APP-005548

THE PERMANENT CLOSURE, SUBDIVISION AND REZONING OF A PORTION OF THE REMAINDER PLAAS HENTIESBAAI NO.125 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SUBSTATION, HENTIES BAY, ERONGO REGION

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

Assessed by:

Assessed for:

June 2025

Project:	**THE PERMANENT CLOSURE, SUBDIVISION AND REZONING OF A PORTION OF THE REMAINDER PLAAS HENTIESBAAI NO.125 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SUBSTATION, HENTIES BAY, ERONGO REGION: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT**	
Report: Version/Date:	Final June 2025	
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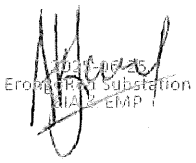
Report Approval	 **André Faul** Conservation Ecologist	

I, BRUCE INGRAM STEWART, acting as the Proponent's representative (Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company), hereby approve this report and confirm that the project description contained in herein is a true reflection of the information which the proponent has provided to Geo Pollution Technologies. All material information in the possession of the proponent that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision or the objectivity of this assessment is fairly represented in this report.

Signed at WALVIS BAY on the 25th day of JUNE 2025.

Bruce I. Stewart

Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd

CY/2004/0074

Company Reg No.

SUMMARY

Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED or the Proponent) is the mandated regional electricity distributor in the Erongo Region. As such, their mandate includes the construction, operations and maintenance of electrical distribution substations. Due to an increase in the current and foreseen demand for electricity, the current transformer in Benguela Street, Henties Bay, is too small and needs to be replaced/upgraded. The Proponent thus proposes construction and operations of a new electricity distribution substation at the junction of Benguela and Kabeljou Streets. The land on which the substation is proposed, forms part of the Remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No. 125 and is currently zoned as a road reserve. Town planning procedures are thus underway to permanently close a ± 369 m^2 portion of the unused road reserve of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets, to cater for the substation as well as to establish public open space.

The project necessitates an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) as required by the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Erongo RED to conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) to identify potential environmental impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures.

The construction of the substation is set to have several positive outcomes. It will have increased electricity supply capacity and will provide reliable and consistent electricity supply to businesses and residents in the area. The increased supply thus supports development and expansion of the town. On the economic front, the project is expected to support local construction companies during the construction phase and stimulate the local economy by involving local contractors and services. In the long term, reliable and stable electricity supply will support the expansion of Henties Bay and attract more business opportunities to the town, leading to possible increase in property values and job security.

Potential concerns regarding the new substation have been identified or were raised by interested and affected parties. These include: Electromagnetic fields affecting the health of nearby residents; noise pollution from construction work affecting nearby residents; potential visual impact of the substation; the highly corrosive coastal environment affecting infrastructure; and potential pollution by transformer oils.

The EMP outlines crucial steps to minimise these negative effects, including limiting work to prescribed hours and regular replacement of faulty components, the use of high-quality, corrosion-resistant materials for the substation, only using transformer oils free from polychlorinated biphenyls, and strict adherence to safety protocols. The EMP will be incorporated into all contracts with contractors and subcontractors to ensure full compliance. Public consultation was an important part of the EIA process, with input from interested and affected parties (IAPs) taken into consideration.

In conclusion, the EIA and EMP determine that the construction and operations of the substation at the junction of Benguela and Kabeljou Streets can proceed with minimal environmental impact, provided all recommended mitigation measures are followed. The project is expected to assist with ensuring reliable and consistent electricity supply to Henties Bay, while making a positive contribution to the local economy. Once the substation becomes operational, environmental management measures related to its continued maintenance and repairs, as presented in this report, should be adhered to.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

µT	Micro Tesla
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELF	Extremely Low Frequency
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
Erongo RED	Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company
GPT	Geo Pollution Technologies
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
kV	Kilovolt
kVA	Kilovolt Ampere
m	Meter
m/s	Meter per second
m^3	Cubic meter
Ma	Million Years
MBL	Marine Atmospheric Boundary Layer
mCD	Meters Relative to Chart Datum
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
V/m	Volts per Meter
WHO	World Health Organisation

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternatives - A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The "no-go" alternative constitutes the 'without project' option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.

