

The Extractor

Mapping Namibia's Mineral Resources

- Hylron maps out path to 2-million-tonne
- Hyphen pushes project closer to construction
- UNIDO backs Namibia's Daures Green Hydrogen Village
- Second wave of green hydrogen projects

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US\$29b green industrialisation plan

Of the US\$29.3 billion investment envisaged, US\$26 billion is earmarked for green hydrogen derivatives, US\$1.5 billion for low-carbon industries, US\$1.2 billion for mineral refining and US\$620 million for renewable energy hardware manufacturing.



CMB.TECH assembles US\$2.85b green fuel investment pipeline

Having already invested approximately US\$30 million in an integrated green hydrogen production facility at Walvis Bay, CMB-TECH prepares to develop a US\$200 million ammonia bunkering terminal at the Port of Walvis Bay and a US\$2.55 billion industrial-scale green hydrogen and green ammonia production complex near Arandis.



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Namibia's US\$29b green industrialisation plan

Namibia is now positioning the green industrialisation sector as the foundation of a US\$29.3 billion industrial expansion that will reshape the country's transport, energy and manufacturing infrastructure over the next quarter century.

A presentation by the Namibia Green Hydrogen Programme (NGH2P) team, David

Nghimwenavali and Jona Musheko, to an international study tour in China outlines a national industrial blueprint that requires investment in railways, ports, electricity networks, industrial zones, and dedicated hydrogen infrastructure by 2050.

The presentation also traces the evolution of the initiative, from the establishment of the Green Hydrogen Council

in July 2021 to the adoption of the Namibia Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Strategy in November 2022, which identified three development valleys and set out the actions needed to establish a green hydrogen industry capable of transforming the economy.

The largest share of the planned capital expenditure, approximately US\$26



billion, will be directed towards green hydrogen derivatives such as ammonia.

An additional US\$1.5 billion is earmarked for low-carbon industrial projects, US\$1.2 billion for mineral refining and around US\$620 million for renewable energy hardware manufacturing.

The presentation identifies opportunities in renewable energy hardware manufacturing, mineral refining, low-carbon industries, and green hydrogen derivatives, while stressing that awareness-building, financial de-risking, and

government facilitation will be essential to enable Namibian companies to participate in the emerging supply chain.

The programme further estimates that its financing mechanisms could unlock between US\$250 million and US\$1 billion in low-cost loans for the sector.

The government has identified five strategic infrastructure projects, including expanding rail links between mining districts, industrial centres and ports; modernising port facilities to accommodate new export industries; constructing common-

user hydrogen infrastructure, such as pipelines, storage facilities and specialised export terminals; strengthening the national electricity grid through renewable generation; and establishing industrial zones capable of hosting manufacturing and processing industries.

Among its immediate priorities are the enactment of a Synthetic Fuels Act, the establishment of an investor support office to provide a single point of contact for developers, the development of governance models for common-user



infrastructure, and the alignment of Namibia's regulatory framework with international certification, health, safety, and environmental standards.

The completion of a common-user infrastructure best-practice study, a Namibia-South Africa hydrogen pipeline pre-feasibility study, the development of a competitive fiscal regime, the launch of a nationwide wind measurement campaign, and the commencement of Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments intended to reduce environmental and permitting risks for investors are underway.

These include a global best-practice study on common-user infrastructure, a cross-border hydrogen pipeline study linking southern Namibia with South Africa, work on green shipping corridors and maritime decarbonisation, offshore wind feasibility assessments, and studies identifying suitable locations for future hydrogen production outside environmentally

sensitive areas.

The NGH2P estimates that more than 32,000 direct job roles will need to be filled between 2026 and 2030, yet Namibia currently produces only about 13% of the graduates required in green hydrogen-related disciplines. Shortages are particularly acute among renewable energy technicians, heavy equipment operators, wind turbine technicians, scaffolders, structural steel erectors and construction workers.

To address this gap, 273 Namibian students have already received scholarships, while a national skills development strategy has been completed with support from international partners, including the European Union, GIZ, the Namibia Training Authority and the World Bank.

The presentation estimates demand for 2,200 solar installation technicians against a current supply of just 35.

Namibia has no trained wind turbine service technicians, scaffolders, structural steel erectors or riggers available,

despite thousands of such positions expected to be created as projects move into construction and operation.

Seven projects are now at various stages of implementation, including Hyphen Hydrogen Energy, Hylron Oshivela, Cleanergy Solutions, the Daures Green Hydrogen Village, Zhero, Hop Hydro and HDF Energy. Some pilot projects have already entered production while larger commercial developments remain in feasibility or planning stages.

Perhaps the most significant message emerging from the presentation is that the government increasingly views green hydrogen as a vehicle for industrial transformation rather than simply another export commodity.

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CMB.TECH assembles US\$2.85b green fuel investment pipeline

Belgian clean technology company CMB.TECH is transforming Namibia into the cornerstone of its African clean fuel strategy through three interconnected projects that collectively represent an investment pipeline of about US\$2.85 billion.

