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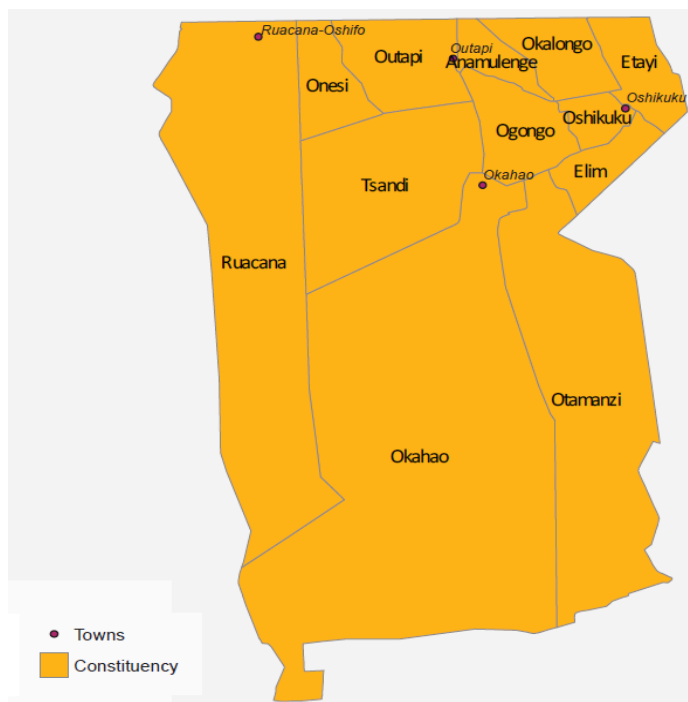
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1 CHAPTER 1: SYNOPSIS OF OMUSATI REGION

1.1 Introduction

Omusati Region is situated in the northern part of the Republic of Namibia. The word '*omusati*' is an Oshiwambo word which means a mopani tree. It shares borders with the Republic of Angola in the north, Ohangwena Region in the north-east, Oshana Region in the east and Kunene Region in the south-west. There are many unspoiled beautiful sceneries, while different species of trees and animals continue to attract tourists and visitors to the Region. The Region consists of twelve (12) Constituencies, namely Anamulenge, Elim, Etayi, Ogongo, Okahao, Okalongo, Onesi, Oshikuku, Outapi, Ruacana, Tsandi and Otamanzi, three (3) Settlements i.e. Okalongo, Onesi and Ogongo and five (5) Local Authorities namely Outapi, Ruacana, Okahao, Oshikuku and Tsandi Village Council. Outapi Town is the Administrative Seat and Capital of the Region.



1.2 Size of the Region

The Region has a total land surface area of 26 551 km² and it is the 9th largest Region among 14 Regions, with the population density of 9.1 percent.

1.3 Population Demography

Omusati is the third populated Region with the population of 243 166 out of which 133 621 are females and 109 545 are males.

Its annual growth rate stands at 0.6 percent and about 90 percent of the population lives in rural areas, while only 5.7 percent of the people live in urban areas. There are 46 698 households in the Region with an average size of 5.2 persons per household.

1.4 Population density by area

Area	Population	Area in km ²	Person per km ²
Omusati	243,166	26604.8	9.1
Anamulenge	13,410	353.6	37.9
Elim	11,406	444.3	25.7
Etayi	35,101	644.2	54.5
Ogongo	19,546	806.8	24.2
Okahao	17,548	9910.5	1.8
Okalongo	30,609	656.9	46.6
Onesi	13,149	601.9	21.8
Oshikuku	9,093	277.2	32.8
Outapi	36,934	985.5	37.5
Ruacana	14,018	5377.0	2.8
Tsandi	28,018	2362.9	11.9
Otamanzi	13,495	4184.1	3.2

1.5 1.4 Landscape

The landscape of the Region is made up of mopane trees which is a dominant specie and spreads across the Region on shallow sand. The sandy parts of the Region bears abundant makalani palms '*omilunga*', fig trees '*omikwiyu*', baobab trees '*omikwa*' and marula trees '*omigongo*', especially in the eastern part.

1.6 1.5 Climate

It is a semi-arid and characterized by the high temperature ranging between 25-37 degrees Celsius. The average rainfall per year is about 350-500 mm between November to April. The Region falls under the very flat hydro-geological Cuvelai Basin dipping from some 1150 m above sea level (asl) in the north east to 1080 m asl in Etosha Pan. The rainfall decreases from 600 mm in the north east to 300 mm in the west.

The relatively high and reliable average rainfall allows for crop farming. After rain season, innovative irrigation systems are being utilized by locals to produce agricultural products. The ground water in the west and south of the Region is sweet and shallow i.e. 10-20 meters from surface. During droughts, pits are dug and serve as reliable sources of water. The rest of water sources in the Region is predominantly saline.

1.7 1.6 Governance and Planning Structures

The Region is headed by the Regional Governor who is appointed by the President with the mandate to oversee all Government operations within the Region. The Council is headed by the Chairperson, while the Administration of the Council is under the supervision of the Chief Regional Officer (CRO). The Regional Councillors are democratically elected by the communities in their respective Constituencies. Three Regional Councillors are representing the Region in the Second House of Parliament i.e. the National Council (NC).

1.8 1.7 Regional Planning Structures

For meticulous planning and equal participation of stakeholders towards the promotion and support of the development within the Region, several development committees are established. They are the Regional Development Coordination Committee (RDCC), the Constituency Development Committee (CDC), the Village Development Committee (VDC) as well as the Local Authorities Development Committees. They are responsible for planning, coordinating, evaluating and monitoring all developmental programmes and projects at their levels.

1.9 1.8 Vision, Mission statement and Core Values of Omusati Regional Council

A model of integrated regional development that is socially stable and economically advanced. Its Mission Statement is dedicated to plan, facilitate, coordinate and implement integrated and sustainable regional development and provide quality services in collaboration with all our stakeholders in order to improve the living standards for all in the Region. The core values are integrity, accountability, innovation, participation and dedication.

1.10 1.9 Methodology

To ascertain the reliability of the provided information, multi-disciplinary approaches has been conducted. The data was sourced from both primary and secondary sources. This includes the information received from individuals with specialised knowledge of the issues under discussion.

Another important tool in collecting information, namely the sampling was used during the process in order to cover views of those who participated. Last but not least, the secondary data used is derived from the national documents as well as non-published materials. Among others, the Namibian Constitution, the Regional Council Act (Act 22 of 1992), the Local Authorities Act (Act 23 of 2000), the Decentralization Enabling Act, 2000 (Act 33 of 2000), the Decentralization Policy, the Regional Development Plans 2006, the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) Reports, the Namibia Labour Force Survey Reports, the Namibia Population and Housing Census Reports, the Regional Poverty Profiles 2006, the National Development Plans, the Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan 2006-2015, the Delimitation Commission Reports and the Rural Development Strategy, among others, were used as references.

2 CHAPTER 2: REGIONAL KEY STATISTICS

	2011	2001		2011	2001
Population Size			Labour force, 15 + years, %		
Total	243 166	228 842	Labour force	49	38
Females	133 621	126 368	Employed	58	65
Males	109 545	102 473	Unemployed	42	35
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	82	81	Outside labour force	43	59
Age composition %			Student	50	31
Under 5 years	14	13	Homemaker	13	49
5-14 years	26	31	Retired, too old, etc.	37	19
15-59 years	49	45			
60 + years	11	9			
Marital Status: 15 + years, %			Housing condition, %		
Never married	65	61	Household with		
Married with certificate	20	19	Safe water	52	83
Married traditionally	6	8	No toilet facility	78	83
Married consensually	3	4	Wood/charcoal for cooking	88	93
Divorce/separate	2	3			
Widowed	5	5			
Private households			Main source of income %		
Number	46 698	38 202	Household main income		
Average size	5.2	5.9	Farming	22	46
Head of household, %			Wage and salaries	25	16
Female	55	62	Cash remittance	5	6
Male	45	38	Business, non-farming	10	8
			Pension	31	22
Literacy rate,	88	84	Disability, %		
Education, 15 + years, %			With disability	6	6
Never attend school	13	17			
Current at school	23	24			
Left school	60	56			

3 CHAPTER 3: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The stable economic, social and political environment are pre-requisites for sustainable and successful development in any given society. This can be achieved through the identification of sectors with potential and thus the agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and retailing are identified under this category. Equally, it is critical to ensure that the peace and tranquillity prevails within and around the Region and thereby ensuring the safety and security of both residents and visitors. Hence, it remains the responsibility of the Political Leaders to ensure an enabling environment for the development at both regional and local levels.

To promote effective services, it is vital to ensure that coordination mechanisms and timely provision of feedbacks are embedded in the regional systems. This includes interaction between the Regional Council, members of the business community and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) as well as Community Based Organisations (CBOs), including individuals. In the same breath, the process of the decentralisation of services closer to the people is being supported and it has already starting to bear fruits. This is in accordance with the Decentralization Enabling Act 2000, (Act No.33 of 2000).

