

KHOMAS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2015



Khomas Regional Council

PO Box 3379, Windhoek

Tel.: +264 61 292 4300

<http://209.88.21.122/web/khomasrc>



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ENQUIRIES

cmafwila@khomasrc.gov.na
bmweshihange@khomasrc.gov.na
lshifa@khomasrc.gov.na

<http://209.88.21.122/web/khomasrc>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms	iii
List of Charts, Maps and Tables	vi
Acknowledgment	1
Foreword	2
Executive Summary	3
Chapter 1: Introduction	
1.1. Introduction to the region	5
• Location	6
• Size of the region	7
• Population and demography	7
• Landscape	8
1.2. Governance and Planning Structures	15
1.3. High Level Statements of the Khomas Regional Council	17
1.4. Methodology	18
Chapter 2: Key Statistics	
2.1. Demographics	20
2.1.1 Population size	20
2.1.2 Population size per constituency	20
2.1.3 Age composition	21
2.1.4 Population groups	22
2.1.5 Unemployment rate	23
2.1.6 Average Life Expectancy	24
2.1.7 Poverty Prevalence in Khomas Region	24
2.2. Household Percentage with access to:	26
• Safe water	26
• Health facilities	26
• Sanitation	27
Chapter 3: Regional Development Areas	28
3.1. Economic Sector	28
• Agriculture	28
• Tourism and Wildlife	28
• Trade and Industrial Development	29
• Mining	30
3.2. Social Sector	30
• Housing	30
• Health (and health facilities)	34

•	Water and Sanitation accessibility	36
•	Education and Training	38
3.3.	Infrastructure	39
•	Transport	40
•	Roads	40
•	Air	40
•	Railway	40
•	Water and Sanitation Infrastructure	43
•	Telecommunication	44
3.4.	Institutional Services	51
•	Financial and Banking Services	51
•	Shopping Malls	51

Chapter 4: Regional and Local Government

•	Introduction	52
•	Location	53
•	Population	53
•	Economic Activities	53
•	Potential Area of Investment	53

Chapter 5: Regional Comparative & Competitive Advantage

•	Natural Resources	67
•	Location	67
•	Climate	68
•	Population	69
•	Regional Development Challenges	69

Annexure

•	Other Vital Social Statistics	70
•	List of Institutions and Contact Details	72

References

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ASEP'S	Annual Sectoral Execution Plans
AUC	African Union Commission
CCD	Control of Diarrhea Diseases
DPI System	Deep Packet inspection
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
Gbps	Giga bytes per second
GRN	Government
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPI	Human Poverty Index
HDI	Human Development Index
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	Information and Communication
IXP	Internet Exchange Program
KRC	Khomas Regional Council
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MoEAC	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MHAI	Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration
MICT	Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology
MIS	Management Information System
MITSMED	Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development
MLIREC	Ministry of Labor, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation
MLR	Ministry of Land Reform
MTC	Mobile Telecommunications Limited
MSS	Ministry of Safety and Security
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
MWTC	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication
MYNSSC	Ministry of Youth and National Service
NAMCOR	Namibian Police
NamPost	Namibia Postal Services
NamPower	Namibia Power Corporation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NDP	National Development Plan
NHIES	National Housing Income and Expenditure Survey
NLFS	National Labor Force Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRCS	Namibia Red Cross Society
PNC	Post Natal Care
RAN	Radio Access Network

RDP	Regional Development Plan
RDP	Regional Development Profile
RPP	Regional Poverty Profile
SADC	Southern Africa Development Committee
SEPs	Sectoral Execution Plan
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SME Bank	Small and Medium Enterprises Bank Limited
Tb	Terabyte
TB	Tuberculosis
VMX	Volcanic Massive Sulphide
WACS	West Africa Cable System



LIST OF CHARTS, TABLES AND MAPS

List of Tables

1. Table 1: Khomas Region at a Glance	10
2. Table 2: Governance Structure	17
3. Table 3: Region Population size in 2001 and 2011 respectively	20
4. Table 4: Khomas region population size per constituency	21
5. Table 5: Age Composition in Khomas region for 2001 and 2011	22
6. Table 6: Population groups by tribe in 2001 and 2011	23
7. Table 10: Number of households with Access to Health facilities	26
8. Table 11: Summary of Education Statistics	39

List of Charts

1. Chart 1: Khomas Region's Economically Active Population	24
2. Chart 2: Percentage of the population by source of toilet facility	27
3. Chart 3: Type of Housing	31
4. Chart 4: Type of Tenure	32
5. Chart 5: Access to Toilet Facility	37
6. Chart 6: Source of Energy	41

List of Maps

1. Map 1: Location of Khomas Region in Namibia	6
2. Map 2: Khomas Regional Map	7
3. Map 3: Population Density Map in Khomas Region	8
4. Map 4: Distance to Health Facilities in Khomas Region	33
5. Map 5: Distance to Education Facilities in Khomas Region	37



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The National Planning Commission (NPC) has embarked on the formulation of Regional Development Profiles for the 14 regions. This very important exercise is in line with their mandate, to plan and spearhead the course of national development, in terms of Article 129 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia and the National Planning Commission Act, 2013 (Act 3 of 2013). The development that NPC is spearheading is taking place in the country's 14 administrative regions, which in turn are composed of 138 Constituencies. Hence, NPC has been making regional consultations and profile each region comparative advantages in order to fully exploit regional economic potentials through implementation of programmes and projects that respond to the needs of the people.

Profiling the regions will improve the way various sectors carry out their development planning as each profile will be a guiding document on potential programmes and projects that need to be implemented in each one of the regions. As such, the Regional Development Profiles (RDPs) will guide and enable different sectors to identify programmes and projects as per the needs of the regions and include their Sectoral Execution Plans (SEPs) and Annual Sectoral Execution Plans (ASEPs) that are in line with the needs of the regions as reflected in the Regional Development Profiles and National Development Plan.

Our word of appreciation goes to all the stakeholders who worked in partnership with Khomas Regional Council to develop this Khomas Regional Development Profile 2015.

.....
Mr. Clement M Mafwila
Chief Regional Officer



FOREWORD

The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, article 129 (1) and the National Planning Commission Act, 2013 (Act 3 of 2013) has mandated the National Planning Commission to plan and spearhead the course of national development in all 14 administrative regions. Hence it is important that each region compile a regional profile in order to fully explore the insight of the region's possible developments and responding to economic, social and infrastructural needs of the people.

The Khomas Regional Profile will therefore assist in improving the way in which various developmental sectors conduct the planning and implementation of their programmes. This Regional Profile provides our Municipality, ministries and organizations with information which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritization of services. The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, agriculture, social statistics, labor force, economy, infrastructure and institutional sectors.

The profile shall reflect the socio-economic reality of the region. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within the Khomas region. This profile uses data primarily sourced from various surveys and censuses. The Regional Councils Act (Act No. 22 of 1992), Local Authorities Act (Act 23 of 1992), the Decentralization Policy, National and Regional Developments Plans, labor force survey reports, Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan 2006-2015, Rural development Strategy and the NHIES reports are also sources providing policy and technical direction behind this profile.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in table or graph format, with the accompanying relevant analysis. The Khomas Regional Profile provides information to policy makers and planners in order to develop effective policies and implementable plans, while it empowers communities and give them an opportunity to re-evaluate their own situation with a critical eye for improvement. With the new approach of Integrated Results-Based Management, we need to ensure that everything we plan makes an impact on the lives of those that are poor.

I note that there are numerous root causes of poverty in the Khomas Region, such as unemployment, alcohol abuse, HIV/AIDS and crime, among others. Now it is up to us as residents of Khomas Region to ensure that these issues are addressed, because shaping the future of Khomas Region depends on our ability and willingness to respond with innovation and commitment to new challenges.

.....
Cllr. Rachel Jacob
Chairperson: Khomas Regional Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this profile is to draw the attention of the potential investors, domestic and foreign, residents and tourists to the unlimited opportunities that the Khomas Region has to offer in all spheres of socio-economic development. Khomas Region is the right place to consider for investment in mining, agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, manufacturing, services as well as many other potential areas that might interest any potential investors.

The aim of this Regional Development Profile is also to provide relevant and efficient information to policy makers, planners, stakeholders, institutions and the community at large to enable them to understand detailed findings of the socio-economic, demographic, households and development characteristics of the Khomas region.

The Khomas regional economy is predominantly well developed, so investment can be made in any sector, but also in many specific others where opportunities abound. Other sectors like Agro processing industries can further be established to add value to all kinds of agricultural products locally, in line with the country's "*Growth at Home Strategy*" under *Namibia's Industrial Policy*. Diversification of the economy can be achieved by introducing numerous other value addition projects. Indeed, there are so many areas where the returns on investment look ever and ever very promising.

Places of historic interest, exceptional beauty and natural attractions hold such a great potential to continue putting the Khomas Region on the map as a major tourist destination, resulting into boosting tourism and related service industries. Our banking, financial and infrastructure services boost to be among the best in SADC, Africa and the world. Doubtlessly, the region boasts an array of attractive opportunities of which the list is endless.

The Khomas Regional Council invites you to the Khomas Region. To the equation spelt above, the only missing ingredient is you – the potential Investor, domestic or foreign entrepreneur and tourist that will enable us to unleash the unlimited opportunities we hold.

In this Khomas Regional Development Profile you will find in:

Chapter 1. You are given an introduction to the Khomas Region. While the capital of Khomas, Windhoek forms the administrative, legislative and judicial centre of the country, with a population representing over 16% of the total population, it is also the most important business, educational and transport (rail, road, air) centre of Namibia. Most of Namibia's supply (manufacturing) industries are based here, although it cannot be considered as an industrial centre. Khomas region is considered as one of the fast developing and equipped region in terms of infrastructural development, a well-developed economic, financial, and trade sectors, home to most government ministries, institutions and other private company headquarters.

Under this chapter, issues pertaining to location, size of the region, landscape, governance and planning structures are also discussed.

Chapter 2. Key Statistics. The demographics of a population are referred to a selected population with distinctiveness such as gender, age and population group. Demographic information is important as they inform key policy decisions, ensure proper and informed planning and allocation of resources. This section outlines the population size, age composition and the (population groups) distribution of the Khomas Region.

Specific areas discussed are: population size; age; population groups; employment; life expectancy; poverty, etc.

Chapter 3: Regional Development Areas. Here we are considering economic and social sectors and their components.

Chapter 4. Regional and Local Government. Here, in addition to Chapter 3 above, economic activities and potential areas in agriculture, fisheries, tourism, wildlife, trade and industry, forestry, mining, etc are explored further.

Chapter 5: Regional Comparative and Competitive Advantage. In addition to our introduction in this Executive Summary, here we bring out additional salient areas that hold potential for growth and investment in the region. However, we concentrate more on the resources that the Region has to offer.

Then there is annexure, giving a list of institutions and their contact details in the Khomas Region.

In conclusion, and as we wish you happy and informative reading, we welcome you to the Khomas Region!



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction to the Khomas Region

The name of the Region reflects the prominence of the Khomas Hochland mountain range near Windhoek. This Region, centred on Windhoek as the capital of Namibia, is the most central Region in the country and has a surface area of 36 805 KM squared. The Region comprised of ten (10) constituencies: John A. Pandeni, Katatura Central, Katatura East, Khomasdal, Moses //Garoëb, Samora Machel, Tobias Hainyeko Windhoek West, Windhoek East, and Windhoek Rural. Despite of being situated in the municipal boundaries, these constituencies are seen to have different characteristic (demographically, geographically, politically and economically).

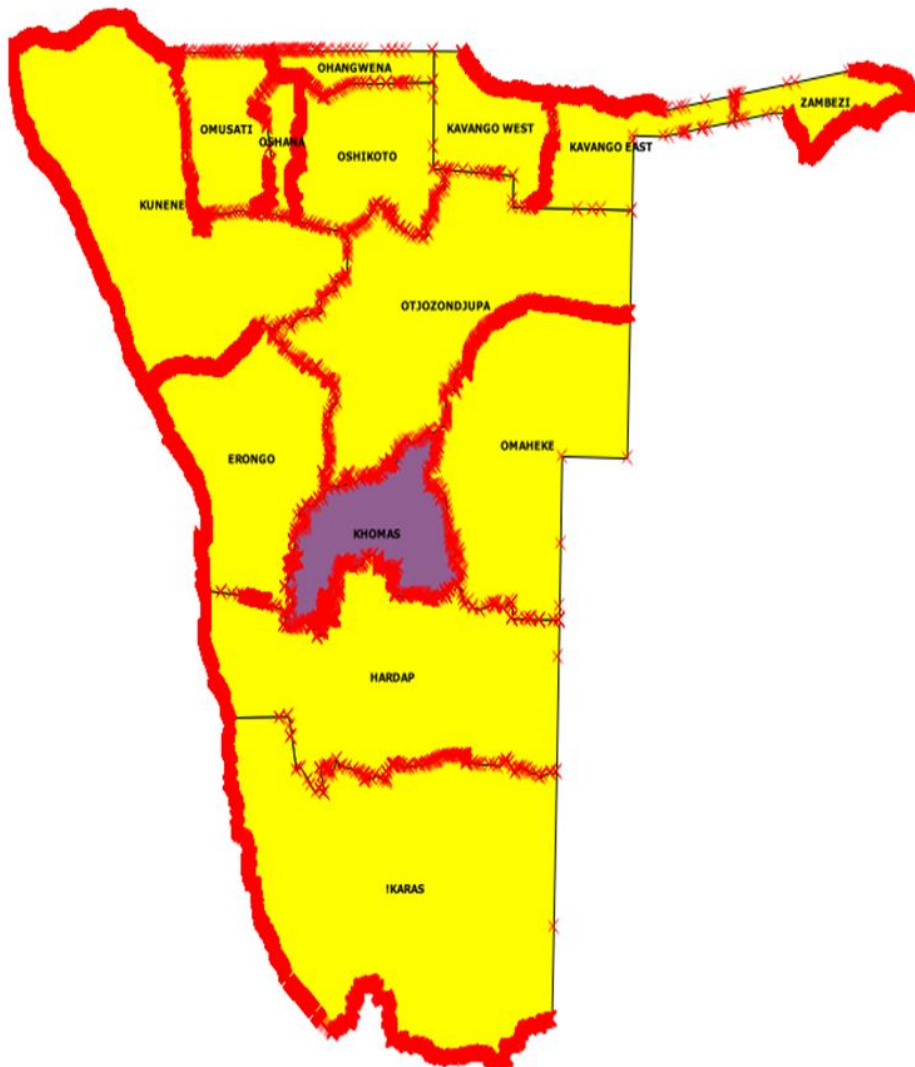
While the capital forms the administrative, legislative and judicial centre of the country, with a population representing over eleven % of the total population, it is also the most important business, educational and transport (rail, road, air) centre of Namibia. Most of Namibia's supply (manufacturing) industries are based here, although it cannot be considered as an industrial centre. Khomas region is considered as one of the fast developing and equipped region in terms of infrastructural development, a well-developed economic, financial, and trade sectors, home to most government ministries, institutions and other private company headquarters. The potential for further development of light industries and new settlement areas seem presently to be unlimited.

Although the infrastructure of Windhoek is well developed, it does not extend equally to all parts of the urban area. The majority of the Windhoek populations are regular salary earners, predominantly in the service of the state and related agencies (e.g. parastatals, organizations) and commerce. As the capital and the most important metropolitan area in the country, it has become attractive to rural dwellers seeking work opportunities. There is a strong interaction between the farming community in the hinterland of Windhoek and the city. Not only are most of the farming products marketed in or through Windhoek but it is also the most important farming supply centre.

- **Location**

Khomas Region is one of only three regions in the country to have neither a shoreline nor a foreign border. To the North it is bordered by the Otjozondjupa Region, to the East by the Omaheke Region, to the west by Erongo Region and to the South it is bordered by the Hardap Region. The southern border of the Khomas Region includes the northern part of former Rehoboth Gebiet. It comprises an area which is also predominantly cattle-producing with similar agro-economic interests to the rest of the Region. It is a properly proclaimed farming area. To a large extent, the border line forms a natural division between the predominantly cattle producing central part of Namibia and the predominantly small stock farming area of southern Namibia.

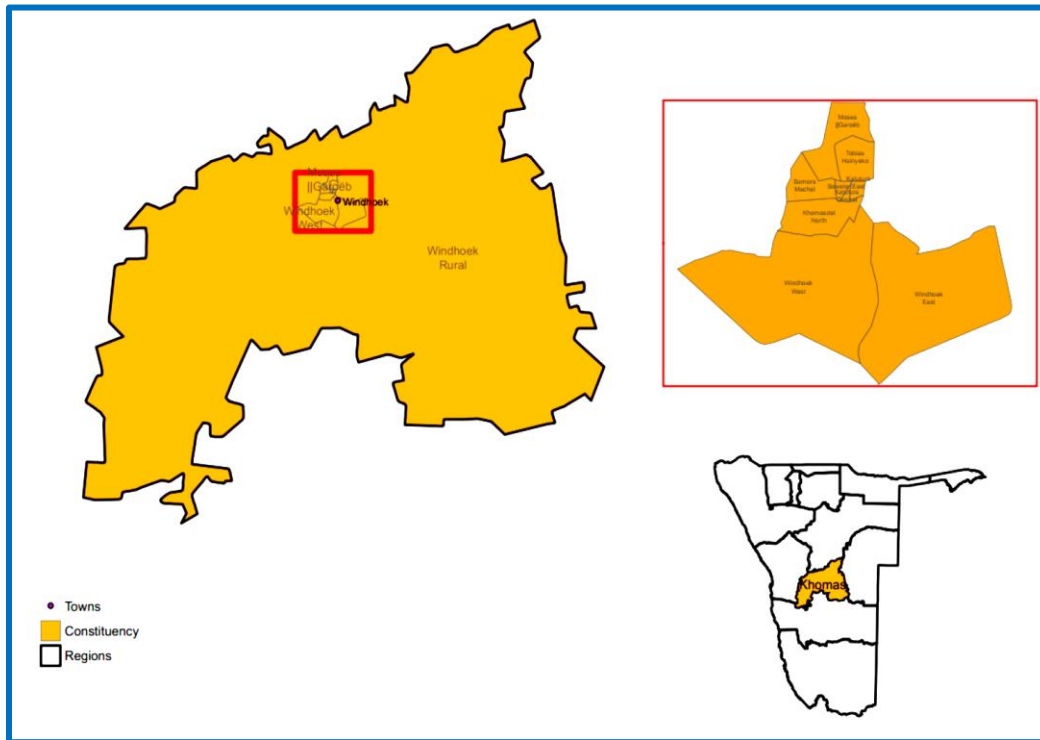
Map 1: Location of Khomas Region in Namibia



- **Size of the Region**

The Khomas region covers a total area of 36 861 km² which is about 4.5 % of the total area of Namibia of which private individuals and companies on freehold land control the majority (94.2 %) of the region. The rest of the land is allocated to the City of Windhoek.

Map 2: Khomas Regional & Constituency Map

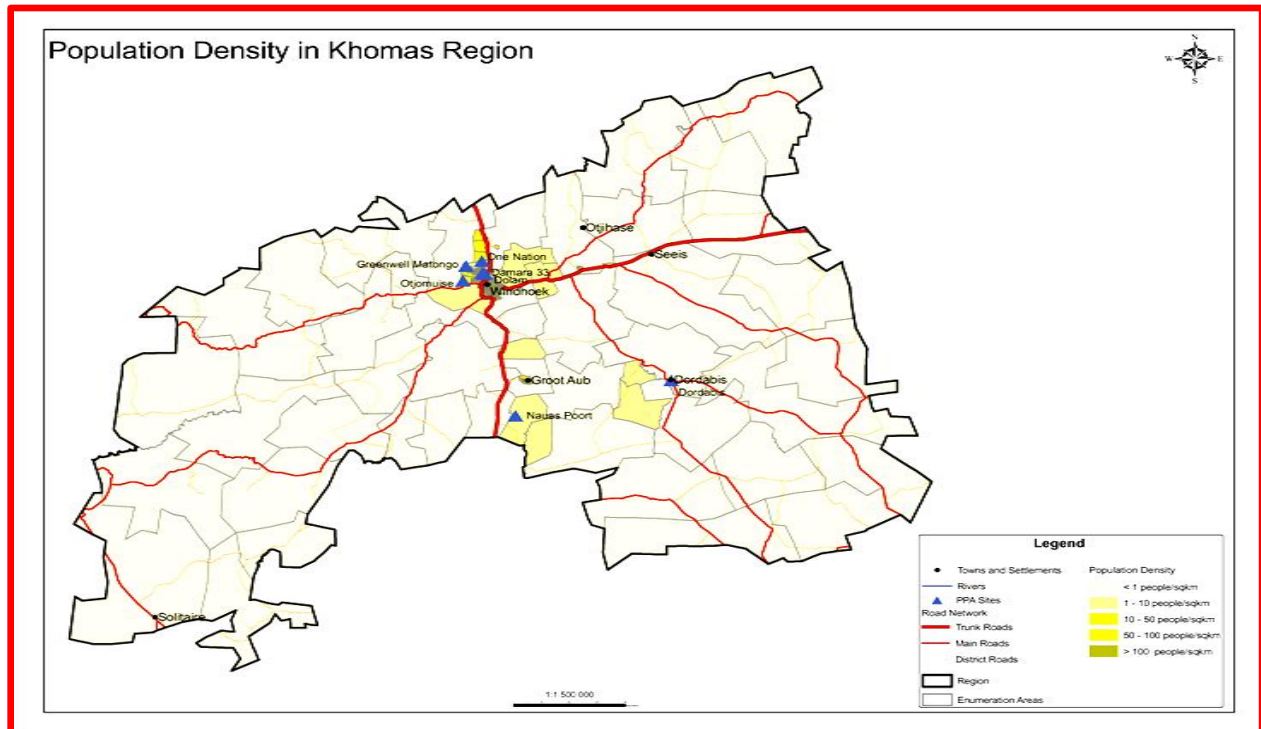


- **Population Demography**

The Namibia Population and Housing Census Basic Report indicates that Namibia's population in 1991 stood at 1.4 million and grew to 1.8 million in 2001. The population now stands at just over 2.1 million as indicated by the 2011 census conducted from 26 August to 15 September 2011. This is an increase of only 282,747 people between 2001 and 2011.

Khomas region has the highest population density with over 342,141 heads counted during the 2011 census period. The regional growth rate indicates that Khomas region's population have rapidly increased. In the last decade, Khomas had a population of 250,262 in 2001 escalating to 342,141 by 2011.

Map 3: Population Density Map in Khomas Region



Khomas Region's Total Population

Khomas Region	342,141	Windhoek	325,858
1. Tobias Hainyeko	45,912		
2. Katutura Central	24,608		
3. Katutura East	18,501		
4. Khomasdal	43,921		
5. John A. Pandeni	15,121		
6. Samora Machel	50,110		
7. Windhoek East	22,712		
8. Windhoek Rural	22,254		
9. Windhoek West	53,438		
10. Moses //Garoëb	45,564		

- **Landscape**

The Khomas Region is divided into the escarpment of the Khomas Hochland and the Inland Plateau and has three prominent mountain ranges: the Eros Mountains to the north-east of Windhoek, the Auas Mountains to the south-east of Windhoek and the Khomas Hochland mountain range to the west of Windhoek. The Khomas Region, characterized by its hilly countryside and many valleys, averages an altitude between 1,400 and 1,600 metres above sea level, with the slope gradually decreasing to the west. The Khomas Hochland mountain range is

an important water separator since some of Namibia's most important ephemeral rivers, the Swakop, Nossob, Oabob and Kuiseb, originate here, which are important for the recharging of ground water resources and surface water supplies.

