



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR | OHANGWENA REGION



Ohangwena Region

INVESTMENT PROSPECTUS

Opportunities, Trade, and Growth • 2026 Edition

PREPARED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH





Foreword

By the Governor of the Ohangwena Region

It is my honour to present this investment prospectus for the Ohangwena region. It sets out the opportunities available to investors, each selected and developed to align with the region's Investor Map and to respond to the needs of prospective partners. The Office of the Governor works closely with the Office of the President, national government and key private-sector partners to provide a stable and supportive environment for investment, and the security of investors' capital remains a top priority.

Ohangwena is home to more than 337,000 Namibians, the second most populous region in the country, and sits at the gateway between Namibia and the Republic of Angola: a position that gives the region a strategic advantage few others in Namibia can claim. Government is investing in the infrastructure that will unlock the region's next chapter of development: the upgrading of regional roads, the expansion of bulk water supply through the Ohangwena II Wellfield Scheme, the transformation of the Green Scheme into a fully irrigated agricultural estate, and the continued modernisation of the Oshikango-Santa Clara border post, which has operated on a 24-hour basis since 2024 to facilitate trade with Angola and the wider SADC market.

This prospectus sets out, in a transparent and evidence-based manner, the demographic, economic and infrastructural profile of the region's twelve constituencies, together with a pipeline of investment opportunities in agriculture and agro-processing, cross-border trade and logistics, water and renewable energy, urban and nodal development, and tourism and heritage. My office, together with the Regional Council, is committed to working with investors, local, national and international, to translate these opportunities into decent jobs, thriving enterprises and an improved quality of life for the people of Ohangwena.

I extend a warm invitation to investors to visit our region, engage with our communities and traditional leadership, and partner with us in building a prosperous Ohangwena for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Hon. Kadiva Hamutumba

Governor, Ohangwena Region



Foreword

By the Chairperson of the Management Committee, Ohangwena Regional Council

On behalf of the management committee and the twelve elected councillors of the Ohangwena Regional Council, it is my privilege to introduce this investment prospectus to prospective investors, development partners and the people of Ohangwena.

The Regional Council exists to plan and implement physical and socio-economic development in partnership with the inhabitants and stakeholders of our region, to represent the affairs of our people, and to coordinate government functions at the regional level. The aspirations set out in Namibia's Vision 2030 and the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6) can only be realised through deliberate, well-packaged and investor-ready opportunities at the regional level, which is precisely the purpose of this document.

Ohangwena offers investors a young and growing population, a strategic trade corridor linking Namibia to Angola and the rest of the SADC region, an emerging Green Scheme agricultural programme anchored on a substantial groundwater aquifer, and a policy environment supported by both the Regional Council and the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB). Constituencies such as Oshikango, Engela, Eenhana, Ondobe and Okongo each bring their own comparative advantages, from cross-border commerce to livestock marketing, agro-processing and tourism.

We invite investors to engage directly with the Governor's Office, our twelve constituency councillors, and our traditional authorities so that together we may unlock the opportunities that await in this dynamic and welcoming region.

Sincerely,

Hon. Lebeus Efraim

Chairperson, Management Committee, Ohangwena Regional Council



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This prospectus is designed to be read sequentially or by section — each chapter opens with its own icon and colour signature for quick navigation.



Introducing the Ohangwena Region

Ohangwena is a densely populated, agrarian and trade-driven region in north-central Namibia, sharing an international border with the Republic of Angola. It combines a predominantly rural, subsistence-agriculture base with one of Namibia's busiest land border posts and its fastest-growing urban trade node at Helao Nafidi and Oshikango.

337,729Total population (NSA
2023 Census)**10,706 km²**

Total area

31.5 / km²

Population density

2ndMost populous of
Namibia's 14 regions**12**

Constituencies

Eenhana

Regional capital

2.7% p.a.Annual population
growth rate, 2016-2023**85%+**Share of population in
rural villages and
settlements

Source: Namibia Statistics Agency, 2023 Population and Housing Census; Ohangwena Regional Council.



1.2 Location and Strategic Significance

The Ohangwena Region lies in north-central Namibia, within the historical Ovamboland area, forming part of the country's four north-central regions together with Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto. The region shares its entire northern boundary with the Cunene Province of southern Angola, a province of roughly 1.8 million people, making Ohangwena one of Namibia's principal gateways for overland trade, migration and regional integration with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and, through Angola, the wider Central African market.

The Ohangwena region is bordered by the Kavango West Region to the east, the Oshikoto Region to the south-east, and the Oshana and Omusati Regions to the south-west. The region lies on the B1 national road corridor, which connects Oshikango on the Angolan border, through Ondangwa and Oshakati, southward to Windhoek and the port of Walvis Bay — placing Ohangwena on one of Namibia's principal north-south trade corridors.



1.3 Regional Connectivity

The Ohangwena region's road network underpins its role as a trade and logistics gateway:



The B1 National Road passes through Oshikango and links the Oshikango/Santa Clara border post with Ondangwa, Oshakati, Otjiwarongo, Okahandja, Windhoek and the deep-water port of Walvis Bay: Namibia's primary sea gateway to global markets.



The Trans-Caprivi Corridor extension passes through Eenhana, connecting the region eastward to Rundu, Katima Mulilo and onwards to Victoria Falls/Livingstone, opening routes into Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and the wider SADC region.



A western road link via Okalongo and Outapi connects Ohangwena to Ruacana and the Epupa Falls tourism circuit in the Kunene Region.



The Oshikango/Santa Clara Border Post has operated on a 24-hour basis since 2024, easing congestion and boosting cross-border economic activity.



The Eenhana-Ondobe (Onhuno) road rehabilitation, in its fourth phase (launched December 2025), is improving mobility for trade and agriculture and reducing transport costs for farmers and traders.



The Ohangwena II Wellfield Water Supply Scheme, part of Namibia's Northern Water Supply Scheme Project, is expanding bulk water infrastructure for domestic consumption and irrigated agriculture.



1.4 The Oshikango-Santa Clara Gateway

Oshikango, part of the Helao Nafidi town area, has grown over roughly two decades from a small cluster of trading posts into a commercial and logistics hub built almost entirely on cross-border trade with Angola. The area was designated a Special Processing Zone (SPZ) after independence, with industrial infrastructure developed to support manufacturing and export-orientated investment at the border.

Since the border moved to 24-hour operations in 2024, the Santa Clara post has registered a daily average of roughly 2,600 to 3,000 crossings by travellers and traders, predominantly informal cross-border traders. This volume of footfall, without corresponding formal warehousing, distribution or customs-support infrastructure, represents a substantial, largely untapped opportunity for formalised warehousing, wholesale distribution, light manufacturing and value-added processing targeted at the Angolan and broader Central/Southern African markets.



The Twelve Constituencies of Ohangwena

The Ohangwena Region is administered through twelve constituencies, each electing one councillor to the Ohangwena Regional Council. Together they combine urban trade nodes, agricultural heartlands and remote rural communities along the Angolan border.

