Ohangwena	CALTON, Joseph	Khomas
AMSEB, Domingo Santos	Oshikoto	CAMM, Finsic	//Karas
AMUKOSHI, Tusnelde	Oshana	CHIKA, Precious	Zambezi
AMUNIME, Elizabeth	Khomas	CHINDONGO, CT	Kavango East
AMUNIME, Simon	Khomas	CHRISTIAAN, Elizabeth	//Karas
AMUNIME, Tiofilia	Khomas	CHRISTIAAN, Roseline	//Karas
AMUNJELA, Selma P	Erongo	CHRISTIAANS, Hansehalda	//Karas
AMUNJERA, Roline	//Karas	CLOETE, Anna	//Karas
AMUNYELA, Jairus	Khomas	Cloete, Ellen	//Karas
AMUNYELA, Sigrid	Oshana	COETZEE, Romeo	//Karas
AMUPALA, Jesaya	Omusati	COSMAS, Selma	Omusati
AMUTENYA, Thomas	Ohangwena	DAGAMA, Vasco	Oshikoto
AMWAALWA, Nikanor	Oshana	DAMASEB, Paul Frederik	Otjondjupa

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
ANGULA, Aluveta	Oshana	DAN, Martha	Ohangwena
ANGULA, Paulina	Khomas	DANIEL, Festus	Oshikoto
ANKONGA, Hilma	Khomas	DANIEL, Kambambi	Oshana
ANTINDI, Agenda-Aubaas	Oshikoto	DANIELS, Abraham	Otjozondjupa
ANTINDI, Pontius	Oshikoto	DANIELS, Jennifer	Khomas
ANTON, Immanuel	Kavango East	DAVID H, Petrus	Khomas
DAVID, Johannes	Khomas	GANUSES, Magdalena	Kunene
DAVID, Kamati	Khomas	GANUSES, Maria	Kunene
DAVID, Monica	Erongo	GAOEB, Simon	//Karas
DAVID, Monika	Ohangwena	GAOSEB, Marthinus	//Karas
DAVID, Ndungula Johannes	Oshana	GARISEB, Daniel	Khomas
DAVID, Panduleni	Erongo	GARISEB, Erens	Khomas
DAVIDS, Emmil	//Karas	GARISES, Elizabeth	//Karas
DE KOCKEN, P	//Karas	GAWAB, Andreas	Oshikoto
DE WILDE, Marco	Khomas	GAWISES, Fricia	Kavango West
DENISH, Vallentine	Kavango West	GEINGOS, Benina Myne	Erongo
DIESCHO, Joseph	Khomas	GEISEB, Michael Brandon	Khomas
DIVA, Shiyuka	Oshana	GERBARD, Taangi	Khomas
DJUULUME, Gabriel	Ohangwena	GERTZE, Jefta	Khomas
DLEKMANN, Christof	Khomas	GERTZE, Petra	//Karas
DLEKMANN, Erika	Khomas	GOAMUB, Past	Otjozondjupa
DÖESES, Vicky	Kunene	GOANEB, Rihemhard	Otjozondjupa
DZEKETE, Barbara	Khomas	GOASEB, Anton	Otjozondjupa
EBAS, Matheus	Khomas	GOASEB, Brandon	Otjozondjupa
EFRAIM, JONA	Khomas	GOASEB, Desmond	Khomas
EILOPLEINE, Nankelo	Oshana	GOASEB, Karl	Otjozondjupa
EISEB, Armand	//Karas	GOASEB, Welfriedt G	Otjozondjupa
EITA, Ruben	Omusati	SHIHINGA, Susana	Ohangwena
EIXHAS, Rolinda	Otjozondjupa	GOASES, Vicky	Otjozondjupa
ELIA, Martin	Ohangwena	GOLIATH, Piet	//Karas
ELIAS, Ester	Khomas	GOMEB, Paul	Otjozondjupa
ELIAS, Gabriel	Khomas	GORASES, Johanna	Kunene
ELIFAS, Hilma	Oshana	GOWISEB, Mcansy	Otjozondjupa
ELISEBIU, Venasiu	Oshana	GUIMS, Emma	Kunene
EMVULA, Monika	Oshana	HABASA, Mwaka	Zambezi
ENGELBRECHT, Albert	Otjozondjupa	HAHAFUDA, Ndilimeke	Khomas
FERNANDES, Heldeia	Khomas	HAIDUWA, Phanuel	Ohangwena
FERNANDU, Anna	Kavango East	HAIKALI, Samuel	Ohangwena
FESTUS, Petrus	Khomas	HAIKALI, Valde	Oshana
FESTUS, Tjamena	Khomas	HAIKONDA, Miriam	Omaheke
FILIPUS, Abraham	Oshana	HAIKO, Manfred	//Karas
FILLMON, Fellhimina	Kunene	HAILOMBE, Tangeni	Ohangwena
FORBES, Felicity	//Karas	HAILONGA, Natanael	Ohangwena

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
FORBES, Susanna	//Karas	HAIMBALA, Ndahafa	Khomas
FRANCO, Ody Manuel	Khomas	HAIMBODI, Miryam	Khomas
FRANS, Liina	Oshana	HAIMBODI, Ndakulilwa P	Khomas
FRANS, Tuulikefo	Khomas	HAIMBODI, Paulus	Khomas
FRANS, Vistorina	Oshana	HAIMBODI, Rauna	Kunene
FREDERICKS, Altagracia	//Karas	HAIMBONDI, Julia	Khomas
FRORIAN, Demeteria	Omusati	HAINDERE, Paskalius	Ohangwena
GABRIEL, Andreas	Khomas	HAINDONGO, Victoria	//Karas
GABRIEL, Timoteus	Oshana	HAINUGRA, Johunes	Ohangwena
GAESSES, Sandra	Otjozondjupa	HAINYONDO, Beata	Khomas
GAINGOS, Beauty	Otjozondjupa	HAISHONGA, Andreas	Khomas
GAINGOS, Martha	Otjozondjupa	HAISHONGA, Seveline	Khomas
GAISEB, Bencie	Otjozondjupa	HAISHONGA, Severeni	Ohangwena
GANUSES, Elizabeth	Kunene	HAIYOKA, Jerobiam	Oshana
HABASA, Mwaka	Zambezi	ISAK, Marceline	Omusati
HAKUSEMBE, Kaundu	Kavango East	HAKKO, Elizabeth	Oshana
HALWEENDO, Frans	Ohangwena	HENOCK, Tangeni	Oshana
HAMAAMBO, Ellingi	Khomas	HENOKA, Isaka	Khomas
HAMADHILA, Steven	Khomas	HERRLE, Andreas	Omaheke
HAMBIRA, Alphons	Omaheke	HIJANGORO, Agnes	Omaheke
HAMBIRA, Elizabeth	Omaheke	HIJANGORO, Idah	Omaheke
HAMBIRA, Manuel	Omaheke	HIKUAMA, Kahungirire	Khomas
HAMBIUINDJA, Uemihavera	Kunene	HITILA, David Petrus	Kunene
HAMUKOTO, Margaret	Omaheke	HOËS, Filisitha	Khomas
HAMUKWAYA, Linea	Khomas	HOFMEYER, Etienne	Omaheke
HAMUTENYA, Kambide	Ohangwena	HOVEKA, Idah	Kunene
HAMUTENYA, Martin	Ohangwena	HUMU, Iyenderua	Kavango West
HAMUTOKO, Fillipus	Ohangwena	IHEMBA, Esther	Khomas
HAMWELE, Veronika	Khomas	IIPINGE, Vilvi	Omusati
HANDUUKEME, Josua	Khomas	IIPUMBU, Horst	Khomas
HANEB, Lensie	Oshikoto	IITA, Gisela	Omusati
HANGARA, Jacqueline	Omaheke	IITAH, Alnord, Ally	Oshana
HANGE, Karitziua	Omaheke	IYAMBO, Aune	Oshana
HANGHUWO, Maria	Ohangwena	IYAMBO, Aune	Oshana
HANGHUWO, Pomwenepawa	Ohangwena	IYAMBO, Elizabeth	Oshikoto
HANGO, Johanna	Khomas	ILUNGAMWA, Anna	Khomas
HANGULA, Gorge	Ohangwena	IMMANUEL, Immanuel	Omusati
HANGULA, Ndinomukulili	Khomas	IMMANUEL, Mwafika	Oshana
HANGULA, Nikasius	Oshikoto	INDONGO, Maria	Kunene
HANGULA, Penexupifo	Oshana	INDUU, Kapeke	Kavango West
HANSE, A T	//Karas	INTJA, Claudia K	//Karas
HANSE, Amantrix N	//Karas	ISAACKS, Moses	Oshikoto
HANSE, Theofilus	//Karas	ISAK, Ester	Khomas