The landscape provides good sites dams, the most prominent being the Friedenau, Goreangab and Avis Dams, while numerous smaller farms dams are constructed on private farmland. However, large-scale industrial development in Windhoek is restricted by the availability of water for industrial use, as the city is dependent on piped water from dams located outside the Khomas Region, especially the Von Bach and Swakoppoort Dams, both situated within the Otjozondjupa Region (KRC 2001). The Khomas Region is of complex geological formation. Explorations in the central part have found Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS). The Kleine Kuppe Formation sandstones contain SEDEX-type of deposits, while the Kamtsas Formation in the south of the region holds copper-type minerals. However, mining in the region is not particularly economic significant, with only the mine at Otjihase for copper, lead and zinc, being operational at this present time. The Khomas Region has three types of rock formations, firstly, the Damara Sequence and the Swakop Schist that limit the use of groundwater to commercial farms, secondly, aquifers around Windhoek, which are important water reservoirs for Windhoek, and thirdly, sand and loam in the eastern part of the region (KRC 2001). Only 0.1 % of the land in Windhoek is used for cropping (Mendelsohn et al 2002).

The climate in the region can be described as mild sub-arid with an average annual mean rainfall ranging from 200 to 400 mm across the region, increasing from west to east (Mendelsohn et al 2002). The evaporation potential is high, between 3,200 – 3,400 mm per year. As result of its high altitude, Windhoek and its immediate surroundings are the only parts in Namibia experiencing a dry steppe climate. The annual mean temperature varies from 18°C in the Central Highlands around Windhoek to 22°C in the lowland areas. The mean maximum temperature in the summer months varies from 28°C in the Central Highlands around Windhoek to 34°C in the lowland areas, but this can also rise to 40°C. The mean minimum temperature in the winter months varies from 2°C in the Central Highlands around Windhoek to 8°C in the lowland areas, but can drop below zero. Temperatures in the Khomas Region fall within the average for the rest of the country with other regions experiencing more extreme temperatures during the coldest and hottest months (Mendelsohn et al 2002).

The vegetation of the Khomas Region is mainly dense shrub land and can be classified as the Highland Savannah and the Camel Thorn Savannah. The Highland Savannah area, which covers most of the region, consists mainly of acacia thorn trees, such as the Acacia karoo, *A. mellifera*, *A. erubescens* and *A. hereroensis*. The other species which can be found in this area include *Combretum apiculatum* and *Ziziphus mucronata*. The vegetation comprises bushes, shrubs and good grass cover in parts. Towards the west, the vegetation becomes sparser and the trees do not grow to a great height. The Camel Thorn Savannah consists mainly of *Acacia erioloba*, which

dominates the vegetation in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the region (Mendelsohn et al 2002 and KRC 2001).

The Khomas Region has an abundance of wildlife. The number of large herbivores in the various areas of Khomas Region ranges from five to eight such as kudu, gemsbok (oryx), springbok, red hartebeest and steenbok can be found. The number of bird species in the various areas of Khomas Region ranges from 171 to more than 230, while reptile species range from 61 to 80 (Mendelsohn et al 2002 and KRC 2001). The Daan Viljoen Game Reserve, which is well known for its bird life, is located just outside the capital of Windhoek and is the only park within the Khomas Region (KRC 2001).

Khomas Region has the basic infrastructure necessary for transportation and telecommunication, while water and electricity is supplied to the urban area. Windhoek forms an important railway junction, linking the city with the rest of the country's rail network as well as South Africa. The major national roads connect the city with Namibia's southern, eastern and northern neighbours. The country's international airport, Hosea Kutako International Airport, is located approximately 35km east of Windhoek, while the national airport, Eros, links Windhoek to the rest of Namibia and to Botswana and South Africa via Air Namibia flights, and small private air companies (KRC 2001).

Table 1: Khomas Region at a Glance

Indicator	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
Land Area		
Total Area (sq. km)	36,861	824,116
Area of region (% of total land area)	4.47	100
Control Over Land (% of total land area)		
Central Government	1.4 *	19.6
Local Authorities	4.4 *	0.9
Private Individuals and Companies on Freehold Land	94.2 *	43.3
Private Individuals on Communal Land	0	5.9
Traditional Authorities and Small-scale Farmers on Communal Land	0	30.3

Indicator	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
<i>* These figures have been estimated from (Mendelsohn et al 2002)</i>		
Climate & Rainfall		
Annual Mean Temperatures (⁰ C)	Varies from 18 (Central Highlands around WHK) to 22 (lowland areas)	Varies from < 16 (coastal strip) to > 22 (north east and north central Namibia)
Mean Maximum in Summer (⁰ C)	Varies from 28 (Central Highlands around WHK) to 34 (lowland areas)	Varies from 20 (coastal strip) to > 36 (central areas of southern Namibia)
Mean Minimum in Winter (⁰ C)	Varies from 2 (Central Highlands around WHK) to 8 (lowland areas)	Varies from < 2 (areas to the east of Mariental) to >10 (coastal strip)
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	Varies within the region from 200mm to 400mm	Varies from < 50mm (along the coastal strip) to > 600mm (eastern Caprivi)
Average Cropping Period	0.1% of the land in the Khomas Region is used for cropping	Varies from one area to another within the 13 regions
Population		
Population Size	250,262	1,830,330
Pop. Size as a %age of National Pop (%)	13.67	100
Annual Growth Rate (% per annum)	4	2.6
Urban (% of total)	93.3	33
Rural (% of total)	6.7	67
Sex Ratio: Males per 100 Females	103	94
Population Density (persons/sq km)	6.8	2.1
Age Composition (%)		
<i><5 Years</i>	11	15

Indicator	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
<i>5 - 14 Years</i>	18	26
<i>15 - 59 Years</i>	67	52
<i>60 Years & above</i>	4	7
Main Language Spoken at Home (% of households)	37.2 (Oshiwambo)	48.0 (Oshiwambo)
Marital Status (age 15 yrs and above)		
<i>Never Married (%)</i>	61	56
<i>Married with Certificate (%)</i>	24	19
<i>Married Traditionally (%)</i>	3	9
<i>Married Consensually (%)</i>	7	7
<i>Divorced/Separated (%)</i>	2	3
<i>Widowed (%)</i>	2	4
Lifetime migration		
<i>% of the Female Population Born in Khomas</i>	41.5	N/A
<i>% of the Male Population Born in Khomas</i>	36.9	N/A
<i>% of the Total Population Born in Khomas</i>	39.2	N/A
Household Characteristics		
Total No. Households	58,580	346,455
Average Household Size (no. of people)	4.2	5.1
Average Household Size Urban (no. of people)	4.2	4.2
Average Household Size Rural (no. of people)	4.0	5.7
Household Headship (%)		
<i>Female</i>	36.0	45.0
<i>Male</i>	64.0	55.0
Education & Literacy		
No. of Schools	74	1,598
No. of Learners	55,142	553,017

Indicator	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
<i>% Female</i>	51.4	50.7
No. of Teachers	2,020	18,771
<i>% Female</i>	73.1	61.0
Learners per Teachers Ratio	27.3:1	29.5:1
School Enrolment Rates among 7-15 Year Olds (%)		
<i>Girls</i>	93.6	84.0
<i>Boys</i>	93	80.0
Educational Attainment (%) of Population Aged >15 years who Left School with:	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
<i>Incomplete Primary Education</i>	17.6	33.5
<i>Primary Education</i>	41.7	41.5
<i>Secondary Education</i>	26.3	15.5
<i>Tertiary Education (Technical/University/Teacher Training)</i>	14.4	5.6
<i>Not stated</i>	3.4	3.9
Survival Rate to Grade 7 (end of primary)		
<i>Boys & Girls</i>		80
<i>Boys</i>	98.6	76
<i>Girls</i>	100.0	83
Literacy Rate among Individuals >15 yrs (%)	95.8	81
Disability		
Disabled Population (%)	3.7	4.7
Labour Force & Economic Conditions		
Labour Force Participation Rate (%) for the Population Aged 15yrs+		
<i>Males</i>	76.8	62.0
<i>Females</i>	60.8	47.4
<i>Total</i>	68.7	54.0
Economically Active Population Aged 15yrs+ by Activity Status (Unemployed) and Sex (%), using the broad definition	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
<i>Unemployed Males</i>	23.7	28.3
<i>Unemployed Females</i>	31.9	39.0
<i>Total Unemployed</i>	27.6	33.8
%age Distribution of Households by Main Sources of Income (%)		
<i>Farming</i>	0.8	29.3
<i>Business (non-farming)</i>	6.6	6.1

Indicator	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
<i>Wages & Salaries</i>	83.3	48.4
<i>Pension</i>	3.2	9.4
<i>Cash Remittance</i>	3.9	4.7
<i>Other</i>	0.9	1.4
<i>Not Stated</i>	0.7	0.7
Fertility & Mortality		
Average No. of Children/Woman (Fertility Rate)	3.3	4.1
Infant Mortality Rates (deaths per 1000 live births)		
<i>Females</i>	40	51
<i>Males</i>	41	54
<i>Average</i>	40	51
< 5 Year Old Mortality (deaths per 1000)		
<i>Females</i>	52	64
<i>Males</i>	51	78
<i>Average</i>	51.5	71
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)		
<i>Females</i>	56.2	50
<i>Males</i>	54.1	48
HIV/AIDS Prevalence in Pregnant Women 15 – 49 yrs (%)	27	21.3
Nutritional Status of Children < 5 Years Old		
<i>Under-weight (%)</i>	19	24
Orphans		
%age Children Orphaned by:		
<i>Both Parents</i>	1	1
<i>Mother</i>	3	4
<i>Father</i>	6	9
%age Households with at Least One Child Orphaned by:		
<i>One Parent</i>	13.2	23.9
<i>Both Parents</i>	1.5	3.3
Poverty Indicators		
HPI (2000) It is a measure of deprivation, meaning the proportion of households deprived of certain elements of human life considered to be pre-requisites for human development. Consider longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living	17.9	24.7
The Poverty Rate (2003/4) (% of people living on < US \$ 1.00 per day.		34.9
HDI Takes the view that life expectancy at birth is a good indicator of longevity, while longevity considered that life is	0.73	0.60

Indicator	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
valuable in itself and that life expectancy is directly related to aspects of human development such as adequate nutrition, and health		
Consumption/Income Poverty		
% of Households Extremely Poor (80-100% of income spent on food)	1.1	8.7
% of Households Poor (60-79% of income spent on food)	7.6	29.1
Access to services		
Area per Fixed Health Facility (sq km) ⁵	3,084	3,131
No. of Public Hospitals ⁵	2	34
No. of Public Health Centres ⁵	2	37
No. of Public Health Clinics ⁵	9	244
Population (%) with Access to Health Service within 10 km ⁵	90.0	80.0
Population/Registered Nurse ⁵	321	947
Population/Public Doctor ⁵	3,129	7,545
Population/Public Health Facility ⁵	20,938	6,000
Total Recurrent Health Expenditure per Person	N\$111	N\$3,453
Population/Social Worker	12,036	49,622
%age of Households Living within 500m to a Safe Water Source³	97.9	81.6
%age of Households having Access to Safe Water ⁵	93.0	77.0
%age of Households having Access to Adequate Sanitation ⁵	81.0	41.0
%age of Households without Toilet	20.2	54.2

1.2. Governance and Planning Structures

The legal basis for the local government system in Namibia is laid in the country's Constitution of 1990. Guided by the Articles of Chapter 12 of the Constitution, the parliament of Namibia enacted two important legislations: the Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992 and the Local Authorities Act of 1992, which provide for the establishment, powers, duties, functions and other related matters of the regional councils and local authority councils. Both of these Acts have been amended several times. The latest amendment to the Local Authorities Act is the Local Authorities Amendment of 2003.

The main legislative texts dealing with local government are:

- Local Authorities Act 1992
- Regional Councils Act 1992

Other important pieces of legislation, designed in part to speed up the decentralisation process, include:

- Decentralisation Enabling Act 2000
- Trust Fund for Regional Development and Equity Provisions Act 2000
- The Regional Councils Amendment Act 2000
- The Local Authorities Amendment Act 2000

The Republic of Namibia is a unitary state. Administratively, it is divided into three tiers, with separate spheres of responsibility – central, regional and local. The central government consists of the President and the two Houses of Parliament: the National Assembly and the National Council. The regional sphere is made up of Regional Councils. Each of the regional councils runs one region, which are fourteen in total: Zambezi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Kavango East, Kavango West, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa. Regional Councils have powers under the Regional Councils Act of 1992, which established a regional council in each region. They can, among other things, advise the President and central government on matters relating to the region. The political head of a region is the governor, who is appointed by the President.

The regions are divided into constituencies for electoral purposes. Each constituency elects one member to the regional council. The term of office of the regional council members is five years. The regional councils elect from amongst their members three persons as members of the National Council. The local authorities are established in urban areas, and the regions cover the rural areas. The regional councils are presently responsible for specified service delivery in rural areas, while the local authorities are responsible for service delivery in urban areas.

There are four types of local government:

- 1) Municipal Councils (of two types)
- 2) Town Councils
- 3) Village Councils

There is no upper or lower tier in Namibian local government. The 14 Regional Councils run the regions. Municipal, Town and Village Councils are not sub-ordinate to them.

Table 2: Governance Structure

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT President Government: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, other Ministers Parliament: - National Assembly - National Council			
REGIONAL GOVERNMENT 14 x Regions - Regional Governor - Region Council			
PART 1 MUNICIPALITY - Municipal council	PART 2 MUNICIPALITY - Municipal council	TOWN - Town council	VILLAGE - Village council

Only chief executive officers are required by law. These are referred to as Chief Regional Officers in the Regional Councils, town clerks in the Town Councils and village secretaries in the villages.

1.3. High Level Statements of the Khomas Regional Council

- **Mandate**

Our Mandate is:

- Governing, planning, coordinating and implementing socio-economic development activities;
- Ensuring environmental protection and sustainable natural resource utilization;
- Making recommendations to Minister of Finance in relation to preparation of estimates of expenditure; and
- Advising and/or making suggestions on GRN legislation and policy.

The mandate for the Khomas Regional Council is derived from the following national legal and planning tools, among others:

- The Namibian Constitution, Chapter 12, Article 103 Section 28, and
- The Regional Councils Act 22 of 1992.

- **Vision**

Our vision is for a “*Well developed, United and Prosperous Region*”.

The Khomas Regional Council's vision is meant to resonate with all members of the Regional Council by making them feel proud and excited, while giving shape and direction to the future of Khomas region.

- **Mission**

To *“To provide an effective and efficient service delivery, in order to improve living standards of our people, by accelerating regional socio-economic development through inter-sectoral collaboration and community participation”*.

The mission of the Khomas Regional Council was developed with the intent to precisely describe what the Regional Council does as prescribed by its formal mandate. The mission statement embeds the regions desire to ensure that all its members verbally express its mission easily.

- **Core values**

Accountability: Being responsible and answerable for every action we take.

Integrity: Discharging our mandate with honesty, dignity and honor, in an uncompromising manner.

Transparency: Discharging our duties and responsibilities in an open, fair and predictable manner.

Professionalism: Strict and non-partisan adherence to our core values and responsibilities, embracing partnership with all stakeholders.

Responsiveness: Being proactive in addressing the needs and expectations of our people in relation to our mandate.

1.4. Methodology

The compilation of this profile used both secondary and primary sources of information. A Desk Review of all latest available data/information related to the region will be conducted by the IC. Such data can be obtained from, but not limited to, the following sources:

- Namibian Constitution.
- Regional Council Act (Act 22 of 1992) as amended.
- Local Authorities Act (Act 23 of 1992) as amended.
- Decentralization Policy.
- Decentralization Enabling Act of 2000.
- Regional Development Plans 2006.
- NHIES Reports.
- Namibia Labour Force Surveys Reports.
- Namibia Population & Housing Census Reports.
- Regional Poverty Profiles 2006.
- NDPs.
- Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan 2006-2015.
- Delimitation Commission.

- Rural Development Policy and Strategy.
- Data from O/M/As and may use any other relevant documents from accredited source of information.

Primary data can be obtained from the residences of the region, especially those experts working in various fields of specialization or senior citizens with unrecorded knowledge and experiences about the region through group discussions or face to face interviews with selected identities.

A Profile may contains both quantitative and qualitative information. A multidisciplinary approach is recommended for writing a profile, even if one person takes the lead in writing the profile. This approach allows people with a variety of skills and experiences to contribute to the document. A team should include expert from OMAs/Regional Council, Local Authority, NGO and International and Local Development Partners.

- **Objective**

The principal aim of a Regional Development Profile is to provide relevant and efficient information to policy makers, planners, stakeholders, institutions and the community at large to enable them to understand detailed findings of the socio-economic, demographic, households and development characteristics of the Khomas region.

CHAPTER 2: KEY STATISTICS

2.1. Demographics

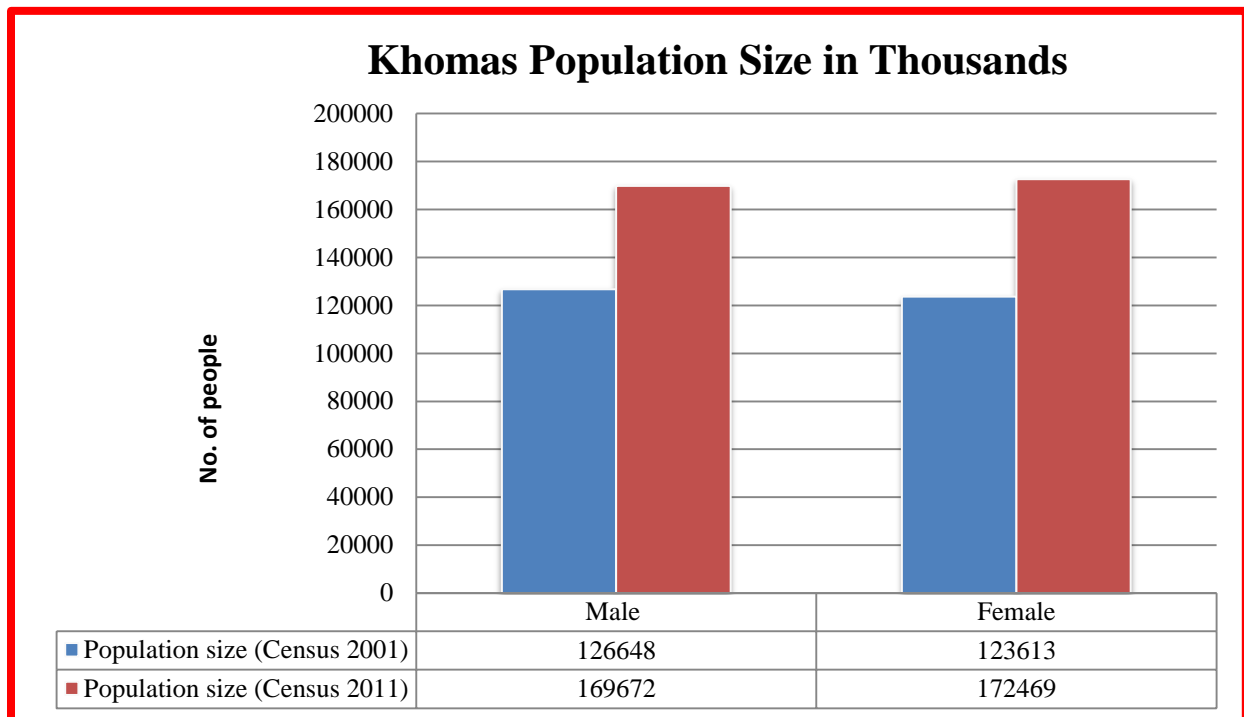
The demographics of a population are referred to a selected population with distinctiveness such as gender, age and population group. Demographic information is important as they inform key policy decisions, ensure proper and informed planning and allocation of resources. This section outlines the population size, age composition and the (population groups) distribution of the Khomas Region.

2.1.1 Population size

The Khomas region population size has increased from 250,262 in 2001 to 342,141 in 2011 which is over 16 % of the total population compared to 12 % 20 years ago. Hence the annual growth rate is at 3.1 %. This is according to the Census results.

Table3 below shows the male and female population size of 2001 and 2011 respectively as per the Namibia Statistics Agency Census Results of 2011.

Table 3: Khomas Region Population size in 2001 and 2011 respectively.

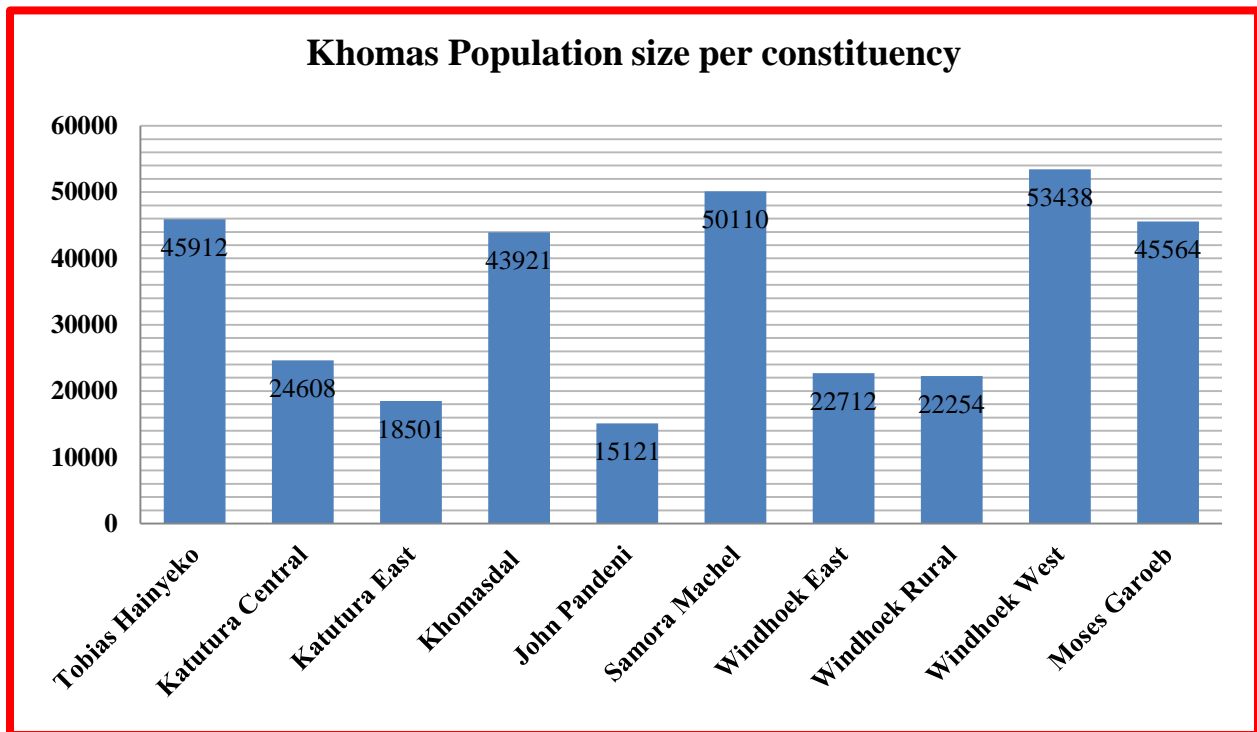


Source: Namibia Statistics Agency Census Report 2011

2.1.2 Population size per constituency

Table 4: below indicates the size of the population as per each constituency. Windhoek West Constituency is leading the population in size by 53,438 people followed by Samora Machel Constituency with 50,110 people and Tobias Hainyeko Constituency follows in third place with 45,912 people. The fourth one is Moses //Garoëb with 45,564 people. Katutura East and John Pandeni constituencies have the least population size of 18,501 and 15,121, respectively, both less than 20,000 residents.