3.1 3.1 Economic Sector

Omusati Region is predominantly an agricultural Region, focusing on both crop and livestock farming. This is due to its fertile soil and the availability of water from the water canal. Among other crops, omahangu is successfully cultivated and consumed as a staple food. A canal which carries water from Ruacana River to Oshakati passes through Outapi Town. The water from the canal is used for irrigation at the Government-owned Farm at Etunda in Ruacana Constituency where crops such as maize, watermelons, tomatoes, potatoes and bananas, amongst other fruits and vegetables are grown. Apart from the said activities, local people also engage in livestock farming, conservancies and retailing.

In this context, the said sectors become the main economic nerves of the Region as far as the promotion and support of the development is concern. In addition, the construction of roads continues to connect the Region to the outside world. For example, the construction of Omafo-Okalongo-Outapi Road connects the Region to Ohangwena, Rundu and Zambezi Regions. Likewise, the construction of Iitananga-Omakange Road connects the Region to Kunene Region and thereby shortens the distance to Outapi.

Lately, the majority of road users prefer to enter through the Werda Gate in Kunene Region, instead of Oshivelo Gate in Oshikoto Region. The newly constructed roads and other related infrastructure continue to connect the Region to other parts and thereby increasing trading. The construction of the Economic Processing Zone (EPZ) and the Dry Port will promote and provide both local and Angolan markets with essential services.

3.2 Agriculture

3.2.1 Crop Production

The potential of agricultural produce is enormous and it can be developed into one of the leading agricultural Regions in the Southern Africa. Millet, maize and corn are cultivated and processed in the Region. Several other products such as watermelons, sweet melons, butternuts, tomatoes, cabbages, carrots and bananas are exported to neighbouring regions and countries. Millet is also a source of food in the Region and communities are further involved in harvesting and selling of local fruits such as *'eembe'*, *'eendunga'*, *'omakwa'*, *'eenyandi'*, *'eengongo'* and *'eenghwiyu'*. They are traditionally processed into juice and *'ombike'*/*'owalende'*.

3.2.2 Commercial Farming

Various irrigation crop farming projects are found in the Region. For instance, Etunda Irrigation Project produces and milling tons of maize and wheat annually. It is the largest Scheme in the Region consisting of 600 hectares. Maize is the main crop on the commercial plot, while others are cultivated seasonally throughout the year. It produces more than 5,000 tons of maize and 2,000 tons of wheat annually, 100 tons of maize and more than 18 tons of wheat weekly. Bananas are planted on 6 hectares which has the capacity to yield 180 tons per year.

The plantation flourishes while fruits such as guavas, mangos and citrus thrive well. Around 120,000 watermelons, 50,000 sweet melons and 20,000 butternuts are exported to neighbouring countries each year. It also offers opportunities to small scale farmers to cultivate vegetables on three hectares per small farmer. It also produces maize, watermelons, sweet melons, tomatoes, cabbage and sweet potatoes.

3.2.3 Small Scale Commercial Farming

Epandulo Project is one of the 35 Projects situated along Olushandja Dam where cabbages, tomatoes, green peppers, water melons, sweet melons, sweet potatoes and butternuts are produced through the irrigation system.

3.2.4 Livestock Farming

The Region has different types of livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys in all Constituencies. According to statistics of the 2010 Livestock Census, there are 276,975 cattle, 14,737 sheep, 245,497 goats and 155,393 poultry in the Region. There are well established vaccination facilities (pens) throughout the Region as well as breeding stations like Oshaambelo and Ogongo UNAM Centres. The cattle farming and goats are very important because community members slaughter them and sell cooked and uncooked meat.

3.3 Tourism and Wildlife

The Ruacana Waterfront, Otjipahuriro Community Camp Site, Omugulugwoombashe National Heritage, Ombalantu Baobab Tree, Okahao Baobab Tree, Outapi War Museum, Olufuko Festival Centre, Giant Baobab Tree near Tsandi Village Council, Salt Pan in Otamanzi, Tsandi Royal Homestead and Cultural Heritage Museum and Ogongo Game Camp, to mention a few, are worth visiting. Again, the accommodation facilities are well established in and around the Region. Among others in Outapi Town, there is Outapi Town Hotel, Mini Lodge, Outapi Guest House, Mwaa Bed and Breakfast and Villa Tresa Bed and Breakfast. Omaka Travel and Ketu Guest House are located in Okalongo Settlement, Eha and Mayayu in Ruacana Town, Ongozi Lodge and King Uushona Lodge in Okahao Town, Tia Monika Bed and Breakfast in Oshikuku Town and Uukwaluudhi Hotel in Tsandi Village.

3.3.1 Conservancies

There are three Conservancies in the Region, namely Sheya Shuushona Conservancy in Okahao Constituency, Uukwaluudhi Conservancy and Uukwaludhi Safari Lodge in Tsandi Constituency. The Government has relocated about 400 heads of game into these Conservancies which includes 47 rare black-faced impalas and four endangered black rhinos, warthogs, african wild cats, bat eared fox, black nose impalas, blue wild beasts, bush bucks, elephants, giraffes, hyenas, kudus, mongoose, oryx, springboks, zebras, leopards and cheetahs.

Apart from the said games, about 116 mammal species are found in the Region. It also boasts with 430 bird species, 25 species of amphibians out of which 13 are largely depending on reverence habitats, 67 species of reptiles and 71 fish species.

3.3.2 Ogongo Game Camp

Ogongo Game Park is part of Ogongo Campus of the University of Namibia. It consists of 1000 hectares. The Camp has variety of bird species, including ostriches and other games such as zebras, giraffes, springboks and oryx etc.

3.3.3 Ruacana Waterfall

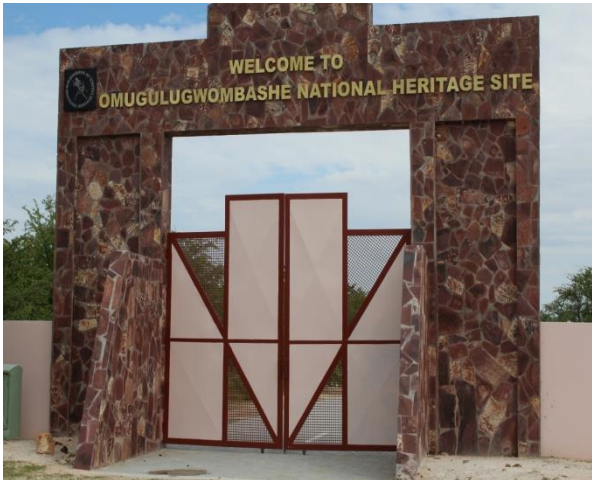
This site attracts lots of tourists, both local and foreign visitors, especially during the peak of December holidays. Plans are also underway at the Regional Government to develop the Waterfront at Ruacana as well as to support and accelerate the construction of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Omahenene Border Posts. It will further boost economic activities within and around the Region.



Ruacana Waterfall

3.3.4 Omugulugwoombashe

The armed liberation struggle for the liberation of the country started at Omugulugwoombashe in Tsandi Constituency on 26 August 1966. The liberation struggle lasted for twenty four years before Namibia got her independence on 21st March 1990. The Site is declared as the National Heritage but it needs to be marketed to both tourists and visitors, while further development is essential to enable it to reach its maximum potential.



The entrance into to the site



The Statute of the Founding President

3.3.5 Salt Pan

The Region has two salt pans, namely Ongandjera Salt Pan in Okahao Constituency and Otjiwarunda Salt Pan in Otamanzi Constituency. They are major sources of income to communities residing in the vicinity within the Region. They consist of large alkaline and saline contents and they have the potential to further increase industrial activities in the Region and thereby creating employment opportunities.

3.3.6 Olufuko Festival

This is a female initiation where girls of about twelve years are being prepared before marriage in accordance with local beliefs and culture. It is performed by an elderly man, known as 'namunganga' and celebrated through performing and dancing local music. Its Patron is the Founding President and the Father of the Namibian Nation, Dr Sam Nujoma and it takes place in August annually. It seeks to promote culture and traditional norms, while appreciating the diverse traditions and cultures. This is one of the biggest events that continues to attract both tourists and locals to Outapi Town. In addition to tourism attraction, it also aims at strengthening local and regional economy, through attracting visitors with buying capacity.



Brides at Olufuko Festival

3.3.7 Outapi War Museum

Outapi War Museum is located in the then South African Military Base which accommodated the South African troops during the colonial time. There is also a well-documented history of the heroes and heroines of the Namibian liberation struggle. It is now turned into the Museum with good accommodation facilities.

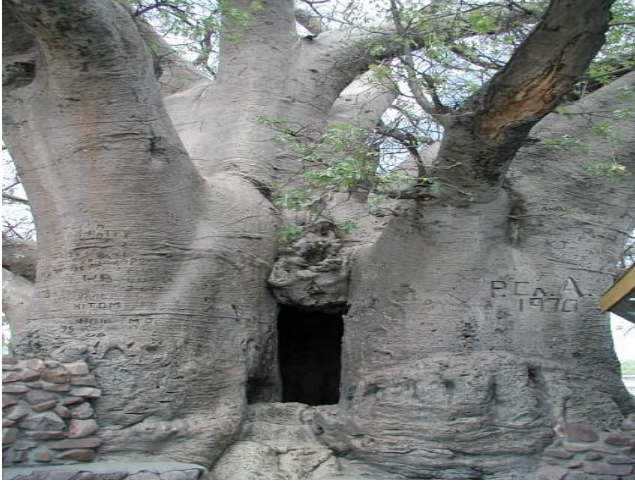
3.3.8 Heritage, people and culture

Omusati Region, like the rest of Namibia, is a home to many cultural groups from various parts of Africa, Asia and Europe. The rich diverse and distinct cultural values and traditions render a unique character to the Namibian society. The culture shapes the destiny of the people while it stabilizes the lives of groups at local level. However, in the country like Namibia, with its different ethnics and cultural groups coined with the history characterized by the racial discrimination still fresh in the national psyche, the promotion of accommodative cultures continue to promote nation building. Hence, the Government since the attainment of the independence in 1990 adopted the Policy of National Reconciliation in order to foster tolerance and respect of different cultural groups.

