

# Tsandi

## Economic Profile

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**FIRST CAPITAL**  
NAMIBIA

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## About Us

First Capital Namibia is a financial services company specializing in providing treasury and asset (investment) management services. Established in August 2009, First Capital has 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, the 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 by offering specialized Namibian mandates.

## FOREWORD

Welcome to our 9<sup>th</sup> economic profile report focusing on Tsandi village council. First Capital Namibia through rigorous economic analysis aims to generate knowledge and insights on the workings and performance of Namibia's national, regional, and local authority economies. Through these research publications, we hope to provide inputs and guidance to policy makers and those holding the political instruments of power on strategic priorities and the most pressing economic development issues facing Namibia's towns and regional economies. Economic history teaches us that unless a country has a well-connected and integrated national, regional, and local authority economies, sustainable economic growth and economic prosperity cannot be realized and sustained irrespective of how much mineral resources the country is endowed with.

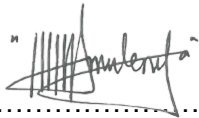
The Namibian economy is a sum of its fourteen regional economies. Every town and region therefore have a critical role to play in contributing to Namibia's economic growth and prosperity. The key to lifting Namibia's overall economic performance requires an understanding of the resource endowment, the comparative advantage, strengths, and challenges in each town and region. To build that understanding and inform Policy Makers at Local, Regional and Central Government Level, First Capital Namibia launched the first of a series of Regional Economic Profile Reports in 2018. These reports provide high-quality, consistent data that allows policy makers to make well-informed decisions. They also help analysts and the public to compare each town and region economic performance and better understand the roles that different towns and regions play in contributing to the Namibian economy. We believe these reports will support decision-making at all levels and help generate discussion on how best to build a dynamic Village, Town, and regional economy.

The Tsandi report is the 8<sup>th</sup> economic report in the series. The previous reports include Omaruru, Outapi, Rundu, Mariental, Keetmanshoop, Opuwo, and Khorixas economic Profiles. These reports cover a wide range of topics including the town's population, economic structure and performance, employment, unemployment, education, health, standard of living, businesses, and tourism. The report will enable the reader and policy makers to answer questions about their town and region with confidence, and showcase their town and region to the world by **giving insights into:**

- The village council and the region population and demographic trends.
- The village council employment rate and sources of income.
- The performance of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the constituency.
- The economic performance of the local economy relative to other constituencies in the region.
- How economic activity is spread geographically around the constituency and region.
- The business structure and the largest industries in the constituency, region and which industries are growing the fastest in terms of both GDP and job creation.
- Which occupations and qualifications have been growing in demand.

- The contribution of tourism to the constituency and the region's economy.
- The level of crime, safety, and wellbeing of your constituency.

Finally, we as First Capital Namibia, believe that a well-crafted Regional/Local Authority Economic Growth Strategy that recognizes and targets each region and town's growth points (centers), resource endowment and comparative advantage will unleash and unlock Namibia's economic potential and bring sustainable economic prosperity.

Signature  ..... Date 02 November 2023 .....

Laina Amutenya

**Chief Executive Officer**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank the Namibian Statistics Agency, Tsandi Village council, Tsandi sub-police station, Tsandi district hospital, Tsandi constituency office and the AMTA office for their support in providing information which was useful in compiling this report. More so, we thank all local private sector companies (PEP store, Woermann Brock, Tsandi Usave, Tsandi Kambwa trading, and Tsandi private clinic among others) 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 Tsandi constituency Omusati region in general for taking time to share their experiences. We also thank all offices that were consulted at the national level for providing us with information.

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# TSANDI ECONOMY AT GLANCE

## POPULATION



28,117 People

## POPULATION DENSITY



12 people per square KM

## Number of Schools (Tsandi Village Council)



3 Secondary schools  
1 Primary school  
2 Private primary schools

## Number of learners public schools

Secondary School: 1,439 learners

Primary Schools: 549 learners

## Health statistics



### Number of health facilities

- 1 district hospital
- 1 clinic
- 2 private health facilities

### Patient to doctor ratio

- 1 doctor for 6,488 patients

## Tsandi Village Council crime statistics (January to September 2023)



### Residential Burglaries

22 cases

### Assault

126

### Drug-related Crimes

No cases

### Rape

15 cases

### Stock theft

29 cases

## SANITATION

- No toilet facilities, invades bush: 53%
- Private flush connected to main sewer: 20%
- Bucket toilet, manually removed: 0.06%

## Main source of energy for lighting

Firewood: 70.4%

Electricity: 4.2%

Gas : 0.6%

## Socio-Economic Risks

Risk 1 Drought

Risk 2 Economic downturns

Risk 3 Disasters and Climate Change

## Employment rate by sector

### Private Sector

25%

### Local government

6%

### Central government

68%

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tsandi Village Council, located in the heart of the Omusati Region, is renowned as the home to the esteemed Uukwaluudhi royal homestead. The wider Omusati Region is subdivided into twelve distinct constituencies, namely Anamulenge, Elim, Etayi, Ogongo, Okahao, Okalongo, Onesi, Oshikuku, Outapi, Ruacana, Tsandi and Otamanzi. Furthermore, the region boasts three settlements: Okalongo, Onesi, and Ogongo, and is governed by five local authorities, specifically Outapi, Ruacana, Okahao, Oshikuku, and the Tsandi Village Council itself. Notably, Outapi Town stands as the Region's administrative heart and capital. Originating from the Oshiwambo language, 'omusati' translates to the mopani tree. Geographically, the region is bordered by the Republic of Angola to the north, Ohangwena Region to the north-east, Oshana Region to the east, and the Kunene Region to the south-west. There are many unspoiled beautiful sceneries, while different species of trees and animals continue to attract tourists and visitors to the Region.

Positioned as both the trade nucleus and capital of its eponymous constituency, Tsandi recorded a population of 26,834 in 2004, with the 2020 local and regional elections witnessing 15,618 registered voters. The region is dotted with ancient baobabs that tell tales of the past, such as the famed King Nashilongo's baobab, which interestingly, had its hollow trunk serving as the "office" for the king. Another noteworthy tree is the Sir Howard Baobab, a majestic specimen christened in tribute to the inaugural South African manager who made his mark on the region in 1916.

### Report Structure

- **Section 2:** Provides an overview, encapsulating the demographic, social, economic, and geographic facets of Tsandi.
- **Section 3:** Explores primary sector activities.
- **Section 4:** Delves into secondary sector activities.
- **Section 5:** Highlights tertiary sector activities.
- **Section 6:** Outlines potential investment avenues in Tsandi.

This comprehensive report aims to offer readers an in-depth understanding of Tsandi's rich heritage, its modern-day socio-economic landscape, and the myriad opportunities it presents for the future.

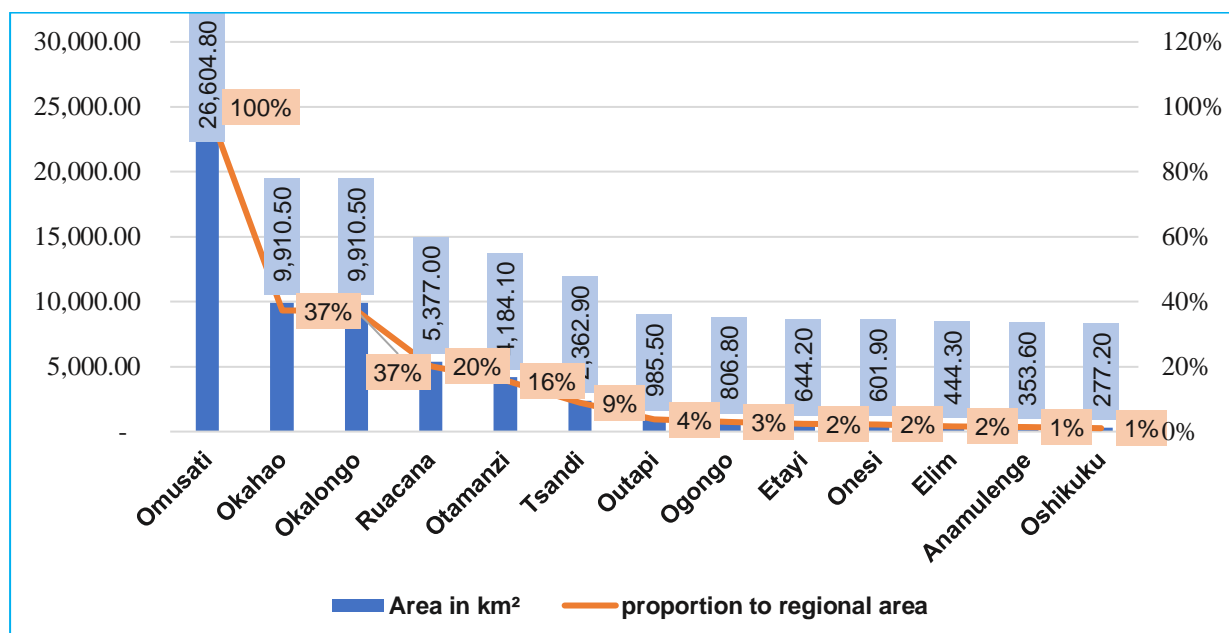
## 2. DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION OVERVIEW

### 2.1. Land size comparison among constituencies in the Omusati region

The illustration below showcases the individual sizes of the constituencies within the Omusati Region, in relation to their contribution to the total area. Cumulatively, the Omusati Region spans an area of 26,604 square kilometers. This comparison offers a clear perspective on the distribution of land across various constituencies in the region, highlighting the larger territories and those that are more compact.

- **Okahao** and **Okalongo** stand out as the most expansive constituencies in the region, together accounting for a substantial 37% of the total land area.
- **Ruacana** and **Otamanzi** come next, contributing 20% and 16% of the region's land area respectively.
- **Tsandi**, while not as large as the above-mentioned constituencies, still holds a significant portion of the region, encompassing 9% of the regional land.
- The constituencies of **Oshikuku**, **Anamulenge**, and **Elim**, in contrast, occupy relatively smaller portions, with their combined land sizes being the smallest contributors to the total expanse of the Omusati Region.

Figure 1: Total land sizes by constituency



Source: Namibia Census mapping report 2019-2021

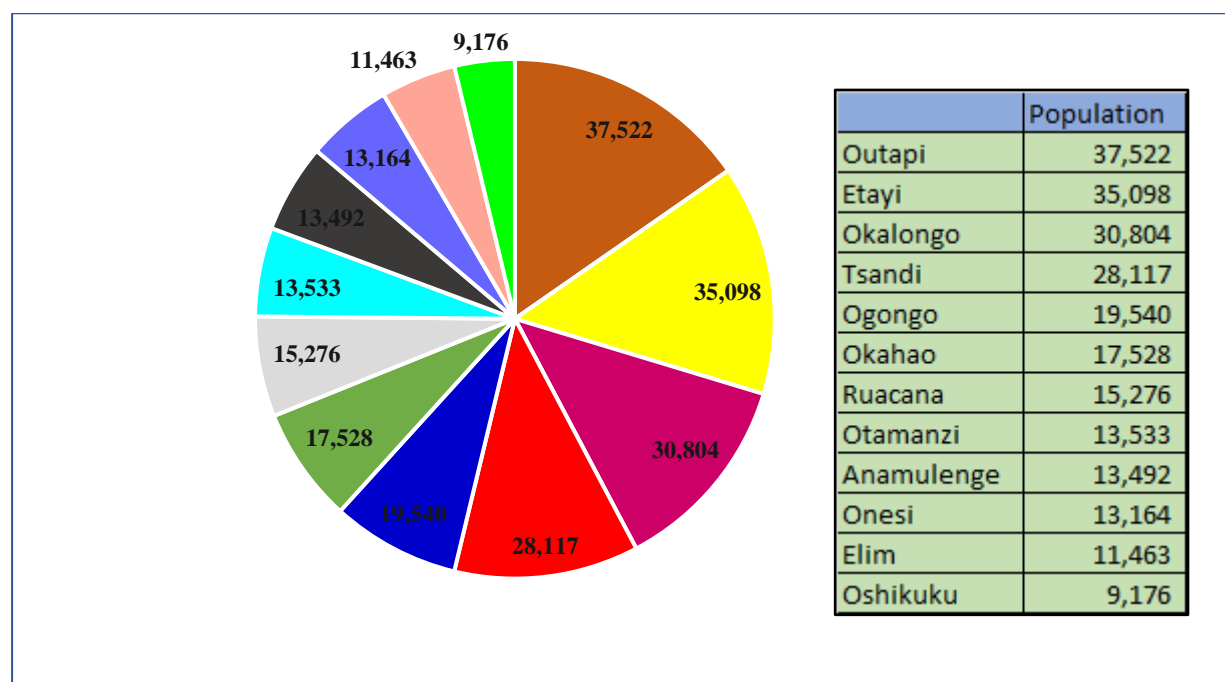
## 2.2. Population distribution by constituency in the Omusati region

The Omusati Region has a total populace of 244,713 individuals. The distribution of this population across the region's constituencies varies as follows:

- **Outapi, Etayi, Okalongo, and Tsandi** emerge as the most populous constituencies. Their respective population figures are as follows:
  - Outapi: 37,522
  - Etayi: 35,095
  - Okalongo: 30,095
  - Tsandi: 28,117
- On the flip side, **Anamulenge, Onesi, Elim, and Oshikuku** report smaller populations, indicating a lesser density in these areas. Their population counts are:
  - Anamulenge: 13,492
  - Onesi: 13,164
  - Elim: 11,463
  - Oshikuku: 9,176

For a more visual representation, please refer to figure 2 below. This data provides insight into the demographic distribution across the Omusati Region, highlighting areas of higher human concentration and those that are less densely populated.

