

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

FOR THE (PEL-) NO. 68 COVERING BLOCKS 2219 AND 2319

IN THE AMINUIS AND KALAHARI CONSTITUENCIES, OMAHEKE REGION,

NAMIBIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2 METHODS.....	4
3 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.....	4
3.1 POPULATION PROFILE- SIZE, STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION.....	4
3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION.....	6
4 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES.....	9
5 ECONOMIC PROFILE.....	10
6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.....	11
7 REFERENCES.....	16

1 INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic report entails the relevant information on the social and economic environment for areas of (PEL-) No. 68 covering blocks 2219 and 2319, with reference to the proposed petroleum exploration in form of aerial gravity and magnetic surveys. The information and data used for the compilation of this report are derived from secondary data sources. The report does not comprise of any additional primary research and data collection.

Kalahari and Aminuis are constituencies in the Omaheke Region of Namibia, which form part of the border between Namibia and Botswana. The constituencies cover a total area of 25 242.8 km² amounting to 29% of the total area of Omaheke Region (84 741.8 km²). Omaheke Region borders Botswana in the east, while within the country it borders the Hardap region to the south-west, Khomas region to the west and Otjozondjupa region to the north-west. Omaheke is known for cattle farming and the Trans- Kalahari highway. The highway is Namibia's most important Central-Eastern gateway for travelers, and connects the country to Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe for transportation of goods (Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013).

Block 2219 covers about 90 percent of the Kalahari constituency. Furthermore, about 3% of Block 2219 is covered within the Gobabis constituency and about 70% of the Block 2319 is covered within the Aminuis Constituency as depicted in Figure 1.

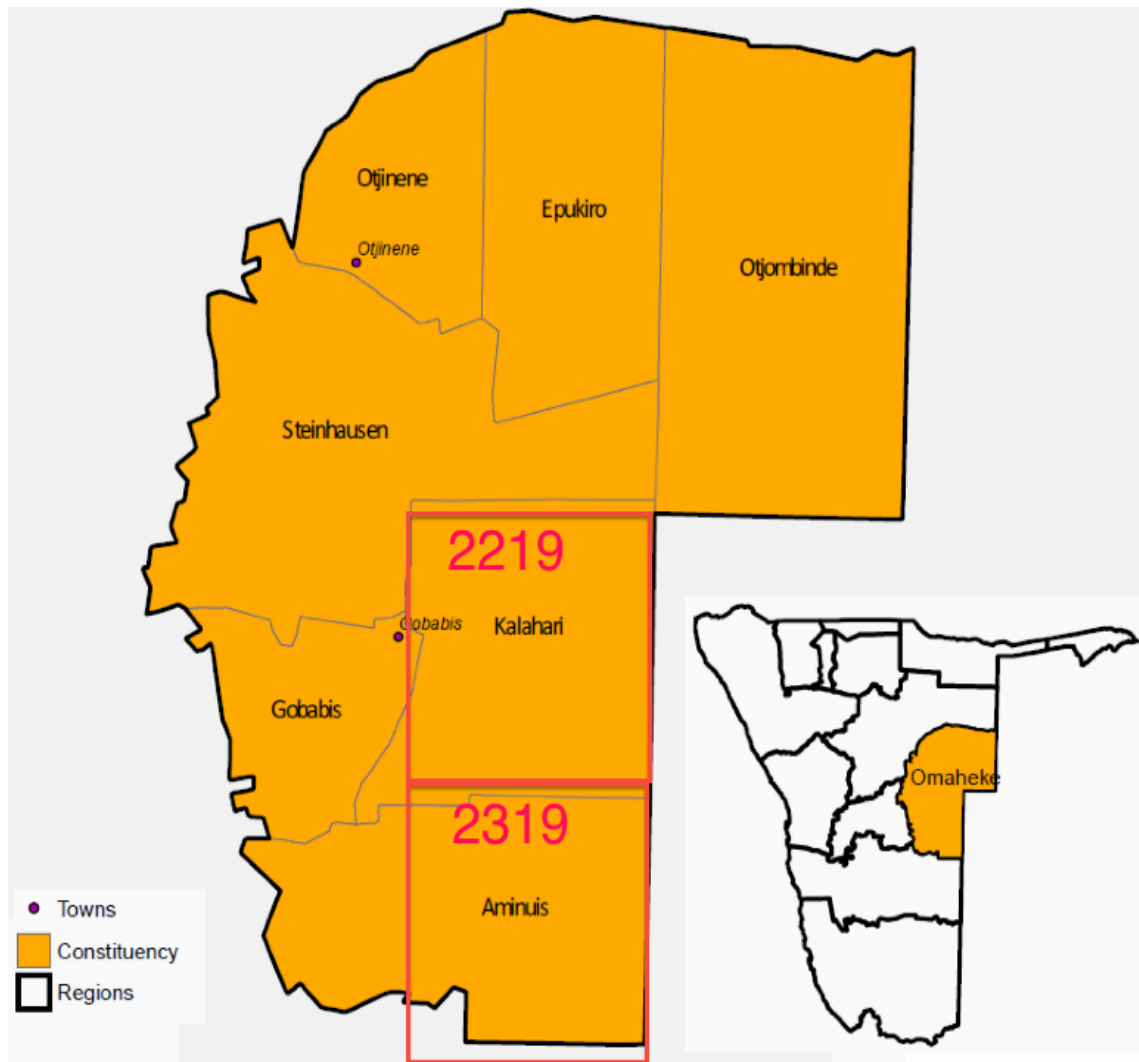


Figure 1: Geographic positioning of the Aminuis and Kalahari Constituencies (Source: Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013).