Assessment - The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information relevant to decision making.

Competent Authority - means a body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.

Construction - means the building, erection or modification of a substation, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of an activity, including the modification, alteration, upgrading or decommissioning of such substation, structure or infrastructure.

Cumulative Impacts - in relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Environment - As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values".

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) - A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.

Evaluation – means the process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision.

Hazard - Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.

Interested and Affected Party (IAP) - any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

Mitigate - The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.

Proponent (Applicant) - Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment & Tourism.

Public - Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.

Scoping Process - process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.

Significant Effect/Impact - means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.

Stakeholder Engagement - The process of engagement between stakeholders (the proponent, authorities and IAPs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process. Stakeholder engagement can therefore be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process. The term is considered to be more appropriate than the term "public participation".

Stakeholders - A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all interested and affected parties (IAPs). The principle that environmental consultants and stakeholder engagement practitioners should be independent and unbiased excludes these groups from being considered stakeholders.

Sustainable Development - "Development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and aspirations" – the definition of the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). "Improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems" – the definition given in a publication called "Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living" by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wide Fund for Nature (1991).

1 INTRODUCTION

Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED or the Proponent) is the regional electricity distributor in the Erongo Region. As such their mandate includes the construction, operations and maintenance of electrical distribution substations. Due to an increase in the current and foreseen demand for electricity, the current transformer in Benguela Street, Henties Bay, is too small and needs to be replaced/upgraded. The Proponent thus proposes construction and operations of a new electricity distribution substation at the junction of Benguela and Kabeljou Streets (Figure 1-1).This will require rezoning of part of the road reserve to utility services.

The Proponent requested Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd (GPT) to apply for an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) for the permanent closure, subdivision and rezoning of a portion of the remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No.125 (a Portion of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets) and the subsequent construction of the electricity distribution substation. A risk assessment was undertaken to determine the potential impacts of the proposed project on the environment. The environment being defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act as “land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values”.

