

#### NAMIBIAN ELECTIONS

MAKE AN INFORMED DECISION





2nd Edition

# SPOTT the Difference



**Edited by Patrick Sam** 







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#### MESSAGE FROM THE



## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

....elections represent only a snapshot of a national political culture, they constitute one of the most sensitive times in the political life of a nation.

As more countries undertake elections in their transition to democracy, both local citizens and international organizations have become more assertive, more systematic, more professional, and better organised in insisting that those elections be free and fair.

The Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID) has therefore initiated a voter education programme entitled, "I-vote Namibia" in order to develop a broad-based campaign in Namibian to ensure a transparent, fair, lawful, and balanced election process.

Establishing and maintaining a system of free and fair elections is a delicate and complex process.

Although elections represent only a snapshot of a national political culture, they constitute one of the most sensitive times in the political life of a nation. Their conduct requires close cooperation between a country's government and civil society and their joint nurturing of public trust.

All-in-all, a successfully completed electoral process that is viewed as free and fair by local observers, regional counterparts and the international community will not only contribute to Namibia's socio-political progress, but will also encourage overall progress towards democratic consolidation in the Southern African region as a whole.

Theunis Keulder
Executive Director
Namibia Institute of Democracy

## EDITOR'S NOTE

Namibia is a representative democracy, therefore, it is in the public's interest to know the views, policies and implementation strategies of political parties and presidential candidates contesting in the elections dated for 28 November 2014.

The Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID) aims to increase public participation in Namibia's democratic institutions in order to deepen the institutionalisation of democracy.

The NID's voter education campaign was launched under the theme "I-Vote Namibia". The campaign is a reminder to the people of Namibia that voting is conducted in the interest of sustaining Namibia's democracy.

Spot the Difference is a component of the "I-Vote Namibia" campaign- a publication that provides an overview of the 16 political and 9 presidential candidates contesting in the 2014 National Assembly and Presidential elections.

Spot the Difference poses 50 questions to the political parties. The questions cover various sectors ranging from national governance, regional and local governance, socio-economic development, education, health, youth, gender, environment and human rights. Unfortunately, we did not receive answers from all the parties.



The

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team, staff and interns

worked many hours to complete this publication, with the UNDP assisting with the funding for the publication. Gratitude must be given to the political parties for being co-operative throughout the process. Finally, you as the reader; please take the time to and get to know your future potential national leaders and remember to make an informed decision.

The campaign is a reminder to the people that voting is conducted in the interest of sustaining Namibia's democracy.

Yours sincerely, Patrick Sam EDITOR



Political Parties were given the opportunity to answer a prepared questionnaire. The parties under the spotlight provided their party policies and positions.



# SPOTA DIFFERENCE

## ELECTION 2014 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## Political Parties Profiles

#### Political Parties that answered the questions



All People's Party



Christian Democratic Voice



Congress of Democrats



Democratic Party of Namibia



DTA of Namibia



Monitor Action Group



Namibia Economic Freedom Fighter



National Democratic Party



National Unity Democratic Organisation of Namibia



Rally for Democracy and Progress



Republican Party of Namibia



SWANU of Namibia



SWAPO Party of Namibia



United Democratic Front of Namibia



The United People's Movement of Namibia



Workers Revolutionary Party

## PRESIDENTIAL

## Overview of Presidential Candidates



Geingob, Hage Gottfried SWAPO



Hamutenya, Hidipo Livius RDP



Maamberua, Usutuaije SWANU



Mbai Asser, Gabriel NUDO



Mudge, Henry Ferdinand RP



Mukwilongo, Ongo Jan Epafras Mulinasho NEFF



Shixwameni, Ignatius Nkotongo APP



Ulenga, Ulenga Benjamin COD



Venaani, McHenry Mike Kanjonokere DTA

#### **APP**



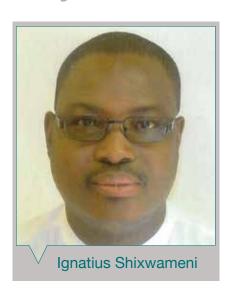
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#### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The All People's Party (APP) is a political party in Namibia. Registered with the Electoral Commission of Namibia in January 2008, the party was initially made up of former members of the Congress of Democrats and the SWAPO political party. Among the initial leaders were Chairperson Ignatius

Shixwameni and Deputy Chairperson Stephanus Swartbooi.

In the November 2009, Namibian General Election, the party selected Shixwameni as it candidate for Namibian President.

#### **Presidential Candidate-Profile**



President Ignatius Shixwameni

Shixwameni was born in Utokota, the Shambyu traditional kingdom in the Kavango Region, and he earned a Master's of Arts degree from the University of Havana in Social Sciences. He is married with two children, and lives in Windhoek.

Shixwameni was a student leader of the Namibia National Students Organisation (Nanso) at the dawn of Namibian independence and was a SWAPO Youth League leader from 1987 to 1999 and a SWAPO Central Committee member from 1992 to

1997. Elected to Parliament in 1999 as a member of the party, he joined the opposition Congress of Democrats (CoD) in 2000 as their chief whip.

Shixwameni resigned from the Congress of Democrats in December 2007, along with 21 other members. He founded a new party, the All People's Party, as a split from the Congress of Democrats the APP selected him as the party's candidate for President.

#### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

Ignatius N. 1. Shixwameni 2. Nauyoma Reinhold M. Kamutali Maria 3. 4. Haivera Marcelius 5. Nakatana Lena 6. Wakudumo Mathews 7. Ford Mildred 8. Grundeling Fred 9. Brendel Mariska **Pankratius** 10. Kutenda 11. Malima Sara 12. Shikuambi Lazarus 13. Steenkamp Petronella 14. Gende Alois 15. Kayambu Maria 16. Strauss **Johannes** 17. Simpson Tusnelde P. 18. Goraseb Marius 19. Sikukutu Cecilia 20. Wakudumo Bernard K 21. Hega Annastacia 22. Simataa Mwilima M. 23. Goases Christianna 24. Sadwere Gideon 25. Ndjambi Masandu 26. Shikerete Selegius K. 27. Mwilima Noreen 28. Kushonya **Johannes** 29. Nyambe Anna Maria 30. Ndembere M.C. 31. Sintungu Markus

32. Sindimba Ladislaus 33. Murirua Vinomaandero 34. Ndumba Annastacia 35. Kudumo Garela 36. Soreses Antonette 37. Manga **Thimotheus** 38. Ntjavi Norbert 39. Nshavi Maria 40. Hausiku Meisolf 41. Siremo Alex 42. Mbanga Mwale Richard K. 43. N!ani 44. Mangundu Reinhilde 45. Moses Ndeumuna 46. Mwilima David 47. Dominga Simbundi 48. Kavera Phillip 49. Garises Roseline 50. Christiaan Julian J. 51. Kangumbe Annnecky 52. Mateus Alfeus 53. Kheimses Helvy Bonifatius N. 54. Shimangomango 55. livela Abiatar 56. Hases Martha 57. Homseb Joehel J. 58. Muyenga Eleutheria 59. Mukena Cresentia 60. Khodibeb Fransiscus 61. Ndumba **Emilie** 





#### National Governance

#### ALL PEOPLE'S PARTY

1. What is your party's vision for Namibia's National development?

Most Namibians don't own equitable resources, and APP wants to change this situation. Our strategy is as follows:

- To reduce urban and rural poverty
- Empower communities by establishing village trusts
- Establish shareholding by communities in the trust
- Negotiate win-win-situations for stakeholders
- Make people benefit as workers and as members of the community by sharing fairly

2. What is your party's position on a Namibian identity in the context of multiple ethnic and cultural identities?

Namibians need to feel proud and they need to be taken seriously. No matter where they come from because with us there will be no tribalism.

3. Are Namibian citizens equipped to realise their rights, if not, how will your party foster active citizenship?

Not all Namibians are equipped to realise their rights. Our party will open up all education institutions for free, in order to encourage a prosperous multi-ethnic country.

 We intend to decrease the huge gap between poor & rich Namibians (GINI) 4. Will your party have individual representatives that serve on more than one branch of government (executive, legislative and/or judiciary) to avoid conflict of interest?

The party will follow the constitutionally mandated separation of powers, and will therefore avoid any conflict of interest.

- 5. How will your party make government more efficient?
- Forming coalitions
- Civil service
- Complementing private sector

N.A.



6. What is your position on decentralisation in Namibia?

The party will decentralise powers to the regions levels offices.

### 7. What powers and resources should be devolved to the sub-national levels of government?

The party will follow the constitutionally mandated separation of powers, and will therefore avoid any conflict of interest.

## 8. What is your party's position on the current relationship between national, regional and local governments?

The party will act to ensure that Governors of Regions and the Mayors of the big towns are directly elected by all people in the regions or municipal/towns areas that she/he represents, that she/he is vested with executive power in managing the affairs of the region or town which s/he is the head of.

9. Are regional counsillors participation in decision-making processes limited regarding the development budget. How will your party address this issue?

Yes, they are limited and we want regional counsillors to assist with budget formulation.





#### 10. What is your economic policy and strategy for Namibia?

It is our desire and yearning for genuine fundamental change and just wealth redistribution in Namibia that has moved us to act and create a real change vehicle, the All People's Party (APP).

#### 11. What reforms does your party propose to translate economic growth also into jobs?

Engaging all multinational companies and national companies which are currently operating in Namibia, and streamlining and reforming the various state institutions which provide financing to various target groups inter alia Development Bank of Namibia (DBN).

12. An overwhelming proportion of all formal sector jobs are concentrated in urban centres. Does your party have reforms to expand formal sector employment to other parts of the country?

Educational reform and investment into agricultural projects across the country, and upgrading the status of the youth ministry so that the development of young people can be highly prioritised in the name of creating more employment for the majority of youth.

13. What is your party's position on the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and how will your party empower SMEs?

Will continue to provide financial services to all SMEs.

14. What is your party's position on government ownership in the economy with regards to state-owned enterprises?

On the local shore; we will launch a transformation of the financial sector. This will entail requiring at least 45 % shareholding to all financial institutions operative in Namibia to belong to Namibians. Whilst new financial institutions will have to be 51% Namibian owned.

15. The government land policy on resettlement has failed the landless. How would your party rectify this issue?

Our position on the land issue is to make sure that we fast track land reform countrywide by making money available for land reform. We will endeavour to make sure that land reform and resettlement is completed within a ten year period by working very closely with all stakeholders.

16. Does your party think Namibia needs consumer protection, why, and what policies will promote to enhance consumer protection?

Yes, we will promote the rights of consumers.

17. What is your party's position on the current economic relationship between Namibia and South Africa?

The party will continue to foster a relationship with South Africa.

- 18. Should the government become a social welfare state? If so, how should this be organised and funded?
- Minimum wage
- Freetrade area
- Tax

The party will continue to provide social grants, in terms of taxes, and will launch a transformation and reform of the tax system, and cutting down on taxes for low and middle income groups. For the small and medium enterprise businesses, taxable bracket will be raised to N\$55 000, whilst increasing taxes on luxuries.



19. How will your party promote the use of communal land for poverty alleviation and socio-economic development?

The agriculture sector will be used to enhance economic activities on communal

land by encouraging the development of both cooperatives, and individual, private entrepreneurship, to use communal land for productive reasons.

### 20. According to your party, what are the top priorities in future infrastructure development?

Housing is a basic human right, and the party shall make sure that we take drastic measures to ensure that Namibians have access to decent housing.

### 21. What wil your party do to ensure the provision of affordable and decent housing for all Namibians?

Ensure that affordable housing is built by the state, and do away with squatter areas around all the countrys towns.

#### 22. What does regional integration mean to your party (SADC, SACU, AU)?

- Visa
- Passport
- Work
- Employment

Namibia is a paid up member of all international organisations (UN, AU, SADC AND SACU). Our citizens must participate and also be employed in all this institutions.



#### 23. Do you have specific policies regarding the following:

- Segregation (rich/poor, white/black)
- Urban food security
- Crime & Security
- Informal settlements

Security: We shall establish an independent security commission made up of national security experts to evaluate the appoint of police, the army and navy and the prison's service.



## 24. The Namibian education system is deemed to be inadequate. How would you address these challenges?

Create competitive educational system and allow Namibian students to go to university or tertiary education institutions in the world or be employable anywhere in the world.

25. Does the Namibian education curriculum promote active citizenship in our democracy, if not, why?

The education system does not promote how to be a citizen in this country.



26. Does free primary and secondary education enhance the quality of education? If yes, why? If no, why?

Yes, it creates access.

27. Would your party extend free education to secondary and tertiary institutions, and if yes, how would your party finance such an intervention?

Yes, education will be free, and it will be financed through the state revenue collection agency.



28. In Namibia there is a shortage of professional health practitioners and health facilities. How does your party intend to enhance the access and quality of health services?

- Build more hospitals (not clinics)
- Provide more training and workshops for medical aid workers

29. What is your party's position on Universal Health Coverage?

The party will pay for the provision of health facilities and healths practitioners.

30. Does government support of private medical aid health schemes undermine the provision of a quality public health system, if so, how does your party intend to address this issue?

We will make sure that all employers will provide adequate health care coverage for their workers.

31. How will your party address the following healthcare challenges?

- Antenatal (maternal) care
- Infant mortality (Did not meet the MDG target)
- Drug & alcohol abuse amongst citizens
- Malnutrition
- Malaria, TB, Leprosy treatment
- Teenage pregnancies
- Rural health outreach
- Preventative Health

We will strengthen primary health care and make sure that prevention of diseases is given top priority in our health system.





32. What does youth development mean to your party?

APP will make sure that the all round development (education, sports, culture, arts and business) of our youth is put higher on the development agenda of government.

33. What are the current challenges faced by youth? How does your party propose to address youth development challenges?

The origins of the party are amongst young people, therefore the youth will be put high on the development agenda of our government.

34. Does your party incorporate youth representatives throughout its structures and if not, how does your party intend to include the youth?

We intent to create mass employment for the youth through the state and private business.

35. What measures does your party propose to mitigate the impact of HIV/Aids amongst youth?

The youth that are either infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and will be provided with the necessary support by the health care facilities.

36. How does your party propose to rectify the following challenges?

- Youth unemployment
- Skills training and development
- Access to financing
- Allocation of resources for youth
- Multipurpose youth centres
- Teenage pregnancies
- Drug & alcohol abuse (recreation)

Develop and implement a youth support programme, together with all stakeholders in the industry, for the active promotion of youth development efforts.



37. How does your party understand the concept of gender, and how vital is it for national development? What does gender equality and gender empowerment mean to your party?

APP is for total gender equality.



38. Does your party support the equal representation of men & women in the party structures and in parliament?

The party endorses 50/50 gender representation.

39. While rape and gender-based violence are criminalised, they continue to be very prevalent in the Namibian society. What does your party propose to ensure the protection of women?

The Namibian law adequately protects women, but we have to strengthen the enforcement of the laws protecting women and children in Namibia.

40. Are women's sexual and reproductive rights adequately protected? What is your party's position on abortion?

(Abortion only under Rape Act)

The party will strengthen the laws to make sure that the sexual and reproductive rights of women are adequately protected.

41. What is your party's position on prostitution?

The party supports the promotion and protection of all women's rights.

42. Would your party introduce paternity leave? What are the challenges facing this policy and how could it be ensured?

The party supports partnernity leave.



43. Are environmental issues a priority to your party? What are the main environmental challenges in Namibia and how will you address them?

The Namibian constitution adequately protects the environment, and the party will implement the environmental laws of the country.

44. Are the current systems for natural disaster management adequate? If not, how would you reform it?

Disaster management is not adequate, and the party will redesign new management structures.

45. What should Namibia's role be in initiating, shaping and coordinating transnational environmental policies and co-operations?

We will make sure that our country is an active pusher of good environmental policies and practices throughout the region, the country, and the world. 46. Is current environmental legislation adequately enforced? Does your party have specific risk management policies regarding the following:

- Environment sustainability & Human health management
- Droughts/floods (pre-emptive)
- Desertification
- Fresh water management
- Wildlife poaching
- Forest fires
- Overfishing

Environment policies are adequately implemented, although improvements can be made for fishing and water management.



47. What will your party propose to promote human rights? What is your party's position on the promotion of minority & individual rights?

The party protects all human rights as stated in the Namibian Constitution.

48. What challenges does an elderly person face, and how will your party deal with these challenges?

The current social welfare grant is not sufficient for elderly people, and the party will provide an additional Basic Income Grant to the most vulnerable in our society.

49. What challenges do LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people face, and how will your party address these challenges?

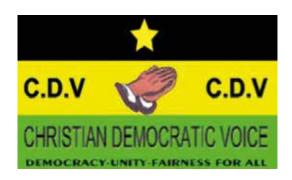
The party protects all the human rights as stated in the Namibian constitution.

- 50. Should children's participation in decision-making processes regarding their well being be increased, if so, how?
- Current support for OVCs
- Children's dignified standard of living
- Child Protection Bill

The protection of children is important for the well-being of children, therefore, the party will make sure the chilren's rights are protected.



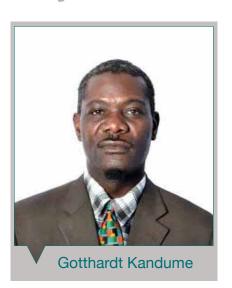
#### CDV



#### **Contact Details:**

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#### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The Christian Democratic Voice (CDV) party points to Christ as the source of liberty for both men and nations. Christian Democratic Voice is succinct, provocative, and provides the essential antithesis to socialism and unbelieving political philosophy.

The party was founded in October 2000 and was officially introduced in 2013 April. It was founded in response to the aspirations of Christians for promoting genuine Democracy, Unity and fairness for all.

The Christian Democratic Voice Party is an upcoming new Christian Political Party in Namibian and registered as a political party in October 2013. It operates under the Electoral Act, No 24 of 1992 of the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN).

The CDV believes in transforming the political debate with the goal of rebuilding Christian moral values, as

well as a Christian political conscience and world view to save future generations throughout Namibia. Therefore, the political structures, policies, practices and values of political parties have a profound impact on the level of empowering women and youth participation in political life.

Therefore the party (CDV) would take women and youth political participation seriously to benefit from stronger electoral positions, access to new groups of voters, and strengthen relationships with their constituents.

#### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

1. Kandume	Gotthardt	17. Nanuseb	Esely
2. Katjito	Martha A.	18. Hummel	Paulina
3. Nawabeb	Michael	19. Brockerhoff	Brain
4. Awases	Eva	20. Gariseb	Niklaas J.
5. Uirab	Engelhard	21. Tjongarero	Engried S.E
6. Shivute	Kaarina W.	22. Jeremia	Janas A
7. Suxus	Delphia	23. Kandume	Petrina
8. Tjongarero	Hendrek K.	24. Hoabes	Petricia H.
9. liyambo	Oswin K	25. Swartbooi	Paula C.
10. Angula	Martha	26. Kandume	Andrian H.
11. Stramis	Hans	27. Tjongarero	Sylvester
12. Naobes	Jaqualine	28. Nauises	Roswitha A
13. Julius	Brian	29. Gaoses	Pamela
14. Ilyambo	SoterGundji	30. Hermann	Celeste L.
15. Shomagwe	Israel P.Y.	31. Dausas	Felesia
16. Haksteen	Delensia D	32. Gaseb	John



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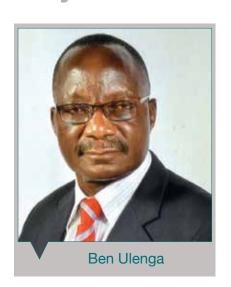
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#### Party President



#### **Brief History of the Party**

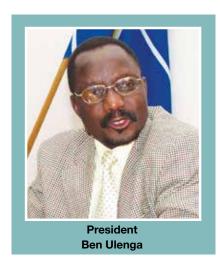
The Congress of Democrats (COD), was founded by Ben Ulenga after he defected from the ruling SWAPO Party, in March 2009.