2.1 Constituency Overview

CONSTITUENCY	KEY TOWN / NODE	POP. (2023)	COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE
Eenhana	Eenhana (Regional Capital)	35,304	Administrative and commercial hub; Trans-Caprivi Corridor node; regional services, education and health facilities.
Endola	Endola	32,698	Agricultural and rural service centre between Ongenga and Engela.
Engela	Engela	30,004	Highest number of households in the region (11.4%); home to Engela State Hospital; near Angolan border.
Epembe	Epembe	16,336	Remote, cattle- and goat-rearing communities; potential for rural water and livestock infrastructure investment.
Ohangwena	Ohangwena (part of Helao Nafidi)	31,491	A historic settlement giving the region its name; an urban trade node within Helao Nafidi town.
Okongo	Okongo (self-governed village)	31,746	Forestry and wildlife-rich area bordering Kavango West; agricultural extension and rural development focus.
Omulonga	Onamukulo	32,802	Largest constituency population; strong agricultural base and rural trade.
Omundaungilo	Omundaungilo	15,009	Border constituency with Angola; livestock and cross-border trade potential.
Ondobe	Oshandi	32,622	Birthplace of Namibia's second president, Hifikepunye Pohamba; agriculture and heritage tourism potential.
Ongenga	Ongenga	27,296	Border-adjacent constituency within the Helao Nafidi cluster; trade and agriculture.
Oshikango	Oshikango (part of Helao Nafidi)	30,531	Namibia's principal northern SPZ/border-trade town; logistics, warehousing and light industry.
Oshikunde	Oshikunde	21,890	Remote eastern constituency bordering Kavango West and Angola; agriculture and rural development.

Source: NSA 2023 Ohangwena Regional Census Profile; constituency-level population figures from the 2023 census, the most recent constituency-disaggregated data available.

2.2 Helao Nafidi: the Region's Urban and Trade Engine

Helao Nafidi is a single town council formed in 2004 through the amalgamation of the settlements of Ohangwena, Omafo, Oshikango and Engela. It is one of the fastest-growing urban areas in northern Namibia, driven by its position astride the Oshikango border trade zone, and combines residential, commercial, warehousing and light-industrial land uses. It is the natural focal point for nodal development, retail, logistics and SME investment in the region.



2.3 Constituency Profiles



2.3.1 Eenhana: The Administrative Capital

KEY TOWN / NODE Eenhana (regional capital, proclaimed 1999) **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 35,304

ECONOMIC BASE Public administration, regional services, education and health; commerce at the Trans-Caprivi Corridor node; livestock farming with auction infrastructure at Omauni.

BUSINESS MIX 12.5% (Micro); 17.1% (Small); 24.2% (Medium); 30.8% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 12.7%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Property development and student accommodation (Project 9); Eenhana convention centre and three-star-plus hotel (Project 10); Omauni community conservancy eco-tourism (Project 12).

Eenhana town, proclaimed in 1999, serves as the regional capital and seat of the Governor's office, the regional council and key government line ministries. Once a South African Defence Force military base, it has since developed a well-established road, telecommunications and service infrastructure. Eenhana lies at the junction of the Trans-Caprivi Corridor extension and hosts the Eenhana Memorial Shrine, a national heritage site.



2.3.2 Endola: The Western Agricultural Heartland

KEY TOWN / NODE Endola **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 32,698

ECONOMIC BASE Mahangu cultivation, livestock and rural trade; a rural service centre between Ongenga and Engela.

BUSINESS MIX 9.1% (Micro); 5.4% (Small); 10.6% (Medium); 7.7% (Large) .

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 9.0%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Poultry value chain: hatchery and feed mill (Project 4); outgrower participation in the climate-smart agricultural hub (Project 5); rural solar electrification (Project 7) .

Endola is one of the region's most densely settled rural constituencies, lying within the Cuvelai landscape of seasonal floodplains that supports mahangu cultivation and livestock. Its position between the Helao Nafidi trade zone and the Oshana Region places its producers within reach of both urban markets and cross-border demand.



2.3 Constituency Profiles



2.3.3 Engela: Health, Education and Agriculture

KEY TOWN / NODE Engela **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 30,004

ECONOMIC BASE Health and education services anchored by Engela State Hospital; agriculture; peri-urban trade linked to the Helao Nafidi trade zone.

BUSINESS MIX 10.6% (Micro); 8.9% (Small); 13.6% (Medium); 7.7% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 10.6%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Private healthcare and medical services (Section 5.3); Omhedi cultural landscape and Oukwanyama heritage route (Project 11); outgrower network of the climate-smart agricultural hub (Project 5).

Engela has the highest number of households of any constituency in the region and is home to Engela State Hospital, one of the principal referral health facilities in the north. It combines agricultural land with growing peri-urban development linked to the Helao Nafidi trade zone.



2.3.4 Epembe: Livestock Country

KEY TOWN / NODE Epembe **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 16,336

ECONOMIC BASE Cattle and goat rearing on communal grazing; rain-fed subsistence agriculture.

BUSINESS MIX 5.8% (Micro); 3.9% (Small); 0.0% (Medium); 0.0% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 5.7%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Livestock auction, feedlot and abattoir development (Project 3); rural solar mini-grids (Project 7); agricultural biomass initiative (Project 8).

Epembe is a remote pastoral constituency where cattle and goat rearing anchor household livelihoods. Investment in water points, livestock handling and off-grid energy would raise productivity and open formal market channels for its herders.



2.3 Constituency Profiles



2.3.5 Ohangwena: The Historic Heart of Helao Nafidi

KEY TOWN / NODE Ohangwena (part of Helao Nafidi) **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 31,491

ECONOMIC BASE Urban trade within the Helao Nafidi trade zone; services and cross-border commerce.

BUSINESS MIX 8.7% (Micro); 10.0% (Small); 9.1 (Medium); 0.0 (Large) .

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 8.7%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Helao Nafidi wholesale and SME retail hub (Project 6) .

The historic settlement that gives the region its name now forms one of the urban trade nodes of Helao Nafidi town. Its established commercial footprint and position on the B1 corridor make it a natural location for retail, services and light commercial development serving cross-border footfall.



2.3.6 Okongo: Forestry, Conservation and Heritage

KEY TOWN / NODE Okongo (self-governed village council) **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 31,746

ECONOMIC BASE Forestry and wildlife; community-based natural resource management; rain-fed agriculture and livestock.

BUSINESS MIX 9.2% (Micro); 9.3% (Small); 4.5% (Medium); 23.1% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 9.2%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Okongo Conservancy lodge, Ohambo heritage centre and farmstead campsite (Project 13); Ongula hospitality and skills campus at Okongo (Project 14); rural solar mini-grids (Project 7).

Okongo, the home village of Namibia's current president, Dr Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, sits close to the Khaudum ecological zone in the forested east of the region. Its communal conservancy and wildlife assets offer a distinctive platform for community-based eco-tourism and sustainable forestry.