Having already invested approximately US\$30 million in the country's first integrated green hydrogen production

facility at Walvis Bay, the company is preparing to develop a US\$200 million ammonia bunkering terminal at the Port of Walvis Bay and a US\$2.55 billion industrial-scale green hydrogen and green ammonia production complex near Arandis.

Together, the three developments are designed to create a complete renewable fuel value chain

encompassing hydrogen production, ammonia manufacturing, storage, maritime bunkering and export, positioning Namibia as a supplier of low-carbon fuels to both regional and international markets.

The first element of that strategy is already operational. Through its wholly owned Namibian subsidiary Cleanergy Solutions Namibia, CMB.TECH commissioned

Africa's first integrated green hydrogen production facility at Walvis Bay in September 2025, establishing what the company describes as the foundation of its renewable fuel ecosystem in the country.

The Hydrogen Dune development comprises a 5 MWp solar photovoltaic plant spread across 6.5 hectares, a 5 MW electrolyser that produces hydrogen using electricity generated entirely from solar energy, and a 5.9 MWh battery energy storage system that enables the facility to operate independently of the national electricity grid. The hydrogen produced at the site is intended for practical applications including hydrogen-powered trucks, port

equipment, railway applications and smaller vessels operating around Walvis Bay, while the company's engineering workshop is converting an initial fleet of trucks to dual-fuel technology using locally produced hydrogen.

According to publicly available project information, approximately US\$30 million has already been invested in the development, against an estimated first-phase capital cost of US\$60 million, making it both a technology demonstration project and a commercial test bed for future hydrogen applications.

With hydrogen production successfully demonstrated, CMB. TECH's attention is

now turning towards the maritime sector through the proposed construction of a dedicated green ammonia bunkering terminal at the Port of Walvis Bay, an investment estimated at around US\$200 million. The project has been conceived to support the fuelling requirements of the company's expanding fleet of more than 40 ammonia-powered vessels, while simultaneously creating infrastructure that other producers, traders and users of green ammonia can utilise. Plans call for the construction of a 55,000-tonne refrigerated ammonia storage tank; transfer pipelines connecting the storage facilities to the existing port jetty;

dedicated bunkering infrastructure capable of loading and unloading vessels; and an open-access connection that allows third-party ammonia storage facilities to connect to the system, rather than serving only CMB. TECH's own operations, the company says, are intended to lower barriers for other participants in the emerging green ammonia industry while strengthening Walvis Bay's role as a logistics hub for renewable fuels serving international shipping.

Subject to engineering work, permitting processes and stakeholder approvals, construction is targeted to commence during 2026.

The largest component of CMB.TECH's Namibian strategy lies approximately 70 kilometres inland,

where the company is advancing plans for a large-scale green hydrogen and green ammonia production complex near Arandis.

With an estimated capital cost of approximately US\$2.55 billion, the development represents one of the biggest renewable industrial projects proposed in Namibia to date. Planned across roughly 2,400 hectares, the first phase will incorporate a 1.2 GW solar photovoltaic power plant, a 500 MW electrolyser array for hydrogen production, hydrogen storage and handling infrastructure, and ammonia synthesis facilities capable of producing approximately 200,000 tonnes of green ammonia annually.

The company intends the Arandis facility to become the production backbone of its Namibian

operations, supplying green ammonia for domestic consumption, export markets and the proposed bunkering terminal at Walvis Bay, thereby linking inland renewable energy resources with coastal export infrastructure.

The project has received support from the Arandis Town Council and is progressing through front-end engineering design studies and environmental permitting.

CMB.TECH is targeting the start of construction in late 2026, with commercial production planned for around 2030, subject to environmental approvals, financing, a final investment decision, and the conclusion of long-term supply and offtake agreements.

Viewed individually, each of the three developments serves a distinct commercial purpose, but together

they reveal a much broader corporate strategy.

The Hydrogen Dune facility has enabled CMB.TECH to demonstrate that green hydrogen can be produced reliably under Namibian conditions and applied to real transport and industrial uses.

The proposed Arandis development is intended to scale that production to industrial volumes by converting renewable electricity into green hydrogen and ultimately green ammonia.

At the same time, the planned bunkering terminal at Walvis Bay completes the value chain by providing the storage, handling and marine fuelling infrastructure needed to connect production with international shipping and export markets.

Instead of investing

in isolated assets, the company is assembling an integrated renewable fuel ecosystem in which each project supports the next, allowing hydrogen produced inland to be converted into ammonia, transported to the coast and supplied either to export customers or directly to ammonia-powered vessels.

Supporting that physical infrastructure is an investment in skills development through the Hydrogen Academy, which operates alongside the Walvis Bay hydrogen facility and works with institutions including the Namibia University of Science and Technology, the University of Namibia and the Namibia Institute of Mining and Technology to develop expertise in hydrogen technologies, renewable energy systems and safe operational practices.

According to the

company, the academy is intended not only to train its own workforce but also to build local technical capacity and stimulate wider participation in Namibia's emerging hydrogen economy.

If the projects proceed according to the company's published timelines, CMB.TECH will have progressed from commissioning Africa's first integrated green hydrogen production facility in 2025 to constructing major ammonia logistics infrastructure and one of the continent's largest green ammonia production plants before the end of the decade, establishing a vertically integrated renewable fuel business in Namibia that spans power generation, hydrogen production, ammonia manufacture, maritime bunkering and export infrastructure.

