



**FIRST CAPITAL**  
**TREASURY SOLUTIONS**  
(Pty) Limited

# Economy Profile for Outapi

*July 2018*

*Outapi (Capital City of Omusati Region)*



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## Acronyms

<b>ATM</b>	: Auto Teller Machine
<b>FC</b>	: First Capital
<b>GIPIF</b>	: Government Institutions Pension Fund
<b>GRN</b>	: Government of the Republic of Namibia
<b>Kg</b>	: Kilogram
<b>KM</b>	: Kilometers
<b>KWh</b>	: Kilowatt Hours
<b>LFPR</b>	: Labour Force Participation Rate
<b>mm</b>	: Millimeters
<b>MoE</b>	: Ministry of Education
<b>MoF</b>	: Ministry of Finance
<b>MoHSS</b>	: Ministry of Health and Social Services
<b>MTC</b>	: Mobile Telecommunications
<b>MTEF</b>	: Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MWh</b>	: Megawatt Hours
<b>NBC</b>	: Namibia Broadcasting Corporation
<b>NHIES</b>	: National Household Income & Expenditure Survey
<b>NORED</b>	: Northern Regional Electricity Distributor Company
<b>NSA</b>	: Namibia Statistics Agency
<b>N\$</b>	: Namibian Dollar
<b>OTC</b>	: Outapi Town Council
<b>Sq. KM</b>	: Square Kilometers
<b>TN</b>	: Telecom Namibia
<b>UNAM</b>	: University of Namibia
<b>WHO</b>	: World Health Organisation

## ***NOTE TO THE READER***

We welcome you to this research publication of the Outapi economy profile which is part of a series of our research publications on local and regional economic analysis. This research focuses on the geographical area of Outapi, the population, economic activities as well as the potentials of the town's economy. As mentioned above, this report is one of a series of our research papers that focuses on local economic analysis. We recognize that the country's economy is made of a combination of what every region provides, and, in these reports, we take stock of what each region provides to the national economy as well as potentials that can be utilized to enhance economic activities. This report extensively uses amongst others primary data obtained through First Capital surveys, Secondary data from national document sources and information from respective stakeholders. Using our research capacity, we extensively analyze and present scenarios to every conclusion we make. Using current information and other leading indicators, we also present our view on the likely scenarios for the short to medium term outlook.

## ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENT***

We thank the Local and Regional Authority (Town Council & Regional Council respectively) for their support in providing information which was useful in this report. We equally thank all local private sector companies that took time to provide us with information of how they contribute to the economy of the town. Our gratitude is equally extended to all residents of Outapi and Omusati region in general for speaking to our research team and taking time to share their experiences. We also thank all offices that were consulted at the national level to provide us with information. Finally, we are thankful to the government bureaucracy for the system which makes it possible to access the needed information from respective offices though the window for improvement exists.

## OUTAPI LOCAL ECONOMY AT GLANCE

OUTAPI STATISTICS	
Population(2018 est.)	11,000
Annual Population Growth	9.30%
Median Age of Population	18 Years
Area	10.8 Sqaure Kilometers
Population density	611 persons per sq. KM
Number of Public Schools	4 Primary, 1 Secondary & 1 Combined School
Number of Private Schools	3 Primary & 2 Secondary Schools
School Going Population (7-18 Years)	3300 or 30% of Total Population
Proportion of Popuation using public Health Services	88%
Ratio of Public Medical doctors per Population	9,300
Ratio of Private Medical doctors per Population	720
Unemployment Rate	40%
Literacy Rate	89%
Higher learning Institutions	Ogongo UNAM campus & Nakayale Vocational College
Proportion of Households farming Livestock	49%
Proportion of Households farming Crops	50%
Number of Cattle livestock in Omusati region	278,000
Number of Goats livestock in Omusati region	246,000
Average number of Cattle per farmer	20
Average number of Goats per farmer	15
Average Annual Rainfall	410 mm
Fish production in the region(Aquaculture)	22.2 tonnes
Estimated Maize Crops output	510 tonnes
Electricity Production(Ruacana Hydro power station)	347 MWh per day
Electricity Production(Sollar Energy production)	11,075 MWh
Average Cost of of Electricity	199 cents per KWH
Average Cost of of Water	17.20 per cubic meter
Housing Stock	2,590
Housing Backlog(Outapi Town Council)	4,305
Average Land Price per square meter	Residential N\$38 Business Plot (N\$20-N\$50)
Average Monthly demand for building bricks	139,000 bricks per month
Average Monthly demand for building sand	500 qubic meters per month
Average Cement Price (Both 42 & 32)	N\$114
Price of Sand	N\$1,300 per 6 cubic meters
Price of Super Brick	N\$3.00
Cost of Food (Basket Comparison)	Cost in Outapi:N\$1,510; Cost in Windhoek:N\$1,240
Government Capital budget to the region (MTEF, 2018/19-2020/21)	N\$ 951 Million

Source: Various statistics and First Capital Survey

## **SECTION ONE: DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The name Outapi comes from “Outa Pii” which means ‘the Bow and Arrow is the best’ in Oshiwambo language. Outapi measuring 10.8 square kilometers was declared a town in 1997 and proclaimed in 1998 as an administrative capital town of the country’s third most populated region, Omusati region. It was managed by the regional council until 2002 when Outapi Town Council (OTC) became autonomous. Being a new town compared to other towns that were declared before and shortly after independence, the town has seen an increase in economic activities and investments making it one of the fastest growing towns in the country. The topography of Outapi is characterized by an extremely flat area with baobab, palm and marula trees. In addition to the unique landscape of unique species of trees, Outapi is also known for the sites formerly used by South African colonial army as Military Base, War Museum center and the annual cultural event of Olufiko. It is situated near one of Namibia's most popular tourist drawcards, the Ruacana pupa falls (situated 68 kilometers west of Outapi) where the country’s largest hydro power station is established. The Etunda irrigation farm which is a major source of crops and vegetables supply in the country is situated 60 kilometers west of Outapi. On the eastern side, Outapi borders Oshakati, on the southern direction it borders Kunene region while in the northern direction is Angola. Its location connects the economic hub of Ruacana to the central and northern parts of the country which makes it a gateway town to the northern part of the country. Outapi is located 830 kilometers away from Windhoek the capital city of the country.

In this report, we will present the economic activities taking place in Outapi and the potential of the town’s economy. The structure of the report is divided into four sections. The first section provides a situational analysis of its geography, demographic trends and labour market. The second section details the economic potentials of the town in terms of primary sector activities (Agricultural and mining activities), Industry sector (Construction and Manufacturing activities), and Services sector activities (Education, Health Care, Water provisions and sanitation services, Financial, Tourism, Real estate, Transport network systems and services). The third section will present a summary of Human development situation and poverty incidence. The fourth summarizes major investments by government budgeted under the current MTEF period (2018/19- 2020/21). The last section draws conclusion on the research.



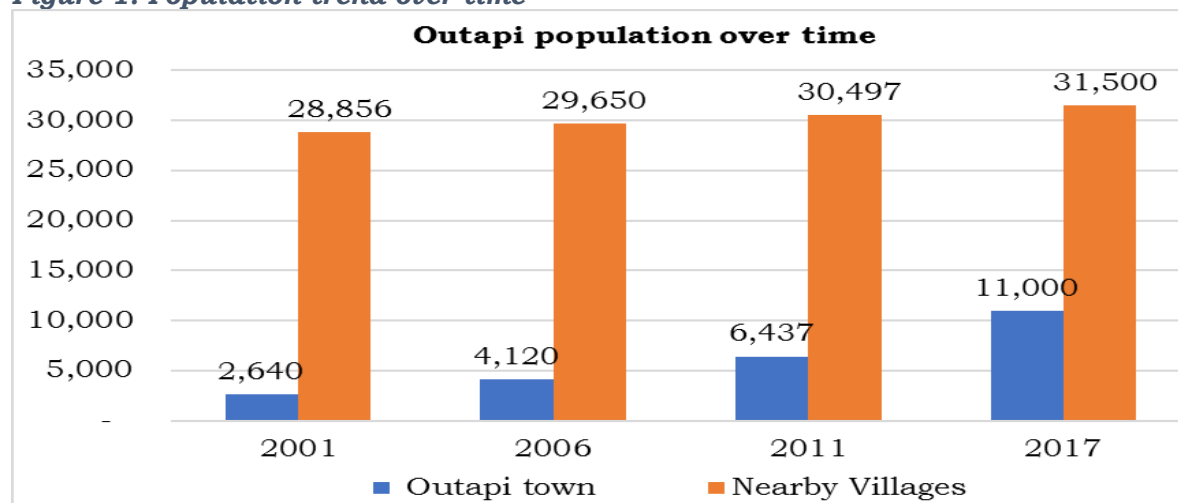
## 2. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

### 2.1. Population Trends

#### 2.1.1. Outapi population trend

Outapi's population is estimated at 6,437 residents excluding those leaving in nearby villages that are not part of the jurisdiction of the town, with an annual population growth of 9.3 percent (2011 National Census). Using the population growth of 9.3 percent per annum, we estimate the population of Outapi town to have reached 11,000 in 2017. This represents an absolute population increase of 4,563 over a 6 years period between 2011 and 2017. Furthermore, using a conservative approach, we estimate that Outapi rural population which is composed of those leaving within surrounding villages have been increasing by 0.6 percent per annum vs the national rural population decline of 1.2 percent as reflected in the 2011 National census. At a rural population growth rate of 0.6 percent per annum, we estimate the population of those living in rural places surrounding the town of Outapi to have reached 31,500 as of 2017, down from 30,497 in 2011. The population is estimated to reach 12,010 in 2018 an increase of 1,010.

**Figure 1: Population trend over time**

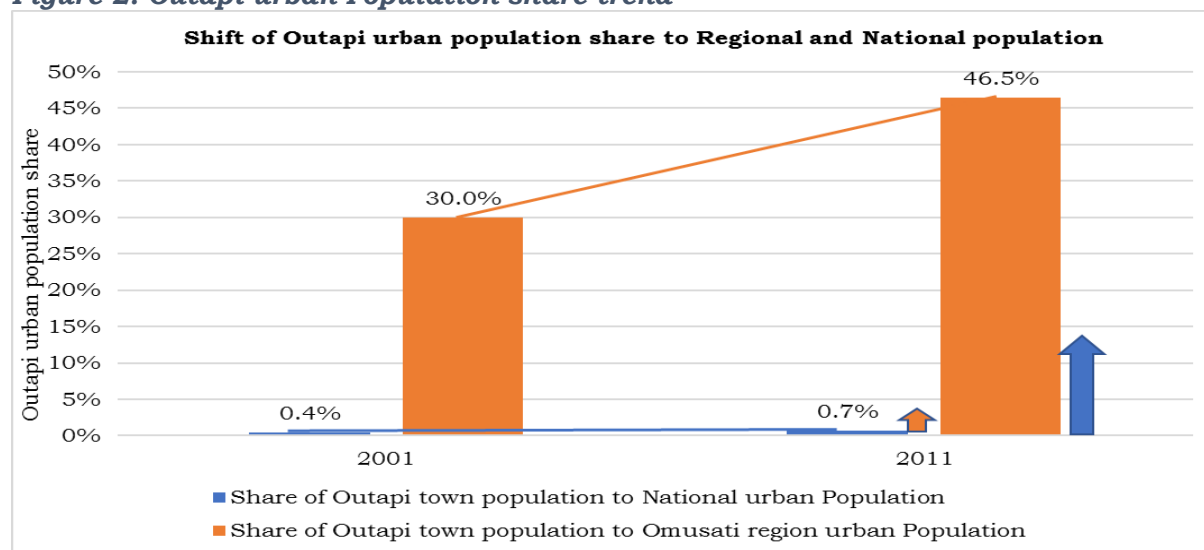


*Source: 2011 National Census & First Capital Calculations*

At 9.3 percent population growth Outapi town's population is increasing at a rate much higher than both the combined national urban population mean growth (4 percent) and median growth (3.3 percent). As shown in figure 2 below, Outapi's population share to the total urban population of all Omusati towns has increased from 30 percent in 2001 to 46.5 percent in 2011. Equally so, the Outapi town population share to the total urban population of all towns in the country has increased from 0.4 percent in 2001 and to 0.7 percent in 2011, indicating that Outapi's population growth is higher than the average national urban

population growth.

**Figure 2: Outapi urban Population share trend**

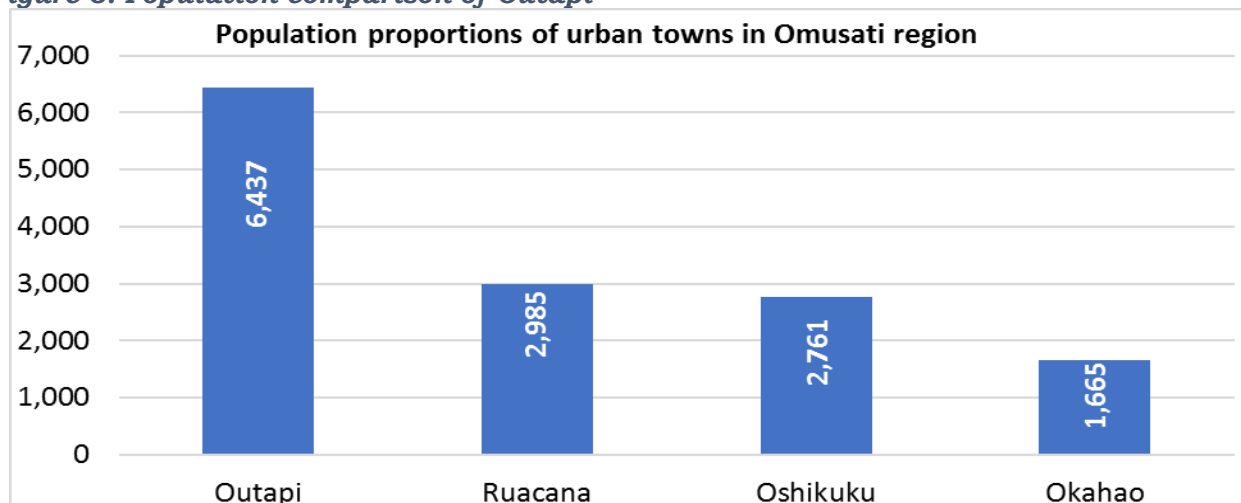


Source: 2011 National Census & First Capital Research

### 2.1.2. Comparison

There are four towns in Omusati region, namely, Outapi, Okahao, Ruacana and Oshikuku. Of the four urban towns in the Omusati region, Outapi's population is highest at 6,437 (2011 National census). As indicated above Outapi's population of 6,437, is reflective of only those residing within the demarcated proclaimed boundaries of the town excluding those leaving in nearby villages that are not part of the jurisdiction of the town. When the nearby population residing in farms within the proximities nearby town are included we derive a population for the constituency which was 36,934 in the 2011 census.