In the parliamentary election held on 15 and 16 November 2004, the party won 7.2% of popular votes and five out of 78 seats, making it the secondlargest party behind SWAPO.

Historically, the party believes that as a Namibian Nation, our collective future rests on doing it right by investing sufficient resources into the 70% of our population who are 35 years and younger.

The party is an observer of the Socialist International.

#### Presidential Candidate-Profile



Ben Ulenga was born in Ontanga, in the Oshana Region. He joined the People's Liberation Army of Namibia in 1974 but was later captured after being wounded in combat and sentenced to 15 years in prison, which he spent on Robben Island. He was released in 1985.

Immediately prior to independence, he was a SWAPO member of the Constituent Assembly, which was in place from November 1989 to March 1990, and was later a SWAPO member of the National Assembly from 1990 to 1996. He was Deputy Minister of Wildlife. Conservation and Tourism from 1991 to 1995 before becoming Deputy Minister of Regional and Local Government and Housing in 1995.

He was later appointed as Namibia's

High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, but in August 1998 resigned.

He subsequently left SWAPO and founded the opposition CoD in March 1999. He was the CoD candidate in the 1999 presidential election, placing second behind Nujoma and receiving 10.5% of the vote.

He was also elected to the National Assembly as a CoD candidate in the 1999 parliamentary election. At a CoD congress, Ulenga was reelected as President of the CoD.

#### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

1. Gurirab Tsudao 48. Kamulu Frans 2. Masambo Clementine 49. Tjivau Reja 3. Amuthenu Vaino 50. Gamatham Nancy 51. Teophilus Erikson 4. De Wee Magrieta 5. Mwapopi Boas T I 52. Guruses Thusnelde 6. Nanyala Profilia 53. Mathias Ndehata 7. Tjozongoro Jepfta 54. Roos Johannes 8. Munhongo Chaze 55. Jantze Fritz 9. Muunda Herbs 56. Kavari Mina 10. Jacobs Paulina 57. Vajenda Jenny P 11. Cloete Annie 58. Shipanga Tangeni 12. Shimwandi Katrina Ndina 59. Tobias Magdalena 13. Abinel 60. Neema Penahafo Oiva 14. Kahiha Naumevimunu 61. Willemse Maria I 15. Bock Jonathan 62. Ndala Petrus 16. Hochobes Deseline 63. Shomongula Stephanus 17. Ulrich 64. Mereska Evenson Garuses 18. Areas Valerie 65. Muundjua Turimuje A 19. Kandetu Kavetaviza 66. Shayelamo David 20. Siyemo Bonifacia 67. Araes Ismaeltha 21. Mbaha 68. Witbooi Micheal Lena 22. Boois Gretchen 69. Araeb Ismael 23. Uiras 70. Uirab Jensie **Johannes** 24. Bailey Josephine 71. Pieters Sara 25. Pretorius Martha Elizabeth 72. Mathewis Hiiko 26. Hendrik Charles 73. Amutenya Justine 27. !Nanub Lucas 74. Jaar Richard 28. Murema Drucilla 75. Kavetutjo Patresia 29. Sikumunwa Starlife 76. Murema Redia 30. Amakali Sameul 77. Richter Valery 78. Afrikaner Alusia A 31. Garuses Belinda 32. Sepiso Albertina 79. Murema Eben E 33. Sanib Niklaas 80. Maveoro Samueline Mekukuje 34. De Waal David 81. Uatjiua 35. Swaartbooi 82. Davids Veronica Lena 36. Tjauha Obed 83. Kambatuku Helaa Rudolf 37. Mwapopi Alphonse 84. Jars Absalom 85. Ngarizemo **Johannes** 38. Rutjindo 39. Chali Patrick 86. Hengari Uerizemba 40. Venda Denis 87. Mukupa Jacob 41. Assegaai 88. Rooi Saara K Andreas 42. Neumbo Petronella 89. Isaacks Susanna 43. Kandetu Kavijenene 90. Jaar Maria 44. Monalisa Areses 91. Jaar Antonia 45. Xoagus Cathling 92. Kanduwambi Kenawari 46. Mavejoro Mercia 93. Kooper Willimina



47. Samuel

Dan





#### CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS

#### 1. What is your party's vision for Namibia's National development?

CoD's vision is to ensure that we build a democratic country, with free participation in elections and national processes. Most Namibians have no education, are poor, have no assets or resources – You must own something to fend for yourself.

A democratic country should allow for its people to have a meaningful participation in the economy, not only as labourers. Namibians need to become stakeholders. They can only become owners if they have skills, and thus education Is needed. The country should enable them to participate socially and economically.

2. What is your party's position on a Namibian identity in the context of multiple ethnic and cultural identities?

Our Party is the only one without an ethnic base. Everybody is equal. One Namibia, One Nation. There is no enforced artificial unity. Our core believe is that all Namibians are equal.



3. Are Namibian citizens equipped to realise their rights, if not, how will your party foster active citizenship?

The answer here is Yes and No. Yes in the sense that Namibians are now aware that this is their country, they are now the masters of their own destiny. No in the sense that they do not appreciate what that means on a daily basis. People were separated in the past even in terms of where they live. This cannot be resolved in a period of 2 years. People are prejudicial towards each other.

4. Will your party have individual representatives that serve on more than one branch of government (executive, legislative and/or judiciary) to avoid conflict of interest?

Given our Constitution, our government comes from parliament. Unless that is altered, you will have people serving in government and in parliament. What we will not support however is having political office bearers asmembers of the judiciary.

- 5. How will your party make government more efficient?
- Forming coalitions
- Civil service
- Complementing private sector
- We will work with anybody to advance the interests of Namibia, whether it be government or non-government. We will also

be working with opposition parties to achieve this.

 We must help Namibians not only to become employed, but also to create their own employment. Let them develop their own skills.



regional offices i

#### 6. What is your position on decentralisation in Namibia?

We support decentralisation. We also support what the ruling party intended to do at the birth of an independent Namibia in March 1990.

7. What powers and resources should be devolved to the sub-national levels of government?

We support decentralisation as it is taking place, but we will strengthen the capacity of regional offices.

8. What is your party's position on the current relationship between national, regional and local governments?

More local governments should be established.

9. Are regional counsillors participation in decision-making processes limited regarding the development budget. How will your party address this issue?

The party will increase the participation of regional offices in decision-making processes.



#### 10. What is your economic policy and strategy for Namibia?

Enable all Namibians for Economic empowerment, re-distribution and employment. This is the essence of our economic policy.

11. What reforms does your party propose to translate economic growth also into jobs?

Education and skills training is a priority. Will establish more technical, vocational and technology (ICT) centres to train youth for skills demanded by the knowledge economy of the 21st century.





12. An overwhelming proportion of all formal sector jobs are concentrated in urban centres. Does your party have reforms to expand formal sector employment to other parts of the country?

Development follows the discovery of resources. This is why north of the red line, the agriculture is under developed. South of the redline however many commercial farms because of the amount of resources found there. This then proves difficult to expand the formal sector.

13. What is your party's position on the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and how will your party empower SMEs?

The bulk of the society does not have enough resources, especifically financially and therefore have to start small. SME is at the core of empowering people and developing the economy, given the nature of our economy; most big enterprises are owned by a foreign majority. We want to involve Namibians at a shareholder level and not only as labourers.

14. What is your party's position on government ownership in the economy with regards to state-owned enterprises?

We believe government should also participate in creating a robust economy. In terms of the ownership, we are aiming towards sovereign wealth fund where the proceeds from government investments are held to finance development programmes.

15. The government land policy on resettlement has failed the landless. How would your party rectify this issue?

Firstly, the resettlement on paper is a progressive one, it states that the marginal groups must receive priority land. However this does not happen.

The figures amongst racial groups do not reflect the resettlement policy.

16. Does your party think Namibia needs consumer protection, why, and what policies will promote to enhance consumer protection?

All countries should have consumer protection. What you put on your label should be the content of the item. This is to make sure consumers are not exploited. We believe there should be legislation put in place to protect the consumer.

17. What is your party's position on the current economic relationship between Namibia and South Africa?

African countries speak about regional integration because our economies are too small. This is why we should extend our international relationships. Therefore, we will continue to foster an economic relationship with South Africa.



### 18. Should the government become a social welfare state? If so, how should this be organised and funded?

- Minimum wage
- Freetrade area
- Tax

You cannot have an absolute amount for minimum wage. The current rate must be adjusted according to inflation. We support minimum wage to protect the income of low income people.

The constitution says the government should look after the poor and the ingenious. It is the governments responsibility to provide all Namibians with their the fundamental rights.

Pension policies are amicable in Namibia. Beyond that we believe the size of the unemployment is high in Namibia, but still we believe that GRN should find a solution that encourages those who are unemploymend to acquire the skills they need, and provide funds to make this possible.

We will lower the general tax rate. Education should be free.



19. How will your party promote the use of communal land for poverty alleviation and socio-economic development?

Communal land does not belong to anybody.

We support the land reform policies where

Namibians own land that they can call their own.

20. According to your party, what are the top priorities in future infrastructure development?

Infrastructure development should be a government priority. The priority areas should be schools and public housing. This however does not exclude the participation of the private sector but why would it?

21. What wil your party do to ensure the provision of affordable and decent housing for all Namibians?

Provide housing and the land for the housing.





#### 22. What does regional integration mean to your party (SADC, SACU, AU)?

- Visa
- Passport
- Work
- Employment

Foreign policy is a true reflection of ones domestic policy. To have some sort of moral standing and for good regional integration that can only happen after good governance. Regional integration mean to your party

#### 23. Do you have specific policies regarding the following:

- Segregation (rich/poor, white/black)
- Urban food security
- Crime & Security
- Informal settlements

Segregation – In the past it was policy. In modern times, it goes against the constitution. We support settlement where ever you can afford. There will be no discrimination against race, gender or anything else.

Food security is a problem regardless of it being urban or rural. Namibia is an arid country. We will never be self-sufficient in terms of food, very little countries are. But we must try to increase our food security. We must invest in Kavango, Caprivi and other where we can, helping small farmers in Owamboland, increase food availability.

CoD has no specific policies on the reduction of crime. You can't curb the growth of informal settlements. People will settle as they want, it is normal human migration, they will always win. We must rather develop these areas.

Opening the virgin land would simply make a lot of land available, whether it be farming or house land.



## 24. The Namibian education system is deemed to be inadequate. How would you address these challenges?

There are alot of problems related to education. There need to be enough schools, enough teachers and enough material such as textbooks. All these are challenges in the education system. The largest bulk of money goes into education. We need to put in more. We need to make sure there are basic schools and higher institutes of learning.

The ideal module should not exclude anybody. Schools must enable children to fufill their dreams. There should be choice involved, not only in terms of academic options, and the system must provide a wide range of fields to specialise in.

#### 25. Does the Namibian education curriculum promote active citizenship in our democracy, if not, why?

It does not, because it teaches people to read and basic numeracy. It's been 20 years since independence and Namibians are slowly beginning to accept each other. The education system should help with this process.



## 26. Does free primary and secondary education enhance the quality of education? If yes, why? If no, why?

Yes, it does. Access is very important. We must accommodate all Namibians, a single mother for example would greatly benefit from this sort of policy.

27. Would your party extend free education to secondary and tertiary institutions, and if yes, how would your party finance such an intervention?

Botswana does it, it is affordable. So I believe that it can be done. It should be funded by the government. We would take advice from Botswana and go beyond free education for primary schools.



28. In Namibia there is a shortage of professional health practitioners and health facilities. How does your party intend to enhance the access and quality of health services?

Namibians should have access to free health facilities. This only applies to basic medicine. For more expensive health care Namibians should pay depending on their income. We will also double the infrastructure. We also do not have enough doctors and nurses, thus we will train more medical professionals.

#### 29. What is your party's position on Universal Health Coverage?

It should be free for basic medicine. For more costly treatments, the patients would make a contribution depending on their income.

30. Does government support of private medical aid health schemes undermine the provision of a quality public health system, if so, how does your party intend to address this issue?

N.A.

31. How will your party address the following healthcare challenges?

- Antenatal (maternal) care
- Infant mortality (Did not meet the MDG target)
- Drug & alcohol abuse amongst citizens
- Malnutrition
- Malaria, TB, Leprosy treatment
- Teenage pregnancies
- Rural health outreach
- Preventative Health

Health care provision must be free for all people.





#### 32. What does youth development mean to your party?

Namibia is a young country. If we expect this country to develop, the youth is where we must invest. We need to send the youth to school; to educate them. They must aquire the skills necessary to develop the country. We also need to empower the youth to become good citizens.

## 33. What are the current challenges faced by youth? How does your party propose to address youth development challenges?

The youth can be divided into two groups:

The first: uneducated and lacking necessary skills.

The second: those who have access to education or where their parents can fend for them.

The general poverty effects the education of the child. If the mother is unable to pay fees or can not afford uniform this will have a negative impact on the children.

Limited opportunities for employment is also a problem among the youth.

## 34. Does your party incorporate youth representatives throughout its structures and if not, how does your party intend to include the youth?

We have a traditional structure like all the parties. A party with young democrats. However, there are no direct policies for the youth incorporations.

### 35. What measures does your party propose to mitigate the impact of HIV/Aids amongst youth?

We must invest more in the awareness and education programmes. One will be surprised by the amount of people who are not educated on the matter. There are so many campaigns in English, creating an error in communication. We must create awareness in native languages. Public awareness and education are the primary areas.

#### 36. How does your party propose to rectify the following challenges?

- Youth unemployment
- Skills training and development
- Access to financing
- Allocation of resources for youth
- Multipurpose youth centres
- Teenage pregnancies
- Drug & alcohol abuse (recreation)

We need to teach the youth how to create their own work instead of them relying on other people for employment. The GRN is hosting and attending to alot of seminars but this is not productive. Government must provide state support.

There is not enough being done, starting at home



to prevent, or minimise teenage pregnancy. This is at the primary responsibility of parents and the community. Their home structures, cultures and churches should the responsibility for this. The primary responsibility is not on the government.



37. How does your party understand the concept of gender, and how vital is it for national development? What does gender equality and gender empowerment mean to your party?

Put a premium on women's contribution to society. This is the only way in which we can benefit from the contribution and ingenuity of more than half of our citizens.

38. Does your party support the equal representation of men & women in the party structures and in parliament?

Yes, our party supports gender equality in the representation of women and men in the structures of parliament. 39. While rape and gender-based violence are criminalised, they continue to be very prevalent in the Namibian society. What does your party propose to ensure the protection of women?

Working with NGOs and CBOs to remove all legal impediments raising barriers to equal protection of women.

40. Are women's sexual and reproductive rights adequately protected? What is your party's position on abortion?

(Abortion only under Rape Act)

Working with NGOs and CBOs to remove all legal impediments raising barriers to equal protection of women.

41. What is your party's position on prostitution?

The party protects women's rights as stated in the constitution.

42. Would your party introduce paternity leave? What are the challenges facing this policy and how could it be ensured?

The party supports parternity leave.







43. Are environmental issues a priority to your party? What are the main environmental challenges in Namibia and how will you address them?

Environmental challenges exist in Namibia, and the constitution protects the environment. The Party will guarantee that the environment is protected according to the laws of the country.

44. Are the current systems for natural disaster management adequate? If not, how would you reform it?

Disaster management systems are not adequate, and our party will make sure to strenghten the current programmes.

45. What should Namibia's role be in initiating, shaping and coordinating transnational environmental policies and co-operations?

Namibia must take the lead in formulating cross national partnerships when it comes to environmental policies.

46. Is current environmental legislation adequately enforced? Does your party have specific risk management policies regarding the following:

- Environment sustainability & Human health management
- Droughts/floods (pre-emptive)
- Desertification
- Fresh water management
- Wildlife poaching
- Forest fires
- Overfishing

The party will protect the environment as stipulated by the Namibian constitution.



47. What will your party propose to promote human rights? What is your party's position on the promotion of minority & individual rights?

The constitution covers human rights, and our party will focus on the implementation of such rights to ensure that all Namibians have the right to their basic needs.



48. What challenges does an elderly person face, and how will your party deal with these challenges?

The monthly pension grant for the elderly is not sufficient, and our party will increase this grant.

49. What challenges do LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people face, and how will your party address these challenges?

As stipulated by the consitution, all Namibians have individual rights, and therefore these laws must be respected.

50. Should children's participation in decision-making processes regarding their well being be increased, if so, how?

- Current support for OVCs
- Children's dignified standard of living
- Child Protection Bill

Children should be heard and included in decision-making processes in order to make sure that children have the necessary support.



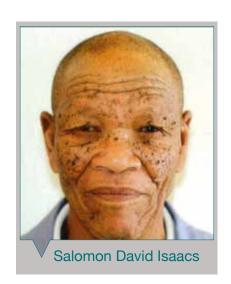
#### **DPN**



#### **Contact Details:**

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#### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The Democratic Party of Namibia is a political party in Namibia, launched in July 2008 at Keetmanshoop.

Although it constitutes an initiative of the Nama people, the party plans to focus on all ethnic minorities in Namibia.

The party advocates a clear opposition to the ruling party.



#### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

Salomon David Isaacs Snewe Magret 2. 3. Isaak Adam Carolina Wilhelmina 4. Areudse 5. Swartbooi Dawid 6. Beukes Lydia Otile Simon Paul Lucas 8. Christiaan Katrina Deborah 9. Pieter Timotheus J A 10. Rieth Anna Casandra 11. Witbooi Franciskus B 12. Afrikaner Aletha Gabriel 13. Jacobs 14. Isaak Dorthea 15. Hatzkin Lauratins Isabela Franciskus 16. Igames 17. Afrikaner Simon Eduward

18. Jossop Maria 19. Isaak Simon Petrus 20. Witbooi Johannes Jacobus 21. Julie Maria Cecilia 22. Areab Wilhelmine

23. Tsei tseimon Susana

24. Jossop Aletta Veitjie 25. Rooi

Juliana Petronella 26. Titus 27. Hanse Johannes 28. Houman Sophia Fransiska 29. Swartbooi Laurentius Stephanus

30. Hauman Jacobus

31. Isaak Johanna Franzina 32. Houman Johanna Theresia 33. Mouton Johannes 34. Houman Elizabeth B.H 35. Kode Sara Vitus Tassib 36. Jossop 37. Katjikura Abraham Willem Andries 38. Blockstaan Sarah

39. Swartbooi

40. Anton Abraham John 41. Jaartza Maria 42. Boois Abraham 43. Isak Hulda Rachel 44. Oarum Jesaja

45. Roman Silvia 46. Gertze Gert

47. Blockstaan Hauna Katrina

48. Tsei tseimon Jacobus 49. Ruleero Saul 50. Isaak Johannes 51. Berend Johannes 52. Pring Jacous 53. Hanse Gustav 54. Hendriks Peit Hennie 55. Boois Dawid 56. Frederik Jacobus 57. Kuhlma Eliaser 58. Boois Moses 59. Olman Anthony 60. Titus Edwin Elvin 61. Matrous Johannes Haus 62. Araeb Gerold, A 63. Blockstaan Klaas 64. Jacob Gerhard



#### DTA



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Fax no: (061) 226 494

E-mail: dtaofnamibia@gmail.com

#### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The DTA was formed in November 1977 as a result of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference held in Windhoek from 1975 to 1977 as a counterbalance and main opposition to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The DTA won the 1978 South-West African legislative election by a landslide, claiming 41 of the 50 seats. This was largely due to "widespread intimidation and the presence of South African troops, particularly in the north of Namibia.

Upon its foundation, Clemens Kapuuo became president of the DTA, and Dirk Mudge served as chairman. After Kapuuo's assassination in 1978 Cornelius Ndjoba became president on 3 July.

The position of the vice president was established on that day with Ben Africa as first incumbent.

Mishake Muyongo led the party through the early years of independence, and in the 1994 presidential election he placed second, behind President Sam Nujoma, with 23.08% of the vote. Muyongo fled Namibia and was replaced as DTA President by Katuutire Kaura, who called for Muyongo to be brought back and put on trial.