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
HASHALI, Indileni	Ohangwena	ISHITITE, Regnald	Oshana
HASHONDATYA, Abed-nego	Ohangwena	ISRAEL, Tonata	Oshana
HATZKIN, Laurentia	//Karas	ITOPE, Elastus	Omusati
HAUFIKU, Christel	Khomas	IYAGAYA, Lukas-Kalipi	Oshikoto
HAUFIKU, Daniel	Oshikoto	IYAMBO, Ester	Kunene
HAUFIKU, Lazarus	Oshikoto	JACOBS, Eveline	Kunene
HAUKAMBE, Gisella	Erongo	JACOBS, John	//Karas
HAUSIKU, Johanna	Kavango East	JACOBS, Koos	Khomas
HAUSIKU, Joseph H	Kavango East	JAHANIKA, Meundji	//Karas
HAUSIKU, Maria	Kavango East	JANSEN, Anna E	Kunene
HAUSIKU, Markus	Kavango East	JANTZE, Adrie	Khomas
HAUSIKU, Pauline	Kavango East	JANTZE, Lena	Kavango West
HAUWANGA, Panduleni	Khomas	JASON, Kornelia	Kunene
HAWANGA, Leena	Kavango East	JATALENI, Loide Hinananye	//Karas
HEITA, Lahiya	Khomas	JATENGAPO, Mundjindjiri M	Khomas
HELAO, Elifas	Khomas	JESEYA, Paulina	Kavango East
HELAO, Mwalulilwa	Ohangwena	JOAKIM, Sacky F	Khomas
HENGARI, Ebenhard	Omaheke	JOÃO Haim Pedre	Khomas
HENGARI, Ester	Khomas	JOÃO, Maria	Oshana
HENGARI, Nelson	Omaheke	JOHANNES, Ashikoto	Ohangwena
HENGHALI, Lusia	Ohangwena	JOHANNES, Dawid	Oshana
HENGUA, Jefta	Otjozondupa	JOHANNES, Edward P	Oshana
JOHANNES, Martha	Ohangwena	KAMATI, Wilhelmina	Kavango East
JOHANNES, Pendapala	Khomas	KAMBANGO, Eveline	Kavango West
JOHANNES, Tuliikeni	Khomas	KAMBANGURA, Simon	Otjozondjupa
JOHANNES, Vistorina	Khomas	KAMBATOMSA, Ana-Mary	Kunene
JOSE, Andre	Oshikoto	KAMBATUOMASA, Fulanda	Kunene
JOSEF, Otilie	Oshana	KAMBATUOMASA, James	Omaheke
JOSEF, Selma	Oshikoto	KAMBERIPA, Josephad	Kavango East
JOSEPH, Johanna	Kavango East	KAMBINDA, Regina	Kavango East
JOSEPH, Mika Thomas	Oshana	KAMBINDA, Sofia	Omaheke
JOSOB, Hendrik	//Karas	KAMBIRONGO, Drusilla	Omaheke
JOSSOB, Juna	Kunene	KAMBIRONGO, Elfrieda	Omaheke
JUSTINO, Angelo	Oshikoto	KAMBIRONGO, Kelly	Khomas
KAAPANDA, Klaudia	Khomas	KAMBO, Eunice	Erongo
KAARONDA, Uahatjiri	Otjozondjupa	KAMBONDE, Fillemon	Khomas
KABENDE, Lilian	Zambezi	KAMBUZE, Mathews	Omaheke
KACHAKA, Lifumbela	Zambezi	KAMENJE, Tjivikara	Kavango East
KACHENGA, Rosseria	Zambezi	KAMPAMA, Annalisa	Otjozondjupa
KADHILA, Aktofel	Khomas	KAMUESEE, Julia	Khomas
KADHILA, Nehemia	Omusati	KAMUNDA, Vekandjisa	Khomas
KAFFER, Hermanus	//Karas	KAMUTUEZU, Mberipura	Khomas
KAFFER. Esta	//Karas	KAMUTUEZU, Vakamuina	Kunene

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
KAGOMBE, Ngerifurua	Kunene	KANDA, Kasurirue	Omaheke
KAHIMUNU, Kephass	Omaheke	KANDAPAERA, Kaserepo	Kunene
KAHITIRA, Palecn	Khomas	KANDI, Usiel	Erongo
KAHITU, Ahasia	Omaheke	KANDJABONGA, Imanuel	Otjozondjupa
KAHOLO, Elia	Khomas	KANDJAI, Andreas	Kavango West
KAHUA, Vincent	Erongo	KANDJEKE, Elina	Kavango West
KAHUURE, Rudolf	Khomas	KANDJEKE, Simeon	Kavango East
KAIHIVA, Ewald	Omaheke	KANDJENDJE, Klaus	Otjozondjupa
KAIJERE, Isabella	Otjozondjupa	KANDJI, Oskar	Khomas
KAIKO, Manfred	Omaheke	KANDJIMI, Shoki	Omaheke
KAINAMES, Bertha	Omaheke	KANDJOU, Kavesona	Khomas
KAJAU, Jaanda	Omaheke	KANDOROZU, Isaskar	Khomas
KAKAMBA, Annastacia	Kavango East	KANDUME, Lavinia	Kunene
KAKOLO, Ruusa Magano	Oshikoto	KANGOMBE, Kazopora	Khomas
KAKOLOLO, Selma	Ohangwena	KANJAA, Donovan	Oshana
KAKOLOLO, Selma	Ohangwena	KANKONDI, Elina	Kavango East
KAKOTO, Jason	Kavango East	KANYETU, Pudentiana	Kavango East
KAKOTO, Monika	Kavango East	KANYETU, Vinsent	Omaheke
KAKWASHA, Ellen	Khomas	KAPEWADJUATJIUA, Tjomuinjo	//Karas
KAKWENA, Gerson	Khomas	KAPITAKO, Emmil	//Karas
KALALUKA, Watson	Khomas	KAPITAKO, HB	Kunene
KALENGA, Hileni	//Karas	KAPITANGO, Johana	Omaheke
KALIMBA, Wilhelmina	Oshana	KAPUTUAZA, Rondereeko	Oshikoto
KALUNDUKA, Michael	Ohangwena	KARISEB, Sagarias	Otjozondjupa
KAMANDOORA, Piliska	Otjozondjupa	KARUTJINDO, Paul	Ohangwena
KAMATI, Peter	Ohangwena	KASHIIPALEKWA, Simon	Khomas
KAMATI, Shiwaovanhu	Ohangwena	KASIRINGUA, G	Otjozondjupa
KAMATI, Teofilus S	Khomas	KASSA, Rukia	Kunene
KAMBATUOMASA, Anna-Mary	Otjozondjupa	KUHUVAMBA, Tanganekeli	Kavango West
KATEMBO, Alfeus M	Kavango East	KUMBINDA, Jonas	Oshana
KATEWA, Elizabeth	Kavango East	KUNDU, Rosina	Kunene
KATJAIMO, Israel	Omaheke	KUROORO, Mariru	Kunene
KATJAPIRE, Lertha	Omaheke	KUROORO, Unanisa	Omusati
KATJIRUA, Utarera	Omaheke	KUUVILWA, Herbertha	Zambezi
KATJITEO, Vetanao	Omaheke	KUUVILWA, Selma	Kunene
KATOMBELA, Johannes	Oshana	KUVARE, Josef	Khomas
KATUPEMBO, Cecilia,	Khomas	KWIZERA, Violette	Ohangwena
KAUARI, Steve	Omaheke	LATOKA, Lucas	Zambezi
KAURIKA, Beauty	Omaheke	LIKANDO, Joyce	Zambezi
KAUUOVA, Frans	Otjozondjupa	LIKANDO, Telma	Kavango East
KAUUOVA, Tjiwavjoye	Otjozondjupa	LIKUWA, Alfred	Kavango East
KAVANENE, Keihaka	Omaheke	LIVINGI, Christine	Kavango East
KAVARI, Abiud	Kunene	LIVINGI, Elias	Kavango East