GREEN IRON

Hylron maps out path to 2-million-tonne

Less than three years after securing German government backing, Hylron Green Technologies has begun laying the foundations for what could become one of the world's largest green iron production hubs, with the current Oshivela Green Iron Project serving as only the first phase of a long-term industrial complex that German government documents say could ultimately produce up to two million tonnes of green iron annually for the European steel industry.

Hylron Green Technologies was established through a partnership of German and Namibian renewable energy and engineering companies.

According to Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, the consortium behind the Oshivela project comprises CO2Grab GmbH, TS Elin GmbH and LSF GmbH & Co. KG, while Hylron says its proprietary hydrogen-based green iron technology was jointly developed by CO2GRAB/ Hylron GmbH and TS

Elin GmbH.

The partnership combines German industrial engineering expertise with Namibian project development to commercialise hydrogen-based iron production using Namibia's renewable energy resources.

The project gathered momentum in December 2022, when Germany selected Oshivela for support under its International Hydrogen Projects programme, committing approximately €13 million towards the



construction of Africa's first industrial-scale green iron production facility. Construction officially commenced in November 2023, and the plant was inaugurated in April 2025, marking the start of commercial production of green direct reduced iron (DRI) using renewable hydrogen instead of coal, a process that significantly reduces carbon emissions associated with conventional steelmaking.

Located near Arandis in the Erongo Region, the first phase was designed to produce approximately 15,000 tonnes of green direct reduced iron annually, making it one of the world's largest primary production sites for green iron.

The facility combines a 12 MW electrolyser, among the largest operating in southern Africa, with a 20 MW solar photovoltaic plant that generates renewable electricity to produce green hydrogen for Hylron's proprietary reduction process.

According to the company, every tonne of green iron produced avoids approximately 1.8

tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions compared with conventional blast furnace production, while the German government estimates the project will reduce overall emissions by about 27,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide each year.

Hylron says Oshivela was conceived from the outset as a modular industrial development rather than a standalone demonstration project.

Its technology enables production capacity to be progressively expanded as additional renewable electricity becomes available, and the company is already conducting feasibility studies to increase annual production to 1 million tonnes of green direct-reduced iron.

Future development is expected to increase renewable generation capacity to approximately 140 MW of solar power and 18 MW of wind power, providing the energy required for substantially increased hydrogen production.

Beyond commercial production, Oshivela has also become an

international platform for technology demonstration.

In April 2026, the plant successfully processed 80 tonnes of untreated Australian iron ore supplied by Fortescue as part of the SuSteelAG (Sustainable Steel from Australia and Germany) research consortium.

The trial marked the first industrial-scale demonstration that lower-grade iron ore containing about 56% iron can be converted directly into green direct-reduced iron using renewable hydrogen, without pelletising or conventional shaft-furnace technology.

Conducted at a throughput of approximately five tonnes per hour, the campaign demonstrated the flexibility of Hylron's hydrogen rotary kiln technology.

It was followed by plans to transport the green iron produced in Namibia to Germany for further testing in steelmaking applications.

The project's ambitions extend well beyond the company's own feasibility target. Germany's Federal

Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy states that second and third expansion phases are already in the planning stage, describing the existing facility as the foundation of a much larger industrial complex. According to the ministry, the completed development could

eventually produce up to two million tonnes of green iron annually for the German steel industry while creating several thousand additional jobs in Namibia beyond the approximately 100 direct and indirect jobs already associated with the first phase.

The ministry says

Oshivela is intended to establish green industrial value chains in Namibia by converting renewable hydrogen into green iron for export, allowing more industrial value to remain in the country rather than shipping hydrogen as a raw energy commodity.

The approach supports Namibia's broader



industrialisation ambitions while providing European steel producers with a low-carbon feedstock as they transition away from coal-based production.

Hylron says Namibia was selected because it combines abundant renewable energy resources with iron ore, established transport

infrastructure, a favourable investment environment, legal certainty, skilled labour, and a strategic location offering access to international export markets.

Those advantages, together with growing demand for low-carbon steelmaking materials,

position the Oshivela project as one of the most advanced examples of downstream green industrialisation currently under development in Africa, moving Namibia beyond renewable energy production towards manufacturing value-added industrial products for global markets.





Hyphen pushes flagship project closer to construction

The race to build Namibia's first large-scale green hydrogen project has entered a decisive new stage after Hyphen Hydrogen Energy appointed China National Chemical Engineering Corporation (CNCEC) to undertake the front-end engineering design (FEED) and engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) work for the project's

green ammonia facilities, bringing the proposed US\$10 billion development closer to execution and marking one of its most significant milestones since Hyphen secured the concession to develop the project.

The agreement, announced on 7 July, covers the engineering and eventual construction of the project's green ammonia production

facilities, which are among the most critical components of the integrated development planned for southern Namibia.

The award follows an international competitive procurement process.

It advances the project from feasibility studies and permitting into detailed engineering, one of the final stages before the partners can take a

final investment decision.