3.3.9 Ombalantu Baobab Tree

It is the biggest tree of its kind and it is located in the centre of Outapi Town behind the Open Market. It has been previously used as the post office by the colonial administrators as well as a church by the South African troops. Another historical baobab tree is located in Okahao Town. According to historians, it has been used as the shade where ancestors had performed certain rituals.

There is also Onatshiku Cultural Village which is preserving Uukwambi Heritage where they show case their traditions and culture through an Open Air Museum and Exhibitions.



Ombalantu Baobab Tree

3.4 Trade and Industry Development

3.4.1 Open Market

Several open markets have been built for the past years by the Local Authorities through the line Ministry. This is where the majority of local people meet, sell and buy their basic commodities such as meat, nuts, flour, seeds, onions and cabbages, among others. Others engage in activities such as tailoring, hairdressing, while it is also being used as the platform where they meet and discuss issues affecting their well-being.

3.4.2 Weaving of baskets

Passed on from ancestors, weaving of traditional baskets is one of the major activities which take place in the Region. The baskets are used to carry omahangu when people pound, while others are also being used as handbags or hats. The big baskets called silo 'eeshungu' are used for storing purposes. Thus, adding value to process of making such baskets or marketing will further create opportunities to generate income.

3.4.3 Mud/clay pots

The community, mostly women possess adequate skills on how to make pots and bowls from the mud. They are processed underground through making a whole in ground with a very small entrance in order to prevent a lot

of air which might cause cracking of pots. The place where they are made is called '*onzimbogo*'. It can however be transformed into a modern factory in order to create employment opportunities. Adding value such as decoration of pots will make products more attractive and thereafter can be exported to other Regions and markets.

3.5 Forestry

3.5.1 Wood Carving

Selected trees are being used to produce several products such as handles for axes and hoes as well as big basket called silos which are used to store mahangu and wheat, including wooden cups or glasses. There is a need for further investment in promoting such items at the international markets.

3.5.2 Mining

Currently, there are no major industrial activities unfolding in the Region. Besides, quarries are being mined through production of building materials for roads and other infrastructure. In the surrounding of Ruacana Constituency, there is Ongaka Slate, FL Crushers and Aiwa Producing Clay which produce paving bricks, roof and floor tiles. They are primarily targeting local and national markets. This is a major industry that provides quality materials for the construction of gravel roads and other infrastructure. Hence, further investments in this industry will promote and strengthen the standards of outputs and thereby improving the living standards of the people through job creation.

3.5.3 Energy

There is one service provider of electricity in the Region, namely NamPower whilst Northern Electricity Distribution (NORED) is the only distributor. NamPower has three (3) Sub-stations namely, Ruacana Substation in Ruacana Constituency which supply from 66 kw and steps down to 11 kw, Etunda Substation at Etunda in Ruacana Constituency i.e. supply from 66 kw and steps down to 22 kw and Baobab Substation at Outapi in Outapi Constituency i.e. supply from 66 kw and steps down to 33 kw. NORED provides electrical equipment and accessories such as transformers to local citizens. The Ministry of Mines and Energy through the Rural Electrification Programme has so far electrified about 120 schools and villages in the Region. The solar energy is also used by the residents but on a minimal scale.

3.6 Fisheries and Marine Resources

3.6.1 Aqua Culture/Fisheries

The Government through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources has established the essential facilities in order to promote the consumption of fish as well as to generate income. Two types of fresh fish namely, tilapia and cat fish are harvested once a month and sold to communities within the Region and beyond. Fish is also harvested in local pans known as '*oshana*' and lakes. The communities catch them for selling purpose and consuming at household level. Etaka Dam is one of the sites where fishing activities take place throughout the year in the Onesi Constituency.

3.3.4 3.6.2 Fresh Water Fish Breeding

Omahenene Aquaculture Centre serves as the fresh water fish breeding and training facilities for local fish farmers. Fish farming is practiced by over 300 farmers within the Region.

3.7 Social Sector

3.7.1 Housing

There are both traditional and modern housing structures in the Region. However, due to extreme urbanisation, the demand for housing continues to exceed supply. Thus, the Government has introduced the Programmes such the Shack Dwellers, Building Together Programme (BTP) and the National Housing Enterprise (NHE) to address challenges related to the shortage of housing. The former were introduced for the low-income groups, while the latter is for the average income earners. Besides, the intervention of the Government to address the shortage of housing, it still remains a challenge. Thus, the Government has further introduced the Mass Housing Development Programme in Oshikuku and Okahao Towns. In Okahao Town, 50 houses were constructed while 78 houses were built in Oshikuku Town under this Programme.

3.7.2 Health

The Region has four District Hospitals, namely Outapi, Tsandi, Okahao and Oshikuku. Each District has one or two Health Centres which are Omahenene and Omonawa Tjihozu under Outapi District, Onesi under Tsandi District, Indira Gandhi under Okahao District and Elim and Okalongo under Oshikuku District and a private hospital in Tsandi Village.

There are 40 clinics in the Region located as per District and Health Centres, namely Outapi, Anamulenge, Oshaala, Ruacana, Eengolo, Onawa, Eunda, Okatseidhi, Onamandongo, Omugulugombashe, Oshitudha, lilyateko, Tsandi and Omakange, Okahao, Etilyasa, Amarika, Oluteyi, Otamanzi, Eendombe Nuuyoma Eya, Omuthitugwonyama, Okando, Okathitu, Sheetekela, Olupandu, Omutundungu, Omagalanga, Olutsiidhi, Ogongo, Onaanda, Onkani, Othika, Onheleiwa, Iipandayamiti, Oshitutuma, Uutsathima, Onamatanga, Epoko and Odimbwa. About 34 percent of the people in the Region travel more than 5 kilometres to reach the nearest hospital or clinic, almost 48 percent lives about 2-5 kilometres closer to health facilities, while only 18 percent travels shorter distances i.e. 1 kilometre or less to health facilities. There are 15 medical doctors and 222 registered nurses and 259 enrolled nurses.

3.8 Water infrastructure and Sanitation

An expanding system of canals and pipelines from Ruacana and Angola supply the Central Cuvelai area which has a predominantly saline ground water with fresh river water. The water is stored in Calueque Dam on the banks of the Kunene River and pumped via a canal to Olushandja Dam where it is further fed via a concrete-lined canal to eastern parts of the Region up to Oshakati in Oshana Region. In addition, Olushandja Dam supplies water by gravity via the unlined Etaka Canal to Tsandi, Okahao and Uuvudhiya primarily for livestock.

There is a network of purification plants is at Epalela, Outapi, Ogongo and Oshakati and they supply water through the canal for human consumption. As part of this mandate, the Council continues to implement critical projects such as sewer, oxidations ponds and water reticulation services in three Settlements. Others includes, the construction of water pipelines in rural communities and sanitation at places such as schools, clinics, growth points, households and pay points. Thus, the Regional Council has constructed pit latrines for the past three years, including the provision of water pipes. About 44 percent of the population has access to flushing toilets.

3.9. Potable water

About 72 percent of the people travel less than 1 kilometre to the main sources of potable water. However, 24 percent travels about 1-2 kilometres to fetch drinking water. Out of all households, almost 1 percent travel more than 5 kilometres to water points. About 49 percent of the people travel 1-2 kilometres to sources of portable water. Due to scarcity of water, rural communities continue to face the shortage of water and hence boreholes serve as alternatives. There are 254 boreholes in the Region, i.e. 68 in Okahao Constituency, 116 in Ruacana Constituency, 42 in Tsandi Constituency and 28 in Onesi Constituency.

3.10 Rural Development Programmes of the line Ministry

In effort to uplift the living standards of those residing in rural areas, the Government through the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD) has introduced several programmes. They are the Food/Cash for Work, Micro Finance, Regional Specific Action Plan for Food Security, Rural Employment Schemes, Rural Sanitation, One Region One Initiative (OROI), Support Resources to Poor Farmers and Rural Development Centre (RDC). The purpose of these Programmes is to render essential support to the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through the provision of materials in order to alleviate poverty and promote self-employment among rural people.

3.11 Education and Training

There are 10 Education Circuits in the Region, namely Anamulenge, Elim, Etayi, Ogongo, Okahao, Okalongo, Onesi, Otamanzi, Outapi and Tsandi. There are 3 269 teachers and about 744 support staff.