**Figure 3: Population comparison of Outapi**

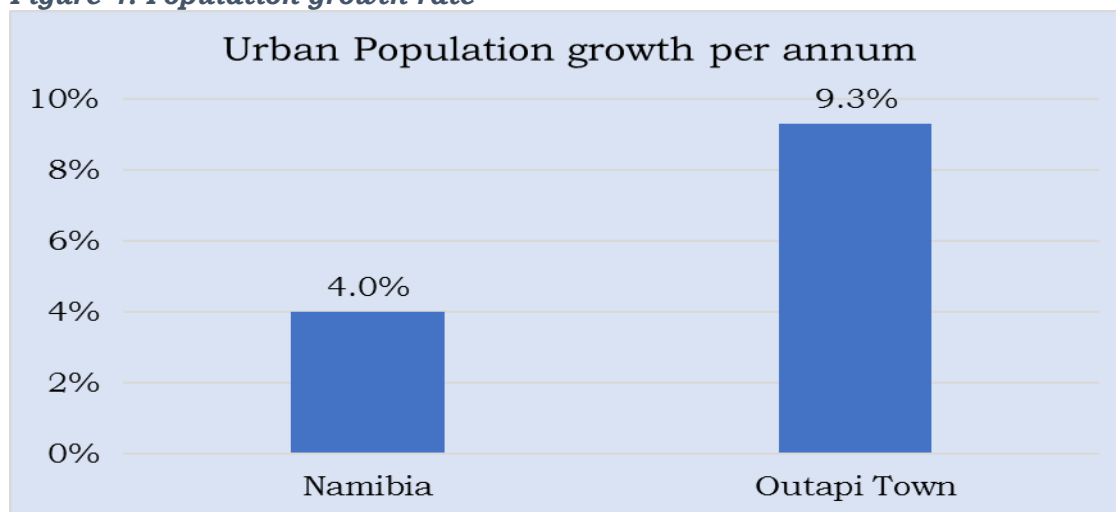


Source: 2011 National Census

## 2.2. Trend of population growth

Figure 4 below shows the urban population growth for Outapi in comparison to the National average annual urban population growth. Outapi's population is estimated to have been growing at 9.3 percent per annum, which is higher than the average growth of 4 percent per annum of all urban areas in the country.

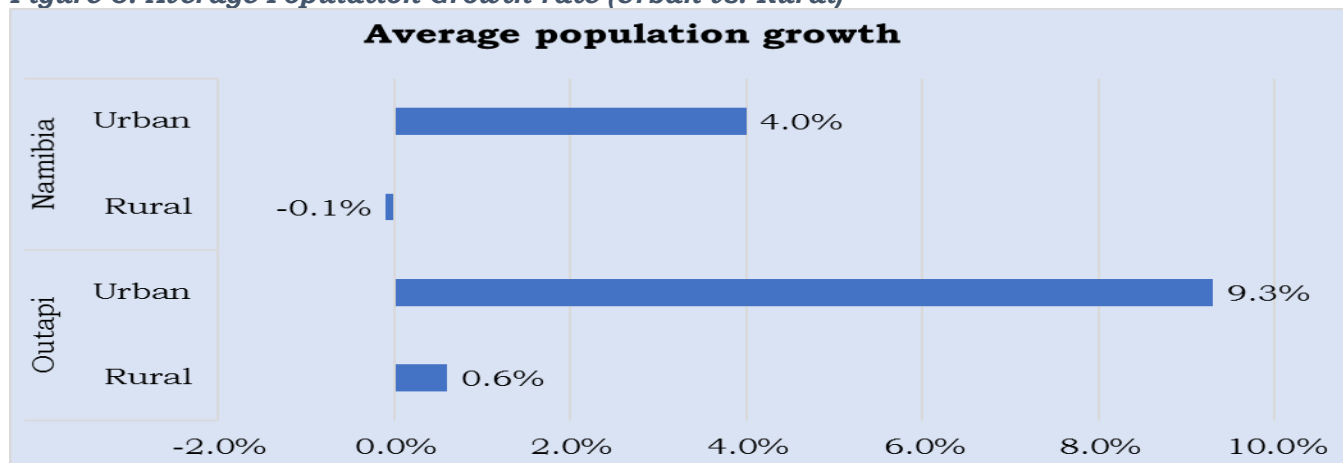
**Figure 4: Population growth rate**



Source: 2011 National Census

Figure 5 compares the average population growth for Outapi town and surrounding villages with the national urban and rural population growth. The national urban population has been growing at an average growth of 4 percent relative to 9.3 percent population growth of Outapi while the nation rural population has been declining at an average 0.1 percent per annum compared to the growth of 0.6 percent in the population within villages surrounding Outapi.

**Figure 5: Average Population Growth rate (Urban vs. Rural)**

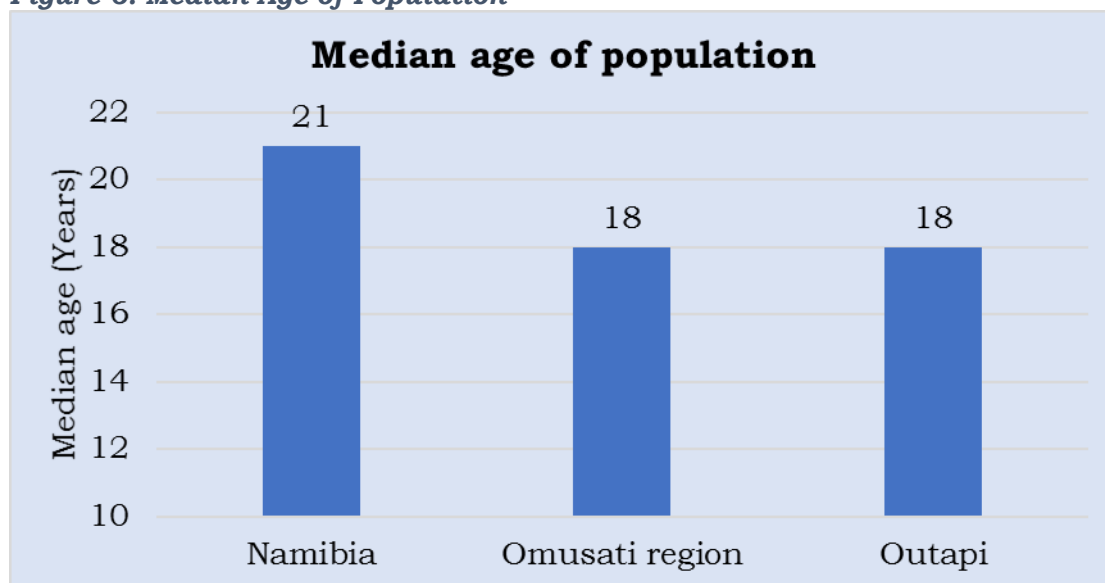


Source: 2015/16 NHIES & 2011 National Census

### 2.3. Population Age distribution

Outapi has a median population age of 18 years, which is below the National median age of 21 years indicating that the population in Outapi is much younger than the national average. The median age of the population of Outapi at 18 years is in line with the region's median age which is also 18 years.

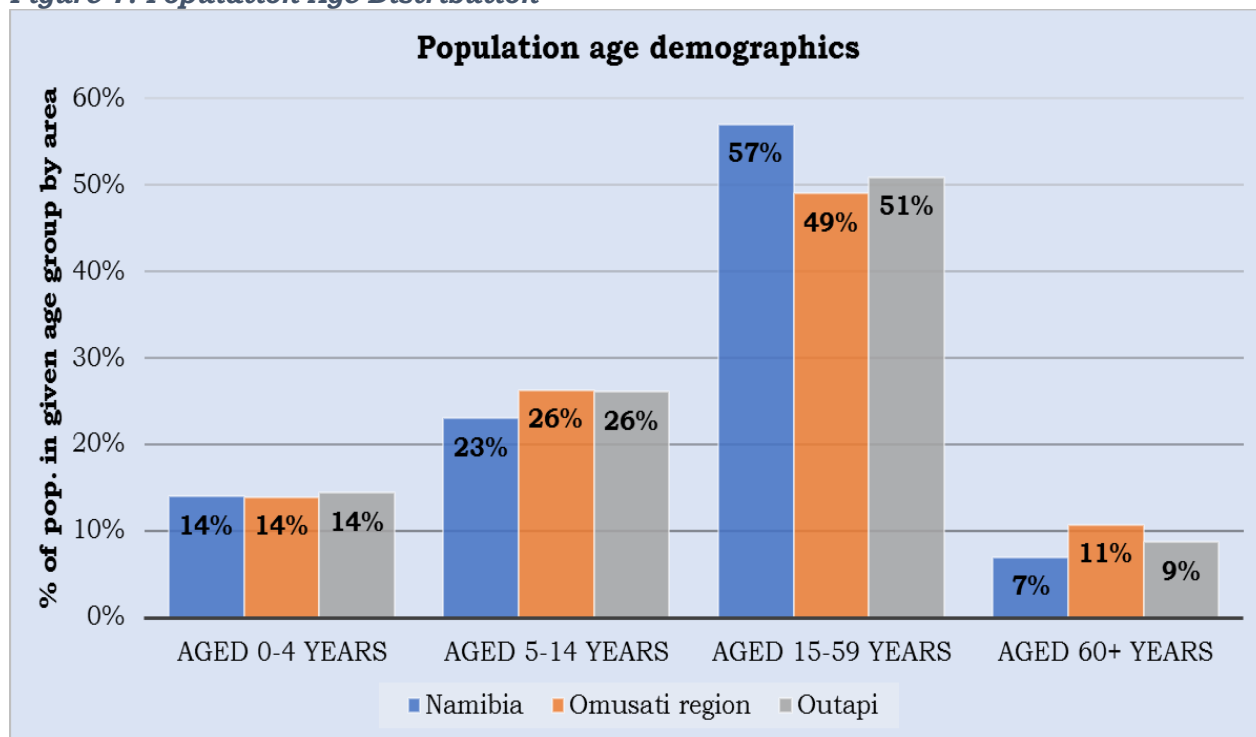
**Figure 6: Median Age of Population**



*Source: 2015/16 NHIES & 2011 National Census*

Figure 7 below shows a breakdown of the age distribution for Outapi in comparison to that of Omusati region as well as the national distribution. Outapi's population has a share of children aged below 4 years accounting for 12 percent of the total population as opposed to the 14 percent national share of this age group in the country. Furthermore, the population aged between 5 and 14 years accounts for 20 percent of Outapi's population, while at the national level this age group accounts for 23 percent of total population. However, Outapi's population remains much concentrated on the working age population which accounts for 61 percent of the total population in the area and remains above the national share of labour force in the population and explains why the unemployment rate is above the natural unemployment at 40 percent.

**Figure 7: Population Age Distribution**



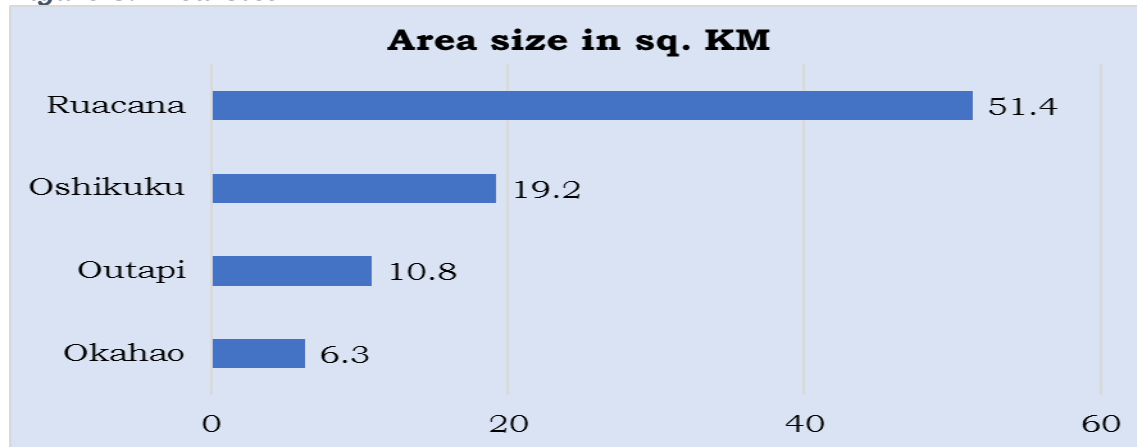
Source: 2015/16 NHIES, 2011 National Census & First Capital Research

### 3. GEOGRAPHIC AREA

#### 3.1. Land size

Figure 8 below shows the land size of towns in Omusati region. Outapi town is the third largest with an area measuring 10.8square Kilometers after Ruacana and Oshikuku towns with the area of 51.4 and 19.2 square kilometers respectively (See figure 8).

**Figure 8: Area Size**



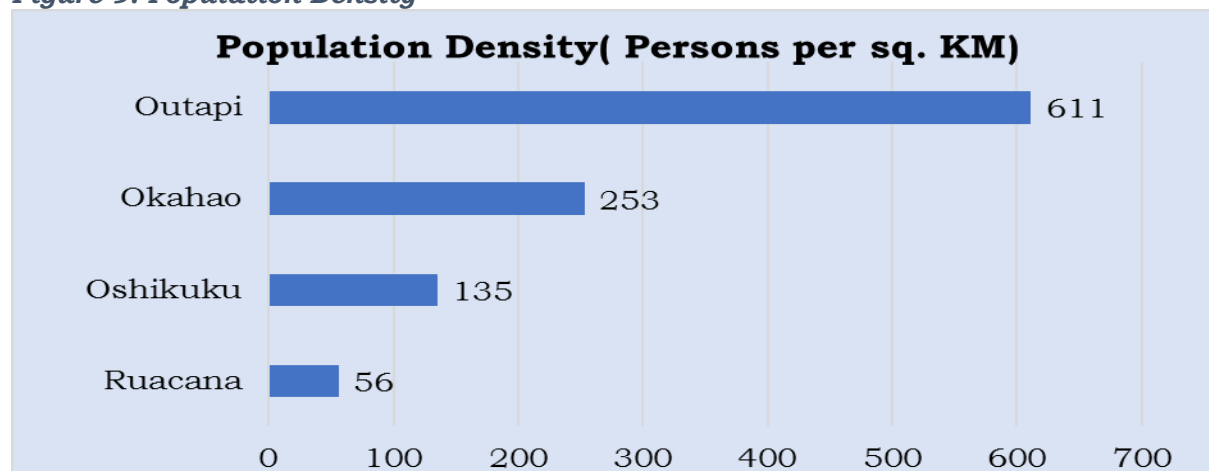
Source: 2011 National Census



### 3.2. Population density

Population density of a country, town or other place shows how crowded that place is using the number derived by dividing the population by the area which is expressed as number of people per square kilometer. Outapi has a population density of 611 persons per square kilometer (See figure 9 below). At 611 persons per square kilometer, Outapi remains the most densely populated town in Omusati region. The national population density stands at 193 persons per square kilometer. The town's population density provides opportunities for increased economic activities. As the town council continue to invest in acquiring land from surrounding villages, the population density is likely to decline. Central government need to inject more funds and support OTC to acquire and service more land.