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
KAVARI, Kakuku J	Kunene	LIVINGI, Pauline	Kavango East
KAVARI, Pius	Kunene	LIYEKE, Kachana	Khomas
KAVELA, Tangi	Ohangwena	LOSPER, Hanna	Ohangwena
KAVENDJAA, Richard	Omaheke	LOT, Kaino	Khomas
KAVENDJII, Mbekumba	Omaheke	LOYTTY, Johannes	Khomas
KAVERA, Kosmas	Kavango East	LUBAMBA, Ntumbi	Otjozondjupa
KAVERA, Secilia	Kavango East	LUCAS, Protasius	Khomas
KAVETO, Christophine	Kavango East	LUCAS, Hendrik	Omusati
KAXWADI, Lucia	Ohangwena	LUCAS, Maria	Khomas
KAYENA, Jakuaterua	Omaheke	LUKAS, Frank	Khomas
KAZENDUUGE, Gideon	Omaheke	LUMBONGO, Adelino Saili E	Khomas
KAZOMBARURA, Simeon	Omaheke	LYSIAS, Helvi	Kunene
KAZONDJOU, Oscar H	Kunene	MAARUKA, Mupurua	Khomas
KETJIKOPERE, Dianah	Omaheke	MAFITA, Steven	//Karas
KHAISES, Guna Anna	Kunene	MAHURE, Ludwig	//Karas
KHARUXAB, Hermanus	Otjozondjupa	MAJIEDT, Leandro	Kavango East
KHOESEB, P	//Karas	MAKANGA, Ghuthimu	Kavango East
KHOESEB, Thomas	Oshana	MAKANYA, Nicholas	Zambezi
KILLIAN, Johannes	Oshana	MAKANYI, William	Kavango East
KILLIAN, Maltin	Oshana	MAKAYI, Meriam	Kavango East
KINDER, Emga	Khomas	MAKONGWA, Julia	Zambezi
KLEOPAS, Josophat	Oshana	MALAMBO, John	Kavango East
KLUKOWSKI, Meline	//Karas	MALENGI, Christine	Kavango East
KOCK, Elfrieda	//Karas	MALENGI, Joseph	Kavango East
KOOPER, E	//Karas	MALENGI, Pauline	Zambezi
KOOPER, J	//Karas	MALIPA, Sonnicah	Zambezi
KOOPER, Lorencia	//Karas	MALOSIA, Beauty	Oshana
KOOPER, Memory	//Karas	MALUKOLO, Emilia	Khomas
KORNELIUS, Dinelaio	Omusati	MARSHAL, Ricardo	Khomas
KORUHIRA, Eva	Kunene	MARTIN, Annamarie	Oshana
KORUJEZU, Jatjitua	Omaheke	MARTIN, Helena	Khomas
KORUJEZU, Kataviza	Omaheke	MARTINS, Setson	Oshikoto
KOWAYA, Majtala	Khomas	MASHEKELE, Toufi	Zambezi
KRISTIAN, Ndjemus	Oshana	MASIYE, Michael	Kavango East
KUDUMO, Lydia N	Otjozondjupa	MASONDE, Anastasia	Khomas
KUHANGA, Maundjiro	Omaheke	MUJORO, Mberii	Omaheke
MASONDE, Poulus	Zambezi	MUJORO, Venombangu	Kavango East
MASULE, Matiti Stephen	Zambezi	MUKOJA, Anna M	Kavango West
MATENGU, Collin	Ohangwena	MUKONDA, Loide	Kavango West
MATENGU, Ronniva	Zambezi	MUKONDA, Sara	Khomas
MATEUS, Ipinge	Oshana	MUKONGO, Saltiel	Zambezi
MATEUS, Juliusa	Oshana	MULALA, Travor	Zambezi
MATEUS, Simon	Oshana	MULEMWA, Beauty	Khomas

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
MATHEUS, Elias	Oshikoto	MULLE, Benjamin	Kunene
MATHEUS, Lasarus	Khomas	MUMBU, Japuka	Erongo
MATHEUS, Marieden	Oshana	MUNDJAVELA, Penny	Khomas
MATHEWS, Hihangakenwa	Khomas	MUNDJELE, Jenes J	Kavango East
MATOMOLA, Esther	Kavango East	MUNGOMBA, Germanus	Omaheke
MATONGELA, Owen	Zambezi	MUNJAZU, Johan	Kavango East
MATOWE, Johanna	Kavango East	MUNKANDA Patricius M	Kavango East
MATROOS, Petrus	//Karas	MUNYENGA, Munyenga	Kavango East
MATROOS, Victor	//Karas	MURAGHURI, Felistas	Omusati
MAUNDU, Tera	Kunene	MUREKA, Tjisakanga	Kavango East
MAYANGA, Winnie	Zambezi	MURONGA Fricah	Kavango East
MBAEVA, Claudius	Omaheke	MURONGA, Emilie	Kavango East
MBAHA, Remuzuva	Omaheke	MURONGA, Johannes	Kunene
MBAHONO, Kaitire	Kunene	MUSUTUA, Rinanaije	Kunene
MBAHONO, Kombombue	Kunene	MUTAMBO, Kisimau	Kunene
MBAMANOVANDU, Gerson	Kunene	MUTAMBO, Uuakuje	Kunene
MBAREKE Alexander	Kavango West	MUTENDERE, Sherly	Khomas
MBENDURA, Marireike	Kunene	MUTSWANGA, Portia	Kunene
MBENDURA, Mbotla	Kunene	MUUNDJUA, Jackson U	Kunene
MBENGUI, Antonio	Khomas	MUUNDJUA, Zemunikaije	Zambezi
MBIMBI, Luciano	Kavango West	MUWELA, Winnie	Kavango, West
MBINGE, Uarike,	Kunene	MUYEU, Moses	Kavango West
MELALY, Johannes	Ohangwena	MUYEU, Sakaria M	Oshikoto
MENGA, Mafuta Isabel	Khomas	MWAFANGE, Theofelus Shitaleni	Ohangwena
MENGO, Cecilie	Omaheke	MWAIMBANGE, Cornelia	Kavango West
MENGO, Uziel	Omaheke	MWAKA, Mushe Brenda	Kavango East
MERORO, Kavena	Khomas	MWAMBU, Maria	Kavango East
METJAVI, Moses	Omaheke	MWAMBU, Paulus	Oshana
MHUNDU, Gideon	Oshana	MWATA, Hilma	Ohangwena
MISHAEL, Tuneya	Kavango East	MWEUHANGA, Josua	Zambezi
MORKEL, Anna	//Karas	MWEZI, Harris	Zambezi
MOSES, Asser	Omusati	MWILIMA, Zealous	Khomas
MOSONDE, Meriam	//Karas	NAALE, Rosa	Oshikoto
MOTINGA, Dino	//Karas	NAFIKU, Jona	Oshana
MUDJANIMA, Johannes	Ohangwena	NAHOLE, Onesmus	Khomas
MUFALAI, Lydia	Zambezi	NAHOLO, Kelvin	Khomas
MUHAINDJUMBA, Godfriedine	Omaheke	YA NAKALE, Nakale	Ohangwena
MUHARUKWA, Burden J	Kunene	NAKALE, Jonathana	Ohangwena
MUHEMBO, Joseph	Kavango East	NAKALE, Trianus	Oshikoto
MUHENGE, Sebeteus	Kunene	NAKANGOBE, Fredy	Otjozondjupa
MUHEPA, Simon	Khomas	NAKANYALA, Anna	Oshana
MUHOMBA, Munjieputu	Omusati	NAKANYALA, Monika	Khomas
MUHONGO, Nadia	Khomas	NAKARE, Robertha	Ohangwena