Kaura served for three elective terms. In September 2013, he lost the inner party elections, and was replaced by McHenry Venaani.

#### **Presidential Candidate-Profile**



McHenry Venaani, born 8 September 1977 in Windhoek, and is married to Cloudina Venaani with 2 children. As the president of the DTA of Namibia, he represents a party with 2 seats in the National Assembly of Namibia. Venaani is currently not a member of the National Assembly, but was between 2002 and 2010. At the time of appointment in 2002, he was Namibia's youngest MP.

Venaani ran for the top position in the party in 2005 against Katuutire Kaura. In the said election, Venaani lost

the election and subquently lost his position as party secretary general. In November 2008, he retook his position as secretary general, beating Alois Gende 111-35 in party elections.

Venaani was placed on DTA's electoral list prior to the 2009 general election, but the party did not receive enough votes for his re-election. In the 2013 at the DTA elective central meeting, Venaani defeated Kaura 96-52 and assumed the party presidency.

### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

Venaani McHenry 49. Izaaks Sara Van den Heever Jennifer 50. Kashera **Boniface** 3. Muharukkuio Vipuakuje 51. Kamati Celilie 52. Vincent 4. Dienda Elma Asser 5. Smit Nicolaas Albertus 53. Rooi Mina 6. Cloete Samuel Petrus 54. Haslund Edith 7. Mbinge Rosa 55. Batista Fridolina Kudumo Reinhilde 56. Odigena 8. Josef 57. Imene 9. Ngaringombe Manuel Jefta 10. Tobias Linus 58. Ipinge Loide 11. Thataone Paul 59. Moongo Julius 12. Aochamub **Immanuel** 60. Mbatemua Garson 13. Pieter Charles 61. Weskop Kalista 14. Schneider Ilme 62. Vries Renate 15. Sikosi Loscon Munalula 63. Andreas Christophina 16. Katjirijova Bensen 64. Mburura Kasita 17. Antindi **Pontuis** 65. Gaingob Given 18. Hayward Kieran Eiman 66. Munepapa Maria 19. Chilinda 67. Swartbooi Alfred Josef 20. N!aici Gert Aice 68. Stever Rudolp 21. Wevers Lorraine 69. Puuahee Elsie 22. Wimmerth 70. Vikeya **Paulus** Fransiska 71. Adriano 23. Semba Ignatius Simon 24. Kondjii Albert 72. Mowa Monga S. Charles S 25. Izaaks Christina 73. Muwana 26. Waluka Fred 74. Shami Shami 27. Kuuoko Tjimutambi 75. Masika Anneke M 28. Atanga Agatus 76. Kavari Chris 29. Tjiteere Kanoo 77. Teopolina **Phillipus** 30. Dirks Peter 78. Namupala Julia 31. Kuhlman Regina 79. Wilka Shefeni 80. Shihepo 32. Tiipura Saloman Ndamonoghenda 33. Kambaua 81. Kashindereki Elizabeth **Timotheus** 34. Rooi 82. Haindongo Victorira Bartholomeus 35. Katjirua Gotlab 83. Kamutuezu Vakamuina 36. Benz Katrina 84. Shidele **Tadeus** 37. Scott 85. Agnes Araes Bianca 38. Muyenga Cyprion 86. Lotto **Ananias** 39. Steenkamp Arrie 87. Matheys Diana S 40. Kazongari Ester 88. Simumba Matheys 41. Siyonga Daphne 89. Swartbooi Sanna S 42. Katjina Usieline 90. livabo Scholastica 43. Motinga 91. Uahanauo Felecia Samantha Mary Jane Gomes 44. Tjingaete 92. Kazango 45. Hamata 93. Kateta Hidipo Paul S 46. Thipungu Ludwig 94. Hamunyolo Loide 47. Ngunaihe Rev. Uetjerevi 95. Mushihanga Amalia 48. Dishora Peter 96. Saal Josefina





#### NATIONAL Governance

#### DEMOCRATIC Turnhalle Alliance

## 1. What is your party's vision for Namibia's National development?

To prioritise industrialisation & skills development. To enable a stable economy and not a carte blanche political country and push back frontiers of poverty.

2. What is your party's position on a Namibian identity in the context of multiple ethnic and cultural identities?

One Namibia, One Nation.

Development of a Procurement policy that compels talents. E.g. Children in the south do well however bursaries go to people which are well connected.

3. Are Namibian citizens equipped to realise their rights, if not, how will your party foster active citizenship?

We have succeeded in entrenching the fundamental rights in our constitution. People enjoy the social liberties in our country. We are a free nation indeed.

4. Will your party have individual representatives that serve on more than one branch of government (executive, legislative and/or judiciary) to avoid conflict of interest?

The executive overpowers the legislature. Any GRN in power in Namibia should guard the separation of powers. We need fewer members of the legislature in the executive and ultimately the courts shall ensure that all the rules are governed as supposed to.

- 5. How will your party make government more efficient?
- Forming coalitions
- Civil service
- Complementing private sector

Civil Service is bloated. We will reform the civil service by not employing new people; mass housing process should have assisted people to build their own houses; use civil service to build strong middle class; we should liberalise property rights than communal land can be used as a tradable good.

It's very important for political parties to acquire principles and interest to start coalitions.





### 6. What is your position on decentralisation in Namibia?

Decentralisation: DTA's vision is to develop regional structures with direct aim to give local authorities more power and responsibility. Legislative authorities must have means to run the regions, however, there will be no federalism.

# 7. What powers and resources should be devolved to the sub-national levels of government?

- Independent, self-sufficient regions that have potential to generate their own income.
- Re-sell sustained policy of value addition and economic performance.
- Forming coalitions.
- Civil service and Civil Society enhancement.
- · Complementing the private sector.

# 8. What is your party's position on the current relationship between national, regional and local governments?

Regional budget should be orientated on its population, so every region gets a certain present of the GDP according to the distribution of the population.

# 9. Are regional counsillors participation in decision-making processes limited regarding the development budget. How will your party address this issue?

The central region is taking too much power, decentralisation policy framework and a regional project for the people is needed for affected citizens. Resources must be spent according to the policy framework.



## 10. What is your economic policy and strategy for Namibia?

Goal: strong market economic stability that drives the economy and creates jobs Strategy:

- Open up property rights in rural areas open up economic base
- · Modernized agriculture
- Value addition to raw products increase export, decrease import
- SMEs
- Black Ownership
- Strengthen middle-income sector
- Stronger private sector 24h economy



## 11. What reforms does your party propose to translate economic growth also into jobs?

- Civil servants already have access to capital become part of private sector
- Create fast-growing economy
- Expand farming community
- Open property rights in rural areas (e.g. Kenya)
- Value addition policy
- Tax system is too high make it more attractive to foreign investors
- create a redline between Namibia and Angola

12. An overwhelming proportion of all formal sector jobs are concentrated in urban centres. Does your party have reforms to expand formal sector employment to other parts of the country?

- Open agriculture industry
- Fence-line/buffer zone between Angola and Namibia to stop free movement of cattle's to avoid diseases

13. What is your party's position on the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and how will your party empower SMEs?

The DTA wants SMEs that create jobs, instead of SMEs that live on the creation of tenders, but are efficient in manufacturing, creating a strong manufacturing sector. Thus reducing the collateral levy so companies which train people can get a tax incentive in order to train more people.

Vision: more younger people to enter the manufacturing sector.

14. What is your party's position on government ownership in the economy with regards to state-owned enterprises?

- Strategic partnerships (e.g. Air Namibia would be 60% private under the DTA GRN).
- Regulate and balance jobs of government Strategy: first parastatals if not possible private sector.

Thus saving money and spend it on civil society institutions instead of companies.

15. The government land policy on resettlement has failed the landless. How would your party rectify this issue?

Certain political emotions attached to land issue & economical side DTA wants to balance both

Resettlement: wealth creation, property right. Regulation of land prizes (up to now too high)

Training: people need to know how to farm. Transfer and share skills (white/black). Expand Titled deeds to rural areas.

16. Does your party think Namibia needs consumer protection, why, and what policies will promote to enhance consumer protection?

- Service industries must be regulated
- Implement a consumer protection policy to address ethics of companies
- Lawyers need to proof certain standards within the production system of products



# 17. What is your party's position on the current economic relationship between Namibia and South Africa?

- Enhance deeper cooperation
- No immediate de-link
- Strengthen manufacturing sector in order to increase export of finished products and decrease imports

DTA vision: decrease imports down to 50% during the first 5 years of our government

# 18. Should the government become a social welfare state? If so, how should this be organised and funded?

- Minimum wage
- Freetrade area
- Tax

Maintain a social-welfare system: There must be social protection to take care of the people. Finance through national budget and partnerships between private & public sector to give tax breaks, open economic base.

Regulate national costs





19. How will your party promote the use of communal land for poverty alleviation and socio-economic development?

Communal land development to decrease poverty.

20. According to your party, what are the top priorities in future infrastructure development?

Infrastructure is there (e.g. harbour) but there is a lack of social infrastructure, e.g. hospitals/school. The private sector could assist with the further development.

21. What wil your party do to ensure the provision of affordable and decent housing for all Namibians?

The private sector should subsidise first home owners



### 22. What does regional integration mean to your party (SADC, SACU, AU)?

- Visa
- Passport
- Work
- Employment
- Free movement of service & goods
- Open our borders
- First develop capacities that are necessary to keep Namibia balanced infrastructures
- Passports: make sure that people who enter the country have a purpose in Namibia attract people that are able to promote and maintain jobs

## 23. Do you have specific policies regarding the following:

- Segregation (rich/poor, white/black)
- Urban food security
- Crime & Security
- Informal settlements

Segregation: provide equal accessibility to resources, promote Black Empowerment Urban food security: promote urban agriculture, private gardening & municipality land. Crime & security: safe houses for women who suffer from domestic violence, create entertainment zones, where shebeens can gather but apart from schools and private houses in order not to disturb Informal settlements: give immediate access to money, transform slums, remobilisation





# 24. The Namibian education system is deemed to be inadequate. How would you address these challenges?

- Promote good educational training and enable more students to go for further vocational training, university.
- Implement a test for grade 10 and grade 12 learners to find out if they are ready to go for further academic training or rather vocational training.
- Only hand out certificates to students that really passed.
- Retrain teachers to increase the standard of English, math & science skills
- Solar laptops for learners to connect and incorporate to technical age.
- De-link from Cambridge system, German or South African Education Systems.

25. Does the Namibian education curriculum promote active citizenship in our democracy, if not, why?

To a certain extent; yes.



# 26. Does free primary and secondary education enhance the quality of education? If yes, why? If no, why?

Free education promotes quantitative education but qualitative education must be addressed in a different way. May be done through

- Training of teachers
- · Change/improve curriculum

27. Would your party extend free education to secondary and tertiary institutions, and if yes, how would your party finance such an intervention?

Through given resources: cut costs in certain departments.



28. In Namibia there is a shortage of professional health practitioners and health facilities. How does your party intend to enhance the access and quality of health services?

- Lack of efficient administration. The Party would make sure to improve administrators skills.
- Both qualitative and quantitative health structures. Medical school, lack of expertise – train health practitioners.

 Ensure to take Namibian medical students to world class standards.

## 29. What is your party's position on Universal Health Coverage?

- Free health care through means of social security.
- Private companies make contribution to maintain consistent system.
- · No charge at public hospitals.

30. Does government support of private medical aid health schemes undermine the provision of a quality public health system, if so, how does your party intend to address this issue?

There's currently no synergy between governmental and private care.

Close that gap (prizes, quality).

- 31. How will your party address the following healthcare challenges?
- Antenatal (maternal) care
- Infant mortality (Did not meet the MDG target)
- Drug & alcohol abuse amongst citizens
- Malnutrition
- Malaria, TB, Leprosy treatment
- Teenage pregnancies
- Rural health outreach
- Preventative Health

Cover rural areas create enough midwifes (training)

Shortage of food, proper feeding program for pregnant mothers.



- Regulate shebeens in human settlement areas where people are ought to be, alcohol only for people on sale that are older than 18.
- Sustainability comprehensive feeding system to make sure children are well-fed.
- Fighting malaria by educating people during months of rains.
- · Preventative measures.
- Teenage pregnancy education.
- Providing a school system for young mothers to continue school.
- Education on family and school level with a strong rural health education campaign.



32. What does youth development mean to your party?

Youth development means a lot to DTA Campaign for young development

33. What are the current challenges faced by youth? How does your party propose to address youth development challenges?

Two main challenges: education and unemployment

- Regulation: School must be free of charge for children under the age of 18.
- Training of institutions.

 support SMEs for a strong young middle class income.

34. Does your party incorporate youth representatives throughout its structures and if not, how does your party intend to include the youth?

Party is led by youth, regions under age of 30.

35. What measures does your party propose to mitigate the impact of HIV/Aids amongst youth?

- The biggest problem about HIV/AIDS: we don't talk about it anymore.
- Promotion of education, to emphasise openness and communication.
- · Promotion of regular AIDS-tests.
- Addressing of people who are living with it.
- · Expand areas on knowledge.

36. How does your party propose to rectify the following challenges?

- Youth unemployment
- Skills training and development
- Access to financing
- Allocation of resources for youth
- Multipurpose youth centres
- Teenage pregnancies
- Drug & alcohol abuse (recreation)

Youth participation:

- Tax breaks for first owners access to property;
- Youth needs to play bigger role in agriculture;
- Increase access to land;
- · Youth Skills and training;
- SMEs
- Allocation of resources to youth;



Shares in companies and multipurpose centers.



37. How does your party understand the concept of gender, and how vital is it for national development? What does gender equality and gender empowerment mean to your party?

Participation of people in society of sex – take society forward, women have been left behind economically and socially, but even stable economies face this inequality mainstream of leadership, access to leadership DTA is well-balanced: 3rd highest leader is a woman. Equal rights to women Regional councils 50/50, and not just putting women in positions because they are women, promote skills & development train them in areas where women are dominated by men (defence sector, manufacturing, police force) ensured through a deliberate education policy.

38. Does your party support the equal representation of men & women in the party structures and in parliament?

DTA supports a goal of 50/50 equality, which is a challenge. The plan is to increase the rate gradually from 20% to 40%, etc.

39. While rape and gender-based violence are criminalised, they continue to be very prevalent in the Namibian society. What does your party propose to ensure the protection of women?

- Providing safe homes for victims of genderbased-violence.
- · Stabilizing homes, regional hostels, etc
- Work on the problem that women don't want to leave their men although they suffer, cause they are dependent on them.
- Educate more on the subject.
- Teach women on their rights and possible ways out;
- Teach men that violence is not a solotion.
- Raise awareness among young girls.

40. Are women's sexual and reproductive rights adequately protected? What is your party's position on abortion?

(Abortion only under Rape Act)

Abortion is a human right. Not a problem. And a better solution than to dump a child.

### 41. What is your party's position on prostitution?

We don't suport prostitution.

We would like to rather address socio-economic issues, and instead of supporting a legalisation we rather promote support for prostitutes to take them away of a life on the streets.

42. Would your party introduce paternity leave? What are the challenges facing this policy and how could it be ensured?

We don't support a direct leave. It would weaken the economy. Instead we would like to promote support for fathers.





43. Are environmental issues a priority to your party? What are the main environmental challenges in Namibia and how will you address them?

There are plenty of challenges:

- Education of farmers to provide food security; Not to keep more cattle than the land can provide food for;
- Run programmes to clear bushes in order to make brackets, create massive jobs by clearing of farms;
- Plant trees where we can replant;
- Regulate communal areas, teach people how to protect nature and to use it wisely;
- Fresh water promote irrigation;
- Underground water protect water for future generations;
- Lack of measurement, run programmes to make sure there are correct figures;
- Maintain easy to trace antelopes;
- Try to prevent new means to clear land;
- · Industrialise the agricultural sector;

#### Overfishing:

- · train more marines to stop illegal fishing;
- Protect the boarder's value, addition policies;
- · No raw form;
- Double the income, while catching the same amound of fish.

44. Are the current systems for natural disaster management adequate? If not, how would you reform it?

Risk preparedness (fires, floods) RP-unit include defense multispectral approach create a taskforce that is always on guard.

45. What should Namibia's role be in initiating, shaping and coordinating transnational environmental policies and co-operations?

Reform: create preparedness and capacity.

46. Is current environmental legislation adequately enforced? Does your party have specific risk management policies regarding the following:

- Environment sustainability & Human health management
- Droughts/floods (pre-emptive)
- Desertification
- Fresh water management
- Wildlife poaching
- Forest fires
- Overfishing

Cross fertilisation should be learned from other countries in an attempt for us to protect our environment, which would intern allow us to enjoy free trade and better climate management.





47. What will your party propose to promote human rights? What is your party's position on the promotion of minority & individual rights?

Right to associate in society, lots of minorities recognise those communities (Himba, San) protect them, stop tribalism, promote value rights of everyone, lack of representatives of these people-make sure minorities are given fair and equal rights.

48. What challenges does an elderly person face, and how will your party deal with these challenges?

Increase pension (at least N\$ 1500) keep them taking care of orphans, grants to older people.

49. What challenges do LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people face, and how will your party address these challenges?

Support their rights, don't discriminate on sexual orientation, right to promote their welfare formalising – society needs to be evolved.

50. Should children's participation in decision-making processes regarding their well being be increased, if so, how?

- Current support for OVCs
- Children's dignified standard of living
- Child Protection Bill

Assistance to single-parents, skills development, include grandparents take care of grandchildren background of abuse – promote a culture of tolerance Support CPB – strong policy.





## MAG

# MA

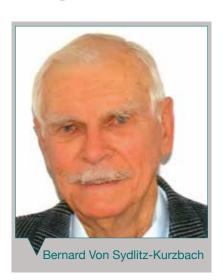
MONITOR ACTION GROUP

#### **Contact Details:**

Hon Jurie Viljoen, Secretary 55 Van Coller Street, Klein Windhoek PO Box 24843, Windhoek

Cell: (081) 2768478 Tel.: (061) 229931 Fax: (061) 229735 E-mail: juriev@iway.na

### **Party President**



### **Brief History of the Party**

With its inception in 1991, the Monitor Action Group (MAG) primarily focused on politics of persuasion rather than conflict politics. Therefore, MAG does not concentrate on recruiting new members, however, it serves as a principled party driving their ideas to persuade other groups. The ultimate objective is bring the Namibian Constitution in line with the

principles held by MAG, thus seeing the execution of the Constitution to the letter of the law. MAG did not vote for the Constitution, but allowed it to be tabled within the consensus belief, without voting against it.



### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

1. Von Sydlitz-Kurzbach 2. Grobbelaar 3. Schaaf 4. Botha 5. Coetzee 6. Coetzee 7. Duvenhage Duvenhage Engelbrecht 9. 10. Engelbrecht 11. Engelbrecht 12. Engelbrecht 13. Engelbrecht 14. Engelbrecht 15. Mostert 16. Mostert 17. Oosthuizen 18. Pretorius 19. Pretorius 20. Prinsloo 21. Prinsloo 22. Snyman 23. Van den Berg 24. Potgieter 25. Botha 26. Brand 27. Brand 28. Cocklin 29. Cocklin 30. De Beer 31. De Beer

Bernard K.S. Daniel, J Gernot W. Hercules D. Stefanus F. Christina S. Catharina H. Michael C. Anna M.G.J. Gertruida J. Gerhardus P. Johannes F. Petrus J.J. Martha D. Izak, J. Maria H.J. Willem P. Andries W.J. Susan M. Christina A. Coenraad L. Willem M. Johannes J. Johanna M.C. David H. Emmerentia Petrus A.J. Janette J.B. Johannes Izak J. Susanna M.