The Table below shows the number of schools in the Region per phase:

Phase	State	Private	TOTAL
Primary	145	5	150
Combined	99	0	99
Secondary	25	1	26
TOTAL	269	6	275

There are 275 schools with the capacity to accommodate 86 999 learners in both the public and private schools. The Region has 2 737 permanent classrooms, 260 pre-fabricated buildings, 198 sheds, 64 laboratories, 65 libraries, 41 computer laboratories, 44 cluster centre halls, 167 administration blocks, 82 staff rooms, 147 teachers houses, 466 flushing toilets, 1 604 pit latrines, 254 schools with sewerage, 21 schools without sewerage, 7 schools with water tanks, 147 schools with electricity, 124 schools with telephones and 64 schools with fax machines.

Omusati Region maintained its 2nd position for two consecutive years as from 2011 to 2012 but it has dropped to 3rd position in 2013 during the final Examinations for Grade 10.

However, the Region has improved from its 10th position in 2011 to 9th position in 2012 and 8th position in 2013 in the National Senior Secondary Certificate (NSSC) Ordinary Level space for Grade 12, respectively. For the NSSC Higher Level, the Region has declined with one place for three consecutive years i.e. from 11th position in 2011 to 13th place in 2013.

The Region retains its 3rd position for the Junior Secondary Certificate (JSC) since 2013. Regarding the Namibia Secondary Certificate Ordinary Level (NSSCOL), it moved from 11th position in 2015 to 8 in 2016. Among the top ten performing schools in the country, Negumbo Senior Secondary School, Canisianum Roman Catholic School, Nuuyoma Senior Secondary School and Onawa Senior Secondary School are from Omusati Region. Nationally, the total number of learners who qualify for the Tertiary Education from Grade 12 stands at 1,862 which is equal to 50 percent. Out of 16 Secondary Schools in the Region, 12 obtained 50 percent which was the Regional target for the Academic Year 2016.

3.11.1 Tertiary and Vocational Education

There are two Tertiary Institutions in the Region namely, the University of Namibia Ogongo Campus which is located in Ogongo Settlement and the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) Centre in Outapi Town. The vocational courses such as plumbing, brick laying, mechanical, hospitality and office administration are offered at Nakayale Vocational Training Centre, Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Vocational Training Centre, Marcopolo Vocational Centre and Ruacana Vocational Centre.

3.12 Law and Justice

There are three Magistrate Courts at Outapi, Okahao and Ruacana. Outapi and Okahao serve the community during the five working days, while Ruacana serves only on Thursdays due to limited personnel.

3.13 Safety and Security

There are 13 Police Stations, 8 Police Sub-stations and 5 Prison Facilities. The safety of both residents and investors are secured while their lives and properties are safely protected as well. It remains one of the top priorities of the law enforcement agencies to maintain law and order, while criminal activities are collectively fought tooth and nail by the Namibian Police in collaboration with the citizens. Omusati Community against the

Crime Network also came into being, including the Men and Women Network which complement the efforts of the law enforcement agencies.

3.14 Road Network

3.14.1 Transport

Omusati Region is traversed by highly standardised Trunk Roads such as C35 Kamanjab-Ruacana 300 km, C41 Okahao–Oshakati 70 km, Outapi-Tsandi–Okahao with 30 and 20 km, Iitananga-Omakange 70 km and C46 Ruacana–Oshakati 178 km that connect it to other Regions. Omahenene wa-Kasamane, Okapalelona and Ruacana Borders Post Roads connect the Region to the Republic of Angola.

3.14.2 Airport/Air strips

There is an airport and airstrip in the Region which are located in the vicinity of Outapi and Ruacana Towns, respectively.

3.15 Telecommunication Infrastructure

About 80 percent of the total area of the Region has access to internet and other related services through Telecom cable connections, 75 percent is covered by the Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC), including the radiograph wave for the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC).

3.16 Financial Institution and other related services

The following banking facilities are available in the Region i.e. the First National Bank, Standard Bank, Bank Windhoek, Nedbank and Namibia Post Office (NAMPOST). The services of other Institutions such as the Old Mutual, Namlife, Sanlam and Metropolitan are also available. There are two Filling Stations in Okahao, four in Outapi, one in Ruacana and one in Oshikuku, one in Okalongo Settlement and one in Tsandi Village Council and one under construction along Kamanjab-Ruacana Road. Retailing shops such as Shoprite, Pick’n Pay, BH Building Supply, Chicco Building Supply, Onawa Market, Eluwa Market, FurnMart, Lewis, OK Furniture, Woerman Brock, Kambwa Trading, PEP Stores, Nakayale Shop, Cash Build, Build it, Eland General Store, Motovac, Waltons Namibia and Sleep Masters are also found in Outapi Town.

4 CHAPTER 4: Regional and Local Government

4.1 Introduction

As earlier indicated, the Region consists of twelve (12) Constituencies, three Settlements, namely Ogongo, Okalongo and Ones, four Towns i.e. Okahao, Oshikuku, Outapi and Ruacana and Tsandi Village Council. There are nine recognized Traditional Authorities namely Ombalantu, Ombandja, Ongandjera, Oukwanyama, Uukolonkadhi, Uukwaluudhi, Uukwambi, Otjikaoko and Vita-Tom Royal House.

4.2 Anamulenge Constituency

It is situated about 14 km from Outapi Town and shares borders with Okalongo and Oshikuku Constituencies in the east, Outapi Constituency in the west, with Ogongo Constituency in the south and the Republic of Angola in the north. Onawa is the Administrative Centre of the Constituency. It has the population of 13,410 and size area of 353.6 km² and its population density stands at 37.9.

4.2.1 Economic Activities

4.2.1.1 Crop and Livestock Farming

The Constituency is predominated by subsistence crop and livestock farming. It mainly produces crops such as pearl millet, maize, sorghum, water melons, groundnuts and beans. There are livestock such as cattle, goats, donkeys, chicken, pigs and small number of sheep and ducks. There is a large number of donkeys and mainly used for ploughing mahangu fields.

4.2.1.2 Indigenous Fruits Harvesting

The Constituency is endowed with plenty indigenous fruit bearing trees such as *berchemia discolor* 'omiye', *hyphaene petersiana* 'omilunga', *diospyros mespiliformis* 'eemwandi', *sclerocarya birrea* 'omigongo', *ficus cycomorus* 'omikwiyu', *adansonia digitata* 'omikwa', *schiziphyton rautanenii* 'ominghete', *vangualia infausta* 'omimbu', *boscia albitrunca* 'ominghuzi', and *ximenia caffra* 'omipeke'. The communities collect and sell indigenous fruits such as 'eembe', 'eendunga', 'eenyandi', 'eengongo', 'eenghwiyu', 'omakwa' and 'omanghete' for household consumption as well as for selling purposes.

4.2.1.3 Secondary Economic Activities

The traditional art and craft skill for making clay pot, basket weaving, mahangu granary making and woodcarving is being conducted in the Constituency. Those who possess such skills produce quality items and thereby earn an income. The indigenous fruits such as 'eengongo' are processed into marula juice, oil and condiment. Omanghete is also used to produce condiment. Other indigenous fruits such as 'eembe', 'eendunga' and 'eenyandi', are processed into 'ombike', a well-known local liquor. Other fruits are also processed into soft drinks, oil and condiment.

4.2.1.4 Fishery

There are five (5) big shallow plains '*iishana*' which run across the Constituency and they are divided into many small water streams. During heavy rainfall seasons, they get flooded by water from the Kunene River in the Republic of Angola. The flood water brings fish which communities catch and sell thereby earning an income.

4.2.1.5 Retailing

There is mushrooming of cuca shops where communities purchase their daily necessities such as sugar, bread tea/coffee, soaps, cooking oil, maize meal and rice, including alcohol etc. The popular commence at growth points where the people slaughter livestock and sell cooked and fresh meat. The communities with access to electricity engage in tailoring, hairdressing, welding, wood work, food stuff and milling mahangu, to mention but a few.

4.2.2 Electricity

All schools in the Constituency are electrified. There are electrical grids across the Constituency which connects and supply energy to the Government Institutions, while residents with financial means are at liberty to apply for connection. About 50 percent of the Growth Points have access to electricity.

4.2.3 Water Supply

The rural water supply has reached most corners of the Constituency. All schools have access to water, while communities enjoy water from water points. The southern part of the Constituency is connected to a water canal, especially for livestock consumption during dry seasons.

4.2.4 Government Institutions

4.2.4.1 Health Facilities

There are 2 clinics in the Constituency and they provide essential services to local residents.

4.2.4.2 Education

There are 18 combined and primary schools, 2 boarding schools and 1 vocational school in the Constituency.

4.2.4.3 Police Stations

There is no Police Station in the Constituency but issues related to security are dealt with at the nearby Okalongo and Outapi Police Stations.

4.2.5 Road Infrastructure

The Constituency is well connected in terms of the road infrastructure through Outapi-Okalongo-Omafo and Outapi-Okapalelona Gravel Road.

4.2.6 Telecommunication

The telecommunication facilities and services for both land line and cellular telephones are available. The mobile network coverage is reliable and there are two MTC Towers at Oshoto and Omhembra Villages. They provide network coverage even in nearby parts of southern Angola.