2 METHODS

The socio-economic profile of Kalahari and Aminuis Constituencies was compiled based on the accessibility and availability of secondary sources, which integrate within the administrative boundaries. The majority of the data was obtained with the guidance of the 2011 Population and Housing Census for Omaheke Region. The latter was retrieved through the services of the Namibian Statistics Agency and other line ministries.

However, there is a limitation to such data. The limitation was uncovered on the grounds of the social and economic activities not limited to administrative boundaries, but these facts and figures collected from the activities serve as useful information to guide and embody the project proponent.

The socio-economic profile details the current socio-economic situation and dynamics in Aminuis and Kalahari Constituencies, which is a key area of study. Furthermore, it is compared to the Omaheke Region and certain aspects that are linked to national situations for enhanced understanding of problem formations.

3 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Population profile – size, structure and composition

According to the 2011 Census data, Aminuis and Kalahari Constituencies have a total population of 19 917, which comprises of 48.8% females and 51.2% males in Kalahari and 46.9% females and 53.1% males in Aminuis. Compared to the regional context with a total population of 71 233, the male population prevails (47.8% females and 52.2% males), indicating a male dominant society in Omaheke Region. The characteristic of this sex ratio may be as a result of the influx of males to work in the dominant commercial farms in the area, composing of hard labour suited for the male population. *Figure 2* shows the percentage population distribution of Omaheke Region by age group.

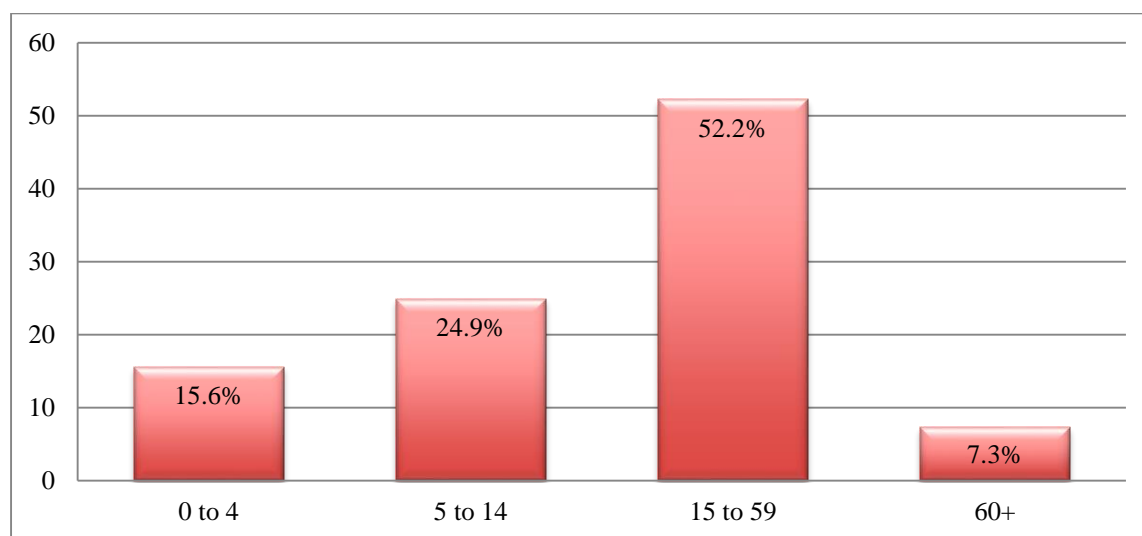


Figure 2: Percentage Population distribution by age group in Kalahari Constituency
(Source of data: *Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013*)

Omaheke region had a relatively young population, with 41 percent of the whole population being less than 15 years of age. The region had a high working age population of about 52.2 percent, while the elderly made up 7.3 percent of the total population. A high youth population is advantageous due to the fact that the youth are better able to access economic and social opportunities, share in economic growth, live healthy lives, and contribute to household, community, and national wellbeing (USAID, 2012).

The population in Omaheke Region is growing at an annual rate of 0.5 percent. Aminuis and Kalahari Constituency have a population density of 0.9 and 0.6 persons per square kilometres (sq km) respectively. The majority of the region's population (about 70 per cent) lives in rural areas. *Figure 3* provides a comparison of the population size by census year. The results show that the total population of Omaheke region increased from 52,735 in 1991 to 68,039 in 2001, and further to 71,233 people in 2011. This trend is also observed in Omaheke region, which has been increasing consistently over the Census years. The rural population, however, increased during the period of 1991 to 2001, but took a dive between 2001 to 2011 (Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013).