32. De Wet 33. Grobbelaar 34. Grobbelaar 35. Grobbelaar 36. Louwrens 37. Jooste 38. Jacobs 39. Jacobs 40. Louw 41. Louw 42. Liebenberg 43. Linde 44. Kok 45. Kok 46. Kok 47. Kok 48. Roux 49. Roux 50. Slabbert 51. Slabbert 52. Van der Merwe 53. Van der Merwe 54. Van der Merwe 55. Van Sittert 56. Van Sittert 57. Vermaak 58. Vermaak 59. Vermaak 60. Verwey 61. Verwey 62. Opperman

Diana Izak J. Valmé Leviena J. Frederick, J Cynthia Diederik R. Christina J. Jan F. Pieter Jacobus S. Anet Christina J. David W.J. Pieter v/d Smit Christiaan M. Magaretha S. Barend J. Petronella F. Dorothea Pieter H. Daniël D. Sarah P.E. Wessel C. Hermanus J.W. Jacoba E. Johannes H.G. Anna J. M. Jan H. Paul S.

Christiaan R.



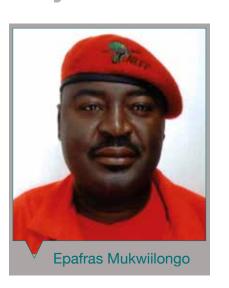
## **NEFF**

### **Party President**



#### **Contact Details:**

Erf 7259, c/o Grimm Str and Independence Avenue No. 392 PO Box 142 Windhoek Cell: (081) 8794429

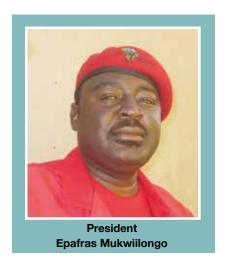


### **Brief History of the Party**

The Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters (NEFF) was founded on the 25th of June 2014 by Epafras Jan Mukwiilongo. The party shares similar ideologies to the Economic Freedom Fighters in South Africa and believes in radical Marxists policies such as the nationalisation of mines. It aims to fight for social justice and terminate socio-economic inequalities

in Namibian society. It wishes to fight for the rights of all Namibians. The NEFF aims to promote participatory democracy measures within an Independent Namibia. The party believes that the foundations must be build on anti-imperialism and proletariat internationalism.

#### **Presidential Candidate-Profile**



The Founder and Presidential candidate of the Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters (NEFF), Epafras Jan Mukwiilongo was born on 6 May 1972 at Elim, Uukwambi, in the Omusati Region. He attended school at AME Private School at Gibeon, and joined SWAPO in 1987.

He aspires to achieve economic freedom for Namibians. He states that as a fighter for economic emancipation, the NEFF will assist with eradiction of poverty as its time for the resources to benefit the nation.

#### **List for 2014 National Assembly Elections**

Mukwilongo Jan E.M. 1. lipumbu Longinus N. 2. Ntjamba Sebastian A. Abraham 4. Ndumbu Olsen 5. Kahiriri 6. January Werner 7. Kadhikwa Amalia 8. Buiswalelo Rodney C. 9. Tjituri Elcy 10. Kasume Jeremia 11. Jonas Johannes 12. Paulus Johanna N 13. Muukua Daniel 14. Bushihu Justice M. 15. Langermann Safila

16. Mukwilongo Ither-Rosemarry

17. Shaduva **Festus** 18. Tjitjahuma Edla 19. Jason Tuhafeni 20. Ndafyalako Moses 21. Ashitkoto Michael 22. Kapi Ben U. Annastasia 23. Nashidengo 24. Daniel Abisai M. 25. Amukoto Viktolia 26. Diergaardt Joseph 27. Smit Wilna A. 28. Shiindi Amalia 29. Charity Lifasi Sponga 30. Bapello 31. Chika Kahimbi 32. Kafula Simon 33. Tjihoreko Veweza T 34. Kawela Julia 35. Johannes Sebastian

36. Simubali Ulayi-Lutungu 37. Fillemon Fredrik 38. Kahatjipara Charles S. 39. Siyambango Nauza M Kaipedua I.W. 40. Muundjua 41. Kamati Simon 42. Angula Paulus 43. Kamati Eino 44. Paulus Sheyavali 45. Moses Kazondjou 46. Kapepo Tuhafeni 47. Ebson Uendjipa K. 48. Uusiku Mekondjo 49. Heita Stephanus T. 50. Mbuende Agnes Maria 51. Kalume 52. Haubab Levi 53. Marthin Sevelini 54. Unondjara Werner 55. Matundu Tuahangauka 56. Shakulenga Charlotte G. 57. Kayofa Selma V. Meriam 58. Rutjindo 59. Johannes Naftal 60. Shilongo Berthord Absalom S. 61. Marthin 62. Angala Natanael Hileni 63. Nangolo 64. Uaanja Tjikundu 65. Mulundu Johanna 66. Mbatara **Festus** 67. Onesmus Lempy P. David 68. Kaulinge Kaalina N. 69. Shadipeni





#### National Governance

#### Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters

## 1. What is your party's vision for Namibia's National development?

To provide economic freedom for the people in Namibia.

# 2. What is your party's position on a Namibian identity in the context of multiple ethnic and cultural identities?

Without culture you are nothing, so we will always respect cultures, protecting our Namibian culture. All cultures will be promoted on television and in schools. You can only respect other cultures when you know your own. A nation without culture is like people that are travelling not knowing where they are going.

#### 3. Are Namibian citizens equipped to realise their rights, if not, how will your party foster active citizenship?

Namibians don't understand democracy, and we blame it on the older parties, but our party is new and we will introduce politics and basic law as a subjects in high school. Catalyst of change is information. People are not told the truth about information and therefore don't know how to vote. Disseminate information so that people know how to vote. Leaders should be servants and not bosses. A president can be questioned and must answer to the questions asked.

4. Will your party have individual representatives that serve on more than one branch of government (executive, legislative and/or judiciary) to avoid conflict of interest?

The constitution is clear and we will follow it on the basis of the selection of the executive and legislature. However, with the appointment of the judiciary we want to establish an independent body to select the judges.

### 5. How will your party make government more efficient?

- Forming coalitions
- Civil service
- Complementing private sector

We believe in credibility so if the person is credible but has a different political affiliation, we will still appoint them.

In terms of civil service, code of conducts must be introduced, for example, nurses need to be retrained. Every department in government should be accountable. Civil servants need to realize that it is the people's government. The turnaround time for each department should be increased.

Private sector: the services are better than public sector. Mechanisms will be in place to ensure that there is a good service delivery, working in accordance with legislature. People get payed, and pay, fair prices.



## 6. What is your position on decentralisation in Namibia?

Our party will continue to implement the policy of decentralisation; however, the governors will have to be elected by their regional representatives.

# 7. What powers and resources should be devolved to the sub-national levels of government?

The central government will be in charge of power and resources, but regions can request and make submissions for proper funding.

# 8. What is your party's position on the current relationship between national, regional and local governments?

All Regional Councils will be given more power in the decision making process, and will therefore be given the opportunity to participation in development budgets.



# 9. Are regional counsillors participation in decision-making processes limited regarding the development budget. How will your party address this issue?

The relationship will be more or less in line with the current setting, but local governments will work better with regional governments so that national government can include those better in the development plans.



## 10. What is your economic policy and strategy for Namibia?

Establish a Socialist-Mixed economy

- Employment: We want to fight poverty by increasing job opportunities- labour can be done by our own people. Review policy of free market economy by identifying certain industries for Namibians only. Restricting certain percentage to Namibian business people only.
- Economy: Nationalisation of mines.
- Land: We fought for the land and we don't have it. We will introduce an institute to regulate land, and ceiling price for land.
- Not allowing foreigners to buy land, but to lease it.
- How current leaders acquire land, and how people acquired land
- Social Welfare- unemployment grant



(social security payments can be increased by working class and private sector and government contributions).

- Entrepreneurship as a result of reducing unemployment.
- Collateral: Government should be the security when people want to get loans.
   Nobody is provided with the collateral.

## 11. What reforms does your party propose to translate economic growth also into jobs?

Invest in industrialisation. Raw materials should be turned into finished products. Therefore we need to build more factories because we have a lot of land and those factories will increase exports and creates employment.

12. An overwhelming proportion of all formal sector jobs are concentrated in urban centres. Does your party have reforms to expand formal sector employment to other parts of the country?

With the decentralisation process, it is important to develop the towns that people are moving from. Therefore, we have to take the services to the people so that they don't have to leave their villages or towns. Providing services to those villages and towns is important.

13. What is your party's position on the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and how will your party empower SMEs?

SMEs are currently not a priority, therefore, must be assisted with collateral, and government should stand as collateral when SMEs want loans. SMEs should be properly trained.

# 14. What is your party's position on government ownership in the economy with regards to state-owned enterprises?

We want government to nationalise all essential services and mines. The state will be the custodian of land and the land will be given to the people that need the land.

#### 15. The government land policy on resettlement has failed the landless. How would your party rectify this issue?

The whites did not buy the land and we just have to correct the mistakes of the past by sharing the land. "The Utility of Land" The approach will be that the land must be in use, otherwise, it must given be back to the state and the state can allocate to be used by the people.

16. Does your party think Namibia needs consumer protection, why, and what policies will promote to enhance consumer protection?

Namibia needs greater consumer protection. Every institution must comply with the customer service regulations implemented by the competition commission.

# 17. What is your party's position on the current economic relationship between Namibia and South Africa?

We will continue our link with the South African economy, and we will strengthen agricultural productivity that will enable us to grow the economy. If we cut our relationship prematurely before the development of our own industries, then there will be negative effects. Also to make sure that our products are exported as finished goods.



# 18. Should the government become a social welfare state? If so, how should this be organised and funded?

- Minimum wage
- Freetrade area
- Tax
- Minimum wage: All industries will have a minimum Wage.
- Tax limitation of Capital Flight so restrictions on money that can leave this country. The same progressive tax structures will be kept in place. Increase Pension grant.



# 19. How will your party promote the use of communal land for poverty alleviation and socio-economic development?

The community will be able to use the land that they are living on as collateral. Therefore, work with traditional authorities so that people can do this. Only those with land can live well.

# 20. According to your party, what are the top priorities in future infrastructure development?

Further transport development with road, air & railway and telecommunication and water networks are key infrastructural areas.

# 21. What wil your party do to ensure the provision of affordable and decent housing for all Namibians?

For low income groups our government will subsidise the fees. The private sector will be mandated to build and buy houses for people that require relocation.

### 22. What does regional integration mean to your party (SADC, SACU, AU)?

- Visa
- Passport
- Work
- Employment
- Visa: remain as they are;
- · Passport: remain as they are;
- Work: with lack of Namibian expertise, we want to prioritize SADC members.

## 23. Do you have specific policies regarding the following:

- Segregation (rich/poor, white/black)
- Urban food security
- Crime & Security
- Informal settlements

Rich/poor we aim to narrow the gap by putting measures in place that will take from the rich to give to the poor by way of the social grant.

- Urban food security: increase agricultural productivity by supporting farmers to increase crop and livestock production.
- Crime & Security: Provide more affordable services to people so that crime can lessen.
   Social grant will minimize crime.
- Growing informal settlements: For students in informal areas, we want to build hostel accommodation. We want to give land and build houses for the people.





# 24. The Namibian education system is deemed to be inadequate. How would you address these challenges?

We want the education system to be the same for all Namibians where all schools can provide the required services. Very difficult, but we will start with the teacher. By looking for incentives to make the teaching professional - one of the best. For it become an attractive profession. The services delivery is another area of improvement.

#### 25. Does the Namibian education curriculum promote active citizenship in our democracy, if not, why?

No, because there is limited access to information. Education needs to reintroduce politics and basic law at high school level.

And to bring back bible studies and religious-, and culture-education.

# 26. Does free primary and secondary education enhance the quality of education? If yes, why? If no, why?

Yes. Free primary and secondary education enhances quality of education as people have access. Our party will promote free primary and secondary education. Access to tertiary education must be increased by providing more study loans (black list for ITC) and bursaries.

# 27. Would your party extend free education to secondary and tertiary institutions, and if yes, how would your party finance such an intervention?

Yes, for secondary, tertiary education must be more affordable. More study loans and bursaries must be made available. No student in this country must be blacklisted for not paying tuition fees. Our priority is to write off debts of students, through the levy by Namibia Training Authority.







28. In Namibia there is a shortage of professional health practitioners and health facilities. How does your party intend to enhance the access and quality of health services?

We should build more hospitals and clinics for the people. Training health professionals in other universities in the world, and increase the number of nurse trainee's per year.

## 29. What is your party's position on Universal Health Coverage?

We have to improve on the health of the current system by putting the legislature in place to enhance the access and quality of health in Namibia.

30. Does government support of private medical aid health schemes undermine the provision of a quality public health system, if so, how does your party intend to address this issue?

Yes, we want to introduce new laws to improve health.

## 31. How will your party address the following healthcare challenges?

- Antenatal (maternal) care
- Infant mortality (Did not meet the MDG target)
- Drug & alcohol abuse amongst citizens
- Malnutrition
- Malaria, TB, Leprosy treatment
- Teenage pregnancies
- Rural health outreach
- Preventative Health
- Antenatal (maternal) care putting in accommodation for pregnant mothers so that they can live closer to health centres.
- Infant mortality (Did not meet the MDG target)- by improving the health of the pregnant mothers- infant mortality will decrease.
- Drug & alcohol abuse amongst citizens:
   Focus on young people in schools, by allowing people to be involved in sports, build recreational centres. To improve peer education.
- Malnutrition- social grant will be given to families. Greater information about healthy diets.
- Malaria, TB, Leprosy treatment; strengthens current health response.
- Teenage pregnancies- social grant will assist young girls from falling pregnant.
- Rural health outreach- build more clinics and hospitals. Improve road infrastructure so people can have quick access to health facilities.
- Preventative Health: Increase information dissemination amongst the people.





## 32. What does youth development mean to your party?

The youth is the backbone of the Namibian future. We want young people to develop at the highest level so that they can enable to their communities to also develop.

33. What are the current challenges faced by youth? How does your party propose to address youth development challenges?

Youth unemployment: There are educated graduates that don't have jobs.

No legal mandate to enforce companies to accept graduates for training projects.

34. Does your party incorporate youth representatives throughout its structures and if not, how does your party intend to include the youth?

Most of our leaders are youth and therefore they are incorporated into the structures and decision making processes of the party.

# 35. What measures does your party propose to mitigate the impact of HIV/Aids amongst youth?

Continue to provide all the necessary services to the youth that is needed to reduce HIV/ AIDS. More investment in terms of access to information and platforms for people to come together to discuss matters.

## 36. How does your party propose to rectify the following challenges?

- Youth unemployment
- Skills training and development
- Access to financing
- Allocation of resources for youth
- Multipurpose youth centres
- Teenage pregnancies
- Drug & alcohol abuse (recreation)

The party has the following position on thes issues.

Skills training and development:

 enforce a levy and use the collections from vocational centres to polytechnics.
 Concentrate more on professional jobs.

#### Access to financing:

 With social grant everybody will have a bank account. Government should give sole collateral. People will be blacklisted if they can't pay back.

#### Multipurpose youth centres:

 Embark on building new youth centres as to equip the youth to have access to information and access to innovation.

#### Teenage pregnancies:

Social grant for teenage mothers.

#### Drug & alcohol abuse (recreation):

 The building of more youth centres will curb alcohol and drug abuse.





37. How does your party understand the concept of gender, and how vital is it for national development? What does gender equality and gender empowerment mean to your party?

Gender equality, involvement of men and women in the process of developing the country in the direction that make men the masters, but include both sexes. Women have previously subjected to men so that both sexes can be given an opportunity to grow economically.

Gender empowerment through equal opportunity given to both sexes for economic development.

38. Does your party support the equal representation of men & women in the party structures and in parliament?

We support the participation of men and women in party structures and in parliament.

39. While rape and gender-based violence are criminalised, they continue to be very prevalent in the Namibian society. What does your party propose to ensure the protection of women?

It's a difficult issue. It is difficult to change the behaviour of older people. And if they lack a moral understanding it's difficult to change that. So we want to introduce moral education in schools, and traditional authorities have to be involved. The solution must come from the grassroots.

40. Are women's sexual and reproductive rights adequately protected? What is your party's position on abortion?

(Abortion only under Rape Act)

We only support abortion under the current Rape Act.

41. What is your party's position on prostitution?

With the introduction of the social grant, the need to participate in prostitution will be reduced.

42. Would your party introduce paternity leave? What are the challenges facing this policy and how could it be ensured?

The current paternity leave is sufficient.







43. Are environmental issues a priority to your party? What are the main environmental challenges in Namibia and how will you address them?

There are a lot of issues affecting the environment. Deforestation is a big challenge. The people need information on environmental degradation.

44. Are the current systems for natural disaster management adequate? If not, how would you reform it?

No, we want to involve local stakeholders to address disasters more efficiently. The people need to acquire adequate training, and there must be a code of conduct. Currently, the system is being abused as it falls under the Office of the Prime Minister.

45. What should Namibia's role be in initiating, shaping and coordinating transnational environmental policies and co-operations?

Namibia should be in cooperation with other countries that face similar environmental challenges so that we can find solutions as a collective.

46. Is current environmental legislation adequately enforced? Does your party have specific risk management policies regarding the following:

- Environment sustainability & Human health management
- Droughts/floods (pre-emptive)
- Desertification
- Fresh water management
- Wildlife poaching
- Forest fires
- Overfishing

Environment sustainability & Human health management:

 To enhance environment policies to ensure that they meet our needs.

Droughts/floods (pre-emptive):

 There will be funds allocated to droughts and floods.

#### Desertification:

 Embarks through relevant ministries to plant more trees.

Fresh water management:

 Providing portable water and boreholes to people that don't have access to drinkable water.

#### Wildlife poaching:

 Prevented in way that we can maintain wildlife because it attracts tourists and boost economic growth of the country- incorporate traditional authority.

#### Forest fires:

 Are very dangerous and detrimental and therefore more preventative measures must be put in place.

#### Overfishing:

 To ensure inspectors and mechanisms are put in place to prevent overfishing.





47. What will your party propose to promote human rights? What is your party's position on the promotion of minority & individual rights?

Yes, there are human rights violations. Like tapping of phones, when people are in demonstrations, they are being killed. Indigenous minorities are sidelined in the main economy, and should be more involved in the main activities of economic growth. Individual rights: we don't allow leaders to enforce, brain wash western cultures within our people.

48. What challenges does an elderly person face, and how will your party deal with these challenges?

Increase the monthly grant to N\$ 1000 per month.

49. What challenges do LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people face, and how will your party address these challenges?

LGBT community will have the same rights as other citizens, but programmes and mechanisms will put in place to reduce homosexual practices. No homosexuality shall be practised amongst leaders. Because this is a programme carried out by westerns called "the illumination of consciousness"- so if the leaders are allowed to do that, then the rest of the nation is influenced by this practice. Therefore, we we don't endorse homosexuality amongst leaders.

50. Should children's participation in decision-making processes regarding their well being be increased, if so, how?

- Current support for OVCs
- Children's dignified standard of living
- Child Protection Bill

Children are not equipped to be involved in decision making processes because they are not adults.

Current support for OVCs:

 all vulnerable children will be given the same support.

Children's dignified standard of living:

· A social grant is there.

Child Protection Bill:

The rights of the children must be protected.



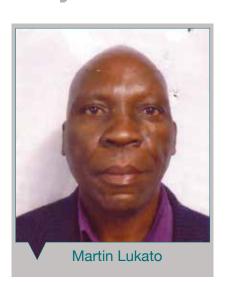
## NDP



#### **Contact Details:**

Queensland Village/Makanga District Katima Mulilo PO Box 2438 Ngweze, Katima Mulilo Cell: (081) 3897054 / (081) 7414925

### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The National Democratic Party (NDP) of Namibia was established to favour a federal system of government, which can accommodate all ethnic groups and all

political parties registered in Namibia. The party was started in the Zambezi Region (formerly known as Caprivi).