**Figure 9: Population Density**



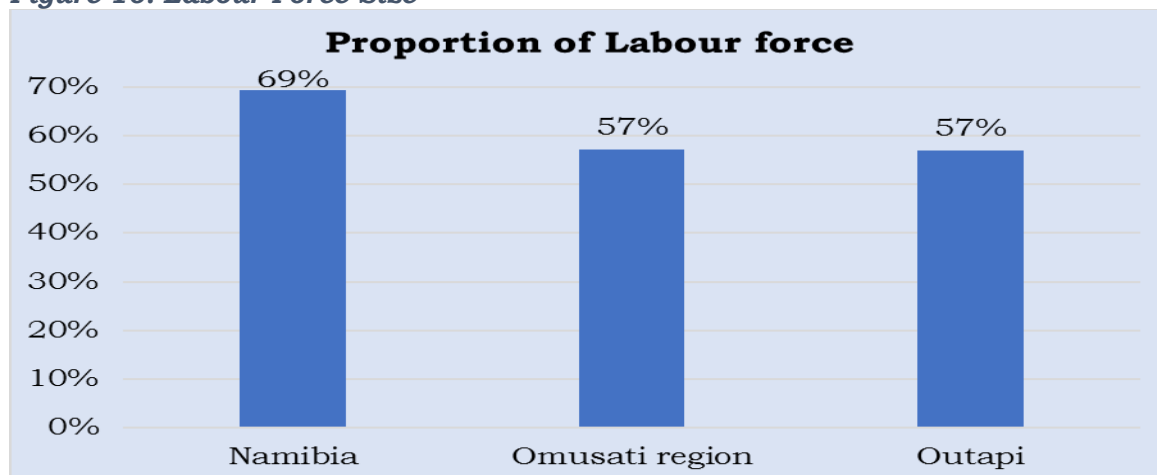
Source: 2011 National Census

## 4. UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS

### 4.1. Labour force population in Outapi

This research estimates the labour force size for Outapi at 14,051, representing a Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of 57 percent. At the national level, the LFPR is 69 percent. Lower LFPR indicates high dependence rate which is not an ideal demographic situation for a country grappling with high poverty levels like Namibia. However, in the case of Outapi, low LFPR can be viewed as an opportunity since the dependent population or economically inactive are mainly composed of young school going population who are likely to benefit the local economy with better skills in future.

**Figure 10: Labour Force Size**

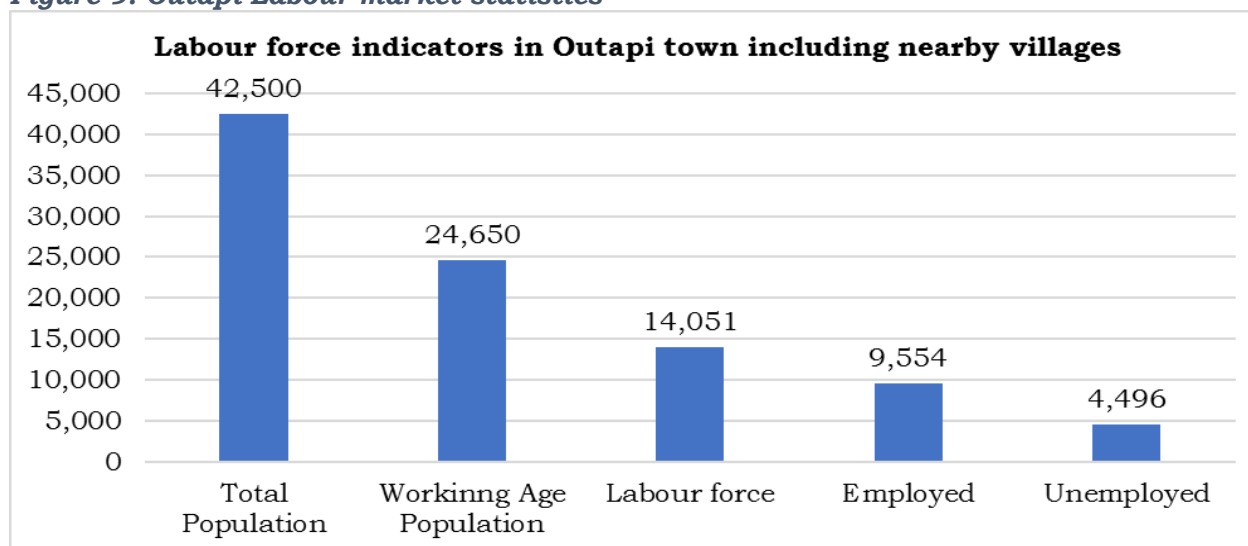


Source: 2015/16 NHIES, 2011 National Census & First Capital Research

#### **4.2. Employment level**

A total of 9,554 individual are employed out of the labour force population of 14,051 (See figure 9 below).

**Figure 9: Outapi Labour market statistics**



Source: First Capital Research findings triangulated with NSA data

#### **4.3. Unemployment situation**

Out of total labour force composition of 12,325 in Outapi including nearby villages, we estimate about 3,944 without jobs. This translates to an unemployment rate of 40 percent. The 40 percent unemployment rate for Outapi is in line with the 40 percent unemployment rate derived in the 2011 National Census, though above the 34 percent national unemployment rate. Our research found that the rapid pace of development in Outapi is attributed to the unemployment situation not rising beyond the 40 percent estimated by the

2011 National Census, as jobs have been created mainly in agriculture, construction and wholesale retail sectors.

## SECTION TWO: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BY SECTORS

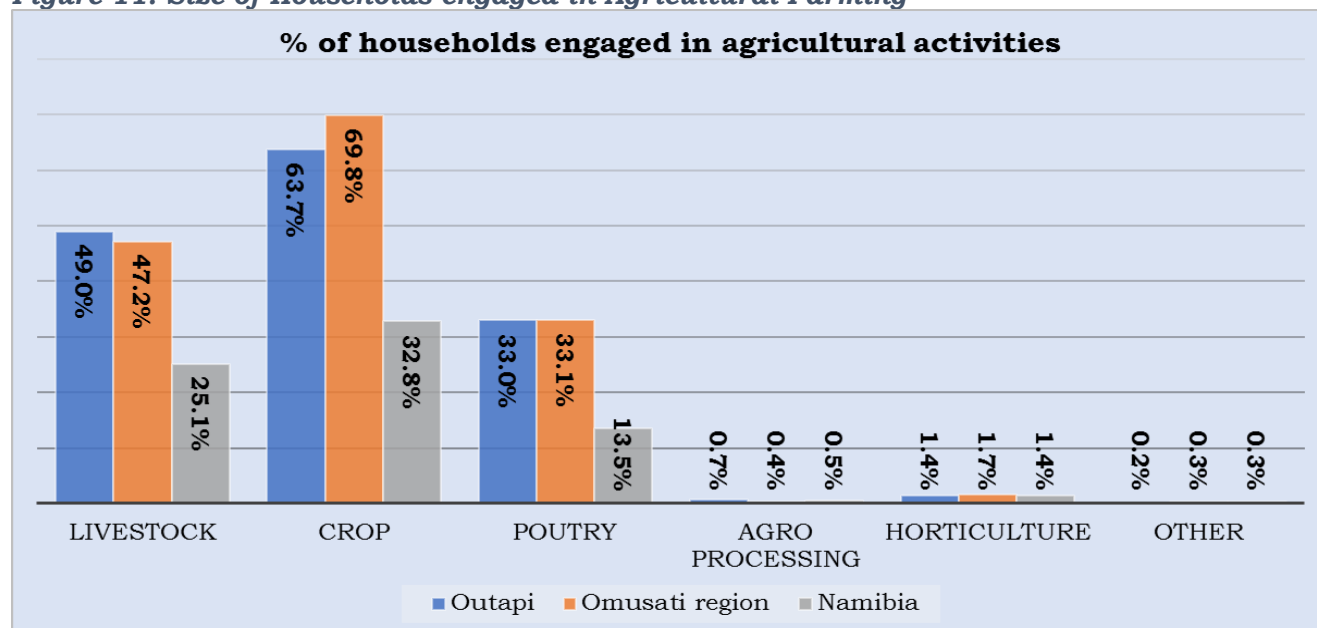
### 5. PRIMARY SECTOR ACTIVITIES

This section summarizes economic activities in the agricultural and mining sectors.

#### 5.1. Agriculture Activities

The town of Outapi is widely surrounded by villages where communal livestock farming, crops and poultry farming is common. A significant number of residents interviewed indicated to be involved in either one or most of the common agricultural activities as mentioned above. This is in line with the findings of the Household Income and Expenditure survey which found that most households or families living in Outapi and Omusati region in general were engaged in agriculture activities. According to the last census, 49 and 63.7 percent of households living in Outapi were engaged in livestock and crop farming activities respectively (See figure 11). Furthermore, only 33 percent of Outapi households were engaged in poultry farming activities. In all the above listed agricultural activities, the proportion of Outapi families engaged in such farming activities is much higher compared to the national proportions engaged in farming. For example, 34.4 and 25.1 percent of households were estimated to be engaged in livestock and crop farming respectively throughout the country.

**Figure 11: Size of Households engaged in Agricultural Farming**



Source: 2015/ 16 NHIES, 2011 National Census & First Capital Research

#### *5.1.1. Crop farming activities*

Crop production in Namibia is commonly practiced with the production of three controlled crops namely: Maize, Mahangu and Wheat. Crop and vegetable production requires a good texture of soil, temperature and sufficient rain or water supply. Outapi and its surrounding rural areas is conducive for crop production due to its suitable soil for crops, high rainfall weather and its rich water resources. The common crops produced in the region are mahangu and maize. National rainfall records indicate that Outapi is classified as one of the areas with above average rainfall in the country (*see figure 12*). For example, over the past 5 years, Outapi received an average of 410 millimeters of rain per annum, which is well above the recommended 330 millimeters of rainfall for production of maize and Mahangu, the commonly rain-fed crops in the country (*see figure 13*). In addition to the good rainfall pattern of the Outapi area, perennial rivers and underground water are a source for irrigation water that is highly utilized in mostly commercial agriculture projects.

#### *5.1.2. Vegetables farming activities*

Outapi has several communal crop farmers who produce crops mainly for subsistence consumption and limited intra-town trade. Most commonly produced vegetables include potatoes, onions, cabbages, carrots and tomatoes.

#### *5.1.3. Etunda Irrigation farm*

Etunda irrigation farm which is located at 90 kilometers west of Outapi is a major agriculture project that produce maize and wheat crops as well as vegetables like potatoes, cabbage, onion, melons and bananas. The farm occupies a land measuring 600 hectares, which is split in half for both commercial and small-scale farming. Over the past 5 years, the farm had an average maize production of 5,200 tonnes per annum and wheat production of 2,200 tonnes a year. Maize remains the main crop produced on the farm. A plot of 300 hectares is utilized for commercial maize production at the farm. The farm workforce currently stands at 126 workers of which 45 are males and 81 are females.

Despite commercial farming activities on the farm, there are 82 small scale farmers who are allocated land on the farm to produce crops and vegetables. Small scale farmers on the farm produce maize while wheat is produced in small scale especially only to those farmers who have gained the skills and knowledge of producing wheat. Small scale farmers also produce cabbage, tomatoes, onions, butter nuts, ground nuts sweet potatoes and water

melons. According to Agribank reports, the government through Agribank have so far invested N\$9.5 million of capital to small scale farmers on the farm, which have helped most farmers increase their production capacity and create employment. Loans range from N\$ 20 000 to N\$ 100 000 per program or farmer.

Marketing of crop products from farms is done by the farmers themselves. Communal farmers market their crops within the region after harvesting. In other cases, they also sell their crops to the neighboring region, Omusati. Farmers are provided with transport in a form of a truck to market their crops within the region and in Omusati. However, Commercial farmers who produce in large scale compared to small scale farmers have access to sell their crops to South Africa and within various parts of the country.

#### *5.1.4. Livestock farming activities*

The most common livestock in Omusati includes cattle and goats. There are also few farmers who own sheep. Almost all farmers within the area have the two types of livestock (cattle and goats). Our estimation on the total stock of cattle and goats' livestock among communal farmers in Omusati region is that there is an average of 20 cattle per cattle farmer and 15 goats per goat farmer, adding up to a total combined population of 278,000 and 246,000 cattle and goats respectively. The 246,000 stock of cattle in Omusati region accounts to a share of 9 percent to the total national stock of 2,919,713 cattle country-wide while the 246,000 stock of goats accounts to a share of 12 percent to the total national stock of 1,973,393.

To market livestock, farmers have been utilizing the services of Omutambo gwOmawe Quarantine camp which helps farmers to market their livestock for slaughtering at abattoirs. The quarantine camp is only limited to serve northern part of Kunene region and Omusati region. Livestock that go through the process of quarantine are slaughtered for both local markets and some exported. There are also common intra-farmer transactions to increase their stock levels. Some community members are also buying livestock for meat consumption at household level and sometimes for special occasions like weddings and other celebrations. Recently the demand for red meat has peaked due to the increase in prevalence of weddings and other celebrations in northern parts of the country.



#### *5.1.5. Livestock Development Centers*

To improve breeding, a reserve for raising livestock was established in the region. The Oshaambelo Livestock Development Centre is used as a place for raising non-indigenous livestock and monitor their adaptation to the weather of Omusati region. The center provides an opportunity for farmers to buy livestock, mainly cattle that have been proved to be adaptive to the local weather conditions. Through access to these breeds, farmers are able to diversify and experience new breeds in addition to common indigenous cattle breeds found in northern communal farms.

#### *5.1.6. Wildlife animals farming*

Besides livestock farming, there are three wildlife farming conservancies within Omusati region namely the Uukwaluudhi, Uukolonkadhi and Sheya Uushona Conservencies which has both direct and indirect benefits to the local economy of the region's administrative capital city. Our research finds that hospitality facilities in Outapi, retail shops, transport services, and banking institutions derive both direct and indirect benefits from economic and social benefits accruing from the conservancy tourism services. Most common wildlife species on these conservancies include, kudus, elands, oryx and impalas.

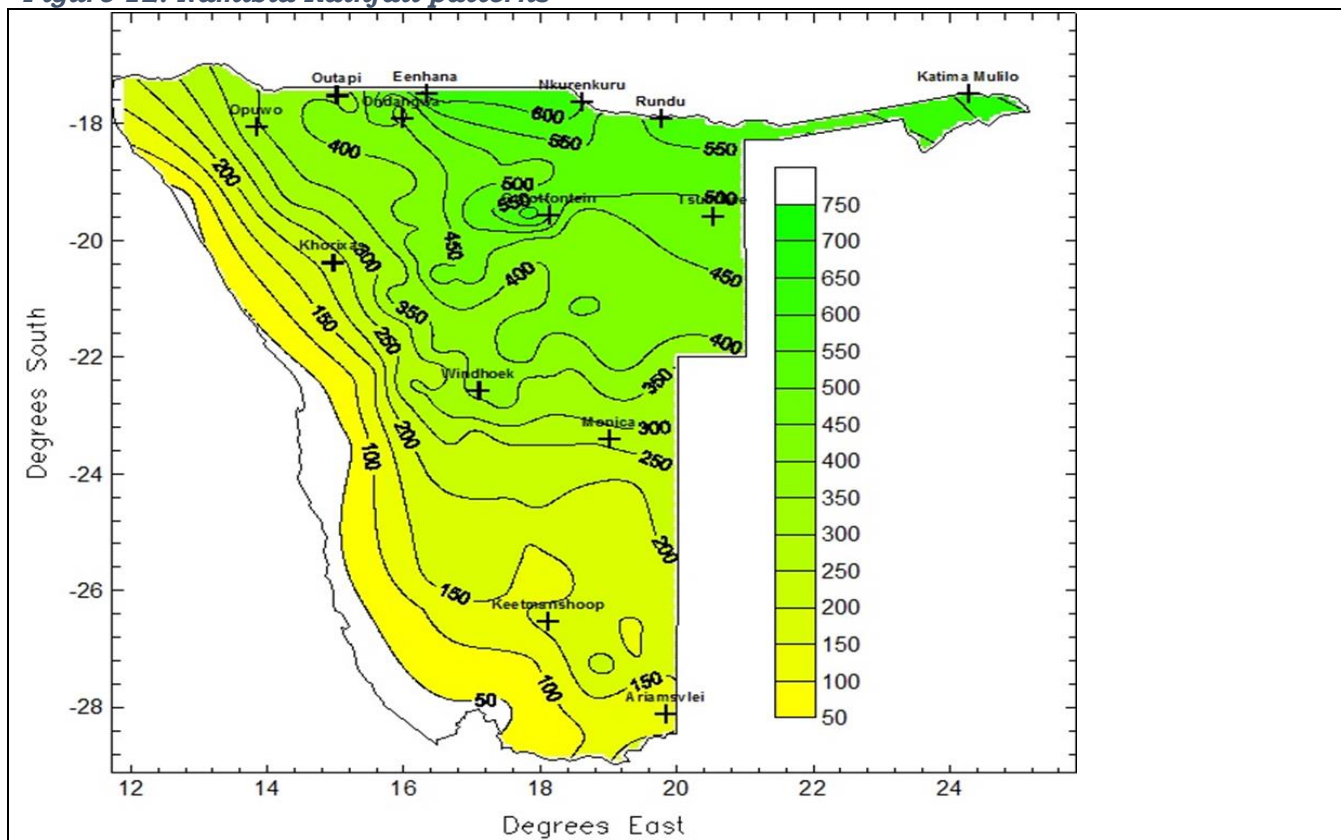
#### *5.1.7. Fish farming and fish feed production*

Omusati region have seen investments in aqua fish production over the past years with the establishment of fish farm sites where species of fish are produced and supplied for local consumption in the region and country at large. Epalela fish farm is one of such where the Tilapia fish species are produced. The farm is also used as a research center for aquaculture where knowledge and skills are developed during the production of fish. During 2017, the fish farm produced 17 metric tonnes of tilapia fish which were marketed in the region and beyond. Furthermore, the Onavivi aquaculture research center remains critical to the supply chain of production as it specializes in producing feed for fish, which have helped to lower the input cost on fish production compared to periods when fish feeds were imported from South Africa. The Onavivi fish feed factory was established through a cooperative agreement with the Spanish Government, to localize feed production as a way of lowering the cost of fish products. Spain remains the major destination of Namibian fish exports accounting for nearly 30 percent of total value of Namibian fish exports. Through the local production of fish feeds, shortages that used to be experienced before have been alleviated.