Figure 2: Population by constituency



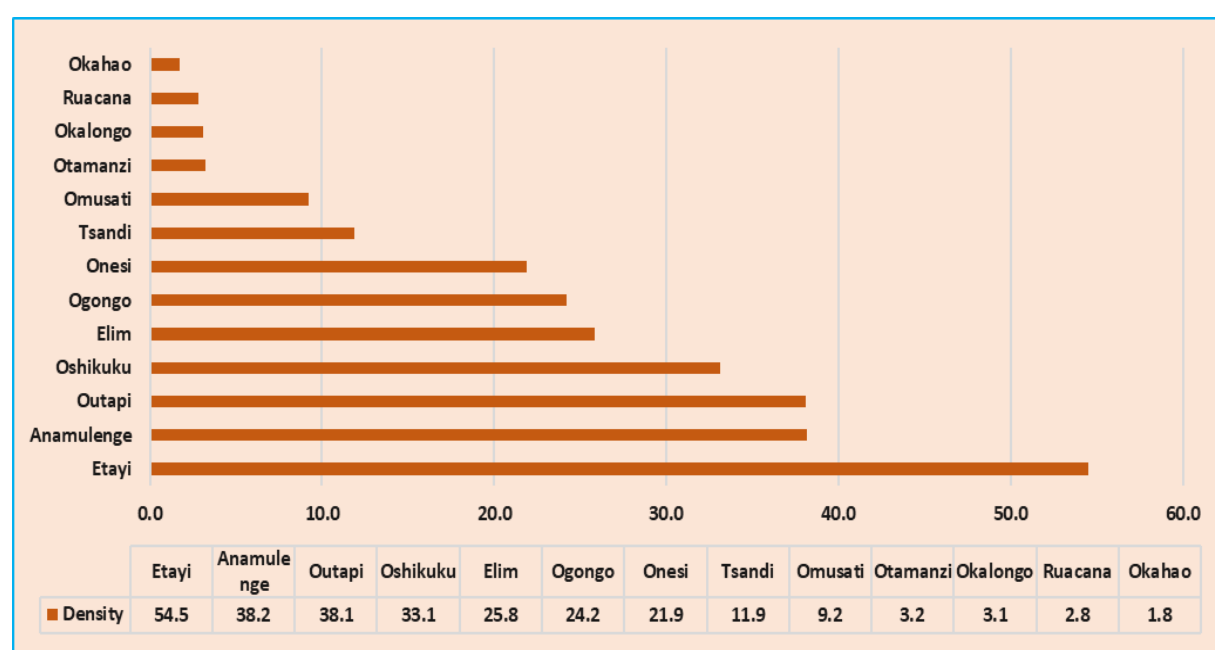
Source: Namibia Census mapping report 2019-2021

## 2.3. Population Density

The concept of population density is pivotal for a myriad of analytical purposes, ranging from research undertakings to informed policy formulation. Measuring population density is important as provides valuable insights for governments, researchers, and planners in understanding and addressing a wide range of social, economic, and environmental issues. It helps researchers analyze demographic trends, and helps policy makers make informed decision-making, allocate resources equitably, and effectively respond to various challenges faced by societies.

Most importantly, population density provides a foundation for understanding the dynamics of human settlements and helps in creating better living conditions for people. In Omusati region, Etayi, Anamulenge and Outapi are the most densely populated constituencies with population densities of 55, 38 and 33 people per square kilometer. Conversely, Okalongo, Ruacana, and Okahao record the lowest population densities, with population densities of 3, 3, and 2 respectively (see figure 3). Tsandi has a population density of 12 people per square kilometer.

Figure 3: Population Density



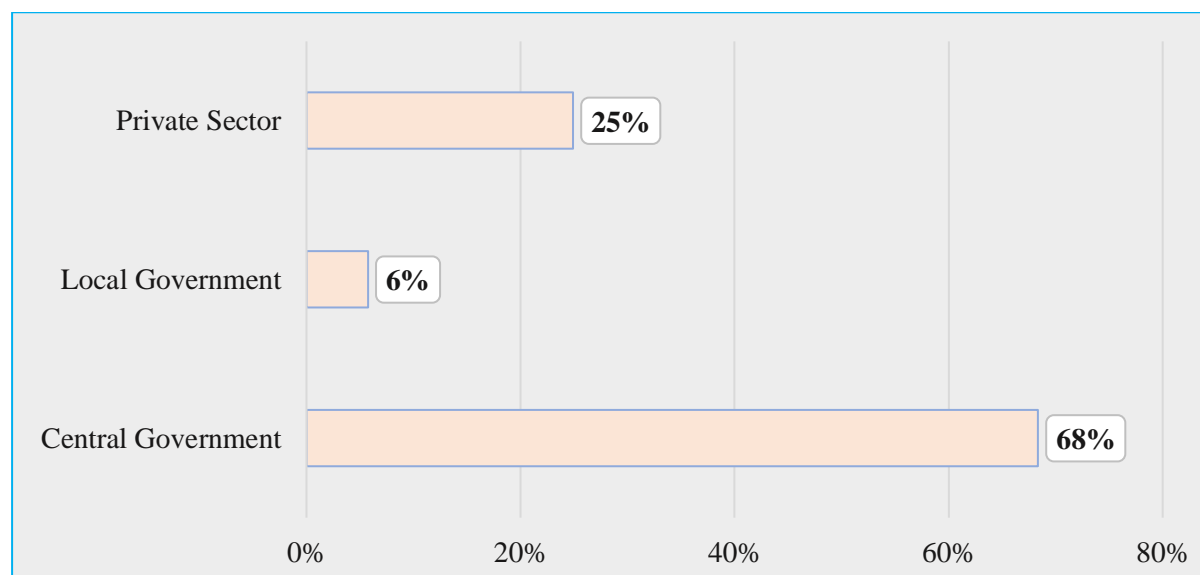
Source: Namibia Census mapping report 2019-2021

## 2.4. Overview of employment situation

The employment situation in Tsandi Village Council reflects a diversified landscape, with individuals finding opportunities in various sectors. Approximately 25% of the workforce in Tsandi is employed in the private sector, underlining the presence of local businesses and enterprises contributing to job creation. The local government sector employs approximately 6% of the workforce, serving as a source of public employment within the council. The largest

proportion, accounting for 68% of the employment, is within the central government sector, showcasing the significant role of the national government in offering opportunities and public services within the Tsandi community. This mixed employment structure not only reflects a balanced local economy but also underscores the role of both public and private sectors in providing livelihoods and contributing to the overall economic stability of the area.

Figure 4: Employment situation in Tsandi village council



Source: Local businesses, Central government offices in Tsandi, and Tsandi Village Council

## 2.5. Sources of Income

Diversity of sources of income for individuals is essential for financial stability and a thriving economy. Some primary sources of income include employment or wages, investment returns, business profits, rental income, and government support. Employment income provides financial security and serves as the foundation for personal finances. It allows individuals to meet their basic needs, support their families, and participate in economic activities. This is the most source of income for many Namibian (54%), Pension (11.1%) and subsistence farming (10.6%).

To the contrary, Omusati region and Tsandi constituency's highest source of income is subsistence farming, which provides income for 38.8 and 40 percent of residents respectively. These are followed by salaries and wages (24.7% for Omusati and about 21.3% for Tsandi constituency) and then pension benefits proving income to 18.1 and 20.2 percent of residents in Omusati and Tsandi constituency accordingly.

Table 1: Sources of income Omusati region and Tsandi constituency

	Namibia	Omusati	Tsandi
Salaries and wages	54%	25%	21%
Pension	11%	18%	20%
Subsistence farming	11%	39%	40%
Business income remittances	9%	4%	5%
Remettances/grants	10%	8%	4%
Commercial farming	0%	1%	1%
Drought/inkind receipts	3%	5%	6%
Others	3%	2%	4%

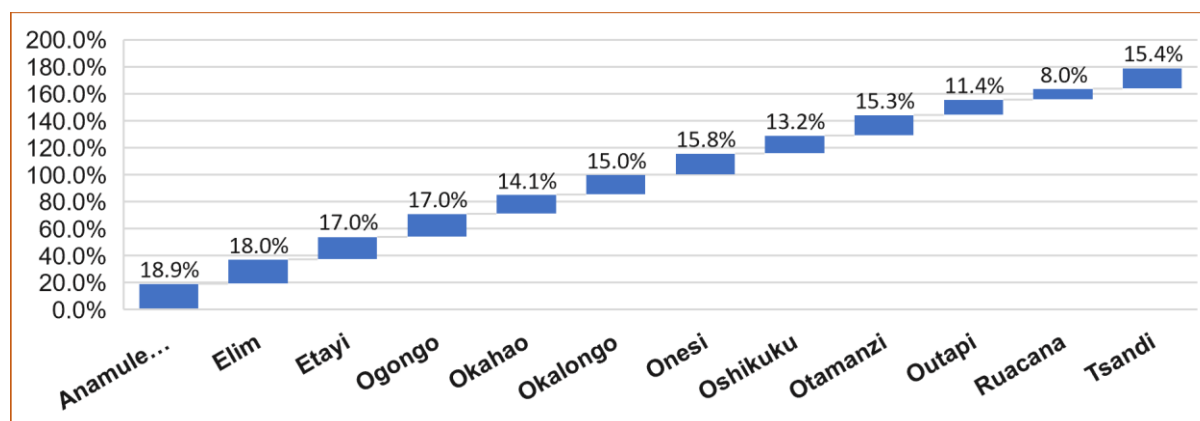
Source: NHIES 2015/16 and AMATA office in Tsandi and Village Council and residents

## 2.6. Commercial structure by Constituency

According to the NSA (2021) a commercial structure is a building or a structure, or a complex of structures designed for retail and/or small-scale wholesale trade. The term encompasses stores, markets, shopping centers, stalls, arcades, and shops. Figure 5 below presents the proportion of commercial structures in each of the constituencies in Omusati established by dividing the number of commercial structures in each of the constituencies by the total number of structures that respective constituency. Simply put, the figure relates the number of commercial structures in each of the constituencies to the total number of structures in that constituency.

Using that approach, we show that the proportion of commercial structures is the highest in Anamulenge constituency (18.9%), followed by Elim (18%) and then Etayi and Ogongo with commercial structures accounting for 17% of all structures in these constituencies. At the same time, 15.4% of structures in Tsandi constituency are commercial structures, while Outapi, Otamanzi, Oshikuku and Okahao have 11.4%, 15.3%, 13.2%, and 14.1% of commercial structures.

Figure 5: Proportion of commercial structures by constituency



Source: Namibia Census mapping report 2019-2021

## 2.7. Main source of energy for lighting

The table below presents the data on the main source of energy for cooking in Tsandi from the 2021 census mapping report most people in Tsandi use firewood for cooking (70.4%) followed by electricity (4.2%), gas (0.6%) and solar energy (0.1).

Table 2: Main source of energy for cooking

	Animal dung	Charcoal coal	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Solar energy	Wood firewood
Tsandi	0	4	351	47	0	9	5,925
Percentage	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	70.4%

Source: Namibia Census mapping report 2019-2021

## 2.8. Households by constituency and main type of toilet

The Namibian government has instituted a series of comprehensive programs and projects aimed at addressing sanitation concerns throughout the nation, with a specific focus on the Omusati region. These initiatives are designed to achieve several objectives, including the expansion of access to improved sanitation facilities, the promotion of proper hygiene practices, and the encouragement of the construction of contemporary and sustainable toilet facilities.