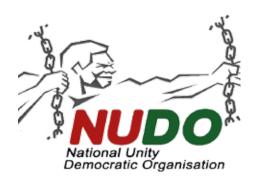


### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

1. Lukato Martin Lukato 30. Lyakuwa K. Beauty Shikongo Regine 31. Munzenze Sidakwa 2. Swartz Alfred 32. Siboli N. Aphar Mutimwa 4. Muhau Sonnety Twanyanda 33. Libongani Peter Mukoka 5. Matyayi 34. Mazozi M. Staden 35. Thiyongo 6. Lukato Edith Shomana K. Benigina 7. Mautu Kabelo 36. Kananga K. Vinicious 8. Basson Hendrika 37. Misika C. Petra Wendy Lea 38. Tomu Hebert 9. Manangisa 10. Frans Fredius 39. Sikwela Rosety 11. Classen Amanda 40. Lubata J. Justin 12. Van Schallo Wyk Guillaume Berbhardus 41. Muswana Manyando 13. Shittaa 42. Nalumbe R. Siciria Fumise Nyamayabo H 14. Kalipi 43. Majwani N. Ascoh 15. Kumanina 44. Mufane Kantowa Joseph Jafeta 16. Namises Lisa 45. Kulumbela M. Jackline 17. Lucas Penehafo 46. Siwale Deven 18. Tembwe Ereen Kahimbi 47. Kamwi N. Agnes 19. Uirab Ismael 48. Klasen Dingcarlose 20. Lukato Violet Nini 49. Kafita Daniel 21. Sipiho Boycky Kalyangu 50. Mazozi T. Nyambe 22. Sunano Bardhaf Nanvula 51. Mulunge M. Webby 23. Sikendwa Charles Lufwizo 52. Adams Silvia 24. Kangulu Rennette Mulela 53. Mwendekwa L. Sydeny 25. Matalani Harlord Matalani 54. Sipiho Mutelo 26. Masiku M. Migrete 55. Kayoka Y. Brenda 27. Thihuro M. Melvin 56. Lukato L. Shadrick 28. Namoke 57. Mwilima Z. Mariety S. Roberty 29. Muzamai K. Hustings 58. Sililo S. Turner



## **NUDO**

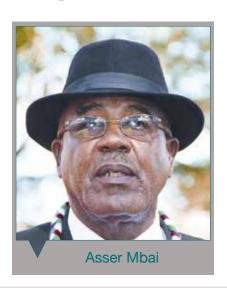


#### **Contact Details:**

Clemens Kapuuo Street PO Box 62691 Soweto

Tel: 211550 / 2882646

### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The National Unity Democratic Organisation is a political party that was part of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) from the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference of the 1970s until it withdrew in September 2003.

After splitting from the DTA, NUDO held a congress in January 2004. In the parliamentary election held on 15 and 16 November 2004, the party won 4.1% of popular votes and 3 out of 78 seats. Herero Chief Kuaima Riruako, the President of NUDO, was its candidate in the concurrent presidential election,

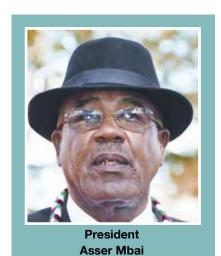
placing fourth with 4.23% of the national vote.

Nudo exists as a political party to serve the people of Namibia, and to do so in the spirit of togetherness. Our primary purpose is to serve. NUDO is a non-racial, predominantly black party with the long term potential of governing the country.

The previous party President of NUDO, Paramount Chief Kuaima Riruako passed away in 2014. Asser Mbai took over as the new Party President.



#### Presidential Candidate-Profile



Asser Mbai was born on 29 September 1950 in Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa region. He completed primary school in 1967 at Nomtsoub Primary School in Tsumeb. Upon completing of high school, Mbai got employed by the South African Broadcasting Corperation (SABC) as a radio producer/presenter.

Mbai completed a diploma in livestock and property auctioneering in Broederstroom in South Africa and he is also a holder of a Diploma in Entrepreneurship from ESAMI.

His political life started in 1972 when he was recruited by late chief Clemens Kapuuo and the late Kasakarate Ujaha to join the National Unity Democratic Organisation (Nudo). In 1995, Mbai was elected regional councillor for Okakarara on a DTA/Nudo ticket for two terms. He came to parliament and was nominated by late OvaHerero paramount chief, Kuaima Riruako on a Nudo ticket after resigning from the DTA in 2003.

In 2009, he temprorarily retired from politics but came back in 2013, after being elected as Nudo secretary general. This year, he became Nudo president after Riruako passed on.

In September 2014, he was endoresed as the presidential candidate by Nudo's national council. Mbai says, "I am a peaceful, experienced, visionary political leader."

### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

1.	Mbai	Asser Gabriel	23.	Kangootui	Aphas
2.	Jahanika	Meundju K.P	24.	Kauta	Koos
3.	Muinjangue	Ester Utjiua	25.	Kaendo	Angeline
4.	Hijaupindi	Suvisee	26.	Nderura	Elias Ngangi
5.	Maundu	Heiz Hariki	27.	Tjavenondja Ruben	
6.	Riruako	Addy	28.	Mbaeva	Otniel
7.	Kake	Ester	29.	Kuhanga	Lydia
8.	Uapingene	Joseph	30.	Kapuire	Anja Utjata
9.	Tjijenda	Dorothy Vetonda K	31.	Tumbu	Obed
10.	Tjahuha	Kavendjii	32.	Katjiku	Piet
11.	Amukongo	Elias	33.	Kaenandjamo	Augustunus
12.	Zakaapi	Stefanus Tjombe	34.	Kauaaka	Simeon
13.	Ndjitaviua	Erika	35.	Kavari	Isando
14.	Tuamunika	Mbamanovanou	36.	Mumbango	Kasi
15.	Kamuzeri	Ben	37.	Tjano	Christa
16.	Katjivive	Chris	38.	Kauuova	Frans Avihe
17.	Uazukuani	Puumue E.	39.	Kazekondjo	Robiat
18.	Kandjii	Undjee	40.	Kauami	Joel
19.	Papama	Uapiruka	41.	Kavetutjo	Pepetua
20.	Mbapupua	Kanjoo	42.	Mupia	Urimombindu
21.	Kasilingua	Gotfriedine	43.	Kakujaha	Richard
22.	Usiel	Mumbango			

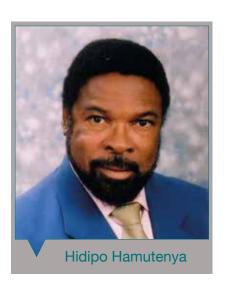
## **RDP**



#### **Contact Details:**

Fax: 0886 15773/255973 Erf No. 143, Dr Mose Tjitendero Str PO Box 81341 Olympia, Windhoek

### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The Rally for Democracy and Progress is an opposition political party in Namibia. It was launched on November 17 2007 under the leadership of Hidipo Hamutenya and Jesaya Nyamu, both former leading members of the ruling SWAPO party and cabinet ministers.

Hamutenya had unsuccessfully sought the SWAPO nomination for President in 2004. At the time of the RDP's launch, it was considered to represent the

strongest challenge to SWAPO's political dominance since the country gained its independence in 1990.

According to Hamutenya, speaking at the RDP's launch, the party was "born in response to our people's deep longing for a vision, political direction and the rekindling of their hopes and aspiration for a better and prosperous future".

#### Presidential Candidate-Profile



Hidipo L. Hamutenya was born 17 June 1939. He was a long-time lead-

ing member of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and was a member of the Cabinet of Namibia from independence in 1990 to 2004. He was defeated in a bid for the party's presidential nomination in 2004 and left SWAPO to form an opposition group, the Rally for Democracy and Progress, in 2007. He was elected to the National Assembly of Namibia with RDP in the 2009 general election.

Hamutenya's Education started at the Engela Primary School. He later moved to Augustinium Training College. He possesses a BA in Political Science from Lincoln University in the United States, an MA in Political Science - Development Studies and Economics from McGill University in Canada, a Diploma in Developmental Politics from Harvard University in the United States.

In November 2009, Hamutenya was RDP's candidate for President of Namibia. He finished in second place behind SWAPO candidate and incumbent President Hifikepunye Pohamba. Hamutenya was placed at the top of RDP's electoral list and was one of eight RDP members elected to the National Assembly of Namibia.

## List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

1.	Hamutenya	Hidipo	17 k	Kaulinge	Gideon
2.	Bezuidenhout	Steve		lansen	Cornelius
3.	Kavekotora	Mike		Jnoovene	Augustus
4.	Limbo	Agnes		Hamutenya	Linekela
5.	Lucks	Heiko		Nghishiikoh	Josua
6.	Hamutenya	Miriam		Shikongo	Timotheus H.
7.	Naholo	Peter		Shatilwe	Theopolina N.
7. 8.	Nehova			Reinholdt	Judadjona C.
9.	von Wietersheim	Hinananye Anton	55. S		Joshua Dineinge
	Kruger	Joachim J.N.		Dawson	Niklaas
	Shekupakela Kennedy	Hiskia		Musialela	Ellen
	Von Wietersheim	Monika			Maria
				Kambunga	Erica
	Nambinga	Jeremiah		Maasdorp Shikukumwa	
	Nangombe Nambelela	Magnus			Immanuel S.
		Monica		Shilongo	Kamunyengo
	Haufiku	Libolly		Sabuta	Lister
	Hubschle	Michaela		Nghishekwa	John S.
18.	Sheuyange	Asser		Shailemo	Ismael
40	Ola income a la ili	Naumbabale.H.		Nghihalwa	Rauha
	Shimwuoshili	Vilho	66. K	•	Nathan
	Shikongo	Immanuel	67. F		Pakla Vr
21.	9	Louis		Haihambo 	Victoria
	Kambinda	Elizabeth		Nangolo	Joseph
	Amenya	Sakaria T.		Poulton	Corinne
	Hendjala	Martha		Shilongo	Helvi
	Cornelius	Brunhilde	72. F		Salomon
26.	Kashume	Nghiningilwan-		Garas	Annalise
		dubo		leremia	Hafeni M.
	Kanime	Philemon K.		/Jupetami	Martha
	Nangolo	Epafras P.		Idamanomhata	Rosalia
	Namises	Claudia	77. K		Rebekka
	Heelu	Eino		Nguherimo	Christiaan
	Meleki	Juliana		Kautwima	Natalie
	Nghimwena	Metumo		Kambode	Priskilla
	Nghihalwa	Tukondjelanee E.		Gaeseb	Tartisius
	Nghipandulwa	Tabitha N.		Manga	Seth
	Dilu	Johanna		itoolwa	Justine
	Ndiwakalunga	Tomas		Keister	Johannes
	Kamati	Ekonia	85. L		Jakobus
	Veii	Kavemunu T.		lantze	Simon
	Ndamanomhata	Kaino		Nguvauva	Cecil
	Hamutenya	Lucia		Namhunya	Valde
	Shilongo	Selma	89. K	•	Amon M.
	Diergaardt	Annastasia		Shampapi	Pauline
	Kaukungua	Shapua		Kaputuatza	Anthony
	Ndakondja	Walter H.		Shimwido	Tulihaleni
	Katuuo	Hannelorre		Halweendo	Joseph F.
46.	Campbell	Julia	94. N	Nghimwena	Elkana







### RALLY FOR DEMOCRACY & PROGRESS

the value of political tolerance & economic freedom. The majority of Namibians were left behind in economic development. RDP will address this in national development.

#### 4. Will your party have individual representatives that serve on more than one branch of government (executive, legislative and/or judiciary) to avoid conflict of interest?

No. RDP will propose constitutional amendments to eliminate the current dominance of the executive in the legislature. The Executive must not be part of the Legislature. Suggests Judiciary Service Commission to recommend judges for approval to Parliament for endorsement and not to the President. Suggests, Judiciary approval by parliament.

## 5. How will your party make government more efficient?

- Forming coalitions
- Civil service
- Complementing private sector

Ensure transparency and accountability in all government institutions. Tackle corruption and nepotism at its roots.

## 1. What is your party's vision for Namibia's National development?

- Education & Training
- Social Development
- Democracy & Political Pluralism
- · Economic growth & Wealth Creator
- Infrastructure Development
- Green Energy
- · Woman empowerment

# 2. What is your party's position on a Namibian identity in the context of multiple ethnic and cultural identities?

Namibia; to date failed to achieve a true national identity due to the unequal treatment of the various ethnic groups. To nurture a true national identity, the RDP will wipe out all forms of discrimination, politically and economically, which put unnecessary hindrance in the path of both domestic and foreign investments into the country.

#### 3. Are Namibian citizens equipped to realise their rights, if not, how will your party foster active citizenship?

Democratic institutions were established at independence to guarantee Namibian people's fundamental human rights & freedoms to promote multi-party government and to institute



## 6. What is your position on decentralisation in Namibia?

Urgently speed up the implementation of the Decentralisation Act. Precedence will be given to essential service delivery ministries or institutions, with education, health and housing the most important.

# 7. What powers and resources should be devolved to the sub-national levels of government?

Two functions – Education and Maintenance – have been devolved to regional level. Budget & Policy decisions are still controlled by central government. Lack of political will to decentralise to regional and local levels. Bottom up approach: brings government closer to people. Lower the level of government, the closer it is to the people.

# 8. What is your party's position on the current relationship between national, regional and local governments?

Technocrats from Ministries whose functions are devolved, will be moved to regional councils. Under a RDP government regional councils will be adhocracies with low complexity, low formalization and decentralised decision making within the limits of a new law. A matrix structure will be introduced where human resources will be allocated to projects rather than positions.

9. Are regional counsillors participation in decision-making processes limited regarding the development budget. How will your party address this issue?

RDP is willing to declare provided the rule is applied. Should we come to power, this rule will be enforced.





## 10. What is your economic policy and strategy for Namibia?

- · Community empowerment at village level
- Broad based development at grass roots level
- Building capacity at primary education level
- Autonomous select a budget for the regions
- Competent governance at regional level

## 11. What reforms does your party propose to translate economic growth also into jobs?

Tax incentives for manufacturing enterprises fiscal support for exceeding employment target provide restricted government sureties to financing agencies for the establishment of new factories.

Provide partial state assistance to multi-national enterprises that relocate to Namibia. Guarantee energy and water at competitive rates develop industrial clusters to create synergies for secondary processing. Remove all government interference, including shareholding, from the secondary sector.

12. An overwhelming proportion of all formal sector jobs are concentrated in urban centres. Does your party have reforms to expand formal sector employment to other parts of the country?

Coalition is an inherent provision taken up in our constitution, provided the formation of a coalition is to enhance democracy.

13. What is your party's position on the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and how will your party empower SMEs?

Governing and budgeting at regional level is a key policy element.

# 14. What is your party's position on government ownership in the economy with regards to state-owned enterprises?

By nature political parties differ from each other. Parties should cooperate when it is in the national interest of the country and its people. The RDP has good relationships with all the opposition parties in Namibia and with many other parties on the Continent.

#### 15. The government land policy on resettlement has failed the landless. How would your party rectify this issue?

While affirming the principle of willing seller and willing buyer, the RDP will address this situation by setting up a land commission to carry out a complete land audit and make recommendations to government without compromising the provision of fair and equitable redistribution of land to the needy Namibians.

16. Does your party think Namibia needs consumer protection, why, and what policies will promote to enhance consumer protection?

Consumer rights will be protected.

17. What is your party's position on the current economic relationship between Namibia and South Africa?

Yes, through consumer protection legislation, the onus will be on retailers and service providers to ensure consumers are not exploited. This same legislation describes the criteria to help consumers manage financial obligations.

# 18. Should the government become a social welfare state? If so, how should this be organised and funded?

- Minimum wage
- Freetrade area
- Tax

This relationship depends to a very large extent on Namibia's ability to maintain the rand/ N\$Link and this in turn depend on the level of foreign reserves. If government debt explodes, the economic link will be under threat. For this reason, government debt must be contained, a balanced budget is a necessity, and future debt must only be used for capitals investment. South Africa is still the cheapest source country to trade with.



# 19. How will your party promote the use of communal land for poverty alleviation and socio-economic development?

Launch and run an extensive long-term campaign on the pros and cons of fertility. Showing the voter the link between fertility and poverty. However, family planning must be voluntary. Family size must be based on informed decisions.

# 20. According to your party, what are the top priorities in future infrastructure development?

See answers on decentralisation, government should be bottom up in order to effectively address the need of the people.

## 21. What wil your party do to ensure the provision of affordable and decent housing for all Namibians?

The current housing situation is absolutely ridiculous. Proper shelter is a base human right. Mismanagement and corruption at local government level are the main cause for the shortage of land in urban areas.

### 22. What does regional integration mean to your party (SADC, SACU, AU)?

- Visa
- Passport
- Work
- Employment

The promotion of international cooperation with the express purpose of fostering an environment conducive to regional and international peace and enhance human security.



## 23. Do you have specific policies regarding the following:

- Segregation (rich/poor, white/black)
- Urban food security
- Crime & Security
- Informal settlements

Food Security: Assist farming households to improve their capacities to store crops and ensure food security at a household level.

Crime & Security: Fighting crime in the country and curbing gender based violence. Raise public awareness of the negative effects of crime and corruption on development and wealth creation. Informal Settlements: RDP regards the provision of decent housing as a basic human right.



# 24. The Namibian education system is deemed to be inadequate. How would you address these challenges?

The Namibia education system is not only inadequate but does simply not cater for the development needs of the country. RDP will completely over hand the education system to be aligned and cater for development need of the country.

#### 25. Does the Namibian education curriculum promote active citizenship in our democracy, if not, why?

How do you promote active citizenship in our democracy if there is no such provision in our educational curriculums?

# 26. Does free primary and secondary education enhance the quality of education? If yes, why? If no, why?

Teachers' language proficiency should have preceded English as a language of instruction, Without, teachers can not impact proper knowledge to students. All is therefore not a surprise that the outcome is pathetic.

27. Would your party extend free education to secondary and tertiary institutions, and if yes, how would your party finance such an intervention?

The two are not mutually exclusive. It is the way of implementation.





28. In Namibia there is a shortage of professional health practitioners and health facilities. How does your party intend to enhance the access and quality of health services?

The trend in Namibia has been to import unqualified health practitioners from various countries. Namibia could have produced its own medical practitioner to we have been proactive in line with our development objective. This shortage will be addressed as party of RDP overall strategy to overhaul the entire national educational system to weaken the development principle of war.

### 29. What is your party's position on Universal Health Coverage?

RDP supports universal health coverage provided it is well defined and properly administered.

30. Does government support of private medical aid health schemes undermine the provision of a quality public health system, if so, how does your party intend to address this issue?

Again the two are not mutually exclusive, we can have private medical aid and the same time has a quality public health system. There is no contradiction.

### 31. How will your party address the following healthcare challenges?

- Antenatal (maternal) care
- Infant mortality (Did not meet the MDG target)
- Drug & alcohol abuse amongst citizens
- Malnutrition
- Malaria, TB, Leprosy treatment
- Teenage pregnancies
- Rural health outreach
- Preventative Health

Publicising and implementing the Social Security Commission backed National Medical Insurance that will provide quality health, covering all the issues mentioned above.



## 32. What does youth development mean to your party?

National youth development means, providing employment to the youth as well as equipping them with technological skill in order to become a job creators instead of a job seekers, youth development should be meaningful if government will provide equitable education opportunities to all deserving students.

## 33. What are the current challenges faced by youth? How does your party propose to address youth development challenges?

- 1. Youth unemployment
- 2. HIV/AIDS
- 3. Alcohol abuse
- 4. Gender Based Violence

# 34. Does your party incorporate youth representatives throughout its structures and if not, how does your party intend to include the youth?

The RDP has a satisfactory representation in terms gender and age, thus far has youth representative in both National Assembly of the Republic of Namibia and the National Executive Committee, or the RDP party.

## 35. What measures does your party propose to mitigate the impact of HIV/Aids amongst youth?

RDP has National alternative policies on health and the following is an extract:

- Improve public healthcare system and establish a health insurance policy for all.
- Prioritizse primary health and promotion of the conditions of the home-based caregiver.
- Standardise qualifications of health professionals.
- Promote free treatment and living conditions of people with HIV/AIDS as well as people with disabilities.