#### 5.1.8. Rainfall & Temperature patterns

Outapi is one of the areas in the country classified to have above national average rainfall patterns. The Meteorological Service of Namibia classifies Outapi's average rainfall patterns in the range of 400 millimeters per annum which is much higher than the national average in the range of 300 millimeters of rainfall per annum. The map presented below under figure 12 shows the geographic patterns of rainfall in Namibia. Higher rainfall patterns are much more concentrated in the northern parts of the country including Outapi, while the coastal and southern parts of the country are classified as low rainfall pattern areas (*see figure 12 below*).

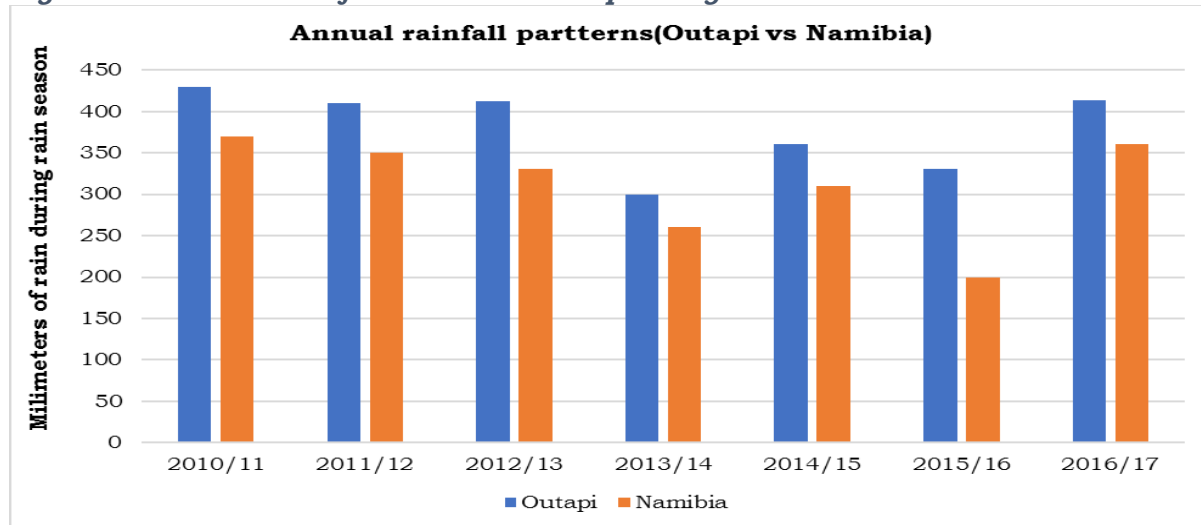
**Figure 12: Namibia Rainfall patterns**



*Source: Meteorological Service of Namibia*

As shown in figure 13 below, on average rainfall received in Outapi over the past 5 years has been above the national average rainfall received. Over the past 5 years the year 2014/15 received the lowest rainfall compared to other years in Outapi a trend similar to most areas across the country.

**Figure 13: Annual Rainfall trend over the past 5 years**

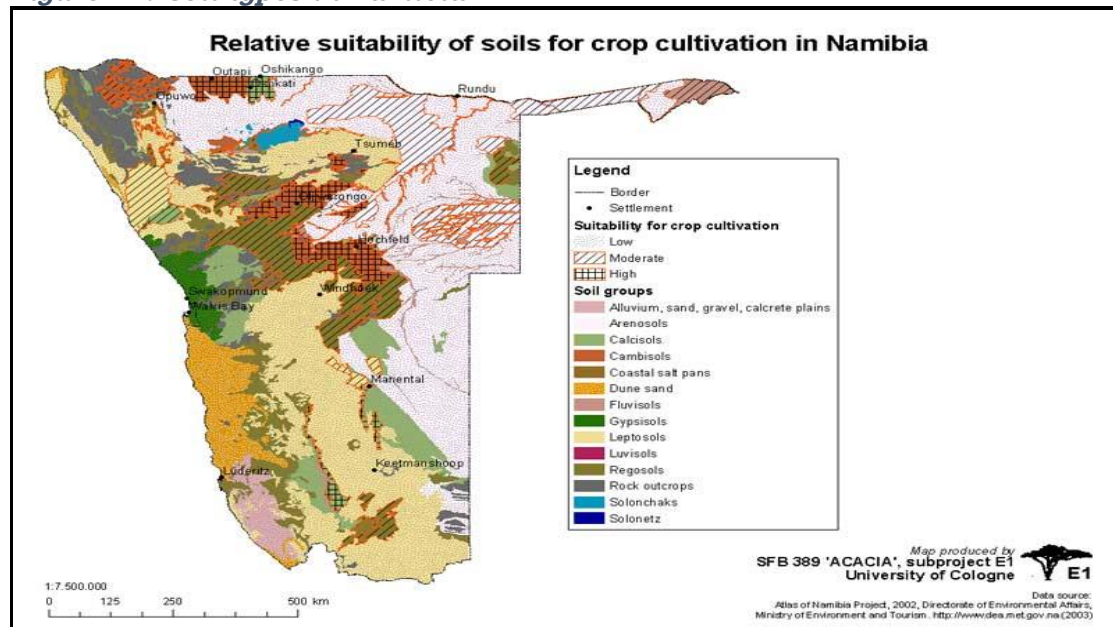


Source: Metrological Office of Namibia, calculation done by First Capital Research

#### 5.1.9. Soil types

Agriculture activities especially crops are sensitive not only to the water it receives as rain but also the soil type. The type of soil influences the type of agriculture activity suitable for such soil. In the case of Outapi, the soil type in the area is classified to be favorable to crop farming (See figure 14 below).

**Figure 14: Soil types in Namibia**



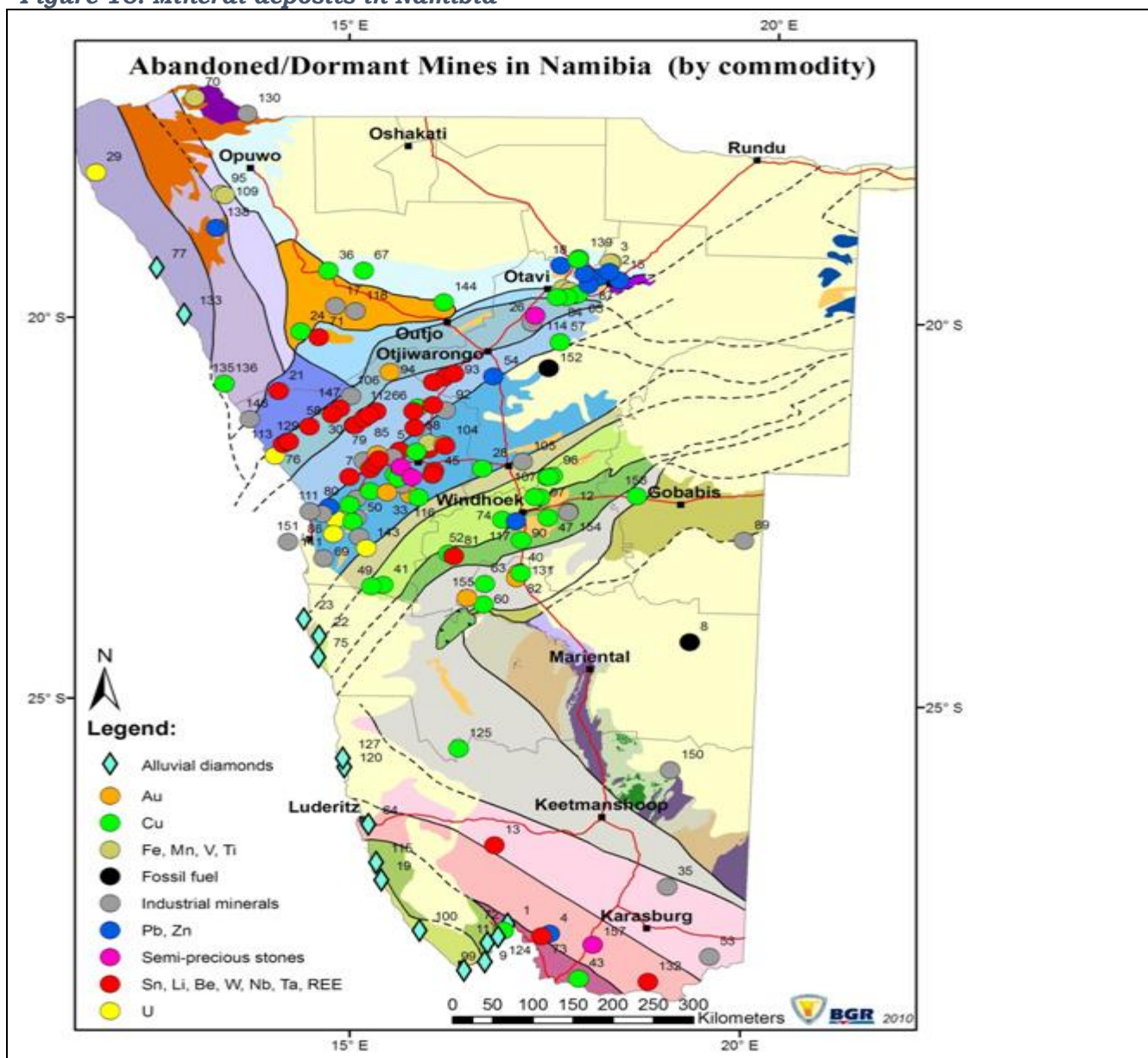
Source: University of Cologne

## 5.2. Mining and Quarrying Activities

### 5.2.1. Mineral Mining activities

Currently there are no mining operations in Outapi and Omusati region in general. This is in line with geological maps that shows low potential of mineral deposits in the northern parts of the country including Omusati region (See figure 15 below).

**Figure 15: Mineral deposits in Namibia**



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

### *5.2.2. Quarrying activities*

Quarrying of sand is common in Outapi and Omusati region. Due to the increase in construction activities in Outapi which includes the construction of residential houses, business buildings as well as government infrastructure buildings the demand for sand have also increased. According to our research there are three suppliers of sand in the town of Outapi with an estimated supply of 500 cubic meters of sand per month. The suppliers charge N\$1,300 per 6 cubic meters of sand within Outapi town while that price is increased when the deliveries are made in areas outside the town of Outapi to cover for the transportation cost. Given the government's commitments to enforce regulation of sand mining activities in the country for environmental management purposes, we expect that competition will lessen as some suppliers would be required to close on falling short to meet requirements, and the lengthy process to apply for fitness certificates would be another factor that would see less competition in the medium-term.

## **6. INDUSRY SECTOR ACTIVITIES**

This section summarizes economic activities involving processing and manufacturing of products for final consumption. It also involves construction activities taking place in the area.

### ***6.1. Manufacturing and Processing Activities***

The town's value addition in terms of manufacturing activities is low despite its potential on high raw agriculture commodity output. Little is available to add value to the agriculture products produced within the region. However, some manufacturing activities that are available includes brick making. The brick making industry has grown over the past years due to the demand from construction activities taking place within the region. The total demand for bricks in Outapi is estimated at 139,000 bricks per month.

### ***6.2. Electricity Supply***

#### *6.2.1. Outapi's role in the national power supply*

The ever-sunny weather of Outapi has proved to be an opportunity to channel the ever-frequent sunlight to the generation of electricity through solar generations. To meet the growing demand of electricity, a 5MW Solar power plan project was established through partnerships of international and local investor (Ino Investment). The solar energy plan



forms part of the 14 national renewable energy independent power producers with combined capacity of 70MW.

About 68 kilometers west of Outapi is a hydroelectric power plant called Ruacana Hydropower plant. The country has been generating its source of hydro electricity from the Ruacana Hydropower plant which have the power generating capacity of 347 Megawatts a day. Electricity generated from the Ruacana power plant accounts for more than 30 percent of the domestic electricity generation. Kunene river and the Ruacana water falls provides the opportunity for hydro electricity generation in the area of Ruacana.