4.2.7 Potential Areas of Investments

Sector	Area of Investment
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting

Tourism

Lodges, camp sites and conservancies

4.3 Elim Constituency

It is situated in the south eastern part of Omusati Region. It shares the borders with Oshikuku Constituency in the north, Etayi Constituency in the north east, Ogongo Constituency in the west, Otamanzi Constituency in the south west and Okatana Constituency in Oshana Region in the south east. Onashiku is the Administrative Centre of the Constituency. Its population is about 11,200 inhabitants. This is in accordance with the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

4.3.1 Economic Activities

4.3.1.1 Crop and Livestock Farming

The inhabitants of the Constituency are predominantly subsistence farmers, farming with both crop and livestock such as cattle, goats, donkey, pigs, poultry and sheep. They mainly produce crops such as millet, maize, sorghum, watermelons, nuts and beans.

4.3.1.2 Indigenous Bearing Fruit Trees

The Constituency is endowed with plenty indigenous fruit bearing trees such as berries 'berchemia discolor' 'omiye', hyphaene petersiana 'omilunga', diospyros mespiliformis 'eemwandi', sclerocarya birrea 'omigongo' ficus cycomorus 'omikwiyu'. The communities harvest the fruits for household consumption and selling.

There are traditional art and craft skills of making clay pot, basket weaving, mahangu granaries and woodcarving. Indigenous fruits such as 'eengongo' are processed into marula juice, oil and condiment. Other indigenous fruits such as 'eembe', 'eendunga' and 'eenyandi' are processed into ombike. People with essential skills make business out of these activities.

4.3.1.3 Fishery

There are few shallow plains 'iishana' which runs through the Constituency and divided into many water streams. During good rain season they get flooded and bring fresh water fish which the communities catch and sell to earn an income.

4.3.1.4 Retailing

The numbers of retail shops have increased in the Constituency and this is where community purchases their daily necessity such as sugar, bread, tea/coffee, cooking oil, soup, maize meals and rice. The people with access to electricity engage in tailoring, hairdressing, welding, food preparation and milling, to mention but a few.

4.3.5 Electricity

All Government Institutions are electrified. There are electrical grids across the Constituency which connect and supply energy to the Government Institutions and residential areas. About 95 percent of the growth points have access to electricity and heavily engage in promoting business activities.

4.3.6 Water supply

The rural water supply has reached most corners of the Constituency. All schools have access to potable water while water points provide water to the community and some households are also connected. There is a water canal which runs through the northern part of the Constituency and it serves as the source of water for the livestock during dry seasons.

4.3.7 Government Institutions

4.3.7.1 Health Facilities

There are three clinics in the Constituency and the residents continue to utilize their services.

4.3.7.2 Education

There are 5 primary schools, 5 combined schools and 3 secondary schools.

4.3.7.3 Police Stations

There are two Police Sub-Stations and they play the vital role in curbing criminal activities in the Constituency.

4.3.8 Road Network

There are two tarred roads running through the Constituency, namely Oshikuku-Onamutuku and Oshakati-Okahao Roads. In addition, there are also two Gravel Roads, namely Onaanda-Omapopo and Elim-Oshuungu Roads.

4.3.9 Telecommunication

The telecommunication facilities and services i.e. land line and cellular telephones are also available. The cellular network coverage is reliable and there are 4 MTC Towers and 1 TN Mobile Tower.

4.3.11 Natural Resources and Potential Investments

The Constituency is prone to floods water and thus there is potential for water harvesting.

4.3.12 Potential Areas of Investments

Sector	Area of Investment
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting
Tourism	Lodges, camp sites and conservancies

4.4 Etayi Constituency

It has a population of 35,101 and the size area of 644.2 km² and its population density stands at 54.5. It is situated 70 km from Outapi. It shares borders with Engela Constituency in the east, Okatana Constituency in the south east, Elim Constituency in the south, Oshikuku Constituency in the south west, Okalongo Constituency in the west, the Republic of Angola in the north and Ongenga Constituency in the north east. It has a diversity of cultures i.e. its inhabitants consist of Oshikwanyama, Oshikwambi and Oshimbandja speaking people.

4.4.1 Economic Activities

Its inhabitants produce and depends more on mahangu as their staple food and rearing cattle, goats and sheep to a lesser extent. There are several community projects and mostly run by women.

4.4.1.1 Heritage Sites

There is one well-known heritage place known as Olutanda. This place is known for its mysterious existence of ancestral spirits and hence there are no houses in this area. It is narrated that this place has protected the People Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) Cadres against the South African troops who could not trace them whenever they entered Olutanda. There is also Omwandigwaasimbakadhona where unmarried pregnant girls were thatched and burned to death as in accordance with local traditions and culture.

4.4.1.2 Art Activities

Potteries, traditional baskets and traditional cups 'omaholo' and grenaries 'omashisha' are among popular local products.

4.4.3 Manufacturing

There are some SMEs that are producing bricks, making beds, security doors etc. within and around the Constituency.

4.4.4 Retailing

Most people in the Constituency engage in retailing activities. The shops provide basic necessity items and services to the community and hence they do not travel long distances to access such services. The people who reside along the Namibian-Angolan borders also benefit from these services.

4.4.5 Electricity

More than 50% of schools are electrified in the Constituency

4.4.6 Water Supply

Most part of the Constituency is covered with water pipes i.e. the Government owned and private take-offs\.

However, the Constituency Office still facilitate the applications for water supply and efforts are being embarked upon to address this anomaly.

4.4.7 Government Institutions

4.4.7.1 Health Facilities

There are three health centres 3 clinics and 4 outreach points.

4.4.7.2 Education

It has two secondary schools, 15 combined schools and 12 primary schools.

4.4.7.3 Police Stations

There are 3 Satellite Police Stations at Oikokola, Onheleiwa Villages and Class C Police Station at Etayi

4.4.8 Road Infrastructure

The DR 3653, 25 km stretches from Oshakati to Oshikuku to Ekangolinene and connect Omafo-Outapi Road while Omafo-Outapi Road passes through the Etayi Constituency facilitates the movements of the residents within and around the Constituency.

4.4.9 Telecommunication Services

The Constituency enjoys the MTC network coverage though there are still few places without a full coverage.

4.5.11 Potential Areas of Investments

Sector	Area of Investment
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of .local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing

Water	Water harvesting
Tourism	Lodges, camp sites and conservancies

4.5 Okahao Constituency

It is located 55 km from Outapi and it has a population of 17,548 and size area of 9,910.5 km² and its population density stands at 1.8. Okahao Constituency shares borders with Otamanzi Constituency in the east, Ogongo Constituency in the north east and Tsandi Constituency in the north west. Okahao Town is the Administrative Centre of the Constituency.

4.5.1 Economic Activities

In Okahao Constituency, most of the people depend on crop farming such as mahangu, beans, nuts and maize meal. There are fruit trees such as marura and palm trees. They also engage in farming with livestock, especially with cattle and goats. The people also collect mopani worms for household consumption and selling purpose to the public.

4.5.1.1 Heritage Sites

There is a Baobab Tree within the vicinity of Okahao Town. Onemanya Village was renamed after a site with a supernatural power. According to local historians, whenever the stone is removed from its place, it will return the next day to its original place. There are also popular local festivals such as Ongandjera Traditional Wedding Dance 'Ohango Yaangandjera' and the San Traditional Dance, 'Olushiya Lyaakwankala'.

4.5.1.2 Retailing

Local population is engaging in trading at both formal and informal markets. There are shops and cuca shops which provide essential goods and services to local population. There are also shops such as U-Save, Pep Store, Chicco Building Suppliers and Kambwa Trading cc, among others.

4.5.3 Tourism

There is a Baobab Tree, Sheya Shuushona Conservancy and Omutambo Gwomagwe Quarantine Camp.

4.5.4 Electricity

Most public places and schools are electrified.

4.5.5 Water Supply

There is Namwater main pipeline that supplies the Constituency with water. Most places are connected to the pipeline and thus individuals enjoy this commodity.

4.5.6 Government Institutions

4.5.6.1 Health Facilities

There is one District State Hospital and two clinics.

4.5.6.2 Education

There are 25 schools, circuit office, 2 secondary schools, 3 junior primary school, 3 combined schools, 17 primary schools and a private school.

4.5.6.3 Police Station

There is a Police Station and two Sub-Police Stations which serve the residents.

4.5.7 Road Infrastructure

There are six main Gravel Roads within the Constituency, namely, Okahao-Uukwandongo, Okahao-Amwaanda, Okahao-likokola, Okahao-Outapi, Okahao-Okwiidhiya and Amwaanda-Omutambowomawe.

4.5.8 Okahao Town

Okahao Town Council is situated 55 km south of Outapi with a population of 5,000. Okahao is an emerging Town and it is strategically located in the urban centre with various economic development potentials. The Town is the Commercial Centre of the Constituency.

4.5.9 Telecommunication

There are two MTC Towers in the Constituency which provide essential service to residents.

4.5.10 Financial Institutions

There is Standard Bank and First National Bank which cater for the financial needs of the people within and around the Constituency.

4.5.11 Potential Areas of Investments

Sector	Area of Investment
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting
Tourism	Lodges, camp sites and conservancies

4.6. Okalongo Constituency

4.6.1 Introduction

Okalongo Constituency is located about 40 km from Outapi Town and it shares borders with the Republic of Angola on the north, Oshikuku Constituency on the south, Etayi Constituency on the Eastern and Anamulenge Constituency on the west. It has a population of 30,609 out of which 17,018 are females and 13,591 are males.