### 36. How does your party propose to rectify the following challenges?

- Youth unemployment
- Skills training and development
- Access to financing
- Allocation of resources for youth
- Multipurpose youth centres
- Teenage pregnancies
- Drug & alcohol abuse (recreation)

Youth Unemployment: as stated above, youth unemployment can be alleviated if youth acquires adequate skills through vocational training centers.

Skills training and development:

The enhancement of a skills development center is very crucial in Namibia, thus it is with this regard that many of such centers must be build country wide, as soon as the youth gain technical skills, development will then fall in as well.

#### Access to financing:

 Urge government to provide collateral to the youth to access loans from the local banks to start or develop their businesses.

Allocating of recources for youth:

 Youth participation in decision making RDP is on record for having an acceptable percentage of youth representation at all structural levels, thus government must follow suit.

#### Multipurpose youth centers:

 This is a commendable segment from the government's side we have noted the availability of youth multipurpose centers in almost every town, and however, these facilities are underutilized.

#### Teenage pregnancies:

 Teenage pregnancies are brought about, as a result of unemployment. It is a known fact that youth are mostly fascinated by entertainment, thus it leads to unsafe sex and teenage pregnancies RDP view's this as a mere ignorance by the government by failing to provide jobs.



37. How does your party understand the concept of gender, and how vital is it for national development? What does gender equality and gender empowerment mean to your party?

RDP subscribes to the concept of gender as is articulated by the UN in relation to development.

38. Does your party support the equal representation of men & women in the party structures and in parliament?

Women empowerment is a total comprehensive effort; politically, economically, socially and educationally.

39. While rape and gender-based violence are criminalised, they continue to be very prevalent in the Namibian society. What does your party propose to ensure the protection of women?

Comprehensive women empowerment policy as above.

40. Are women's sexual and reproductive rights adequately protected? What is your party's position on abortion?

(Abortion only under Rape Act)

The RDP subscribes to AU & SADC 50/50 protocol. Our approach is however holistic and more encouraging rather than enforcing the concept of 50/50.

### 41. What is your party's position on prostitution?

There is currently very little that can be done to protect from prostitution. We know for example that if decriminalised they will be forced to undergo HIV testing. Prostitution as a profession can be conducted under humane conditions with proper facilities where they are not a danger to anyone and it will improve their hygiene.

42. Would your party introduce paternity leave? What are the challenges facing this policy and how could it be ensured?

RDP recognises the need to protect all workers' rights and interests. We give particular attention to the observance and implementation of labor legislation, especially with regard to the protection of workers' rights such as maternity leave, health and safely at work, and the right to strike. Paternity leave for men will be serve families well and it will help to create bonding between child and father.





43. Are environmental issues a priority to your party? What are the main environmental challenges in Namibia and how will you address them?

RDP values the co-existence of our environment and all human interventions.

- 44. Are the current systems for natural disaster management adequate? If not, how would you reform it?
- Effect proper training of law enforcement agencies.
- Create a separate unit to better enforce laws on the environment.
- 45. What should Namibia's role be in initiating, shaping and coordinating transnational environmental policies and co-operations?

In preserving and conserving Namibia for future generations, Namibia has to take a leading role in instituting in environmentally friendly policies with strict enforcement. Acknowledge the fragile nature of our environment by promoting ecotourism.

46. Is current environmental legislation adequately enforced? Does your party have specific risk management policies regarding the following:

- Environment sustainability & Human health management
- Droughts/floods (pre-emptive)
- Desertification
- Fresh water management
- Wildlife poaching
- Forest fires
- Overfishing
- Environmental studies should be a part of the school curriculum.
- Ongoing awareness strategies to sensitize Namibians on the value of our environment.
- · Better policing and enforcement of laws.
- The RDP will say no to short term monetary gains (like mining) if it put the environment at risk.





47. What will your party propose to promote human rights? What is your party's position on the promotion of minority & individual rights?

Promotion of majority and individual rights is provided for by the constitution and the RDP will fully respect and uphold these basic rights. If this was not happening under the current dispensation, the RDP will honour the constitution in letter and spirit.

48. What challenges does an elderly person face, and how will your party deal with these challenges?

The elderly people do not receive an adequate social grant, and will introduce BIG to assist further.

49. What challenges do LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people face, and how will your party address these challenges?

The party respects the individual rights protected by Namibia's constitution, and therefore all individual rights will be protected. 50. Should children's participation in decision-making processes regarding their well being be increased, if so, how?

- Current support for OVCs
- Children's dignified standard of living
- Child Protection Bill

Children's voices must be heard by decision makers, and therefore their rights will be protected by the law.





#### Republican Party of Namibia

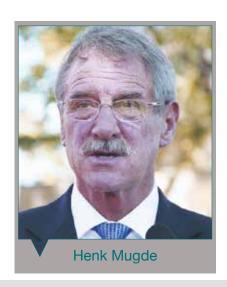


#### **Contact Details:**

6 Hugel Street P.O. Box 22605 Windhoek Tel: 244040

Fax: 244039

#### **Party President**



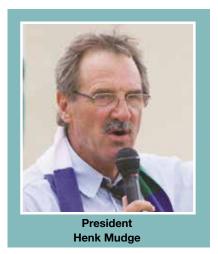
#### **Brief History of the Party**

The Republican Party was founded by Dirk Mudge in 1977 and joined the DTA in the same year. In mid 2003, the Republican Party revived itself as an independent organisation. In July 2003, he was succeeded by Henk Mudge, Dirk Mudge's son.

Mudge stood as the Republican Party's candidate in the November 2004 presidential election, receiving 1.95% of the vote and placing sixth. In October 2010, the Party voted to dissolve and merge into the Rally for Democracy and Progress. Mudge stood again for the Presidency in the 2009 election, where he gained 9,425 votes (1.16%), finishing seventh overall. Mudge was re-elected as the party's leader to the National Assembly.

In March 2011, Mudge resigned as the party's President and fully from the National Assembly. Teacher and party chairperson Clara Gowases was appointed and gave her initial speech to the National Assembly in April of that year.

#### **Presidential Candidate-Profile**



Henk Mudge was born on February 18, 1952 and has been the President

of the Republican Party from 2003 to 2011. He was the party's only member of the National Assembly of Namibia from 2004 to 2011, until he resigned.

Mudge was born in Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupahe and is the son of Republican Party founder Dirk Mudge. In mid-2003 Mudge launched an effort to revive the Republican Party as an independent organisation, and he resigned from the Regional Council on June 30, 2003. Mudge became the President of the Republican Party, as well as a member of its National Executive Committee, in 2003.

In the November 2004 parliamentary election, he was elected to the

National Assembly; he also stood as the Republican Party's candidate in the presidential election.

In the November 2009 parliamentary election, Mudge was re-elected to the National Assembly as the party's only representative.

In March 2011, Mudge resigned as both a member of the National Assembly and as the President of the Republican Party. The party appointed Clara Gowases, who was ranked second on the party's electoral list in the 2009 election to replace him.

#### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

Henry Ferdinand 1. Mudge Gowases Clara Margaretha 2. 3. Nkosi Trucilla Naomi 4. Basson Belinda 5. Shivangulula 6. Matende Vaino 7. Fest Christel 8. Xoagub Abnegus 9. Lamo

Franciskus Tango 10. Mukumumui Chase Costria 11. Seibes Beauty Kalista 12. Kharuchab Andre Juns 13. Isaak Simon 14. Strauss Elizabeth 15. Narib Salmon **Daniel Dennis** 16. Cloete 17. Esingue Irma Irene 18. Sabiso Visto V 19. Moller Sanna Maria 20. Gaoseb Bernhard 21. Sikuta Scholastica 22. Mbuende Augustinus Neto

24. Visagie Heinricht Antonia
25. Ngakuzevi Jeffrey
26. Tjivezo Herlinde
27. Mbeha Mwaka Maritha

23. Moller

28. Uirab Bernard
29. Oe- Amseb Johannes
30. Julie Jurgen Elton
31. Garoes Elizabeth
32. Panizza Marinda Helene

Petrus Josef

33. Alberts Thomas Deon
34. Marais Catharina Magritha
35. Sabisa Steven Solomzi
36. Narubeb Jonas

37. Pitt Fredrieka Fiona38. Vries Ignatius Benedictus39. Igases Ursula

40. Swartbooi
41. Van Rooi
42. Gases
43. Mashando
Willem Steven Tina
Constancia
Berrio

44. Strauss Bianca Franciska
45. Gawanab Reinhardt
46. Lamo Hansina
47. Tjikoromuinja Alex Mbaundja

49. De Wee Franciska Lucia

Markus

48. Seibeb

50. Uirab Alion 51. Dausas Johanna 52. Kanaseb Vivian Le Roy 53. Goagoseb Katrina 54. Geingob Micheal Frans 55. Gawanab 56. Gaseb Maria 57. Fransman **Johannes** 58. Gawases Loretha 59. Tjitendero Daniela Piet

60. Esau Piet
61. Blockstaan Petrus Johannes
62. Moller Elton Ricardo
63. Goliath Lucia



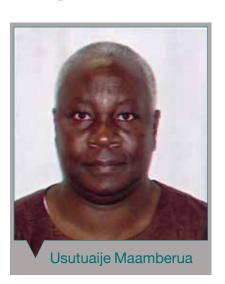
## **SWANU**

# SWANU

#### **Contact Details:**

PO Box 2967 Windhoek Tel: 2882325 Fax: 088637872

#### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

Chief Hosea Kutako and other members of the Herero Chief's Council founded SWANU on 27 September 1959 as the country's first national liberation movement to "fight for freedom and national independence of the people of Namibia". SWANU was founded as a national political movement. Together with the other parties, the movement helped organise the 10 December 1959 uprising against the forced removal of people to the township of Katutura.

SWANU sought to forge unity among various ethnic groups, "to shift the focus of politics from the ethnic to the national level". In 1960, SWANU declared itself non-aligned in the cold war, but said it was "violently ... against Western imperialism". The party opposed apartheid and published its five basic aims in "SWANU Policy Aspects".

- To unite the people of Namibia into one nation;
- To fight for the self-determination of the people;
- · To promote the advancement of the people;
- To promote pan-Africanism and unity in Africa;

and

 To work with allied movements throughout the works to abolish imperialism, tribalism, racialism and all forms of oppression and economic exploitation.

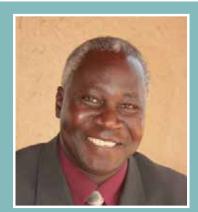
The party advocated for a socialist policy because it said that striving for political freedom on its own, without adding ideology, often led to corruption.

In August 1999, SWANU formed a socialist alliance with the Workers Revoluntionary Party. The alliance was to run in the election under SWANU's name, while the WRP would nominate the first parliamentary candidate.

In the 2004 National Assembly elections, the party received 0.4% of the vote, winning no seats. In the 2004 Regional Council elections, SWANU won the Otjombinde seat in the Omaheke Region. The 2009 election, the party continued to occupy 1 seat in the National Assembly.



#### **Presidential Candidate-Profile**



President
Usutuaije Maamberua

Maamberua is a Namibian politician and accountant. He is the head of SWANU and was elected to the National Assembly of Namibia in the 2009 general election.

Maamberua earned three Master of Arts degrees (from University of Namibia, Heriot-Watt University and University of Southampton) and one Ph.D. (University of the Witwatersrand) in Business and economics related fields.

An accountant by training, Maamberua worked as the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance from 1997-2003 and became head of the accounting department at the University of Namibia in 2007.

Maamberua became the Ministry of Prisons and Correctional Services. Shortly after receiving the position, Maamberua resigned to pursue other career opportunities.

#### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

				Cooling	
1.	Maamberua	Usutuaije	49.	Kawami	Menesia
2.	!Nuwuses	Asnath	50.	Katjivirue	Charles
3.	lijambo	Tangeni	51.	Muundjua	Ripanga
4.	Kambaekua	Horombi	52.	Tjeja	Siegfried Uapingena
5.	Benjamin	Limbo	53.	Uatjiua	Orpa
6.	Christian	Wendy	54.	Kaevara	Levi
7.	Shinana	Tomas	55.	Katjiukua	Ursula Tjangee
8.	Katjari	Kairanderua	56.	Haakuria	Kamutuua Tobias
9.	Kawami	Unaani Mike	57.	Tiaronda	Patricia
10.	Brandt	Isabella Tsalane	58.	Nakafingo	Timoteus
11.	Kangueehi	Alpha	59.	Tjiueza	Inge
12.	•	Clarina	60.	Hengombe	Jerombeam
13.	•	Michael	61.	Muzengua	Charlotte
14.	Hambira	Vezemba K.K	62.	Kambato	Alfried
15.	Hambira	Heinrich	63.	Mieze	Elda
16.	Ketji	Jeneth	64.	Jesaya	Elias
17.	Ndioze	Mati	65.	Kozonguizi	Christa
18.	Tuzembeho	Eleine	66.	Tshelakgosi	Emmanuella
19.	Huisemab	Bernard	67.	Morgan	Munfwile
20.	Kasita	Yoolokeni	68.	Herbert	Mazezo
21.	Kambonde	Amuthenu	69.	Katjangua	Gerson
22.	Mwilima	Calvin	70.	, ,	Anna
23.	Kavendjii	Jeffrey	71.	Tjizera	Maria
24.	Katjinamunene	Theo-Nesta	72.	Kahimbi	Chikuni Beauty
25.	Kenneth	Kakuwa	73.	Albert	Munfwile
26.	Fredrick	Christina	74.	Mujoro	Magreth
27.	Ngunovandu	Engelbert Phillip	75.	Kaimu	Ukarapo Nevel
28.	Kandingua	Isabelle	76.	Mbamanovandu	Jacky
29.	Kaimu	Jackson	77.	Kauraisa	Leonel
30.	Nainda	Drucsilla	78.	Rukoro	Florida
31.	Uandara	Dakoo Walter	79.	Kauahuma	Daniel
32.	Tjingaete	Batseba	80.	Tjozongoro	Christophine Tjivaja
33.	Kaura	Jakamuina Barnabas	81.	Tuahuku	Clemence
34.	Kambatuku	Maria	82.	Mbai	Agnes
35.	Karamata	George	83.	Starden	Musomi Poniso
36.	Ngutjinazo	Rudolfine Angelika	84.	Tomo	Gerson Erike
37.	Kavitjene	Ngeke J	85.	Hiakaere	Levi
38.	Nalishebo	Munyana Frano	86.	Hijarunguru	Gerson
39.	Muniaro	Alfred	87.	Mootu	Gerhard
40.	Aibes	Ignolia	88.	Tjaseua	Freddy
41.	Taezo	Franco	89.	Hiiko	Gerson
42.	Petrus	Mbenge	90.	Ndjahera	Bruce Mathews
43.	Kangumine	Eben-Ezer	91.	Tjonga	Edwin Jazema
44.	Vihajo	Claudius	92.	Kakujaha	Kaehapako
45.	Swartbooi	Florence	93.	Tjiposa	John Meundju
46.	Hange	Alpheus Kaputara	94.	Hambira	Utiriua
47.	Kavendjaa	Elsie	95.	Veii	Katjimuina
40	NAP	Linear			

Uanee

48. Muundjua





#### SWANU OF NAMIBIA

### 1. What is your party's vision for Namibia's National development?

Emancipate the Namibian people from all the ills that are prevailing, like poverty, hunger and poor governance. We want to challenge the unsorted distribution of wealth.

Policy of Socialism, revolution and democracy.

## 2. What is your party's position on a Namibian identity in the context of multiple ethnic and cultural identities?

Apartheid system still dominates. Proper research has to be done to determine who belongs where, who is truly Namibian. People are misplaced by colonialism and have been left where they are for 24 years of independence. Youngsters must strengthen their ethnic identity resulting in the ethnic unity.

#### 3. Are Namibian citizens equipped to realise their rights, if not, how will your party foster active citizenship?

As a nation coming from colonialism that has fostered division amongst the Namibian. There is a need to educate people about their rights. Their rights regarding democracy and the right to understand their constitution. Democracy cannot stand strong if the citizen is not educated about their rights.

4. Will your party have individual representatives that serve on more than one branch of government (executive, legislative and/or judiciary) to avoid conflict of interest?

Those three separated branches must serve their function independently. They must not influence each other. Not representatives but rather able representatives are necessary for a branch to function.

### 5. How will your party make government more efficient?

- Forming coalitions
- Civil service
- Complementing private sector

Coalitions are important for national unity.

However to negotiate with parties which are hostile to your ideology is the same as sacrificing it. Hence, we support coalitions provided it is for national unity.

We need to reduce the size of government for civil service.







### 6. What is your position on decentralisation in Namibia?

All the powers are concentrated in the centre. including development and industrialisation. There is no policy in place that deals with rural decentralisation. Decentralisation needs to take place in both the cities and the rural areas. Products coming from agriculture are not being utilized for the rural areas, resulting in people migrating to the city, creating overpopulation in the cities. If there is development in the rural areas then the migration will decrease.

## 7. What powers and resources should be devolved to the sub-national levels of government?

Many resources in Namibia are individual based instead of them being nationalised. For example, we have fishing quotes given to individuals. Instead we should give fishing quotes to each region. It will assist with the development in that region and serve the interest of the Nation. Fishing quotes are among only some of the resources given to individuals for their own benefit, like mining instead of the Nation

## 8. What is your party's position on the current relationship between national, regional and local governments?

The leaders are imposed on the people. Resulting in work not being done because leaders are imposed upon people.

The current situation in local authorities is that, there is no land, thus the poor can not afford it. The local authorities must give land to the poor and try and develop it.

Total autonomy will not work because it will still be lined to regional and central government. However there should be some sort of percentage of autonomy.

9. Are regional counsillors participation in decision-making processes limited regarding the development budget. How will your party address this issue?

Regional councillors have enough resources that are being taken from them to the central government and they do not benefit from their resources. There should be a direct benefit and control of that region over their resources. In Karas for example, Namdeb should give 10% of their income to Karas. Thus they must have a voice and must be elected. They must be as powerful as possible to be able influence decisions that affect their region and the people who live in it.







10. What is your economic policy and strategy for Namibia?

Enable all Namibians for Economic empowerment, re-distribution and employment.

This is the essence of our economic policy.

11. What reforms does your party propose to translate economic growth also into jobs?

We believe that in order to create more jobs, government will have to incentivize the private sector to create more jobs, especially for the youth. We plan to undertake massive infrastructure development projects in order to create employment.

12. An overwhelming proportion of all formal sector jobs are concentrated in urban centres. Does your party have reforms to expand formal sector employment to other parts of the country?

SWANU will provide clear plans for infrastructure development and implement those plans with urgency as a means of providing employment. This will encourage and motivate family-

agriculture-businesses to form cooperatives with neighbors for large-scale production.

13. What is your party's position on the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and how will your party empower SMEs?

SWANU wants SMEs to grow into large cooperates, it will incentivise SMEs with both skills and finance. We believe that SMEs should be manufacturing companies in order to take advantage of the local raw materials that can be manufactured into goods.

14. What is your party's position on government ownership in the economy with regards to state-owned enterprises?

We believe in social justice and we will make full use of the government stake in the economy to directly provide not only services but generate income to be directly distributed to the people. We would embark on policies that would allow State owned Enterprises to flourish in the Namibian Economy.

15. The government land policy on resettlement has failed the landless. How would your party rectify this issue?

SWANU holds the view that the current process of land reform and resettlement does not attempt to create new, more equitable agrarian situations, but merely recreating existing unequal distribution patterns in new areas. Furthermore, there settlement process initiated by the current government has been very slow and non-transparent.



# 16. Does your party think Namibia needs consumer protection, why, and what policies will promote to enhance consumer protection?

SWANU will make sure that every consumer is protected by making sure the relevant legislature is passed in due time. These policies will directly protect the common man in the street who needs consumer protection.