Table 4: Khomas Region population size per constituency



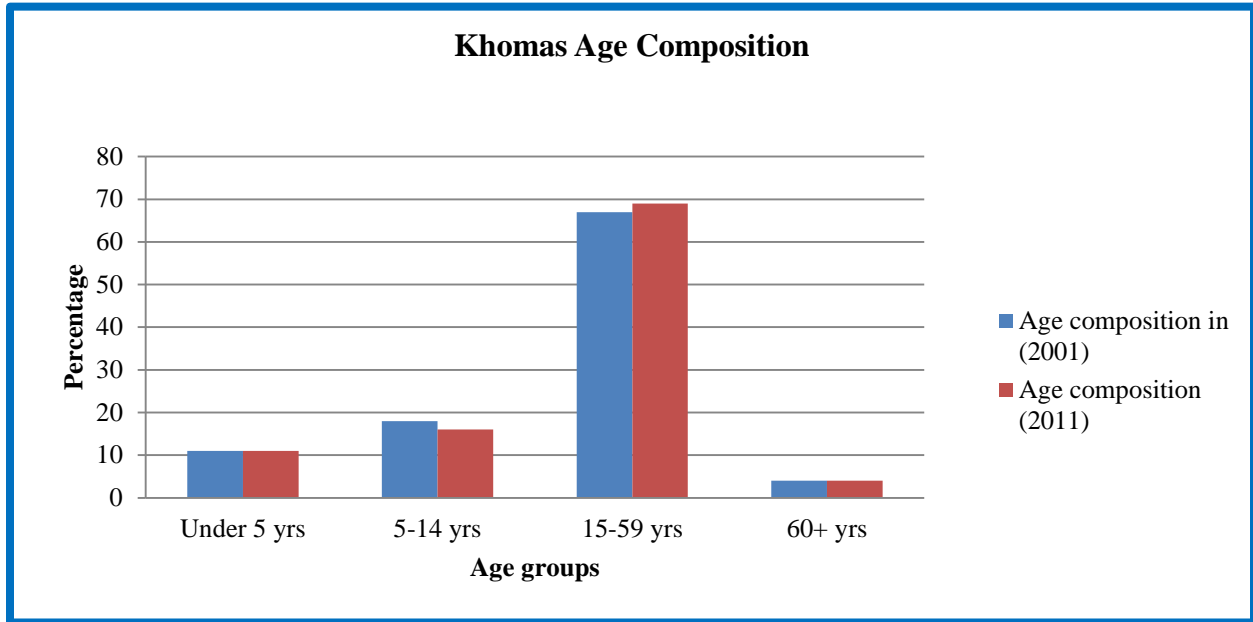
Source: NSA - 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region

2.1.3. Age composition

The table below presents information on the composition of the population in terms of ages, which are important demographic parameters which provide illustrations of the demographic characteristics of the population.

Table 5: The age composition of the Khomas region population as illustrated below by broad age groups. Khomas region has a high youthful population of 67 and 69 % between the age group of 15-59 years both in the year 2001 and 2011 and has a relatively small proportion of 4 % of elderly people aged 60 years and older in the year 2001 and 2011. This indeed reflects that the fertility and mortality rate is high.

Table 5: Age composition in Khomas Region for 2001 and 2011

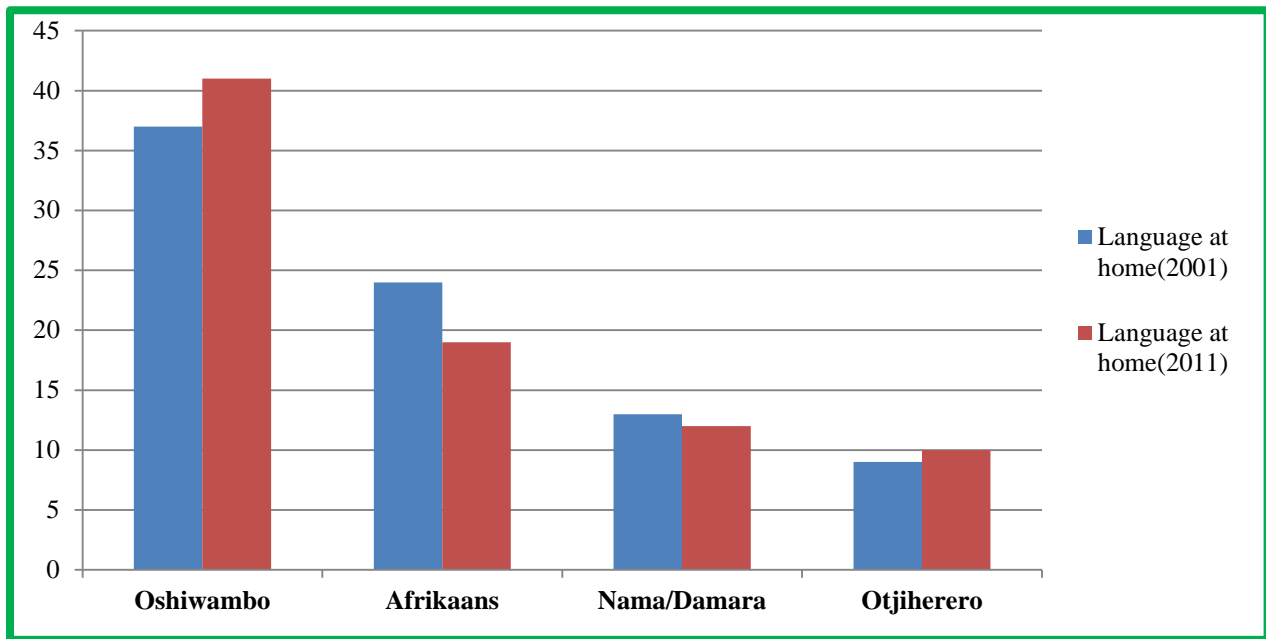


Source: Namibia Statistics Agency Census report 2011

2.1.4. Population groups

As is evident in Table 6 below, increases in the Khomas region's population numbers is noted highly amongst the Oshiwambo speaking people between 2001 and 2011 from 37 % to 41%. The Afrikaans and Nama/Damara population group's declined respectively from 24 % to 19 % and a slight decrease from 13 % to 12 %. The Otjiherero population group, although relatively small in actual size, had slightly increased from 9 % to 10 %.

Table 6: Khomas Population groups by tribe in 2001 and 2011



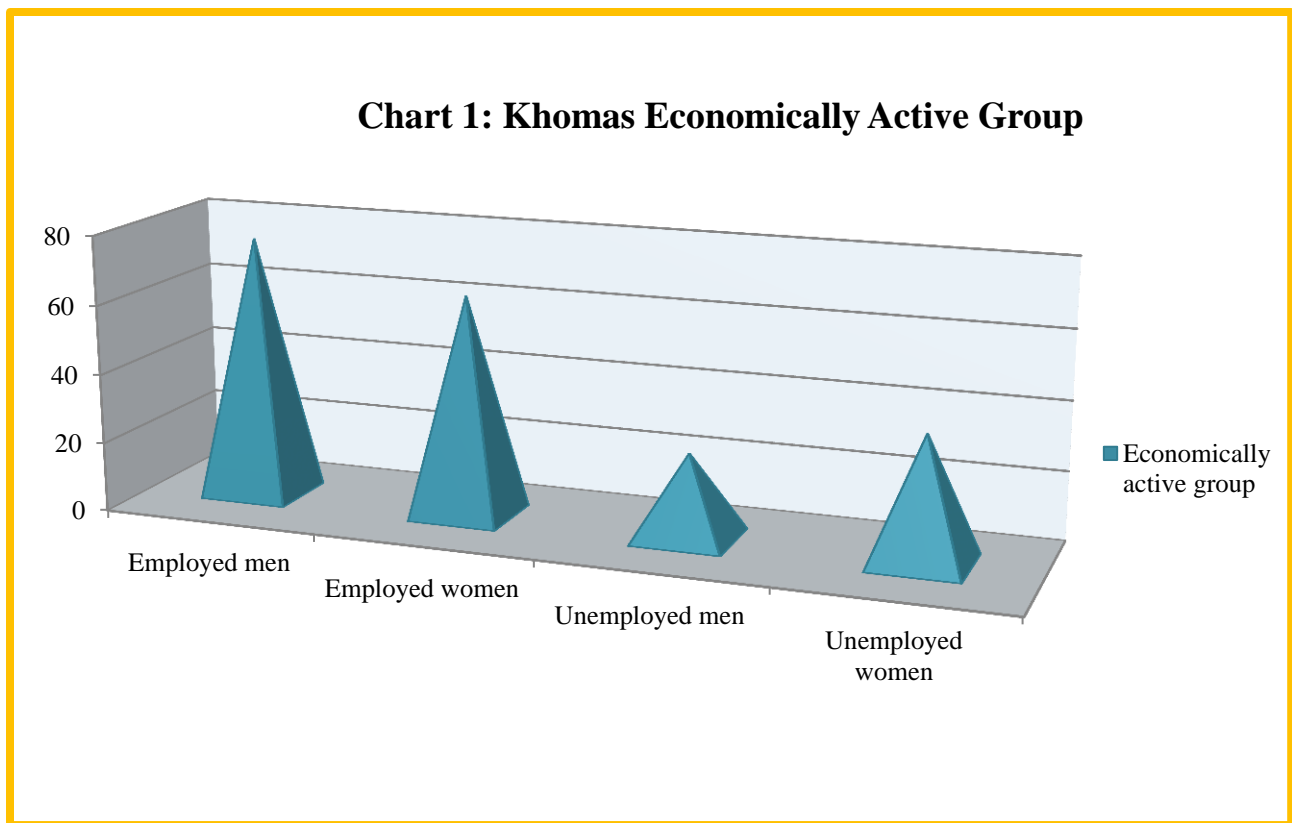
Source: Namibia Statistics Agency Census report 2011

2.1.5. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the ratio of the unemployed population in the work force for a specific population group (for example the number of unemployed people in the labor force, divided by the population of the labor force in the same population group). Hence the unemployment rate is clearly understood when discussed in relation to economically active. Economically active population are those people in the labor force aged between 15 and 65 years who chose to participate in the labor market, by demonstrating a willingness to provide their labor in exchange for an income. Hence being defined as economically active does not depend on being employed; as long as there is a desire, willingness and availability to work, even if that desire does not translate into employment, you are regarded as part of the labor force.

With that understanding, the Khomas region according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region is said to have an economically active labor force of 181 334 person, which is about 73.6 %.

Thus, amongst the economically active population 54 368 which is 30 % of the population group are unemployed and 126 966 (70 %) of the economically active group are employed in various sectors. The chart below illustrates the figures of man and women who are employed and those who are not employed.



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency Census report 2011

2.1.6 Average life expectancy

According to the Khomas Regional Poverty Profile of 2005 and 2006, the regions life expectancy at birth amongst females was 56.2 and 54.1 for males respectively.

2.1.7 Poverty prevalence in Khomas Region

The poverty rate in Khomas was 27% in 2003/2004 and decreased to only 11% in 2009/2010.

Khomas Region is home to Windhoek, the commercial hub and capital of the country. The region has a population of 342,141 accounting for about 16.2 % of the total population.

The region is predominantly urban. The region is a net recipient of migrants from other parts of the country due to its strong economic pull and push factors (poverty and unemployment) in some rural parts of the country. The reduction in the incidence of poverty with four out of the ten constituencies having registered increases while six constituencies registered declines in the poverty headcount rate over the 2001 – 2011 period.

Windhoek Rural and Katutura Central registered the largest declines in poverty incidence, with poverty incidence of five % (15 738 people).

There exist wide variations between the ten constituencies of the region with those characterized by informal settlements recording higher levels of poverty.

The relatively high incidence of poverty in Tobias Hainyeko and Moses //Garoëb constituencies can be attributed to rapid population growth due to an inflow of migrants. While the region had a population growth of 3 % per annum over the 2001 – 2011 period, Moses //Garoëb, Samora Machel and Khomasdal constituencies had population growth rates of 5 % or more per annum. It is noteworthy to mention that most of the migrants into these constituencies lack the necessary skills and education to be easily absorbed in the job market, leading to high rates of unemployment in these constituencies.

An estimated 74 % of the population age 15 years and above are economically active, with unemployment estimated at 21 %. Unemployment is highest in Moses Garoëb at 30 % of the labour force, followed by Tobias Hainyeko (29 %), Katutura Central (28 %), Katutura East (28 %) and Samora Machel (28 %).

The incidence of severe poor is estimated at an extremely low 1.6 per cent, indicating that in this urban setting even most of the unemployed are able to avoid poverty and particularly severe poverty. Severe poverty is found in Tobias Hainyeko, Moses //Garoëb and Windhoek Rural. It has actually increased in both Tobias Hainyeko and Moses //Garoëb by two and three %age points while it has declined in Windhoek Rural by about 1.6 percentage points.

Table 7: Percentage of extreme poor household

The table below illustrates that a rate of 1.1 from the 80-100 % of the extremely poor household in the Khomas Region spent their income of food in comparison with the 60-79 percentage of poor households that spent a rate of 7.6% of their income on food.

	Khomas	Rest of Namibia
% of Households Extremely Poor (80-100% of income spent on food)	1.1	8.7
% of Households Poor (60-79% of income spent on food)	7.6	29.1

Source: 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region

2.2 Households with access to:

- **Percentage of Households with access to safe/clean water**

The table below indicates that 98.8 % of the households in Khomas Region had access to safe drinking and cooking water. The table further illustrates that close to 99.3 % of the households in urban areas had access to safe water. Whilst 7.6 % of households in rural areas have unsafe water as they drink water from boreholes with open tanks and unprotected wells as their main source of water for cooking/drinking.

Table 8: Illustrates the %age of the population by main source of water for cooking and drinking in the Khomas Region.

Source of water for drinking and cooking	Safe water %
Piped water inside	48.2
Piped water outside	19.0
Public pipe	29.5
Borehole with tank covered	2.0
Well protected	0.2
Borehole with open tank	0.5
Other unprotected sources	0.3
Others	0.9

Source: 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region

- **Numbers of Households with access to Health Facilities**

The table below illustrates that 3084 people in Khomas region have access to health facilities in an area per fixed health facility (sq km). The region has two public hospitals and two public health centres, and a total population of 321 per registered nurses and 3129 population per public doctor.

Table 9: Numbers of Households with access to Health Facilities

Access to services	Khomas	Namibia
Area per Fixed Health Facility (sq km)	3,084	3,131
No. of Public Hospitals	2	34
No. of Public Health Centres	2	37
No. of Public Health Clinics	9	244
Population (%) with Access to Health Service within 10 km	90.0	80.0
Population/Registered Nurse	321	947
Population/Public Doctor	3,129	7,545
Population/Public Health Facility	20,938	6,000
Total Recurrent Health Expenditure per Person	N\$111	N\$3,453

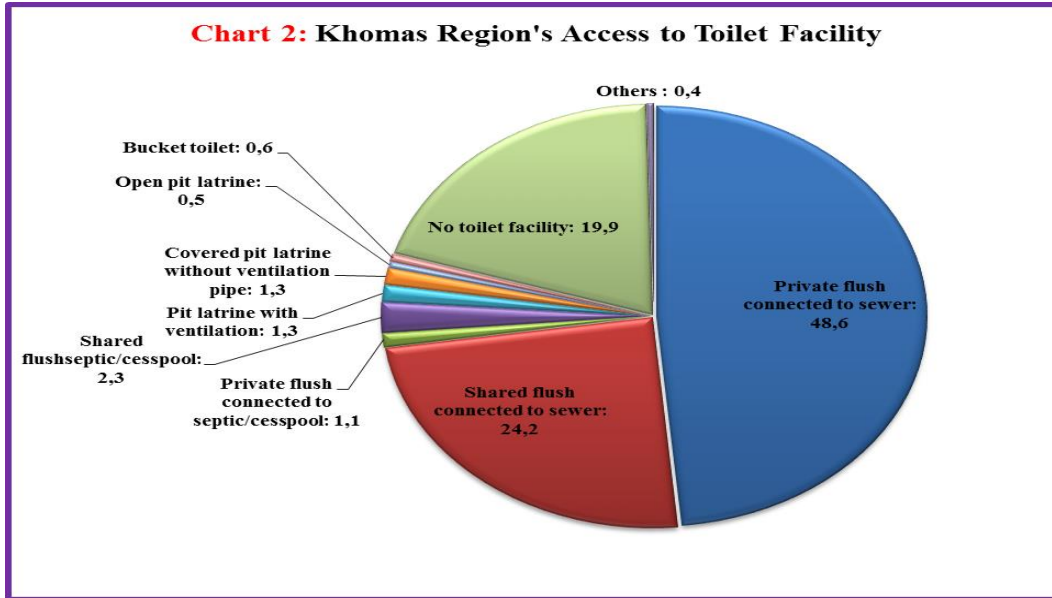
Source: 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region

- **Percentage of Households with access to sanitation**

Chart 2 Shows that a sum of 73.9 % of the households had access to a private/shared/connected flush toilet, while 19.9 % of households had no toilet facilities at all. And the remaining %age of

the population used pit latrines whether covered/ uncovered or ventilated and unventilated. The chart below illustrates the total %age of the population by source of toilet facility in the Khomas Region.

- **Chart 2:** Percentage of Households with access to sanitation



Source: 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region

CHAPTER 3: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS

3.1. Economic Sector

- **Agriculture**

There is a strong interaction between the farming community in the hinterland of Windhoek and the city. Not only are most of the farming products marketed in or through Windhoek but it is also the most important farming supply centre. The southern border of the Khomas region includes the northern part of former Rehoboth Gebiet. It comprises an area which is also predominantly cattle-producing with similar agro-economic interests to the rest of the region. It is a properly proclaimed farming area. To a large extent, the border line forms a natural division between the predominantly cattle producing central part of Namibia and the predominantly small stock farming area of southern Namibia.

- **Tourism and Wildlife (Facilities)**



National Museum of Namibia



Christuskirche



National botanic garden

Popular Windhoek Attractions

- NamibRand Nature Reserve
- Karibu Safari
- Katutura Township
- Christuskirche

- Okapuka Ranch
- Daan Viljoen Nature Reserve
- Heroes Acre
- Owela Museum
- Cuno Hoffmeister Memorial Observatory
- National Museum of Namibia
- National Botanic Garden of Namibia
- Pure & Simple Art Gallery
- Kalahari Sands Hotel & Casino
- Hotel Thule
- Amani Lodge
- Maison Ambre Guesthouse
- Guesthouse Terra Africa
- ROOISAND Desert Ranch
- Chameleon Backpackers Hostel
- De Vagebond Bed & Breakfast
- Protea Hotel Thuringerhof
- Vondelhof Guesthouse
- Uzuri Guesthouse CC
- Puccini House
- Hartmann Suites
- The Village Courtyard Suites
- Vineyard Country Bed & Breakfast

- **Trade and Industrial Development**

The population of Khomas is huge for its area, and its unemployment rate is relatively high. In recent years, there has been an increasing number of local entrepreneurs starting medium and small businesses and that helps revitalize the local economy in the region. As there are a lot of SMEs that devote their managerial efforts to improving technical skills, enhancing managerial capacity and meeting the needs of local communities with only limited management resources. The strengths which many of those SMEs have ranges from making an effective use of unique regional resources: endemic animals and plants, minerals, etc. producing goods using traditional art and craft skills and producing unique products making use of original skills and designs. In addition, there are some SMEs that have successfully capitalized on their strengths to overcome their business challenges and become good-standing companies with the support from the government, international organizations, private sectors and NGOs.

- **Mining**

Explorations in the central part have found Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS). The Kleine Kuppe Formation sandstones contain SEDEX-type of deposits, while the Kamtsas Formation in the south of the region holds copper-type minerals. However, mining in the region is not particularly economically significant, with only the mine at Otjihase for copper, lead and zinc, being operational at this present time.

3.2. Social Sector

- **Housing**

The housing situation is quite a big challenge in Khomas region. The region hosts Windhoek which is the Capital City of Namibia. With so many opportunities available in the capital city, in terms of employment opportunities, best schools and institutions of higher learning, it prompted citizens from other regions and neighbouring countries to come settle in Khomas Region.

According to the 2011 Population and Housing Census, Khomas Region has a population of 342 141, which makes it one of the region with the highest population in the country. With the higher influx in the region this led to higher demand for housing surpassing the level of supply Houses in the region.

(a) Housing Challenges

- Lack of affordable houses.
- Insufficient Serviced land.
- High population growth in Khomas.
- Rapid increase of informal settlements.

Current strategies on Housing:

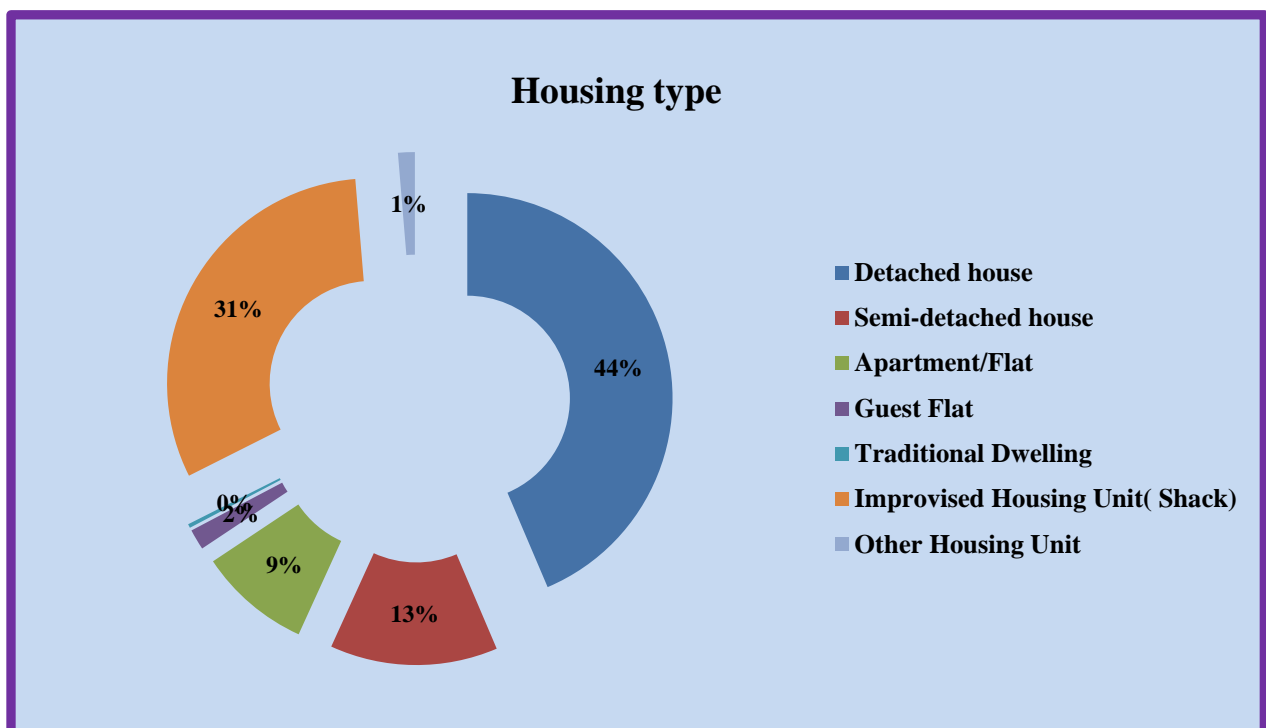
- Servicing of land through GRN Programmes like TIPEEG.
- Construction of houses through Mass Housing Programme.
- With City of Windhoek – Land delivery and Servicing.

(b) Type of Housing

According to the 2011 Population and Housing Census, Khomas region is characterized by all types of housing, including all structures used as dwelling units. The Census further specified nine types of housing units found in the Khomas region: detached house; semi-detached/townhouse; apartment/ flat; guest flat; part commercial/industrial; mobile home (caravan, tent); single quarters; traditional dwelling and improvised housing unit (shack).