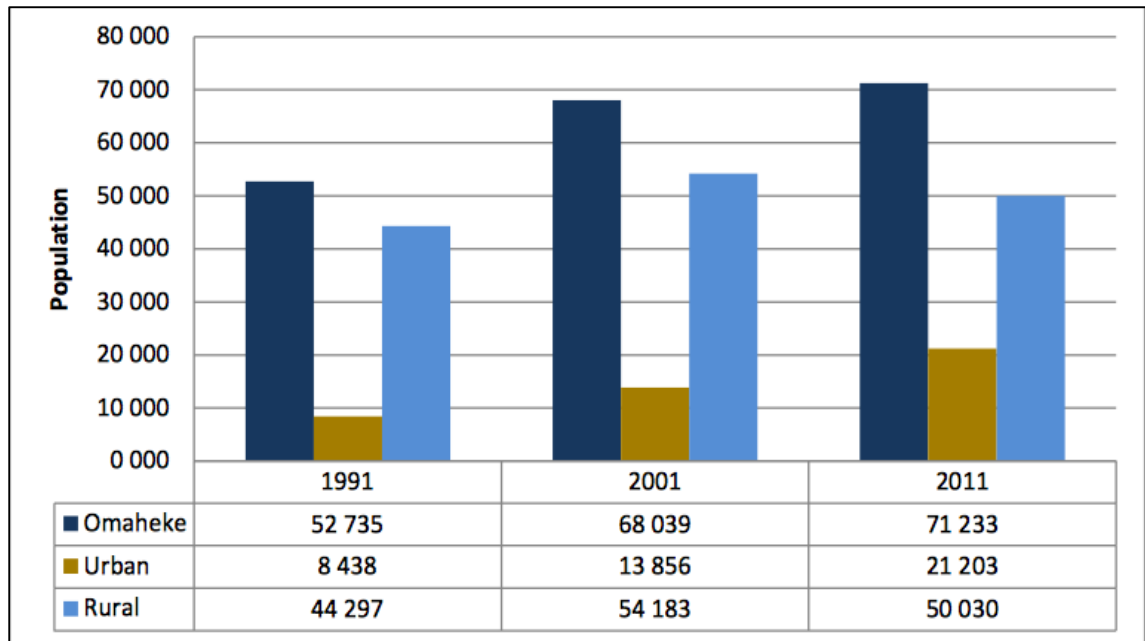


Figure 3: Population size by Census year and area (Source: Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013)

Figure 4 shows the population percentage of Aminuis and Kalahari Constituencies in 2001 and 2011. The population of Aminuis Constituency stood at 18.2 percent in 2001 and at 17.3 in 2011 indicating a slight population decrease over the 10 year period. While in the Kalahari Constituency, the population stood at 13.9 percent in 2001, it decreased over the 10 year period to 10.7 percent in 2011.

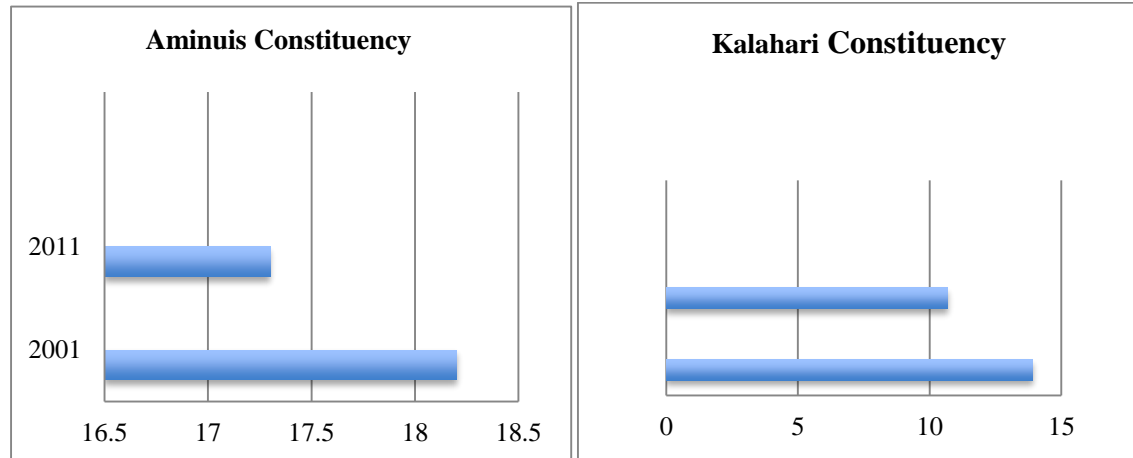


Figure 4: Percentage share of the population between 2001 and 2011 (Source of data: Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013)

The Omaheke Region's population has a median age of 21 years. This means that half of the population is less than 21 years and the other half older than 21 years. Population with such median age is referred to as intermediate (Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013). Median age for Namibia is 21, which is the same as the median in Omaheke Region.

Figure 5 depicts the marital status of population in Omaheke Region, revealing that 58.4 percent of people have never been married, followed by 15.6 percent of people married with certificate, 11.1 percent married consensually and 10.2 percent married traditionally.

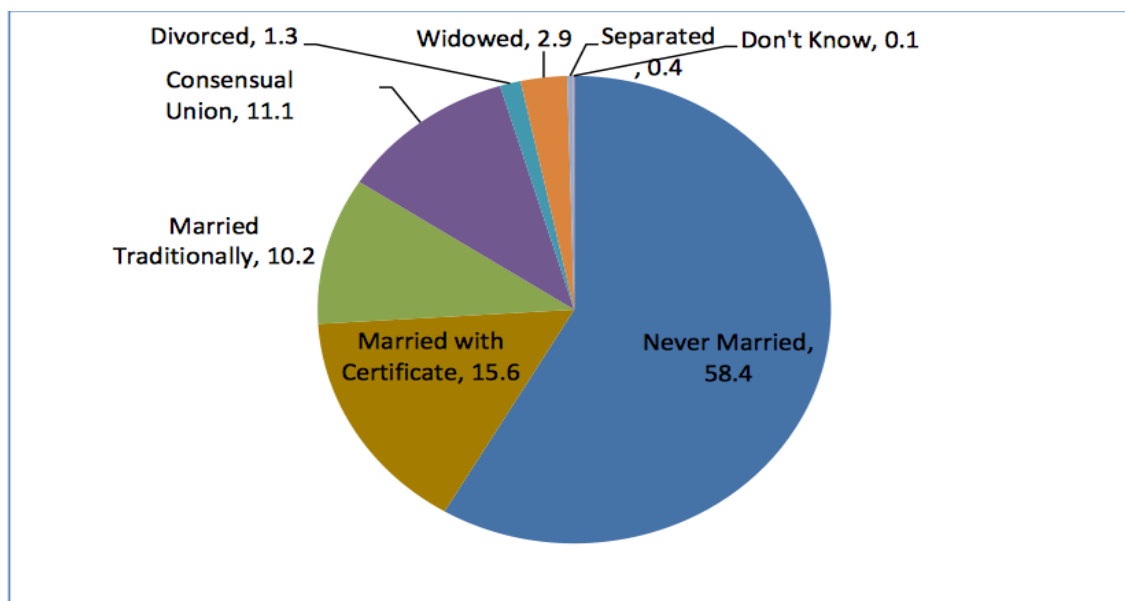


Figure 5: Population aged 15 and above, by marital status (Source: Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013)