4.6.2 Economic activities

The main production in Okalongo Constituency is agricultural and animals husbandry. Agricultural produce are mahangu, sorghum, maize, beans, groundnuts, water melons and butternuts, while animals husbandry such as cattle, goats, pigs, donkey and poultry is heavily practiced

4.6.2.1 Crop and Livestock Farming

In Okalongo Constituency there is no irrigation system, but the community is engaging in the production of mahangu which is the main staple food, gardening projects and poultry farming.

4.6.2.2 Manufacturing

The local people manufacture traditional items such as baskets, pots and produce traditional attires from animal skins. The photo below shows the traditional attires.



4.6.2.3 Retailing

The needs of the people are catered by the shops owned by local business people. In Okalongo Settlement, there are more than 15 shops alongside, including Pep Store Style and U-Save etc.

4.6.3 Road infrastructure

Okalongo-Oshikuku, Omafo-Okalongo-Outapi and Okalongo and Wakasamene tarred roads are all completed.

4.6.4 Government Institutions

4.6.4.1 Education

There are 13 combined, 11 primary and 1 secondary schools.

4.6.4.2 Health facilities

There are five health facilities and a health centre.

4.6.4.3 Water Supply

The Constituency uses the water pipe of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, line but the settlement uses the Namwater pipeline.

4.6.4.4 Police Stations

There is a Police Station in the Constituency

4.6.4.5 Banking Facilities

There is Standard Bank of Namibia and Namibia Post Office.

4.6.4.6 Natural resources and potential investments

There are various community projects such as bricks making, gardening, poultry farming, pig farming, tailoring and many more.

4.6.5 Okalongo Settlement

Okalongo Settlement was proclaimed in 1997 and it is currently developing at an average rate. There are several Government Institutions which provides essential services to residents. Also, local residents are engaging in construction of houses and businesses. The Ministry of Urban and Rural Development through the Regional Council availed financial support through Programmes such as the Build Together Programme and Shack Dweller Federation. These Programmes are aimed at providing financial support to the low income group due to their inability to secure loan at local financial institutions. In addition, the Government also provided resources in terms of construction of services such as sewer, roads and electricity.

4.6.6 Potential Areas of Investments

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Area of Investment</u>
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits

Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting

4.7 Ogongo Constituency

It has a population of 27,311 and its size area is 806.8. Its population density stands at 24.2 with most of the people living in rural areas. Its located 30 km from Outapi and it shares borders with Okahao Constituency in the south west, Oshikuku Constituency in the north east, Otamanzi Constituency in the south east, Tsandi Constituency in the west, Elim Constituency in the east, Outapi Constituency in the north west and Anamulenge in the south.

4.7.1 Economic Activities

The majority of the population are engaging in livestock farming, especially cattle, goats and sheep. This is attributable to the fact that the area consists of forestry. However, the majority of the population involved in crop farming, particularly producing mahangu. Most parts of the Constituency is covered by trees which are usually used for constructing cultural household infrastructure.

4.7.1.1 Crop and Livestock Farming

Local residents are mostly depending on crop production and farming with livestock such as goats, sheep and cattle.

4.7.1.2 Retailing

There are few shops and cuca shops which provide essential goods and services to local population.

4.7.2 Electricity

About 50 percent of the Constituency is electrified, mostly at schools and health facilities as well as private facilities.

4.7.3 Water Supply

The Namwater and Rural Water Supply pipelines supplies water in the Constituency. The public institutions and households in the radius of 10 km are connected to these pipes. Other inhabitants are using wells and earth dams as the only sources of potable water. The water canal is available for live stocks and irrigation, especially for small gardening.

4.7.4 Government Institutions

4.7.4.1 Health Facilities

There is a District Hospital and 5 clinics which serve the communities within and around the Constituency.

4.7.4.2 Education

There are 9 combined schools and 1 primary school, as well as 2 tertiary institutions namely the University of Namibia Ogongo Campus and Marcopolo Vocational Training.

4.7.4.3 Police Station

There is 1 sub Police Station in the Constituency.

4.7.5 Road Infrastructure

There are two gravel roads in the Constituency, namely Outapi-Okahao and Ogongo Olundjinda.

4.7.6 Telecommunication

There is MTC's network coverage in the Constituency.

4.7.7 Financial Institutions

The only financial services available are those rendered by Nampost. Thus, residents travel to neighbouring Constituencies to get access to financial services from the First National Bank (FNB), Bank Windhoek and Standard Bank.

4.7.8 Ogongo Settlement

Ogongo Settlement is the District Capital of Ogongo Constituency. It is situated about 40 km east of Outapi Town and about 50 km west of Oshakati. The name Ogongo (Omugongo) is an indigenous fruit tree called marura which commonly occurs in the area. It was declared a Settlement in 2003 according to Section 31 (1) of the Regional Council Act (Act No. 22 of 1992).

4.7.9 Potential Areas of Investments

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Area of Investment</u>
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting
Tourism	Lodges and camp sites

4.8. Onesi Constituency

Onesi Constituency is located 30 km from Outapi and it has the population of 13 149. Its size is 601.9 km² with a density stands at 21.8. It is bordering with the Republic of Angola in the north, Outapi Constituency in the east, Tsandi Constituency in the south and Ruacana Constituency in the north west. Most of the people live in traditional homesteads and they depend on crop production and livestock farming.

4.8.1 Economic Activities

There is Epalela Fish Farm which operates under the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources which is situated in Omakewa Village along Outapi-Ruacana Main Road. It breeds two types of fresh fish, namely tilapia and cat fish. They are harvested once a month and sold to communities within and beyond the Region.

4.8.1.1 Indigenous/art activities

Some men and women in the Constituency are involved in the art activities such as basket and silo weaving as well as wood carving in order to make a living.

4.8.1.2 Income Generating Activities

Many small and medium enterprises (SME) projects are established through the provision of services such as the construction of infrastructure, brick making, catering, etc. Mini markets, open air butcheries, salons and tailoring are also available in the Settlement, while street vendors sell their products at open stands in the Settlement and Growth Points.

4.8.1.3 Trade and Industries

The development of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Park at Omahenene Village is on track and it is expected to be implemented in phases. It will provide services such as the ware houses, filling station, restaurants, shops and 26 stalls where communities will exhibit and sell their products. This will enhance economic activities in the Constituency, the Region in particular and the country at large. Plans are also under a pipeline to construct a dry dock with view to avail services to local and the Angolan markets.

4.8.2 Crop and Livestock Farming

4.8.2.1 Agriculture

Onesi Constituency has a fertile land suitable for agricultural produce such as mahangu, sorghum, maize, beans, corn and nuts. The grazing areas for the communal is wide open for livestock farming such as cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys. Etaka AGVET at Epalela serves as a one stop shop for farmers where they buy seeds, agricultural tools and veterinary medicines.

4.8.2.2 Small Scale Commercial Farming

The farmers along Olushandja Dam produce tomatoes, butternuts, cabbage, beet roots, gem squash, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, onions, water melons, carrots, spinach, sweet corns and rice. Olushandja Horticultural Marketing Centre at Epalela Informal Location is being used to store and market the farmers' produce. The plans are under way to add value to the product of tomatoes through the construction of a Tomato Processing Plant.



Olushandja Horticultural Marketing Centre at Epalela

4.8.3 Recreation Facilities

The construction of the Veterans Recreation Facility by the Office of the Vice-President has been completed in 2015 at Epalela Location and it is located opposite Olushandja Horticultural Marketing Centre.

4.8.4 Electricity

The Constituency is well electrified in most places, including schools and other Government Institutions.

4.8.5 Water Supply

Namwater Water Purification Plant is situated at Epalela and its water pipe line provides clean water to the public and households in the Constituency, while some households are still using water from traditional wells.

4.8.6 Government Institutions

4.8.6.1 Health Facilities

There is 1 health centre and 2 clinics in the Constituency which provide essential health services to local people.

4.8.6.2 Education

There are 28 schools, 1 secondary school and 27 primary and combined schools in the Constituency

4.8.6.3 Police Stations

There are two Police Stations in Onesi Settlement and Omahenene Border Post and they continue to fight criminal activities and also managing the movements of the people between the Namibian and Angolan borders.

4.8.6.4 Other Government Ministries

There are Ministries of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Finance (Customs), Gender Equality and Child Welfare and Agriculture, Water and Forestry: Directorate of Forestry, Directorate of Veterinary Services and Directorate of Extension.

4.8.7 Road Infrastructure

There is Epalela-Onesi-Tsandi and Olupaka-Onesi Roads in the Constituency

4.8.8 Telecommunication

There is MTC Network coverage in the Constituency.

4.8.9 Financial Institutions

There is only NamPost in the Constituency.

4.8.10 Onesi Settlement

Onesi Settlement was declared an approved Township, Government Gazette No 74, dated 15 May 2006, in terms of Section 13 of the Townships and Division of Land Ordinance, 1993 (Ordinance 11 of 1963). It is located 55 km from Outapi Town, 28 km from Tsandi Village Council, and 55 km from Ruacana Town. It is a strategically located peri-urban centre with various economic development potentials. Onesi Settlement is the commercial and Administrative Centre for Onesi Constituency and also serving neighbouring Constituencies such as Outapi, Tsandi and Ruacana with its 313 inhabitants.