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
NAKATANA, Teopolina	Khomas	NDEUTAPO, Philemon	Khomas
NALUWE, Ndamononghenda	Oshana	NDEUTWA, Josef	Khomas
NAMBAHU, Salomo	Oshana	NDEUYEMBA, J. Frans	Ohangwena
NAMBALA, Risto	Khomas	NDEVAPWA, Albertina	//Karas
NAMBANDI, Jacobine	Erongo	NDIMULUNDE, Rauna	Ohangwena
NAMIDI, Lena	Ohangwena	NDITYA, Jacobine	Khomas
NAMUKWAMBI, Emilia	Ohangwena	NDJABA, Elias	Omaheke
NAMUPALA, Monika	Oshana	NDJAVERA, Gideon	Khomas
NAMWANDI, Asteria	Khomas	NDJOBA, Phillip	Otjozondjupa
NAMWANDI, Indonetia	Otjozondjupa	NDJOMBA, Danile	Otjozondjupa
NANDJAMBO, Laimi	Oshana	NDJOONDUEZU, Candy	Kunene
NANDJEBO, Appollus	Khomas	NDJULUWA, Emilia Kalinasho	Oshikoto
NANDU, Brian	Kavango East	NDJUSE, Ablosu	Oshana
NANGOLO, Peneyambeko	Ohangwena	NDUNDU, Abed	Oshana
NANGOLO, Simson	Khomas	NDUNGILA, Loise	Khomas
NANGOMBE, Eriki	Oshana	NDURE, Johan	Khomas
NANGOMBE, Immanuel	Khomas	NDURA, Ripahua	Oshikoto
NANGONYA, Lucia	Ohangwena	NEHALE, Nicodemus	Khomas
NANGULA, Foibe	//Karas	NEKAMBA, Helvi	//Karas
NANHAPO, Leena	Oshana	NEKETELA, Hendrina	Khomas
NANKUDHU, Rosalia	Khomas	NEKONGO, Diina	Omaheke
NANYEMBA, Filipus	Kavango West	NEKWAYA, Wilma	//Karas
NANYEMBA, Gideon	Oshana	NELL, M M	Oshana
NARIS, Alexia	Kunene	NEPUTA, Teofelus	Oshana
NASHIVELA, Selma	Ohangwena	NETOPE, Krista	Omaheke
NASHIWAYA, Erasmus N	Khomas	NGANGANE, Jansen	Omaheke
NASHONGO, Josephine	Ohangwena	NGAVA, Kapitire	Kunene
NATANAEL, Josephina	Oshana	NGAVENDE, Tjipuiko	Khomas
NAUKUSHU, Titus	Ohangwena	NGHIFIKEPUNYE, Aili	Khomas
NAWA, Elastus	Oshana	NGHIFIKEPUNYE, Fillemon	Khomas
NDADI, Magdalena	Kavango West	NGHIFIKEPUNYE, Willem	Ohangwena
NDAFENONGO, Helena	Ohangwena	NGHIFIKWA, Cameroon	Ohangwena
NDAHUMA, Jesaya	Ohangwena	NGHIIMBWASHA, Martin	Ohangwena
NDAHUTUKA, Josef M	Khomas	NGHIISHILIWA, Josef Fat	Ohangwena
NDAITWA, Tukondjela	Ohangwena	NGHINAMHITO, Tobias	Ohangwena
NDAMANOMHATA, Ebben	Ohangwena	NGHIPETEKWA, Robert	Ohangwena
NDAMANOMHATA, Esli	Ohangwena	NGHIPUNDUKA, Esra	//Karas
NDAMANOMHATA, Kaino	Ohangwena	NGHISHEKWA, John	Ohangwena
NDAMANOMHATA, Rosalia	Ohangwena	NGHISHONGWA, Wilhelmina	Ohangwena
NDANA, Yvonne	Zambezi	NGHISHUNAVALI, Johannes	Ohangwena
NDARA, Johannes	Kavango West	NGHIYALWA, Haidula S	Kavango West
NDARA, Leena	Kavango West	NGOMBE, Egidius	Kunene
NDARA, Peter	Kavango West	NGOMBE, Nokomuti	Kunene

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
NDARA, Rauna	Ohangwena	NGOMBE, Tjitonga	Kavango East
NDATONGHOSHI, Grace	Ohangwena	NGONGO, Elizabeth	Kunene
NDEIKWILA, Loide	Khomas	NGORERA, Kapejatua	Omaheke
NDEIKWILA, Samson	Khomas	NGUAJORO, Lukas	Oshikoto
NDERURA, Abuid	Kunene	NGULA, Nicanor	Oshikoto
NDERURA, Kristof	Kunene	NGULONDO, Prodesia	Ohangwena
NDERURA, Rejois	Erongo	NHINDA, Secilia	Khomas
NGHIKUFILWA, Julia	Oshana	KAMBIRONGO, Kariuire	Omaheke
NIILONGA, Abner	Khomas	NICOLAUS, Felicia	Otjozondjupa
NIKODEMUS, Foibe	Khomas	RUKERO, Magrieta	Kunene
NOVENGI, Uetjitejavi	Otjozondjupa	RUKUMA, Uaminikaije	Kunene
NQWASENA, Fabiola	Khomas	RUTJANI, Goliath	Kunene
NTOYA, Coster	Zambezi	RUTJIVI, Penomaua	Khomas
NUJAMBERO, Kahona	Kunene	SABISA, Vistoh	Khomas
NUUYOMA, Emmanuel	Ohangwena	SACHARIA, Hafeni	Khomas
NYAMA, Eliza	Zambezi	SAKARIA, Lina	Khomas
NYUMBU, Lukas	Kavango West	SAKARIA, Lucia	Omusati
OLMAN, Katrina	Khomas	SAKARIA, Menas	Oshana
ORTMAN, Mondy	//Karas	SAKARIA, Wilpard	Oshana
OSCAR, Richo	Khomas	SALOMO, Anna	Khomas
OWOSEB, Eugene	Khomas	SALOMO, Hamaria	Oshana
PAHUGUA, Johan	Kunene	SALOMO, Mateus	Ohangwena
PANGEIKO, Jose	Oshana	SALOMON, Ndapewa	Kavango East
PAPAMA, Maria	Khomas	SAMUEL, Christophine	Oshana
PAPAMA, Uapiruka	Omaheke	SAMUEL, Selma	Khomas
PARATA, Annalisa	Kavango West	SAMUO, Jocelino Paulo	Kavango West
PARATA, Johna	Kavango West	SATUMBA, Ruben	Kavango East
PARATA, Leandra	Oshana	SATUMBA, Ruben A	Khomas
PAULUS, Dawid	Oshana	SCHEIDER, Bernd	Khomas
PAULUS, Martin	Oshana	SCHNEIDER, Herbert	Khomas
PAULUSA, Ndihole K	Oshana	SCHNEIDER, Ilme	//Karas
PENEHUPIFO, Abraham	Khomas	SCOTT, Andrew	Oshikoto
PENEYAMBEKO, Wilhelma	Ohangwena	SHAAMA, Ismael	Omusati
PERIKAT, Petrus	//Karas	SHAANIKA, Johanna	Omusati
PETRO. Bringu	Oshana	SHAANIKA, Miliam	Ohangwena
PETRUS, Albano	Oshikoto	SHADUVA, Festus	Kavango East
PETRUS, Ester	Oshana	SHAKADYA, Kapinda	Kunene
PETRUS, Immanuel	Oshikoto	SHANIGANDE, Phillip	Khomas
PETRUS, Lazarus	Oshana	SHANINGUA, Geblartine	Khomas
PIENAAR, Isabella	//Karas	SHANINGUA, Junella	Khomas
PIENAAR, Johannes	//Karas	SHAPOPI, Viljo	Kunene
PIENAAR, Salmon Josef	//Karas	SHARON, Gonzale	Omusati
PIYANO, Precious	Khomas	SHATIWA, Simon	Omusati

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
PLAATJIE, Antoinette	//Karas	SHAYELAMO, David	Omusati
PRINS, Valeri	//Karas	SHEKUTAAMBA, Sesilia	Ohangwena
PROTASIUS, Fransianu	Ohangwena	SHEUYANGE, Ndilimeke	Khomas
QUARESMA, Leonel	Khomas	SHEYA, Andreas	Kavango East
REINHOLD, Natnael	Oshana	SHIFAFURE, Ermenciona	Oshana
RHEENT, Eric	//Karas	SHIGWEDHA, Nikodemus	Omusati
RICHATHER, Sidney	Otjzondjupa	SHIGWEDHA, Simon	Oshana
RIKAMBURA, Paulus	Khomas	SHIGWEDHA, Tresia	Ohangwena
ROOI, Gert	//Karas	SHIHEPO, Victoria	Kavango East
ROOI, Sofia	//Karas	SHIHINGA, Elizabeth	Kavango East
ROOI, Stefanus,	//Karas	SHIHINGA, Rauna	Kavango East
RUBEN, Mathias	Otjzondjupa	SHIIMBASHIKE, Petrus	Khomas
RUKERO, Delly	Otjzondjupa	SHIKOMBA, Maria	Khomas
RUKERO, Edwin	//Karas	SHIKONGO, Amalia	Kavango West
RUKERO, Magrieta	Otjzondjupa	SHIKONDA, Maria	Khomas
SHIKONGO, Eino David	Oshana	SIMBOMBO, Gundolf	Kavango West
SHIKONGO, Fales	Oshikoto	SIMBOMBO, Henock	Khomas
SHIKONGO, Hileni	Ohangwena	SIMEON, Stephen	Kavango East
SHIKONGO, Losalinde	Khomas	SIMOHO, Christana	Zambezi
SHIKONGO, Magdalena	Omusati	SIMULYA, Rachel	Kavango West
SHIKONGO, Nekulilo	Oshana	SINDIMBA, Maria	Zambezi
SHIKONGO, Paulus	Oshana	SINVULA, Selsa	Zambezi
SHIKONGO, Petrus	Omusati	SITALI, Kester	Kavango West
SHIKONGO, Pineas	Khomas	SITANGA, Joseph	Kavango East
SHIKONGO, Simeon	Khomas	SITARENI, Hellena	Kavango East
SHIKONGO, Tresia	Oshana	SITJORE, Clara	Zambezi
SHIKONGO, Wimsome	Khomas	SITWALA, Mildred	Kavango East
SHIKUFA, Lusia	Ohangwena	SIWANA, Maria	//Karas
SHIKUMA, Sarafina	Ohangwena	SNEWE, Mercy	Kunene
SHILONGO, Amon	Ohangwena	SOMSES, Memory	//Karas
SHILONGO, Elise	Khomas	STEENKAMP, Felicia	Oshana
SHILONGO, Ester	Khomas	STEFANUS, Esther	//Karas
SHILONGO, Helvi	Omusati	SWARTBOOI, Andries	//Karas
SHILONGO, Jonas	Khomas	SWARTBOOI, Hans	//Karas
SHILONGO, Julia	Khomas	SWARTBOOI, Immanuela	//Karas
SHILULA, Aira-Liisa	Ohangwena	SWARTBOOI, Leatitia	Khomas
SHILUNGA, Naftal	Khomas	TAAPOPI, Nangolo	Omusati
SHIMHANDA, Willem	Khomas	TAAPOPI, Natalia	Oshana
SHIMWEEFELENI, Diina	Ohangwena	TADEUS, Fransiska	Kavango East
SHINIME, Johanna	Khomas	TAPALO, Maria	Khomas
SHININGA, Asser	Kavango East	TARRY, Hope	Omaheke
SHININGA, Fatima	Kavango East	THEKWANE, Fransina	Kavango East
SHININGA, Hertha	Khomas	THIPUNGU, Ludwig T	Omusati