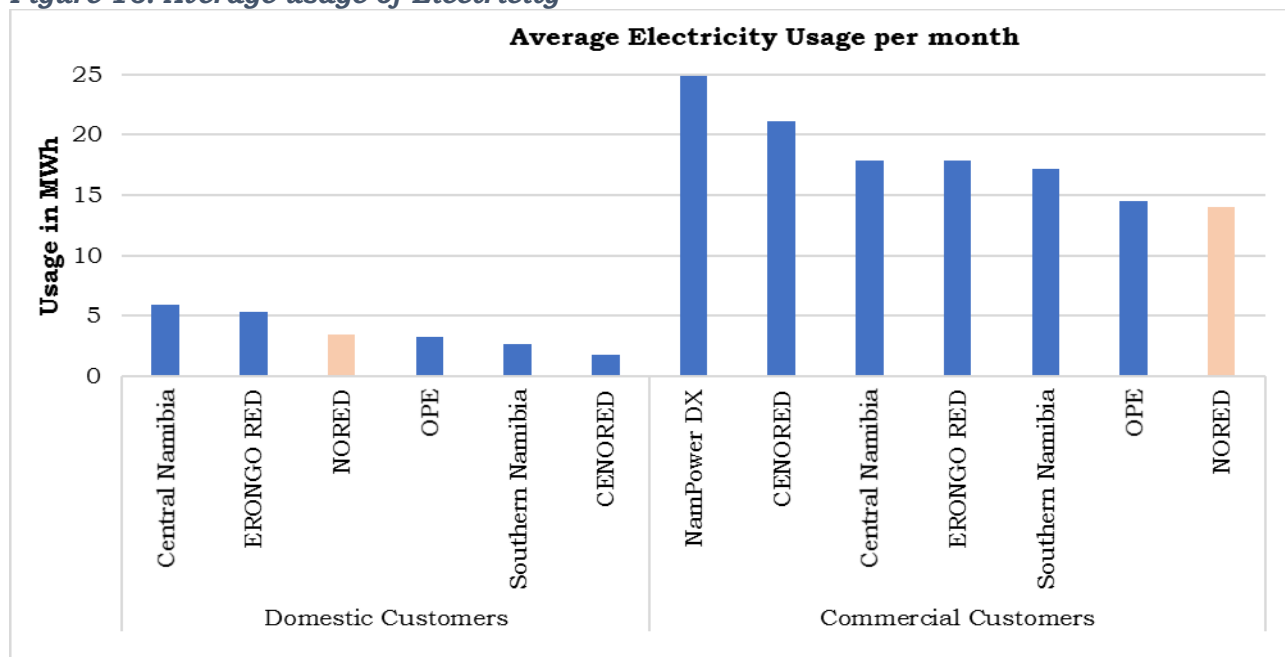
#### *6.2.2. Access to Electricity*

Electricity supply in the town of Outapi is managed by the Northern Regional Electricity Distributor Company (NORED). Electricity costs in the town are subject to the tariffs charged by NORED in distributing electricity to the town. Using the data on access to electricity in the country it is estimated that 73 percent of Households or families have access to electricity in the town of Outapi.

#### *6.2.3. Electricity Usage*

The average usage of electricity in the country for individual customers is 4 megawatt hour per annum equivalent to 333 kilowatt hour per month. However, it differs by area. Individuals in the northern regions where Outapi is included uses 3.5 megawatt hour of electricity per annum (292 kilowatt hour per month) which is slightly below the national average of 4 megawatt hour (333 kilowatt hour per month). Based on the surveyed individuals we estimate the average electricity usage in Outapi to be 3.6 megawatt hour equivalent to 300 kilowatt hour per month. Commercial users of electricity in Omusati region uses 17 megawatt hour in a year equivalent to 1,417 kilowatt hour per month.

**Figure 16: Average usage of Electricity**

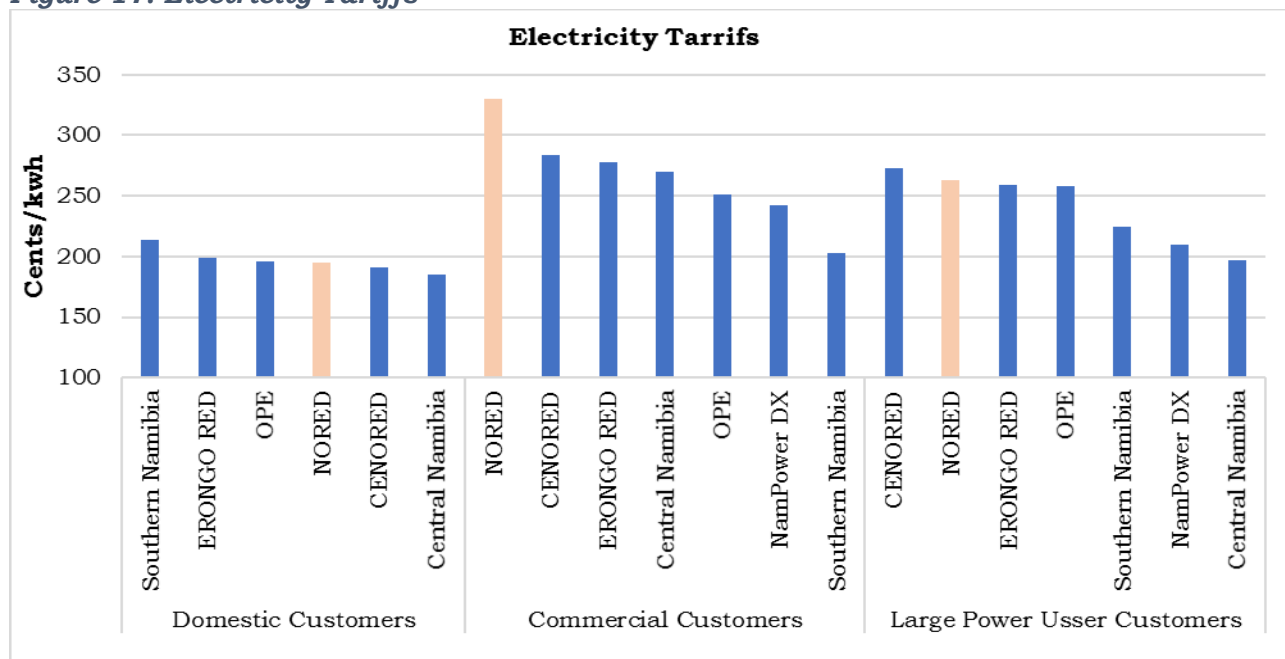


Source: ECB

#### 6.2.4. The cost of Electricity

The cost of electricity in the country differs depending on the distributing company and the type of customer (e.g. Individual or Commercial customers). Across all the distributing companies, electricity is cheaper for individual clients followed by Large user customers and highest for commercial customers. Individual users of electricity in Omusati region including those living in Outapi are charged N\$1.95 per kilowatt hour of electricity they use. At this price of N\$1.95 per kilowatt hour, Outapi residents pay slightly higher than what individuals pay in Otjozondjupa region (N\$1.90 per kilowatt hour) and in Windhoek (N\$1.85 per kilowatt hour). Electricity to individual customers remains expensive in the southern part of the country where tariffs of N\$2.20 are charged per kilowatt hour of electricity used. Commercial and Large Power user customers operating in Omusati including Outapi are subject to tariff payments of N\$3.00 and N\$2.63 per kilowatt hour respectively (See figure 17).

**Figure 17: Electricity Tariffs**



Source: ECB

#### 6.2.5. Simulation of electricity cost burden on households

In this scenario we model the average monthly electricity burden of a resident in Outapi. Taking into consideration the usage of 3.6 megawatt hour of electricity equivalent to 300 kilowatt hour per month for an average family in Outapi at a cost of N\$1.95 per kilowatt hour, we estimate the average bill for residents in Outapi at N\$585 per month.

### 6.3. Water Supply

Water supply to the town is managed by Namwater and the distribution done by the town council which sells to residents. Water supplied to the town is originates from the Kunene river on the border between Namibia and Angola and is transported and distributed via a long-distance water supply system. Due to increasing demand of water consumption due to agricultural activities, two water recycling and treatment plants have been established to recycle and supply water for agriculture purposes.

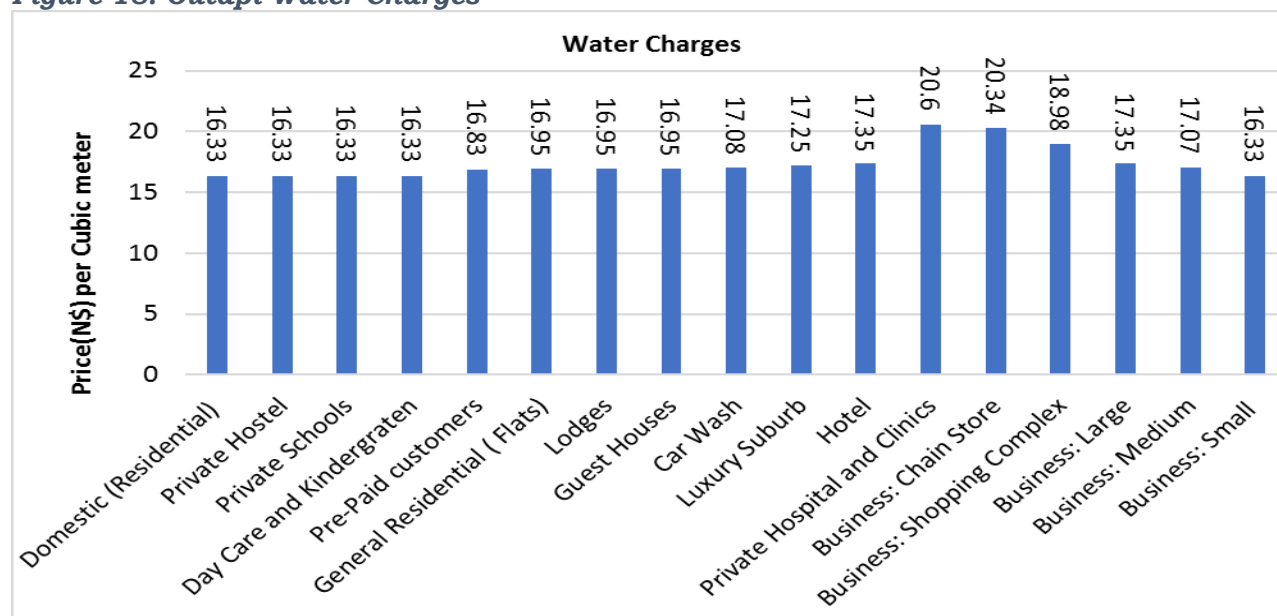
#### 6.3.1. Access to tap water

Using various data sources our research estimate that 69 percent of households are connected to the town council's water services in the town. Connections to the town water services is done by OTC. It costs N\$500 for a client to get new connection to the town water services.

### 6.3.2. Price of Water

The Outapi town council charges water at different rates to different clients. The group of clients paying the lowest rates is residential houses, schools, hospitals and small businesses who all pay for water at a rate of N\$16.33 per cubic meter. Private hospitals and clinics and businesses operating in chain complex pays N\$20.60 and N\$20.34 per cubic meters of water. Residential households living in luxury suburbs pays 92 cents more per cubic meter of water used compared to residential households in low and medium income suburbs (See figure 18 below).

**Figure 18: Outapi Water Charges**



Source: Outapi Town Council

### 6.4. Construction Activities

There are a number of construction projects in the town of Outapi.

#### 6.4.1. List of major Government expenditure projects in Outapi

Table 1 below summarizes the top major government projects budgeted for Outapi. In the year 2018/19 the government budgeted to spend N\$18 million on the Mass land servicing of the town's extension 8 area. The total budget of the Mass land servicing program is N\$1.968 billion which will be spent over the next 5 years. There is also a budget of N\$68 million meant to build a sports complex in the town of Outapi. N\$311 million is also budgeted for the construction of the correctional facility in Outapi. Through the Ministry of Education a primary school will be built in Outapi at a cost of N\$57 million.

**Table 1: List of Major Capital Expenditures in Outapi**

No	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Area of project implementation	Total Project Cost (N\$ Million)	2018/19 (N\$ Million)	Balance to complete Project (N\$ Million)
1	Mars Land Servicing in Outapi Extension 8	Ministry of Rural and Urban Development	The project will continue for the MTEF period	1968.2	18.03	1900.3
2	Construction of Outapi Correctional Facility	Ministry of Safety & security	After Feasibility study Construction to begin	311.608	1.157	274.146
3	Construction of Primary School in Outapi	Ministry of Basic Education	After Feasibility study Construction to begin	57.5	1	46.199
4	Construction of a Regional Teachers Resource Centre in Outapi	Ministry of Basic Education	The project is planned to commerce in	65.5	0	65.5
5	Construction of a Regional Library in Outapi	Ministry of Basic Education	After Feasibility study Construction to begin	73.4	10	52.4
6	Upgrading and Renovation of Outapi District Hospital	Ministry of Health	The project will continue for the MTEF period	27	10	13.636
7	Upgrading of Land Reform Regional Office in Outapi	Ministry of Land Reform	The project will continue for the MTEF period	54.458	14	20.402
8	Construction of Outapi Sports Complex	Ministry of Youth and Sports	After Feasibility study Construction to begin	68.027	0.714	58.2

Source: MoF

#### 6.4.2. Other projects

The OTC's target of delivering 400 per annum in 2018 and 2019 and 600 ervens in 2020 could provide an opportunity of local business to enter PPP agreements with the town council in servicing land and construction of houses to meet the targets.

## 7. SERVICES SECTOR ACTIVITIES

This section summarizes the services activities provided in the town of Outapi. These services range from educational, health, financial, Tourism, Transport and other administrative services provided by government and related offices.

### 7.1. Educational Services

#### 7.1.1. Access to primary and Secondary Education

Within the Outapi town, there are six schools of which three are government boarding secondary schools, which accommodates learners enrolling for grade 8 to 12, while four are government primary schools with no hostel and they accommodate learners from grade 1 to 7. There are two private schools that offers primary and secondary education and accommodates learners from pre-primary to grade 12 and has no hostel.

#### 7.1.2. Access to Tertiary education

The University of Namibia has an agricultural training campus in Omusati region called the Ogongo campus. The campus situated 30 kilometers east of Outapi offers training in agricultural science and environmental management. This campus is located within the Omusati region due to the region's agricultural farming potential. Through partnership with

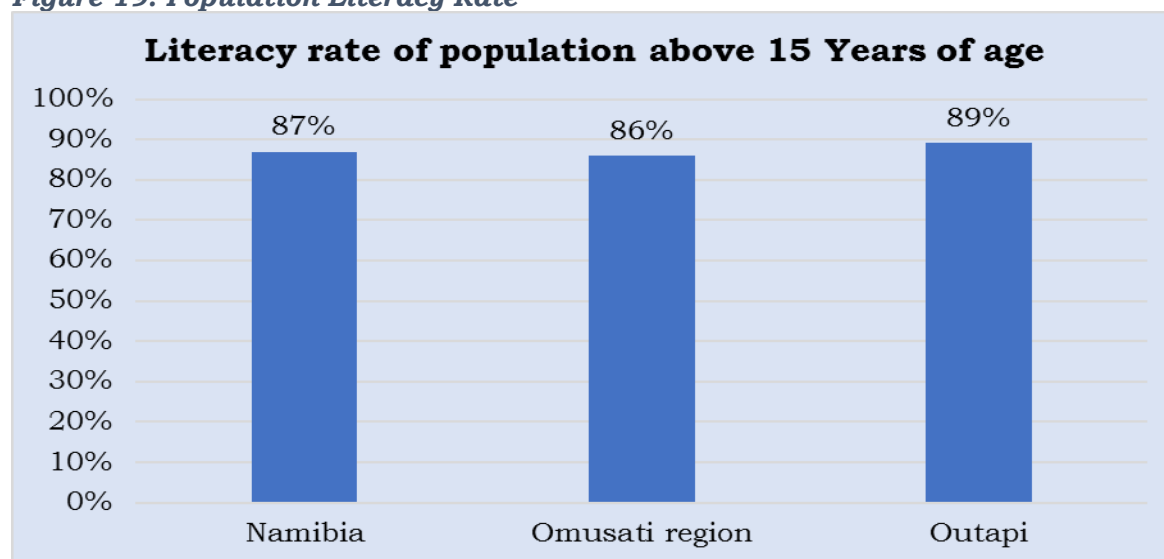


the regional council, the campus has been assisting local farmers with skills on agricultural production practices. Through the knowledge gained, many small-scale agriculture crop and animal producers have improved their output levels. For other courses of higher learning other than agricultural courses, Outapi residents have been utilizing the educational facilities located in Oshana region.

### 7.1.3. Literacy rate

Figure 19 below shows the literacy rates as measured in terms of people that can read and write. Outapi has a literacy rate of 89 percent which is slightly higher than 87 percent literacy rate for the country among the population aged 15 years and above. Omusati region's literacy rate is also 86 percent.