4.8.11 Potential Areas of Investments

Sector	Area of Investment
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce

Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting
Tourism	Lodges and camp sites

4.9 Oshikuku Constituency

It's situated 60 km from Outapi Town and it has a population of 9,093 and a size of 277.2 km². Its population density stands at 32.8. The large areas of the land in the Constituency is made up of pans and covered by water and thus the crop production is rather low in the Constituency. It is located 30 km from Oshakati, along Oshakati–Ruacana Main Road. It shares borders with Etayi Constituency in the north east, Elim Constituency in the south, Ogongo Constituency in the west and Okalongo Constituency in the north. Oshikuku Town is its Administrative Capital.

4.9.1 Economic Activities

The majority of people in Oshikuku Constituency population derives their livelihood from subsistence farming such as animal and crop production. The Town provides essential services such as electricity, water, refuse removal and other related services. The provision is also made for the people to engage in activities such as street vending, retailing and construction.

4.9.1.1 Fishery

Oshitutuma Fish Shop supplies the variety of sea food stuff to communities. The envisaged Oshipanda Aquaculture will add value to this endeavour through the supply of this produce to local people and beyond.

4.9.1.2 Manufacturing

The brick making projects such as Omwandi Bricks Making and Ketu Kiiyela produce and provide bricks and other related materials to local residents. There are 6 retailers which supply food stuff, clothing and building materials. There are also plenty of cuca shops, restaurants, printing shops, salons and tailor shops.

4.9.1.3 Indigenous activities

The majority of the population derives their livelihood from subsistence farming such as animal and crop production.

4.9.2 Electricity

About 90 percent of the Constituency is being supplied with electricity.

4.9.3 Water Supply

The Ruacana Oshakati Water Canal provides water for both human and animal consumption. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry provides water for human consumption through the Directorate of Rural Water Supply, but there is no enough water points in the Constituency.

4.9.4 Government Institutions

4.9.4.1 Health facilities

Saint Martins Catholic Hospital provides quality services through its dedicated medical personnel. There is a pharmacy, private doctor and dentists in the Town. There is 1 District Hospital which serves people from Elim, Okalongo and Etayi and two clinics in the Constituency.

4.9.4.2 Education

There is one secondary school, 7 combined schools, 11 primary schools and one private school in the Constituency.

4.9.4.3 Police Station

There is one Sub Police Station in Oshikuku Town.

4.9.5 Road Infrastructure

There are tarred roads within the Constituency, namely Oshakati-Oshikuku-Ruacana, Oshikuku-Okalongo and Oshikuku-Elim.

4.9.6 Telecommunication

There is MTC network coverage in the Constituency.

4.9.7 Accommodation

There is Tia Monika Bed & Breakfast, while Oshikuku Town Lodge also provides bed and recreation facilities.

4.9.8 Potential area of investment

Negotiations are underway between the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Omusati Regional Council to turn Ogongo Game Yard into the Centre for Tourism Attraction. Currently, it is being administered by the University of Namibia Ogongo Campus for educational purposes.

4.9.9 Oshikuku Town

Oshikuku Town is strategically located along Oshakati-Ruacana Road (C46) approximately 60 kilometers from Outapi. It has a population of 4,000 and covers an area of 7,931.07 km². The Town development brought housing, roads, water, electricity and sewer reticulation and it is strategically located along the Main Road that takes tourists to Ruacana Waterfall and where they meet with nomadic Himba people in Epupa area.

4.11.9 Potential Areas of Investments

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Area of Investment</u>
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting
Tourism	Lodges and camp sites

4.10. Ruacana Constituency

There are about 28,018 people out of which 8,000 of the population reside in Ruacana Town and 20,018 live in rural areas. It is situated 75 km from Outapi Town and shares borders with the Republic of Angola in the north and Kunene Region in the south. It is a semi-arid Constituency and rocky in the south with a river and waterfalls. Oshifo is the Administrative Centre of the Constituency. It has diverse of culture that comprises of Ovatus, Tjimbas, Himbas, Dhembas and Aawambo.

4.10.1 Economic activities

The majority of the population engage in livestock farming, especially with cattle, goats and sheep. This is attributable to the fact that the area mainly consists of forestry. However, the minority of the population is involved in crop farming, particularly maize. Most of the Constituency is covered by mopani trees which are usually used for constructing traditional households.

4.10.1.1 Tourism

Due to its beautiful sceneries, the Region continues to attract both local and foreign tourist, especially those who wish to enjoy the beauty of Otjipahuriro Waterfront and Ruacana Waterfall. The Constituency is ever flooded by tourists during the December holiday. In addition, the Town has accommodation facilities such as Eha Lodge and Majaju Guesthouse. The wild animals such as hyenas, elephants, jackals and lions are found, to mention but a few.

4.10.1.2 Manufacturing

The Constituency is endowed with natural resources such as quarries that can be translated into the production of quality materials such as cements and other related materials. Currently, Ongaka Slates continues to produce quality materials such as tiling and decorative stones.

4.10.1.3 Retailing

Like in other Constituencies, local population is engaging in trading at both formal and informal markets. There are shops and cuca shops which provide essential goods and services to local population, including those residing in the Republic of Angola.

4.10.2 Crop and Farming

Etunda Irrigation Project produces watermelons, butternut, cabbages, onions, tomatoes, maize, and bananas around the Region. Its produce is further supplemented by similar activities of local farmers who are farming along Olushandja Water Reservoir. Their activities continue to promote food production and food security within the Region.

4.10.3 Electricity

Ruacana Hydro Power Station in Ruacana Constituency produces about 341 megawatts. Its operation continues to supply the much needed electricity to most parts of the country and thereby promoting industrialization. Currently, Ruacana Hydro Power Station operates with 4 turbines generators with the capacity to produce 340 megawatts.

4.10.4 Water Supply

There are Namwater pipe lines in the Constituency. Most public Institutions and households in the radius of 10 km are connected to the NamWater pipe lines. All other inhabitants and institutions are using boreholes as the only source of water.

4.10.5 Government Institutions

There is a Multipurpose Centre, an airstrip, magistrate court, service station and sport facility.

4.10.5.1 Health Facilities

There is 1 health facility and 3 clinics.

4.10.5.2 Education

There are 11 primary schools and 1 secondary school, including 2 private schools.

4.10.5.3 Police Stations

There are two Police Stations, two Sub-Police Stations and an Army Base in the Constituency.

4.10.6 Road Infrastructure

Outapi-Ruacana Main Road serves as the means of transportation of the people, goods and services. The Ruacana-Omakange Road connects the Constituency to the Kunene Region. There is also an airstrip which is currently under the renovation in order to facilitate flights between Kunene Province and the Republic of Namibia, through the Ruacana Constituency.

4.10.7 Ruacana Town

The Town has a total population of about 8,000. It has a vibrant private sector with a wide variety of economic activities and the most dominant being trading which includes formal and informal markets. The shops and cuca shops provide essential goods to local population and neighbouring Angola. The Town is a home to the famous Ruacana Waterfalls which attracts an impressive number of both local and foreign tourists especially during the peak December holidays. In the Conservancy there are wild animals such as hyenas, elephants, jackals and lions and conserved for tourism purpose. Natural resources such as concretes and slates (tiles) stones, roads construction sand are found in the Constituency. 'Otjidhe' and 'onguma' and other needs to be further exploited further. The area is also mountainous and thus there is a possibility of the discovering of lime stones is high.

4.10.8 Telecommunication

There is MTC Network coverage

4.10.9 Accommodation

The Town has a number of accommodation facilities such as in bed and breakfasts, lodges and camp sites.

4.10.10 Financial Institutions

There is Bank Windhoek and NAMPOST in the Constituency.

4.10.11 Potential Areas of Investments

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Area of Investment</u>
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits

Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Energy	Generation of electricity
Light Industry	Production of construction materials for road infrastructure
Tourism	Lodges and camp sites
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting

4.11 Outapi Constituency

Outapi Constituency shares the borders with the Republic of Angola in the north and there are two Border Posts i.e. Okapalelona and Katangu. It also shares borders with Anamulenge Constituency in the north east, Ogongo Constituency in the east, Tsandi Constituency in the south and Onesie Constituency in the west. Outapi Constituency is the most populated Constituency in the whole Omusati Region with 37,484 people, and it is the Administrative Capital City of Omusati Region.

4.11.1 Economic activities

Outapi Town is still growing at a fast rate and thus it offers ample business opportunities varying from retailing, construction and marketing etc. Most of the people in the Constituency engage in agricultural activities, through selling items such as fruits and vegetables, including livestock.

4.11.1.1 Crop and Livestock Farming

The majority of the people are farming with livestock like goats, cattle and donkeys, while overall farmers are engaged in producing mahangu, maize meals, peanuts and beans, among others. Those farming along the water canal and Etaka Dam, produce cabbages, maize, tomatoes, butter nuts, watermelon, sweet melons, sweet potatoes, onions, peppers etc.

4.11.1.2 Tourism

There is a Baobab Tree in which Aambalantu used to hide during the skirmishes with other local tribes. They also used to hide their animals near that tree. Thereafter, it became a post office and then a church where the South African troops conducted and attended service.

4.11.1.3 Fishery

Men and women engage in fishing activities at Olushandja Water Dam and generating an income while the remaining is consumed at households' level. There is Aqua-culture Fish Farming at Onavivi Village in Outapi Constituency while small farmers engage in irrigation activities alongside the water canal.