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
SHINYATA, Maria T	Khomas	THOMAS, Amon	Oshana
SHIPINGANA, Taimi	Khomas	THOMAS, Elizabeth	Omusati
SHITEFA, Sylvi	Ohangwena	THOMAS, Kanhi	Kavango East
SHITONGE, Andreas	//Karas	THOMAS, Loide	//Karas
SHIVUTE, Albert	Oshikoto	THOMAS, Modesty	//Karas
SHIVUTE, Tangeni	Kunene	THOMAS, Pinto	//Karas
SHIWAYA, Nahas	Ohangwena	THOMAS, Queene	Oshikoto
SHIYANDJA, Ndapewa	Khomas	THOMAS, Shea	Oshana
SHIYELEKENI, Samuel	Ohangwena	THOMAS, Wilbard	Otjozondjupa
SHIYELEKENI, Vinia N	Khomas	THOMPSON, Victoria	//Karas
SHOONGELENI, Diina	Ohangwena	TIBOT, Anna	Oshikoto
SHUSHE, Elinitus	Oshana	TIMOTEUS, Elizabeth	Oshana
SHUUVENI, Getrude I	Khomas	TIMOTEUS, Olga	Khomas
SHUUYA, Ester	Erongo	TIOTOLA, Kennedy	Khomas
SIAMBANGO, Beauty	Zambezi	TIOTOLA, T Matti	//Karas
SIBUNGO, Mukamakuwa	Zambezi	TITUS, Hendrik	//Karas
SIKERETE, Sarafina	Kavango East	TITUS, W	Kunene
SIKONGO, Kasiku	Khomas	TJAMBIRA, Jahena	Kunene
SILAS, Rebecca	Khomas	TJAMBIRU, Tjahuku	Kunene
SILAS, Simson	Oshana	TJAMBIRU, Tjipeti	Omaheke
SILVA, Adelina	Khomas	TJAMUAHA, Jeckson	Kunene
SIMATAA, Jobert	Zambezi	TJANPEHI, Eva	Omaheke
TJARITJE, Olga	Kunene	UERIKUA, Idah	Omaheke
TJATURIMBA	Kunene	UERIKUA, Justine	Omaheke
TJEJAPA, Gabriel	Omaheke	UHEUA, Vitjitua	Khomas
TJETJOO, Jezururee	Omaheke	UIPURA, Uakumbirua	Khomas
TJIHAMBUMA, Uaarura	Omaheke	UISEB, Renschell	Kunene
TJIHANGE, Uatundika	Kunene	UNATJO, Johannes	Khomas
TJIHUNAIKE, Virere	Kunene	UNATJO, Johannes	Khomas
TJIMBUDU, Bartholomeus	Kunene	UNONGE, Kasera	Khomas
TJINDJUMBA, Absalom TK	Kunene	UNONGE, Kasera	Khomas
TJIPOSA, Matarere	Kunene	UUPINDI, Julius	Khomas
TJIPOSA, Uaire	Kunene	UUPINDI, Julius	Oshana
TJIPURA, Veripi	Khomas	UUSHONA, Eufemia	Ohangwena
TJIPURUA, Tjahoka	Kunene	UUSHONA, Eufemia	Ohangwena
TJIPUTE, Annara	Kunene	VALDE, Johannes	Ohangwena
TJIRIMUJE, Uarotua	Omaheke	VALDE, Selma	Oshikoto
TJISEMO, Kauitaverua	Kunene	VALOMBOLA, Elashitus EU	Ohangwena
TJISEMO, Marukujani	Kunene	VAMALIMWE, David	//Karas
TJISEMO, Tjitakuya	Kunene	VAN DER WESTHUIZEN, Juline P	//Karas
TJISEMO, Uatoorua	Kunene	Van Der WESTHUIZEN, Willempie	//Karas
TJITEO, Kaihepere	Kunene	VAN RENSBURG, Clara	//Karas
TJITUEZU, Unandero	Kunene	VAN RENSBURG, Jackie	//Karas

NAME	REGION	NAME	REGION
TJITURI, Jamakerua	Kunene	VAN RENSBURG, Jacoline	//Karas
TJIUEZA, Else	Omaheke	VAN RENSBURG, Sonja	Kavango East
TJIUMA, Uatjiakua	Omusati	VASHANA, Innocentia	Khomas
TJIUMBUA, Ndondo	Kunene	VATUVA, Penny	Khomas
TJIUMBUA, Ndonelo	Kunene	VIAGEM, Beauty Elizety	Khomas
TJIUMBUA, Vatanuara	Kunene	VILHO, Paulina N	Khomas
TJIUMBUA, Tuhepauka	Kunene	VILHO, Sheende	//Karas
TJIUNDUKAMBA, Isarael	Kunene	VISAGIE, Annelie	REGION
TJIVIKUA, Aaron	Kunene	VITA, Frans	Khomas
TJIVIKUA, Maria	Omaheke	VON WIETERSHEIM, Erika	Khomas
TJIVINDA, Uazemburuka	Kunene	VON WIETERSHEIM, Julia	Khomas
TJIVIYA, Elizabeth	Kavango East	VON WIETERSHEIM, Simone	//Karas
TJIVIYA, Maria	Kunene	VREY, Willem	//Karas
TJIZEMBISOA, Zavakua	Kunene	VRIES, Jakoba	Kunene
TJIZOO, Nauvi	Omaheke	WAETOUMBA	Kavango West
TJOZONGORO, Hilve	Omaheke	WILLEM, Katarayo	Kavango East
TLHEKWANE, Justine	Omaheke	WILLEM, Secilia	//Karas
TOBIAS, Linus	Oshana	WILLIAMS, Elizabeth	Khomas
TOBIAS, Loide	Omusati	WILSON, Jelius	Khomas
TOBIAS, Samuel	Oshana	WITBOOI, Lukie B	Khomas
TOMAS, Sebron	Omaheke	WMANDINGI, Oscar	//Karas
TUAPEUAVI, Tuahuku	Omaheke	XARAGEB, Matheus	Kunene
TUNEYA, N H	Kavango East	XOAGUS, Silva, M	
TUUNDJA, Ujuva	Omaheke		
UAHONGORA, Theophelus	Otjozondjupa		
UAKAKAKUA, Mbinge	Kunene		
UAKUUA, Tjikumisa	Kunene		
UAPIMBI, Gabriel	Omaheke		
UAZAKO, Hezeeko	Omaheke		
YA NANGOLOH, Phil Jr.	Khomas		
ZAKU, Jackson	Kunene		
ZAMUKA, Waendje	Kunene		
ZATJIINDA, Uapirikua	Kunene		
ZIBISO, Marycious	Zambezi		

Annex: H.E., the President of Namibia Hage Geingob's Inauguration Speech

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



**STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS 2015
BY HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HAGE G. GEINGOB
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