**Figure 19: Population Literacy Rate**



Source: Source: 2015/16 NHIES, 2011 National Census & First Capital Research

## 7.2. Health Services

### 7.2.1. National situation

Namibia has a dual system of health care servicing: public (serving 85% of the population) and private (15%) health care providers. The Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) is the main implementer and provider of public health services with a four-tier system: outreach points (1,150) clinics and health centers (309), district hospitals (29) and intermediate and referral hospitals (4). Faith-based organizations operate services for the MoHSS on an outsourcing basis. The private sector is sizeable, with 844 private health facilities registered with MOHSS. A total of 342 health facilities (Hospitals, clinics & health centers, excluding outreach points) serves an estimated population of 1.9 million. On

average the national public system has an infrastructure of 1 health facility per 5,700 population.

#### *7.2.2. Situation in Outapi*

Outapi has 2 public health facilities made of 1 district hospital, and a clinic serving a population of 11,000. The district hospital is meant to serve a population of those living in Outapi including the population living in nearby villages. This research estimates that only 12 percent (5,040) of the population on Outapi and surrounding villages are using private medical services while 36,900 use public health facilities. There are also 6 private health consultation facilities operating in Outapi which do not offer bedding to admit patients and one private hospital offering bedding operating 24 hours a day. The public district hospital in town has four state employed medical doctors putting the average medical doctors to population ratio at 1: 9,200 which is far from the WHO recommended of 1 medical doctor per 1,000 population. The shortage of medical doctors in Outapi is a national challenge common in the health care system of the country. The research estimates that the 7 private medical doctors serve a population of 5,040 with an average ratio of 1 medical doctor per 720 individuals.

#### **7.3. Security Services**

The town of Outapi has a police station serving with 48 police officers stationed at that police station. Compared to other towns, the town is classified to have below average rate of crime. With 48 police officers, it translates to the ratio of one police officer to 225 residents. The town has of recent seen a scale up in private companies offering security services on properties which has been a positive intervention to aid the national police service efforts in reducing housebreaking and other security related cases within the town.

#### **7.4. Government Administrative Services**

Within the town, there are a number of government branch offices that are meant to provide most of the services provided by the respective ministries at the head offices in Windhoek. The ministry of Agriculture has an office to provide advises to farmers on all farming activities. They are also in charge of surveillance for any possible animal related diseases in the areas to assist farmers when there is a need. The Ministry of environment has also an office which is meant to provide services especially to those in the game tourism and farming industry. The ministry is also responsible to ensure preservation of wildlife animals and assist communities in case of conflicts with animals.

## **7.5. Financial Services**

### *7.5.1. Banking services*

Outapi town has four branches of commercial banks serving clients with banking services. The deposit taking services of banks operating in Outapi are supported by the businesses that operate in the area within the retail, construction, farming, and services sectors. The Outapi local economy houses a number of both formal and informal businesses who sell goods and services within the local economy. Their inflows from their businesses are always deposited with commercial banks on a regular basis. Equally so with those retail business sector who frequently deposit with banks of their cash inflows from their businesses.

The availability of government offices and other related formal employing organizations like parastatals provides much spill over benefits for the demand of banking services. Most notably the town has a fair number of government employees in the ministries of education, Health and Correctional services who are part of the clientele for banking sector in the town. The three branches of commercial banks in Outapi have 5 Auto Teller Machines (ATM) serving the area.

### *7.5.2. Non-Banking services*

The town of Outapi has other non-banking financial services for residents. There are four micro-lending institutions commonly known as cash loans. According to these institutions, their clients range from government and private sector employees. Since their requirement is that a client should be in permanent employment, most of their loans are channeled to government employees who in their majority are permanent employed. However, these micro lenders share the market of lending with banking institutions who are well capitalized and offer loans at much lower interest rates (11 interest rate of banks vs. 30 percent interest of micro lenders).

Other non-banking financial institution services are insurance. In line with the increase in economic activities and employment within the town, the demand for insurance services has also increased. As more assets are acquired, individuals choose to insure their assets for unexpected risks. Life insurance is also common among employed individuals who have formal jobs both in the private and public sector. There is also a growing demand of pension fund services in the town and region at large due to the high population of employed individuals in the country's third largest populated region, Omusati region. Government

Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) which serves nearly half of the population who are active members of pension funds in the country has a branch in the town of Outapi to better service to its active and retired members in the region.

### ***7.6. Tourism and Hospitality Services***

Outapi has diverse sceneries for tourism. Most notable, is the cultural exhibition centers which displays the cultural heritage of the local people. As one of the potential to attract tourists to the region and town of Outapi in particular, an annual event, the olufuko Cultural Show is usually held to showcase the domestic cultural heritage. In addition to tourism services by showcasing the local culture, the region has sites like Ongulumbashe and others which are history to the water before independence. The region also have hospitality accommodation facilities to provide services to visiting tourists.

### ***7.7. Transport Services***

#### *7.8.1. Travelling services*

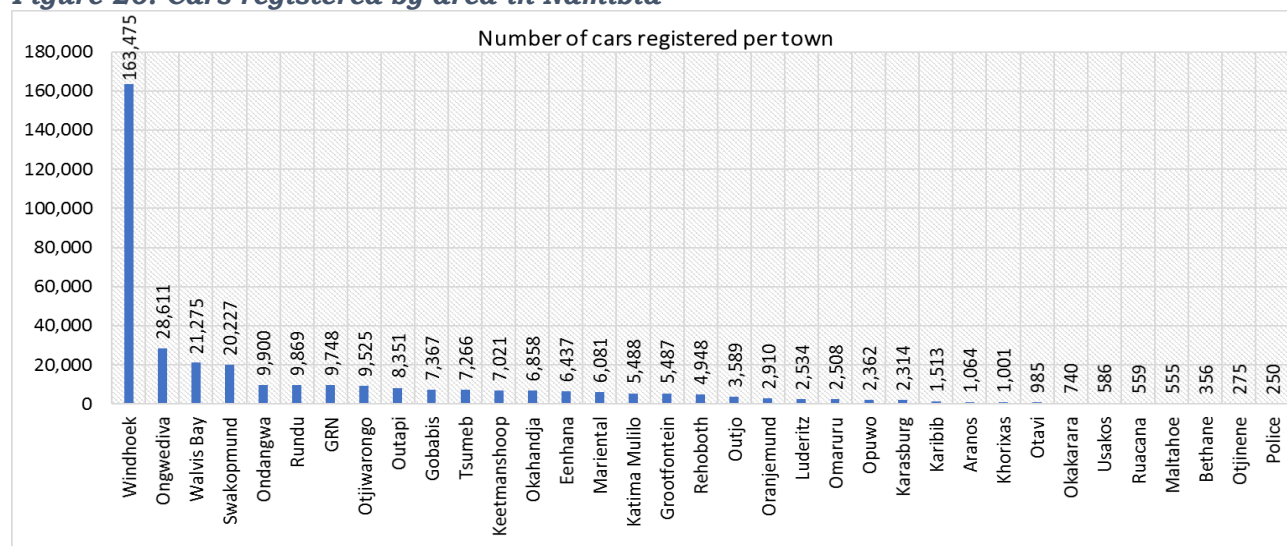
Most Namibians use road transport as means of transport comparing to other modes of transport. Most individuals in Outapi travelling to nearby towns use private small cars and there are two main hiking points in the town, one of which is for those travelling to Oshana region and other parts of the country including Windhoek which costs N\$50 to travel to Oshakati and N\$250 to Windhoek. The 2<sup>nd</sup> hike point is for those travelling to Kunene region and Ruacana in the western part of Outapi of which the transport costs are N\$90 and N\$40 respectively. Within the town itself there are taxis operating from the locations to town and back for a charge of N\$10 per trip.

#### *7.8.2. Road Network*

The 2017/18 Global Competitiveness report ranked Namibia's road network as one of the best on the continent. Constructions and maintenance of roads in Namibia are guided by international standards under the administration of the Roads Authority. The Namibian national road network consists of 7,122 kilometers of tarred roads; 27,262 kilometers of gravel roads; 13,966 kilometers of earth roads. Outapi has about 63 kilometers of tarred roads, 190 kilometers of gravel roads, 160 kilometers of earth roads. Public transport is not available to all destinations in Namibia. There are however, private bus services between major cities and towns throughout the country.

According to the Roads Authority, there are 8,351 cars registered with Outapi town. This is above the national average registered cars per town which stands at 5,100. The number of cars in the town can be used in providing an indication of the demand for transport service activities in the town. Equally one should also consider the population differences when comparing with other towns.

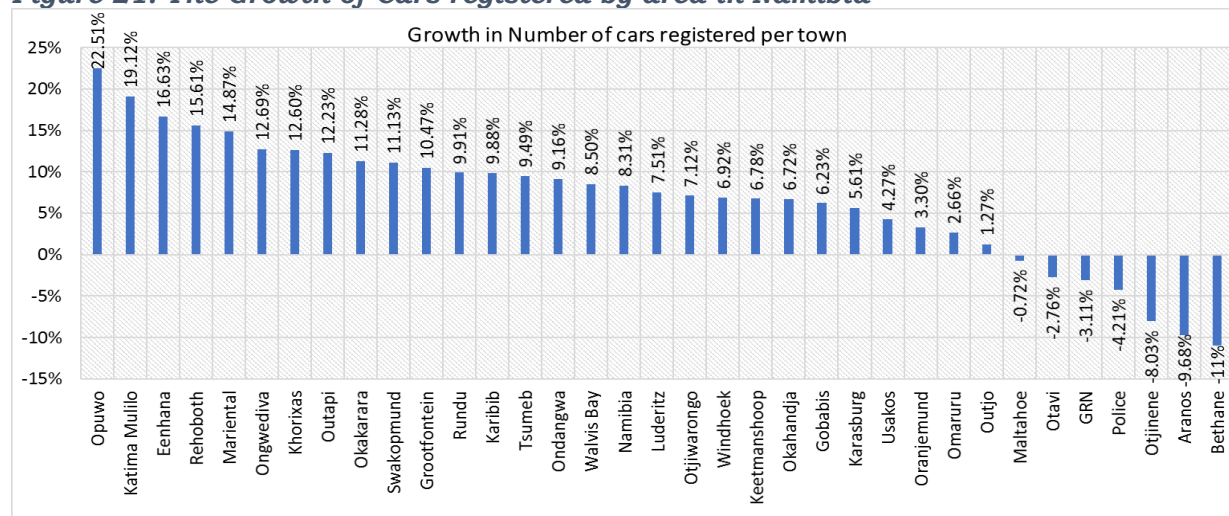
**Figure 20: Cars registered by area in Namibia**



Source: Roads Authority

Cars that are registered in Outapi has increased by 12.2 percent in 2016 compared to 2015. This is equally higher than the average growth of cars registered in the whole country of 8.3 in 2016 compared to 2015. This however could be explained by many reasons including the fast development pace in the town linked to the growth of income levels of residents.

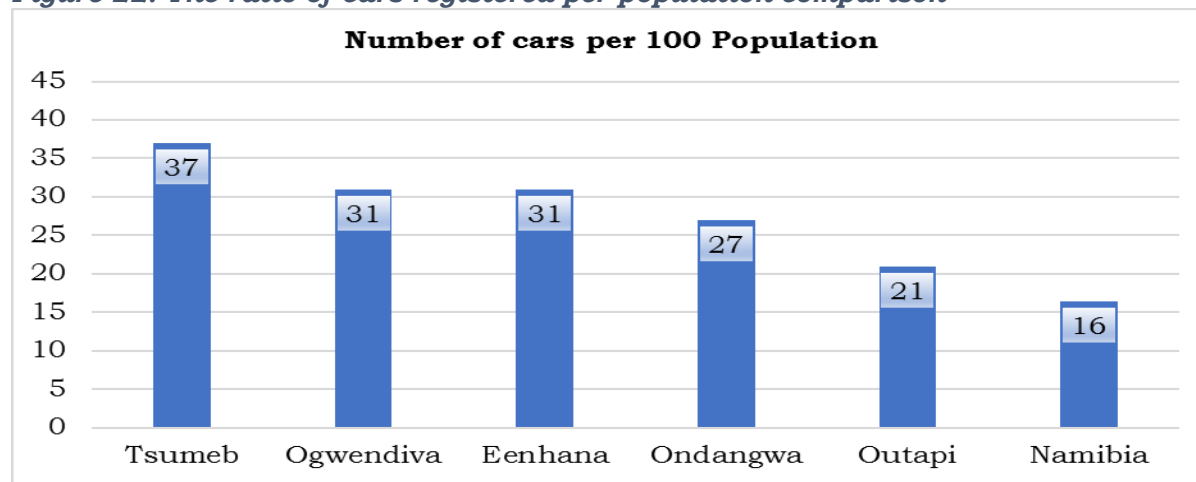
**Figure 21: The Growth of Cars registered by area in Namibia**



Source: Roads Authority

At 8,351 cars registered in Outapi, taking into consideration the population of the town, it stands out that cars owned per population ratio is above the national average. As of 2016, there were 21 cars registered in Outapi per 100 population compared to the national average of 16 cars per 100 population. However, the ratio of cars per population in Outapi is much lower than the ratio of cars to population in other neighboring towns like Tsumeb, Ogwendiva, Eenhana and Ondangwa which stands at 37, 31, 31 and 27 cars per 100 population respectively.

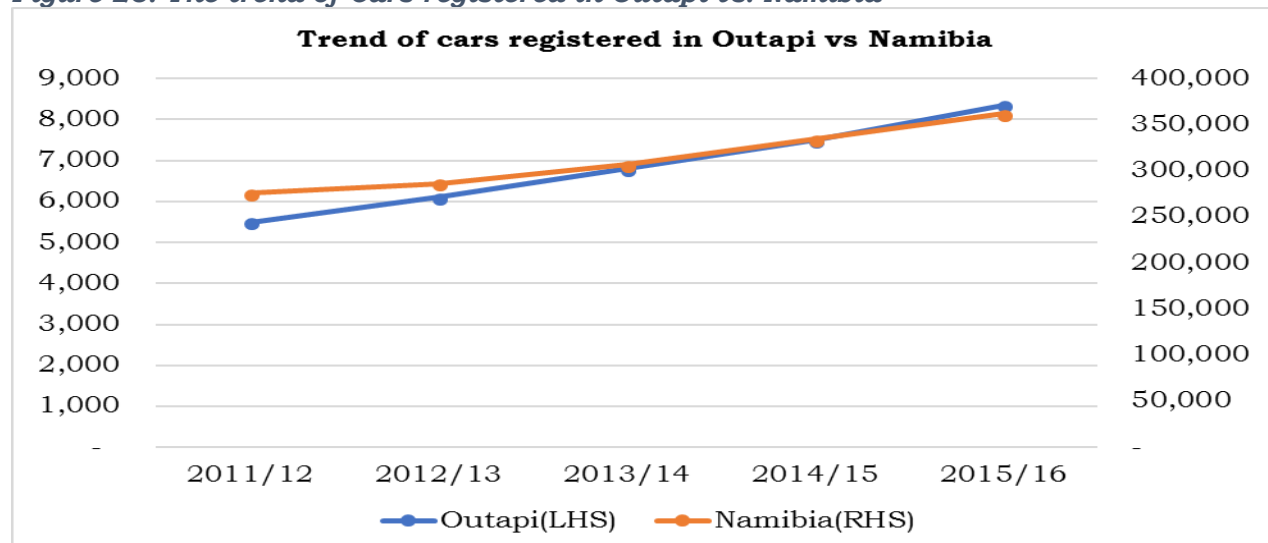
**Figure 22: The ratio of cars registered per population comparison**



Source: Roads Authority

The trend of growth in cars registered in Outapi has increased faster than that of the country since 2014 indicating that on average Outapi is recording a much higher growth of cars registered in the town compared to the national average.