Despite these efforts, a substantial segment of the population still lacks access to adequate sanitation, and this challenge extends to the Omusati region as well. At the constituency level, the most notable deficiency in access to toilets is observed in Otamanzi, where 62% of the population lacks such facilities. Following closely are Tsandi and Etayi, both exhibiting a 53% deficit. In contrast, Ruacana, Outapi, and Oshikuku boast the lowest percentage of people without access to toilets, with figures of 47%, 38%, and 30%, respectively (as indicated in Table 3).

Table 3: Households by constituency and main type of toilet

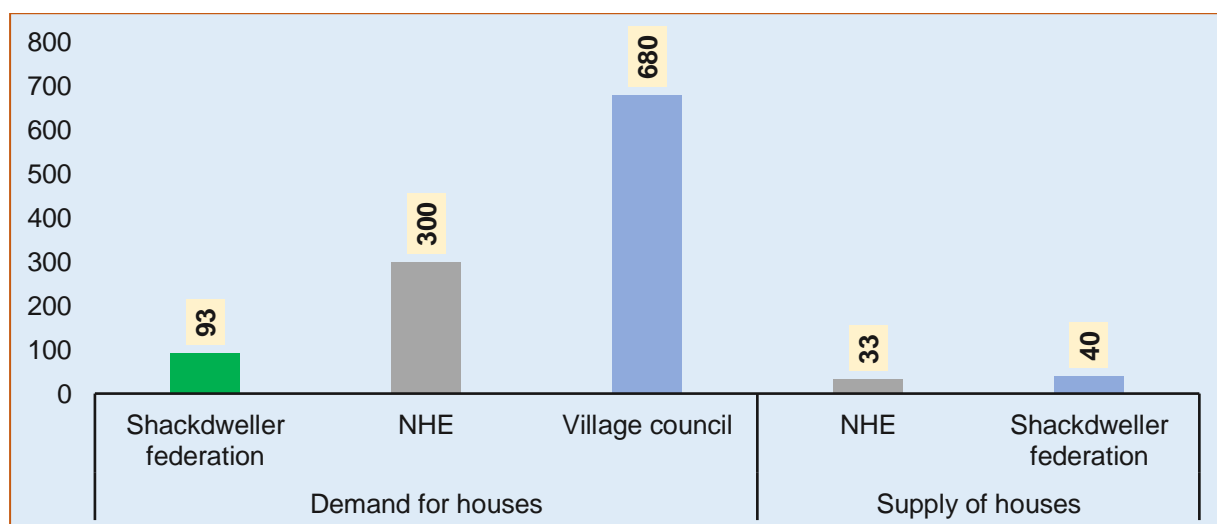
	Bucket toilet manually removed	Covered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	No toilet facility bush, riverbed, fields	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	Private flush connected to main sewer	Private flush connected to septic cesspool	Private flush not connected	Shared flush connected to septic cesspool	Shared flush connected to septic main sewer	Shared flush not connected	Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe
Anamulenge	0.0%	4.2%	48.0%	17.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%
Elim	0.2%	9.4%	40.8%	20.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	2.5%
Etayi	0.1%	10.0%	53.5%	14.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	2.0%
Ogongo	0.0%	6.7%	50.7%	19.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.1%	1.6%
Okahao	0.2%	4.8%	41.5%	9.1%	8.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	2.5%	0.4%	1.1%
Okalongo	0.1%	6.5%	51.6%	14.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	0.7%	1.0%
Onesi	0.1%	3.5%	57.4%	11.5%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%
Oshikuku	0.1%	6.0%	30.2%	13.8%	13.5%	0.4%	0.4%	2.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.7%
Otamanzi	0.1%	3.0%	61.6%	9.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Outapi	0.1%	3.8%	37.7%	15.3%	10.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	3.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Ruacana	0.0%	1.2%	46.5%	5.2%	7.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Tsandi	0.1%	4.2%	53.4%	11.3%	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%

Source: Namibia Census mapping report 2019-2021

### 3. THE HOUSING SITUATION IN TSANDI

The housing situation in Tsandi is a complex one, with various actors striving to address the growing demand for shelter. The National Housing Enterprise (NHE) has contributed to the housing supply with 33 houses while the Shack Dweller Federation has built 40 houses, marking a step towards improved housing conditions. However, the challenge is substantial, as the Village Council reports a staggering 680 applicants on the waiting list for housing. NHE has another 300 applicants on their list, and the Shack Dweller Federation of Namibia has 93 more, reflecting the high demand for affordable housing in the region. The data underscores the pressing need for more comprehensive housing solutions and collaborative efforts among government, local organizations, and the private sector to alleviate the housing crisis and improve living conditions for the people of Tsandi.

Figure 6: Supply and demand for houses in Tsandi Village Council



Source: NHE and Schack dweller deration of Namibia

#### 3.1. Housing characteristics in Omusati region

Housing characteristics in Tsandi, when compared to the broader region of Omusati, reveal some notable similarities and differences. In Omusati, the predominant housing type is traditional dwellings, accounting for 50.0% of the housing landscape. Tsandi, on the other hand, boasts an even higher proportion of traditional dwellings, at 58.6%. Both areas prioritize these structures, reflecting the cultural significance and historical architecture of traditional housing. Additionally, detached houses are common in both regions, with Omusati at 24.6% and Tsandi at 22.1%, indicating a preference for free-standing, single-family homes. Notably, both regions have a similar percentage of shacks or impoverished units, with Omusati at 12.8% and Tsandi at 11.6%.

However, the key distinguishing factor is the prevalence of apartments, with Omusati showing a higher percentage at 3.1%, compared to Tsandi's lower figure of 1.5%. This data underscores the shared values in housing choices, but also the unique housing developments in Tsandi compared to the broader Omusati region.

Table 4: Housing characteristics in Tsandi and Omusati region

	Unknown	Apartment s/ Flats	Detache dhouse	Detache dhouse mixed	Impover ished unit shack	Mobile home, caravan or tent	Semi detached house town house	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling
Omusati	4.1%	3.1%	24.6%	1.9%	12.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	50.0%
Anamulen	4.6%	4.7%	30.7%	0.4%	15.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	39.7%
Elim	3.1%	1.1%	35.8%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.8%
Etayi	2.3%	1.2%	14.1%	15.6%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	60.4%
Ogongo	2.0%	0.4%	29.7%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	58.9%
Okahao	3.5%	2.3%	31.4%	0.2%	11.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	47.1%
Okalongo	3.7%	2.7%	30.4%	0.4%	14.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	44.4%
Onesi	5.3%	2.8%	18.9%	0.0%	14.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	55.2%
Oshikuku	7.1%	7.7%	37.9%	0.4%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.2%
Otamanzi	1.2%	0.2%	18.5%	0.0%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	64.0%
Outapi	6.4%	6.7%	21.2%	2.0%	16.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	43.3%
Ruacana	3.6%	1.3%	19.2%	0.5%	20.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	50.7%
Tsandi	3.1%	1.5%	22.1%	0.1%	11.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	58.6%

Source: Namibia 2019 to 2021 Census mapping report

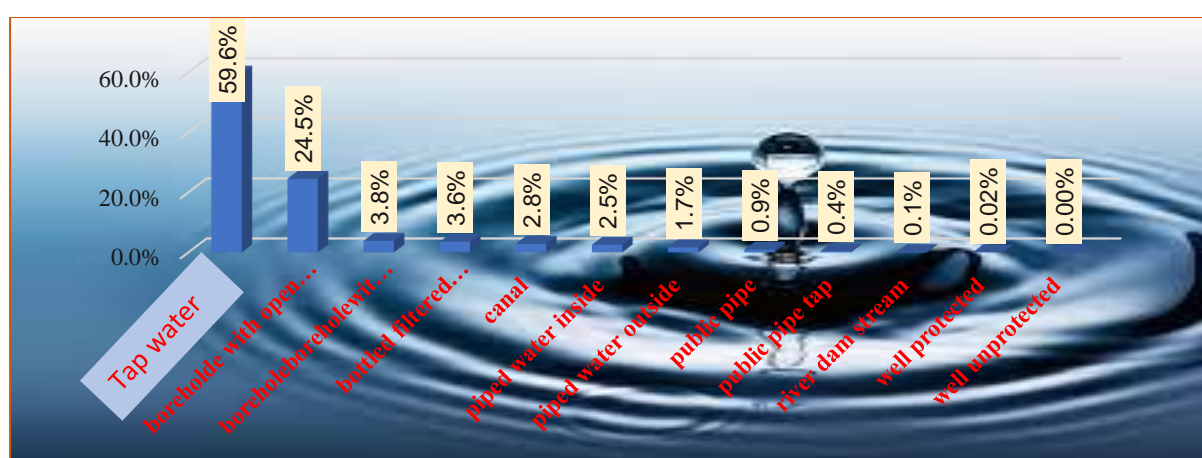
## 4. PRIMARY SECTOR ACTIVITIES IN TSANDI

### 4.1. Agricultural sector activities in Tsandi

#### 4.1.1 Sources of Water in Tsandi

Tsandi primarily relies on several sources of water to meet its water needs. Some of the main sources of water in Tsandi constituency include tap water (59.9%), boreholes with open tank (24.5%), boreholes with closed tank (3.8%), bottled filtered purified water (3.6%), and canal (2.8%). These constitute the highest sources of water in the town. Meanwhile, protected wells, river dam streams and public pipe taps account for 0.02, 0.1 and 0.4 percent respectively.

Figure 6: Sources water in Tsandi.

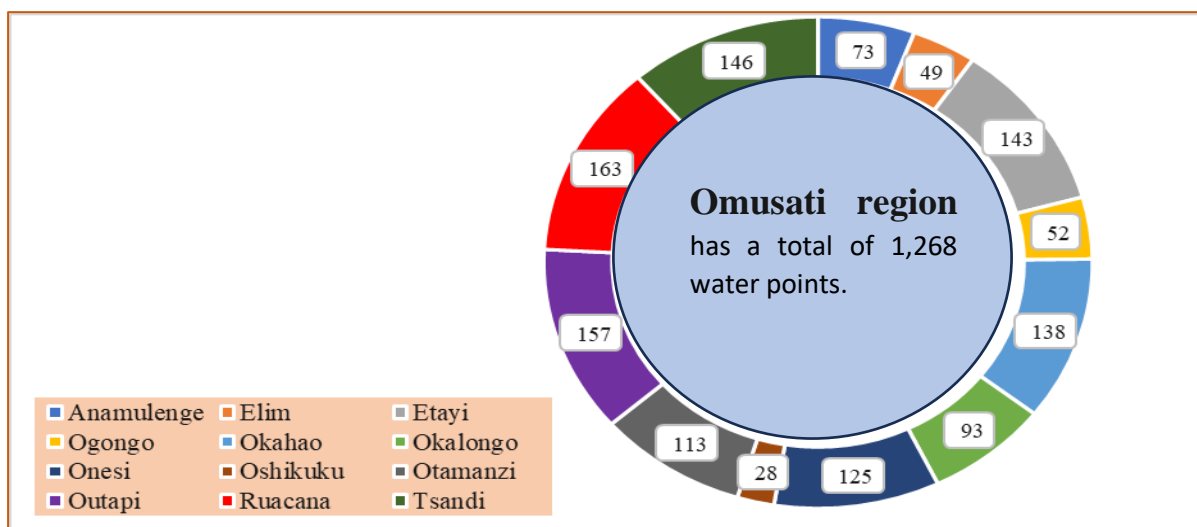


Source: Namibia Census mapping report 2019-2021

#### 4.1.2 Number of water points in Omusati region

In the Omusati region, the distribution of water points varies significantly, with some areas boasting a higher number of water sources than others. At the top end of the spectrum, Omusati itself stands out with a substantial 1,268 water points, signifying a relatively robust infrastructure in the region's capital. Nearby, Ruacana and Outapi follow suit with 163 and 157 water points, respectively, indicating a relatively good access to clean water in these areas. In contrast, Oshikuku, Elim, and Ogongo find themselves at the lower end of the scale with 28, 49, and 52 water points, respectively, revealing a potential need for increased investment and resources to improve water accessibility in these locations. These statistics underscore the regional disparities in water infrastructure, highlighting the importance of equitable water resource allocation and development.