21 APRIL 2015

WINDHOEK

Honorable Professor Peter Katjavivi, Speaker of the National Assembly,
Honorable Asser Kapere, Chairperson of the National Council,
Your Excellency Dr. Nicky Iyambo, Vice President,
Your Excellency, Comrade Hifikepunye Pohamba, Second President of the Republic of Namibia,
Right Honorable Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia,
Mrs. Monica Geingos, First Lady of the Republic of Namibia,
Honorable Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation,
Honorable Peter Shivute, Chief Justice,
Honorable Members of Parliament,
Esteemed Leaders of Political Parties,
Your Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Distinguished Invited Guests,
Members of the Media,
Fellow Namibians,

I would like to commence my address, by extending my warmest congratulations to you, Honorable Katjavivi, on your election as Speaker of our sixth Parliament. Let me also use this opportunity to thank our foremost diplomat and former Speaker, Dr. Theo Ben Gurirab, who has acquitted himself exceptionally well in all the roles assigned to him. Equally, allow me to mention the former Prime Minister, Honourable Nahas Angula, who has left Parliament after helping to draft the constitution and serving Parliament since Namibia's independence. In the same vein, I bid farewell to the former Deputy Prime Minister, Honourable Marco Hausiku and Honourable Katutiire Kaura, two founding Parliamentarians who have retired from this august house.

I am pleased to note that the State of the Nation Address is coinciding with the 1st session of the sixth Parliament. I would also like to extend a warm word of congratulations to the newly elected members of Parliament, especially first time Parliamentarians. It is gratifying to note that this Parliament is the most diverse since Independence. The number of first time MPs is 49% percent. We look forward to fresh perspectives and robust debate.

Due to the 50/50 policy spearheaded by the SWAPO party, women now represent, 48 percent of the National Assembly. Gender equality is an enabler which allows all people to reach their full potential to contribute to and benefit from economic, social, cultural and political participation. It is pertinent that women have greater access to high level decision-making roles.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

The Supreme Law of our Republic enjoins the President to give account on the State of the Nation during the consideration of the Appropriation Bill. This is a practice that has been carried out for the past 24 years under the leadership of our Founding President Comrade Sam Nujoma, as well as my predecessor, Comrade Hifikepunye Pohamba. I wish to commend these two icons for having laid a solid foundation for the development and prosperity of our Republic.

The State of the Nation Address is a constitutional act that reinforces the very essence of our democracy as a Government by the people and for the people.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

Nation building is similar to building a house, and in our case, building the Namibian house. Firstly, you clear an area on which you build a solid foundation. You then lay the bricks and use cement to ensure that the bricks are kept in place. Allow the house to dry and firm up. Finally, you plaster the wall and it is important to let it dry before you paint the house.

The same is true for building the Namibian house. We cleared the area with United Nations supervised elections. After which we drafted the constitution as our foundation. The bricks of our house are the different ethnic groups and the mortar is the various laws passed in Parliament to hold us together. Allow the democracy to firm up and mature.

We are intent on building and maintaining a high quality house in which all its residents have a sense of shared identity. We are determined to build a house that will be a place of peace and refuge for all its children and a house in which no Namibian will be left out.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

Fellow Namibians,

I am sure you are all aware of the parable of two men who built their respective houses, as narrated in Mathew 7 of the Holy Bible. One of them was foolish and built his house on sand, the other one was wise and built his house on rock. When rain came down, the streams rose, and the winds blew and beat against the house of the wise man it did not fall, because it had its foundation on the rock. Conversely, the house of the foolish man, who built his house on sand collapsed.

In Namibia, we are not foolish. Wise builders have built our Namibian House on rock.

Other aspects of the strong foundation of the Namibian House, Honorable Speaker, Honorable Chairperson, include peace and stability, respect for the rule of law, and good governance.

Without peace and stability in the House, development becomes impossible. We should, therefore, not take our peace and stability for granted. We not only treasure our own peace, we also treasure the peace of others. To this extent, we contribute, within our means, to peace keeping in the world and in particular on our own continent, Africa. I am particularly proud of the peace-keeping role we have played, and continue to play, on the Continent for we are, first and foremost, Africans. Africa stood by us during our long and bitter struggle and in turn we stand by Africa.

We have deepened and strengthened the democratic governance and culture in our Namibian House. Free and fair elections at national and local level have become part of our democratic experience. We are a country where freedom of the media and freedom of speech flourish. In fact, Reporters without Borders has consistently rated Namibia as the country with the freest press on the African continent.

Another strong foundation of our Namibian House is good Governance. It was therefore no surprise that our former President, Hifikepunye Pohamba, received the Mo Ibrahim Award for African leadership. Congratulations once again Comrade President.

According to Transparency International, Namibia has remained one of the least corrupt countries in the world. It is important for public officials, to take note that corruption, in any form, whether it is a kickback, commission or any other benefit in the regular execution of duty is unacceptable.

Private sector should also take note that by paying a bribe, it perpetuates and entrenches the very corruption it laments.

As a rules-based Nation, we must capacitate and allow our institutions such the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Namibian Police and our Courts to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption without fear or favor.

The Anti-Corruption Commission and the courts are only able to successfully prosecute cases of corruption if they have sufficient evidence. In this regard, I urge service providers to the Government, or any user of Government service to ensure that if he or she is asked for a bribe by a civil servant, not to oblige. Instead, please inform the Anti-corruption Commission and provide them with the necessary evidence. Corruption requires a corrupter and a corruptee. Businesspeople that pay bribes and the civil servants who solicit or receive bribes are engaged in an evil which undermines our development and weakens the fibre of our society.

A key requirement in preventing undue benefits accruing to Public Officials is preventing conflicts of interest and the disclosure of assets. The law does not require the President to disclose his personal assets. However, managing conflict of interest is a matter which requires political will. Therefore, I feel obliged to publicly declare my personal assets.

To this extent, I have engaged PriceWaterHouseCoopers Tax and Advisory Services (PWC) to assist me with an independent assessment of my assets. PWC will also assist me to prepare a financial disclosure report which I will disclose to the public in the second week of May 2015. For the sake of consistency, the First Lady will also disclose her personal assets, despite there being no legal requirement for her to do so. In the same vein of transparency, I will also release my medical health reports for public scrutiny. These disclosures will be made in line with the belief that transparency starts at the top. I am deeply convinced that accountability, transparency and inclusive leadership are "conditio sine quo non" for sustained socio-economic development and the improvement of the lives of all our people.

Honourable Speaker,

Honourable Chairman,

I trust you will ensure the timely and adequate disclosure of assets by Parliamentarians. I assure you and the Namibian nation that the Prime Minister will ensure that civil servants equally disclose all outside interests and sources of income.

All Ministers and their Deputies will be required to issue Ministerial Declarations of Intent that will constitute a contract with the public on delivery to which they will be held accountable.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

Fellow Namibians,

The Namibian House is solid. The foundation is firm. The State of the Nation is healthy. Now it is time to make sure that all who reside in the house, are healthy, well educated, have decent employment and are well nourished. These are basic prerequisites in the maintenance of a harmonious home.

Twenty-five years after independence, we have made significant progress in the fight against poverty. Official statistics shows that the poverty rate declined significantly from 69.3 percent in 1994 to 28.7 percent in 2010. This means that the poverty rate halved during that period. This is unprecedented progress, as globally only a handful of countries have been able to halve poverty over such a short period of time. In absolute terms, more than four hundred thousand Namibians were lifted out of poverty during that period. The introduction of targeted social safety nets, including old age pensions and social grants for people living with disabilities as well as for orphans and vulnerable children have played a significant role in reducing poverty levels in Namibia.

These statistics are testament to the work done in alleviating poverty but the cold facts are that poverty, even at 28.9% is still too high. Poverty at 10% would still be too high. If we were to halve that to 5%, it would still be too high. The war on poverty is focused on eventual eradication so we will not hide behind statics as our focus is on sustained poverty reduction measures.

Research carried out by our National Statistics Agency shows that the old age pension has played a major role in the prevention of childhood poverty. In the absence of an old age pension, the childhood poverty rate would have been ten percent higher than the current figure. That is why one of the first priorities was to increase the old age pension by 66.7 percent from N\$600 per

month, to N\$1,000 per month, starting this Financial Year. Further increases will be effected so that old age pension grants reach N\$1,200 by 2017. This has already been factored into the national budget.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

Fellow Namibians,

The war against poverty and the quest for economic emancipation must be a multifaceted war which we will fight on many fronts, using a myriad of methods at our disposal. Some of these measures are outlined below.