2.3 Constituency Profiles



2.3.7 Omulonga: The Agricultural Stronghold

KEY TOWN / NODE Onamukulo **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 32,802

ECONOMIC BASE Mahangu and mixed cropping; livestock; rural trade; historically the region's most populous constituency.

BUSINESS MIX 7.6% (Micro); 6.4% (Small); 0.0% (Medium); 0.0% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 7.5%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Regional grain storage and milling catchment (Project 2); out-grower network of the climate-smart agricultural hub (Project 5).

Omulonga combines the region's largest constituency population with a strong agricultural base, giving investors both labour supply and produce volumes. It is a natural catchment for grain aggregation, storage and processing ventures.



2.3.8 Omundaungilo: The Northern Livestock Frontier

KEY TOWN / NODE Omundaungilo **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 15,009

ECONOMIC BASE Livestock rearing; cross-border livestock trade with Angola; rain-fed agriculture.

BUSINESS MIX 3.3% (Micro); 2.9% (Small); 0.0% (Medium); 0.0% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 3.2%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Livestock auction, feedlot and abattoir development (Project 3); rural solar mini-grids (Project 7).

Omundaungilo's position on the Angolan border supports cross-border livestock trade, and its sparse settlement pattern leaves room for expanded grazing management. Water and livestock-handling infrastructure are the constituency's clearest investment entry points.



2.3 Constituency Profiles



2.3.9 Ondobe: Heritage and the Eastern Corridor

KEY TOWN / NODE Oshandi **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 32,622

ECONOMIC BASE Agriculture; rural trade along the Eenhana–Ondobe road corridor; heritage tourism potential.

BUSINESS MIX 8.6% (Micro); 9.6% (Small); 10.6% (Medium); 0.0% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 8.6%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Regional grain storage and milling (Project 2); out-grower network of the climate-smart agricultural hub (Project 5).

Ondobe is the birthplace of Namibia's second president, Hifikepunye Pohamba, giving it clear heritage tourism potential. The fourth phase of the Eenhana–Ondobe road rehabilitation, launched in December 2025, is steadily improving the constituency's access to markets and services.



2.3.10 Ongenga: Border-Adjacent Agriculture and Trade

KEY TOWN / NODE Ongenga **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 27,296

ECONOMIC BASE Agriculture; small-scale trade within the Helao Nafidi cluster; proximity to the Angolan border.

BUSINESS MIX 8.3% (Micro); 9.6% (Small); 9.1% (Medium); 0.0% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 8.3%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Poultry value chain: hatchery and feed mill (Project 4); Helao Nafidi wholesale and SME retail hub (Project 6); rural solar electrification (Project 7).

Ongenga lies within the densely settled Cuvelai belt adjoining the Helao Nafidi trade zone. Its farming households supply the urban market next door, and improved storage, inputs and energy access would lift both yields and incomes.



2.3 Constituency Profiles



2.3.11 Oshikango: The Border-Trade Powerhouse

KEY TOWN / NODE Oshikango (part of Helao Nafidi) **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 30,531

ECONOMIC BASE Cross-border trade and logistics; the special processing zone industrial estate; warehousing and light industry.

BUSINESS MIX 10.2% (Micro); 12.1% (Small); 16.7 (Medium); 30.8% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 10.4%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Helao Nafidi wholesale and SME retail hub (Project 6); formalised warehousing and distribution serving cross-border trade (Section 5.2).

Together with Engela and Ohangwena, Oshikango forms the commercial core of Helao Nafidi. It hosts a special processing zone with an established industrial estate, and Namibia's busiest northern land border post, operating 24 hours a day.



2.3.12 Oshikunde: The Eastern Frontier

KEY TOWN / NODE Oshikunde **POPULATION (2023 CENSUS)** 21,890

ECONOMIC BASE Rain-fed subsistence agriculture and livestock; forestry resources toward the Kavango West boundary.

BUSINESS MIX 6.1% (Micro); 4.6% (Small); 1.5% (Medium); 0.0% (Large).

TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS (%) 6.0%

PLANNED INVESTMENTS Rural solar mini-grids (Project 7); agricultural biomass initiative (Project 8); livestock auction, feedlot and abattoir development (Project 3).

Oshikunde remains largely dependent on rain-fed subsistence agriculture and livestock, with clear opportunities for water and rural infrastructure investment. Its position between Okongo and the Kavango West Region places it on the region's emerging eastern development corridor.



The People of Ohangwena

Demographics at a Glance

Ohangwena's greatest asset is its people: a large, youthful and predominantly rural population whose labour, entrepreneurship and cross-border trading networks sustain the regional economy and offer a substantial base of consumers and workers for investors.

337,729

Total population (2023)

**159,701 /
178,028**Male / female
population**90**

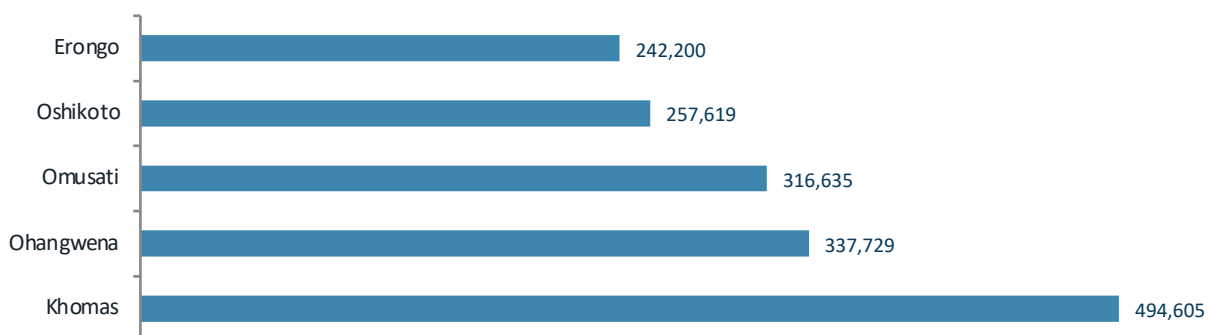
Males per 100 females

2.7%Annual population
growth rate, 2016-2023**5.0**Total fertility rate
(children per woman)**31.5 / km²**

Population density

90,703Learners enrolled in 234
schools**0.598**HDI: ranked 11th of 14
regions (2017)

Population by Region: Selected Comparators (2023 Census)



Source: NSA 2023 Population and Housing Census regional totals.