Hyphen is a Namibian-registered green hydrogen development company working in partnership with the Government of Namibia to develop the country's first large-scale green hydrogen project and what the company describes as sub-Saharan Africa's largest fully integrated green hydrogen-to-green ammonia development.

The project is planned on approximately 4,000 square kilometres of concessioned land within the Tsau //Khaeb National Park, extending into the areas around Lüderitz and Aus.

With an estimated capital cost exceeding US\$10 billion, the project represents one of the largest private investments ever proposed in Namibia, with total investment

roughly equivalent to the country's annual gross domestic product.

According to Hyphen, once fully operational, the development is expected to prevent between five and six million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions annually, exceeding Namibia's total greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 4.01 million tonnes recorded in 2021.

The green ammonia facilities form the downstream component of the project, converting renewable hydrogen into ammonia for export to international markets.

Green ammonia is regarded as one of the most practical ways to transport hydrogen over long distances because it can be shipped via existing global infrastructure before being converted back

into hydrogen or used directly in industries such as fertiliser production, chemicals, power generation and maritime transport.

The CNCEC appointment brings one of the world's largest chemical engineering contractors into the project at a critical stage.

The company has extensive experience in designing and constructing ammonia, petrochemical and industrial processing facilities and will be responsible for completing the detailed engineering required before construction can begin.

Progress through the FEED stage will refine the project's technical design, cost estimates and construction schedule ahead of a final investment decision.

The development is

intended to become much more than a standalone project. Hyphen says it is the first investment under Namibia's Southern Corridor Development Initiative (SCDI), an industrial development programme designed to establish southern Namibia as a globally competitive green hydrogen production hub.

The initiative aims to scale production to approximately three

million tonnes of green hydrogen annually, around ten times the capacity of the initial Hyphen development and equivalent to roughly 18 million tonnes of green ammonia each year.

The Southern Corridor is one of three hydrogen valleys identified by the Namibian government as part of its long-term energy strategy.

Together, these development corridors are intended to produce

approximately 15 million tonnes of green hydrogen annually, positioning Namibia among the world's leading future producers of renewable hydrogen and its derivative products.

For the Namibian government, the strategy extends beyond energy exports. Green hydrogen is a central pillar of the country's broader green industrialisation strategy, which seeks to leverage abundant renewable



energy resources to support downstream industries, including green fertiliser, green steel, mineral beneficiation, manufacturing, and other value-added industrial activities that can create employment and expand domestic manufacturing capacity.

Hyphen says environmental stewardship remains central to the project's development because

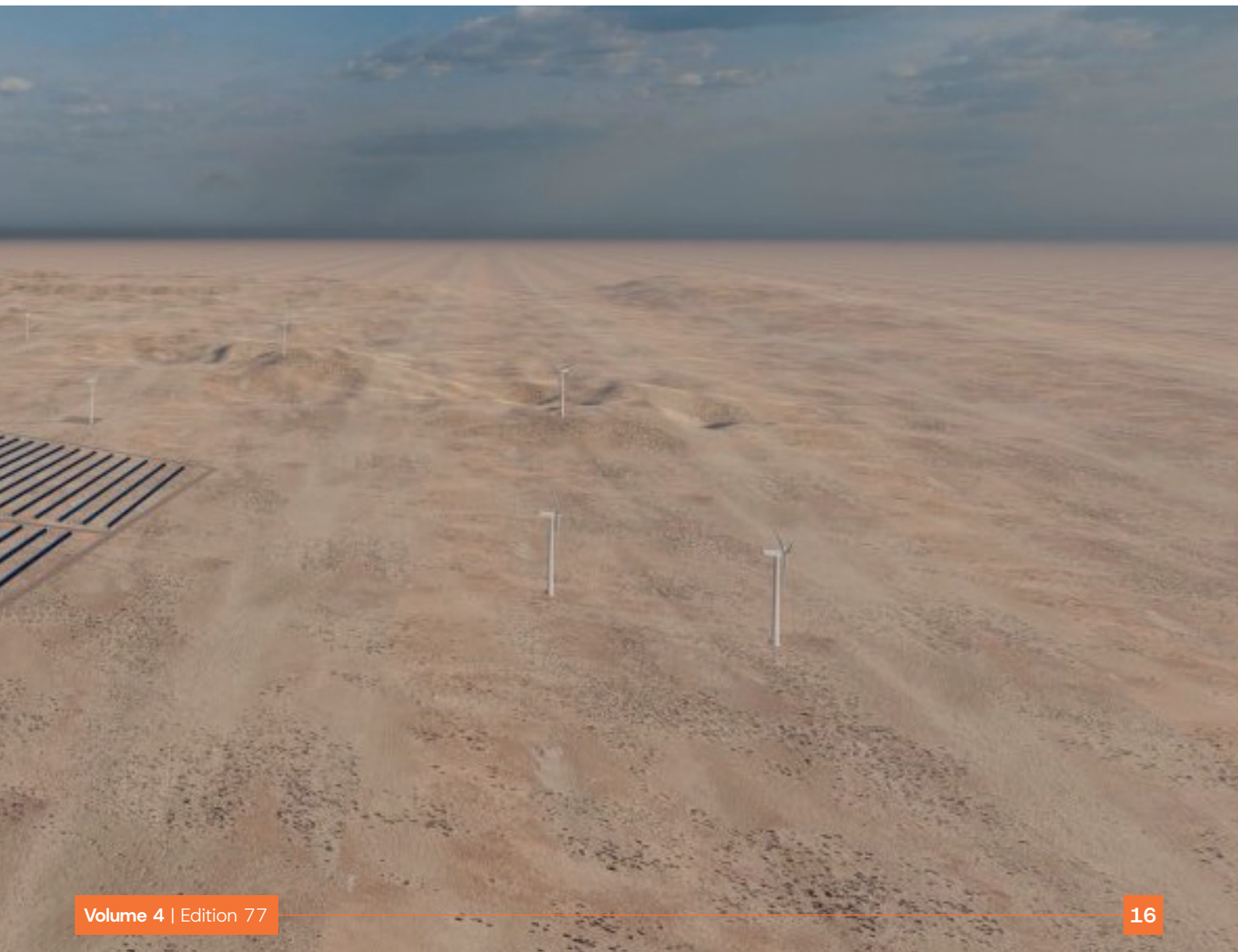
of its location within one of Namibia's most ecologically sensitive protected areas.

