That action ensured Ngebi’s graduation to apartheid descent centres and eventual release in 1969, when he was subjected to South Africa’s then notorious concentration camps, the Ngebi of the Namibian University. He was subsequently released from the concentration camps in 1969, after a long period of imprisonment.

The history of the SWAPO Party begins with the establishment of a community hammer mill. In 1966, a community hammer mill was established in the area of the future capital city of Windhoek. This hammer mill became a symbol of the struggle for independence, and it is still used today as a symbol of the people’s struggle.

During the First World War, Namibia was conquered by Germany, which established a colonial administration. This administration lasted until 1915, when it was taken over by Germany. During this period, the Germans built a number of infrastructure projects, including roads, bridges, and schools. These projects were all designed to serve the interests of the German colonial administration, and they were not intended to benefit the local population.

In 1915, the German colonial administration was replaced by the South African administration. This administration lasted until 1948, when it was replaced by the South African government. During this period, the South Africans continued to build infrastructure projects, but they were focused on the development of the economy and the exploitation of the resources of the region.

The development of Bukalo into a second town is another major project. I stated at last year’s festival that the development of Bukalo was the most important project in the Caprivi Region. I have been pleased to see the progress that has been made in this project.

My dear fellow Caprivians, we are all aware of the importance of education for the development of our community. The development of education is a key component of the development of our region. It is through education that we can ensure that our future generations are well-equipped to take on the challenges of the future.

In the past, education was not accessible to all Namibians. The South African administration did not prioritize education, and as a result, many Namibians were denied the opportunity to receive a good education. This situation changed with the advent of independence in 1990, and since then, education has been a major focus of the government.

The government has invested heavily in the development of education, and as a result, we have seen significant improvements in the quality of education. The government has built new schools, provided learning materials, and trained teachers. These efforts have resulted in increased enrollment rates and improved academic performance.

The government has also taken steps to ensure that education is accessible to all Namibians, regardless of their background. The government has introduced free primary education, and is currently working on extending free secondary education.

In addition to the development of education, the government has also emphasized the importance of health care. The government has built new hospitals, provided medical supplies, and trained health care workers. These efforts have resulted in improved access to health care and increased life expectancy.

The government has also prioritized the development of other sectors, such as infrastructure, agriculture, and tourism. These sectors are all important for the development of our region and the growth of our economy.

In conclusion, the government has made significant progress in the development of our region. We have seen improvements in education, health care, infrastructure, agriculture, and tourism. These developments are all important for the growth of our economy and the betterment of our people.

We thank the government for its efforts in the development of our region. We also thank the SWAPO Party for its leadership and vision. We are confident that with the continued support of the SWAPO Party, our region will continue to thrive and prosper.