**Figure 23: The trend of Cars registered in Outapi vs. Namibia**



Source: Roads Authority



### *7.8.2. Rail infrastructure*

Namibia has a rail network covering a distance of 2,750 kilometers linking towns and other countries. Outapi is not connected to the railway line. However, due its location residents of Outapi can access the railway services at the nearest station of Oshikango which is 105 kilometers from Outapi.

### *7.8.3. Harbours*

Namibia has only two harbours handling merchandise imports and exports situated in Walvis Bay and Luderitz. Though the landlocked town of Outapi is without a harbour, it has always utilised the country's largest Port of Walvis Bay (794 kilometers) which is situated at the west Coast of Africa and provides an easier and much faster transit route between Southern Africa, Europe and the Americas. The other Port of Lüderitz located to the Southern Coast of Namibia is 1,488 kilometers (three times longer than the distance to Walvis bay Port) and caters for Southern Namibia as well as providing access to markets in the Northern Cape of South Africa. Outapi's 794 kilometers distance to access the Port of Walvis Bay is shorter compared to the distances of most towns using the same port namely Rundu (879 kilometers away) and Katima Mulilo (1,390 kilometers).

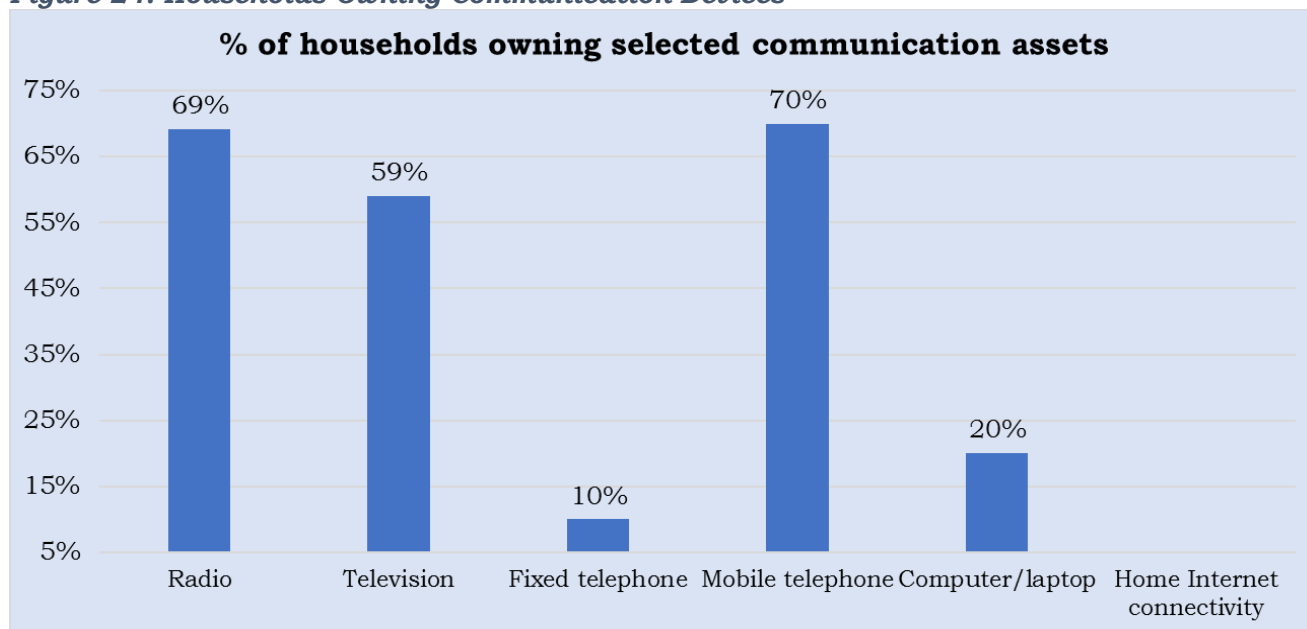
### *7.8.4. Air network*

Approximately 118 kilometers east of Outapi, is the Ondangwa Airport which is the nearest airport to the town of Outapi. This is the airport commonly used by people travelling by air to and from the northern towns including Outapi.

## **7.8. Information and Communication Services**

Having accesses to information is made effective with the population having access to communication devices. Figure 24 below shows the proportion of households owning various communication devices. In Outapi, radio and mobile phone remains the most common forms of communication assets owned by households. About 69 percent and 70 percent of households in Outapi own radio and mobile phones. About 59 percent of households owns television meaning less than half of families do not own a television. However, only 4 percent of households have connectivity to internet services which indicates that internet usage could be low though mobile phones provide access to internet as well.

**Figure 24: Households Owning Communication Devices**



*Source: 2015/ 16 NHIES, 2011 National Census & First Capital Research*

#### *7.8.1. Radio and television access and infrastructures*

Namibia's infrastructure development in information and technology has always enabled the Outapi residents to have access to information through radios and television. In Outapi, all of the 7 national channels of radio in various languages of the country administered by the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation(NBC) can be accessed. Furthermore, there are 5 extra radio channels available to Outapi residents which are equally accessible to most parts of the country. As shown in figure 24, most families in Namibia own radios than any other communication asset given the low cost to owning a radio as well as the wide network access of the use of radio in the country. Equally, since radio owners are not obliged to license fees subjected on television owners, owning a radio remains cheap for most households. Access to television in Namibia is subject to annual license fees. Equally noted from observations is that still a number of households owns a television.

#### *7.8.2. Telecommunication access and infrastructures*

The Namibian telecommunication market is, compared to African standards, a well-developed market due to infrastructures put in place by both Telecommunications (Telecom) and the Namibian Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC). Through observation and engagements with residents of Outapi, it was common that cellphones are widely owned and used as medium of communication by most of individuals. MTC estimates that there are 2.4

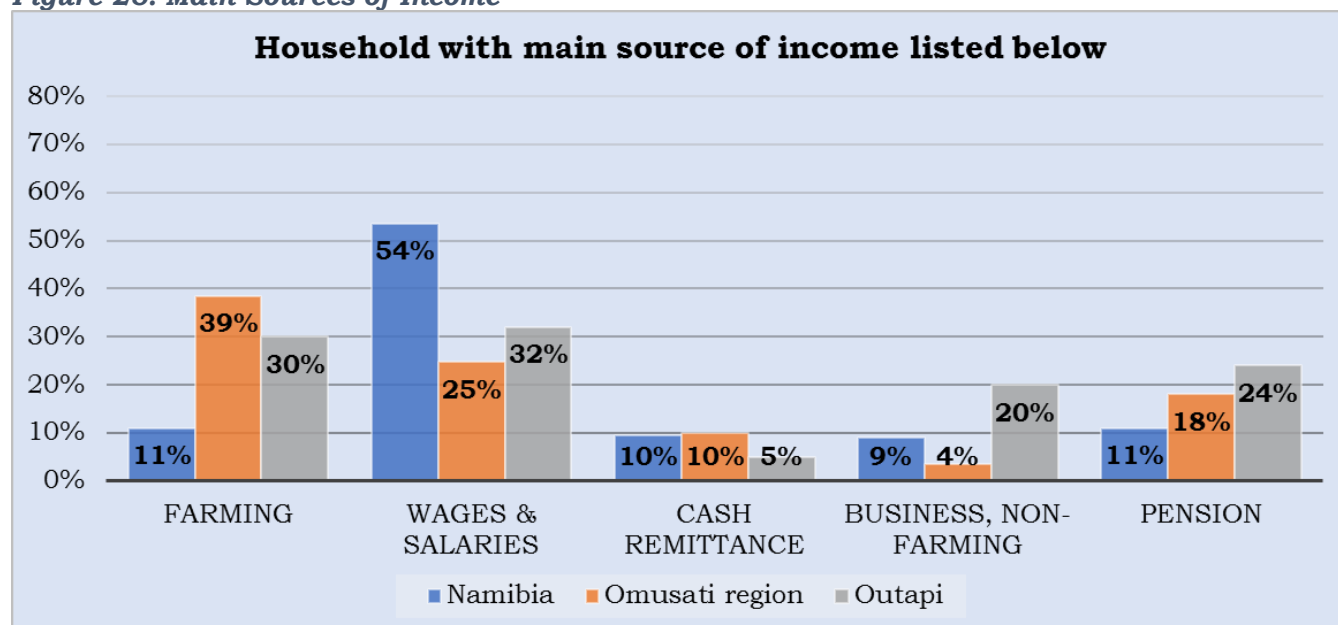
million active cellphone customers in the country which could be an indication that almost every adult individual could have a cellphone, with some owing more than one cellphone. Using the list of residential telephones registered with Telecom and the household population in Outapi, we estimated the coverage of access to telephones. Our estimates indicate that about 14 in every 100 households owns a telephone. This is in line with the available statistics of the national household survey.

## SECTION 3: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### 8. SOURCES OF INCOME

Figure 25 below shows sources of income for most households. The main source of income to Outapi households remains wages and salaries accounting 32 percent of families relying primarily on wages and salaries. This is well below the national average of 53 percent households with wages and salaries as main source of income. The second main source of income is farming accounting 30 percent of families relying primarily on farming. The national average proportion of households with farming as main source of income is 11 percent.

**Figure 25: Main Sources of Income**



Source: 2015/16 NHIES, 2011 National Census & First Capital Research

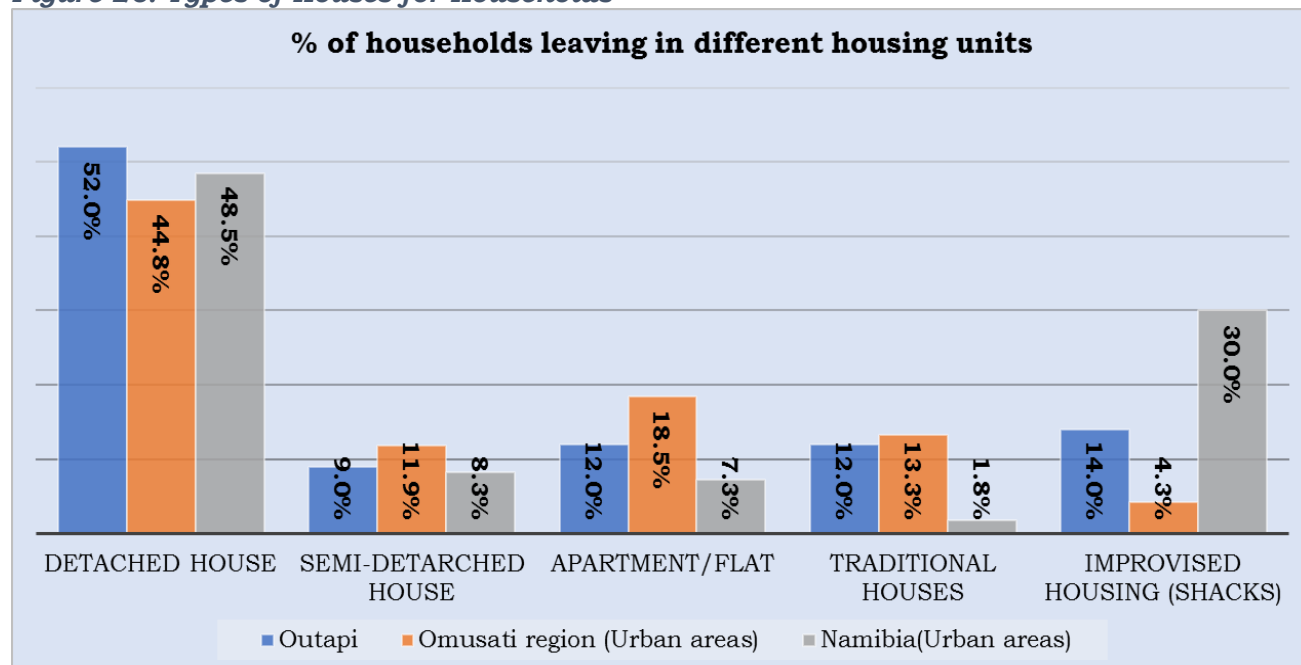
## 9. HOUSING SITUATION

### 9.1. Housing delivery

Over the years Outapi Town Council have made progress towards the delivery of houses. Figure 26 shows the proportion of households living in various types of housing units. About

a quarter of households are living in impoverished structures commonly known as shacks in Outapi (See figure 26). Though this is marginally lower than the national average of urban areas which is at 30 percent of families leaving in impoverished structures, the situation indicates that Outapi is too in a deficit of the supply of housing units. About 52 percent of families live in detached structures (stand-alone houses). More investment required to go to agriculture and businesses to diversify sources of income for the town's population.

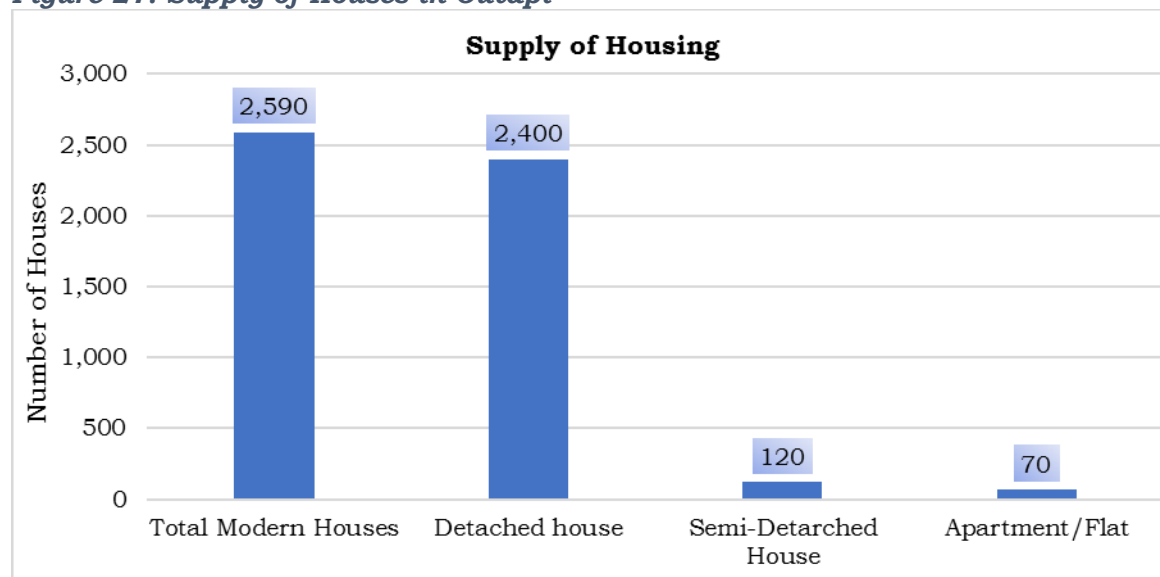
**Figure 26: Types of Houses for Households**



*Source: 2015/16 NHIES, 2011 National Census & First Capital Research*

Using multiple sources of information, we had estimated the number of households owning houses by type of housing unit in Outapi. Figure 27 below shows that there are 2,590 modern houses in Outapi of which 2,400 or 92.6 percent are standalone houses while 4.6 percent are semi-detached houses.