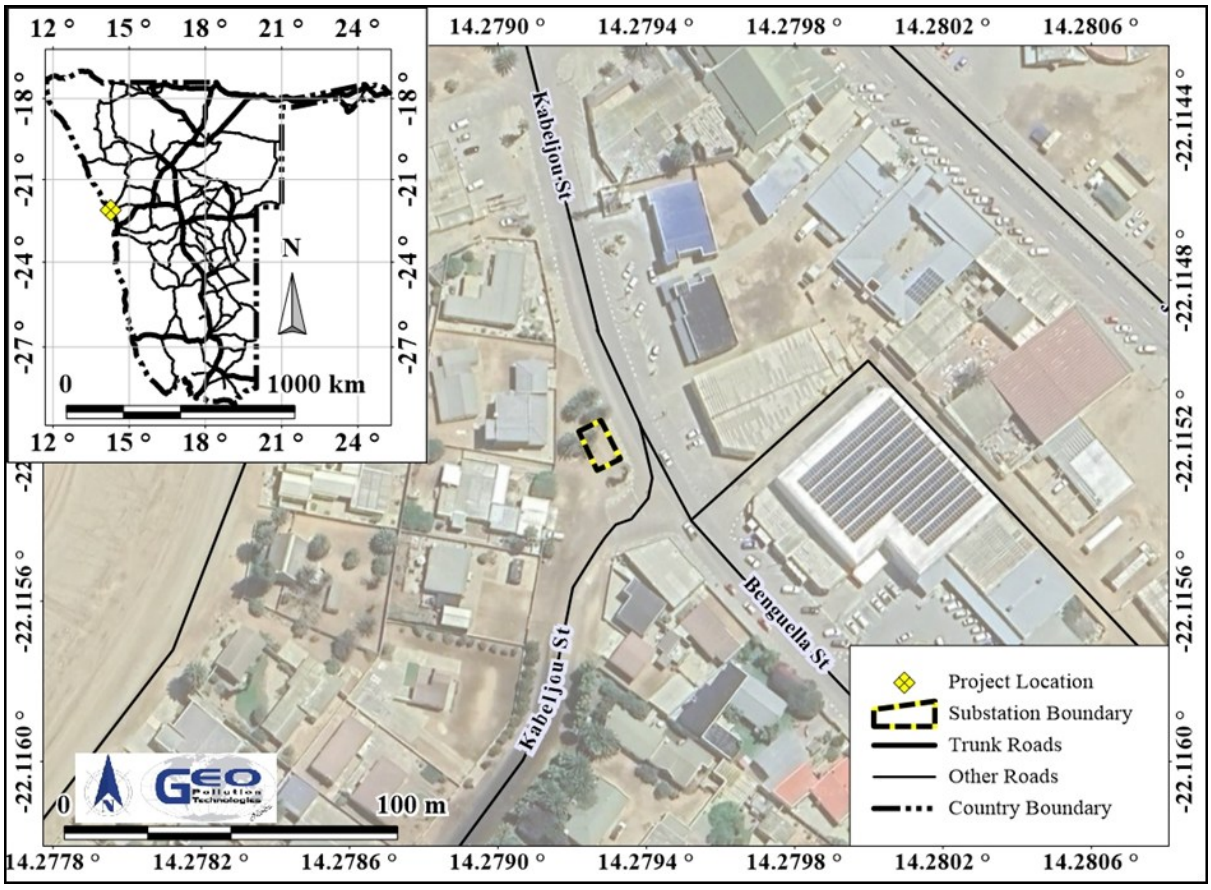

Figure 1-1 Project location

The environmental assessment was conducted to apply for an environmental clearance certificate in compliance with Namibia’s Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007) (EMA).

Project Justification – Due to the rising demand for electricity, both current and anticipated, the capacity of the existing transformer on Benguela Street is insufficient and requires replacement or upgrading. To ensure a stable and consistent electricity supply to Henties Bay, a new electricity distribution substation is proposed for construction and operations at the junction of Benguela and

Kabeljou Streets. The space available at the existing substation is limited and the substation can thus not be expanded due to space constraints, necessitating the establishment of this new facility

2 SCOPE

The scope of the environmental assessment is to:

1. Determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from the proposed activity.
2. Identify a range of management actions which could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels.
3. Comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007).
4. Provide sufficient information to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and related authorities to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project.

3 METHODOLOGY

The following methods were used to investigate the potential impacts on the social and natural environment due to the operations of the substation:

1. Baseline information about the site and its surroundings was obtained from existing secondary information as well as from primary information obtained during a reconnaissance site visit.
2. As part of the scoping process to determine potential environmental impacts, interested and affected parties (IAPs) were consulted about their views, comments and opinions and these are put forward in this report.
3. Based on gathered information and public and stakeholder consultation, an assessment of potential impacts was conducted and a management plan prepared.

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project entails the town planning activities related to the subdivision, closure and rezoning of land, and the subsequent construction and operations of a new substation.

4.1 TOWN PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The land proposed for the substation is part of the Remainder of Plaas Hentiesbaai No. 125 and is currently designated as a road reserve. Town planning procedures are underway to permanently close an unused ±369 m² portion of the road reserve at the intersection of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets, to accommodate the substation. However, only 84 m^2 will be for the substation, while the remainder will be zoned as public open space. This will allow the existing developed garden (Photo 4-1) to be designated as a public open space, which will be maintained by the Municipality of Henties Bay. The portion of land where the substation will be constructed (Photo 4-2) will be rezoned for utility services, enabling the Proponent to own the land and facilitate more effective management of the substation.

Once an ECC is issued, the appointed town planners will submit the subdivision request along with the application for the closure of the road reserve. Additionally, a rezoning application will be submitted to change the designation of the subdivided portion, where the substation will be located, from "road reserve" to "utility services." Another rezoning application will be submitted to designate the remaining portion as "public open space."