1.1 Socio-economic characteristics of population

The literacy rates present the data on the ability to read and write with understanding in any language for the population aged 15 years and above (Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013). Namibia has a literacy rate of 88.7 percent. The Omaheke Regional literacy rate was 73.3 percent, which is lower than the literacy rate in Namibia. The literacy rate in urban areas stood at 82.4 percent, while rural areas had a literacy rate of 69.0 percent. Furthermore, the literacy rate was highest in Gobabis Constituency (80.4%) and lowest in Kalahari Constituency (58.1%). Aminuis Constituency was ranked 3rd out of 7 constituencies in Omaheke Region, standing at 77.6 percent. Literacy is very important in the sense that it will reward those individuals who are competent and impede those who are not, whether expressed in terms of employment opportunities (job success) or just on a social level (World Literacy Rate, 2010).

Out of the population aged 6 years and above in Omaheke region, 24.5 percent attended school but only 3.5 percent made it to tertiary education. In Aminuis, 27.6 percent attended school, which is higher than the average regional attendance. While 21.2 percent attended school in Kalahari Constituency, which is relatively lower than the average regional attendance.

Child development and early learning is the foundation that shapes children's future health, happiness, growth, development and learning achievement at school, in the family and community, and in life in general (Facts For Life, n.d.). The Aminuis Constituency consisted of 8.1 percent of the population aged between 0-4 years attending Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programmes. Whereas, Kalahari Constituency is lower, with 6.0 percent of the children between 0-4 years attending ECD Programmes. In comparison to the regional scale, 6.5 percent are attending ECD Programmes, which is lower than the Aminuis Constituency (8.1%) but slightly higher than the Kalahari Constituency (6.0%).

Omaheke Region grade 12 pass rate is ranked 12th in Namibia according to statistics published by the Ministry of Education in 2015. According to Furger (2008), such a society with a high failure rate of learners, is more likely to head down a path that leads to lower-paying jobs, poorer health and the possible continuation of a cycle of poverty that creates immense challenges for families, neighbourhoods and communities (Furger, 2008).

Omaheke Region has a total of 17 048 of the employed population aged 15 years and above, whereby 48.3 percent of the latter comprises of females and 69.9 percent of males. According to data from the 2011 Census report, elementary occupations made up the largest occupation group in Omaheke Region (37.8%), followed by skilled agricultural and fisheries workers (22.9%), Service Workers (10.6%) and Craft and Related trade workers (9.3%). Differences were observed between females and males among the top three occupational groups. Elementary occupations, as well as skilled agricultural and fisheries occupations were dominated by males, compared to females, but more females worked as service workers compared to males.

The main industries in Omaheke Region are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, followed by Administrative and Support service, then Construction. The 2011 Census revealed that Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry employed 45.1 percent of the workforce, Administrative and Support service 8.5% and Construction 7.3%.

Unemployment for the population group of 15 years and above is presented in *Figure 6*.

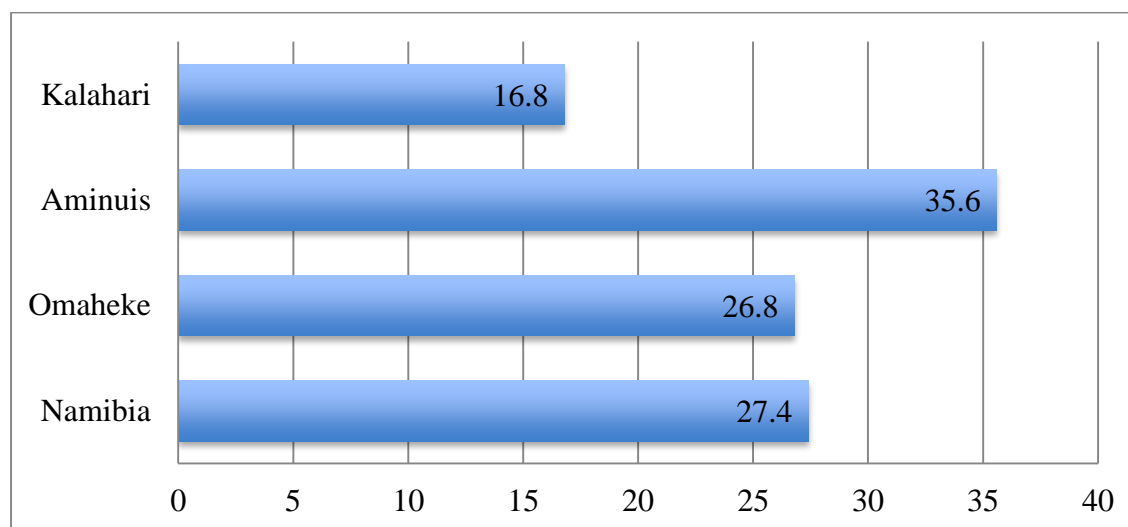


Figure 6: Unemployment for the population 15 years and above (Source of data: Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013)

Omaheke Region has a higher unemployment rate (39.5%) than the national average (26.8%). Aminuis and Kalahari constituencies have unemployment rates standing at 35.6 percent and 16.8 percent respectively.