The company and the government continue to refine the project design to minimise environmental impacts while balancing industrial development with the conservation objectives of the Tsau //Khaeb National Park.

The award of the CNCEC engineering

contract, therefore, represents more than another procurement milestone.

It signals that Namibia's flagship green hydrogen project is steadily progressing from concept towards implementation, bringing the country closer to establishing an entirely new export industry built on renewable energy, value addition and low-carbon industrial production.



UNIDO backs Namibia's Daures Green Hydrogen Village

Namibia's Daures Green Hydrogen Village has received a significant international endorsement after being selected by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) under its Accelerate-to-Demonstrate (A2D) Facility, making it one

of only a handful of projects worldwide chosen to demonstrate how green hydrogen can be integrated into sustainable industrial and agricultural production.

Although UNIDO has not disclosed the value of its financial contribution, the programme will provide both funding and technical assistance to

support the production of green ammonium sulphate fertiliser using renewable hydrogen until December 2027, reinforcing the project's shift beyond energy production into value-added industrial applications.

The selection places the Daures Green Hydrogen Village



among a small group of international projects identified by UNIDO as having the potential to accelerate the adoption of commercially viable hydrogen technologies. Unlike many green hydrogen developments that focus primarily on exporting hydrogen or ammonia, the Daures project seeks to demonstrate how renewable hydrogen can be used to manufacture fertilisers that support food production while reducing agriculture's carbon footprint. The

integrated approach aligns with Namibia's broader ambition to use its renewable energy resources to stimulate domestic industrialisation rather than relying solely on exports of green fuels.

The project is being developed on approximately 15,000 hectares in the Daures Constituency of the Erongo Region and has already completed its pilot phase, funded by a N\$220 million grant from Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). That

first phase established the infrastructure needed to demonstrate green hydrogen production and create a platform for research, training, and downstream industrial applications.

The pilot facility is designed to produce 18 tonnes of green hydrogen and 100 tonnes of green ammonia, providing practical operational experience before construction of the commercial-scale development.

Technical work has also

advanced considerably. German engineering consultancy Fichtner GmbH has completed both the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, confirming the site's potential to support between 6 GW and 7 GW of renewable electricity generation. Based on those findings, the developers are preparing to enter the pre-front-end engineering design (pre-FEED) and front-end engineering design (FEED) stages, which will

refine the engineering design, procurement strategy, construction schedule and capital requirements ahead of a final investment decision.

The completed feasibility study outlines a project of considerable scale. It envisages a development incorporating a 2.5 GW electrolyser capable of producing more than 180,000 tonnes of green hydrogen annually, which would

then be converted into approximately 1,000,000 tonnes of green ammonia annually. The developers envisage the project supporting multiple industries, including fertiliser production, agriculture and industrial decarbonisation, while creating a renewable industrial hub in the Erongo Region.

UNIDO's backing comes at an important stage in the project's evolution. While the pilot phase