Figure 7: Number of water points



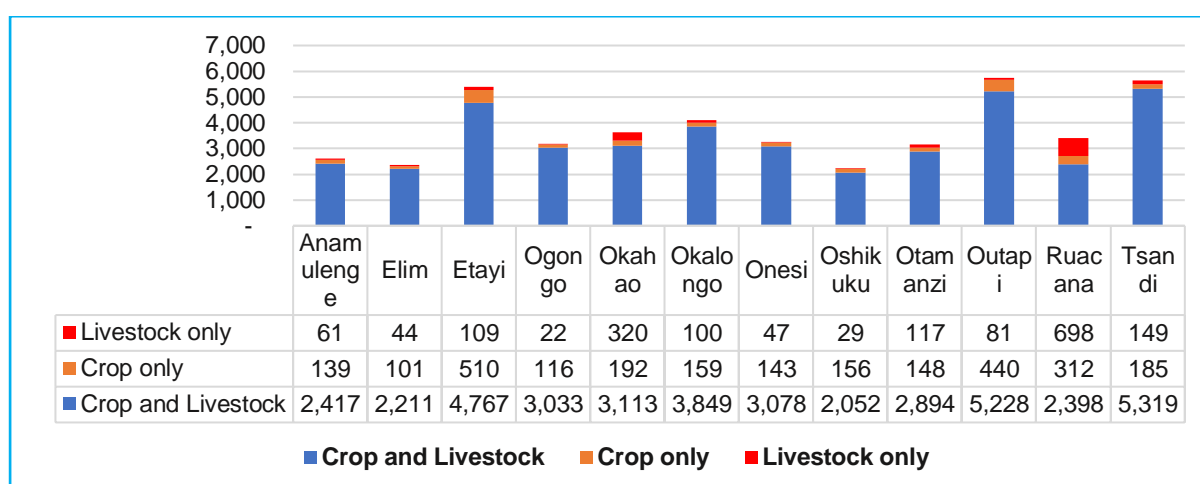
Source: 2019 census mapping report

#### 4.1.3 Agricultural activities by Constituency

Omusati Region is predominantly an agricultural Region, focusing on both crop and livestock farming. This is due to its fertile soil and the availability of water from the water canal. Among other crops, omahangu is successfully cultivated and consumed as a staple food. A canal which carries water from Ruacana River to Oshakati passes through Outapi Town to Tsandi. The region has different types of livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, and donkeys in all Constituencies.

Statistics from the NSA revealed that Tsandi has the highest number of households engaged in crop and livestock production (5,319 households), followed by Outapi (5,228 households) and then Etayi (4,767) in Omusati region. Meanwhile, Ruacana, Elim and Oshikuku have the least number of households engaged in crop and livestock production with 2,052, 2,211 and 2,398 households correspondingly.

Figure 8: Agricultural activities by constituency



Source: NSA 2019-2021 Census mapping report

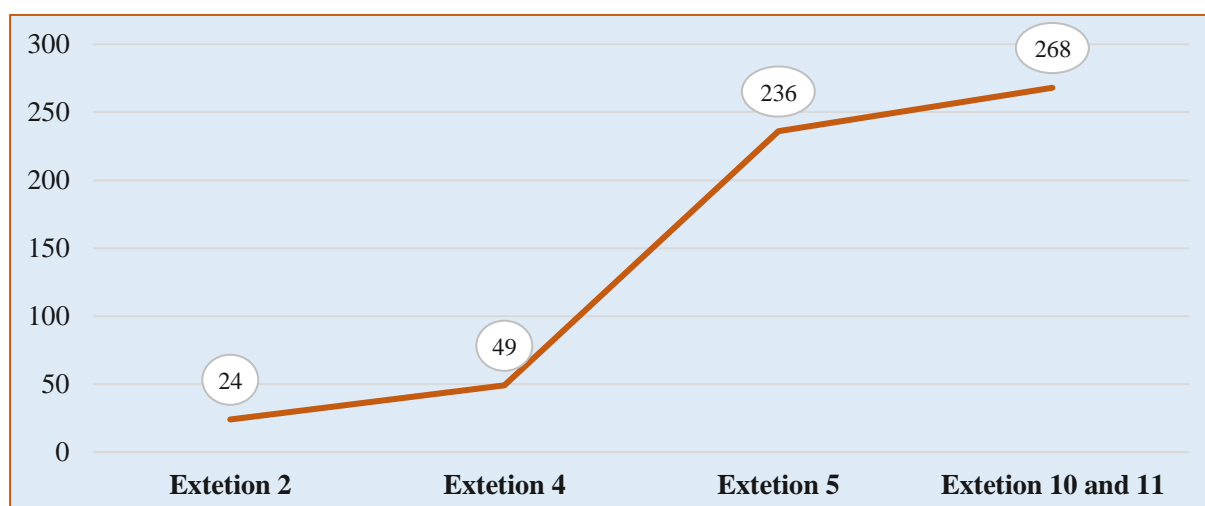
## 5 SECONDARY SECTOR ACTIVITIES

### 5.1 Land availability and Servicing

#### 5.1.1 Surveyed plots

The distribution of surveyed plots varies across different extensions, reflecting the extent of development and urban planning in the constituency. In extension 2, there are 24 surveyed plots, representing a relatively compact and smaller-scale development. Meanwhile, extension 4 has 49 plots, while extension 5 emerges as a more substantial urban area with a notable 236 surveyed plots, indicating a higher degree of development and population density. Lastly, extensions 10 and 11 have a cumulative sum of 268 surveyed but un-serviced plots.

Figure 9: Survey Plots

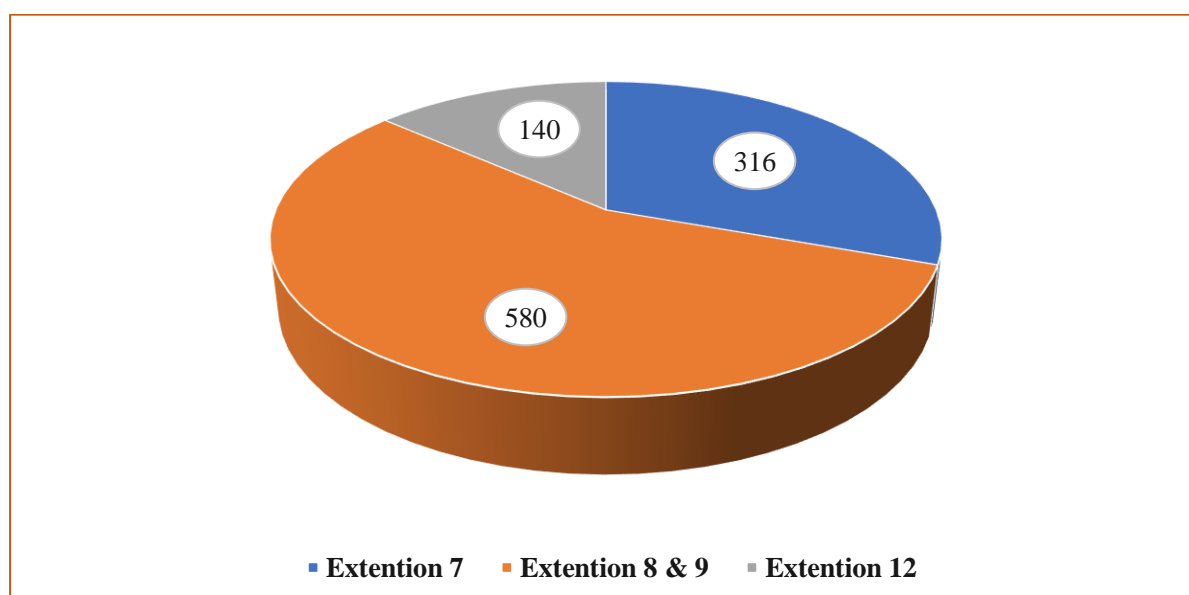


Source: Tsandi Village Council

### 5.1.2 Planned But Un-Serviced Plots.

In addition to the above, there is a significant number of planned but not surveyed plots across several extensions in the Tsandi Village Council. Extension 7 has 316 plots, while extension 12 follows with 140 un-surveyed plots. Furthermore, in extensions 8 and 9, there are a substantial 580 plots awaiting surveying. This data highlights the growing demand for land development within these specific extensions, reflecting the increasing interest in property ownership and urban expansion in the Tsandi constituency. The planned but un-surveyed plots present opportunities for future development and infrastructure expansion, making it imperative for the local authorities to address this demand and ensure efficient land management to meet the evolving needs of the community.

Figure 10: un-serviced plots.



Source: Tsandi Village Council

### 5.2 Uukwaluudhi Royal Home's Craft Store

At the Uukwaluudhi Royal Home's craft store, visitors have the chance to discover and purchase traditional craft items that beautifully encapsulate the rich Uukwaluudhi culture. The craft store serves as a platform for residents to showcase their exceptional craftsmanship and traditional artistry, contributing to the preservation and promotion of Uukwaluudhi traditions. The array of items available for purchase includes intricately woven baskets, Oshiwambo traditional attire, and handcrafted jewelry, all of which reflect the cultural heritage and artistic talents of the Uukwaluudhi people. These craft items not only offer a unique and authentic experience for visitors but also provide vital economic opportunities for local artisans and a means of sustaining and celebrating the Uukwaluudhi culture. See a few craft items in figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Craft items at Uukwaluudhi Royal Home's craft store



Source: Uukwaluudhi Royal Home's craft store

### 5.3 Other Manufacturing activities in Tsandi

Other manufacturing activities in Tsandi, such as the craft of basket making and the creation of Oshiwambo traditional dresses, are notable features of the Tsandi open market. These activities involve the skillful production of handmade baskets and intricately designed Oshiwambo traditional attire. They not only contribute to the local economy but also preserve and showcase the rich cultural heritage of the Oshiwambo people.

Figure 12: Other manufacturing activities



Source: Local businesses

## 6. SERVICE SECTOR ACTIVITIES IN TSANDI

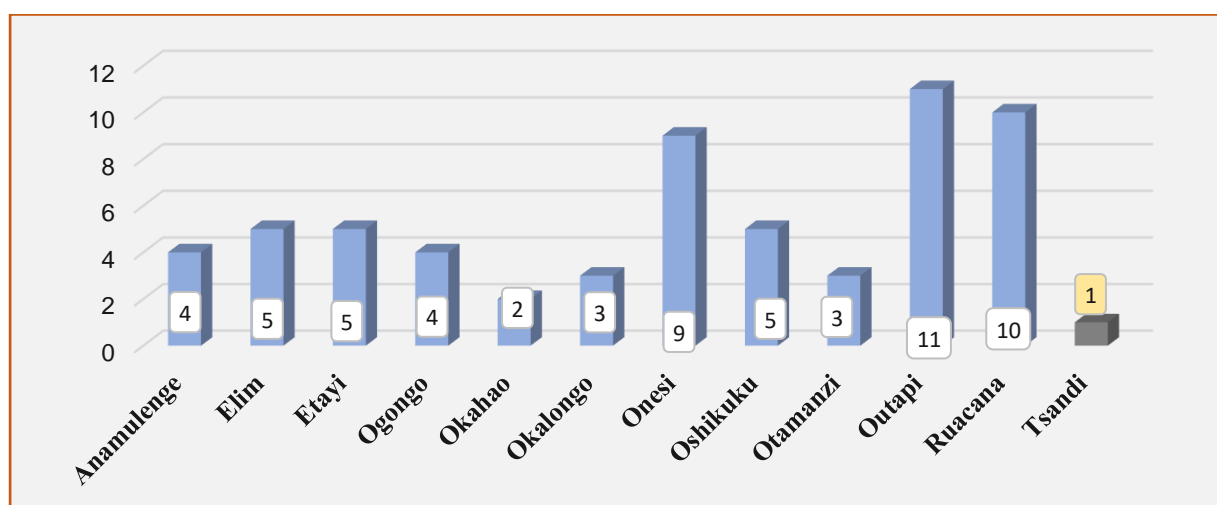
### 6.1 Agricultural Establishments

Figure 13 provides an overview of agricultural establishments in the Omusati region. Among the areas in the region, Outapi boasts the highest number of establishments, with a total of 11 establishments. Ruacana follows closely with 10 establishments, while Onesi has 9 agricultural establishments.

Notably, Tsandi is home to a single agricultural establishment, namely the Tsandi grain silo. Grain silos are crucial storage facilities designed to preserve and protect grains, including maize, wheat, and sorghum, from various environmental factors and pests. They play a pivotal role in maintaining the quality of grains and ensuring food security within agricultural regions.