The diagram below indicates that detached houses were the most common types of dwelling units, accounting for 42.9 % of households in the Khomas region. The diagram also shows that 31.2 % of the households in urban areas lived in improvised housing units/shacks.

Chart 3: Housing Type



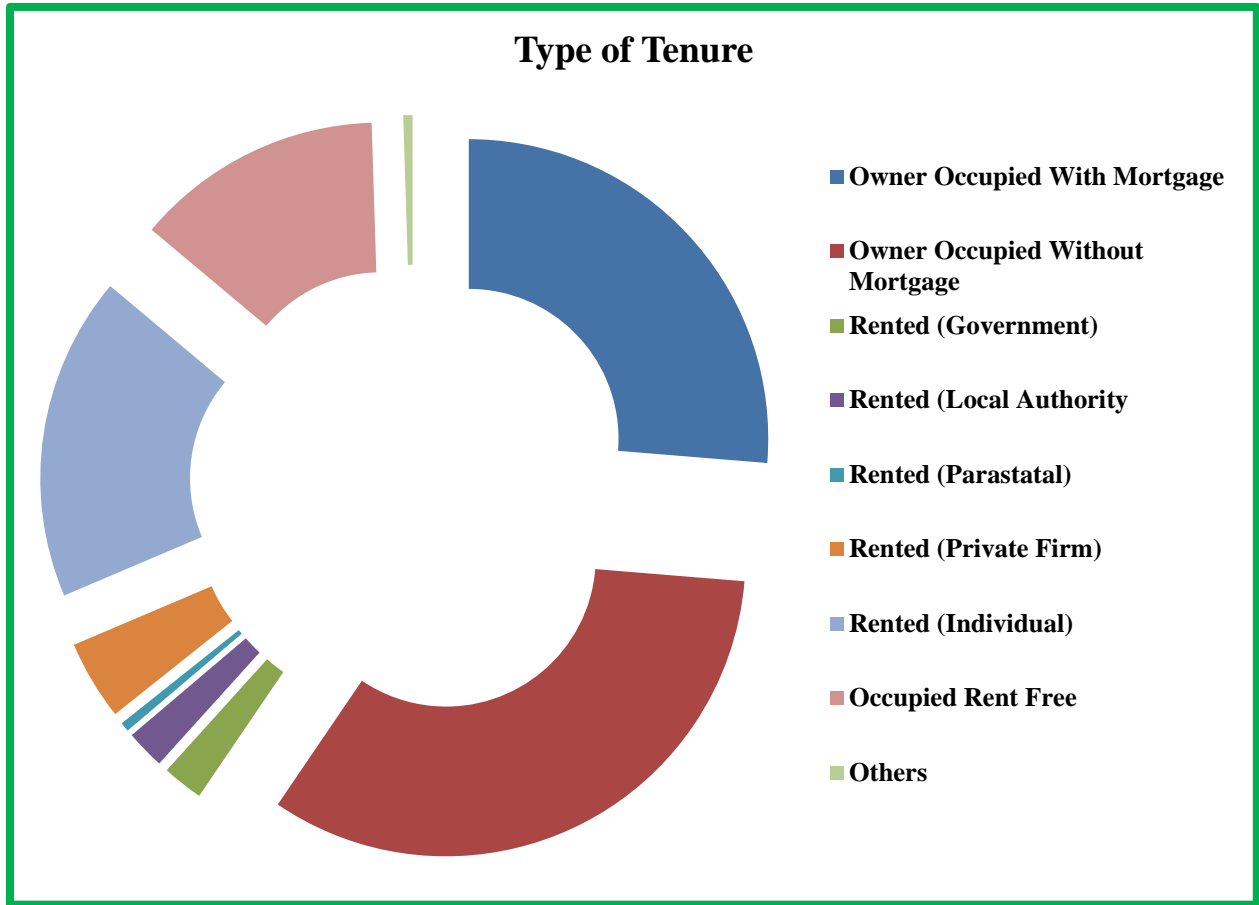
Source: Namibia Statistic Agency Census 2011

(c) Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the conditions which govern the rights of individuals to occupy dwelling units. The most common form is renting, in which a tenant pays rents paid to a landlord and owner occupancy which can be subdivided into owner-occupier or mortgaged. In the case of tenancy, the landlord may be a private individual, non-profit organization such as a housing association, or a government body that provides public housing.

The diagram below shows that most housing units (33.2%) in the region were owned and occupied by households without a mortgage.

Chart 4: Type of Tenure



Source: Namibia Statistic Agency Census 2011

(d) Average number of people per room

The Census collected information on the number of sleeping rooms per household. The average number of persons per sleeping room (or room occupancy) can be used as an indicator of crowding. This shows that on average, the number of persons per sleeping room in Khomas was 1.6. This suggests that most households are not overcrowded.

Table 10: Average number of people per room

Average number of persons per sleeping room by area	Number of sleeping rooms	Average persons per sleeping room
	207,458	1.6

(e) Materials used for construction

This section presents information on the materials used to construct roofs, walls and floors. These are important indicators of the socio-economic conditions and welfare of households. Most of the materials used can be broadly divided between those that are harvested with labour from local resources (grass, stick, mud and dung, etc.) and those that are purchased with cash (cement bricks or blocks and corrugated iron).

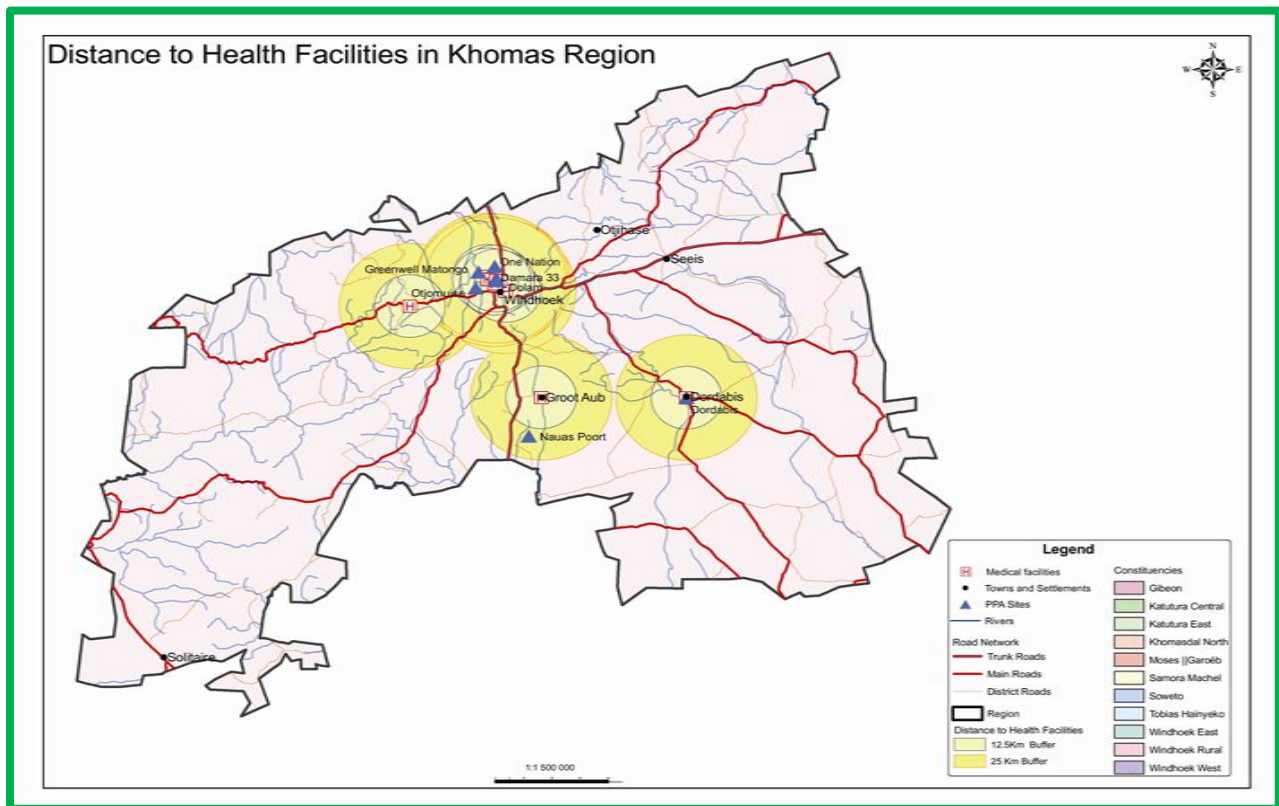
Table 7.4 shows that 57.9 % of the households resided in dwellings with walls made from cement/bricks. About 60.8 % of urban households used cement/bricks for outer walls, compared to 57.7 % of rural households. Corrugated iron/zinc was the second most commonly used construction material in both urban (38.7%) and rural areas (29.8%). At a constituency level, households with walls constructed from corrugated iron/zinc were predominantly found in Moses //Garoëb (78.7%), Tobias Hainyeko (78%) and Samora Machel (58.2%).

Table 11: Materials used for construction

% distribution of households by main material used for outer walls by area	Cement Blocks/Brick	Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	Mud/Day Bricks	Corrugated Iron/Zinc	Prefabricated Materials	Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	Sticks with Mud/Cow dung	Tin	Other
	57.9	0.4	0.2	38.3	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9

- **Health (and health facilities)**

Map 4: Distance to Health Facilities in Khomas Region



The Khomas Region has a Directorate of Health and Social Services that deals with health related matters in the Region. The Directorate has the following objectives:

- To ensure efficient regional management.
- To improve quality of health services in all hospitals.
- To provide quality primary health care service.
- To improve developmental social welfare services.

Main Output Areas:

- General and Functional Management.
- Developmental Social Welfare Services.
- Public Health Services.
- Hospital Services.

(a) Environmental Health

The division's goal is to facilitate the improvement of living and working environments of all people in the region, through pro-active preventive means, health education, promotion and control of environmental health hazards and risks that could result in ill-health and to ensure provision of environmental health services, including sanitation. Further, the role of the division comprises of the following:

- Ensure food quality.
- Develop action plans.
- Identify environmental health hazards and risks.
- Empowering and motivation of communities to improve their living environment and promotion of safety at workplaces.
- Port/border health services.

The division also provides technical support for campaigns or other interventions and ensures timely response to emergencies, management of epidemics.

(b) Family Health Services

The division covers the following:

- Safe motherhood and newborn care.
- Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), Family Planning, Antenatal Care (ANC), Post Natal Care (PNC).
- Food and Nutrition.
- Community Based Health Care and Outreach services.
- School and Adolescent health program.
- Mental health.
- Control of Diarrhea Diseases (CDD).
- Non-communicable diseases control.
- Acute Respiratory Infections control.

(c) Rehabilitation & Social Welfare Services

This division is responsible for Rehabilitation and social welfare services.

The main objective of the social sector is to ensure a healthy and safe environment, aimed at improving the living standards of the disadvantaged (disabled, women, children, youth, elderly, and the vulnerable) in Namibia and at the same time to protect the rights and dignity of those affected by prejudice and abuse.

(d) Curative Services

The division is responsible for the provision of specialist tertiary hospital services for diagnostic, medical and surgical treatment; plan, organize and assess the pharmaceutical services in the directorate; coordinate the provision of medical laboratory services; rendering the orthopedic services, ambulance services, forensic and mortuary services and the diagnostic radiographic services in the region.

(e) Special Disease program

The special disease program deals with the following diseases:

- HIV/AIDS.
- Tuberculosis (TB).
- Malaria.

(f) Management Information System (MIS)

The division is responsible for managing of information for evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation. This is done through the development of a sound MIS that provides information on financial, epidemiological, pharmaceutical, capital development and maintenance of facilities, human resource development, research and surveys. The division is therefore responsible for the development of a minimum set of indicators for all the MIS subsystems. This tool is then utilized for monitoring the implementation of programs and services in the directorate.

(g) District health and social welfare services

This division is responsible for the co-ordination of activities at the district level in order to ensure efficient and effective implementation of regionally directed, managed projects and programmes. It ensures the maintenance of a harmonious working relationship and functional integration of the various components of the district health system, which includes all the activities run by clinics, health center and the district hospital.

(h) HIV prevalence rate

The HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in the Khomas Region has dropped from 31 % in the year 2000 and 16,3 % in 2010 to 12 % in 2013, an achievement that the health sector, together with the leadership of the Khomas Regional Council has celebrated in Windhoek.

The drop in the prevalence rate in the region could be attributed to the respect and value attached to every affected person, irrespective of their status in society.

HIV-AIDS is a national challenge, and therefore we realistically also admit that the extent of this challenge in the Khomas Region is high based on population density, cultural diversity, capital

city status and the influx of people. Hence there is a need for the region to review its intervention strategies in terms of resource mobilization, partnership networks, advocacy and information dissemination, sectoral involvement and practical commitment of resources.

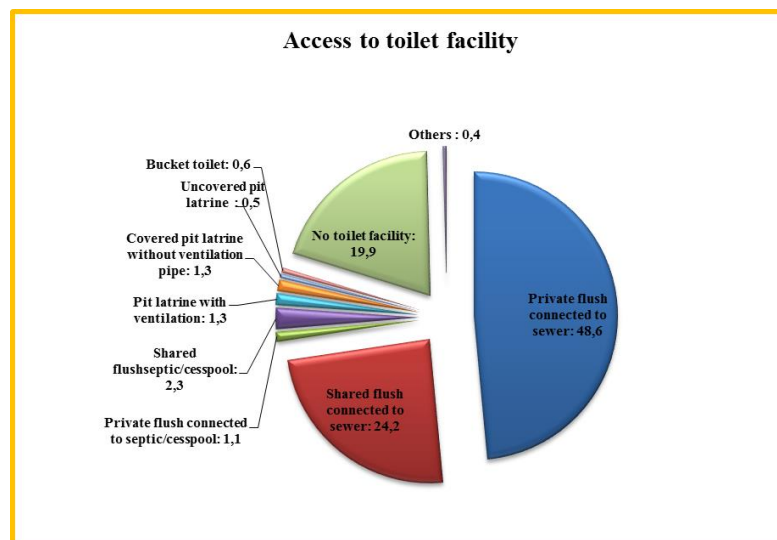
A sentinel survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and Social Services reports that a reduction in HIV prevalence has been amongst the age group between 15 and 24 years old tested at the Katutura and Windhoek Central hospitals. Furthermore, antenatal care sentinel surveillance survey revealed that the national HIV prevalence rate decreased slightly from 18.8 % in 2010 to 18.2 %. This trend is assign of reduction in HIV new infections and therefore suggests that prevention efforts addressing sexual transmission of HIV in the region are bearing fruit indeed. The ministry said the overall prevalence among pregnant women is still high, with approximately one in 10 women living with HIV.

Overall as a region, we are not going to be made satisfied by the favorable indicators but rather continue to amplify our efforts to achieve the global commitments of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and halting and reversing the spread of HIV.

- **Water and Sanitation access to sanitation**

The chart below shows that a sum of 73.9 % of the households had access to a private/shared/connected flush toilet, while 19.9 % of households had no toilet facilities at all. And the remaining %age of the population used pit latrines whether covered/ uncovered or ventilated and unventilated. The chart below illustrates the total %age of the population by source of toilet facility in the Khomas region.

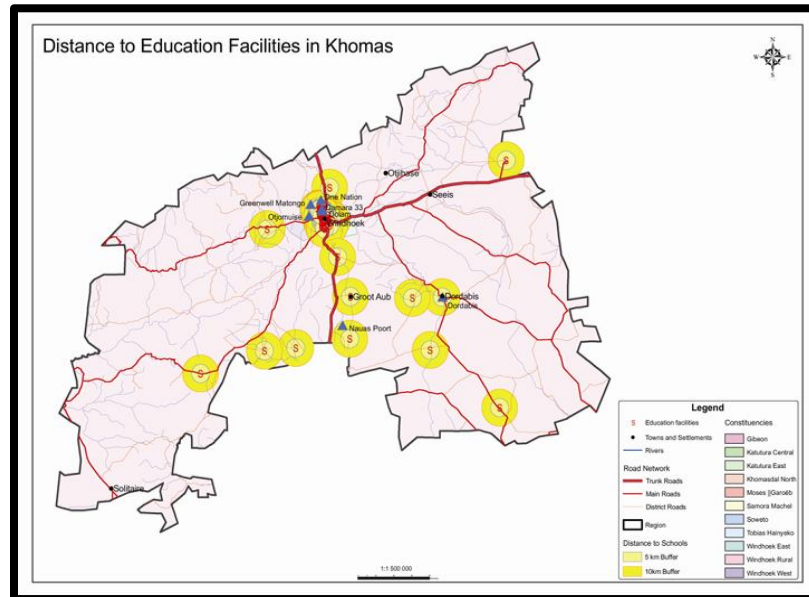
Chart 5: Access to toilet facility



Source: 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region

- **Education and Training (and education facilities)**

Map 5: Education and Training



(a) Literacy rate of 15-24 years old-men and women %

According to the 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile states that the literacy rate for youth aged 15 - 24 years in Khomas was 98.5 %, with a slightly higher proportion of females (98.9%) than males (98.2%) being literate. The rate is higher in urban areas (98.8%) than in rural areas (92.5%) of the Khomas Region. There is a slight difference in the literacy rate for young females and males in rural areas of (93.7% and 91.5%, respectively).

(b) Ratio of literate females to males (15-24 years)

According the 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile for the Khomas region, a total of 97.4 ratio of the population aged 15-24 is literate, of which females are literate by the ratio of 97.6 as to the males with 97.2. Hence there is only a slight difference of 0.2.

(c) Other Vital Social Statistics

Summary statistics		
	Khomas	National
Population (Census, 2011)	340,900	2,104,900
School-age population, 7-18	71,910	599,897
% in poor households (NHIES, 2009/10)	12%	33%
Number of schools (EMIS, 2012)	100	1,703
Teachers (EMIS, 2012)		
Primary (approximate)	1,668	15,314
Secondary (approximate)	1,126	8,294
% Female	71%	59%
% Qualified	85%	80%
Learners (EMIS, 2012)	75,958	623,116
Primary only	44,540	393,385
Attendance rates net/gross (DHS, 2006/07)		
Primary	92/122	91/133
Secondary	61/77	47/60
Learners per teacher primary	27	26
Learners per teacher secondary	21	21
Textbooks per pupil (EMIS, 2012)	3.8	4.1
% schools > 3 textbooks/ learner	47%	63%

More on education statistics is reflected under Annexure: Other Vital Social Statistics Table on Page 71.

3.3. Infrastructure

Khomas Region has the basic infrastructure necessary for transportation and telecommunication, while water and electricity is supplied to the urban area. Windhoek forms an important railway junction, linking the city with the rest of the country's rail network as well as South Africa. The major national roads connect the city with Namibia's southern, eastern and northern neighbors. The country's international airport, Hosea Kutako International Airport, is located approximately 35km east of Windhoek, while the national airport, Eros, links Windhoek to the rest of Namibia and to Botswana and South Africa via Air Namibia flights, and small private air companies (KRC 2001).

- **Transport**

- **Roads**

The Khomas Region has a very well developed network of roads, due to the fact that Windhoek, the capital of Namibia, is located in the region. Windhoek is connected to the rest of Namibia by means of the national Road Network, while a well-maintained network of gravel road serves the rural parts of the region. The road network in the Khomas region has a total length of 2,760 km representing 6.5% of the national road network.

A programme has been identified and called safe, effective and efficient transport services for planned under the direct supervision of the city of Windhoek in Windhoek city and Ministry of Transport in Windhoek rural. The programme is mostly about the maintenance of all roads in Khomas but also construct new one where needed. This includes the construction of the Windhoek East West by –pass, the rehabilitation of Windhoek Aris Truck Road as well as the improvement of the Windhoek- Okahandja Truck road is also among the projects planned in the same period. This program is aimed at ensuring the availability of safe, effective and efficient transport services in various transport modes to the growth points within the Khomas Region.

The Region continues to benefit from the maintenance of 1,500KM of District Roads in Windhoek Rural Constituency on an annual basis and the construction of 6 roads over river bridges in Windhoek.

- **Air**

Namibia's renown international airport, Hosea Kutako International Airport, is located approximately 35km east of Windhoek, while the national airport, Eros, links Windhoek to the rest of Namibia and to Botswana and South Africa via Air Namibia flights, and small private air companies.

- **Railway**

Windhoek forms an important railway junction, linking the city with the rest of the country's rail network as well as South Africa.

- **Energy**

Namibia is now rising as the economy is growing. Not only will the economic growth levels be sustained but the mounting needs for its population will have to be addressed too. The national electricity utility, NAMPOWER and some regional electricity distributors (REDs) are responsible for electricity generation, transmission and some distribution in the Khomas region.

Recognizing the social and economic benefits of energy supply, the Khomas Regional Council has been implementing an extensive programme of rural electrification to extend the grid to rural areas. In Namibia, electricity is generated from the Ruacana hydroelectric station, Van Eck coal-fired station in Windhoek, and the small diesel powered stations at Walvis Bay. The Ruacana hydroelectric station supplies up to 60% of the hydroelectricity (White Paper on Energy Policy, 1998, p. 10) but it depends on the hydrological conditions. In addition to the local sources of electricity, Namibia is connected to the South African power grid.

The Khomas Region has the fastest and strongest economy, commercial and industrial hub of all regions in Namibia and hence a very high consumption of energy. The Region is also the biggest trading entity and according to the Regional Poverty Profile it “has strong trade links with Namibia’s neighbouring countries” (National Planning Commission, 2007, p. 7). The Khomas Region faces major challenges in addressing the ever increasing need for energy supply to the fast growing settlements.

It is felt that the consumption of energy will continue to increase further in the region. Khomas Region’s rapidly increasing energy needs of urbanization, modernization and industrialization will have to be catered for with cleaner fuels. So far, no significant oil reserves could be found on Namibian soil. In recent times, the shares of gas and uranium are increasing, as mining products. With gas and uranium as resources but lacking sufficient new technological capacity to generate electricity for the country, the gap between availability of resources, the demand and delivery of energy and consequent imports are directly related to overall energy shortages. In these state of affairs the Khomas Region has a high demand for energy in the industrial environment as compared to the rest of the country. The Khomas Region, like so many other regions in the developing world, cannot afford to deplete its vegetation without having the means to replenish or recuperate the lost natural resources. Energy needs to be secured for a nation to develop and prosper.

Considering the energy situation in the Khomas Region and the fact that the Region does not generate its own electricity and that it lacks the capacity to do so, one may argue that energy security could mean the interdependence with those who have the capacity to generate adequate electricity to power the Region’s energy needs.