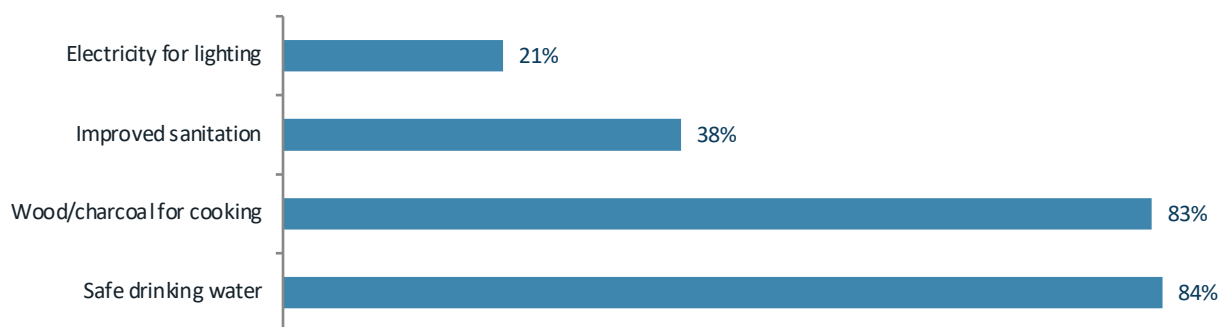
With 337,729 residents, Ohangwena is Namibia's second most populous region — a large and youthful consumer and labour market for investors.



3.3 & 3.4 Access to Basic Services and Household Income



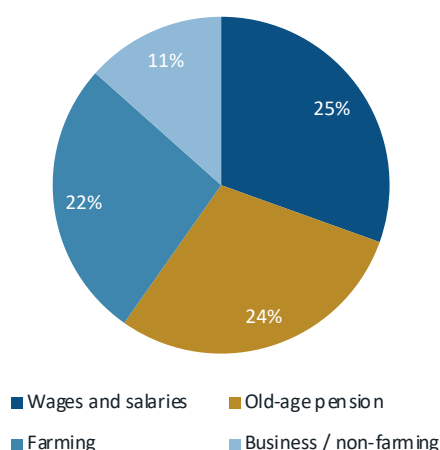
Household Access to Basic Services (%)



The comparatively low level of household electrification (20.7%) represents one of the clearest infrastructure investment opportunities, particularly for off-grid and mini-grid solar solutions targeted at rural constituencies such as Epembe, Oshikunde and Okongo.



Main Source of Household Income (%)



3.5 Labour Force and Employment

Ohangwena has a large and growing pool of working-age residents but faces significant employment challenges. According to the 2023 Namibia Labour Force Survey, unemployment in the region stood at 47.2%. More recent regional data indicates a youth unemployment rate of approximately 51.3%, among the highest of any region in the country, with an estimated 55,052 economically active young people currently unable to find work. This represents both a pressing development priority and a substantial, underused labour pool for labour-intensive investments in agriculture, agro-processing, construction, trade and services.

- Youth population: approximately 109,142 persons, of whom 55,052 are economically active but unemployed.
- Youth unemployment rate: approximately 51.3% — the third-highest of Namibia's 14 regions.
- Overall unemployment rate: 47.2%.

Source: NSA 2023 Ohangwena Census Regional Profile. Farming and business income sources together account for close to a third of household livelihoods, underscoring the importance of agriculture and SME development for inclusive growth.



The Economy of Ohangwena

Ohangwena's economy is anchored on subsistence and emerging commercial agriculture, cross-border trade with Angola, and a growing services sector. The region's substantial groundwater resources, its position on national and regional trade corridors, and government-backed infrastructure investment together create a platform for economic diversification.

4.1 Structure of the Regional Economy



Agriculture (subsistence and emerging commercial)

The dominant livelihood activity, engaging approximately 80% of the population, with farming cited as the main income source for 53% of inhabitants.



Cross-border and informal trade

Centred on Oshikango/Santa Clara and the wider Helao Nafidi trade zone, driving significant informal employment and commercial activity.



Public and social services

Education, health and public administration are major formal employers, anchored by facilities such as Engela State Hospital and the region's 234 schools.



Emerging green economy

Solar energy, biomass and irrigated "green scheme" agriculture are identified growth areas, supported by national renewable energy and food security programmes.



4.2 Agriculture: The Backbone of the Regional Economy

Ohangwena falls within the Cuvelai Basin, a semi-arid area receiving approximately 400 mm of rainfall annually, characterised by seasonal floodplains (oshanas), sandy soils and a large sub-surface aquifer extending roughly 200 kilometres into Angola. Agriculture is dominated by rain-fed cultivation of mahangu (pearl millet), maize, sorghum and cowpeas, together with cattle, goat and poultry rearing on communal grazing land.

- Approximately 80% of the regional population are subsistence farmers.
- Farming is the main source of income for 53% of Ohangwena residents.
- The region's aquifer presents a significant opportunity to expand irrigated "Green Scheme" agriculture and improve food security and value-added processing.



4.2.1 The Ekoka Green Scheme

The Ekoka Brownfield Green Scheme, a 140-hectare government-supported irrigation project, has already produced successful harvests of mahangu, maize, cowpeas and sorghum. In 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform announced plans to transform Ekoka into a fully fledged, irrigated green scheme, with completed perimeter fencing, borehole drilling and irrigation infrastructure already in place: forming a foundation for agro-processing and out-grower investment.



4.2.2 Livestock and Poultry Development

The region's livestock sector is supported by organised auction infrastructure at Oushake, Omauni and Ndevahoma. In a recent reporting period, 14 livestock auctions generated more than N\$5.7 million for 168 farmers through the sale of 632 cattle and 24 goats. A permanent weighing scale has been installed at Ndevahoma Auction Kraal, with three additional mobile weighing scales procured with support from the 11th European Development Fund. In the poultry sub-sector, 152 farmers have received training, extension support and subsidised production inputs, while 18 cereal farmers have benefited from subsidised threshers, hammer mills and grain storage facilities under the Cereal Value Chain Programme.



4.3 Cross-border and Formal Trade

The Oshikango/Santa Clara border post is one of the busiest crossing points between Namibia and Angola, processing an estimated 2,600 to 3,000 travellers and traders daily, the majority of whom are small-scale cross-border traders from Angola. Since 2024, the border has operated on a 24-hour basis, a decision jointly announced by the Namibian and Angolan governments to enhance trade facilitation, boost economic activity and improve the efficiency of border management between the two countries.

The area's designation as a Special Processing Zone, together with the industrial infrastructure already developed at the border, positions Oshikango and Helao Nafidi as a natural base for warehousing, distribution, light manufacturing and value-added processing serving both the Namibian and southern Angolan markets.



4.4 Water and Renewable Energy

Investment in bulk water infrastructure, notably the Ohangwena II Wellfield Water Supply Scheme under Namibia's Northern Water Supply Scheme Project, is expanding the reliability of water supply for households, livestock and irrigated agriculture across the region. With only around one in five households currently connected to grid electricity, off-grid and mini-grid solar solutions, together with biomass energy from agricultural residues, represent a substantial and largely untapped green-economy opportunity.



4.5 Infrastructure Investment Momentum



Phase four of the Eenhana–Ondobe (Onhuno) road rehabilitation was launched in December 2025, with local subcontracting encouraged to maximise economic spillovers for regional firms.



The Oshikango/Santa Clara border post moved to 24-hour operations in 2024, materially increasing throughput capacity for cross-border trade.



The Ohangwena II Wellfield Water Supply Scheme is progressively increasing the reliability of piped water for Eenhana, Oshikango and surrounding communities.