The labour force participation for Omaheke Region is 65.2 percent and slightly lower in Aminuis (63.2%) but higher than in Kalahari Constituency (67.8%) as indicated in *Figure 7*. The high unemployment rate may be due to the lack of education which acts as a barrier

to formal employment. In addition, most unskilled jobs require to have at least completed Grade 10, which challenges to find unskilled work.

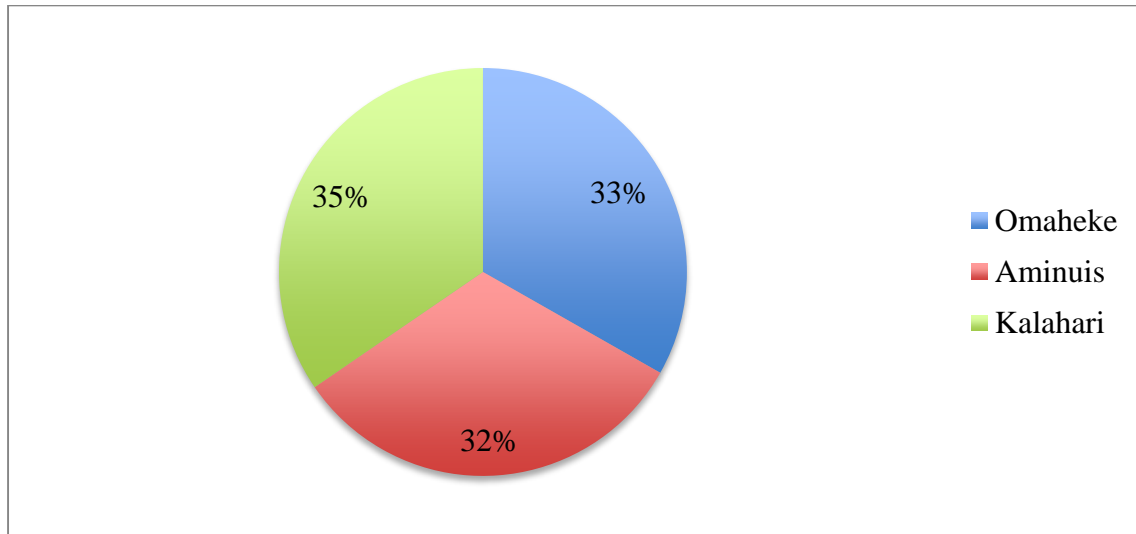


Figure 7: Labour force participation rate by area (Source of data: Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013)

The main source of income for the population in Omaheke region and Kalahari constituency is from wages and salaries, 48.8% and 64.2% respectively. In Aminuis constituency, the main source of income is from farming (35.5%). The lowest for Omaheke Region is both Retirement Fund (0.7%) and Orphan's grant (0.7%). In Kalahari constituency, the lowest is Retirement fund (0.2%), while in Aminuis constituency the lowest is Orphan's grant (0.8%).

2 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The vital element in the quality of life is the quality of and reasonable access to infrastructure and services. The 2011 Census data for the Omaheke Region indicates that there are 16 174 households in Omaheke Region, with 85.1 percent of the households having access to safe water. The most common type of housing is detached houses at 53.7 percent and the least common is guest flats at 0.6 percent. In Aminuis and Kalahari Constituencies, detached housing made up 46.3% and 67.1% of households respectively. The single quarters were the least common housing type amounting to only 1.8 percent. Detached houses were more common in rural than in urban areas (Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013).

85.1 percent of households in Omaheke region had access to safe water. The 2011 Census data further revealed that about 96 percent of the households in urban areas had access to safe water, compared to 79.8 percent of those in rural areas. About 18.9 percent of households in rural areas rely on boreholes with an open tank, and unprotected wells as their main source of water for cooking/drinking (Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013). At Constituency level, 79.6% of households have access to water in the Aminuis constituency and 90.3% households in Kalahari constituency.

Data collected from private households on energy for cooking, lighting and heating can provide useful information on social conditions and development (Republic of Namibia, 2013). The 2011 Census results show that the most common source of energy for lighting in Aminuis is Paraffin/Kerocene (49.4%), while in Kalahari, Candles (43.6%) made up the most common source of energy. 71.3% households in Aminuis constituency and 47.2% households in Kalahari constituencies do not have toilet facilities. In the Regional context, Omaheke has 60.2% households without toilet facilities. Poor sanitation and inadequate access to safe water may be public health concerns because they create conditions conducive to the spread of diseases.

The most common means of disposing garbage in Omaheke region was burning (38.2%). Regular collection of waste accounts for 25.1 percent of household waste disposal. In urban areas, 58 percent of the households benefit from regular waste collection while 52.2 percent of households in rural areas burn their waste. Aminuis and Kalahari depend largely on burning or using a rubbish pit as a means of disposing of their household waste /garbage (Omaheke Regional Profile, 2013).

3 ECONOMIC PROFILE

90% of Block 2219 and 2319 is located in a remote area, with limited infrastructure, apart from the nearest town Gobabis. The agricultural patterns of this region are to a large extent homogenous. Most of the 900 commercial and 3,500 communal farmers in this area are cattle breeders (UNESCO, n.d). The Kalahari desert is also found in Block 2219 and 2319, which is a large semi-arid sandy savannah with huge tracts of excellent grazing after good rain. Other economic activities include the Trans-Kalahari highway, which is used for goods transportation between Namibia and neighbouring countries, aimed at promoting economic growth and sustainable development. Most economic activities in rural areas are informal and occasional. The situation could be improved by promoting economic growth through innovation and opportunities, most especially for the youth and the young unemployed to ensure that there will be enough prosperity to carry on into the next generation.