The Khomas Region has a relatively high population of 342,141 people, according to the Namibia Statistics Agency 2011 Census. The significance of the population size in the Khomas Region is ascribed to the capital which is the focal point of administration in the country. Customary, with such a high population and the concentration of industries, the need for energy will be high and shall continue to rise. The higher the population of the Khomas Region, the higher the demand will be for the Khomas Region’s energy supply. The Khomas Region shows sustained development through the past 25 years. This situation will carry on forever unless the

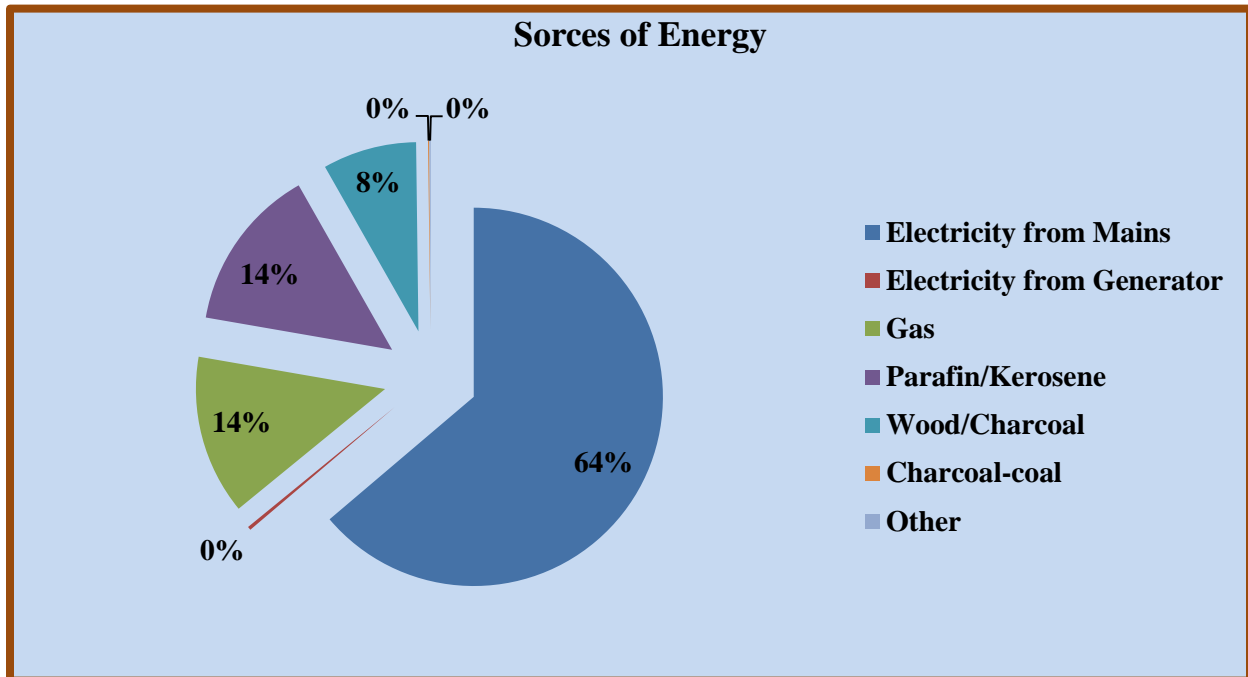
energy demand become so great that definite alternative means should be sought for independent energy sources. The Region is not well endowed with both exhaustible and renewable energy resources. Additional power is sourced from the inter-linked grid. Other non-conventional sources of energy such as wind and solar is either not located in the Region or in a development stage. Coal and hydro power (both South African import and Ruacana hydro power) was by far the largest source of energy for the Khomas Region.

The population of the Khomas Region is escalating especially in the Windhoek area, as can be seen from the number of shacks in informal settlements that increases by the month. NAMPOWER forecasted an increase in demand for power in general. It could therefore be concluded that the increase in demand for the Khomas Region is inevitable. NAMPOWER remains responsible for the generation, distribution and bulk supply of electricity to the Region. The distribution of electricity is decentralized, with local government and authorities and municipalities supplying power to the consumers. The Khomas Region has mines and industries that depend heavy on reliable energy supply. Windhoek with its administrative functions and dominance over the national economy cannot be excluded. Namibia has little capability for generating energy by own means. Therefore, the capacity to generate energy by conventional means is rather limited in Namibia. The biggest obstruction is the availability of the necessary funds to establish the production of energy. Coal is being used to drive the power station in the Khomas Region which in turn supplies other parts of the country with energy. It is a resource that is being imported from South Africa.

The Khomas Region does not have an independent source to develop energy. NAMPOWER is the major generator and transmitter of energy in the country. Few attempts have been made on the improvement of Namibia's self-sufficiency on energy. Attempts to drill for oil were made which until now have shown little hope for its commercial viability. Renewable energy sources are available to the Khomas Region and if prove to be viable, in the long term, one could easily reason that renewable energy will live longer than energy drawn from fossil fuels. The bigger a region is the better its chances to use the expanse of its territories for the generation of renewable energy depending on the renewable energy source that is sustainable in the region.

Data collected from private households on energy for cooking, lighting and heating can provide useful information on social conditions and development. This information is also valuable as a measure of Namibia's use of renewable energy (e.g. solar and wind power) and non-renewable (e.g. oil and coal) resources, as well as of the environmental consequences of using different kinds of energy.

Chart 6: Sources of Energy



Source: Census Khomas Regional Profile 2011

The graph above illustrates that about 63.9 % of households in Khomas region relied on electricity as the main source of energy for cooking, while about 13.6 % used gas. About 15 % of households in urban areas used paraffin/kerosene for cooking. The majority of households in all constituencies (except Tobias Hainyeko, Windhoek Rural and Moses //Garoëb) used electricity from mains as the main source of energy for cooking.

- **Water and Sanitation Infrastructure**

The Khomas Region has the most prominent dams being the Friedenau, Goreangab and Avis Dams, while numerous smaller farms dams are constructed on private farmland. However, large-scale industrial development in Windhoek is restricted by the availability of water for industrial use, as the city is dependent on piped water from dams located outside the Khomas Region, especially the Von Bach and Swakoppoort Dams.

Windhoek is said to have one of the best water reclamation plants in the world.

- **Telecommunication (internet, mobile phone, fixed lines & postal services)**

(a) MICT

The Ministry of Information and Communication Technology is only a facilitator of infrastructure development; meaning that telecommunication companies are responsible for infrastructures roll out throughout the country.

- *Internet Exchange Point (IXP)*

With the technical and material assistance from the African Union Commission (AUC), the Ministry of ICT and local Internet Service Providers have set-up the national Internet Exchange Point (IXP) in Windhoek, Namibia in March 2014. The principal role of an IXP is to keep local Internet traffic within local infrastructure and to reduce costs associated with traffic exchange between Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

There are 11 local Internet Service providers (ISPs) connected to the Internet Exchange Point at 1 Gigabytes per second (Gbps). By having all the ISPs connected locally, it allows all local traffic to stay in country and reduces the connection latency between the ISP giving a better customer experience. Since its inception, the total traffic passing through the IXP is 179 terabyte (TB). This is a significant saving for the ISPs in the country compared to sending traffic internationally.

- *Upgrading of Government Network*

Telecom Namibia has been nominated to implement the West Africa Cable System (WACS) on behalf of the Namibian Government. The Ministry of Information and Communication Technology facilitates the implementation of this Project whereas Office of the Prime Minister through the government network, receives the internet capacity from WACS and distributes to government Offices, Ministries and Agencies.

Following the launch of the West Africa Cable System (WACS), a team of experts was established and redesigned the government network to be able to carry the increased bandwidth and capacity from WACS and strengthen the government network backbone infrastructure that enables seamless government service delivery in all the regions. Such infrastructure will also make it possible for the implementation of the e-government and decentralisation.

Phase One of implementing the Regional Government Service Hubs has started and all equipment racks, power connection and fibre connection have been installed in 13 regions and the 14th Region (Kavango West) is being considered pending the identification of the office site where the equipment has to be installed.

The upgrading of the government network enables the delivery of the increased 300 Mbit/s WACS bandwidth from the previous 20 Mbit/s by Telecom Namibia to the Office of the Prime Minister and network firewalls have been installed to enhance the network security of the government network.

Phase Two of migrating government Offices, Ministries and Agencies to the new network has been implemented. Twenty of the Ministries' Head Offices in Windhoek are connected to fibre and were migrated to the new network. Plans for establishing the Government Network Operation Centre which will service Ministries with Telephonic and remote support services is being implemented.

(b) Mobile Telecommunications Limited (MTC)

- *Radio Network*

The main goal for a communication service provider is to ensure good quality service – high speed and reliable connection. Radio Access Network (RAN) remains a critical component of MTC, as a functionality it is responsible for the nationwide coverage through the provision of mobile telephony services via the deployment of thousands of BTSs. Owing to this it is therefore to ensure that the Namibian public, by large the MTC customers are exposed to the best technology that is up to international standards and best practices. Critically following such a model therefore means that MTC must invest heavily and has done so over the past five (5) years to bring the latest Radio Networks technology onto our shores.

RAN swap project, replacing Base Stations by new technology in all Regions outside Windhoek, encompassing a phased implementation plan. The north and most of the central regions of Namibia and the Coastal area of Swakopmund and Walvisbay were implemented at end 2012 and end 2013, and the southern regions would follow to conclude the Project.

The implementation of 4G/LTE in eight towns outside Windhoek, namely Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Oshakati, Otjiwarongo, Ongwediva, Tsumeb, Outapi, and Keetmanshoop has added new impetus to ICT development in Namibia and Khomas Region in particular.

- *Core Network*

Expansion of Core Network Systems (HLR/HSS, MSC, MGW, EPC).

Implementation of CSFB (Circuit Switch Fall Back) enabling 3G voice calls in LTE Smartphones. DPI System, was implemented in February 2013, provides a valuable help improving Quality of Service for Internet Services, via Traffic Shaping by Deep Packet Inspection. It is a crucial component for all operators to control the data usage tsunami. This investment since 2010 to date is N\$135 million, country wide.

MTC also duplicated in 2013/2014 the Core Network Systems for enhanced Redundancy and Capacity, now running in two modern Switching Data Center Buildings in Windhoek.

- *Transmission Network*

In telecommunications, transmission is the backbone for propagating an analogue or digital information signal over a physical point-to-point or point-to-multipoint transmission medium, either wired, optical fiber or wireless. Being an operator in this space MTC has steadily made investment on its transmission network with the sole aim of increased class service delivery. Reinforcing redundancy of international connectivity via WACS and SAT-3 submarine cables, providing high capacity international internet connectivity via Lisbon, London and Cape Town. The National Fibre DWDM Backbone connecting the WACS landing point from Swakopmund to Windhoek, to Velloorsdrift at the South African border and reaching Oshakati in the north of Namibia. The expansion of the backbone to further towns like Rundu and Katima Mulilo is already afoot, and redundancy enforced. All the main regions from North to South and from West to East will be served. Since 2010 to date MTC has invested over N\$8 million in the Khomas Region, in transmission media.

- *Information Technology*

Preparation of MTC ICT Strategic Plan for evolution of Business and Operational Systems Implementation started end 2012 and would be completed by 2015.

Completion of the new Data Centre in MTC's Prosperita Building, and installation of Telco in a Box Systems and Core Network Redundancy (HLR/HSS, MSC, MGW, EPC), as an important element of the Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Strategy.

Telco in a Box Project, one of the results of ICT Strategic Plan, was started in January 2013 involving all MTC departments in an intensive way. The equipment is now installed and in

production in the Prosperita Data Center Building. There are a considerable number of benefits for MTC customers with the new systems. In brief, Postpaid and Prepaid will be provided by a convergent system, and both with real-time charging and control. The Business Support Systems (CRM, Provisioning, etc.) are integrated, considerably improving the flow, control and speed of a customer request from a Mobile Home or Customer Contact Centre. The combined investment into the Core Network and IT has born a figure of N\$445 million over three phases, whereby Phase 1 and 2 have been successfully implemented and Phase 3 has a completion date in 2016.

- *Retails (to include Outlets and Building)*

Since its establishment in 1995 as Namibia's first and leading Telecommunications Company, MTC has always recognized its commitment to a vision of growth and profitability. To achieve continuous change and development was key in a dynamic industry such as the one we operate in.

MTC's commercial operation has the objective to translate technology investments into revenues in a way that provides relevant products and services, making MTC customers more effective and help them moving forward. The relevant services need to accommodate and efficiently support our customers so that our customers benefit from the full set of services that we are providing.

Thus, the commercial operation articulates the product and services developers, who design targeted offers for our customers, supported by country-wide touch contact points, stores, a comprehensive field force, and a 24-hour Customer Contact centre, enabling them to access and enjoy proper and timely support with regard to MTC's services and products.

It is thus in no inexact that since 2010 to date MTC has spent over N\$41 million on this erecting new building, Service Centre and Retail Outlets to serve our diverse range of customers. To provide a realistic breakdown in 2010 as well as 2012 MTC spent N\$1 million annually. This figure rose in 2013 to N\$32 million and this year (2014) an investment of N\$8 million was realized on this segment. In total between 2010 and 2014 MTC total investment was N\$41 million under this segment.

- *TELECOM*

In this section of the report we are just giving a brief indication of the type of telecommunications infrastructure available under Telecom in the Khomas region.

The places of infrastructure presence are indicated in the attached table. The explanation for the type of infrastructure in the last five columns is as follows:

DLU: Digital switching unit for voice and ISDN, fixed line services, with fibre optic transmission systems.

ADSL/MSAN: Broadband fixed line systems for internet access.

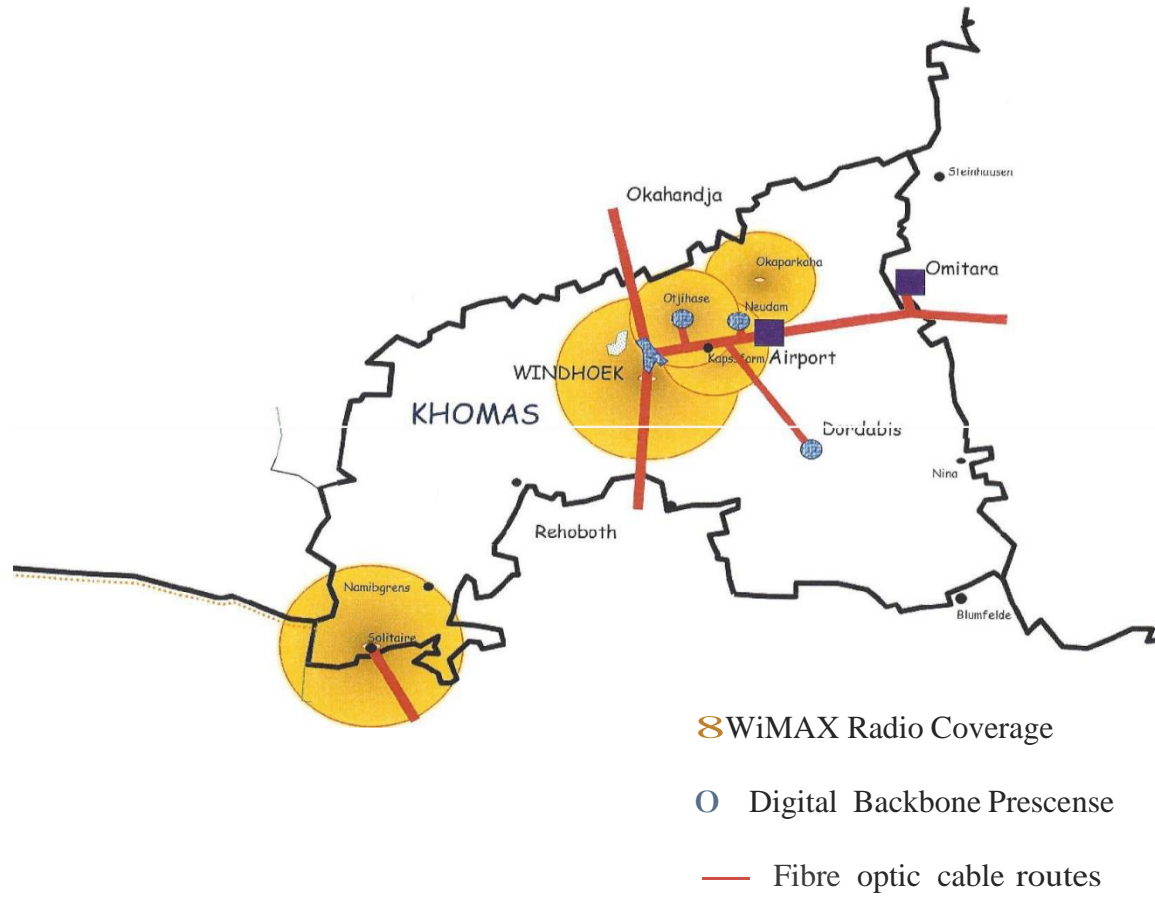
WiMAX: Broadband wireless systems for internet access and voice services.

Tower Tower infrastructure owned by Telecom Namibia. GSM Type of GSM mobile services.

A map is also attached to show the fibre optic cable routes and WiMAX coverage. The GSM coverage is indicated in the attached table with the split between town and road coverage.

NAME	TOWN	REGION	Site Coordinates	DLU	ADSL/M SAN	WIMAX	TOWER	GSM TECH NOLOGY
DORDABIS	DORDABIS	KHOMAS		1				
GOCHAGANAS	GOCHAGANA5	KHOMA5	22548:44.1/17E12:49.2				1	
HOSEAKUTAKO AIRPORT	HOSEAKUTAKO AIRPORT	KHOMAS	S22 29.473 E17 27.830	1	1		1	3G
HOSEAKUTAKO AIRPORT METRO	H05EAKUTAKO AIRPORT	KHOMAS	522° 29.232' E17 27.767'					4G
NEUDAM	NEUDAM	KHOMA5		1	1			
OMEYA TN	OMEYA	KHOMAS			1			
OMEYA TOWER	OMEYA	KHOMA5			1		1	4G
OMITARA	OMITARA	KHOMA5	22S17:9.18/18E00:33.6	1	1			
GROSSHERTZOG	RC	KHOMA5	s22o 42.541' E 17 3.608'			1	1	3G
HOFFNUNG	RC	KHOMA5	S22 33.204 E17 12.528				1	4G
KAPP5FARM	RC	KHOMA5	522 32.814 E17 16.854		1	1	1	3G
OKAPUKA (BERGHOF)	RC	KHOMAS	522 18.204 E17 02.568				1	3G
NEUDAM TOWER	RC & NEUDAM	KHOMA5	522 30.552 E17 22.416				1	3G
SEEI5	RC	KHOMAS	522 24.806 E17 38.562				1	2G
SOLITAIRE	SOLITAIRE	KHOMAS				1		
GOLLSCHAU	GOLL5CHAU	KHOMAS	23516:19/16E30:04				1	
HARMONIE CENTER	HARMONIE CENTER	KHOMAS	22541:48/17E06:33				1	
HOHENHEIM	HOHENHEIM	KHOMAS	23513:07/16E23:24				1	
OKAPUKA TANNERY	OKAPUKA TANNERY	KHOMA5	22521:02/17E02:20				1	
OTJIHASE	OTJIHASE	KHOMAS	22S25:34.68/17E10:43.68				1	1
PERALINE	PERALINE	KHOMAS	22S48:33.42/17E07:43.92				1	
OKAPARKAHA		KHOMAS					1	
WINDHOEK	WINDHOEK	KHOMAS		1	1	1	1	4G

Table 12: GSM Mobile Services.



3.4. Institutional Services (public and private)

- **Financial services**

Despite being a challenge in terms of coverage in rural areas, the most important financial institutions in the Khomas Region are:

- Commercial banks.
- Bank Windhoek.
- E-Bank Ltd.
- First National Bank.
- Nedbank.
- Standard Bank.
- SME Bank Limited.
- FIDES Bank Namibia.
- NAMPOST Savings Bank.

Shortened List of Shopping Malls

- Wernhill Park.
- Maerua Mall.
- Khomas Grove Mall.
- Groove Mall.
- Park Foods Shopping Mall.

CHAPTER 4: REGIONAL & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

4.1. Introduction

The 'Afrikaner' (Herero) communities inhabited the areas within the Khomas region prior to the German colonization period (1884 - 1915). Large tracts of land were bought or alienated from the indigenous population. The foundation for civil administration was laid in 1890 with the founding of Windhoek as the national seat of administration.

The decision by the South African Government to occupy German South West Africa in 1914/15, in order to protect the Cape sea route should the Suez Canal be closed, terminated the German colonization. The administrative structure of the German period was adopted practically without any change. In 1920 South Africa was granted a C-class mandate by the League of Nations to administer Namibia. During 1962 a commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. F.H. Odendaal recommended that the homeland (communal areas) system should be created. With the implementation of this report Namibia's communal areas were created. The Khomas areas were reserved for private farmland.

After Namibia's independence in 1990 the Khomas region was divided into seven and later on in ten constituencies. Namibia's decentralization policy which is aimed at the devolution of power to lower tiers within the context and overall authority of a unitary state was adopted by the new government. In line with this the Regional Councils Act and the Local Authorities Act were passed in 1992. The Traditional Authorities Act of 1995 sets out the functions of traditional authorities and their relationship with the state. The Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing (MRLG&H) is currently implementing the decentralization program. The increased role of local and regional government is reflected by the rising development and recurrent budget of the MRLG&H both of which, according to the National Development Programme (NDP1), virtually doubled between 1989/1999 and 1994/1995 (Decentralization policy 1997, p.15).

The main town in the region is Windhoek, which also serves as the seat of the Namibian Government and Regional Council. The Windhoek Municipality is self-supportive in administration, financing and the provision of services. The Ministry of Urban and Rural Development assists the Khomas Regional Council in the planning and administration, financing, maintenance and provision services at the settlements of Aris, Kappsfarm, Dordabis and Groot Aub. With the extension of Windhoek municipal boundaries, this support is likely to change soon. No towns or villages are proclaimed within the Khomas Region.

- **Location**

Khomas Region is one of only three regions in the country to have neither a shoreline nor a foreign border. To the North it is bordered by the Otjozondjupa Region, to the East by the Omaheke Region, to the west by Erongo Region and to the South it is bordered by the Hardap Region. The southern border of the Khomas Region includes the northern part of former Rehoboth Gebiet. It comprises an area which is also predominantly cattle-producing with similar agro-economic interests to the rest of the Region. It is a properly proclaimed farming area. To a large extent, the border line forms a natural division between the predominantly cattle producing central part of Namibia and the predominantly small stock farming area of southern Namibia.

- **Population**

The Namibia Population and Housing Census Basic Report indicates that Namibia's population in 1991 stood at 1.4 million and grew to 1.8 million in 2001. The population now stands at just over 2.1 million as indicated by the 2011 census conducted from 26 August to 15 September 2011. This is an increase of only 282,747 people between 2001 and 2011.

Khomas region has the highest population density with over 342,141 heads counted during the 2011 census period. The regional growth rate indicates that Khomas region's population have rapidly increased. In the last decade, Khomas had a population of 250,262 in 2001 escalating to 342,141 by 2011.

4.2. Economic Activities & Potential Areas of Investment

4.2.1. Agriculture

(a) Situation

About 90 per cent of the Khomas region's projected total population of more about 250,000 live in Windhoek and its immediate surroundings. Water conservation campaigns and municipal regulations relating to livestock mean that virtually no backyard gardening and small stock raising is practised by Windhoek residents. Rural Khomas consists of large scale commercial farms and farms previously under the Baster Administration in Rehoboth. Small holdings are found around Windhoek which, for the most part, are not used for farming, as well as what might be termed 'rural slums' occupied by landless people (SIAPAC. 1999).

In general, it can be said that Windhoek does not accord with normal patterns of agricultural development around urban areas in that little is produced specifically for the Windhoek market. This is partly because of limited irrigation potential except on a small scale from boreholes and farm dams. Farming consists largely of extensive cattle raising with some small stock particularly to the south (see Livestock Census figures below). Increasing numbers of game farms and lodges are taking advantage of Windhoek's thriving tourism industry. Only a few farmers have succeeded with small-scale commercial horticulture providing fresh produce to the Windhoek market. The vast majority of Windhoek's fresh

horticulture market is supplied from South Africa. Commercial dairying and poultry egg production also takes place in the vicinity of Windhoek.

Windhoek is the major national manufacturing centre and hosts several industries that add value to agricultural produce. These include abattoir and meat processing, hide processing and leather manufacturing. These industries have major growth potential for the export market and consideration is being given as to whether to grant them EPZ status to encourage essential capital investment.

As the location of the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, the region hosts a number of agricultural development projects of a national nature.