Photo 4-1 Current developed garden

Photo 4-2 Site recommended for substation

Photo 4-3 Proposed building site, with garden in the background

Photo 4-4 Site view from nearby business

4.2 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The Proponent intends to construct an electrical substation (Figure 4-1) on a portion of the proposed rezoned area. The structure will be built using bricks and will have a footprint of 12 m × 7 m. Its dimensions differ slightly from the footprint of a typical substation inclusive of its boundary walls (12 m × 10 m) (Figure 4-2), due to the site's location and space constraints. The substation will feature wooden doors opening towards the street. The substation building will not be enclosed by boundary walls. This design aims to minimise the footprint, allowing for the preservation of the established garden surrounding the proposed substation. The existing palm trees will thus also maintain a partial barrier between the nearby residence and the substation, thus reducing the visual impact.

Figure 4-1 Proposed location of substation

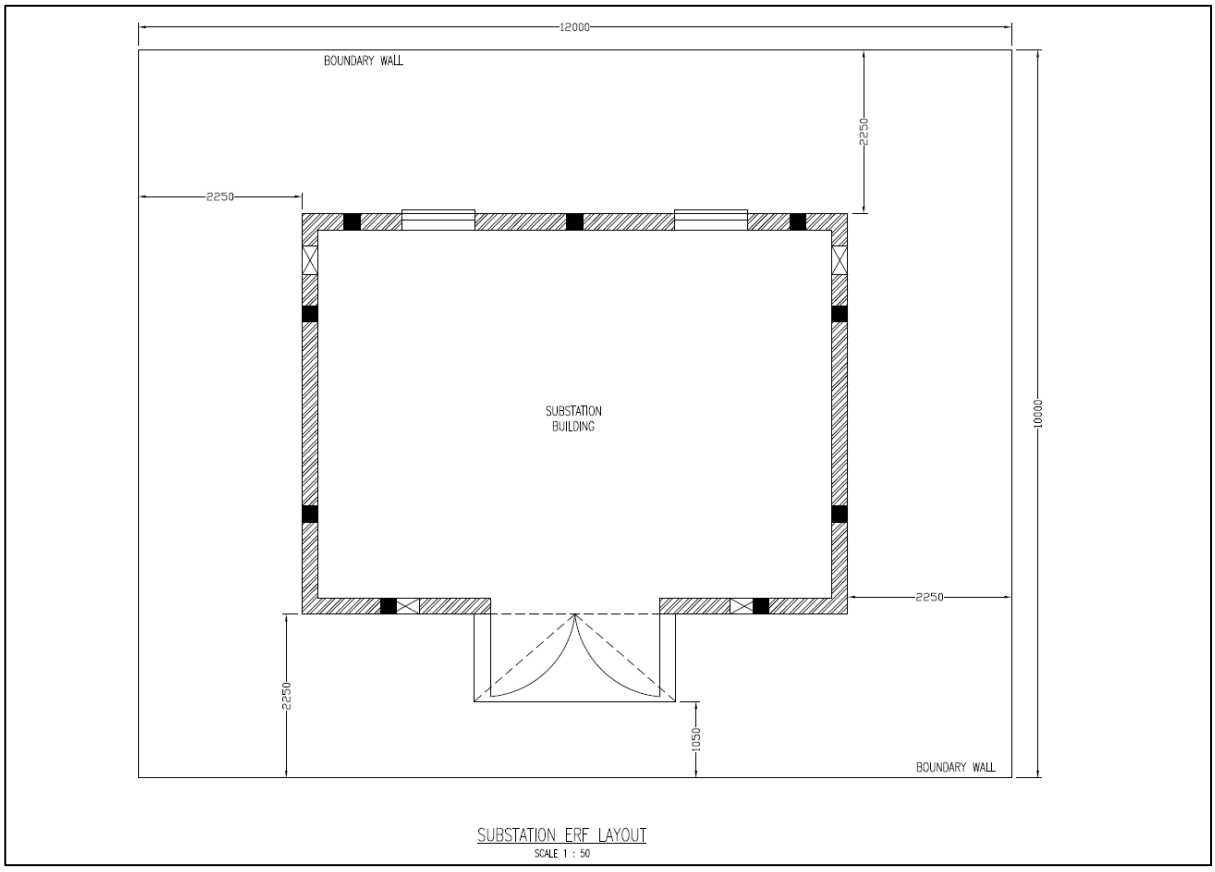

Figure 4-2 Typical ErongoRED substation footprint

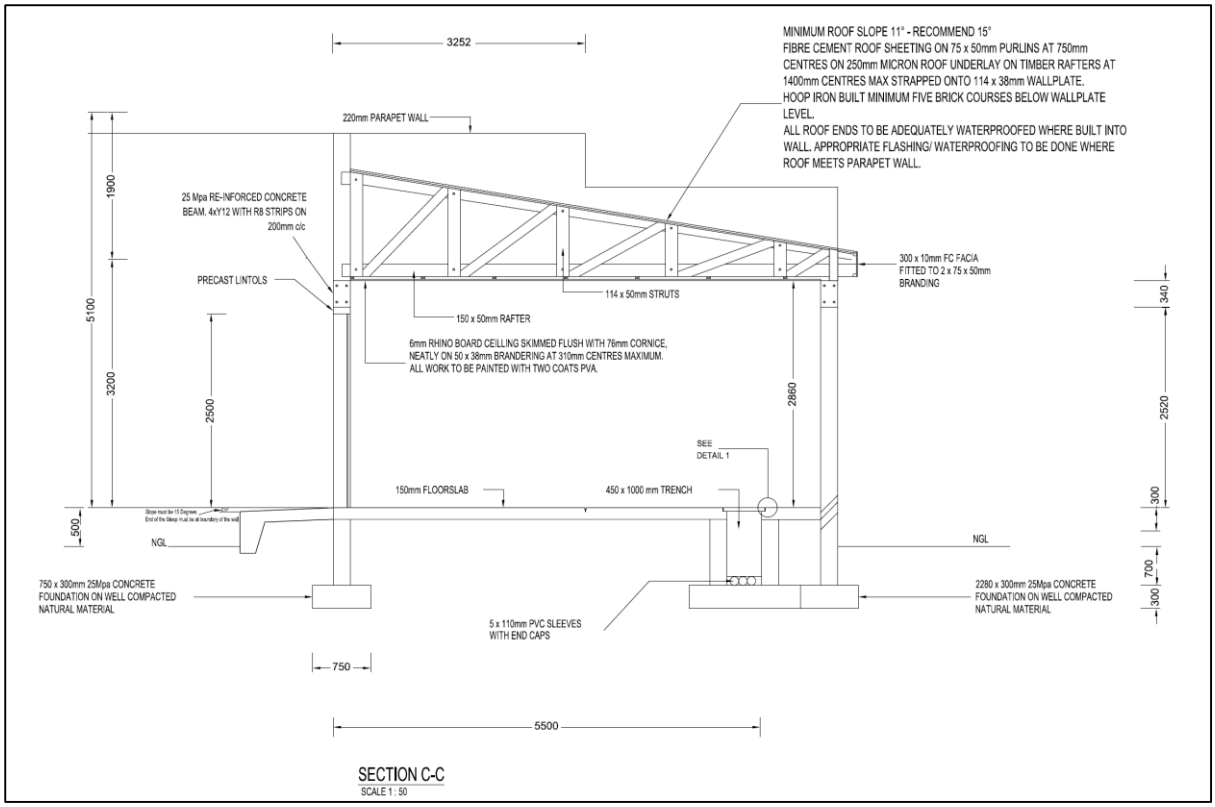

Figure 4-3 Typical side view of an ErongoRED substation

The interior of the substation (Figure 4-4) will feature a double-panel low-voltage board designed to safely distribute and regulate electrical power. Two 630 kVA Oil Natural Air Natural cooling transformers will be installed, one of which will remain non-operational for future use. Modern transformer oils do not contain Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The Namibian power utilities also adhere to international standards that prohibit PCBs in new equipment. The oil used meet IEC 60296 (mineral insulating oil standard), with additional requirements such as that no corrosive sulphur be present in the oil, to ensure safety and longevity. The substation components will be earthed using a 500 mm × 50 mm × 8 mm copper bar to ensure safety and stability.