The Ekoka Green Scheme is being expanded into a fully irrigated agricultural estate under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform.



Market Size & Investment Metrics

Sections 1 to 4 establish why Ohangwena is worth an investor's attention: a large and youthful population, a strategic trade gateway into Angola and the SADC market, and a defined pipeline of priority sectors.



5.1 Establishment by Type of Ownership and Economic Activity

In terms of distribution of economic activities by ownership status, most Sole Traders amounting to 6,028 establishments, are operating in "Accommodation and food service activities" sector (Table 5.1). While the least Sole proprietors operated within the sectors of Electricity and Water supply with only single establishment recorded

Table 5.1 Distribution of establishments by type of ownership and economic activities



TABLE 5.1 *Distribution of establishments by type of ownership and economic activities*

Sector	Establishments ownership status						Total number of establishments
	Close cooperation	Government	Limited liability companies (private)	Limited liability companies (public)	Non-government organizations	Sole proprietorship	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	8	6	-	-	-	-	14
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	77	2	3	-	-	251	333
Electricity supply	3	-	4	-	-	1	8
Water supply	1	4	-	-	-	1	6
Construction	7	-	1	-	-	4	12
Wholesale and retail trade	310	11	64	2	1	1,608	1,996
Transportation and storage	6	5	7	-	-	4	22
Accommodation and food service activities	132	43	11	-	5	6,028	6,219
Information and communication	5	1	2	1	-	-	9
Financial and insurance activities	17	3	8	7	-	9	44
Real estate activities	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	4	8	-	-	-	8	20
Administrative and support service activities	19	8	3	-	-	18	48
Public administration and defence	4	72	2	-	-	-	78
Education	8	270	13	-	11	58	360
Human health and social work activities	12	31	3	-	3	3	52
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	2	2	-	1	16	26
Other service activities	38	3	6	-	97	185	329
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohangwena region	659	470	129	10	118	8,194	9,580

Source: NSA, Census of Business Establishments Ohangwena Region Profile 2019/21



Identified Priority Sector Analysis: Establishment Gaps and Priority Investment Opportunities



5.1.1 Agriculture & Agro Processing

Table 5.1 records just 14 formally registered establishments in agriculture, forestry and fishing across the entire region: an almost negligible figure set against Ohangwena's status as a predominantly agrarian, mahangu- and livestock-farming economy sitting on the fertile Cuvelai Basin and above the Ohangwena Aquifer.

The gap is not a lack of agricultural activity but a lack of formalisation: production remains overwhelmingly subsistence-level and undocumented, meaning almost none of it is captured, financed, or value-added within the formal economy.

This is precisely where investment can be decisive: in milling and mahangu-processing facilities, a regional abattoir and livestock value chain, and aquifer-fed horticulture and irrigation schemes that convert smallholder output into bankable, export-ready produce, while formalising farmer groups into cooperatives able to access development finance.



5.1.2 Manufacturing

The 333 registered manufacturing establishments might read as encouraging until the ownership breakdown is examined: 251 are sole proprietorships and only three are private limited liability companies, meaning the sector is almost entirely composed of small, undercapitalised operators with no meaningful institutional investment behind them.

The opportunity this expose is import substitution: light manufacturing tied directly to the region's own agricultural and construction inputs, such as packaging, milling equipment, building materials and food processing: structured through incentives and industrial park development that allow existing micro-manufacturers to graduate into formally capitalised enterprises rather than remaining permanently informal.



Identified Priority Sector Analysis: Establishment Gaps and Priority Investment Opportunities



5.1.3 Tourism

There is no standalone tourism line in Table 10, but accommodation and food service activities account for 6,219 establishments: nearly two-thirds of all businesses in the region — of which 6,028 are sole proprietorships.

This tells a clear story: an enormous informal hospitality economy of shebeens, guesthouses and eateries exists, but almost none of it has been formalised into the graded lodges, conference facilities or branded hospitality product that could capture higher-value domestic and cross-border tourism from neighbouring Angola.

The proposed Northern Tourism and Convention Centre, alongside cultural and wetland tourism along the Cuvelai system, represents the investment vehicle through which this latent informal demand can be converted into a formal visitor economy.



5.1.4 Healthcare

Human health and social work activities number only 52 establishments regionally, of which 31 are government-run and just three are private limited companies: a sector almost entirely dependent on the state, with negligible private participation.

Given a regional population of over 337,000, this points to a significant undersupply of private clinics, diagnostic centres, pharmacies and allied health services. The opportunity lies in public-private partnership models that allow private capital to complement, rather than compete with, government provision: expanding access while relieving pressure on public facilities.



Identified Priority Sector Analysis: Establishment Gaps and Priority Investment Opportunities



5.1.5 Creative Industries

Arts, entertainment and recreation account for only 26 establishments, and information and communication for just nine: the smallest formal footprint of any sector measured.

This near absence reflects an economy where cultural and creative output exists but has not been commercialised or digitised into registered enterprises.

Investment in creative economy infrastructure: media and content studios, digital skills hubs, and platforms linking local artisans and performers to tourism and export markets offers a comparatively low-capital, high-employment entry point that also reinforces the tourism and hospitality value chain above.



Investment Metrics

This section takes the next step and asks how big each opportunity actually is: the question a bankable investment case must answer before a feasibility study or term sheet can be prepared.

For each priority sector, an investor typically expects five questions to be answered: the size of the market (N\$, tonnes or households served per annum); the size of the unmet gap; the revenue potential; comparable transactions elsewhere in the region; and the returns an investor might reasonably expect.



5.2.1 Agriculture: Grain Market & Size Gap

At a national level, Namibia produces approximately 371,800 tonnes of mahangu (pearl millet) a year, meeting only about 52% of domestic demand; the remaining 48% is imported. Ohangwena is one of the country's principal mahangu-growing regions, with roughly 80% of its population engaged in subsistence farming, but a regional breakdown of production volumes, on-farm consumption, marketable surplus and the resulting storage or milling deficit has not yet been compiled. FAO Namibia representative Patrice Talla, cited in the Windhoek Observer and Informanté, May 2026: national mahangu production of approximately 371,800 tonnes a year meets about 52% of demand.

METRIC Agriculture / Grain Value Chain

MARKET SIZE Ohangwena is one of Namibia's largest mahangu-producing regions and forms part of the country's primary pearl millet production belt. Mahangu is Namibia's most important staple grain, consumed by over 50% of the population, with surplus production marketed through AMTA's National Strategic Food Reserve programme.

DEMAND / SUPPLY GAP During the 2024 marketing season (April–September 2024), only 13% of formal market demand for mahangu was supplied from locally marketed production, while 87% was supplied through imports because of the severe drought. This points to investment opportunities in production, aggregation, storage, processing and climate-resilient grain value chains.

CUSTOMER BASE National Strategic Food Reserve, licensed millers, and household consumers; the number of commercial buyers active in Ohangwena is not yet documented.