(b) Objectives for Investment

- Enhance agricultural production at the regional and household level in a sustainable manner.
- Raise the volume and value of agricultural exports and reduce the value of agricultural imports.
- Promote complementary on and off-farm income generation, livelihood and employment opportunities.
- Maximize the potential value added to agricultural output.

4.2.2. Fisheries and Marine Resources

(a) Situation

The Khomas region, for the most part has the highest altitude of any region in the country. This in effect means that no major perennial or ephemeral rivers flow through the region nor is there a marine coast line. The ephemeral Kuiseb River rises in this region and then flows westwards towards the sea. Three small state dams are in the region: Friedenau (0.8 km²), Goreangab (1.0 km²) and Avis (0.5 km²). Recreational fishing takes place on Avis dam and only occasional recreational fishing occurs on Friedenau dam. Goreangab dam supports a small subsistence fishery practised by the residence of the informal settlements around the dam. This is an important food source for these people though the sanitary state of the dam is poor.

Constraints to developing fisheries in this region are the lack of water. The state owned dams are not large enough to consider commercial fishing, so development beyond the present low level of subsistence and recreational fishing, would not be possible.

(b) Objectives for Investment

- To ensure the sustainable, optimal utilisation of the fresh water fish resource.

4.2.3. Tourism

(a) *Situation*

The important tourist gateway, the Hosea Kutako International Airport, is situated in this region.. This is an area where already significant development of accommodation and facilities have taken place and limited potential for further development exists.

Of the 9 constituencies this region consists of 8 are in the urban area of Windhoek and 1, Windhoek Rural, in the commercial farming area where title deed to all tourist developments can be obtained.

According to the 1998 Accommodation Statistics of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, by the end of 1998 there were 24 Guest Farms, 13 Hotels, 9 Pensions and 7 Rest Camps registered in this region providing 1398 rooms and 3008 beds to tourists visiting this region. The average room occupancy rate of these establishments during 1998 was 46,6 %. There are also a large number of Guesthouses and Bed & Breakfast Establishments in Windhoek which are not included in these figures.

There is one resort, the Daan Viljoen Rest Camp, of the Namibia Wildlife Resorts located just outside Windhoek in the Daan Viljoen Game Reserve.

(b) *Objectives for Investment*

To develop through the proper implementation of the regional plan the tourism potential and industry in the Khomas region in a sustainable and responsible manner to significantly contribute to the economic development of this region and the quality of life of its people. This should be done through:

- Recognition of tourism as an important land use option in the region.
- Effective protection of the natural resource base for tourism.
- Establishment and maintenance of appropriate infrastructure for tourism.
- Provision of quality tourism services at regional/international standards.
- Effective and competitive marketing of the tourism product of the region.
- Equitable local participation in tourism projects.
- Effective co-operation in tourism between different components of government and between government and the private sector.
- Extension of infrastructure to open hitherto inaccessible and closed rural areas for tourism development.
- adequate funding for tourism projects
- Adequate tourism training.
- Development of tourism awareness throughout the region and its people.

4.2.4. Wildlife

(a) Situation

Wildlife in Khomas Region occurs both in the single protected area, the Daan Viljoen Game Park just outside Windhoek, and in the farmlands that comprise the rest of the region. Privately owned land is split into farms which are fenced to prevent stock from straying. This restricts wildlife movements to some extent but generally wild species are contained within farms only where there is game fencing. Densities of wild animals are never very high in the region, but there are nevertheless good populations of animals including oryx, springbok, kudu, duiker, steenbok, warthog and ostrich. A number of species that would not occur naturally in the area have been introduced. These include roan, sable, nyala, waterbuck, black-faced impala as well as non-indigenous species such as blesbok and black wildebeest. Questionnaire surveys by M.E.T. have provided baseline information about the likely numbers of wild mammals in the region.

Other species in farmland include various small felids (cats such as caracal, serval, African wild cat, small spotted cat), foxes, viverrids (mongooses, civet, honey badger etc.), pangolins, antbears, rodents, bats, baboons, snakes and other reptiles.

The Daan Viljoen Game Reserve has many of the species listed above, though “exotic” species have not been introduced there.

It can be seen that with the variety of wild species and fairly sizeable populations there is considerable potential for wildlife conservation and sustainable utilization, be it through benign tourist activities such as photography and “wilderness experience” or through hunting for trophies or meat. Wildlife is a very valuable resource in the region and the “wildlife industry” has considerable potential for expansion and development.

(b) Objectives for Investment

To maintain inter alia through the proper implementation of the regional plan the ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity in the Khomas region and to utilise the living natural resources of the region in a sustainable manner. This is through:

- The effective protection of the natural resource base of the region.
- Develop the game farming industry.
- Restock depleted land with game and develop conservancies to manage their sustainable utilisation.

4.2.5. Trade and Industry

(a) Situation

Activities in the Khomas region are centred on Windhoek, the country’s administrative, legislative, judicial and financial capital. The majority of larger companies and corporates active in Namibia have their head offices situated in Windhoek. This makes Windhoek the nerve centre for most economic activities throughout the country.

Windhoek accommodates most of Namibia's light industries and manufacturing. Although the basic structure of SME activities in this region is similar to the other central regions, the SME sector as a whole is much bigger in size as compared to the other central regions. In addition it has a complete different profile in terms of sophistication of products and services as well as the level of management.

Manufacturing in the Khomas Region consists chiefly of meat processing, bottling and canning, beer brewing, plastics and refrigeration. Other types of manufacturing that takes place in the Khomas region is aluminum products, beverages, awnings, blinds, canopies, carpets, charcoal, chemicals, clothing, baking and confectionery, limited food production, furniture, steel products, etc. Some activity in the manufacturing of paints, metal work, plastic packaging, safety clothing and solar power are also taking place.

The second most important economic activity is trading. Windhoek has a lively motor trade in new and second hand cars as well as in motor spares. Other retail and wholesale activities abound, while the services sector is healthy. Telecommunication services, transport, tourism and security companies abound in the capital.

When you speak to various stakeholders in the region, the general feeling was that agriculture and agro-industry on the one hand and tourism on the other hand remains the sectors that hold the most promising potential for business development. In terms of ancillary services to these sectors, the region holds much potential. It is, however, also true that trade and industry is not developing value-adding industries that could absorb outputs from the primary sectors. Expanding the economic base and developing trade and industry should primarily focus around these sectors.

The superior infrastructure is sustained by the regions well developed economic, trade and financial sectors, which presents a great potential for further investment, growth and creation of much needed employment in order to reduce poverty.

Numerous project proposals were made in terms of trade and industrial development for the Khomas Region. The majority of these proposals are however of such a nature that it would be best leaving them for private initiative for further development should they prove to be profitable. Those ideas that will require assistance from central government for further investigation have been listed under the section for future projects.

Windhoek is the country's tourism capital and a number of tour operators operate from Windhoek. It is, however, a sad fact that much of the capital generated through Namibian tourism is not retained in this country and this sector holds enormous economic potential. Trade is in many aspects heavily dependent on the tourist market. The region also holds much possibility for the development of eco-tourism.

Windhoek is a well-developed city with excellent infrastructure in most parts and a well-established business sector that can provide for most of the requirements that may come from different sectors of the economy.

(b) Objectives for Investment

Objective 1: Identify and investigate new or expanded markets for all products manufactured from local raw materials.

- Establish an inventory list of un- or under developed natural resources.
- Establish an inventory list of possible business opportunities.
- Conduct research and feasibility studies into new business opportunities or markets outside the region or nationally or internationally.
- Identify/develop human entrepreneurial potential to meet the demands created.

Objective 2: Provide sufficient and more functional operational space for existing and new trading and manufacturing enterprises.

- Construct new Industrial parks.
- Renovate and improve existing parks to be more functional.
- Construct common facilities centers.

Objective 3: Expand or create new markets for existing enterprises.

- Compile a database of local products and services which could be marketed outside the region
- Quality improvement programmes.
- Construct new market stalls for greater product exposure to consumers.
- Access for local entrepreneurs to local and other trade and industrial fairs.
- Identify and exploit appropriate local, SADC and international markets.

Objective 4: Improve the regulatory environment in which businesses have to operate.

- Harmonize inter- and intra regional business policies, regulations and legislation.
- Design appropriate business development incentive packages.
- Study various trade pacts and agreements to identify how and where local business can receive preferential treatment.

Objective 5: Increase existing enterprises' ability to employ more people.

- Increase the rate of growth for existing local enterprises.
- Reduce the rate of business failure, while increasing the rate of profitable new business formation.
- Diversify/expand the economic activities in the region.
- Provide human resource development programmes in the fields of technical skills and business management.

Objective 6: Improve entrepreneurs' access to financial instruments.

- Assist entrepreneurs to draft bankable business plans.
- Provide businesses access to larger and more profitable markets.

- Encourage entrepreneurs to invest and promote a culture of saving

Objective 7: Include Entrepreneurial Training into main stream syllabus.

4.2.6. Forestry

(a) Situation

The Khomas region is typically highland savanna on the mountains, highlands and plateaux of central Namibia. Shallow soils and arid climate leads to stunted vegetation. Tree species are dominated by *Acacia hereroensi*, *A. mellifera*, *A. reficiens*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, and *A. erubescens*. Nearly all of the region is commercial farmland with some *Acacia mellifera* encroachment although this is not extensive.

The Directorate of Forestry headquarters are in the region at Windhoek where the Director is supported by Deputy Director, Forester and junior staff in overseeing the country-wide forestry operations. In private lands most management is oriented towards grazing for livestock and game. The Directorate of Forestry has limited activity in these lands although it monitors and provides permits for such operations as charcoal production.

(b) Objectives for Investment

- To conserve the natural ecosystems for their biodiversity and other values.
- To contribute to increased agricultural productivity through soil and water conservation.
- To support national efforts aimed at poverty alleviation and equitable development.
- To protect of biodiversity and prevent climate change.

4.2.7. Mining

(a) Situation

The viability of mining endeavours in Namibia in general and therefore the Khomas Region in particular rely entirely on the ability of private sector individuals and organisations to extract and market mineral commodities competitively within the free market system. Thus the ore grading and the efficiency of extraction control mine development.

The Khomas Region hosts rock formations that are rich in mineralisation and profitable mines have been developed and operated in the region over the years. Base metals are regionally important however world prices for such commodities have been relatively low over recent years causing a decline in mining activity in the Region.

The Ministry of Mines and Energy foresees that prospects for new discoveries are improving. An increase in offshore diamond mining and initiatives aimed at mineral processing will increase sector activity. Due to this projected increase in offshore diamond mining and since the regulating role of the Diamond Board and Namcor that will fall to the Ministry it will need to strengthen it's regulating activity.

The Ministry believes that increased international and regional competitiveness will call for an increase in its influence in measuring and shaping Namibia's incentives to attract investment that will facilitate investment on a continuous basis for the years to come.

Precious stones and metals occurrence in the Khomas Region are as follows:

- Gold and silver
 - Otjihase (Existing mine), east of Windhoek, by-product gold and silver.

Base and minor metal occurrences in the Khomas Region are as follows:

- Copper
 - Otjihase (Existing mine), east of Windhoek.
 - Dordabis (prospect) east of Windhoek.
- Lead, Zinc and Vanadium
- Iron
 - Hohewarte, (Prospect) Windhoek District.
 - Auas Mountains Nr Dordabis (prospect)

Natural rock/Dimension stone occurrences in the Khomas Region are as follows:

- Marble
 - Gocheaganas, (White) worked for terrazzo and other products.
 - Bullsport/Tsabisis reddish, green/grey.

(b) Objectives for Investment

The overall objectives and accompanying strategies for investment in this sector are:

Objective 1. Create an enabling environment that will be competitive and conducive to promoting investment.

- Increase our market intelligence to be pro-active in forecasting production levels and adapting to demands made on our services.
- Critically examine our communication methods that will strengthen our relationship with mineral rights holders.
- Value added – Mining.

Objective 2. Establish a vibrant and sustainable Small Scale Mining sector.

- Explore ways to promote local beneficiation from mineral processing.

Objective 3. Minimize the impact of mineral exploitation on the environment.

- Increase our role in minimizing the impact of exploitation and development on the environment.

Objective 4. Ensure that mineral resources are exploited in a safe, responsible and sustainable manner.

- Strengthen our regulating activity.

Objective 5. To achieve a focus on the national and international importance of mining and the influence a successful industry can exert on the Namibian economy in particular and the SADC region in general.

- The creation of an informed favorable and positive public perception of the mining industry and of the role and importance of mining in achieving sustainable development.
- Development of awareness by relevant authorities and the public of the mining industry's commitment to its social and environmental responsibilities.
- Cultivation of an understanding of the needs of the mining industry, to enable it to fulfill its role within Namibia and the SADC region, among Government officials, politicians, non-government organizations and the public at large.
- Government policy positions and legislation which enable and support the profitable operation of privately owned mining enterprises.
- Participation in national, regional and international policy processes relevant to the mining industry.
- Development of accepted policy positions with respect to all major issues which threaten the national, regional and international role of mining and creation of alliances to promote these positions.
- Participation in the exchange of information with national and regional mining associations in areas of common importance, such as mine safety, human resource development, environment, and resource and reserve estimates.

Objective 6. In the globally competitive capital markets the mining industry will only prosper in a national economy governed by macro-economic policies which are investor-friendly in order to sustain high rates of economic growth and social development.

- A stable economic environment where inflation is low and where the mining industry is able to operate profitably and generate wealth for the benefit of the country as a whole.
- Steps to improve the international risk profile of the economy to render Namibia an attractive and preferred investment destination.
- Elimination of exchange controls and adoption of credible macro-economic policies consistent with a modern, open, globalised economy.
- Establishment of realistic fiscal policies aimed at reducing the overall burden of taxation on enterprise and ensuring effective utilization of existing resources.
- Encouragement by Government of a culture of enterprise coupled with the provision of relevant support services to grow the country's base of small and medium enterprises.
- Pursuit of trade policy which opens the country and gives its products exposure in the global marketplace.
- Industrial policy which does not distort the business environment but promotes fair business competition.

- Competition policy and company law which promote economic efficiency are internationally competitive and do not penalise enterprises simply because they are large in size.

Objective 7.) Practices and procedures, based on consensus between Government, the employers and employees which provide and constantly improve, hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management, prevention of accidents and the management of occupational diseases.

- A healthy and productive workforce which reflects improving levels of occupational health and safety performance.
- Promotion of best practice in health and safety management via reference to international benchmarking of health and safety performance.
- Health and safety policies that are sensible and efficient and which have potential to be meaningfully applied within industry's effort to enhance employees' health and safety.
- The development and implementation of educational awareness programmes by the mining industry to promote understanding of healthy lifestyles with particular regard to combating the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Tripartite dialogue on issues impacting on occupational health and safety to develop agreed policy positions and sensible remedial programmes.
- The integration of developments in health and safety policies with those of the environment, where appropriate.

Objective 8. The management of environmental impacts of all mining activities is built into all mining plans and compatibility is achieved between wealth and job creation on the one hand and environmental conservation on the other.

- Development of an effective and sensible regulatory framework based on a strong partnership relationship between the mining industry and other environmental stakeholders.
- Recognition that all stakeholders should jointly strive for maximized sustainable developments in which impacts on the environment are competently managed in order to produce rewards that are vitally needed for national development and growth.
- Implementation of effective processes allowing for timeous decisions to be taken on the initiation of new mining projects to avoid costly delays associated with authorizations which may impact negatively on mining activities.
- Establishment by Government of a strong well-structured coordination mechanism to allow for efficient interaction between relevant Government departments with an interest in environment in order to implement effective sectoral approaches on environment management.
- Willingness by all stakeholders to apply innovative approaches in the management of the environmental impacts of mining activities to the benefit of both the environment and mining activity.
- Namibian participation in international debates on mining and the environment.

Objective 9. The development of a partnership between Governments, the business sector and the students themselves to achieve the highest possible level of education and training to preserve industry’s competitive edge.

- A well articulated partnership between industry and educational institutions to promote a common understanding of industry competency needs and the development of curricula relevant to the business world.
- The development of “in-house” training programmes by industry to a level where no functional illiteracy or innumeracy continue to exist within the workforce.
- Delivery of a sufficient quantity of appropriately skilled persons to industry who are capable to absorbing further training for future advancement.
- The development of skills training on mines where the trainability of employees is raised sufficiently to allow for multi-skilling.

Objective 10. Constructive dialogue which will address the aspirations of employees whilst also accommodating the economic realities of the industry.

- Development of processes which enable the three industry partners to create and maintain a shared vision of the industry, to ensure the continuity of a world-class mining industry in Namibia.
- The routine sharing of information of industry performance indicators to encourage understanding of issues by both employers, employees and the relevant authorities.
- Development of dynamic processes focused on problem-solving within the general objective of securing the continued well-being of the mining industry, via concerted efforts to address key maintenance and growth issues such as cost and productivity management and capital / labor utilization.
- Development of an environment in which disputes can be successfully resolved in an orderly and positive manner, without recourse to industrial action and workplace disruption.
- Development of processes which build industrial relations capacity, so equipping the partners to interact more meaningfully thus enhancing shared values.

Objective 11. Policies, including employee benefits, which will provide for improving labour standards and accommodate prevailing economic realities and the demands of global competitiveness.

- The creation and maintenance of a shared vision of the industry, with the aim of retaining a world-class mining industry in Namibia.
- Recognition of the role that human capital development plays in the process for improving labour standards.
- Recognition by the social partners of the particular needs of the mining industry.
- Consensus between the partners on appropriate desirable legislation for the mining industry and the environment in which it operates.
- Consensus identification of inappropriate legislation with a view to amending and developing a legislative regime more appropriate to the needs of the industry.

Objective 12. An immigration and employment policy which recognises the value of the movement of persons with the needed skills, aptitudes and work experience within, at least, the SADC region but preferable world-wide.

- Free movement of people in southern Africa from one country to another.
- Recognition that entry of persons into Namibia does not necessarily imply the displacement of Namibian from employment.
- Recognition that Namibian Labour law requires employers to treat all employees equally, irrespective of country of origin.
- Recognition that employers support the concepts of Affirmative Action legislation but with the understanding that the employment and advancement of specified groups should not be at the expense of business standards and operating norms.

Objective 13. An internationally competitive tax regime which sustains present mining activities and attracts future investment into the mining industry.

- A taxation system that is responsive to the nature of investment in mining and mining exploration, characterized by high risk and initial capital costs and long lead times to the generation of income reward.
- A taxation system that is not subject to frequent change, change at short notice, or change with retrospective effect.
- Avoidance of taxes which increase mining costs, thus having the effect of increasing the economic cut-off grade of workable ore, which may lead to a reduction in the lives of mines and / or reduction in output thereby detrimentally affecting the national economy.
- Recognition of the actual contribution which the mining industry can make to the national economy to the benefit of all citizens. Direct tax revenue is but one of a range of benefits derived by the country from mining activities and, therefore, tax policy should not be confined to this aspect.
- Development of appropriate positive fiscal arrangements with respect of environmental expenditures incurred by companies and industries.

Objective 14. The availability of critical mining inputs and infrastructure, such as power and water, on a reliable basis, at internationally competitive prices.

- Availability of inputs, services and infrastructure on which mining is critically reliant to operate safely and profitably.
- Regular and ongoing dialogue with Government, other authorities and suppliers and service providers to make known the mining industry's critical requirements.
- Developments of an appreciation among authorities and suppliers as to the mining industry's costs and productivity constraints with a view to managing costs of inputs and avoiding unnecessary charges and / or imposts intended to finance services or infrastructure not used by the industry.
- Freedom of companies to specify and procure equipment on the basis of operational requirements, sourced either locally or from abroad, at prices and on trade terms which are free of any restriction intended to promote or protect and particular grouping of suppliers.

Objective 15. An appropriate focus on technology development in mining through, where appropriate, private / public partnerships and the funding of such development from both public and private sources.

- A shared vision by industry stakeholders of the technological requirements for current and future mining activities which acknowledges the potential national benefits to be derived from implementing cost-effective new mining technologies.
- Focused input by mining employers and the relevant authorities to aid the formulation of appropriate safety research programmes and the development of an effective means for technology transfer into the industry.
- Strategic partnerships for the funding and development of new mining technologies, taking cognizance of local and international developments and opportunities.
- The fostering of local and international cooperation in the development of mining technology.

Objective 16. Vigorous marketing activities, led by the industry but also promoted by Government (particularly through its foreign representative), to ensure sufficient domestic and foreign markets for both current and future mineral products and which capture the highest possible value addition for the industry and all its stakeholders.

- A greater understanding and appreciation by Government of the competition and difficulties faced by mineral exporters.
- Development of greater awareness among mining companies of the opportunities and benefits of vigorous marketing activities.
- Development of policies and an environment which encourages investment into value adding activities, in particular minerals beneficiation.
- Recognition that the development of local beneficiation activities do not solely depend on having available an abundance of raw materials.

Objective 17. Effective cooperation between the industry and relevant Government authorities to prevent theft, fraud and damage to assets.

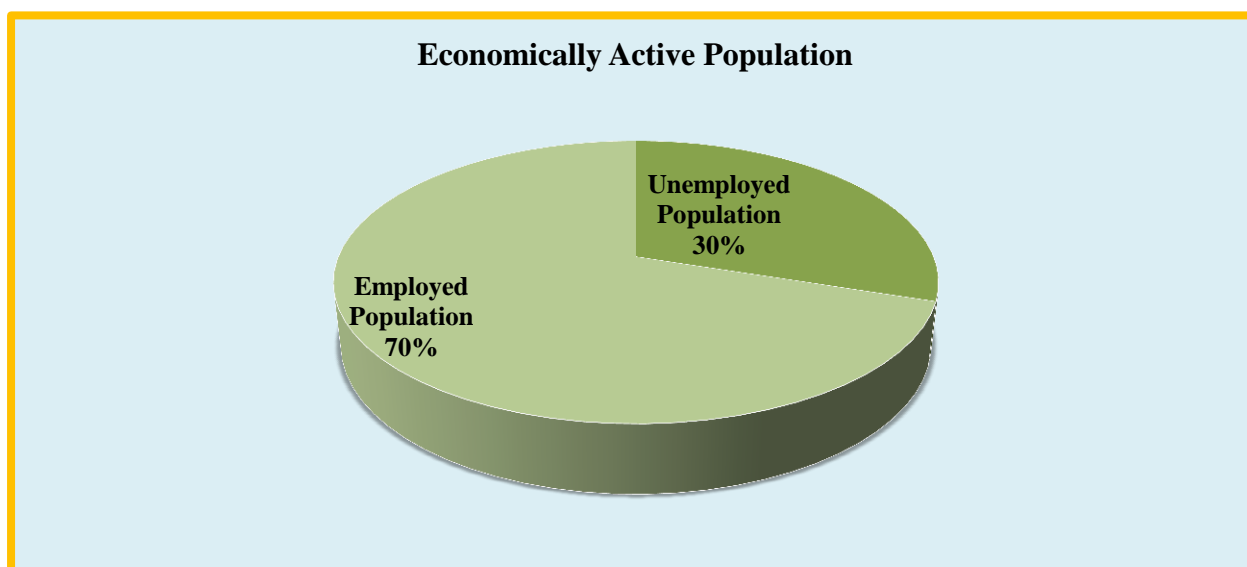
- Cooperative effort between the industry and all other stakeholders to combat theft at mines.
- Support by organized labor for protective measures against crime.
- Allocation of sufficient resources by Government to the Police and prosecuting authorities to ensure effective enforcement of legislation.