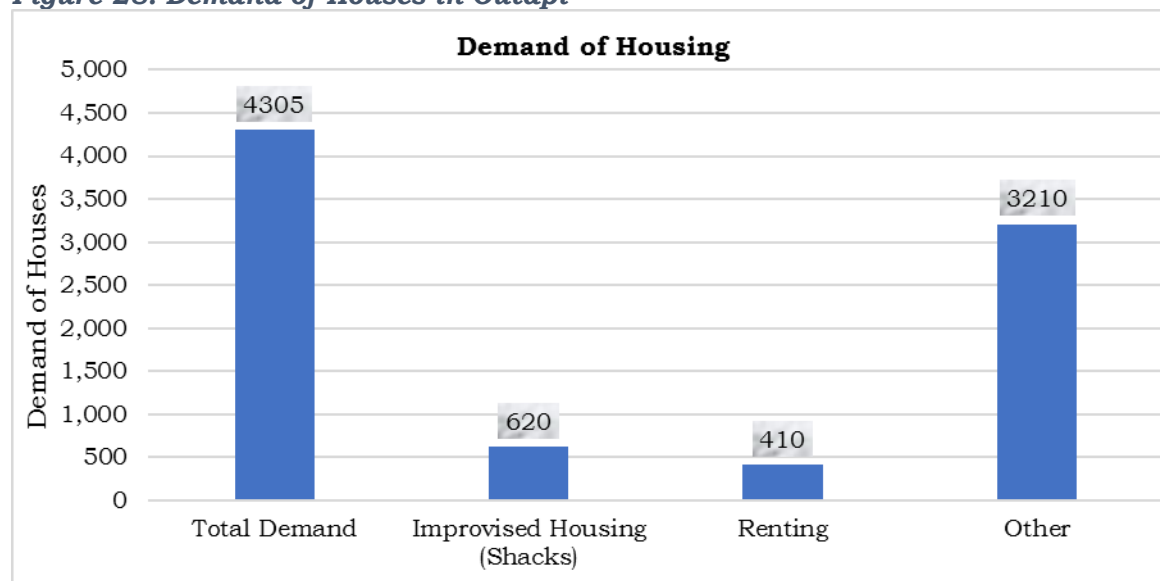
**Figure 27: Supply of Houses in Outapi**



Source: First Capital Survey

Our estimated total demand of those households in need of houses is 4,305. This is comprised of a total of 620 families that live in impoverished houses. Also included is 410 families that are renting either from private landlords or employers. Furthermore, we also estimated that about 3,210 families who are either living outside the town of Outapi who need houses. These include individuals from Outapi who work in rural areas or happen to work in other parts of the country. It also includes those who work in Outapi and commute from nearby villages.

**Figure 28: Demand of Houses in Outapi**



Source: First Capital Survey

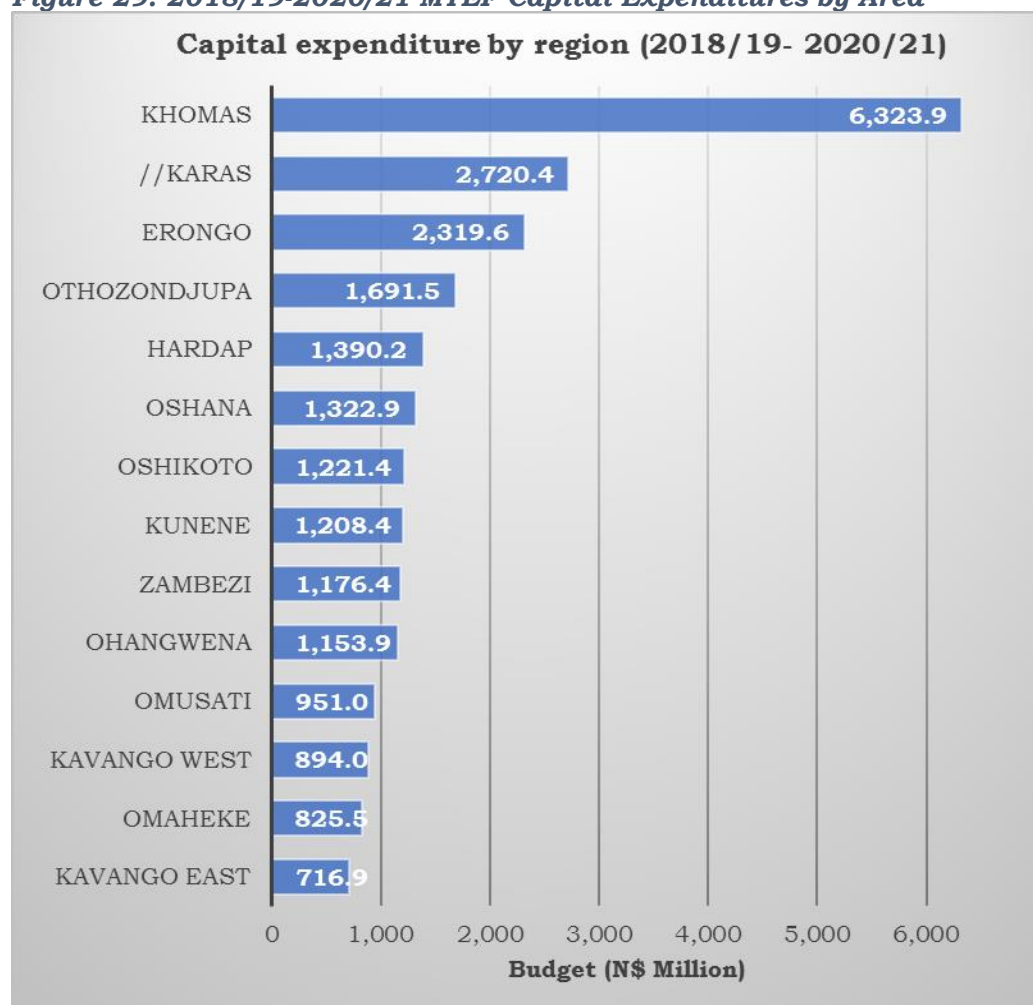
## SECTION 4: NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

### 10. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

#### 10.1. Government expenditure by region

During the period 2018/19 Government have budgeted to spend N\$7.8 billion on capital projects with new projects initiated while others will be a continuation from the previous periods. Over the medium term (2018/19- 2020/21) government budgeted to spend N\$24.3 billion on capital projects. Figure 29 below shows the MTEF budget allocations by region for the budgeted projects. The government has budgeted to spend about N\$951 million on infrastructure developments in Omusati region. The budget allocated for capital projects in Omusati low compared to investments in other regions. However, the Omusati region have been attracting private investments in agriculture and energy supply that compensates the low government investment in the region.

**Figure 29: 2018/19-2020/21 MTEF Capital Expenditures by Area**

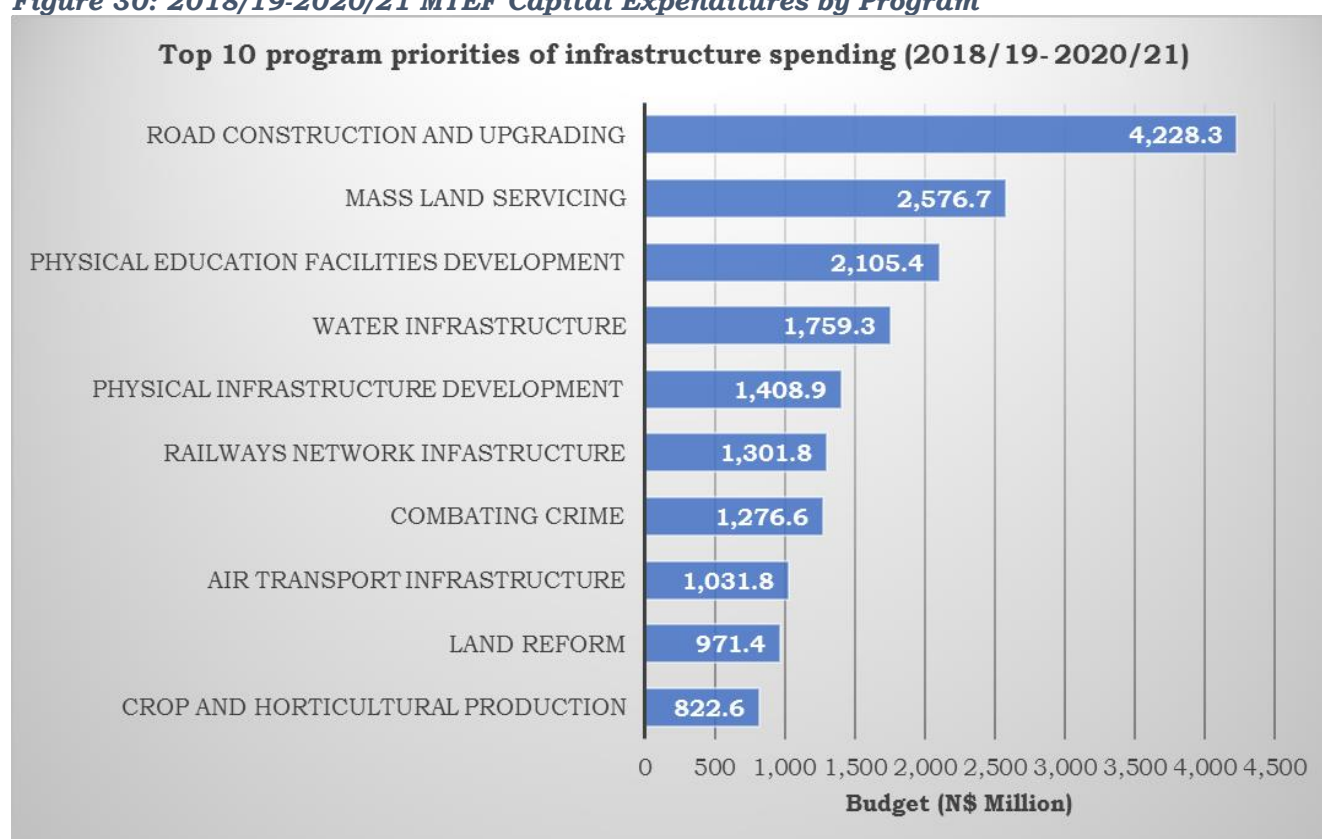


Source: Ministry of Finance

## 10.2. Top programs of National Government expenditure

Government's top 10 spending priorities on capital projects are shown in the figure 30. The most priority of investment for the MTEF period (2018/19- 2020/21) is the construction and upgrading of roads throughout the country which is budgeted to cost government more than N\$4.2 billion. The second spending priority is on mass land servicing within local authority areas which have a budget of N\$2.5 billion. The government have further budgeted to spend not less than N\$1.3 billion on each of the following programs: Physical education facilities, water infrastructures, Physical infrastructure developments and railway infrastructure developments.

**Figure 30: 2018/19-2020/21 MTEF Capital Expenditures by Program**



Source: MoF

## 10.3. List of major Government expenditure projects

Listed below in table 2 are major projects budgeted for under the MTEF Period under review. During the MTEF period (2018/19- 2020/21) the government budgets to spend N\$776 million on the upgrading of the Windhoek -Hosea Kutako 44 kilometers dual carriageway road. About N\$653 million will be spent on the Nekatel dam in the Karas region. The upgrading of the Walvis Bay -Swakopmund 44 kilometers road received a budget of N\$617 million. The



upgrading of Leopards Valley Military Base, rehabilitation of the 67 kilometers Windhoek - Okahandja road and the construction of head office for the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration all received budgets above N\$350 million.

**Table 2: List of Government's Major Capital Expenditures**

No.	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Area of project implementation	2018/19- 2020/21 Budget (N\$ Million)
1	Upgrading the TR9/1: Windhoek-Hosea Kutako road to a dual carriage (44km)	Ministry of works	Khomas region	776.1
2	Construction of Large Dams, Desalination and Provision of Water to larger Settlements	Ministry of Agriculture	Karas region	653.6
3	Upgrading of the MR 44: Swakopmund- Walvis Bay Road (44KM)	Ministry of works	Erongo region	617.4
4	Upgrading of Leopards Valley Military Base	Ministry of Defence	Khomas region	444.2
5	Rehabilitation of the TR 1/16: Windhoek -Okahandja Road (67km)	Ministry of works	Khomas & Otjozondjupa region	355.4
6	Construction of Head Office for the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration	Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration	Khomas region	355.3
7	Northern Railway Line Extension	Ministry of works	Northern regions	325.0
8	Building and Maintenance	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture	Khomas region	315.8
9	Rehabilitation of Eros Airport Runway, Taxiway & Apron Extension	Ministry of works	Khomas region	278.2
10	Construction of Swakopmund- Henties Bay- Kamanjab Road (412KM)	Ministry of works	Erongo & Kunene region	275.4
11	Construction of Forensic Laboratory in Windhoek	Ministry of Safety & Security	Khomas region	213.2
12	Railway Network Upgrading	Ministry of works	Otjozondjupa region	194.4
13	Construction of gravel road: Isize - Sifuha - Malindi- Schuckmannsburg (50km)	Ministry of works	Zambezi	193.8
14	Rehabilitation of Southern Railway Line Section Sandverhaar-Buchholzbrunn	Ministry of works	//Karas region	181.1
15	Railway Network Upgrading	Ministry of works	Erongo region	166.8
16	Construction of Opuwo Aerodrome	Ministry of works	Kunene region	157.9
17	Rehabilitation of the Keetmanshoop- Mariental Road (386KM)	Ministry of works	//Karas & Hardap region	156.5
18	Construction of Sites and Premises Industrial Estates	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development	Khomas region	151.0
19	Widening of Tsumeb Aerodrome	Ministry of works	Oshikoto region	149.0
20	Construction of Police Accommodation	Ministry of Safety & Security	Khomas region	116.0
21	Construction of a new Area Control Tower for the Windhoek FIR	Ministry of works	Khomas region	112.9
22	Upgrading of Mpacha Airport	Ministry of works	Zambezi	112.8
23	Green Scheme	Ministry of Agriculture	Zambezi	103.1
24	Upgrading and Development of Informal Settlements & Low Income Townships in Windhoek	Ministry of Rural and Urban Development	Khomas region	98.0
25	Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Aus-Luderitz Railway Line	Ministry of works	//Karas region	81.1
26	Upgrading of the High Court	Ministry of Justice	Khomas region	73.7

Source: MoF

## CONCLUSION

In this report we have presented and profiled the economy of Outapi and how it fits within the national economy. The town holds much potential in agricultural farming and electricity production both using solar energy and hydro power. Its high and rapid increase in population as well as improving income levels provides an opportunity of the buying power to local businesses. The local economy is private sector driven, and the rapid growth in local infrastructure developments indicates the future growth potential of the town's economy. Despite its growing agricultural farming base, access to financing especially among small medium farmers remains a challenge to enhance the potential further. Value addition in agricultural raw commodities is also low hence there is potential to grow the local manufacturing capacity.

## ABOUT US

First Capital Namibia is a financial services company specialized in providing treasury and asset (investment) management services. Established in July 2009, First Capital have in-depth, personal knowledge of the Namibian capital markets and the resulting insight enables us to manage Namibian assets across different spectrum including cash management, equity, fixed income, specialist agriculture and property mandates. We are licensed to manage money for private investors, pension funds, insurance groups, public (government) sector, and charities. Our credibility as asset managers is tightly governed by the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA). We are a Namibian based investment team and focus exclusively on the Namibian market and we add value to portfolios through offering specialized Namibian mandates.

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