The Tsandi grain silo is equipped with a substantial storage capacity, capable of accommodating up to 3,000 metric tons of grain. This storage facility contributes to the preservation of agricultural produce and supports food security efforts within Tsandi and the surrounding areas.

Figure 13: Agricultural establishments in Omusati



Source: NSA 2019-2021 Census Mapping

### 6.2 Services offered by The Village Council.

#### 6.2.1 Lease of Erven

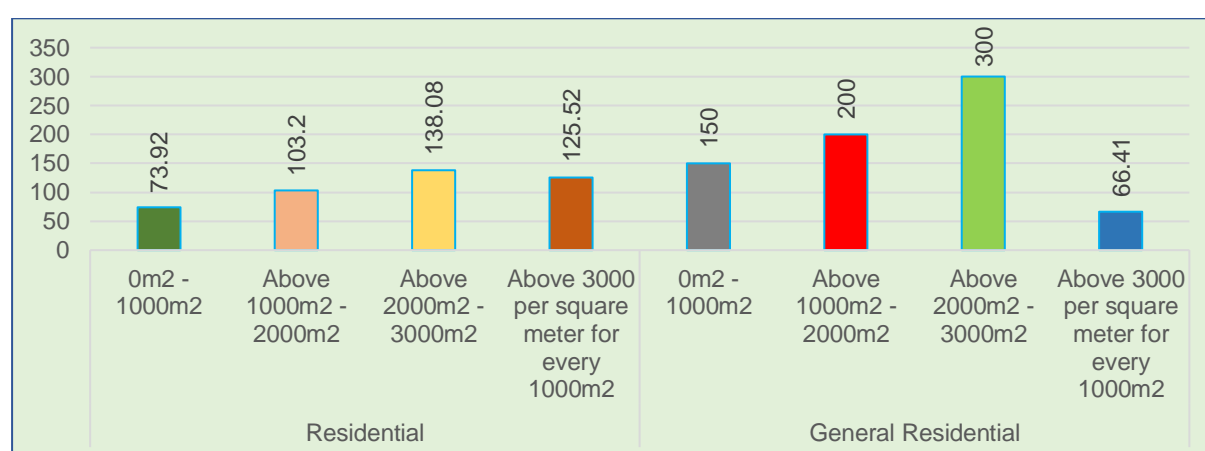
The Tsandi Village Council offers land leases for residential purposes, and the pricing structure varies based on the size of the land. Here are the lease rates for residential land in Tsandi Village Council:

- i. For land sizes ranging from 0 square meters ( $M^2$ ) to 1,000 square meters ( $M^2$ ):
  - Residential Land: N\$73.92 per  $M^2$

- General Residential Land: N\$150.00 per  $M^2$
- ii. For land sizes ranging from 1,001 square meters ( $M^2$ ) to 2,000 square meters ( $M^2$ ):
  - Residential Land: N\$103.20 per  $M^2$
  - General Residential Land: N\$200.00 per  $M^2$
- iii. For land sizes ranging from 2,001 square meters ( $M^2$ ) to 3,000 square meters ( $M^2$ ):
  - Residential Land: N\$138.08 per  $M^2$
  - General Residential Land: N\$300.00 per  $M^2$

These pricing structures provide options for individuals and families looking to lease land for residential purposes in Tsandi Village Council. The rates are differentiated based on land size and whether it falls under the category of residential land or general residential land. This tiered approach allows for flexibility and affordability in acquiring land for housing within the village council.

Figure 14: Leasing of land for residential and general residential purposes



Source: Government Gazette of The Republic of Namibia (1 September 2022)

## 6.2.2 Sale of Erven

The sale of land by the Tsandi Village Council is categorized under tertiary economic activity, representing the provision of real estate services. This process involves facilitating the acquisition of land by individuals, businesses, or investors for various purposes, including residential, commercial, or industrial development. In Tsandi Village Council, land sales are a fundamental driver of local economic growth and urban development. It contributes to the expansion of the community and generates revenue for the council, which can be reinvested in public infrastructure and services.

The sale of land in Tsandi Village Council plays a pivotal role in shaping the local landscape and creating economic opportunities for both residents and the local government. As the demand for land evolves, the real estate market becomes a significant factor in economic growth, reflecting the changing needs and aspirations of the community.

The cost of land in Tsandi Village Council depends on the category of the suburb where the land is located. Here are the land sale prices based on suburb categories:

#### Residential Land:

- Low-Income Suburbs: N\$47.15 per  $M^2$
- Middle-Income Suburbs: N\$ 57.50 per  $M^2$
- High-Income Suburbs: N\$69.00 per  $M^2$
- Residential Luxury Suburbs: N\$78.20 per  $M^2$

#### Commercial and Institutional Land:

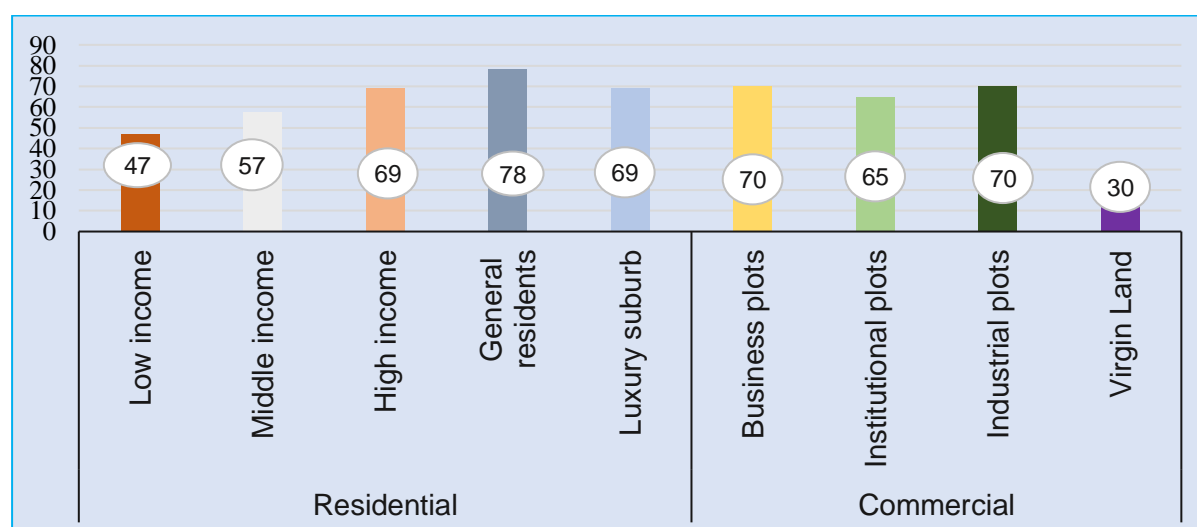
- Commercial (Industrial and Business Plots): N\$70.00 per square meter
- Institutional Plots: N\$65.00 per square meter

#### Virgin Land:

- N\$30.00 per square meter

These pricing structures for land offers a range of options for individuals and businesses looking to purchase land in Tsandi Village Council, with prices varying based on the category of the suburb and the intended use of the land. This approach ensures that land sales are accessible and equitable while accommodating different needs and aspirations within the community.

Figure 15: Sale of land for residential and commercial purposes in Tsandi



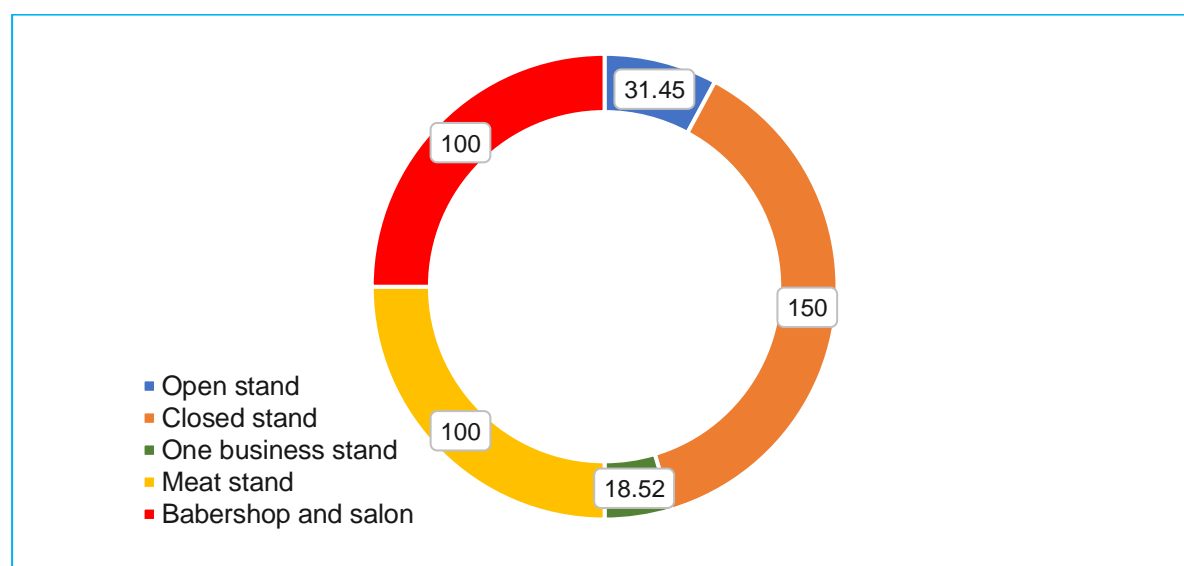
Source: Government Gazette of The Republic of Namibia (1 September 2022)

### 6.2.3 Open market per month

The open market in Tsandi Village Council imposes a range of charges for different types of stands and businesses. For those utilizing open stands, the cost is set at N\$31.45, providing an accessible option for traders and vendors. Closed stands, on the other hand, incur a slightly higher fee of N\$150.00, catering to businesses that require more enclosed spaces.

Entrepreneurs seeking to establish a single business stand can expect to pay N\$18.52, ensuring a reasonable entry point for small enterprises. For those in the meat trade, a specific meat stands costs N\$100.00, making it an affordable option for butchers and meat sellers. Furthermore, barbershops and salons are charged N\$100.00, providing an equitable rate for personal grooming and beauty businesses. These diverse charges reflect a well-structured fee system that accommodates various types of businesses and promotes economic activity within the Village Council.

Figure 16: Open market fee per month



Source: Government Gazette of The Republic of Namibia (1 September 2022)

### 6.2.4 Sewer Connection Fees

Sewer connection fees in Tsandi Village Council have been structured to cater to the diverse needs of the community and various business entities. These fees are designed to ensure equitable access to essential sewer services while considering the specific demands placed on the sewer system by different user categories. Here is an overview of the sewer connection fees in Tsandi Village Council:

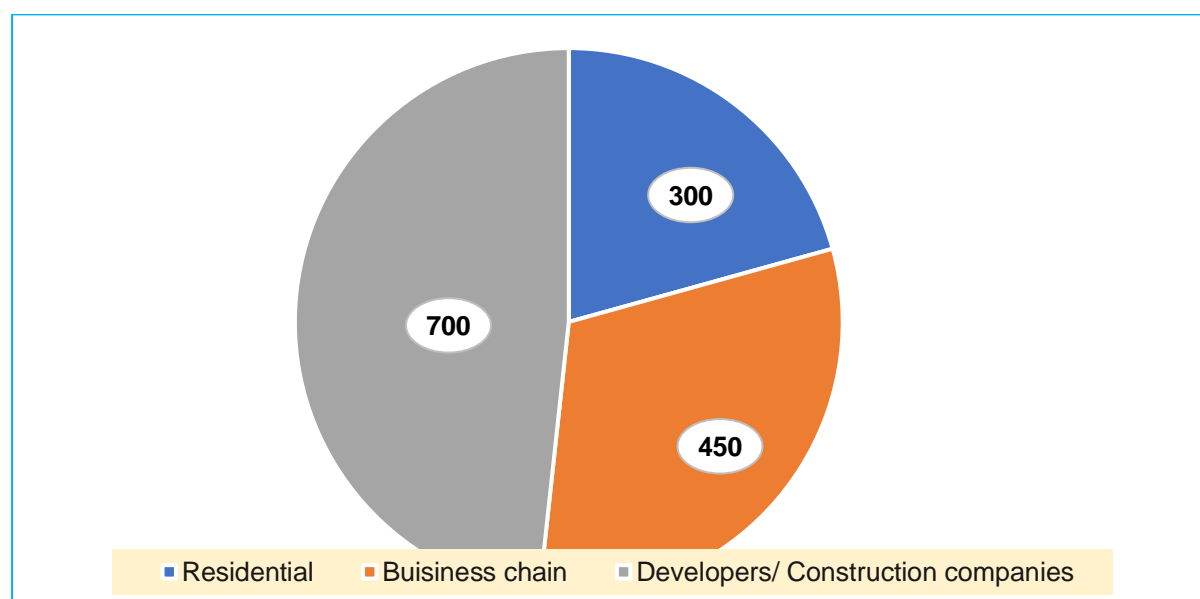
- **Residential Properties:** For residential properties, the sewer connection fee is reasonably set at N\$300.00. This fee ensures that homeowners can access sewer services without facing an undue financial burden.