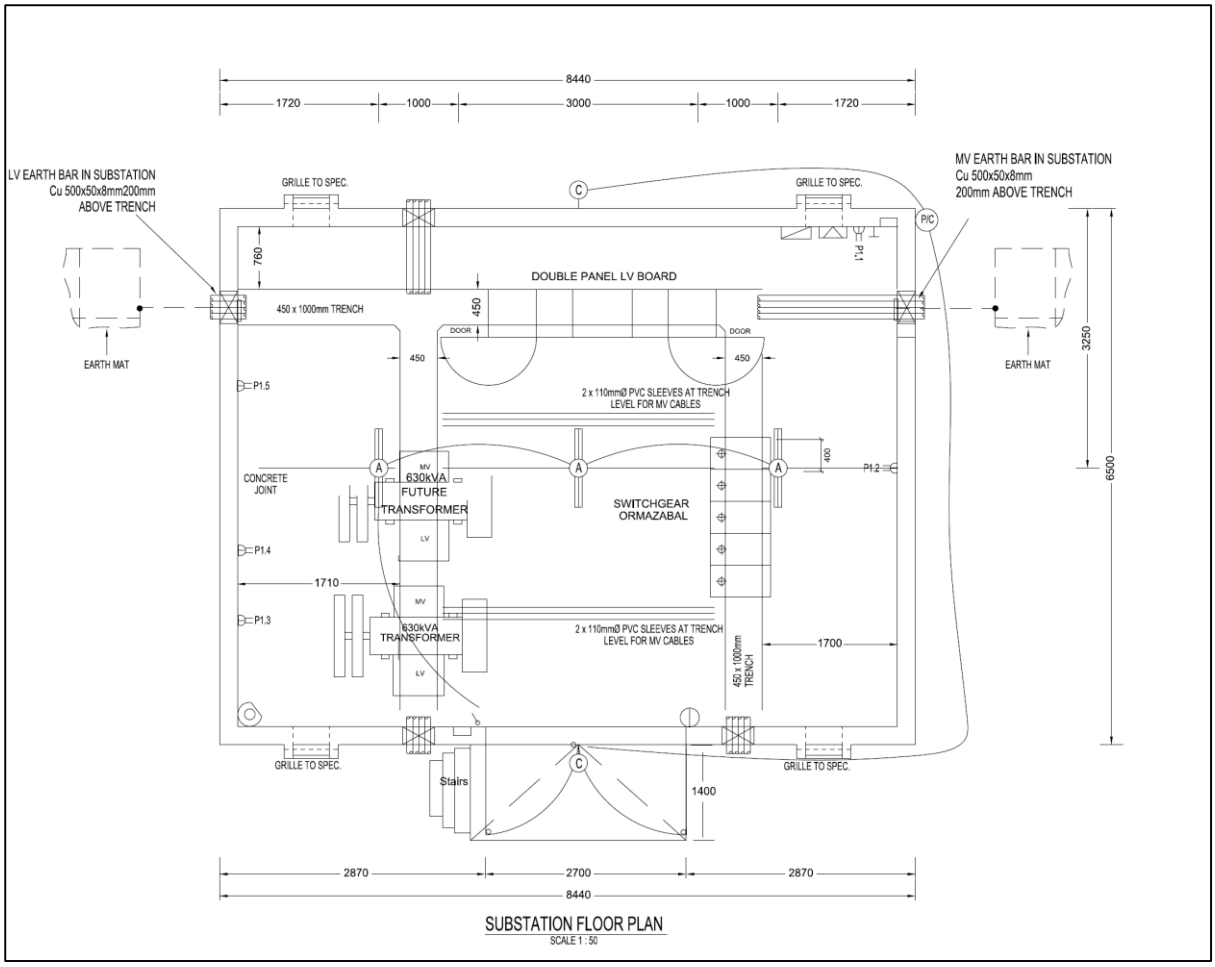

Figure 4-4 Typical internal floor and substation components plan

4.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

Once the construction phase is completed, the substation will be commissioned. Substation operations will involve regular on site preventive and corrective maintenance tasks in order to keep the substation in optimal working order throughout the operational period.