Kalahari Wild Silk Manufacturers is a community based organization registered as a section 21 Company without having a share capital and is an incorporated association not for gain. It is located in Leonardville Village Council in Aminuis Constituency of Omaheke Region. Kalahari Wild Silk Manufacturers overall objective is to contribute to reduction of poverty and enhance secure livelihood among the target community through the provision of regular employment and income to members of the Leonardville community and through collection of wild silk cocoons and participating in processing the silk into yarns and silk product (Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2013).

Komesho is a Project in Omaheke Region that was created in 2001 with the aim to create and sell handmade Namibian unique crafts such as traditional dresses, dolls, decorations and soaps. These crafts are created by 10 community members and sold on open markets and streets at Windhoek, Swakopmund, Gobabis and Otjinene (Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2013).

Another initiative that promotes economic growth in Omaheke Region is the Putuaota

Welding, which produces and sells metal products by welding such as beds, chairs, water troughs for livestock and donkey carts. These products are sold at the Putuaota Welding workshop, domestic trade fair and cattle auctions and the products are popular with not only the local farmers and residents but also all over Namibia (Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2013).

To redress inequalities in access to knowledge and learning resources, thus contributing to building human capital in disadvantaged regions, the Millenium Challenge Account Namibia (MCA-N) constructed and equipped a new 2,465 m² Regional Study and Resource Center (RSRC) at Gobabis to cater for and support all constituencies and students in the region to the value of approximately N\$47 million. Furthermore, in order to reach remote areas within the region, a Mobile library unit was purchased to further help instil a culture of reading in rural communities. the Mobile library unit is equipped with 1,000 books, 1 printer and 6 laptops with internet capability. For omaheke Region residents, this development means that they now have adequate and improved access to modern learning resources, enabling them to gain general as well as specific knowledge in order to successfully compete on the employment market (Millenium Challenge Account Namibia, 2014).

The Namibian-German Special Initiative Programme (NGSIP) through the National Planning Commission aims to develop rural communities by selecting projects in any economic and social development sector according to their own assessment of priorities. It includes infrastructure development and skills development. These communities are amongst the most disadvantaged in the country in terms of access to economic and social welfare resources (National Planning Commission, 2015).

Aminuis and Kalahari constituencies have one major access point, the Trans-Kalahari Highway linking Namibia and Gobabis. This road network encourages better accessibility in terms of business activities within the Constituencies. However, 90% of the project locality is remote, accessibility is disturbed and no telecommunications apart from Gobabis town. The nearest town in the project area is Gobabis.

Figure 9 shows the road and infrastructure location map for Block 2219 and 2319.