- **Business Chains:** Business chains, which typically have more extensive sewer requirements, are charged a slightly higher fee of N\$450.00. This fee reflects the increased demand placed on the sewer system by businesses with multiple locations.
- **Developers and Construction Companies:** Developers and construction companies responsible for larger-scale projects are subject to a fee of N\$700.00. This fee recognizes the substantial impact that these endeavors can have on the local sewer infrastructure.

This tiered fee system has been implemented to ensure that each category of sewer user contributes equitably to the maintenance and expansion of the sewage system in Tsandi Village Council. It also serves as an incentive for responsible urban development, encouraging developers and construction companies to consider the impact of their projects on the local sewer infrastructure.

By structuring sewer connection fees in this manner, Tsandi Village Council aims to balance the need for accessible sewer services with the responsibility of sustaining and improving the sewer system for the benefit of the entire community.

Figure 17: Sewer connection fees



Source: Government Gazette of The Republic of Namibia (1 September 2022)

### 6.2.5 Sewerage Services

Sewerage services in Tsandi Village Council are designed to accommodate the diverse needs and capacities of its residents and businesses. The monthly charges for these services vary depending on the user category, with the aim of ensuring equitable access while considering the differing demands on the sewerage infrastructure. Here is an overview of the monthly charges for sewerage services in Tsandi Village Council:

**Parastatals:** Government-owned institutions bear the highest monthly charge, which amounts to N\$273.01. This reflects the substantial sewerage demands associated with such entities.

**Residents with Businesses:** Residents who operate businesses are charged N\$110.00 per month. This rate acknowledges the combined usage of both residential and commercial properties.

**High-Income Suburbs:** Residents residing in high-income suburbs are charged N\$34.79 per month. This rate reflects their relatively higher capacity to contribute to the maintenance of the sewerage infrastructure.

**Other Residents:** All other residents residing outside high-income suburbs are charged N\$33.58 per month. This fee is set to ensure that sewerage services remain affordable for most residents.

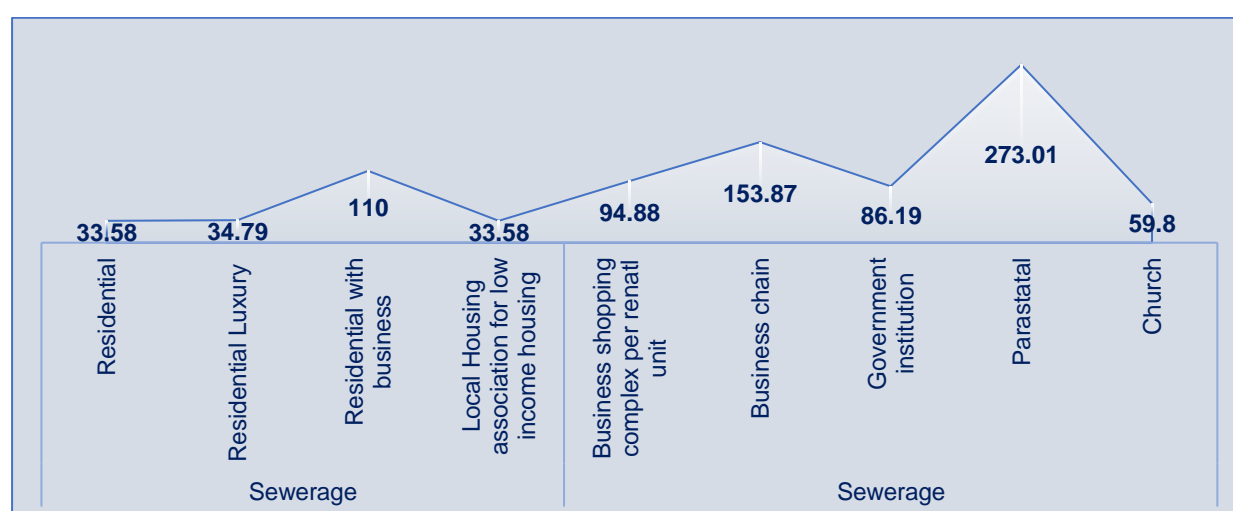
**Business Chains:** Business chains are subject to a fee of N\$153.87 per month. This rate accounts for the unique requirements of commercial establishments with multiple locations.

**Business Shopping Units:** Business shopping units pay a monthly fee of N\$94.88. This fee structure recognizes the diverse needs of various types of commercial establishments.

**Government Institutions:** Government institutions are charged N\$86.19 per month, acknowledging their role in providing essential public services.

This tiered fee structure has been developed to strike a balance between ensuring equitable access to sewerage services for all residents and businesses while considering the ability to maintain and improve the sewerage infrastructure within Tsandi Village Council. This approach helps distribute the costs fairly among different user categories, taking into account their specific usage and financial capacities. (Refer to Figure 18 for additional details.).

Figure 18: Sewerage Services



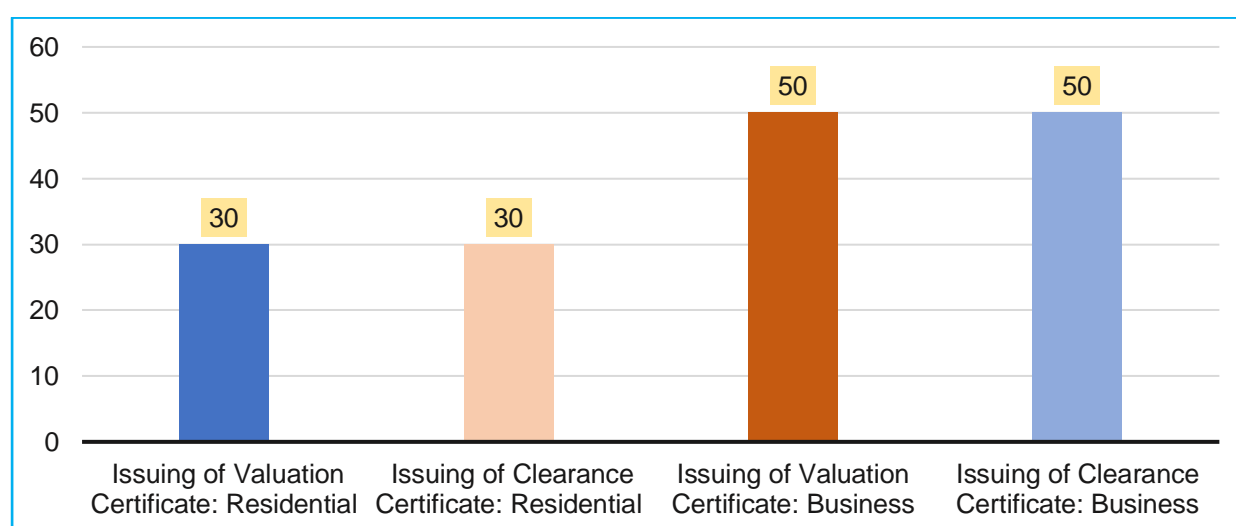
Source: Government Gazette of The Republic of Namibia (1 September 2022)

### 6.2.6 Issuance Of Valuation and clearance certificates

The issuance of Valuation and Clearance Certificates by Tsandi Village Council is charged differently for residential and business properties. For residential properties, the cost of both valuation and clearance certificates is set at N\$30.00 each, providing homeowners with an affordable and standardized process to assess the value and status of their properties.

In contrast, business properties have separate fees, with both valuation and clearance certificates priced at N\$50.00 each. This pricing structure recognizes the additional complexity and demands associated with commercial properties and ensures that businesses are charged appropriately for the evaluation and clearance services provided by the council. This approach enables the Tsandi Village Council to effectively manage and assess the diverse properties within its jurisdiction, while ensuring that the fee structure remains fair and transparent for all property owners.

Figure 19: Issuance of Valuation and clearance certificates



Source: Government Gazette of The Republic of Namibia (1 September 2022)

## 6.3 Education Services

### 6.3.1 Mwaala High School

Mwaala High School offers education for students from grade 8 to grade 11. The school is equipped with a total of 27 teachers and serves a student population of 613 learners. The distribution of students across grades at Mwaala High School is as follows:

Grade 8: 59 learners

Grade 9: 75 learners

Grade 10: 276 learners

Grade 11: 203 learners

The school has the highest number of classes dedicated to grade 10, with 7 classes, followed by grade 11 with 5 classes. Both grade 8 and grade 9 have 2 classes each. The teacher-to-learner ratio at the school varies across grade levels, with the following ratios:

Grade 11: 41 learners per teacher

Grade 10: 39 learners per teacher

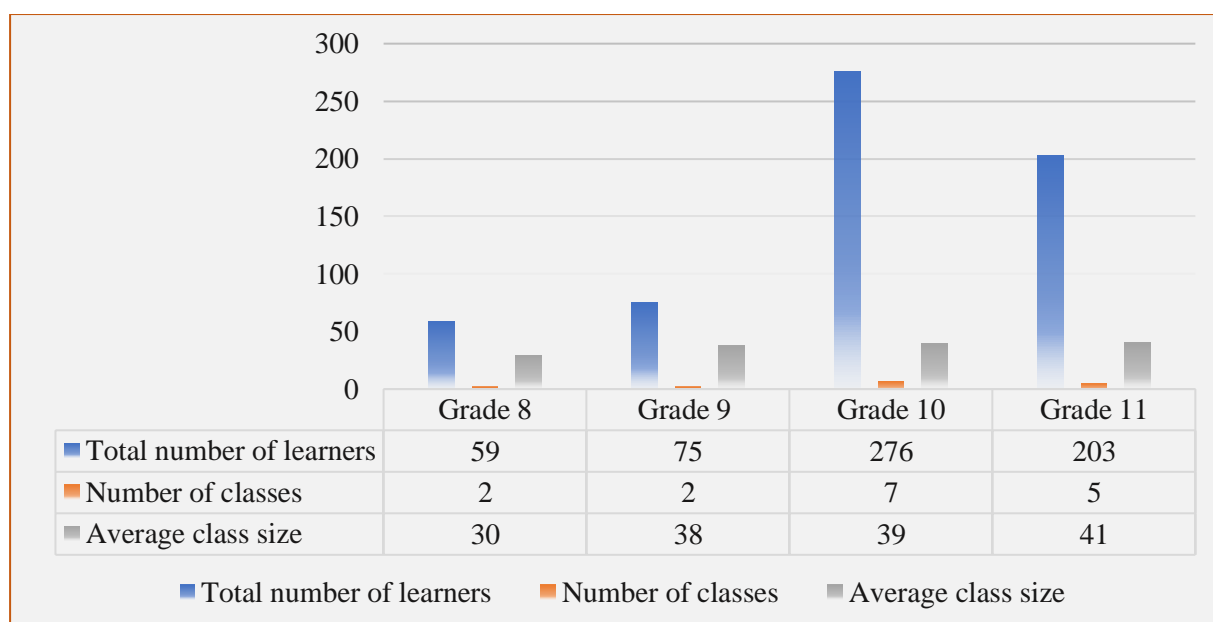
Grade 9: 38 learners per teacher

Grade 8: 30 learners per teacher

It's important to note that the appropriate teacher-to-learner ratio can depend on various factors, including the age of the learners, the subject matter being taught, and the teaching methods used. Generally, smaller ratios tend to enhance individualized learning and student engagement.

Mwaala High School also provides hostel accommodation, which can be beneficial for students who live at a distance from the school or require a boarding facility for their education. Hostel accommodations can contribute to a more focused and immersive learning experience for students.