The first step in the fight against poverty is the recognition that all Namibians deserve a dignified life. A dignified life includes decent employment and decent shelter. This will require the input of Government as well as all employers. Government has and will continue to formulate a legal framework focused on reducing the income gap. What is also required is a mental framework where Namibian employers empathize with and remunerate their employees appropriately. What is required is that all Namibians treat each other with dignity and respect and that all Namibians play their role in uplifting their fellow human being. This sharing mindset in individuals will go a long way in making sure no Namibian is left behind.

In the Namibian House, no child should go hungry. I am committed to the introduction of a Food Bank. The willingness of several farmers to get involved in this initiative on a voluntary basis is indicative of how Namibians recognize that we will only eradicate poverty if we work together.

The Ministry of Poverty Eradication is tasked to co-ordinate all aspects hereto and harness the political will of government and the goodwill of Namibians as a tool in the eradication of poverty.

There is a saying that says, *"Love only grows by sharing. You can only have more for yourself by giving it away to others."* Let us adopt the virtues of sharing in our Namibian House. Let us allow the spirit of Harambee to manifest itself for the good of all Namibians. We must succeed as One Namibia, one Nation.

Many of the residents of the Namibian House are poor because they don't have a job nor access to proper education or marketable skills. We will, therefore, tackle poverty from all fronts, through safety nets, access to quality education, and by creating jobs and growing the economy. This is why Ministry of Labour has been renamed to the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Job Creation. This renewed focus must ensure that we target one of the root causes of poverty which is unemployment.

The good thing is that our people are not lazy. Our people want to work. Our people will excel when given the opportunity. I would like to acknowledge the role of entrepreneurs whose enterprises create employment opportunities for other. Their efforts must be acknowledged and supported through our development finance institutions such as the Development Bank of Namibia, the SME Bank and the procurement muscle of the State. Political self-determination is meaningless without economic self-determination.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

Fellow Namibians

A House in which the few are affluent while the rest are poor is not a healthy house. During the past twenty-five years, considerable progress was made in reducing income disparities in Namibia. This was through a mix of pro-poor, pro-growth interventions and redistributive policies targeted at the poorest of the poor. The Gini-Coefficient that measures income disparity declined from 0.70 in 1994 to 0.58 in 2010.

Admittedly, one would have liked to see a sharper reduction in the levels of inequality, but what is most important is the fact that we are moving in the right direction. It also shows that it is possible to grow the economic cake.

Due to the structural nature of wealth accumulation, the average Namibian was dispossessed and does not possess much wealth in terms of homes or shareholding. The only way out of this conundrum is to introduce a targeted approach to unpack and reverse the existing structural imbalances. In this regard, I want to appeal to the business community to introduce new co-ownership practices in which workers are able to own shares in the companies they dedicate their labour. This will help them to feel part of the business while at the same time also assist them

to begin creating real and long term wealth. These are the principles included in the draft policy framework on Broad-Based Economic Empowerment. The finalization of this policy is overdue and it is time to re-imitate the consultation process on this long outstanding policy framework.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

Education remains the greatest equalizer. Nationally, our literacy rate has increased from less than 75 percent at independence to approximately 90 percent, according to the latest Census count of 2011. In some Regions such as Khomas and Erongo, the literacy rate is virtually 100 percent.

We removed school fees in 2012 which made education free at primary school level. This led to a significant increase in enrolment rates at pre-primary and primary school levels.

This year, we are going to introduce free secondary school education, which will enable thousands of young Namibians to have a better shot at a brighter future. This will immediately arrest the high youth unemployment rate.

At the moment, large subsidies to our local tertiary education institutions translate into the State covering up to 80% of university costs. Therefore, the fees payable by Namibian university students are significantly reduced by Government subsidies and make it tantamount to free tertiary education. This, as well as increased funding of scholarships through the Namibia Student Financial Assistance Fund has significantly expanded access to affordable tertiary education.

The private sector, should also contribute more towards building the skills set of our Nation, by providing more scholarships and training to our young adults. When I was on an official visit to China last year, I met with 30 Namibian medical students who were provided full bursaries by a Chinese philanthropist. This is commendable and the contributions of Namibian companies and individuals who provide bursaries are also commended.

In addition to training locally, we continue to send out and support our youth to further their studies in various disciplines at top universities in the world.

Honorable Speaker,
Honorable Chairperson,
Fellow Namibians,

A house that is not healthy cannot be productive. Access to quality and affordable health services is equally important for poverty reduction and economic development. How can we expect sick people to work and to be fully productive? The Namibian House has made great strides in the provision of quality and affordable health services to all our citizens.

The appointment of a practicing medical doctor is a game changer and we expect accelerated improvements in the Health sector.

Honorable Speaker,
Honorable Chairperson,
Fellow Namibians

The Namibian House has made solid progress in essential services such as housing and sanitation, and expansion of critical enablers such as electricity, including rural electrification, telecommunications, and the expansion and upgrading of roads, rail lines, ports, dams and airports. This is critical infrastructure needed to keep us competitive in an increasingly globalized world. We must take care of these critical enablers, and this starts with their procurement.

Corrupt practices in the awarding of infrastructure tenders are costly and take away from the enabling function that such infrastructure should play. It can thus not be condoned as it retards our development as a nation.

Honorable Speaker,
Honorable Chairperson,
Fellow Namibians,

I would like to spend a few minutes on the important topics of land and housing in the context of the Namibian House. These are two emotive topics, and sober-minded dialogue is required to mutually find effective and lasting solutions. We all have the same interest at heart and moving in opposing directions seeks to undermine our shared needs. It appears nobody disagrees on the problem of urban and rural land non-availability and lack of decent shelter. What we appear to disagree upon is the modality. The renaming of the Ministry of Land Reform and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development underscores the importance the new government attaches to this issue.

Firstly, as head of the Household, I want to reaffirm my personal commitment to addressing land reform and provision of affordable housing to all Namibians. Land reform, therefore, remains one of the areas of transformation that is critical towards social justice, inclusion and poverty alleviation in Namibia.

I would like to reiterate that these two important matters should be addressed within the confines of the laws and the constitution of our Republic. Our Constitution permits for the implementation of policies and programs aimed at redressing social imbalances. If we need to align our laws with our constitutional ideals for human dignity and appropriate shelter, that is what we will do. Disobeying the law should never be an option.

Secondly, it is not true that Government has not paid attention to urban and rural land reform. What is perhaps true is that the pace of land reform did not happen at the speed which we would have liked. This was due to numerous legal and technical obstacles which slowed down our progress.

This is true of poverty alleviation and wealth redistribution measures as well. These three issues are closely related and it is opportune to initiate a national dialogue under the overarching theme of wealth re-distribution. This discourse will be facilitated by the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation in a structured and formalized manner and will include all key Ministries and stakeholders. As President, I will personally chair some of the sessions of the dialogue to ensure that the legitimate concerns of our people are not only heard but also translated into effective strategies and action. I would imagine that the concerns addressed would include issues such as expropriation of land owned by absentee landlords; the restriction of foreigners buying agricultural land; expropriation of urban and agricultural land; construction of dignified dwellings for farm workers. Further discussion points may include the issue of previously disadvantaged Namibians who have become successful farmers, but still carry out farming activities, especially

animal husbandry in communal areas. These emerging farmers should graduate to become successful commercial farmers outside communal areas, as their larger herds of stock puts immense pressure on land in communal areas.

Finally, I would like to remind us all that the Constitution does provide for the expropriation of land, and if and where necessary, we shall invoke the expropriation clause as part of our Government's policy to address a burning national issue such as this one. In addition, to the extent that National Laws are prohibiting development, they will be reviewed and amended to facilitate development.

While on the issue of farming and land, I would like to note that due to poor rainfall this year, our nation faces a looming drought, whose effects will be felt in most, if not all parts of the country. I want to assure the nation that Interim measures will be introduced during the next four months, pending the conclusion of the Final Drought Assessment for the country. An amount of more than N\$300 million has been set aside for this purpose and will cover measures such as: (1) procurement of food for affected communities and households, (2) provision of water for human and animal in the form of drilling new boreholes and rehabilitation of old ones, and (3) assistance to crop producers and livestock farmers.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

Fellow Namibians,

To fast track the delivery of affordable and quality houses for all, local authorities, especially those with required capacity, we will have to play a constructive role in the provision of serviced land. To this extent, the Minister of Urban and Rural Development must be commended for investigating errant local authority councilors who are suspected to be abusing their positions of authority for their own benefit as opposed to the common good of the people.