5.2.2 Cross-border Trade and Logistics

The Oshikango/Santa Clara post registers a daily average of roughly 995 border crossings, and Ohangwena's northern boundary opens directly onto Angola's Cunene Province, home to some 1.8 million people. These two figures anchor the logistics opportunity in real footfall and a real adjacent population, but the metrics an investor in warehousing or freight would need next, annual freight tonnage, import/export values, truck counts, customs throughput and current warehouse occupancy, are not yet published at this crossing and would need to be sourced from the Namibia Revenue Agency (NamRA) customs data.

METRIC Oshikango-Santa Clara logistics corridor

MARKET SIZE Documented baseline: ~995 crossings/day at Oshikango (SAMP/MRCC-UNAM survey, July 2006 — pre-24hr operation); current volume likely materially higher following 2021 shift to 24/7 operations, pending updated count from NamRA. Cunene Province population: 1,806,417 (Angola INE, 2024 census).

DEMAND / SUPPLY GAP Warehousing and bonded storage occupancy levels not yet measured; anecdotal reports describe informal trade exceeding available formal storage.

CUSTOMER BASE Predominantly Angolan cross-border traders and Namibian wholesalers; a 2006 border study found 59% of small-scale traders surveyed were Angolan nationals: the most recent count of its kind available.

COMPARABLE TRANSACTIONS The existing SPZ industrial estate at Oshikango is the direct local precedent; comparable logistics park transactions elsewhere in Namibia or Angola have not yet been benchmarked.



Healthcare and Retail



5.2.3 Healthcare

Engela State Hospital anchors formal healthcare provision in the region, and the EOI identifies private hospital, e-health, medical-supplies manufacturing and health-insurance opportunities. However, the population-by-age-band, healthcare-expenditure, patient-outflow, bed-shortage, specialist-shortage and insurance-penetration data an investor would need to size these opportunities has not yet been compiled at a regional level.

METRIC Healthcare

MARKET SIZE Ohangwena represents one of Namibia's largest underserved healthcare markets, with a population of 337,729 people (2023 Census), served by 39 public health facilities and 144 outreach points, yet only one fully-fledged private hospital.

DEMAND / SUPPLY GAP Bed and specialist shortages and outflow of patients to Oshakati/Windhoek facilities are reported anecdotally but not yet measured.

CUSTOMER BASE On top of the 337, 729 market size, the customer base is further supported by cross-border healthcare demand from southern Angola through the Oshikango border, one of Namibia's busiest border posts



5.2.4 Retail and Commercial Real Estate

The proposed Helao Nafidi wholesale and retail hub responds to a visibly under-supplied formal retail market relative to cross-border footfall, but retail spending, formal retail stock, trading volumes, cross-border shopper counts, retail leakage to Angola, and existing occupancy levels have not yet been surveyed.

METRIC Helao Nafidi retail and wholesale

MARKET SIZE Documented baseline: ≈995 crossings/day at Oshikango (SAMP/MRCC-UNAM survey, July 2006 — pre-24hr operation), pending a dedicated retail spend survey.

DEMAND / SUPPLY GAP Formal retail stock and occupancy levels not yet surveyed against observed informal trading volume around the Oshikango open market.

CUSTOMER BASE Namibian and Angolan shoppers and traders; a precise cross-border shopper count is not yet available.



Closing the Data Gap



The EOI Investment Readiness Workbook, developed in parallel with this prospectus and already shared with the Office of the Governor, provides the structure to convert the sector narratives above into fully quantified, investor-grade opportunity profiles: market size, demand gap, customer base, supply deficit, growth rate, competing providers, investment required, potential jobs, expected annual revenue and an investor-readiness score for each project. Completing that workbook, in partnership with the relevant line ministries, is the single highest-value next step for this prospectus.



Investment Opportunities

The Ohangwena Region presents a pipeline of investment opportunities across agriculture and agro-processing, cross-border trade and logistics, water and green energy, nodal and urban development, and tourism and heritage. Each opportunity below is a working profile for review; investment values, exact locations and readiness status should be confirmed and refined by the regional council, relevant line ministries and NIPDB before publication and read alongside the market-size data set out in Section 5. The pipeline also incorporates project concepts presented by private proponents at the region's Investor Engagement meeting, profiled here for structured evaluation and further development with the relevant partners.



01-05

Agriculture & Agro-processing



06-07

Water & Green Economy



08

Urban Development



09-11

Tourism & Heritage



SECTION 6 • INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Agriculture & Agro-processing

With an extensive groundwater aquifer, government-backed irrigation infrastructure and a large subsistence farming base positioned to transition toward commercial production, Ohangwena offers potential for investment in irrigated agriculture, livestock value chains and agro-processing.





Agriculture & Agro-processing



PROJECT 1

Ekoka Green Scheme Expansion & Agro-Processing



Ekoka, Ohangwena Region

OPPORTUNITY Partner with the government to expand irrigated production at the 140-hectare Ekoka Green Scheme beyond mahangu, maize, cowpeas and sorghum, and establish milling, storage and packaging facilities for produce grown by the scheme and surrounding outgrowers.

ATTRACTIVENESS Perimeter fencing, boreholes and irrigation infrastructure are already complete, and the Ministry of Agriculture is actively planning further expansion into a fully irrigated estate, reducing early-stage development risk for private co-investment.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE Access to the regional aquifer; proven crop performance; proximity to the B1 corridor for distribution to Ondangwa, Oshakati and national markets.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Improved regional food security, farmer incomes and rural employment, particularly for youth and women, and reduced post-harvest losses through local storage and milling.



PROJECT 2

Regional Grain Storage & Milling Facility



Eenhana or Ondobe, Ohangwena Region

OPPORTUNITY Establish district-wide grain storage, drying and milling facilities to serve mahangu, maize and sorghum producers, reducing post-harvest losses and enabling farmers to access better prices.

ATTRACTIVENESS Namibia's Cereal Value Chain Programme has already begun subsidising threshers, hammer mills and storage facilities for 18 cereal farmers in the region, indicating policy support for scaling this value chain.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE Central location on the B1 and regional feeder-road network; large and consistent mahangu production base across the region's twelve constituencies.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Improved food security, reduced post-harvest losses, new formal jobs in storage, logistics and milling, and stronger farm-gate prices for smallholder farmers.





Agriculture & Agro-processing



PROJECT 3

Livestock Auction, Feedlot & Abattoir Development

 *Oushake, Omauni and Ndevahoma, Ohangwena Region*

OPPORTUNITY Build on the region's established livestock auction infrastructure at Oushake, Omauni and Ndevahoma to develop a feedlot and small abattoir, adding value to cattle and goats before sale and opening access to formal meat markets.

ATTRACTIVENESS Recent auctions generated more than N\$5.7 million for 168 farmers from the sale of 632 cattle and 24 goats; a permanent weighing scale is installed at Ndevahoma, with three mobile scales procured for the wider region.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE Existing auction kraal infrastructure and weighing equipment; cross-border demand for livestock and meat products from Angola; communal grazing capacity.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Higher farm-gate prices, formal employment in animal health, logistics and meat processing, and improved traceability and market access for smallholder livestock farmers.