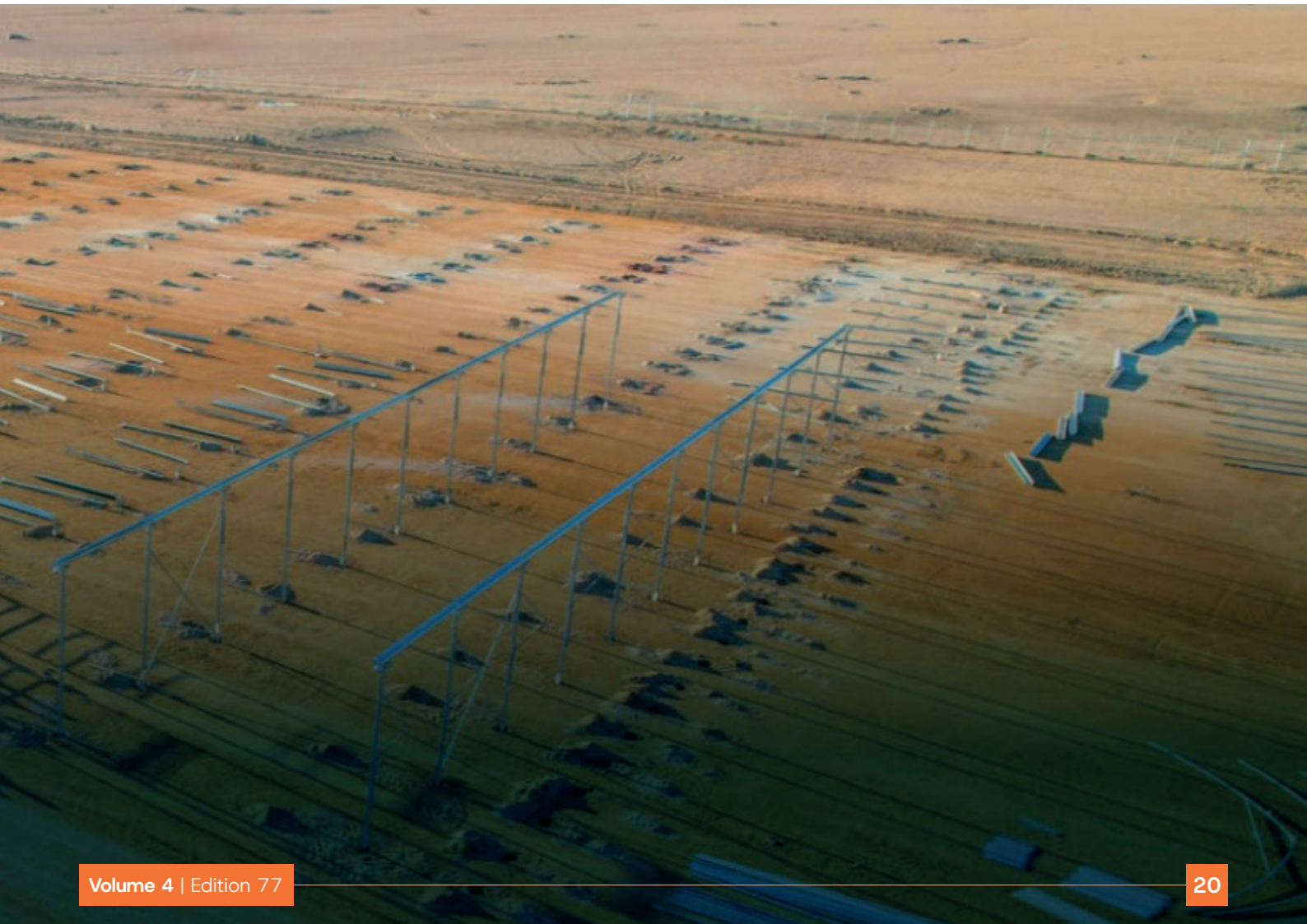
has demonstrated the technical feasibility of producing green hydrogen under Namibian conditions, international support is now shifting its focus to developing commercial products that can generate economic value within the country.

By focusing on green fertiliser production alongside hydrogen and ammonia, the Daures Green Hydrogen Village seeks to broaden the economic impact of

Namibia's renewable energy resources, linking clean energy with agriculture, industrial development, and food security, rather than viewing green hydrogen solely as an export commodity.

Although the developers have yet to announce a final investment decision for the commercial-scale facility, the combination of completed feasibility studies, German funding for the pilot phase, and

UNIDO's latest technical and financial support represents another important milestone as the Daures Green Hydrogen Village progresses towards becoming one of Namibia's largest integrated green hydrogen and green fertiliser developments.



Second wave of green hydrogen projects

While Namibia's flagship green hydrogen developments continue to dominate attention, two other projects are quietly expanding the country's ambitions by targeting green industrialisation, renewable electricity and synthetic fuels,