4.3. Economic Sources of Livelihoods

4.3.1. Main Sources of Income

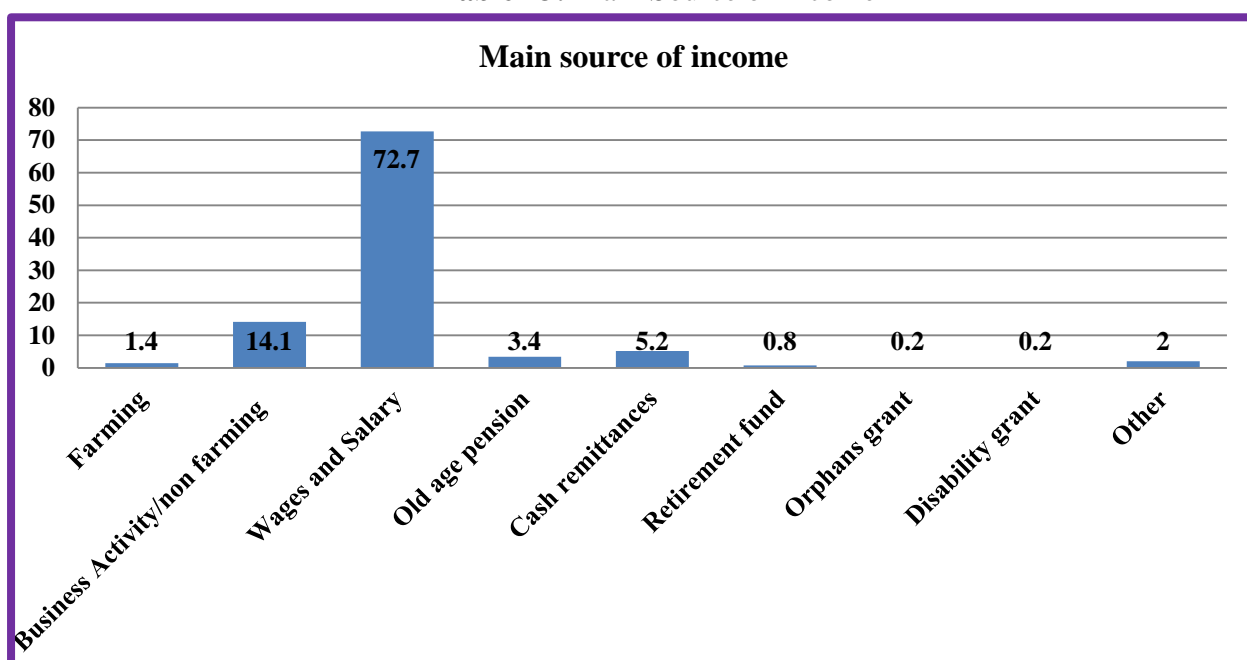
The table below shows that wages and salaries of Khomas inhabitants take up 72.7 %, which is the greatest share as an income source in the Khomas Region, while retirement funds and orphan grants made up the lowest share 0.8 % and 0.2 %, respectively. Non farming business activities also serve as a major source of income with 14.6%.

Chart 6: Economically Active Population



Source: 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region

Table 13: Main Source of Income



Source: 2011 Population and Housing Census Regional Profile, Khomas Region

CHAPTER 5: REGIONAL COMPARATIVE & COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

5.1. Natural resources

(a) *Geology and Mineral Resources*

Almost the entire output from Namibia's mining sector and quarrying sector is exported. The limited processing of minerals has strong competition, mainly from the South African industry. The consequence is that the mining sector is very dependent on world market trends.

The Damara sequence in the central part of the region is known as the Swakop schist and in the north of the region as the Otavi dolomites. These rock types consist of silver, copper, iron, lead, gemstones and graphite.

Exploration in the central part has been made to find Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS). The Kleine Kuppe Formation sandstones explore for SEDEX- type of deposits and the Kamtsas Formation in the south of the region are exploring for copper- type minerals.

(b) *Soils*

The Khomas Region has three types of rock formations, the Damara Sequence the Swakop Schist that limits the use of groundwater to small commercial farms; secondly the Aquifer around Windhoek, which is also an important water reservoir for Windhoek; and thirdly sand and loam in the eastern part of the region

(c) *Vegetation*

The vegetation of the Khomas Region can be classified as the highland savannah and the camelthorn savannah.

Highland Savannah:

This area of the region consists mainly out of Acacia thorn trees, such as the *Acacia karoo*, *A. mellifera*, *A. erubescens* and *A. hereroensis*. The other species which can be found in the region are tree species like the *Combretum apiculatum* and *Ziziphus mucronata*. The vegetation comprises bushes, shrubs and a good grass cover in parts. Towards the west the vegetation becomes more sparse and the trees do not grow to a great height.

The Camelthorn Savannah

An *Acacia erioloba* (Camelthorn tree) savannah dominates the vegetation over the eastern and south- eastern parts of the region.

5.2. Location

The region is strategically located, hence it is home to all central government institutions and other private company headquarters, and it forms the administrative, legislative and judicial centre of the country. It is also the most important business, educational and transport centre of Namibia. Most of Namibia's supply (manufacturing)

industries are based here. The potential for further development of light industries and new settlement areas seem presently to be unlimited.

5.3. Infrastructure

Khomas region is considered as one of the fast developing and equipped region in terms of infrastructural development, a well-developed economic, financial, and trade sectors.

5.4. Climate and Rainfall

One of the most serious obstacles to the country's development is the lack of natural water resources. As a result of the predominance of highly arid climatic conditions and the resultant negative water balance, Namibia has extremely low natural fresh water reserves. Approximately 83% of total annual rainfall evaporates, leaving 17% remaining for surface drainage of which 14% is lost due to evaporation. Only 1% of water received during a rainy season replenishes the ground water reserves.

The climate in the region can be described as sub-arid with an average annual rainfall ranging from 200 to 400 mm across the region, increasing from west to east. Evaporation in this area is between 3200 – 3400mm per year.

The mean maximum temperature in the summer months is 35°C, but they can also rise above 40°C. The mean minimum temperature in the winter months is 6°C, but they can drop below zero.

Groundwater is found under the Windhoek's aquifers in the Khomas Region. The ephemeral rivers in the region include the Kuiseb and Swakop Rivers that are important for recharge of ground water resources and surface water supplies.

Table 14: Climate and Rainfall

Climate & Rainfall ¹	Khomas Region	Namibia Overall
Annual Mean Temperatures (° C)	Varies from 18 (Central Highlands around WHK) to 22 (lowland areas)	Varies from < 16 (coastal strip) to > 22 (north east and north central Namibia)
Mean Maximum in Summer (° C)	Varies from 28 (Central Highlands around WHK) to 34 (lowland areas)	Varies from 20 (coastal strip) to > 36 (central areas of southern Namibia)
Mean Minimum in Winter (° C)	Varies from 2 (Central Highlands around WHK) to 8 (lowland areas)	Varies from < 2 (areas to the east of Mariental) to >10 (coastal strip)
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	Varies within the region from 200mm to 400mm	Varies from < 50mm (along the coastal strip) to > 600mm (eastern Caprivi)
Average Cropping Period ¹	0.1% of the land in the Khomas Region is used for cropping	Varies from one area to another within the 14 regions

5.5. Population

The population of Khomas region is the highest in the country due to a high influx of people for the search of employment, better health facilities, educational institutions and improved living standards in the capital city. According to the Population and Housing Census Report indicates that Namibia's population in 1991 stood at 1.4 million and grew to 1.8 million in 2001. The population now stands at just over 2.1 million as indicated by the 2011 census conducted from 26 August to 15 September 2011. This is an increase of only 282,747 people between 2001 and 2011.

Khomas region has the highest population density with over 342,141 heads counted during the 2011 census period. The regional growth rate indicates that Khomas region's population have rapidly increased. In the last decade, Khomas had a population of 250,262 in 2001 escalating to 342,141 by 2011.

5.6. Regional Development Challenges

According to the Participatory Poverty Assessments and the submissions of the Regional Council to the National development Plan, the following challenges are experienced in the region.

- While the unemployment rate in the Khomas region is lower than the Namibian average, the population density of 4.5 persons per km² compared to the national average of 2.1 and the growth rate of 4 % place a strain on available resources. Only 39.2 % of the population were born in the region.
- The predominantly urban population faces the challenges of such populations globally. Crime, alcohol abuse and the prevalence of HIV and AIDS has been identified as the major cause of poverty, while lack of housing, provision of municipal services and poor education have also been identified as constraints to development in the region.
- The large scale industrial development in Windhoek is restricted by the availability of water for industrial use, as the city is dependent on piped water from dams located outside the Khomas Region.
- The infrastructure of Khomas is well developed but does not extend equally to all parts of the region, especially the rural constituencies.

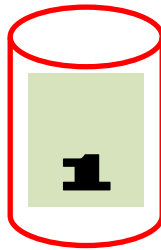


ANNEXURE

Other Vital Social Statistics

No.	INDICATOR/S	INDICATORS' OWNERSHIP & VALUES		VALUE TOTAL or (Learner/Teacher)	% OF NATIONAL OF	
01	Number of Schools by type and region (2010 -2012)	State	79	108	5% (of 1,723)	
		Private	29		2% (of 1,723)	
02	Number of schools by levels by region 2012	Primary	State	39	52	5% (of 380)
			Private	13		
		Combined	State	1	14	3% (of 380)
			Private	13		
		Secondary	State	28	53	14% (of 380)
			Private	25		
03	School - Enrolment rates by regions between 2011 and 2012			73,302	11.9% (of 617,827)	
04	Average number of learners per teacher (2010- 2012)			73,302 L over 2,983 T	25	
05	Enrolment by sex for UNAM from 2012 to 2013	Males	12,919	33,946	100% (UNAM)	
		Females	21,027			
06	Number of students by Academic year for NUST (2012-2013)	Males	10,999	25,207	100% (NUST)	
		Females	14,208			
07	Number of OVC by sex and by region, 2014			9,149	6% (of 153,745)	
08	Registered OVCs by types of grants offered by Regions in 2014	Males	4,438	9,149	6% (of 153,745)	
		Females	4,711			
TOTALS				9,149	6% (of 153,745)	
09	Number of parent/guardian grant recipients by region in 2014			6,417	6.9% (92,597)	
10	Number of children by Region, grant type and by sex 2014	TOTALS		9,149	6% (of 153,745)	
	Foster Grant	Males	471	1,041	0.69% (of 153,745)	
		Females	570			
	Maintenance Grant	Males	3,645	7,551	4.9% (of 153,745)	
		Females	3,906			
	Special Maintenance Grant	Males	322	557	0.36% (of 153,745)	
		Females	235			
	11	Recorded number of crashes per year (road Accidents) 2013			1,272	37% (of 3,484)
12	Total of offenders admitted (sentenced/not sentenced) per correctional service 2014	Sentenced		169	10% (of 1,957)	
		Not Sentenced		27	1.3% (of 78)	
TOTALS				196	9% (of 1,957)	
13	Total Admission per Correctional Facilities by Gender 2014	Males	Sentenced	168 (9%)	10% (of 1,957)	
			Not Sentenced	26 (1.3%)		
		Females	Sentenced	1 (0.05%)		
			Not Sentenced	1 (0.05%)		
14	Namibia Public Health Facilities by type in the year 2014	Hospitals	2	18%	100% (of 11)	
		Health Centre	2	18%		
		Clinic	7	64%		
TOTALS			11	100%		

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR CONTACT DETAILS



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION – KHOMAS REGION

WINDHOEK CIRCUIT

SOCRATES											
No	Code	Control	School	Gr.	Address	Tel. No.	Fax No.	Residential/Physical	Address and Email	Principal	Cellphone numbers
1	7061	Gov	Emma Hoogenhout PS	Pre-7	Box 269 Windhoek	061-238715	061-239045	Erf. 607c/o Barbet and Goswak Street Hochland Park	chps@iway.na	Mr. V. Mukungu	081-2241353
2	7895	Gov	A.I Steenkamp PS	Pre-7	Box 7034 Katutura	061-261751	061-261792	Erf 275 Willibald Kapuene Street Katutura	kamahene@gmail.com	Mrs. R Kamahene	081-2716043
3	7315	Gov	Bet-EI PS	Pre-7	Box 7065 Katutura	061-262509	0886443274		Dekoker.jc@gmail.com	Mr. J. E de Koker	0816976188
4	7090	Gov	Moses////Garoeb PS	1-7	P/Bag 15014 Katutura	061-305220	061-305223	Erf 1713 Etetewe Street Hakahana	moses//Garoeb@gmail.com	Ms. J Sepiso	0812226324
5	8874	Gov	Moses////Garoeb Project School							Ms. Petrus	0812267169
6	8548	Gov	Havana PS	Pre-7	Box 60903 Katutura	061-400913	061-400914	Havana No.6/Brendan Simbwaye Section Gambia Street	havanaps@iway.na	Mr. A.K. Katangolo	081-2584353
7	8809	Private	All Nations Christian PS	Pre-7	Box 6666 Ausspannplatz	061-251763	061-230295			M.Schullenbach	081-2596503
8	8585	Private	Dorado Pre & P.S	Pre-7	Box 98845 Pelican Square	061-309072	061-309073	1226, Hydra/Taurus Street Dorado Park		Ms. Emma N.N Shilongo	0812711627
9	7811	Gov	M.H. Greeff PS	1-7	Box 22900 Khomasdal	061-213227	061-245480	M.U Greeff Street Khomasdal	gkandetu@gmail.com	Mr. G. Kandetu	
10	7333	Gov	St. Barnabas PS	Pre-7	Box 3511 Windhoek	061-261684	061-246423	Erf 684, Richard Kamuhuka Street, Katutura	munio.ruze@gmail.com	Mr. G.B.M Katjivena	0812788514
11	7368	Gov	Tobias Hainyeko PS	Pre-7	Box 60195 Katutura	061-254941	061-216589	c/o Ongava and Etetewe Streets Okuryangava	labanshidute@hotmail.com	Mr. L.N. Shidute	081-2534833
12	8502	Farm/Gov	Bloukrans PS Bloukrans Hostel	Pre-7	Box 14	062-573569	062-573405	Dordabis Farm: Bloukrans		Mr. H. Beukes	081-4273536
13	8584	Private	Community Hope PS	1-7	Box 8161, Windhoek	061-211809	061-212336			Mr. Arthur Beukes	0813218534
14	7320	Farm/Gov	Dordabis PS	Pre-7	Box 24 Dordabis	062-573503	065-573503	Farm: Dordabis.com	geraldinenaruses@gmail	Mrs. G. Uises	0813844690
15	7849	Private	Windhoek Central PS	1-7	Box 35100 Windhoek	061-257916	061257431			Ms. A.H Ceres	
16	7838	Gov	Elim PS	Pre-7	Box 10702 Windhoek	061-212406	061-213773	Ext 10, Visarend Street Khomasdal	udamens@gmail.com	Ms.U Damens	081-2925948
No	Code	Control	School	Gr.	Address	Tel. No.	Fax No.	Residential/Physical	Address and Email	Principal	Cellphone numbers
17	7392	Gov	Peoples PS Peoples PS Hostel	Pre-7	P/Bag 7722 Windhoek	06162836 061178028	061218357		percypatrick1@gmail.com	Mr. P. Patrick Xoagub	0814329702
18	8777	Gov	Otjomuise Primary School	1-7	Box 99673 Otjomuise	18	pnsauerwein@gmail.com		pnsauerwein@gmail.com	Mr. Sauerwein	081 3750661
19	7832	Gov	Khomasdal Primary School	Pre-7	Box 10268	061-211292	061-259891		bonnymatengu@gmail.com	Mr. B.P Matengu	061259891
20	7011	Gov	Academia SS	8-12	P/Bag 12015 Windhoek	061-242404	061-242462	Erf 501 Bodin Street Academia	aca@iway.na	Mr. H. Rust	0811270036
21	7311	Gov	Concordia Collage *Concordia Hostel	8-12	P/Bag16002 Pionierspark	061-242531	061-242564	ErfNo.00001473 DawidMeroro Road Hochland Park	concordia@iway.na	Mr.E. Katjariua	0813679292
22	7835	Gov	Dawid Bezuidenhout HS	8-12	Box 10401 Khomasdal	061-211872	061-211552 2770	Paul van Harte Street, Khomasdal	wmmbecli@gmail.com	Mr. W Mbecli	0814251634
23	7316	Gov	Goreangab JSS	8-10	Box 7109 Katutura	061-261799	061-215946		nafukach@iway.na	Mrs. C. Nafuka	0812528912
24	7261	Gov	Hage Geingob HS	8-12	Box 62974 Wanaheda	061-211893	061-265724	C/o Monte Carlo Road and Omungwindi Street Freedomland	joesasa@gmail.com	Mr Sasa	0812554050
25	7896	Gov	Jan Jonker Afrikaner HS	8-12	Box 7224 Katutura	061-262468	061-261416	Cor. Hans-Dietrich Genscher & W. Kapuene Street	ktjohannes@gmail.com	Mr. Jason Johannes	0814545383
26	7940	Gov	Khomastura SS	8-12	Box 70744 Khomasdal	061-304251	061-304251	Gladiola Street 1290 Khomasdal	khomastura@iway.na	Mr. J. Adams	081-2604043
27	7017	Private	Windhoek International School	P-12	P/Bag 16007 Windhoek	061-241783	061-243127	1306 Scheppmann Street, Pioneers park Ext 1		Mrs Anthony John Millward	0814992365

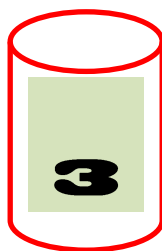


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION – KHOMAS REGION

WINDHOEK CIRCUIT

EINSTEIN											
No	Code	Control	School	Gr.	Address	Tel. No.	Fax No.	Residential/Physical	Address & Email Address	Principal	Cellphone numbers
01	7065	Gov	Suiderof PS	1-7	P/Bag12001 Ausspannplatz	061-252051	061- 252725	Erf 5760AndimbaToivoyaT oivo Street Suiderhof	principalsps@iway.na	Mr. Scholastie Scholtz	0811291200
02	7374	Gov	Theo Katjimune PS	Pre-7	Box 7134 Katutura	061-261150	061- 232133	PasalmKronieke Street Herero Location	theokatjimune@gmail .com	Mr. .A. /Gaseb	
03	7089	Gov	Olof Palme PS	Pre-7	P/Bag 15013 Katutura061- 304585/6	061-304584	Erf 594 , Penelope Street, Goreanga b Extension 2	Ms J. N.K Hangula 081- 2322364		Ms J. N.K Hangula	081-2322364
04	8590	Gov	Faith Primary School	Pre-7	Box 23121 Windhoek	061-401286/7	061- 308000	City Street Wanaheda Mr. Nauiseb	faithps@iway.na	Mr. Nauiseb	0813010881
05	7303	Farm/ Private	Aris PS	1-7	Box 3735 Windhoek	061-231750	061- 236897	25km south of Windhoek on the B1 road		Mr. S. Skrywer	0812458630
06	8517	Private	Highlands Christian PS	Pre-7	Box 31302 Windhoek	061-254235	061- 309097			Mr. M.VHencker	0812587213
07	7858	Private	Klein Professor	1-7	Box 80382 Olympia	061-255116		Jud Street Suiderhof		M.I Swemmer	0812692855
08	8566	Private	HochlandChr istian Academy	Pre-7	Box 55151 Rocky Crest	061-225544	061- 225539	Erf 1813, Corner of Barbet & Osprey Street, Hochland Park	m.g.mwarewangepo @gmail.com	Mr. M Mwarewange po	0816432344
09	7350	Special	Moreson School	Level	Box 8595 Bachbrecht	061-221217	061- 224855		celie@iway.na	Ms. C Strauss	0812730327
No	Code	Control	School	Gr.	Address	Tel.No.	Fax No.	Residential/Physical	Address&Email Address	Principal	Cellphone numbers
Montesori											
10	7064	Gov	Pionierspark PS	1-7	Box 30402 Pionierspark	061-242491	061- 242278	Cnr of Mostert Street and Lardner –Burke Street Pionierspark	ryno@parkies.com.na	Mr. R. Brand	0812320169
11	7344	Gov	Mandume PS	1-7	Box 7010 Katutura	061-261766	061- 261934		mandume@iway.na	Mr. R. N Dishena	0812430760
12	7836	Gov/ Private	Herman Gmeiner PS	1-7	Box 10057 Khomasdal	061-212713	061- 236803	Cnr of Kornalyn and Moses //Garoëb Street Khomasdal	gmainerwhk@hotmail lcom	Ms J. van Greunen	0855501331
13	8814	Gov	MarttiAhtisaa ri PS	Pre-7	P/Bag 15005 Windhoek	061-272025	061- 272671		bockmaps@gmail.co m	Mr. H. Bock	0812726822
14	8541	Gov	Hillside PS	Pre-7	P.O Box 2208 Whdk	061-258018	061- 258017	Erf no: 3204 Goreangab Dam Hilda Street	mrsuandere@gmail.c om	Ms.N.MUae ndere	0812726822
15		Gov	Cimbabesia PS	1-7	Box 35597 KleineKuppe				Leila62@gmail.com	Mrs.A A van Niekerk	0812461704
JAN MOHR											
No	Code	Control	School	Gr.	Address	Tel. No.	Fax No.	Residential/Physical	Address & Email Address	Principal	Cellphone numbers
16	7014	Gov	Jan Mohr SS Jan Mohr Boys Hostel/ Girls Hostel	8-12	Box 162 Windhoek	061237555 061223504 061234590	061- 237560		janmohr@gmail.com	Mr. C. Kloppers	0816352781
17		Gov	Jan Mohr Project School	8	Box 162 Windhoek	061-201387				Mr. G.F Louw	0812013871

18	7339	Gov	I. Shifidi SS	8-12	Box 15001 Katutura	061-261153	061-263751	WillibardKapuene Street	ishifidi@yahoo.com	Mr. H.N.P Katjuongua	0811278964
19	7263	Gov	Khomas HS	8-12	Box 50791 Bachbrecht	061-247597	061-247629	Erf 1375, Van Rhijn Street Windhoek North Mr.	hsbinda@gmail.com	Mr. H.S Binda	0812498433
20	7802	Gov	Ella du Plessis SS *Ella du Plessis Hostel	8-12	Box 10399 Khomasdal	061211307 061-211440	061-213777	Pronkertjie and Gladiola Street Khomasdal	jakavasah@gmail.com /elladuplessis@yahoo.com	Mr. J Kavari	0812511190
21	7382	Gov	A. Shipena SS* A. Shipena Hostel	8-12	P/Bag 13320 Windhoek	061261927*061261482	061-262391		R8smogane@gmail.com	Mr Rusten Mogane	0814523211
22	7390	Gov/Private	J.Marengo Tut. College	8-12	Box 1657 Windhoek	061-262021	061-263539	Plot 8444, c/o of Mungunda& Shanghai Street Katutura	nagirich@iway.na	Ms O. Abrahams	0816832006
23	7319	Gov/Private	St. Joseph R.C. SS	8-12	Box 2115 Windhoek	061-264546	061-264436	Plot .no 49Döbra-Farm	enelly@iway.na	Mrs. E.E Mahua-Masule	0812686542
24	8563	Private	Combretum Trust School	8-12	Box 40932 Windhoek	061-230037	061-230037	Nine Viljoen Street, City Centre		Mrs S. Brown	081-3656718
25	7017	Private	Windhoek Afrikaans Private School	Pre-12	Box 86564 Eros, Windhoek	061-244219	061-238664	Drakensberg Street, 5 Eros		Mr. D.A. van Heerden	081-1281103
26	7372	Gov/Private	St. Pauls College	1-12	Box 11736 Windhoek	061-227783	061-236461	393 Sam Nujoma Drive		Dr. B.R.K Ndjoze-Ojo	