4.11.2 Electricity

All schools with grade 10 are electrified, including some growth points in the Constituency.

4.11.3 Water supply

All schools in Outapi Constituency have access to clean water supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, through the Directorate of Rural Water Supply. Most of the villages in the Constituency consume potable water supplied by the Directorate of Rural Water Supply.

4.11.4 Government Institutions

4.11.4.1 Health facilities

There is Outapi District Hospital and a clinic, including 4 health outreach points such as Okapalelona, Onkunga, Oukwandongo and Onangholo. There is a private medical centre and 4 private medical practitioners. There are also pharmacies and a dentist.

4.11.4.2 Education

There are 28 Government schools out of which 13 of them are combined schools with grade 10 and 16 are primary schools and two senior secondary schools. There is a special school and 2 private schools and a vocational training school. Most Ministries and offices are found in Outapi Town. This includes the Office of the president, Omusati Regional Council Head Office and the Regional Offices for the Ministries of Education Arts

and Culture, Health and Social Services, Agriculture Water and Forestry, Finance, Land Reform, Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, Information and Communication Technology, Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, Home Affairs and Immigration, Labour and Industrial Relations and Employment Creation, Magistrate Court and an Airstrip.

4.11.4.3 Police Stations

The Regional Police Headquarter and a Charge Office are situated in Outapi. There are two Border Post Police Stations at Okapalelona and Wakatangu.

4.11.5 Road Infrastructure

The Ruacana-Oshakati and Outapi-Tsandi Main Roads passes via Outapi Constituency. There are Outapi-Okapalelona Border Post Road and Olupaka-Onesi and Outapi-Okahao Gravel Roads.

4.11.6 Telecommunication

Almost the whole Constituency is covered by the MTC network.

4.11.7 Accommodation

Outapi Town is indeed a place to be. There is accommodation available at Outapi Town Hotel, Outapi Mini Lodge, Shaduka Guest House, Mwaa Pension Hotel, Villa Tresa, Outapi War Museum, K Zone Guest House, Outapi Guest House, Omankete Lodge and Oshamboba Guest House.

4.11.8 Financial Institutions

The First National Bank, Ned Bank, Bank Windhoek and Standard Bank and Post Office are well established in Outapi.

4.11.9 Potential Areas of Investments

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Area of Investment</u>
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits

Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting

4.12 Tsandi Constituency

It has a population number of 28,000 people, 4,940 households and 95 villages. According to the Namibian 2011 Population and Housing Census, most of the people live in traditional houses and survive on crop production and livestock farming. It shares borders with Outapi Constituency in the north, Ogongo Constituency in the east, Okahao Constituency in the south, Ruacana Constituency in the south-west and Onesie Constituency in the west area. Tsandi Village Council is the Administrative Centre of the Constituency.

4.12.1 Economic Activities

4.12.1.1 Crop and Livestock Farming

Tsandi Constituency has a fertile land suitable for agricultural products such as mahangu, maize, beans, corn and nuts. It has the potential for the production of fruits and vegetable through irrigation system. The grazing areas for communal is open wide for livestock such as cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys. There is a cattle breeding station at Oshaambelo Bull Camp located in Eemwandi Village.

4.12.1.2 Income generating activities

Many small and medium enterprises (SMEs) projects have been established in the Constituency for brick making, poultry breeding, fish farming etc. There are cuca shops, open air butcheries, hairdressing, tailoring while street vendors are selling on an open standards.

4.12.1.3 Heritage Sites

Tsandi Royal Homestead, Omugulugombashe National Heritage where the struggle for Namibia's national liberation has started in 1969. Uukwaluudhi Conservancy and Safari Lodge continue to attract tourists to view the wild animals such as giraffes, lions, hyenas, zebras and many others.

4.12.2 Infrastructure

Various services such as provision of water, electricity, road network and MTC coverage by which are covered nearly half of the residents in the Constituency.

4.12.3 Government Institutions

4.12.3.1 Health Facilities

There is Tsandi District Hospital and Onamandongo, Okatseidhi, Omugulugombashe and Onakaheke Clinics.

4.12.3.2 Police Stations

There is a C Class Police Station in Tsandi.

4.12.3.3 Education

There are fourteen primary schools and two senior secondary schools. There is also the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Safety and Security and Gender Equality and Child Welfare.

4.12.4 Financial Institutions

NAMPOST, FNB ATM and Bank Windhoek are in the Constituency.

4.12.5 Hospitality

Safari Lodge provides quality accommodation facilities.

4.12.6 Potential Areas of Investments

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Area of Investment</u>
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce

Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting

4.13 Otamanzi Constituency

Otamanzi Constituency is one of 12 Constituencies in the Region with the population of about 13,500 and 2,838 household. This is in accordance with the Namibia Population and Housing Census of 2011. It is located 81 kilometres from Outapi. It is bordering with Okahao in the west, Ogongo in the north, Elim in the north west, Uuvudhiya in Oshana Region in the east and Etosha National Park in the south.

4.13.1 Economic activities

4.13.1.1 Agriculture

People heavily depends on animal husbandly i.e. goats, sheep, cattle, donkey and pig rearing and crop production, mainly mahangu, sorghum, beans, pumpkins, ground nuts as well as maize. There are few people who engages in poultry projects recently.

4.13.1.2 Retailing

People are engaged in tailoring, brick making, bakery, mahangu crushers, mini markers and bars and welding fabrication projects.

4.13.2.3 Tourism

The Constituency has two Conservancies namely lipumbu ya Shilongo y and Sheya Shuushona Conservancies.

4.13.3 Water Supply

Only 2 percent of the population has access to clean water. The Desalination Plant provides the people of Amarika with potable water.

4.13.4 Government Institutions

4.13.4.1 Health Facilities

There are Onkani, Otamanzi, Etilyasa and Amarika Clinics.

4.13.4.2 Education

There are 19 schools in the Constituency, 11 schools are electrified and 8 are not electrified. Some schools will be electrified while two will be equipped with solar electricity.

4.13.4.3 Police Stations

There are two Sub-Police Stations at Onkani and one at Etilyasa.

4.13.5 Road infrastructure

Several proposed roads are to be built in the Constituency, especially DR 3681.

4.14.6 Potential Areas of Investments

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Area of Investment</u>
Crop production	Mahangu, maize and cash crops
Other production	Indigenous fruits
Animal production	Farming with domestic animals
	Meat processing
Manufacturing	Processing of local produce
Inland fishing	Fish farming and processing
Water	Water harvesting

5 CHAPTER 5: REGIONAL COMPARATIVE AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

<u>Areas of Investment</u>	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Opportunities</u>
Population	Densely population	A strong and visionary leadership
	Educated population	Local people possess skills that can be
	Diligent community	further harnessed.
	Availability of labour	Local people ready to take up available job opportunities.
Environment		Conducive environment for investment
	Average rainfall	Forming partnership and collaboration with
	Fertile soils	locals.
	Water pans	Local knowledge on environmental
	Construction materials	conservation
	Subsistence farming	Environmental Impact Assessments.
Poverty	Crop production	Existence of knowledgeable local farmers.
		Conducive environment to investment in
	Available funds such as Capital	Funds can be used to alleviate poverty
	Budget and Rural Development	Availability of fertile soil, water and
	Programmes	construction materials.
Housing and Human Settlement	Diligent and business orientated communities	NGOs can be involved in addressing poverty
	Innovation among local people	
	Available land for development of housing	High demand of houses in 4 Towns, 3Settlements and 1 Village Council
	Available sand other construction materials	Local financially resourced people eager to form Public-Private –Partnership
	Stable foundation suitable for construction of houses	Conducive business environment to investment in
Economic Activities and Livelihood	Availability of development funds	Conducive climate due to average rainfalls
	Availability of water, fertile soil and construction materials	creates fertile soil and potential for agricultural growth

Agriculture	Diligent and business orientated communities	Favourable environment for growth of small scale industrial sector due to large population
		Existing formal markets after a wide variety of goods and services
	Average rainfalls	Conducive environment for crop farming
	Large agricultural areas	Potential for irrigation schemes
Infrastructure		Conducive environment for cattle farming
		Availability of markets
	Constructed District and Gravel Roads	Existence of well-constructed and maintained infrastructure such as sewer, water and road in local authorities.
	Easy movements and connectivity due to existing infrastructure	Safety secured
Education	Availability of telecommunication	
	Availability of well-established health facilities	Existence of educational policies
	Satisfactory funding by GRN	Conducive environment to establish private schools
	Adequate educational facilities	
Health	Investment in private schools	
	Intensive campaigns against the scourge of the HIV/AIDS	Easy access to health facilities
	Investment in health	Appointments of CACOC Coordinators at Constituency level
		Provision of sanitation facilities
Institutions		Available essential public service
		Easy access to relevant authorities
	Availability of key Government Departments	Promotion of coordination at all levels
	Decentralized services from the Central Government	Promotion of participatory development approaches

Tourism	Traditional Authorities strong support towards orderly management of lands in communal areas	
	Plenty wild games in conservancies	Tour guides
	Well established accommodation facilities	Investment in accommodation facilities
Fishing	Abundant inland fishing	Conducive business environment to investment in fish production and Aqua culture