These investigations are not to victimize the innocent or vilify the accused. This is meant to prove or disprove the persistent claims of corruption within institutions tasked with delivering land to the people. Another key issue is ensuring that the costs of serviced land are urgently reduced. An immediate measure is to cut out the middlemen and direct and, if need be, subsidize, municipalities to directly service the land. Thirdly, the criteria for land and property valuations must be re-assessed as it appears that the science behind land valuations is imprecise and

leading to anomalies in pricing. The fourth measure will be to investigate the entire supply chain of building materials and costs. The fifth measure involves dissuading speculative behavior in the land and property market, and the focus should be strictly on first time buyers. Finally, where possible, the use of local materials should be promoted as much as possible together with more local manufacturing of building materials.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

The numerous programs and policies to address social issues would not have been possible if it was not for the way we have managed the financial and other resources of our Namibian Household. Through the implementation of prudent and smart macroeconomic policies, our economy has performed exceptionally well during the past twenty-five years. The size of our economy has increased and accordingly, the average income per household has also increased. The economy also became more diverse and resilient against internal and external shocks.

According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD], Namibia is a front-runner with respect to economic diversification on the African continent. This was not always the case. At independence, the economy was small, measuring only about N\$8 billion in nominal terms, and the scope of economic activities was limited. Today, we boast an economy that is valued at N\$145 billion Namibian dollars, an 18-fold increase over 25 years, and with more diverse areas of activity. This is proof that Namibia and Namibians have become wealthier. Statistical evidence suggests that more black people have entered the mainstream of the economy and this is to be celebrated. More work however needs to be done in ensuring a fairer distribution of this growth and concomitant wealth to a wider circle of Namibians.

Our economy remains in our own hands, in the sense that we are not dependent on external sources of finance and their stringent conditions to fund our development programmes. So far, there has been no need to approach international financial institutions to bail us out, and I believe as long as we prudently manage the financial affairs, of our Household, this will not happen as our macroeconomic fundamentals remain strong.

Nevertheless, being a Child of International Solidarity, we have and continue to work with our development partners from all over the world, in the quest to develop our country. In this regard I would like to mention the significant contributions made by our development partners including

the People's Republic of China, United States of America, Germany, the World Bank, Japan and others in the form of loans, grants and technical assistance. Programs such as the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) for example, have had a significant impact on our Education, Tourism and Agriculture sectors and have taken us along way down the path of development. And for this we remain very grateful.

Going forward Honorable Speaker, Honorable Chairperson, we must aim to create an economy that is inclusive, sensitive and responsive to national developmental objectives and imperatives. Our duty is to ensure that these complicated technical terms we use translate into measurable improvements in living standards for ordinary Namibians. Although low inflation is important for growth, people need sustainable jobs that pay them a living wage so that they can feed their families. It is our obligation to distill everything we do into bread and butter issues which affect our brothers and sisters living in rural communities and townships.

We need to move with urgency. We should however be cautioned by Mahatma Gandhi who said, *"one can go very fast but in the wrong direction."* This, of course, is not what we want for Namibia. Ideally, we would like to go fast, and go fast in the right direction. We can only ensure we go fast, in the right direction if we work together in the spirit of Harambee. Breaking down is easier than building. Let us build our Namibian House together!

Whilst efforts to transform the production structure of the economy and making the economy more competitive will continue to be pursued, we shall also raise the bar regarding transformation of ownership structures. To redress imbalances of the past, we have adopted the model of a pro development state. In other words, the State will play a more active role in the economy. This is not to compete with the private sector but to acknowledge that the „invisible hand“ of the market does not always work as it should. Therefore, restriction of ownership over our natural resources will also be explored and enforced. I will also direct that the Procurement Bill be brought back to Parliament as soon as possible. This Bill should deliberately favor local business especially the previously disadvantaged. Equally, the completion of the Retail Charter should be fast-tracked and finalized before the end of 2015. It is unacceptable that, a quarter century after independence, locally produced goods are denied shelf space in retail outlets.

I call upon our Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development to ensure that our Industrial Policy and accompanying Growth at Home Strategy get implemented expeditiously. Everything, we do should be aimed at adding value locally and developing the local economy.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

Fellow Namibians,

The world is now a global village made out of different communities. The Namibian House exists within that global village. We are a Child of International Solidarity, who has had friends who have stood by us through thick and thin and there are no bigger friends than Angola and Cuba, whose sons and daughters paid the ultimate sacrifice to ensure the construction of the Namibian House. Building this house has not been easy. It was said by William Pfaff that, *"The achievement of nationhood is a product not only of time and circumstance but usually of war and suffering as well."* This is why for the suffering that our international friends and African brothers and sisters had to endure, they are always welcome in the Namibian House not as guests but as brothers and sisters. As family.

Namibia is part and parcel of New Africa. Africa's time is now. The New Africa consists of many countries that played a pivotal role in stifling the Apartheid Regime and helped bring its cruel legacy to an end. Never has the spirit of Pan Africanism had a more profound effect than during the fight against colonial rule. Now we want to carry the same spirit into the next phase of the struggle.

As we enter what we refer to as the second phase of the struggle, we are committed to joining our African brothers and sisters all across the continent to promote intra-African trade as well as value addition which we believe will take our continent to the next level and usher in the era of a New Africa.

In the New Africa, we have ensured that the days of Coup d'états have been banished and are incidences of distant memory. There are also no more One Party States. We as Africans, as the African Union (AU), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) amongst others, have ostracized those who come to office through unlawful ways. In New Africa we respect our former Presidents. They live in Africa and are revered. They are not in exile, jail or six feet under.

With regards to SADC, Namibia is committed to the future of this Regional Economic Community. Last week we visited a giant to the North called Angola where I discussed several issues of bilateral interest. My next visit will be to a giant to the South which is South Africa. Likewise we are

committed to increasing political, economic and cultural cooperation with our other neighbours in SADC such as Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana as well as non-neighbours being Tanzania, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In New Africa we should no longer talk about lack of skills but rather sharing of skills. No longer should we talk about lack of business opportunities but rather increased Intra-African Trade. No longer should we talk about brain drain but rather brain gain.

As with all communities, one's house is never safe if other houses in the neighborhood are burning.

We, therefore, appeal to all our African counterparts to ensure peace, stability and the rule of law. Furthermore, as those who have experienced the difficulty of oppression, we reiterate our solidarity with the people of Western Sahara and Palestine and urge the International Community to ensure that the people of these countries attain freedom from oppression and aggression.

Honorable Speaker,

Honorable Chairperson,

My Fellow Compatriots,

Nobody in this house must be left out. Let us remain committed to this house. Let us remain committed to the spirit of One Namibian Nation. Let us remain united.

As Kwame Nkrumah said, "The forces that unite us are intrinsic and greater than the superimposed influences that keep us apart." The key to our victory in the war against poverty is unity, pride in our country and our house. Let us exude the spirit of the New Namibia, a spirit of peace, integrity, sacrifice, strength, passion, patriotism, love, togetherness and bravery. These are the characteristics that helped us win the struggle for our independence and they will surely help us win the second phase of the struggle.

I am therefore calling upon all of us, to hold hands to ensure that our House does not disintegrate. As I have said before, there will be problems from time to time, but every time this happens, we should have the resilience to overcome and emerge stronger as a united Nation. We should embrace diversity and steer away from tribalism and other isms that can only detract us from achieving our common mission of developing our country.

We must pull together in the same direction. We are all sons and daughters of this soil. This land and the precious blood shed for it is what makes us Namibian, not the color of our skin or the

languages we speak. When born in Namibia you are a Namibian. If one of your parents is Namibian you are Namibian. This is your birthright that nobody can take away from you. We must stop trying to make people feel guilty for things that are not in their control. No one should be made to feel guilty or inadequate because he/she is white or black, old or young, from a minority group or a majority group or living with a disability. Let us respect our women and children. Women are the bearers of life. They are an integral component of humanity and its future and to violate the rights of women is to violate this whole nation's conscience. We all came into being through a woman so let us in our collective Namibian voice say - no - to Gender Based Violence. Namibia is big enough for all of us and no one should feel as if they don't belong here.

Fellow Namibians, the future is bright, Namibia is on the march and on the move. We are fortunate to be here at a pivotal point in our nation's history where we are in charge, where we can determine the path we want to take. Shakespeare once said that, *"It is not in the stars to hold our destiny but in ourselves."* We have the power to pursue a path towards equitable wealth distribution. We have the power to pursue the path towards peace, development and prosperity. We have the power to determine our own destinies, as Africans as Namibians, standing together as One Namibia, One Nation.

It is now my honour to declare the first session of the sixth parliament officially open.

Thank you and God Bless Africa. God bless Namibia. God Bless all of you!