4.4 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Similar substations in the region have been operational for over 40 years. With regular maintenance of the building and its components, the substation is expected to remain operational for the foreseeable future.

5 ALTERNATIVES

Various alternatives related to the project are considered and each of these alternatives are discussed. The alternatives can roughly be grouped into two main groups namely:

- Location alternatives
- No go alternative

5.1 LOCATION ALTERNATIVES

Three alternative locations for the substation are considered. The alternative locations are indicated in Figure 5-1.

The first alternative location is on the corner of Benguela Street and Duine Road. This alternative location was determined to be too far away from the area to be serviced by the substation.

The second alternative location that was considered, was to upgrade the current substation located in the Spar parking area. This option was ruled out due to two factors. Firstly, the space required to build the new substation is limited. Secondly, a larger substation will limit the flow of traffic in the surrounding area, and increase the likelihood of traffic incidents between motorists and pedestrians.

The third alternative was ruled out due to the fact that the property is privately owned, increasing both the financial load to the project as well as accessibility restrictions to the site.

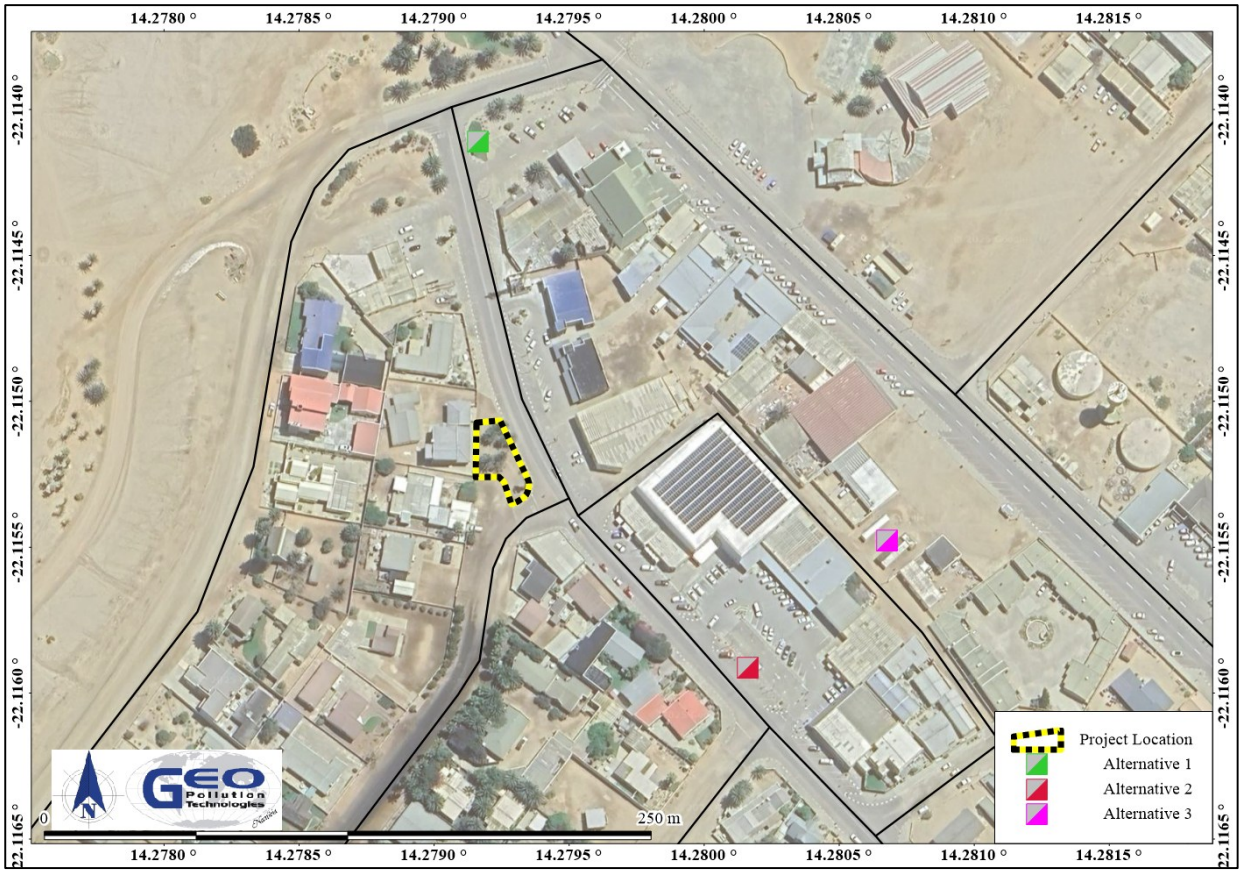

Figure 5-1 Site location alternatives

5.2 THE NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The "No-Go" alternative refers to the option of not proceeding with the project, meaning the current status quo of the site and its surroundings would remain unchanged. If the proposed development does not proceed, none of the identified potential impacts—whether positive or negative—would occur. With the ongoing expansion of both the Namibian population and the town of Henties Bay, failing to construct and operate the substation would likely lead to future electricity distribution challenges and supply interruptions.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programmes and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an environmental assessment, as per the Namibian legislation. The legislation and standards provided in Table 6-1 to Table 6-2 govern the environmental assessment process in Namibia and/or are relevant to the project.

Table 6-1 Namibian law applicable of specific interest

Law	Key Aspects
The Namibian Constitution	♦ Promotes the welfare of people ♦ Incorporates a high level of environmental protection ♦ Incorporates international agreements as part of Namibian law
Environmental Management Act Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 232 of 2007	♦ Defines the environment ♦ Promotes sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources ♦ Provides a process of assessment and control of activities with possible significant effects on the environment