## 17. What is your party's position on the current economic relationship between Namibia and South Africa?

SWANU believes that the status quo is beneficial, however we want to decrease dependency imports from South Africa by creating our own market and empowering businesses to compete with South African businesses.

## 18. Should the government become a social welfare state? If so. How should this be organised and funded?

- Minimum wage
- Freetrade area
- Tax

Yes, it should as activists of socialism we believe it is essential for us to take care of our people and our resources can sustain that.





## 19. How will your party promote the use of communal land for poverty alleviation and socio-economic development?

Ancestral land matters will be re-opened for discussions. Any citizens living below the poverty line will be compensated by the State to be brought above the poverty line. Renewable energy will be subsidized, environment protection will be prioritized.

## 20. According to your party, what are the top priorities in future infrastructure development?

We will provide clear plans for infrastructure development and implement those plans with urgency as a means of also providing employment.

## 21. What wil your party do to ensure the provision of affordable and decent housing for all Namibians?

Have erven for houses free for the poor; Give soft loans for housing and so stop over-pricing and speculation; Enable civil servants to use retirement pension funds to build houses; and oblige private businesses to build houses for their employees.



22. What does regional integration mean to your party (SADC, SACU, AU)?

- Visa
- Passport
- Work
- Employment

We believe that regional integraion is vital for our party and the country as a whole. We will build on the current relationships that are there.

23. Do you have specific policies regarding the following:

- Segregation (rich/poor, white/black)
- Urban food security
- Crime & Security
- Informal settlements

We are a socialist party. We believe in the spirit of UBUNTU. And we will act as such once we are elected into office.



24. The Namibian education system is deemed to be inadequate, How would you address these challenges?

We will engage the private sector and the country's universities and colleges to collaborate on clearly defining the skills needed in the employment market so that Namibia's tertiary

education system can focus on their courses to optimize the employment of their graduates.

25. Does the Namibian education curriculum promote active citizenship in our democracy, if not, why?

No it does not. We believe that is the biggest lack in our education curriculum. We advocate for an all inclusive education system that will make me as a Namibian find pride.

26. Does free primary and secondary education enhance the quality of education? If yes, why? If no, why?

Yes it does. When everyone can access schools our literacy rates increase and thus we can have more skilled employees in Namibia which is what we need.

27. Would your party extend free education to secondary and tertiary institutions, and if yes, how would your party finance such an intervention?

Yes we would. We would source these funds from our different revenue's.







28. In Namibia there is a shortage of professional health practitioners and health facilities. How does your party intend to enhance the access and quality of health services?

Invest heavily in renovating the nation's biggest hospitals, the Katutura State Hospital and the Central State Hospital.

### 29. What is your party's position on Universal Health Coverage?

Healthcare will be free to all citizens. Thus a universal health care insurance to cover all citizens will be introduced immediately.

30. Does government support of private medical aid health schemes undermine the provision of a quality public health system, if so, how does your party intend to address this issue?

No. We believe in Socialism and that all should be equal. Once everyone uses the public medical scheme the quality will increase. 31. How will your party address the following healthcare challenges?

- Antenatal (maternal) care
- Infant mortality (Did not meet the MDG target)
- Drug & alcohol abuse amongst citizens
- Malnutrition
- Malaria, TB, Leprosy treatment
- Teenage pregnancies
- Rural health outreach
- Preventative Health

We will deal with all of these issues through 5 year term strategic plans. By prioritising the vaccination and informative campaigns.



## 32. What does youth development mean to your party?

We believe that this is essential for the well being of any country that the youth is empowered. We must capacitate them in all ways possible.



33. What are the current challenges faced by youth? How does your party propose to address youth development challenges?

We will make sure skills development is prioritized. Capacitating of the youth should never be compromised.

34. Does your party incorporate youth representatives throughout its structures and if not, how does your party intend to include the youth?

SWANU has set up a youth league. They operate on their own and we allow them to participate in party functions and formulas.

35. What measures does your party propose to mitigate the impact of HIV/Aids amongst youth?

We will make sure that our campaigns speak directly to the youth and motivate them to become involved in the campaign.

36. How does your party propose to rectify the following challenges?

- Youth unemployment
- Skills training and development
- Access to financing
- Allocation of resources for youth
- Multipurpose youth centres
- Teenage pregnancies
- Drug & alcohol abuse (recreation)

Incentivise Namibian businesses to employ more young people by giving them tax breaks for employees under the age of 35 years of age.



37. How does your party understand the concept of gender, and how vital is it for national development? What does gender equality and gender empowerment mean to your party?

We believe that there is more to gender equality as there should be equality to all.

38. Does your party support the equal representation of men & women in the party structures and in parliament?

Within the ambit of democracy and equality, SWANU gives its full and unconditional support to the objective of meeting a 50/50 gender balance in all of the country's public institutions. As a sign of SWANU's uncompromising stance on this issue, the party has already inculcated a 50/50 balance in its structures.

39. While rape and gender-based violence are criminalised, they continue to be very prevalent in the Namibian society. What does your party propose to ensure the protection of women?

Increase the number of high government positions held by women so that the country moves closer to 50/50 gender representation is management of national affairs.



# 40. Are women's sexual and reproductive rights adequately protected? What is your party's position on abortion? (Abortion only under Rape Act)

The party will protect the rights of women as it is protected under the current status quo.

### 41. What is your party's position on prostitution?

All individual rights including women's rights are protected by the constitution and the party will make sure that.

## 42. Would your party introduce paternity leave? What are the challenges facing this policy and how could it be ensured?

Yes. We believe that our women should be able to take care of themselves and their children. This will ensure that both their health is in order. We believe that if our women are of good health, they can be of wealth to the country.





# 43. Are environmental issues a priority to your party? What are the main environmental challenges in Namibia and how will you address them?

We believe in a greener country that prioritises recycling. Our government will make sure that we introduce more recycling programmes. These programmes will create business opportunities to the youth as well.

## 44. Are the current systems for natural disaster management adequate? If not, how would you reform it?

We believe that the natural disaster management systems are not adequate, and our party will strengthen it.

## 45. What should Namibia's role be in initiating, shaping and coordinating transnational environmental policies and co-operations?

As we look into industrializing the country we must do that by keeping in mind the pollution created because of industrialization. SWANU will take measures to ensure that policies are in place for industrialization.



46. Is current environmental legislation adequately enforced? Does your party have specific risk management policies regarding the following:

- Environment sustainability & Human health management
- Droughts/floods (pre-emptive)
- Desertification
- Fresh water management
- Wildlife poaching
- Forest fires
- Overfishing

Yes, we agree that the current environmental legislation is adequately under the auspices of the constitution and the party will enhance that implantation.



47. What will your party propose to promote human rights? What is your party's position on the promotion of minority & individual rights?

The constitution of the Republic of Namibia protects the rights of all Namibians irrespective of race, sex, age and political affiliation. Swanu will protect the rights of all.

48. What challenges does an elderly person face, and how will your party deal with these challenges?

The elderly doesn't get enough social grants and we will make sure to increase old age pensions to: N\$2200.00 per month.

49. What challenges do LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people face, and how will your party address these challenges?

All individuals rights are protected in the constitution, and we as a party will abide to the constitution thus we will protect all citizens of Namibia.

50. Should children's participation in decision-making processes regarding their well being be increased, if so, how?

- Current support for OVCs
- Children's dignified standard of living
- Child Protection Bill

Yes it should. We believe that we need to capacitate the children and youth to be able to adequately contribute to decision making.





## NOTES

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### **SWAPO**

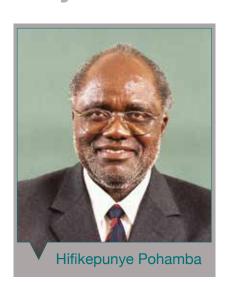


#### **Contact Details:**

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Fax: +264 (61) 232368 Web: www.swapoparty.org

#### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The ruling party, renamed as SWAPO Party of Namibia since Independence, traces its roots back to 2 August 1957 when a group of students and labourers formed the Ovamboland People's Congress (OPC), a party focused on the plight of Ovambo contract labourers.

The OPC first focused on fighting the contract labour system, but quickly widened its scope to encompass the liberation of Namibia from South Africa. On 19 April 1959 the party was renamed Ovamboland People's Organisation (OPO), and established a number of branches in South West Africa (SWA).

In 1961, SWAPO published a Programme that outlined the party's three basic aims:

 To "establish a free, democratic government in Namibia, founded upon the will and participation of all the people of our country"

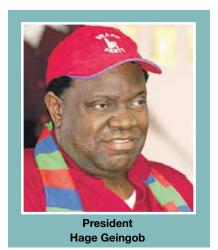
- To "unify all the people of Namibia into a cohesive, representative, national political organization, irrespective of their race, ethnic origin, religion or creed", and
- To "reconstruct the economic, educational and social foundations which will support and maintain the real African independence which our people desire for themselves".

In 1966, SWAPO started the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). In the 1970s SWAPO remained primarily in liberation movement.

SWAPO aimed to "unite all Namibian people, particularly the working class, the peasantry and progressive intellectuals into a vanguarg party capable of safeguarding national independence and of building a classless, non-exploitive society based on the ideals and principles of scientific socialism".



#### Presidential Candidate-Profile



Hage Geingob was born on 3 August 1941, in the Grootfontein District of Namibia. He received his early education at Otavi in Namibia under the Bantu Education System. He joined the Augustineum in 1958.

In 1964, Hage Geingob left for the United States to study at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was granted a scholarship. Subsequently, he obtained a BA degree from Fordham University in New York in 1970 and an MA degree in International Relations from the Graduate Faculty of The New School, New York in 1974.

In 1964, he was appointed SWAPO Representative at the United Nations and to the Americas. He served in various United Nations as a SWAPO respresentative, including Director

of the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

On 21 November 1989 subsequent to the elections, he was elected Chairman of the Constituent Assembly which was responsible for formulating the Namibian Constitution. At independence, he was first Prime Minister from 1990-2002, and regained the position in 2012.

At the 2007 congress, he was elected, and was subsequently appointed as Minister of Trade and Industry on April 8, 2008.At SWAPO's 2012 party congress, Geingob was re-elected as Vice-President of SWAPO on 2 December 2012.

### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

1.	Mbumba	Nangolo	34.	Namupala	Liina N.	64.	Caley	Faustina
2.	McLeod	Laura V.	35.	Katjivivi	Peter	65.	Muheua	Alpheus
3.	Shifeta	Pohamba	36.	Hinda	Maureen	66.	Nuyoma	Emilia
		P.	37.	Van der Walt	Petrus	67.	Kashikola	Daniel
4.	Kafula	Agnes N.	38.	Kapewangolo	Aino	68.	Mahoto	Margaret
5.	Karupu	Sebastian	39.	Hambyuka	Julius H.	69.	Mwaningange	Billy
6.	Ilpumbu	Lucia M.	40.	Kuugongelwa	Saara	70.	Kandumbu	Marina
7.	Esau	Bernard	41.	Ya Ndakolo	Japhet P.	71.	Nujoma	Utoni
8.	Beukes	Priscilla M	42.	Jagger	Berna-	72.	Kasingo	Loide
9.	Tweya	Tjekero			dette	73.	Mushelenga	Samuel P.
10.	Witbooi	Lucia	43.	Nghimtina	Erkki	74.	Munsu	Norah L.
11.	Philip	Namolo C	44.	Nghaamwa	Lucia	75.	Swartbooi	Bernardus
12.	Nandi-Ndaitwah	Netumbo	45.	Sankwasa	James S.	76.	Hoffmann	lda
13.	Nekundi	Veikko	46.	Shilunga	Kornelia	77.	Katoma	Leevi
14.	Kandjimi	Johanna	47.	•	Sakeus	78.	Shinavene	Loide
15.	Mutorwa	Johannes	48.	Nghipondoka	EsterAnna	79.	Kasuto	Gotthard
16.	Manombe-Ncube	Alexia			-Liisa	80.	Himarwa	Katrina
	!Naruseb	Alfeus G		Jooste	Leon		Ekandjo	Jeremias
18.	Sioka	Doreen	50.		Prisculla		Kooper	Paula
19.	lithete	Paulus N.	51.	Simataa	Stanley		Dingara	Elifas
20.	3	Sophia N.	52.	lipinge	Rebekka		Namundjebo-Tilahun	Martha
	Alweendo	Thomas	53.	Klazen	Derek	85.	Kaapanda	Joel
	Kavetuna	Julieta	54.	Swartz	Sophia		livula-Ithana	Pendukeni
	Schlettwein	Carl	55.	Nghaamwa	Usko		Marenga	Festus
	//Hoebes	Christine	56.	Kandji-Murangi	Itah U.		Katamelo	Wilburg
	Uutoni	Erastus	57.	Ngatjizeko	Immanuel		Namwandi	David
26.	<b>3</b>	Sylvia	58.		Evelyn		Williams	Margareth
27.	!Nawatiseb	Engel-	59.	Ankama	Chief		Heita	Phillipus
		brecht			Samuel		Masule	Mary
	Tjongarero	Agnes	60.	Ndjoze-Ojo	Rebecca	93.	Kaiyamo	Elia
	lyambo	Nickey	61.	Nambahu	Thomas	0.4		George
	Shiweda	Anna N.	62.	Sikerete	Annak-		lipinge	Eunice
	Kapere	Asser K.	00	// !! / - /	letha		Katali	Henry Isak
	Shapwa	Lidwina	63.	/Ui/o/oo	Royal	96.	Muharukua	Angelika
33.	Kapofi	Frans			Kxao			





#### SWAPO PARTY OF NAMIBIA

### 1. What is your party's vision for Namibia's National development?

Namibia where prosperity, peace and stability prevail.

Addressing social & economic challenges. Vision 2030

Prioritise: unemployment, poverty, economic growth. Gender equality, income distribution, delivery of quality health care system & education, improve housing.

2. What is your party's position on a Namibian identity in the context of multiple ethnic and cultural identities?

Namibia comprises many ethnic groups and different cultures. SWAPO Party represents the true identify of Namibia, in terms of representation. The strength of our Party lies in our diversity.

3. Are Namibian citizens equipped to realise their rights, if not, how will your party foster active citizenship?

The Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of association, which provides a platform for citizens to express themselves. Electoral Commission of Namibia Ensures opportunities for all citizens to express themselves.

4. Will your party have individual representatives that serve on more than one branch of government (executive, legislative and/or judiciary) to avoid conflict of interest?

The selection of candidates for the executive, legislative and judiciary are done in a manner that upholds Namibian laws, and therefore the chosen representatives serve the best interest of the nation.

- 5. How will your party make government more efficient?
- Forming coalitions
- Civil service
- Complementing private sector

Civil Society plays important role through its interaction with the GRN. SWAPO appreciates collaboration with civil society as it helps parties create well informed policies.

SWAPO pays no attention to opposition parties whether they form coalitions or not. The question remains whether or not they can offer an alternative to the SWAPO GRN.

Efficiency of GRN depends on two issues, financial resources and competent and committed or force. Once these are in place the rest will fall in place.



### 6. What is your position on decentralisation in Namibia?

Decentralisation Policy is aimed at developing power from the central to sub national governments within the context of unitary state. This per the policy is done in three phases:

- De-concentration of Power
- · Delegation of Power
- · Devolution of Power

## 7. What powers and resources should be devolved to the sub-national levels of government?

At independence, we had a huge inherited backlog on basic services in former Bantustans in terms of portable water and sanitations, schools, hospitals and clinics. Resources availability and allocation remains a challenge for the GRN. There are many competing priorities. Financial resources are never enough whether in the public sector, private sector or in individual households.

## 8. What is your party's position on the current relationship between national, regional and local governments?

Development budget is initiated at the regional level. The regional Counsellors identify the development needs and forward to the national level. There the needs are synchronized for the whole country and adjusted according to available resources. This approach ensures that all the regions are treated fairly.

# 9. Are regional counsillors participation in decision-making processes limited regarding the development budget. How will your party address this issue?

The relationship between the three layers of GRN are well articulated in their respective legislations which govern them. We find relationships to be sound and appropriate.



### 10. What is your economic policy and strategy for Namibia?

To adopt inclusive and sustained economic transformation programmes that can be divided into two sub-categories namely macroeconomic or cross-cutting policy reforms and initiatives and specific sectorial or microeconomic interventions, and promote economic diversity.



## 11. What reforms does your party propose to translate economic growth also into jobs?

Increased resource allocation towards sectors that have a higher potential to generate short, medium and long-term employment opportunities and create incentives for public institutions to facilitate job opportunities for graduates and other unemployed Namibians.

12. An overwhelming proportion of all formal sector jobs are concentrated in urban centres. Does your party have reforms to expand formal sector employment to other parts of the country?

Continued increase in the transport routes between rural and urban areas, with targeted programmes that are meant to develop rural areas as a means of integrating them into the mainstream economy.

13. What is your party's position on the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and how will your party empower SMEs?

Promotion of value addition, SME, and economic infrastructure development.

14. What is your party's position on government ownership in the economy with regards to state-owned enterprises?

Acceleration of the reform process and management of public enterprises so that they remain pivotal and provide economic growth and development, and contribute to the State revenue.

#### 15. The government land policy on resettlement has failed the landless. How would your party rectify this issue?

The SWAPO Party will continue to review and consolidate the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act and Communal Land Reform Act to facilitate the process of re-distributing the 417 000 hectors of the land the party will acquire until 2020.

16. Does your party think Namibia needs consumer protection, why, and what policies will promote to enhance consumer protection?

Continued speedy repeal of obsolete laws, and thus put in place relevant ones, including the development and promulgation of new legislation aimed at improving the lives of Namibians such as a framework for protection of the Namibian consumers in sectors like health, retail, banking and property.

17. What is your party's position on the current economic relationship between Namibia and South Africa?

The current economic relationship is historic and the party will continue to strengthen the relationship in order to makes guaranteed economic growth and development in Namibia.





## 18. Should the government become a social welfare state? If so, how should this be organised and funded?

- Minimum wage
- Freetrade area
- Tax

Tax: Provision of tax relief to low income earners. The SWAPO Party Government amended the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, Act 6 1995 to provide for the smooth implementation of Land Tax.



19. How will your party promote the use of communal land for poverty alleviation and socio-economic development?

N.A.

## 20. According to your party, what are the top priorities in future infrastructure development?

- Social infrastructure education & health.
- Progress already exists in hard infrastructure, Roads.
- Rural road development, rural electrification and communication infrastructure.
- · Sufficient water infrastructure.

## 21. What wil your party do to ensure the provision of affordable and decent housing for all Namibians?

Financially assist local authorities to increase the supply of serviced residential land. Review the distribution methods used by local authorities to ensure that households in real need of housing enjoy priority. Review the national housing policy, specifically with regard to the provision of funding for low income housing.

### 22. What does regional integration mean to your party (SADC, SACU, AU)?

- Visa
- Passport
- Work
- Employment

N.A.

### 23. Do you have specific policies regarding the following:

- Segregation (rich/poor, white/black)
- Urban food security
- Crime & Security
- Informal settlements

#### Food Security:

 to ensure food security and food selfsufficiency in the country, the party has implemented initiatives, such as providing assistance to dry-land crop producers as well as the Green Scheme Projects.

#### Crime & Security:

 has been focused on optimising the security and welfare of Namibians.

#### Informal Settlements:

 Continued implementation and improvement of the delivery of health and sanitation services in informal settlements. Continued maintenance and access to potable water for informal settlements.





## 24. The Namibian education system is deemed to be inadequate. How would you address these challenges?

The current system is ideal and can be a model. However, not the presence or absence of a model, it is the combinations of many factors that makes or breaks the system.

- Human resources (teachers, students, patents, community)
- · Re-introduction of vocational education.

#### 25. Does the Namibian education curriculum promote active citizenship in our democracy, if not, why?

Namibian education system upholds the principles of democracy in all its structures including in its environmental and social sciences syllabus that focuses on democracy and democratic governance. Civic education is a strong component of the education system. However having it in the curriculum does not translate into actual practice.