PROJECT 4

Poultry Value Chain: Hatchery & Feed Mill

 *Eenhana or Helao Nafidi, Ohangwena Region*

OPPORTUNITY Establish a commercial hatchery and stock-feed mill to support the region's growing base of small-scale poultry farmers, 152 of whom have already received training, extension services and subsidised production inputs.

ATTRACTIVENESS Namibia imports a significant share of poultry products; a regional hatchery and feed mill would reduce input costs for poultry farmers and reduce reliance on imported day-old chicks and feed.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE An existing and growing base of trained poultry farmers; proximity to mahangu and maize production for feed inputs; and access to the Oshikango/Angola market.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Import substitution, new agro-industrial jobs, and strengthened household incomes for poultry farmers, particularly women-led enterprises.



Agriculture & Agro-processing



PROJECT 5

Integrated Climate-Smart Agricultural Production & Agro-Processing Hub



Nucleus site to be confirmed, with a region-wide outgrower network, Ohangwena Region

OPPORTUNITY Establish an integrated agricultural investment platform combining a commercial nucleus farm, contract farming and an outgrower network with an agro-industrial park: grain milling, oil pressing, fruit and vegetable processing, meat and dairy processing, cold storage and logistics, supported by solar-powered irrigation, packhouses, silos and refrigerated transport.

ATTRACTIVENESS Presented as a flagship concept at the region's Investor Engagement meeting, the hub targets products for which regional demand is currently met by imports: grains, horticulture, fruit, legumes, poultry, livestock and fish. Investment is phased from land development, irrigation and cold storage through processing factories to a regional distribution hub and export division.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE A large agricultural labour force and strong farming culture; availability of communal land for commercial partnerships; the regional aquifer and solar resource for climate-smart irrigation; and the Oshikango border post for access to the Angolan market.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Thousands of direct and indirect jobs across production, processing and logistics; improved food security and reduced imports; growth of rural enterprises and outgrower incomes; and deliberate participation of youth and women in agribusiness.



SECTION 6 • INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Water & Green Economy

With household electrification at only around 20.7% and a substantial, government-supported bulk water investment programme under way, Ohangwena offers opportunities in off-grid renewable energy and water-linked agriculture.



Water & Green Economy



PROJECT 6

Rural Solar Mini-Grid & Off-Grid Electrification Programme

 *Epembe, Oshikunde, Okongo and other rural constituencies*

OPPORTUNITY Deploy solar mini-grids and off-grid solar home systems in the region's more remote constituencies, where grid electrification remains low, to power households, schools, clinics and small enterprises.

ATTRACTIVENESS Namibia has strong, consistent solar irradiance and a national policy focus on renewable energy and rural electrification; only around one-fifth of Ohangwena households currently have electricity for lighting.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE High solar resource; a large unserved rural population; alignment with national renewable-energy and rural-development priorities, which may unlock blended finance or donor co-funding.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Improved quality of life, extended school and clinic operating hours, new small-enterprise opportunities (cold storage, phone charging, milling) and reduced reliance on wood and charcoal for energy.



PROJECT 7

Agricultural Biomass & Waste-to-Energy Initiative

 *Region-wide, anchored at Eenhana or Helao Nafidi*

OPPORTUNITY Establish a biomass energy facility using mahangu stalks, crop residues and organic municipal waste to generate power and reduce reliance on imported fuels.

ATTRACTIVENESS The region's cereal production base generates significant crop residue; biomass energy is carbon-neutral and can be paired with waste-management services for the fast-growing Helao Nafidi urban area.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE Large and consistent agricultural residue supply; a growing urban waste stream in Helao Nafidi and Eenhana; potential to combine with the Cereal Value Chain Programme's existing farmer network.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Diversified rural incomes through residue/feedstock sales, new jobs in waste collection and plant operation, and improved local waste management.



SECTION 6 • INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Development



Property Development



PROJECT 8

Property Development and Student Accommodation



Eenhana Town with further opportunities in Helao Nafidi

OPPORTUNITY Develop serviced residential, commercial and mixed-use property in Eenhana, including purpose-built student and trainee accommodation serving the Eenhana Vocational Training Centre and other institutions training young people in the region.

ATTRACTIVENESS Eenhana is the regional capital and its administrative and service anchor, with a growing formal workforce and steady in-migration. Housing and serviced commercial space remain under-supplied relative to demand, and purpose-built student and trainee accommodation is scarce despite the region's large and youthful population.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE Town land within a proclaimed boundary administered by the Eenhana Town Council; bulk water reliability improving under the Ohangwena II Wellfield Water Supply Scheme; and a location on the Trans-Capri Corridor extension, connecting residents and businesses to the wider region.

POTENTIAL IMPACT New housing stock and student beds, construction employment and local subcontracting, a stronger municipal rates base, and improved retention of students, trainees and young professionals within the region.



SECTION 6 • INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Tourism & Heritage

Ohangwena's liberation-history heritage, its royal and cultural landmarks, and its position on the route between the Zambezi/Victoria Falls circuit and the Kunene/Epupa Falls circuit provide a foundation for a modest but distinctive tourism offer.



Tourism & Heritage



PROJECT 9

Eenhana Convention Centre and Three-Star-Plus Hotel

Eenhana Town

OPPORTUNITY Develop a convention centre together with a hotel graded three stars or higher in Eenhana, providing the region's first purpose-built venue for conferences, exhibitions and official events, with quality accommodation for business and leisure visitors.

ATTRACTIVENESS Government, development-partner and corporate events serving the region are often hosted outside it for want of a suitable venue, and graded hotel accommodation in Ohangwena is limited. A conference economy anchored in the regional capital captures this spend locally and gives investors, officials and visitors a reason to stay.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE Eenhana's position as the seat of regional government, with a full calendar of official engagements; direct road links to the Oshikango border post, Ondangwa and the Trans-Caprivi Corridor; and complementarity with the region's heritage and conservancy tourism circuits, for which the hotel provides a natural base.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Hospitality, catering and events employment; procurement of fresh produce from regional farmers and the Ekoka Green Scheme; longer visitor stays and higher local spend; and a venue for trade fairs and investor engagements that showcase regional products.



PROJECT 10

Okongo Conservancy Lodge, Ohambo Heritage Centre and Farmstead Campsite

Okongo Communal Conservancy, Okongo Constituency

OPPORTUNITY Establish a high-quality lodge within the Okongo Communal Conservancy, together with a hybrid tourism and agribusiness destination: a roadside campsite of up to 20 pitches with hostel and staff accommodation, a cafe-bistro, curio shop and small conference facilities, a San heritage centre and museum, Eehambo cattle-herding trails, game drives and bow hunting, and an orchard with farm-to-table processing of ombike, omauni juice and syrup, omanghete oil and goat-milk yoghurt.