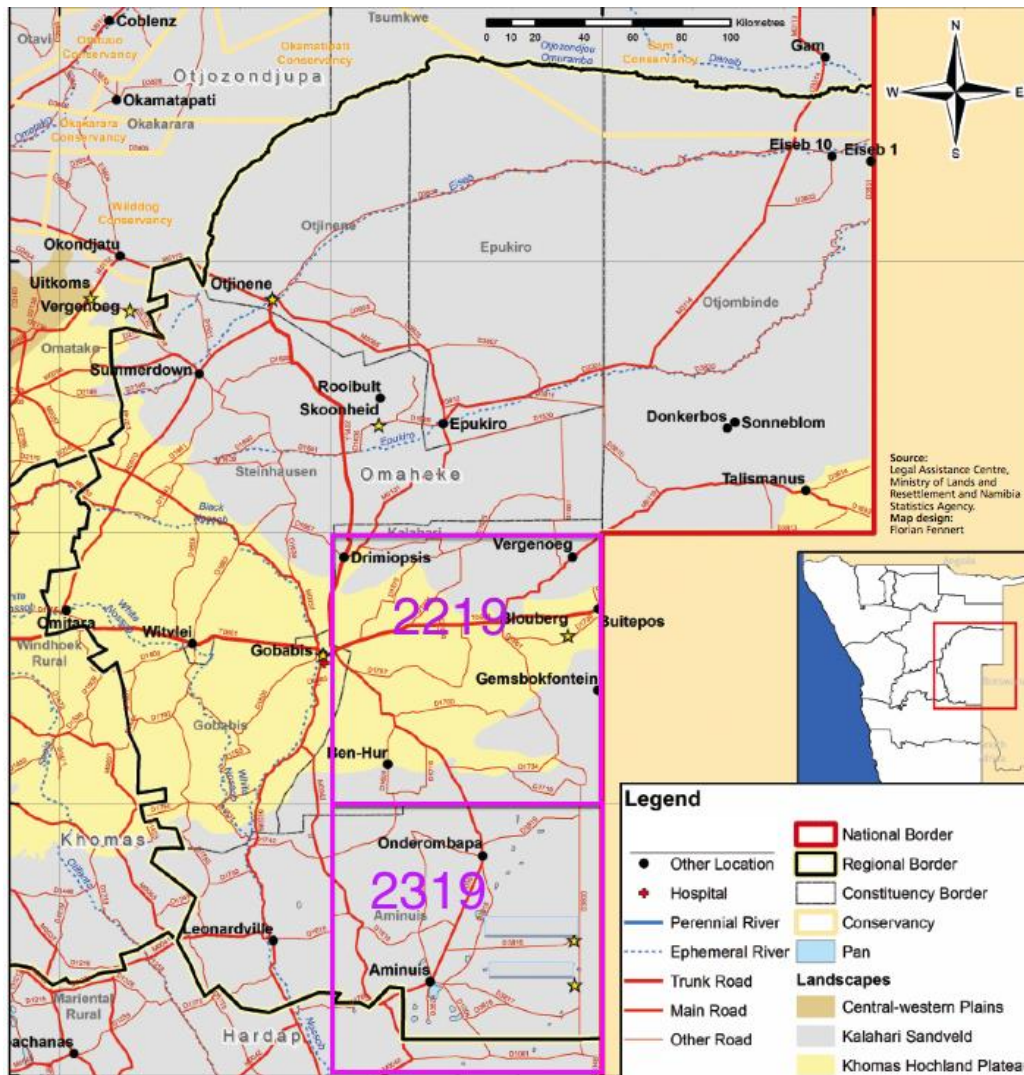


Figure 11: Road and infrastructure location map for areas of (PEL-) No. 68 covering blocks 2219 and 2319

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The socio-economic information is summarised as follow:

- Kalahari and Aminuis are constituencies in the Omaheke Region of Namibia, which form part of the border between Namibia and Botswana.
- Aminuis and Kalahari constituencies cover a total area of 25 242.8 km² amounting to 29% of the total area of Omaheke Region (84 741.8 km²).
- Omaheke is known for cattle farming and the Trans- Kalahari highway.
- Aminuis and Kalahari Constituencies have a total population of 19 917, which comprises of 48.8% females and 51.2% males in Kalahari constituency and 46.9% females and 53.1% males in Aminuis constituency.
- Omaheke region had a high share of working age population of about 52.2 percent, while the elderly made up 7.3 percent of the total population.
- The population in Omaheke Region is growing at an annual rate of 0.5 percent.
- Aminuis and Kalahari Constituencies have a population density of 0.9 and 0.6 persons per square kilometres (sq km) respectively.

- The total population of Omaheke increased from 52,735 in 1991 to 68,039 in 2001, and further to 71,233 people in 2011.
- The Omaheke Region's population has a median age of 21 years.
- Namibia has a literacy rate of 88.7 percent. The Omaheke Regional literacy rate was 73.3 percent, which is lower than the literacy rate in Namibia.
- In Aminuis constituency, 27.6 percent of people aged 6 years and above attended school, the school attendance is higher than the average regional attendance.
- 21.2 percent of children aged 6 years and above attended school in Kalahari Constituency.
- The Aminuis Constituency consisted of 8.1 percent of the population aged between 0-4 years attending Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programmes
- Omaheke Region's Grade 12 pass rate is ranked 12th in Namibia.
- Elementary occupations made up the largest occupation group in Omaheke Region (37.8%), followed by skilled agricultural and fisheries workers (22.9%), Service Workers (10.6%) and Craft and Related trade workers (9.3%).
- Elementary occupations, as well as skilled agricultural and fisheries occupations were dominated by males, compared to females, but more females worked as service workers compared to males.
- The main industries in Omaheke Region are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, followed by Administrative and Support service, then Construction industry.
- Omaheke Region has a higher unemployment rate (39.5%) than the national average (26.8%).
- Aminuis and Kalahari constituencies have unemployment rates standing at 35.6 percent and 16.8 percent respectively.
- The labour force participation for Omaheke Region is 65.2 percent. In Aminuis constituency it is 63.2% and 67.8% in Kalahari Constituency.
- There are 16 174 households in Omaheke Region, with 85.1 percent of the households having access to safe water.
- 85.1 percent of households in Omaheke region had access to safe water.
- Detached houses were the most common types of dwelling units, accounting for 53.7 percent of households.
- The most common source of energy for lighting in Aminuis is Paraffin/Kerocene (49.4%), while in Kalahari, Candles (43.6%) made up the most common source of energy.
- The most common means of disposing garbage in Omaheke region was burning (38.2%)
- 90% of Block 2219 and 2319 is located in a remote area, with limited infrastructure, apart from the nearest town Gobabis.
- Kalahari Wild Silk Manufacturers objective is to contribute to reduction of poverty and enhance secure livelihoods.
- The Namibian-German Special Initiative Programme (NGSIP) through the National Planning Commission aims to develop rural communities.
- Aminuis and Kalahari constituencies have one major access point, the Trans-Kalahari Highway linking Namibia and Gobabis

Block 2219 and 2319 area is very remotely located with limited accessibility. The development is not located adjacent to a major road. The development will have mainly positive impacts on the surrounding areas. Below table presents potential positive and negative impacts and offers enhancement measures for positive impacts. The associated

negative impacts could be mitigated with mitigation measures, which are also offered in the table below.