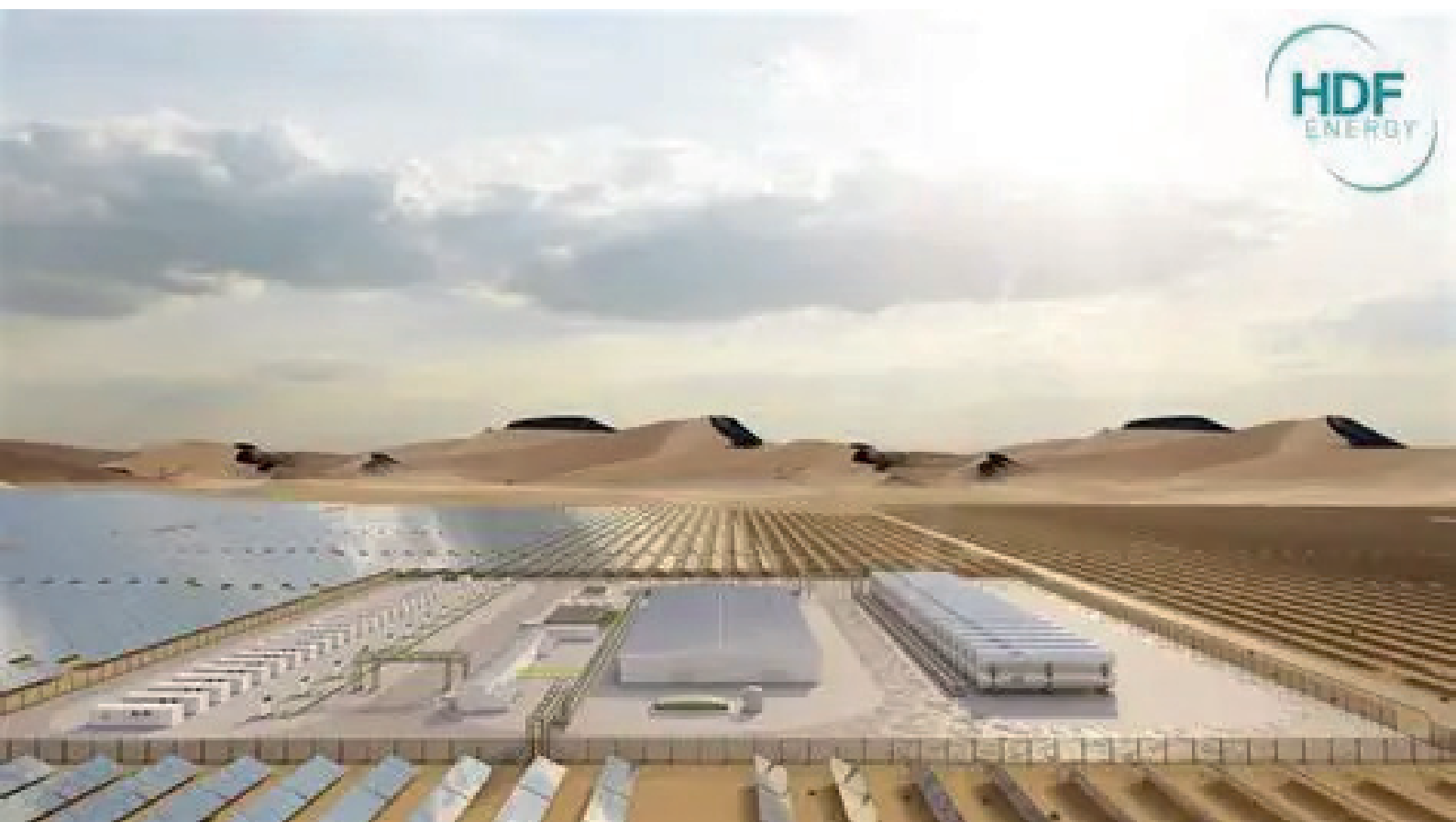
reinforcing the government's strategy of building a diversified hydrogen economy rather than relying on a single large-scale export project.

According to the Namibia Green Hydrogen Programme (NGH2P), Zhero Molecules and HDF Energy remain in

the planning phase and are part of the country's growing portfolio of green hydrogen investments.

The programme also references HopHydro, a Namibian project developer advancing hydrogen initiatives.

Among the emerging developments, Zhero



Molecules Walvis Bay has made the greatest progress towards commercialisation.

The project is being developed by Zhero Europe, with Envision Energy serving as technology and engineering partner. In December 2025, the project received a significant boost when the SDG Namibia One Fund committed up to US\$5.15 million in development funding to complete engineering, environmental, and other preparatory work required before a final investment decision, targeted for 2027.

The project is designed to operate entirely on renewable solar energy, supported by approximately 3 gigawatts of solar generating capacity, around 1.65 gigawatts of electrolyzers and battery energy storage systems (BESS) to ensure a stable

power supply.

Once fully developed, it is expected to produce approximately 98,000 tonnes of green hydrogen annually, which will be converted into about 550,000 tonnes of green ammonia for export, with Europe identified as one of its principal target markets.

The developers have also designed the project with the flexibility to expand production as global demand for low-carbon fuels and industrial feedstocks continues to grow.