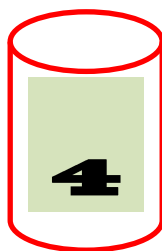


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION – KHOMAS REGION

WINDHOEK CIRCUIT

FREUD											
No	Code	Control	School	Gr.	Address	Tel.No.	Fax No.	Residential/Physical	Address&Email Address	Principal	Cellphone numbers
01	7066	Gov	Van Rhyn PS	1-7	P.O Box 3028 Windhoek	0612261 11	061237052	Erf 1375 c/o of Harvey and Van Rhijn Street Windhoek North	vanrhyn@mweb.com.na	Ms. B.D Mouton	0812417533
02	7309	Gov	Bethold Himuine PS	Pre-7	P.O Box 60059 Katutura	0612616 61	061-247634	Erf 2385, Nazaret and Tiberias Street	ibis@iway.na	Mrs. Kleinert	0812597931
03	7252	Gov	Michelle McLean PS	Pre-7	P/Bag 19006 Khomasdal	0612142 63	061-214258	Helsinki Street, Otjomuise 3	angelinemazingo@yahoo.com	Ms A.U. Mazingo	0811244055
04	7060	Gov	Delta PS*Delta PS Hostel	1-7	P/Bag 12010 Ausspannplatz	0612285 36* 0612285 36	061-220916	c/o Dr. A.B May Street and Reverend Michael Scott Street m	deltasw@mweb.com.na/ principal@delta-school.co	Mrs. C Schoonbee	0812497334
05	8514	Farm	Kwakwas PS	1-7	P/Bag 1018 Rehoboth	0608038 352	062-525632		myrtlehess@iway.na	Ms. M. Hess	081-6192262
06	8873	Private	Sunshine Private School	Pre -7	Box 50021	061-230315					Ms. Mercy Chisora
BLOOM											
07	7062	Gov	Eros PS*Eros PS Hostel	1-7	P.O Box 83 Windhoek	061226154* 061224157	061221533		nadfagh@iway.na	Mr. G.P Hussele	0812442621
08	7314	Gov	Auas PS	Pre-7	P.O Box 7059 Katutura 7	061261690	061260907	IsakKazongari Street Erf 5858 Katutura	kongorog@yahoo.com	Ms G.U. Kongoro	081-2540972
09	7899	Gov	Moses v/d Byl PS	1-7	P/Bag 15003 Windhoek	061263012	061263011	Penning Street, Soweto Katutura	mosesvderbyl@gmail.com	Mrs C.M. Basson	0811226405
11	7803	Gov	Gammams PS	1-7	Box 10369 Windhoek	061212505/6	061214788	Chrysil Street Khomasdal	metarere@gmail.com	Ms B. Kaimu	0816124416
12	7307	Farm	Baumgartsbrunn PS*Baumgartsbrunn Hostel	Pre-7	Box 20386 Windhoek	061-234225*062-272382	061-232973	Plot: Baumgartsbrunn		Mr. Adolf !Narib	0814747336
13	7857	Private	Welwitscha Private School	1-7	P.O Box 86760 Windhoek	061402233	061402234	c/o Kupferberg and Atlas Streets Eros, Erf 1304 and 130, 5Kilimanjaro Street No 9 Eros, Erf number: 223	principals@welwitschia.edu.na	Mr. W Zerbe	0811281525
14	8890	Private	Constantia PS	1-7	Box 31270 Windhoek	061-255223	061-243156	5 Rieckmann Street Pionierspark Windhoek		Ms A. Moreche	
15	7072	Gov	Dagbreek School Levels		Box 11023Klein Windhoek	061227901	061250834			Mr. Du Plessis	
16		Private	Zanele Mbeki & Day Care School	Pre-3	Box 61311 Katutura 061-302327					Ms.Isabella Handura	
DELTA											
No	Code	Control	School	Gr.	Address	Tel.No.	Fax No.	Residential/Physical	Address&Email Address	Principal	Cellphone numbers
18	7013	Gov	Delta SS*Delta SS Hostel	8-12	Box 80302 Windhoek	061-252244	061-252018		angelika.jacobie@dssw-namibia.org	Mrs. Jacobie	

19	7305	Gov	Augustineum SS*Augustineum Hostel	8-12	P/Bag 13227 Windhoek	061211318/9	061-211536	Erf No 96B/31 Florence Nightingale Street Khomasdal	milliefrenzy@yahoo.com)	Ms Millie Ferreira (Acting)	
20	8543	Gov	Cosmos HS	8-12	P/Bag 19002 Khomasdal	061-212405	061-212533		emakari8@gmail.com	Mr. E.K Makari	0812702525
21	7016	Gov	Windhoek Technical High School-	8-12	P/Bag 12014 Aussspanplatz	061-242451	061-242406	Bodin Street.1 Academia principal.hts@gmail.com	principal.hts@gmail.com	Mr. C. Christoph	081-1492009
22	7939	Gov	Acacia HS	8-12	P.OBox 10130 Khomasdal	061210887	061213481		sabinaseibes@yahoo.com	Ms. Sabina Hilde Seibes	
23	8775	Gov	Rocky Crest H.S	8-12	P.O Box 9812 Pelican Square	061-400871	061-400872		albankloppers@gmail.com	Mr. A.I. Kloppers	0813672331
24	7317	Gov/Private	Deutsche HPS	Pre-12	P.O Box 78 Windhoek	061373100	061225621			Mrs. M. Pfaender	
25	7071	Special	Pionier Boys School*Pionier Boys Hostel	8-10	P/Bag 12002 Aussspanplatz	061-237848*061-237848	061-240946	Hydra Street Dorado Park	pionierboysschool@gmail.com	Mr. O. van Wyk	0813080810
26	7950	Private	Welwitscha Private School	8-12	Box 733 Windhoek	061402233	061402234			Mr. W Zerbe	0811281525
27	7317	Gov/Private	Deutsche HPS	8-12	Box 78 Windhoek	061-373100	061-225621	11-15 Church Street Windhoek		Mrs. M. Pfaender	
28	7371	Gov/Private	St George School	Pre-12		Box 68 Windhoek	061-237456	061-270370	Sinclair Road, Klein Windhoek	Mrs R. Hanekom	0811709989
29	7850	Private	Windhoek Christian Academy	Pre-12		Box 22836 Windhoek	061-241419	061-238797	Ludwigsdorf, Jeanette Street no. 18	Mr. P.A Meyer	
30	7317	Gov/Private	Deutsche HPS	Pre-12		P.O Box 78 Windhoek	061373100	061-225621		Mrs. M. Pfaender	



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION – KHOMAS REGION

WINDHOEK CIRCUIT

DEWEY											
No	Code	Control	School	Gr.	Address	Tel.No.	Fax No.	Residential/Physical	Address & Email Address	Principal	Cellphone numbers
01	7063	Gov	Orban PS	1-7	P/Bag 14003 Bachbrecht	061224150	061225238	Mercury Street Dorado Park	orban@mweb.com.na	Mr. J.J. Cloete	0811475977
02	7304	Gov	Augeikhas PS	Pre-7	Box 7137 Katutura	061261478	061249060		fwtsheehama@gmail.com	Mr. S Araeb(Acting)	
03	8800	Gov	Namibia PS	Pre-7	P/Bag 15004 Windhoek	061263223	061217614	Erf 046, Fillipeinse Street Katutura, Soweto	namibiaps@gmail.com	Mr. J. Nauseb	0812727094
04	8505	Farm	N. Witbooi Memorial School *Eselmaanhaar	1-7	P/Bag 1005 Rehoboth	062573632 *062573632	062573443		johnkhamuseb@gmail.com.na	Mr.T.J.J //Khamuseb	0814035959
05	7312	Gov/Private	Holy Cross Convent	Pre-7	Box 203 Windhoek	061-235129	061-248008	97 Werner List Street or 22 MandumeNdemufayo Avenue Windhoek Central		Mrs .C. Kohlberg	0811293096
PLATO											
06	8810	Private	St.Andrews PS	1-7	Box 10066 Khomasdal	061-213326	061-214858	Plot no:1751 Richardine Kloppers Street Khomasdal	dvanwyk@yahoo.com	Ms D. van Wyk	0814331770
07	7255	Gov	Dr. FransAupapaIndongo PS	1-7	Box 95595 Soweto Market , Katutura	061271520	061302983	Erf 3275, Omuvapu Street Babylon principal	faips@mtcmobile.com.na	Mr. J. H Shipanga	
08	7351	Gov	Namutoni PS	Pre-7	Box 7007 Katutura	061261421	061247175	Erf 6258, Judika Street Katutura , East Constituency	namutuni@secretaries@gmail.com	Mr. P.R Kisting	081-3004778
09	8776	Gov	Fidel Castro Ruz P.S Pre-4	081-3803850	Box 64141 Okuryangava					MrsN.M. Shilyomunhu	0813803850
10	8797	Gov	Rocky Crest P.S	Pre-7	Box 30858 Pionierspark					Mr. C.J Platt	0811469699
11	8845	Farm	Groot Aub PS	Pre-7	Box 22187 Windhoek	062542000 *0812293565	062542029	Settlement: Groot Aub	rtsimurji@gmail.com	Mr. H. Jagger	081 6047642
12	7857	Private	Dr. Rita Johnson Elementary	Pre-7	Box 2842 Whdk	061-225153	061-226505			Mrs. P. Bester	0816181283
13	8574	Private	Amazing Kids Private School	Pre-9-12	Box 2114 Whdk	061-304974	061-304975	1366 Ondangaura StreetCimbabesia		Mrs. E. Kakona	081-1292529
14	7042	Private	Waldorf School	Pre-7	Box 90326 Klein Whdk	061-212499	061-243354	Andries de Wet Street Avis		Ms K. Damon	0811281036
WINDHOEK HIGH											
15	7015	Gov	Windhoek High School *WHS Dreyer *WHS Karlienhof	8-12	Box 282 Windhoek	061235195 *061236480 *061243844	061-222119	c/o Robert Mugabe Street and Sam Nujoma Drive. Opposite Bank of Namibia	hawie@africaonline.com.na	Mr. W.H Engels	0812588397
16	7262	Gov	Hochland High School	8-12	Box 32109, Pionierspark	061-247736	061-249175		hochlandhigh@gmail.com	Mrs. N.S. Nehoya	0811273473
17	7012	Gov	Centaurus HS*Centaurus Boys Hostel*Centaurus Girls Hostel	8-12	Box 12023 Ausspanplatz	061237648 *0813325177*061227300	061237649	Centaurus Street, Opposite Maerua Mall, Windhoek		Mr. J. Weyhe	0811280323

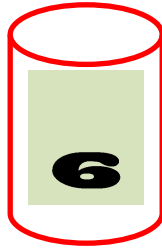
18	7840	Gov	Eldorado HS	8-12	Box 10547 Khomasdal	061- 213380	061-212559	Erf no: 00004239 80 Mahatma Gandhi Khomasdal	eldorado@iway.na	Mr. H. Hendricks	081-3936959
19	8591	Gov	C.J Brandt Secondary School	8-11	Box 63325 Wanaheda	061- 210176	061-210473		beatrice.losper@yaho o.com	Ms. L.B Losper	0812011602
20	7941	Gov	Highline JSS	8-12	Box 63201 Wanaheda	061- 400815	061-400819	Erf 3402, Monica Road Greenwell Matongo		Mr. M.U Kandjii	0812770319
21	8501	Farm	Groot Aub JSS	8-10	Box 5821 Ausspannplatz	062- 542090	062-542090	Erf 561 Groot Aub Settlement	joelbkav@gmail.com	Mr. J.B. Kavezepa	081-3827054
22	7042	Private	Waldorf School	8-13	Box 90326 Klein Whdk	061- 415250	061-415299	Andries de wet Street Avis		W.B Hammerslac ht	0812438132
23	7942	Private	Windhoek Gymnasium	8-12	Box 81155 Olympia	061- 381480	061-381451	Erf 934, Sossusvlei Street, KleineKuppe		Mr. Fanie van Zyl	
24	7069	Special	School for Hearing Impaired	Pre-10	Box 10793 Khomasdal	061- 212659 *061- 212659	061-218307	Kroon Street Khomasdal	Maozer94@gmail.co m	Mr. Oberholzer	
25	7070	Special	Eros Girls School *Eros GirlsHostel	Pre-10	Box 2567 Windhoek	061- 223393*06 1-234701	061-239117	Erf 1536ww Eros Road 15 Eros	lecannegaoses@gmail .com	Ms. L !Gaoses	0813516802
26	7848	Private	Tanben College	Pre-12	Box 24962 Windhoek	061- 246759	061-246759			Mr. Michael Ngiruwonsa nga	0812796098



HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES

Khomas region consists of the following public Hospitals, Health Centers and clinics

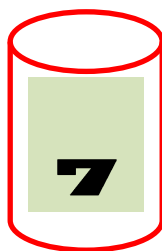
No.	Name	Telephone Number	Fax Number	Constituency
1.	Katutura State Hospital	061-203 3283		Khomasdal
2.	Windhoek Central intermediate Hospital	061-203 3037	061-203 9111	Windhoek West
3.	Katutura Health Centre	061-215 801/261 473	061-217 293	Kaututra Central
4.	Khomadal Clinic	061-213 556	061-213 863	Khomasdal
5.	Robert Mugabe Clinic	061-226 315	061-234 742	Windhoek East
6.	Okuryangava Clinic	061-262 591/210 414	-	Tobias Hainyeko
7.	Wanaheda Clinic	061-271 014	061-213 876	Samora Machel
8.	Hakahana Clinic	061-262 803	061-213 870	Moses //Garoëb
9.	Donkerhoek Clinic	061-262 301	-	Katutura East
10.	Otjomuise Clinic	061-259 552	061-213 877	Khomasdal
11.	Groot Aub Clinic	062-542 008	-	Windhoek Rural
12.	Dordabis Clinic	062-573 515	062-573 444	Windhoek Rural
13.	Baumgartsbrunn Clinic	061-272 382	061-234 743	Windhoek Rural



HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES

The following table below indicates the main private hospitals and Clinics in Khomas Region

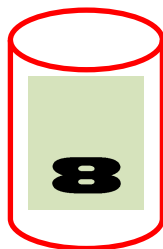
No.	Name	Telephone Number	Fax Number	Constituencies
1.	Roman Catholic Mission Hospital	061 - 270 1911/2702911	061 - 270 2039	Windhoek East
2.	Medi Clinic	061 - 222687/4331000	061 - 220 027	Windhoek East
3.	Rhino Park Hospital	061 - 375 000/355000	061 - 375 001	Windhoek West



HOSPITAITY AND TOURIST FACILITIES

List of Hotels/Guest Houses/Lodges

NAME	TELEPHONE	FAX	EMAIL ADDRESS
Airport Lodge	243192	236709	reservation@airportlodgenamibia.com
Auas City Hotel	061-239728	061-239826	acl@mweb.com.na
Düsternbrook Guestfarm	061-232572	061-257112	info@duusternbrook.net
Goche Ganas Natuer Reserve and Wellness Village	061-224909	061-224924	reservations@gocheganas.com
Hotel Alexander Pension	061-240775	061-271892	pensionalex@iway.na
Hotel Pension Eros	061227020	061-242919	eros@iway.na
Hotel Heinitzburg	061-249597	061-249598	heinitzburg@heinitzburg.com
Hotel Pension Kleines Heim & Conference Venue	061-248200	061-248203	info@elonga-internship.com
Hilton Hotel	061-2962929	061-2962931	wdhhi.reservations.@hilton.com
Hotel Casa Blanca Boutique	061-249623	061-249622	casablanca@afol.com.na
Hotel Pension Casa Africana	061-306633	061-306634	info@casa-africana.com.na
Hotel Pension Pasa Piccolo	061-221155	061-221187	
Hotel Pension Moni	061-228350	061227124	reswhk@monihotel.com
Hotel Pension New Nouveau	061-264319	061-269212	admin@newnouveau.com
Hotel Pension Onganga	061241701	061-241676	onganga@mweb.com.na
Windhoek Country Club,Resort & Casino	061-2052399	061-2055745	reservations:Windhoek@legacyhotels.co.za
Hotel Kalahari Sands & Casino	061-280000	061-222260	ksands@sunint.co.za
Hotel Safari & Safari Court Hotel	061-2968000	061-235652	safari@safarihotelsnamibia.com
Hotel Thule	061-371950	061-371967	reservations:hotethule.com
Hotel Umland	061-389700	061389713	info@hoteluhland.com
Immanuel Wilderness Lodge	061-260901	061-260903	
Pension Hotel Palmquell	061-234374	061-234483	hotel.palmquell@iafrica.com.na
Pension Steiner	061-414400	061-224234	steiner@iafrica.com.na
The Elegant Guesthouse	061-301934	061-301933	
Windhoek Lodge	061-252536	061246515	reservations@windhoeklodge.com



MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

Namibian Police

No	OFFICE/DEPARTMENT	CONTACT NUMBERS
1	Regional Crime Co-Ordinator	081 338 5358
	Dep. Comm. S. Ngishidimbwa	061-209 4221 (w)
2	Duty Officer	081 812 9000
3	Crime Officer	081 812 9001
4	Community Affairs/Public Relations Inspector Fonsech	081 260 444/081 149 2123
		061-2094347 (w)
5	Windhoek Police Station (Emerg. No) Insp. Nandapo (Station Commander)	081 812 9002
		081 149 6965
		061-209 4211 (w)
6	Katutura Police Station (Emerg. No) C/Insp.Basson (Station Commander)	081 812 9003
		081 250 0328
		061-209 5205 (w)
7	Wanahenda Police Station (Emerg.No) C/Insp.Shikongo (Station Commander)	081 812 9004
		081 124 3869
		061-2096244 (w)
8	Klein Windhoek Police Station (Emerg. No) W/O Eiseb (Station Commander)	081 812 9005
		081 299 7049
		061 209 3359 (w)
9	Groot-Aub Police Station (Emerg.No) W/O Awarab (Station Commander)	0818129006
		081 244 2230
		062-542 058 (w)
10	Kappsfarm Police Station (Emerg. No)	081 812 9007
		081 149 2230
		061-233 063 (w)
11	Hosea Kutako Police Station (Emerg.No) Sgt.Shoombe (Station Commander)	081 812 9008
		081 242 9968
		062-540231 (w)
12	Dordabis Police Station (Emerg.No) W/O Kaura (Station Commander)	081 812 9009
		081 243 6482
		062-573 514 (w)
13	Nauchas Police Station (Emerg. No) W/O Janse Van Rensburg (Station Commander)	081 812 9010
		081 278 3060
		062-572 008 (w)
14	Operations (Emerg. No)	081 812 9011
15	Emergency Response (Emerg. No)	081 812 9012
	Insp. Haiping (Unit Commander)	081 278 4514

No	OFFICE/DEPARTMENT	CONTACT NUMBERS
		061-209 4292 (w)
16	Accident (Emerg. No) Insp. Tjivikua (Unit Commander)	081 812 9013
		081 737 1123
		061 209 5324 (w)
17	Windhoek/Okahandja Road Block (Emerg. No)	081 812 9014
18	Windhoek/Rehoboth Road Block (Emerg. No)	081 812 9015
19	Otjihase Road Block (Emerg. No)	081 812 9016
20	Daan Viljoen Road Block (Emerg No)	081 812 9016
21	Housebreaking (Emerg. No)	081 812 9018
22	Stock Theft (Emerg No) Insp. Tsuseb	081 812 9019
		081 247 4333
		061-209 5216 (w)

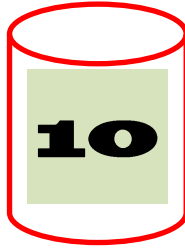


CITY OF WINDHOEK

City Police

Other Services

OFFICE/S	CONTACT NUMBERS
Department of City Police, Crime Prevention and Traffic Control	
Toll Free Number	302 302
Control Room	290 2239
	290 2026
	25 843
	290 2218
Head of City Police	290 2700
Executive Secretary	290 2703
Essential Emergency Services	
Ambulance and Fire Brigade (All Hours)	21 1111
Detective Traffic Lights	290 2511
Disaster Management (All Hours)	21 1111
Electricity Power Failures & Street Light Defects	290 2452
Light Defects (All Hours)	290 2453
	290 2454
	290 2658
Sewerage Blockages	290 2402
	290 2162
	290 2423 (After Hours)
Water Interruptions	290 2402
	290 2162
	290 2423 (After Hours)



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AND
KHOMAS REGIONAL COUNCIL

Headquarters and Constituency Offices

Office of the Governor: Khomas Region

7th Floor, Frans Oupa Indongo Gardens, CBD

PO Box 986, WINDHOEK

Tel: +264 61 430 4000

Fax: +264 61 430 4001

Personal Assistant to the Governor: Mr Platini Moses Katjaoha - +264 81461225

Control Administrative Officer: Mr Semi Bellems Mubukwanu - +264 811461241

ihamana@khomasog.gov.na

Khomas Regional Council

6688 Pullman Street, Windhoek North (Opposite Rhino Park Private Hospital)

PO Box 3379

Windhoek

Tel: 061 – 292 4300

Fax: 061 – 220 317

E-mail: pr@khomasrc.gov.na

1. Tobias Hainyeko Constituency Office

Tel: 061 - 218 625

Fax: 061 – 218 638

Erf No: 2305

Omuwapu Street

Ombili

Control Administrative Officer: Ms. A. Hannes

Cell: 0812684469

E-mail: ahanes@khomasrc.gov.na

2. Katutura East Constituency Office

Tel: 061 310 500/05

Erf No: 5941

Titus Namueja Street

Katutura (Donkerhoek)

Control Administrative Officer: Ms. H. Makumbi

Cell: 0811244042/0814268988

E-mail: hmakumbi@khomasrc.gov.na

3. Samora Machel Constituency Office

Tel: 061 – 264 836/ 257 327

Erf No: 1992 Portmark Street

Wanaheda

Control Administrative Officer: Mr. S. Amupanda

Cell: 0813159888

E-mail: amupex@gmail.com

4. John. A. Pandeni Constituency Office

Tel: 061 - 388 700

Fax: 061 - 388 703

Erf No: 2469

Abraham Mashego Street

Soweto

Chief Control Officer: Mr. P. Ashipala

Cell: 0812561474

E-mail: natex1979@gmail.com

5. Windhoek West Constituency Office

Tel: 061 – 304 196

Fax: 061 – 304 198

Erf No: 1856

Strauss Street

Windhoek West

Control Administrative Officer: Ms. A. Shikukumwa

Cell: 0811499289

ashikukumwa@khomasrc.gov.na

6. Moses //Garoëb Constituency Office

Tel: 061 247 983

Erf No: 670

Outapi Street

Havana

Control Administrative Officer: Ms. J. Shilongo

Cell: 0811499055

E-mail: jshilongo@khomasrc.gov.na

7. Windhoek Rural Constituency Office

Tel: 062 – 542 048

Erf No: 170

Groot Aub

Control Administrative Officer: Mr. N. Kashila

Cell: 0812449290

E-mail: nkashila@khomasrc.gov.na

8. Khomasdal Constituency Office

Tel: 061 – 213 948

Fax: 061 213 827

Erf No: 286 Bonn Street

Otjomuise

Control Administrative Officer: Mr. S. Niilenge

Cell: 0814809000/0811285038

E-mail: sniilenge@khomasrc.gov.na

9. Windhoek East Constituency Office

Tel: 061 – 386 680

Fax: 061 – 386 684

Erf No: 10

Nelson Mandela Avenue

Klein Windhoek

Control Administrative Officer: Ms. E. Hamulungu

Cell: 0815724688

E-mail: ehamulungu@khomasrc.gov.na

10. Katutura Central Constituency Office

Tel: 061 – 423 000

Fax: 061 – 305 331

Erf No: 5158

Salem Street

Katutura

Control Administrative Officer: Mr. F. Alukolo

Cell: 0814492616

E-mail: fkalukolo@yahoo.com



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 10. http://www.trc.org.ls/ccn_web/programmes.htm
 11. <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/wa.html>
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<http://209.88.21.122/web/khomasrc>