## 26. Does free primary and secondary education enhance the quality of education? If yes, why? If no, why?

Yes, that is why the party introduced free primary education in order to improve access to education for many disadvantaged Namibians. Currenlty, the party is working on free secondary education, and the establishment of the Namibia Students Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF) indictates how free education can make a differnece in the provision on quality education.

# 27. Would your party extend free education to secondary and tertiary institutions, and if yes, how would your party finance such an intervention?

Commited to providing free education to all the levels of the education system. However we are careful not to swallow more then we can chew and thus mindful about the financial implications. As resources become available, we will be making steady progress.







28. In Namibia there is a shortage of professional health practitioners and health facilities. How does your party intend to enhance the access and quality of health services?

The SWAPO Party will strengthen existing institutions and put in place appropriate programmes for the regulation, management, procurement and distribution of quality health services.

## 29. What is your party's position on Universal Health Coverage?

Commits the Party to the improvement of health and quality of all Namibian people. Healthy nation, Productive nation.

30. Does government support of private medical aid health schemes undermine the provision of a quality public health system, if so, how does your party intend to address this issue?

- Does not only promote public health service but regards the private sector as an integral and vital part of the health.
- Regulate to safeguard the interests of Namibian people esp vulnerable groups so that they are not denied healthcare by both the private and public sector.

### 31. How will your party address the following healthcare challenges?

- Antenatal (maternal) care
- Infant mortality (Did not meet the MDG target)
- Drug & alcohol abuse amongst citizens
- Malnutrition
- Malaria, TB, Leprosy treatment
- Teenage pregnancies
- Rural health outreach
- Preventative Health

SWAPO Party Political Programme and the 2009 SWAPO Party Elections Manifesto commits the party GRN to the development and building of health systems.

Include: antenatal care, post-natal care, home based care, nutrition, treatment and rehabilitation, diseases, family planning.







### 32. What does youth development mean to your party?

In the context of National Youth as well as the African Youth Charter, the youth development for the SWAPO Party means a strategic and deliberate approach to engage entire communities in helping all the young people to succeed and ultimately grow into productive citizens.

33. What are the current challenges faced by youth? How does your party propose to address youth development challenges?

Youth, 50%, thus young people are the hardest affected by socio-economic challenges facing our country ranging from unemployment, poverty, inadequate, access to public amenities, underdevelopment, cultural imperialism and diseases.

34. Does your party incorporate youth representatives throughout its structures and if not, how does your party intend to include the youth?

Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport & Culture; National Youth Council and the National Youth Service as institutional framework for youth development & Empowerment. In particular, the

5th Congress of SWAPO Party adopted specific resolutions.

## 35. What measures does your party propose to mitigate the impact of HIV/Aids amongst youth?

Yes it does, For example, at Sections, Branches, Districts, Regional and National structures, there are representatives of Wings, inclusive of SWAPO Party Youth League.

36. How does your party propose to rectify the following challenges?

- Youth unemployment
- Skills training and development
- Access to financing
- Allocation of resources for youth
- Multipurpose youth centres
- Teenage pregnancies
- Drug & alcohol abuse (recreation)

Youth are the most at risk population to contract HIV. The current National response to HIV/AIDS epidemic is comprehensive and covers the entire spectrum of the Namibian people. Once the identified strategies are implemented then the battle will be won. There has already been progress. According to ministry of health: lowest rate of infection is between 15-24.







37. How does your party understand the concept of gender, and how vital is it for national development? What does gender equality and gender empowerment mean to your party?

The SWAPO Party Government has put in place a new National Gender Policy with additional areas of peace-building, conflict resolution and natural disaster management as well as gender equality in the family context.

38. Does your party support the equal representation of men & women in the party structures and in parliament?

The party amended its constitution to effect the 50/50 Gender Zebra stripe system, which came into effect on the 26 August 2013.

39. While rape and gender-based violence are criminalised, they continue to be very prevalent in the Namibian society. What does your party propose to ensure the protection of women?

The SWAPO Party Government put in place the National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) which serves as a guide for the implementation of the National Gender Policy 2010-2020 especially in the areas of GBV and human rights.

40. Are women's sexual and reproductive rights adequately protected? What is your party's position on abortion?

(Abortion only under Rape Act)

The party supports the Rape Act, which enables women to have an abortion under such dire circumstances.

41. What is your party's position on prostitution?

The party protects the rights of citizens as stipulated in the constitution.

42. Would your party introduce paternity leave? What are the challenges facing this policy and how could it be ensured?

The party supports maternity and partnernity leave as stipulated in the laws of Namibia.







43. Are environmental issues a priority to your party? What are the main environmental challenges in Namibia and how will you address them?

Recognises that the environmental protection is essential to natural resources such as mining, fisheries and agriculture, which account for 30% of the GDP.

As we move towards Vision 2030 and increased industrialisation impacts are likely to occur. However we plan to minimise these impacts. (renewable energy, energy saving technology, waste recycling and re-use).

44. Are the current systems for natural disaster management adequate? If not, how would you reform it?

Namibia's environmental legislation is among the best in the world in terms of its formulation but implementation and enforcement remains a challenge.

- The Environmental Commission is not adequately supported in terms of financial investment.
- The huge size of the country makes the enforcement of legislation particularly difficult.

45. What should Namibia's role be in initiating, shaping and coordinating transnational environmental policies and co-operations?

Systems for natural disaster are in place. However these are mainly reactive in nature for example, dealing with the provision of emergency relief, response and recovery.

SWAPO is committed to develop a long-term proactive approach to enhance our preparedness.

46. Is current environmental legislation adequately enforced? Does your party have specific risk management policies regarding the following:

- Environment sustainability & Human health management
- Droughts/floods (pre-emptive)
- Desertification
- Fresh water management
- Wildlife poaching
- Forest fires
- Overfishing

Namibia is already a leader, particular among developing countries, in the multi-lateral environmental arena. Namibia currently presides over the UNCCD having hosted the 11th Conference to the parties of UNCCD Namibia was the lead negotiator for Africa which concluded the Nagoya Protocol. Namibia came out second best recently to host the Green Climate Fund. In 2012 Namibia won the Markhor Award.



47. What will your party propose to promote human rights? What is your party's position on the promotion of minority & individual rights?

The SWAPO Party will continue to promote the principle of independence, sovereignty and equality of nations, good neighbourliness, democracy, human rights and solidarity with the oppressed.

48. What challenges does an elderly person face, and how will your party deal with these challenges?

The SWAPO Party Government has put in place both formal and informal safety net arrangements. The formal safety nets include several flagship programmes:

- Payment of Basic State Grants to the elderly and people living with disabilities;
- 2. Payment of subventions to war veterans;
- 3. Provision of subsidised housing to the elderly in several towns at a very low rental fee.

49. What challenges do LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people face, and how will your party address these challenges?

The party protects the rights of Namibian citizens as stipulated in the constitution of Namibia.

50. Should children's participation in decision-making processes regarding their well being be increased, if so, how?

- Current support for OVCs
- Children's dignified standard of living
- Child Protection Bill
- Payment of grants and allowances to children in need.
- Our strategy to ensure free primary an secondary education for Namibian children.
- In an attempt to provide quality education to all children, the party has adopted a system of inclusive education.
- The party has intensified the Family Literacy Programme which aims at educating parents in early childhood development to help their children to learn.





## **UDF**

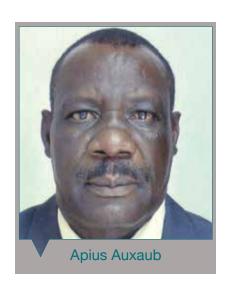


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#### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The United Democratic Front (UDF) is a political party in Namibia. Justus IlGaroëb was the party's leader since its foundation in 1989. He stepped down in 2013. The United Democratic Front is a political party with its roots in the Damara Council, an administrative body for the Damaraland territory in South-West Africa that in 1980 became a political party.

The Damara Council in 1989 joined other parties in

order to participate in the first democratic elections in Namibia. The result of the merger was the United Democratic Front (UDF).

The founding members of the UDF were Justus IIGaroëb, leader of the Damara Council, and Reggie Diergaardt, leader of the Labour Party. On 20 July 1989 the Patriotic Unity Movement joined the UDF.

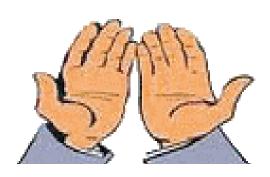


#### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

1. Auxab **Apius** 49. Isaak Rudolf Themostikles D. Murorua 50. Khaxas Magrietha 3. Gawaseb Elijah H. 51. Nanus Theresia 52. Nuas 4. Gobs Sebastiaan I. Susanna 5. Shikongo Torka V. 53. Peter Margreth 6. Van Wyk Davey I.Q. 54. Seibeb An-Mire E.S. 7. Harases Ernstine T. 55. Gaeseb Samuel 8. Hoeses 56. Ganxas Lena Melanie Y. 9. Gaobaeb Hendrik 57. Gariseb Johannes O. 10. Hawaxab 58. Haoseb Frederik N. Joram K. 11. Tjirare Nicholsen 59. Hoeseb Ronnie 12. Gobs 60. Howoseb Khoen-Koe P.A. Enoir E. 13. Skini Michael 61. Hochobeb **Timotheus** 14. Katjimbari Jackson 62. Kaisuma Ellencia R. 15. Kausiona Pieter 63. Kavari Appy 16. Doeseb Gerson 64. Kazeiko David 17. Gaingob Barthelomius 65. Namases Renathe 18. Axakhoeb **Ernestus** 66. Sofika Alamo 19. Dausas 67. Ucham Wilmariane M. Gerdrud 20. Tsamaseb Zedekias 68. Somaeb Abednego 21. Uirab Piet 69. Aebes Magdalena Christabella S. 70. Afrikaner 22. Mbandonga Erna 23. Gaeseb Nicodemus 71. Garoeb Immanuel F. 24. Garoes Belinda 72. Gaweses Eldina 25. Nanuseb Christiaan 73. Goseb Gibson R. 26. Tjiueza **Dennis** 74. Hanabes Charlotte 27. Awaseb Samuel L. 75. Hangua Kaitukanua 28. Garoes Gisela 76. Kapetja Inoveni 29. Khoaseb Elifas 77. Kenahama Gerson Fredrick G. 30. Shimanda 78. Koiseb Immanuel 31. Geingob Anna Ida 79. Mahali Josef S. 32. Guibeb Clemens O. 80. Mbetjiha Kairoua 33. Keib Sylvester 81. Mbetjiha Solo 34. Lombarth Gisela 82. Moloto Tryphosa 35. Gel-Khoebeb Liston 83. Muhenje Ngujatahuuna 36. Guiseb Roman T. 84. Narib Stanley K. 37. Goraseb Whycliff B. 85. Naseb Mathias 38. Guriras Frieda 86. Nauseb **Johannes** 39. Nauseb Phillemon 87. Nowoseb Maurice L 40. Gaingob Gerson 88. Ruun Du Uaravaerua 41. Areseb Herman 89. Sabatha Angela Yollanda Y. 42. Aubes Renathe 90. Skini 43. Bikeur 91. Somaeb Mariane Nico M. 44. Claasen Gerson 92. Somseb Erich 45. Gaoses Edelgardt 93. Somseb Olka 46. Gariseb Herry 94. Tjarokua Jasuvisa 47. Gomseb Fransley G. 95. Tjizu Uzepa 48. Hoeb Bernardus U. 96. Tsaeb Mathias

### **UPM**

#### **Party President**



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#### **Brief History of the Party**

The United People's Movement formerly known as the Rehoboth Democratic Movement is a political party based in Rehoboth, Namibia. It was formed in March 2010 and is headed by Willem Bismarck van Wyk as the Party President.

The party changed names in August 2010 to the United People's Movement. The party officially registered with the Electoral Commission in July 2010 and contested the November 2010 local and regional

elections, where it won 2 seats in the Rehoboth local council and 1 seat on the Okahandja Municipality. The UPM is currently represented on the Rehoboth Local Authority Council by its Secretary-General Martin G. Dentlinger and Chairperson Jan J. van Wyk. The UPM also has a set on the Okahandja Municipality where it is represented by Mr. Andries Bezuidenhout.

### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

4	Lea Laborer
1. Van Wyk	Jan Johannes
2. De Klerk	Johannes L.
3. Farmer	Emma A.
4. Becker-van Rooi	Elizabeth C.
5. Angermund	Ryno B.
6. Hoctritt	Willem N.
7. Mbanze	David S.
8. Drotsky	Mina S.
9. Veldskoen	Barend
10. Nguvenjengua	Prieska
11. Boffelli	Annelie
12. Hein	Estelle
13. Van Wyk	Regina R.
14. Strauss	Phillipus J.
15. Jansen	Donalize
16. Van Wyk	Philip A.
17. Tsei-Eseib	Saul S.
15. Jansen 16. Van Wyk	Donalize Philip A.

18.	Bertolini	Frans
19.	Vries	Joline S.
20.	Olivier	Henry G
21.	Kooper	Simon P.
22.	McNab	Maxmillian
23.	Mouton	Molina G.
24.	Goeieman	Gotthard
25.	Mouton	Lorrainne
26.	Van der Berg	Fritz
27.	Van Wyk	Angeline G.
28.	Manuals	Bernaice M.
29.	Jankowski	Louisa L.
30.	Filander	Bron J.
31.	Diergaardt	Micheal M.
32.	Dentlinger	Cassily B.
33.	Steenkamp	Geraldine



## **WRP**

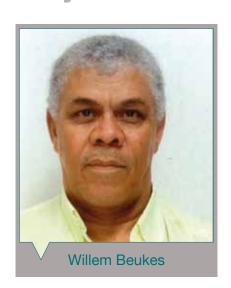


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### **Party President**



#### **Brief History of the Party**

The Communist Party of Namibia (formerly known as the Workers Revolutionary Party, WRP) is a communist party in Namibia led by Attie Beukes and Harry Boesak in May 1989.

The party was founded by Attie Beukes in May 1989 under the name Workers Revolutionary Party. It joined the United Democratic Front (UDF) alliance for participation in the 1989 elections. The UDF won

four seats in this election for the Constituent Assembly of Namibia.

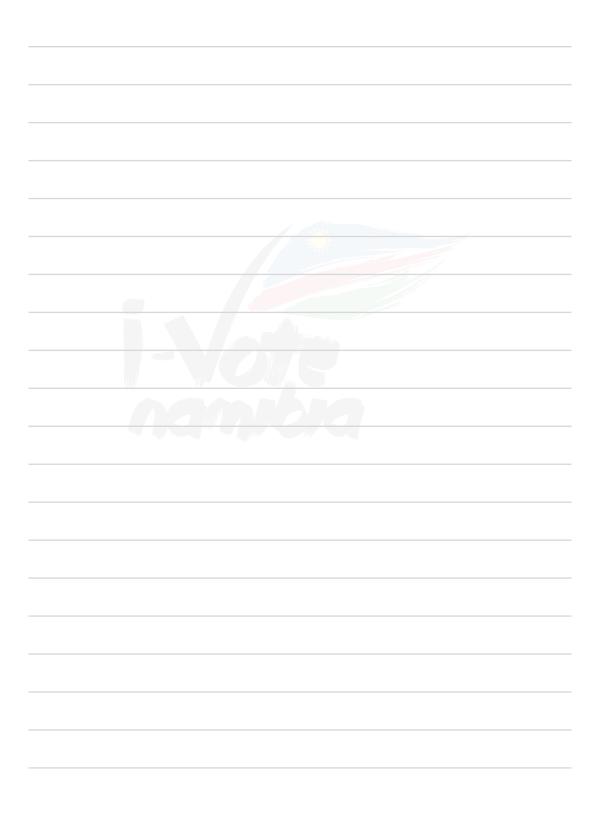
In the 2004 election, the WRP joined with SWANU in an alliance of socialist parties. The party is once more known as the Workes Revolution Party (WRP).

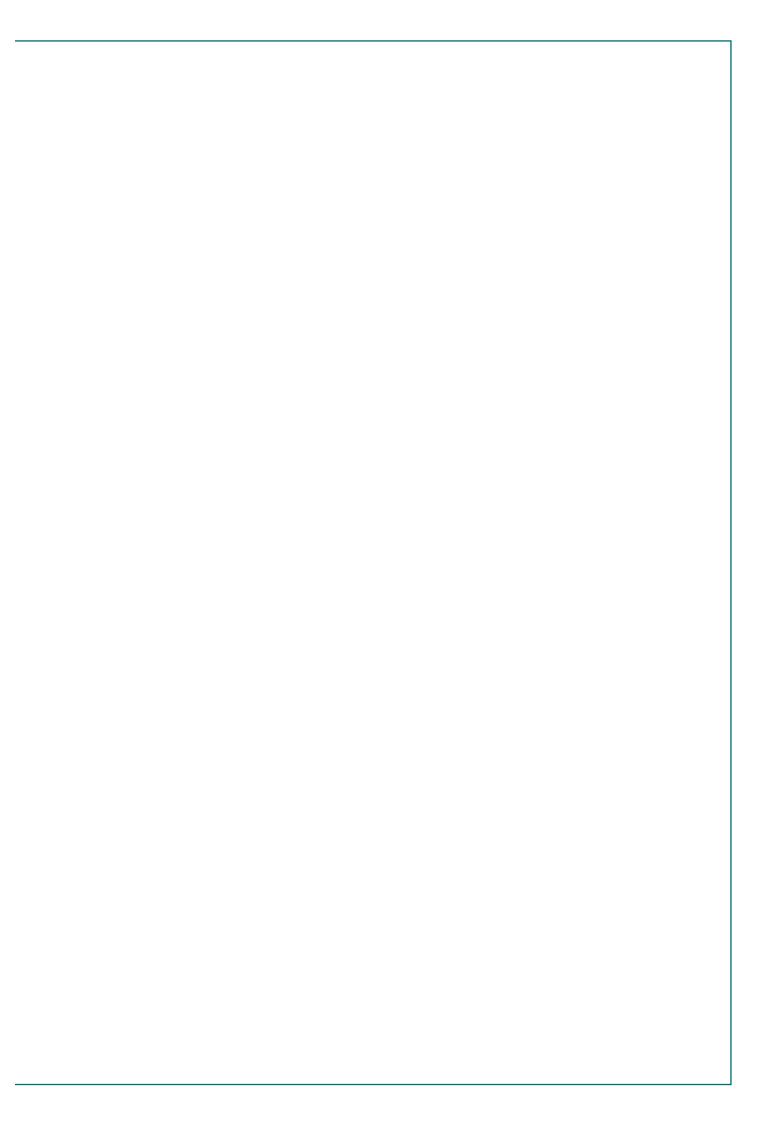


#### List for 2014 National Assembly Elections

Willem 1. Beukes 19. Narib Jan Frans Kaapala Benson Poniso 20. Pieters Edward Fleermuys Salmon 3. 21. Cloete Alex 4. Pienaar Dina A 22. Hitikua Alfeus 5. Mulisa Muyaukwa B. M. 23. Beukes **Barend Junior** 6. Ermanda Emmanuel 24. Smeer Mayron 7. Kazikua **Elvis** 25. Sambandala Kambamba 8. Vries Anthea Feroza 26. Jackson Augustinus 9. Izaaks Jacobus 27. Goeiemann **Ernst Albertus** Immanuel Adelberth 10. Samapaka 28. Sambandala Veronica Karuku 11. Uyoya Muyangwa Moris 29. Afrika Rafael 12. Kapalingo Victor Masule Godfriet 30. Kandjeo Jacobus 13. Heymann Nadia 31. Beukes Merceline Kekelwa 14. Kaapala 32. Beukes Heidi 15. Heymann Anna Magrietha 33. Tenda Elizabeth Sofia 16. Eiseb Elias 34. Mupe Josef 17. Mulonga Judith Siezize 35. Tjiroze Angeline M 18. Bapello Max 36. Sambandala Sarco Masiye

## NOTES





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