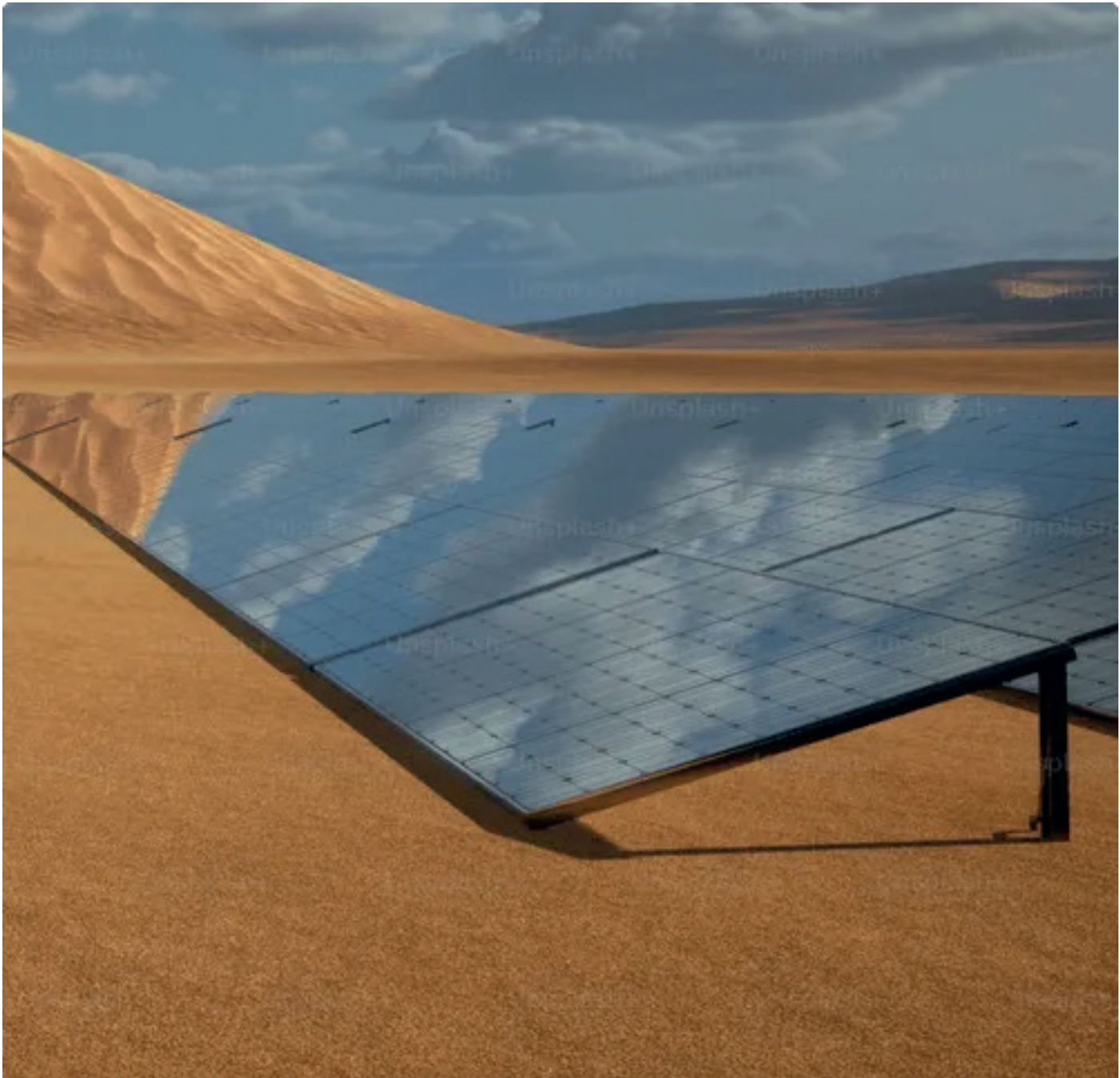
Phase One alone carries an estimated capital cost of around US\$3 billion and is expected to create approximately 6,000 construction jobs and around 500 permanent operational positions once in production. Beyond green ammonia, the project also includes the production of synthetic e-fuels, positioning Namibia to

participate in rapidly growing international markets for sustainable aviation fuel and low-carbon marine fuels.

At the same time, the project is intended to support Namibia's broader green industrialisation agenda by supplying renewable feedstocks for future domestic industries before exporting surplus production.

HDF Energy represents a different application of hydrogen technology. Rather than producing hydrogen primarily for export, the French company is developing a renewable baseload electricity project that combines renewable energy generation with long-duration hydrogen storage to deliver reliable electricity regardless of weather conditions.

According to the NGH2P, the project remains in the planning phase, with construction



expected to commence during the second quarter of 2026, and is expected to generate approximately 143 gigawatt-hours of electricity annually.

The development is expected to use HDF Energy's proprietary Renewstable® technology, which integrates renewable power generation, hydrogen storage and fuel cells to provide dispatchable electricity when solar and wind resources are unavailable.

Government planning documents estimate the project will require an investment of approximately US\$250 million, making it one of Namibia's most significant proposed renewable electricity developments and an

important contributor to expanding domestic low-carbon power generation.

The NGH2P presentation also identifies HopHydro as part of Namibia's green hydrogen pipeline.

However, publicly available information indicates that HopHydro is a Namibian green hydrogen project developer rather than a standalone project.

The company is involved in developing the Zhero Molecules Walvis Bay project and is also promoting a Green Baseload renewable electricity concept in the Erongo Region.

Beyond those initiatives, it has not publicly announced a separate industrial-scale green ammonia project with defined production

targets or an investment timetable, suggesting that the presentation refers to the developer rather than an additional flagship project.

Together, Zhero Molecules and HDF Energy demonstrate that Namibia's green hydrogen strategy extends well beyond its flagship developments.

By supporting investments in synthetic fuels, renewable electricity and industrial feedstocks, the country is steadily assembling a broader portfolio of hydrogen-based industries capable of attracting international capital, strengthening domestic energy security and creating new opportunities for long-term industrial development.



The Extractor

Mapping Namibia's Mineral Resources

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