Figure 20: Number of learners and teacher to learner ratio at Mwaala High School



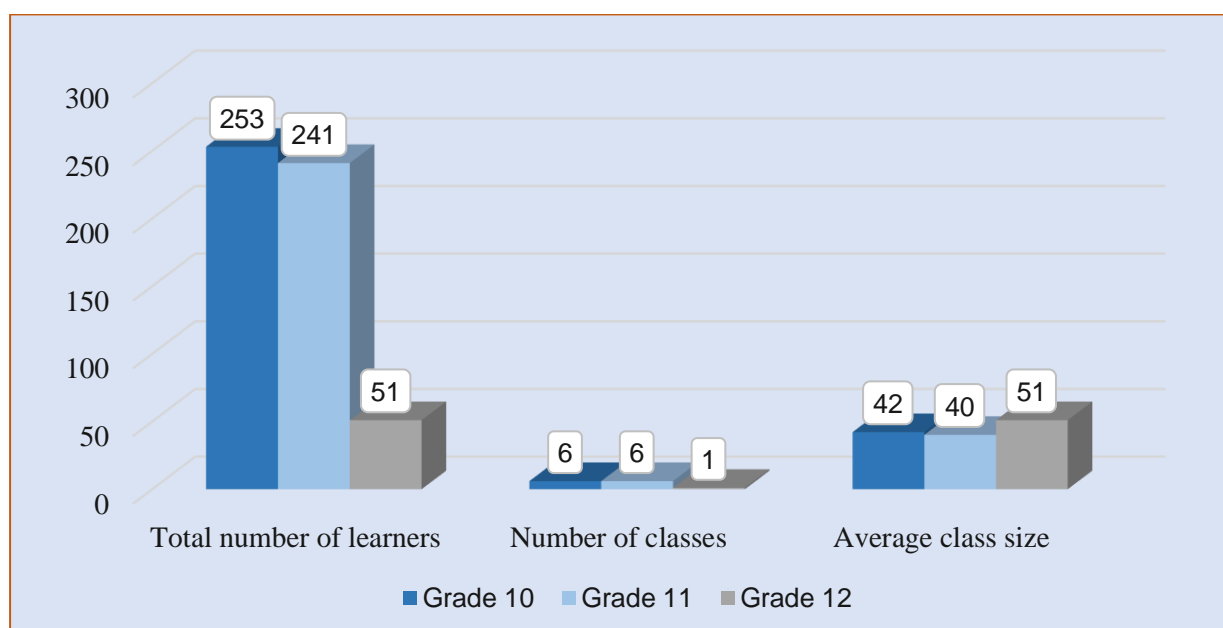
Source: Mwaala High School

### 6.3.2 Shikongo Ipinge Secondary School

Shikongo Ipinge Secondary School is another high school located within Tsandi Village Council. This school offers hostel accommodation and caters to a total of 545 learners. The school serves students from grade 10 to grade 12 and employs a staff of 20 teachers. The distribution of students across grades at Shikongo Ipinge Secondary School is as follows: 253 learners in grade 10, 241 in grade 11, and a total of 51 learners in grade 12. However, it's important to note that the teacher-to-learner ratio varies across these grades. The highest teacher-to-learner ratio is observed in grade 12, with 51 learners per teacher. Grade 10 follows closely with a ratio of 42 learners per teacher, and grade 11 has 40 learners per teacher.

These statistics highlight the varying class sizes and teacher resources available at Shikongo Ipinge Secondary School, which can impact the quality of education and the level of individual attention students receive, particularly in grade 12 with the highest teacher-to-learner ratio. Ensuring equitable resource allocation and effective teaching strategies may be essential to address these challenges and support the educational needs of all students across the different grade levels.

Figure 21: Number of learners and teacher to learner ratio at Shikongo Ipinge secondary school



Source: Shikongo Ipinge Secondary School

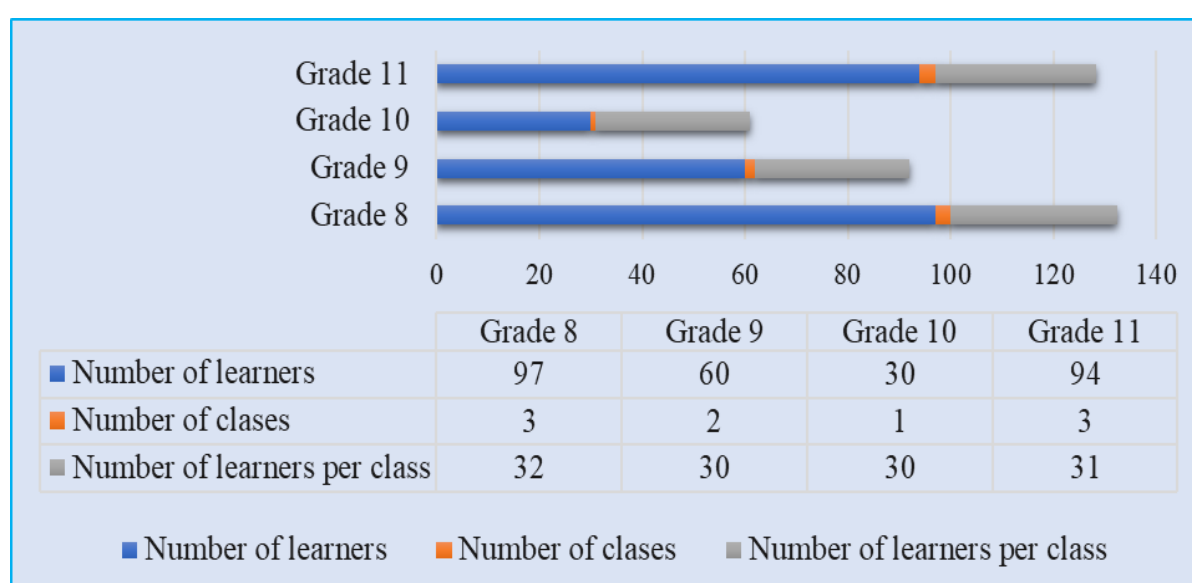
### 6.3.3 Tsandi Combined School

Tsandi Combined School is situated approximately 800 meters before reaching the village council on the road from Okahao. This educational institution serves students from grade 8 to grade 11. The school's highest enrollment is in grade 8, with 97 learners. Grade 11 follows

closely with 94 learners, while grade 9 has 60 learners. On the other hand, grade 10 has the lowest number of learners, and it shares the same teacher-to-learner ratio as grade 9, with 30 learners per teacher.

These numbers provide an overview of the student population distribution at Tsandi Combined School, with grade 8 and grade 11 having the highest enrollment. Additionally, the equal teacher-to-learner ratio for grades 9 and 10 suggests that both grades have similar class sizes, which can impact the quality of education and the amount of individual attention students receive. Effective resource allocation and strategies may be needed to address this balance and ensure a conducive learning environment for all students across all grades.

Figure 22: Number of learners and teacher to learner ratio at Tsandi Combined School



Source: Tsandi Combined School

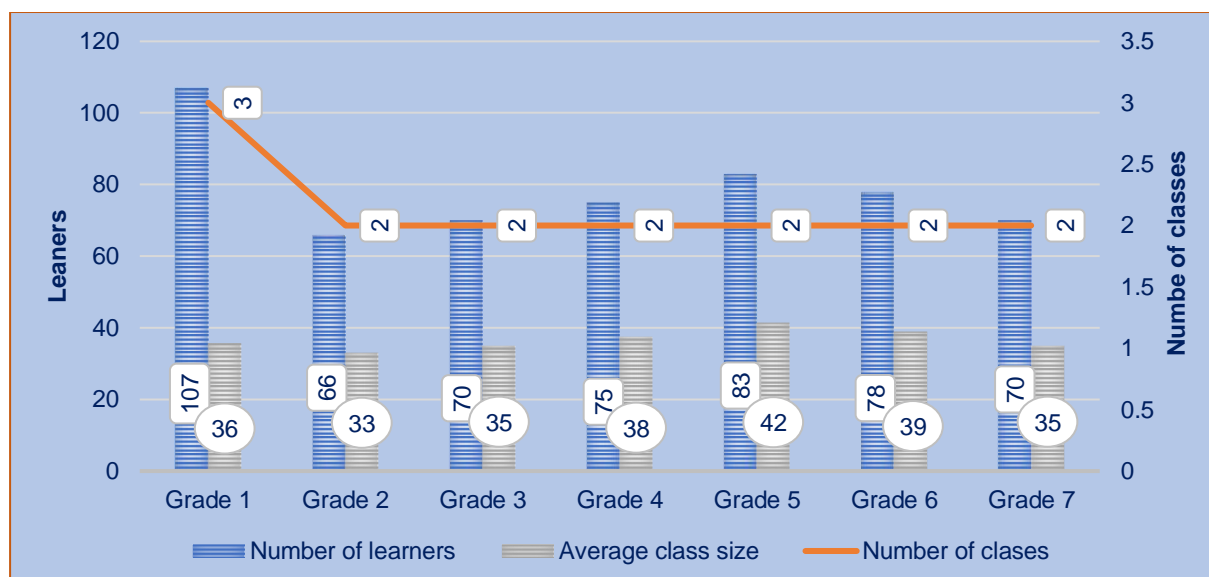
### 6.3.4 Tsandi Primary School

Tsandi Primary School holds the distinction of being the sole public primary school operating within Tsandi village council. The school provides education for students across grades 1 to 7. Currently, there is a total enrollment of 549 learners, and the school employs a dedicated team of 24 teachers.

However, it's worth noting that the teacher-to-learner ratios at Tsandi Primary School are less favorable compared to private schools in the area. The highest teacher-to-learner ratio is observed in grade 5, with 42 learners per teacher. Following closely is grade 6, with 39 learners per teacher, and grade 4 with 38 learners in a class. These ratios highlight the challenges faced by the public primary school in terms of teacher resources and classroom sizes.

Efforts to improve these ratios, such as hiring additional teachers or redistributing students across classes, may enhance the educational experience and outcomes for the learners at Tsandi Primary School.

Figure 23: Number of learners and teacher to learner ratio at Tsandi Primary School



Source: Tsandi Primary School

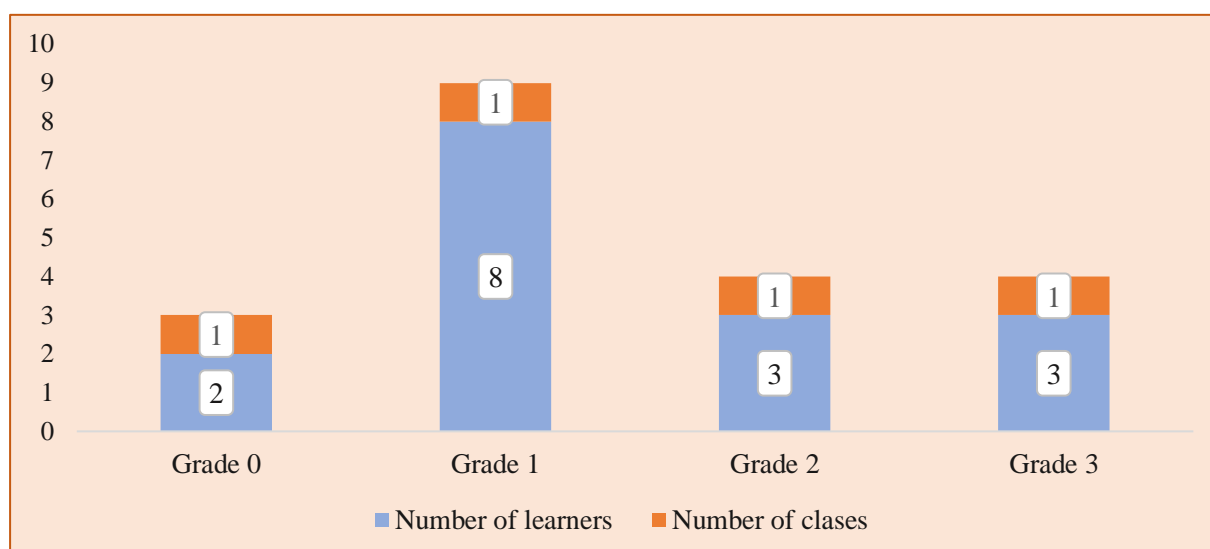
### 6.3.5 Private Schools in Tsandi

There are two registered private primary schools in Tsandi village council namely: Tsandi Private Primary School and Em Desh primary school.

#### 6.3.5.1 Tsandi Private Primary School

Tsandi Private Primary School stands as the largest private primary school within Tsandi village council, offering education to students ranging from grade 0 to grade 3. The school currently employs three teachers and has a total enrollment of 16 learners. This student population is distributed across various grade levels, with 2 students in grade 0, 8 students in grade 1, and 3 students in grade 3.

Figure 24: Number of learners and teacher to learner ratio at Tsandi private primary school



Source: Tsandi Private Primary School

#### 6.3.5.2 Em Desh Primary School

Another private primary school in Tsandi village council is Em Desh primary school offering classes from grade 0 to grade 2. Em Desh only has two teachers and a class for each grade with 5 learners in each class. The most appropriate teacher-to-learner ratio can vary depending on various factors such as the age of the learners, the subject matter, and the specific needs of the students.