ATTRACTIVENESS A joint-venture operator agreement between the conservancy and Thinderevu Heritage Management Company is in place, and the concept is designed to make Okongo a destination in its own right, anchored by the Omaludi Festival and the living heritage of the San and Owambo communities.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE The region's established communal conservancy; authentic San and Owambo cultural experiences not offered elsewhere on the northern circuit; and a roadside location serving traffic between the Zambezi and north-central regions. The lodge would anchor overnight stays on this circuit, which currently offers very limited quality accommodation.

POTENTIAL IMPACT Conservation income for the conservancy, employment and skills development with deliberate inclusion of the San community, income for women and youth through small-scale agro-processing, and supply linkages to nearby schools through goat-milk products. The lodge adds permanent hospitality employment and a year-round revenue anchor for the conservancy.



Tourism & Heritage



PROJECT 11

Ongula Cultural Homestead, Hospitality & Skills Campus Expansion

 *Ongula YaNetanga Village, with campuses at Okongo, Ohangwena Region*

OPPORTUNITY Expand the Ongula Village Homestead Lodge, the first lodge located in a living homestead in Namibia's north-central regions, together with its linked training institutions, the Homestead Skills and Technical Education Academy and the !Nkonongo Community College for wildlife and eco-tourism, adding visitor accommodation, conference hosting and artisan and performance programmes.

ATTRACTIVENESS An operating lodge with more than a decade of trading history anchors the investment, and the college, launched in November 2024, provides a pipeline of trained guides, trackers and hospitality staff, with dedicated programmes for indigenous minorities and persons with disabilities.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE An authentic living-culture product; an established group of companies spanning hospitality, training and production; and alignment with national efforts to extend tourism marketing beyond the classic southern and coastal routes.

POTENTIAL IMPACT New employment in guiding, housekeeping and catering, accredited skills for rural and marginalised youth, exposure and income for artisans and performers, and a stronger case for Ohangwena as a tourism gateway.



Land Availability

Land in Ohangwena is overwhelmingly communal in nature, governed by customary and statutory frameworks that differ materially from freehold systems elsewhere in Namibia. Investors should engage early with the appropriate land authorities to secure the correct form of land right.



7.1 Land Tenure in Ohangwena

The great majority of land in the Ohangwena Region is communal land, held in trust for the benefit of traditional communities and administered in accordance with the Communal Land Reform Act, 2002 (Act No. 5 of 2002). Two principal traditional authorities exercise customary jurisdiction within the region, the Oukwanyama Traditional Authority and the Ondonga/Uukwambi-linked structures, where applicable, working alongside the Ohangwena Communal Land Board, which allocates and registers customary and leasehold land rights.



Communal land

The majority of rural land in the region, used for grazing, mahangu cultivation and homesteads, administered by traditional authorities in partnership with the Ohangwena Communal Land Board.



State and municipal land

Concentrated within proclaimed towns and settlements, principally Eenhana and Helao Nafidi, and administered by the respective town/village councils and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development.



Conservation and forestry areas

Including community conservancies such as Omauni, managed jointly by communities and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.



7.2 Process for Securing Land for Investment

1

Communal land: (most agricultural, agro-processing and rural tourism opportunities): engage the relevant traditional authority and submit an application to the Ohangwena Communal Land Board for a customary or leasehold land right in terms of the Communal Land Reform Act.

2

Town land: for projects within Eenhana or Helao Nafidi town boundaries (most commercial, industrial and nodal development opportunities), engage the relevant town council for allocation of serviced or unserved municipal land, subject to the applicable town-planning scheme.

3

Export processing zone / industrial estate land at Oshikango: engage the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB) together with the Helao Nafidi Town Council.

4

Conservation-linked tourism projects: engage the relevant community conservancy committee together with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

The Regional Council, through the Office of the Chief Regional Officer, stands ready to guide investors through the appropriate process and to facilitate introductions to the relevant Traditional Authority, Communal Land Board, Town Council or national agency.



Investor Support

The Office of the Governor is committed to working alongside national institutions to provide a supportive, transparent environment for investors, from initial enquiry through to project implementation.

8.1 Office of the Governor – Ohangwena Region

Mandated under the Namibian Constitution to oversee political and socio-economic development in the region, the Office of the Governor serves as the link between central and regional government, coordinating development between the two.

8.2 Ohangwena Regional Council

As mandated under the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia and the Regional Councils Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992), the Ohangwena Regional Council is responsible for planning and implementing physical and socio-economic development in partnership with the region's inhabitants and stakeholders, representing the affairs of the region, and coordinating government functions at the regional level. The Council, through the Office of the Governor and the Office of the Chief Regional Officer, serves as the first point of contact for investors seeking to operate in the region and can facilitate introductions to Constituency Councillors, Traditional Authorities, Town Councils and relevant line ministries.

8.3 Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB)

The Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB) is Namibia's lead national investment promotion agency, established as a public entity within the Office of the President. It serves as a one-stop shop for local and foreign investors, offering sector profiling, investor facilitation, MSME development support, and assistance with permits, visas and regulatory processes. Investors interested in opportunities in Ohangwena are encouraged to register their interest with NIPDB in parallel with engaging the Regional Council.



8.3 Other Relevant Institutions

- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform: Green Scheme, livestock and cereal value chain programmes.
- Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade: industrial policy, SME development and trade facilitation.
- Ministry of Mines and Energy: renewable energy and rural electrification programmes.
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism: conservancy and tourism-concession matters.
- Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI), Ohangwena Branch, local business networking and advocacy.
- Agribank of Namibia and the Development Bank of Namibia: agricultural and development finance.



The Ohangwena Region offers investors a rare combination of a large and youthful population, a strategic international trade gateway at Oshikango, an emerging irrigated agricultural base anchored on a substantial aquifer, and strong government commitment to infrastructure investment in roads, water and energy. The Ohangwena Regional Council, together with its national partners, stands ready to work with investors, local and international, to turn the opportunities set out in this prospectus into lasting, inclusive economic growth for the people of Ohangwena.



8.4 Contacts to Support Your Investment

ORGANISATION	CONTACT PERSON / OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
Office of the Governor – Ohangwena Region	Hon. Kadiva Hamutumwa, Governor	Private Bag 5537, Eenhana, Namibia Tel: +264 65 263906 Email: governor@ohangwena.gov.na
Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB)	Investor Services Division	BRB Building, Cnr Garten & Dr A. B. May Street, Windhoek Tel: +264 83 333 8600 Email: info@nipdb.com • www.nipdb.com
Ohangwena Regional Council: Office of the Chief Regional Officer	Chief Regional Officer	Private Bag 5537, Eenhana, Namibia Tel: +264 65 263906
EOI Administration, Office of the Governor	Mrs Veronica Ekandjo	Tel: +264 65 263906 Email: Veronica.Ekandjo@ohangwenaog.gov.na (copying governor@ohangwena.gov.na)
Development Bank of Namibia (DBN): Lead Financing Arranger	Investment and project finance teams	Head office, Windhoek www.dbn.com.na





REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR



Ohangwena Region

Opportunities, Trade, and Growth

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