Potential Positive Impacts	Enhancement Measures
<p>Direct economic impact would arise from employment opportunities for unskilled or semi-skilled workers. Through the provision of employment. The quality of life of the people will improve.</p> <p>Local economy could be boosted. Induced economic impact would arise from products and services purchased by employees and contractors with the increased availability of money broadening the economic base and boosting the economy at the Constituency level as well as Regional level.</p>	<p>The exploration company:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could stipulate a preference for local contractors in its tender policy. The procurement of services and goods from local entrepreneurs and the engagement of local businesses should be favoured and promoted providing that it is financially and practically feasible. ▪ Could develop a database of local businesses that qualify as potential service providers and invite them to the tender process. ▪ Should scrutinise tender proposals to ensure that minimum wages were included in the costing. ▪ Could stipulate that local residents should be employed for temporary unskilled/skilled and where possible in permanent unskilled/skilled positions as they would reinvest in local economy. However, due to low skills levels of the local population, the majority of skilled positions would be filled with people from outside the area. ▪ Ensure that contractors adhere to Namibian Affirmative Action, Labour and Social Security, Health and Safety laws.
<p>Opportunities for skills development.</p>	<p>Project offers experience and on job skills development, particularly for low or semi-skilled workers. This would raise the workers experience and skills to secure jobs in future.</p> <p>Promising employees could be identified and training and skills development programme could be initiated.</p> <p>The project could organize business partnerships with local entrepreneurs or small SMEs.</p> <p>Service providers to provide opportunities for skills transfer.</p>
Potential Negative Impacts	Mitigating Measures

<p>In-flux of workers employed by contractors as well as a potential influx of job seekers, resulting in potential mushrooming of informal settlements.</p> <p>The influx of opportunistic job seekers may result in increased numbers of opportunistic criminals.</p>	<p>Addressing unrealistic expectations about the job opportunities</p>
<p>This could also lead to the disruption of family structures and social networks. Being away from the family and social networks potentially may lead to increased anti-social behaviour (e.g. alcohol and drug abuse), concurrent casual sexual contacts contributing to increased HIV-Aids rates.</p>	<p>Where workers to be housed in safe, well-equipped exploration camps, strict control of access should be implemented and no non-construction workers allowed on the premises. Employees should be encouraged and assisted to visit family on regular basis and subsidised transport could be provided when employees go on leave. For those workers staying on camp during the weekends, the provision of free transport to religious activities on Sundays could be considered.</p> <p>Develop strategies in coordination with ATC, MoHSS, MOE and local NGO's to protect the local communities, especially young girls.</p>
<p>Potential harmful interaction between workers employed from outside the area and the local residents.</p>	<p>Organizing events or provision of equipment for recreational activities could be considered.</p> <p>When employees contracts are terminated or not renewed, contractors should transport the employees to their hometowns within two days of their contracts coming to an end. Proof needs to be provided to the exploration company.</p>
<p>Increased crime rates often associated with alcohol and drug abuse. This could be the result of unsuccessful jobseeker needing to find alternative source of income or could be the result of contract workers living in or near the town.</p>	<p>Contract companies could submit a code of conduct, stipulating disciplinary actions where employees are guilty of criminal activities in and around the vicinity of the town. Disciplinary actions should be in accordance with Namibian legislation. Contract companies could implement a no-tolerance policy regarding the use of alcohol and workers should submit to a breathalyser test upon reporting for duty daily.</p>
<p>Increased demands on formal housing, school placements, municipal infrastructure and health services.</p>	<p>Due to the limited scope of the exploration activities and the number of workers employed by contractor companies, the impact would be limited and at this stage no mitigating measures are required. The contract companies accommodating their workers in exploration camp should liaise with ATC and other role players to assess the</p>

	potential impact on existing services and co-operate in finding solutions.
Increased demand on the supply of power for electricity.	Invest in alternative sources of power, such as solar. Install solar geysers in all new housing units.
Increased demand on water resources.	Promote wise use of water.
Increased traffic, especially heavy vehicles, using public roads and safety concerns.	Request that the Roads Authority erect warning signs of heavy construction vehicles on affected public roads. Ensure that drivers adhere to speed limits and that speed limits are strictly enforced. Ensure that vehicles are road worthy and drivers are qualified. Train drivers in potential safety issues. Improvement of the transport network and infrastructure.

Due to the limited scope of the exploration project, the remoteness of project area, the sparsely populated area and the limited skills base the social and economic impact on the local community will most probably be limited.

5 REFERENCES

- Facts For Life. (n.d.). Child Development and Early Learning. 4th Edition. Retrieved on March 13, 2015 from <http://www.factsforlifeglobal.org/03/>
- Furger, R. (2008). *How to End the Dropout Crisis: Ten Strategies for Student Retention*. Retrieved on 26, 2015 from <http://www.edtopia.org/student-dropout-retention-strategies>
- Kalahari Constituency. (2015). We are Kalahari. Retrieved on March 10, 2015 from <http://www.kalahariconstituency.com>
- Millenium Challenge Account Namibia. (2014). Education Project: Improving the Quality of Education. Retrieved on March 30, 2015 from [http://www.mcanamibia.org/files/files/Omaheke%20Fact%20Sheet2014Final\(1\).pdf](http://www.mcanamibia.org/files/files/Omaheke%20Fact%20Sheet2014Final(1).pdf)
- Ministry of Trade and Industry. (2013). Namibia SME online Portal. Republic of Namibia. Retrieved on March 30, 2015 from <http://sme.mti.gov.na/category/omaheke/>
- National Planning Commission. (2015). The Namibian-German Special Initiative Programme (NGSIP). Retrieved on March 14, 2015 from http://www.npc.gov.na/?page_id=512
- Omaheke Regional Profile* (2013). *Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census. Omaheke Regional Profile*. Windhoek: National Statistics Agency.
- UNESCO. (n.d). Omaheke Region Farmer's Connect Initiative: Agriculture Local Content. Retrieved on March 14, 2015 from <http://www.nkp.na/document%20library/Omaheke%20connect%20farmers.pdf>
- USAID. (2012). Youth in development. Realizing the Demographic Opportunity. Retrieved on March 13, 2015 from http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/Youth_in_Development_Policy_0.pdf
- World Literacy Rate, 2010. The Importance of Literacy. Retrieved on March 14, 2015 from <http://literacyratio.blogspot.com/2009/12/importance-of-literacy.html>