Studies carried out on the teacher to learner ratios indicate that the appropriate teacher to learner ratios for different categories as follows:

**Preschool and Early Elementary:** For very young children, a low teacher-to-learner ratio is often preferred. Ratios of 1:6 to 1:10 are common, as young children require more individual attention and supervision.

**Elementary School:** Ratios for elementary school students can vary but are typically around 1:20 to 1:25. Smaller class sizes can be beneficial, especially for students who require more individualized support.

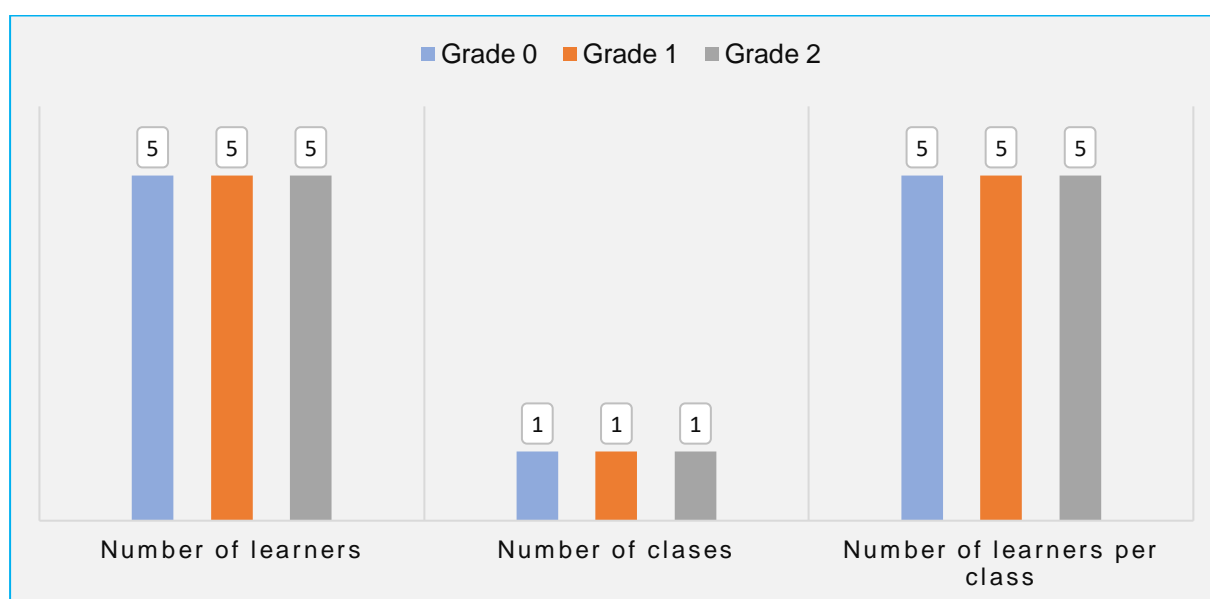
**Middle School and High School:** In middle and high school, class sizes can be larger, with ratios around 1:25 to 1:30 or higher. The specific ratio often depends on the educational system and available resources.

**Special Education:** Students with special needs often benefit from even smaller ratios, which can range from 1:1 to 1:15, depending on the severity of their needs and the level of support required.

**College and Higher Education:** At the college and university level, class sizes can vary widely. Smaller ratios, such as 1:15 to 1:30, are often preferred for more interactive and discussion-based courses, while larger lectures might have ratios exceeding 1:100.

**Online Learning:** In online or distance education, the concept of a teacher-to-learner ratio can be different, as technology enables scalable interactions. However, support structures, such as online discussion forums and teaching assistants, play a crucial role in helping maintain quality education.

Figure 25: Number of learners and teacher to learner ratio at Em Desh primary school



Source: Em Desh Primary School

## 6.4 Financial Service Sector

While Tsandi Village Council does not have its own fully-fledged commercial banks, it does provide limited access to financial services. The village is equipped with two Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), one affiliated with FNB (First National Bank) and the other with Standard Bank. These ATMs offer residents and visitors the convenience of basic banking transactions.

However, for a broader range of banking services, residents typically rely on neighbouring towns like Okahao and Outapi. These nearby towns serve as hubs for comprehensive banking services, catering to the financial needs of the Tsandi community.

In addition to the limited banking services, Tsandi Village Council hosts a small non-banking services sector, consisting of NamPost (the national postal service provider) and two cash loan providers. While not full-fledged banks, these entities play a role in facilitating financial transactions and services for the local population.

In summary, Tsandi Village Council offers basic access to banking services through ATMs, with more comprehensive banking needs met in nearby towns. The presence of NamPost and cash loan providers further contributes to the financial service landscape in the community.

## 6.5 Health services

### 6.5.1 Public Health Services and Private Health Services in Tsandi

The healthcare landscape in Tsandi exhibits a combination of strengths and challenges in terms of access and service provision. A notable asset to the community is the presence of a district hospital, serving a population of 38,927 residents. However, the doctor-to-patient ratio of 1:6488 suggests a potential scarcity of medical professionals, which could strain the hospital's resources. To address this, the district hospital benefits from the dedication of 62 nurses who provide essential care and support.

In addition to the district hospital, Tsandi's healthcare infrastructure includes a public clinic, which caters to 8,565 residents, offering accessible primary care services to a substantial portion of the population. Beyond these public healthcare facilities, two private health establishments operate in the area. The Tsandi Private Clinic, staffed by a general health practitioner and a nurse, serves approximately 1,500 patients, making a valuable contribution to the healthcare system.

This combination of public and private healthcare facilities reflects Tsandi's commitment to meeting the diverse healthcare needs of its community. Nonetheless, addressing challenges related to doctor availability remains a priority in the region to ensure comprehensive healthcare provision.

Table 5: Health Services in Tsandi

	Population	Expected birth	One to three years	Dotors	Nurses	Bedding capacity
Tsandi district hospital population	38,927	1,635	5,060	6	62	60
Tsandi clinic	8,565	360	1,113	-	2	-

Source: Tsandi District Hospital

## 6.6 Transport Services

The transport fare structure from Tsandi Village Council to various nearby destinations is designed to accommodate the distance and road conditions. For relatively shorter distances,

such as the 25.6 KM journey to Okahao and the 30.4 KM trip to Outapi, the transport fare remains consistent at N\$25.00, reflecting the convenience of these routes. Onesi, situated at 29.5 KM on a gravel road, incurs a slightly higher fare of N\$30.00 due to the additional road challenges. For more distant destinations, the fares increase accordingly to N\$100.00 for Oshakati, which is 97.9 KM away, and N\$400.00 for Windhoek, located at a considerable distance of 769 KM. This fare structure ensures that residents of Tsandi have reasonable access to transportation services while also accounting for the varying distances and road conditions to different destinations.

**Table 6: Transport Fare**

	Distance (KM)	Transport fare (N\$)
Okahao	25.6	25
Outapi	30.4	25
Onesi	29.5	30
Oshakati	97.9	100
Windhoek	769	400

*Source: Tsandi Village Council*

## 6.7 Security Services

In the Omusati region, security services are well-established to ensure the safety and protection of both residents and investors. There are a total of 13 police stations, along with 8 police sub-stations and 5 prison facilities. Maintaining law and order and combating criminal activities are top priorities for law enforcement agencies in collaboration with the local community.

In Tsandi specifically, security services are primarily overseen by the local police station, which operates with a dedicated team of 38 police officers. This team plays a pivotal role in upholding law and order within the community. The local prison facility, equipped with 20 holding cells, serves as a vital component of the justice system, facilitating the detention and rehabilitation of offenders.

To address security challenges within the community, the police officers in Tsandi diligently handle and manage various crime cases. Notable reported crime statistics from January to September 2023 include 126 cases of assault, 29 cases of stock theft, 15 cases of rape, 23 cases of breaking into business premises, 10 cases of robbery, 22 cases of housebreaking, and 12 cases of attempted murder. Importantly, there have been no reported cases of drug-related offenses during this period.

These statistics underscore the critical role of the local police station and prison in ensuring the safety and security of the Tsandi community. They work tirelessly to address and mitigate

crime, maintain law, and order, and administer justice, contributing to the overall well-being and security of the region.

Table 7: Crime statistics in Tsandi

	assault	Stock theft	Rape	Drugs	house breaking in business premises	Robbery	House breaking	Attempted murder
January to September 2023	126	29	15	-	23	10	22	12

Source: Tsandi Sub-Police Station

## 6.8 Tourism Attraction Areas

### 6.8.1 Uukwaluudhi Royal Home Steady

The Uukwaluudhi Royal Homestead stands as a remarkable tourism attraction in Namibia, celebrated for its profound historical and cultural significance. Visitors are drawn to this regal residence to delve into the traditional customs, lifestyle, and heritage of the Uukwaluudhi people. The royal homestead provides a unique opportunity for tourists to immerse themselves in local culture, witness traditional ceremonies, and admire the architectural and artistic elements of the homestead. This harmonious blend of cultural preservation and tourism not only facilitates cultural exchange but also generates economic opportunities for the local community. The Uukwaluudhi Royal Homestead serves as a captivating link between the past and the present, making it an invaluable destination for tourists eager to experience the cultural diversity of Namibia.

Figure 26: Uukwaluudhi royal home steady



Figure 27: Arial image of Uukwaluudhi royal home steady



### 6.8.2 Ongulumbashe

Ongulumbashe, a place of historical significance in Namibia, has evolved into a prominent tourist attraction area. Located in the northern part of the country, Ongulumbashe holds historical importance as it was the site of a significant battle during the Namibian war of independence. Tourists are drawn to Ongulumbashe to explore the historic battlefield and gain a deeper understanding of Namibia's struggle for independence.

The area now features a museum and memorial site, commemorating the brave efforts of the fighters who contributed to the nation's freedom. Ongulumbashe offers visitors the opportunity to connect with the country's rich history and pay tribute to those who sacrificed their lives for a free and independent Namibia.

Figure 28: Statues at Ongulumbashe



## 7 INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN OMUSATI AND TSANDI

The economy of the Omusati region is predominantly agrarian, boasting fertile land ideal for crop cultivation and cattle farming. As a result, Tsandi presents promising investment prospects in several key areas:

**Agricultural Ventures:** Given the region's agricultural strength, opportunities abound in agriculture, agribusinesses, and food processing industries.

**Housing sector:** Tsandi constituency offers a promising investment opportunity in land servicing and housing development. With its picturesque landscapes and growing population, the demand for affordable housing is on the rise. Investors can capitalize on this demand by investing in land servicing, infrastructure development, and housing projects.

**Renewable Energy:** Addressing the growing energy demands of the area, there are promising investment possibilities in renewable energy sectors such as solar and wind energy projects.

**Warehousing and Distribution:** Tsandi's strategic location and accessibility to the Angolan market make it an attractive option for warehousing and cross-border trade investments, with potential as a distribution hub.

**Environmental Projects:** Initiatives like tree planting, nature conservation, and salt pans have substantial development potential within the constituency.

**Other Investment Projects:** Local and new investors are encouraged to participate in the local economy. There is a demand for modern supermarkets, restaurants, general shopping facilities, pharmacies, private medical facilities, and various support services in Tsandi, presenting opportunities for diverse investments.

## 8 CONCLUSION

Tsandi Village Council, situated in the heart of the Omusati Region, is known for its Uukwaluudhi royal homestead. The region is divided into twelve constituencies, with Okahao and Okalongo being the largest. Despite its smaller size, Tsandi is among the most populous constituencies. The central government is the largest employer, providing jobs to 68% of the constituency's workforce. Housing remains a challenge in Tsandi, with significant demand for homes. The primary sources of water are tap water and boreholes, and the constituency primarily engages in crop and livestock production. The secondary sector involves activities like land surveying and crafting.

The tertiary sector is the largest, encompassing education, healthcare, village council services, and tourism. Potential investment opportunities include agriculture, agribusiness, food processing, warehouse facilities, cross-border trade, and transportation logistics due to its proximity to the capital, Outapi. Overall, Tsandi offers diverse investment prospects and holds strategic importance within the Omusati Region.

In conclusion, Tsandi and the broader Omusati region offer a range of investment opportunities across different sectors, driven by agriculture, renewable energy, logistics, and diverse local service needs. These opportunities cater to both local and new investors looking to contribute to the region's economic growth and development.