Environmental Management Act Regulations Government Notice No. 28-30 of 2012	♦ Commencement of the Environmental Management Act ♦ List activities that requires an environmental clearance certificate ♦ Provides Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
Urban and Regional Planning Act Act No. 5 of 2018, Government Notice No. 125 of 2018	♦ Provides a legal framework for spatial planning in Namibia ♦ Provides principles and standards of spatial planning ♦ Provides for the subdivision and consolidation of land ♦ Provides for the alteration, suspension and deletion of conditions relating to land
Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act Act No. 5 of 2005, Government Notice No. 50 of 2005	♦ Controls and regulates prescribed non-ionising radiation sources ♦ Regulations contained in Government Notice No. 221 of 2011
Water Resources Management Act Act No. 11 of 2013; Government Notice No. 332 of 2013	♦ Provides for management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources ♦ Prevention of water pollution and assignment of liability
Local Authorities Act Act No. 23 of 1992, Government Notice No. 116 of 1992	♦ Defines the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils ♦ Regulates discharges into sewers
Public and Environmental Health Act Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015	♦ Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters ♦ Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation
Labour Act Act No 11 of 2007, Government Notice No. 236 of 2007	♦ Provides for Labour Law and the protection and safety of employees ♦ Labour Act, 1992: Regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work (Government Notice No. 156 of 1997)
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (draft document)	♦ Not in force yet ♦ Provides for prevention and control of pollution and waste ♦ Provides for procedures to be followed for licence applications

Table 6-2 Municipal by-laws, guidelines and regulations

Municipal By-laws, Guidelines or Regulations	Key Aspects
Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project (NACOMA) Environmental Management Plan accepted by Council Resolution 066/08/06/2011	♦ Littering and waste generation at household and business level is minimised. ♦ All residential and commercial areas have adequate waste storage infrastructure and removal services. ♦ Type specific waste disposal facilities are established and adequately managed. ♦ Domestic water use is not excessive and water is not lost through leakage from faulty pipes and pumps. ♦ Water is efficiently recycled and reused by the Town Council as well as business and industry and use fresh water efficiently. ♦ Domestic energy use is not excessive and Sustainable energy sources are considered for use at local level. ♦ The town is adequately prepared for storm events. ♦ The town becomes a conservation partner of the desert, coastal and marine environments. ♦ The town and surroundings are generally litter free. ♦ Indigenous trees in the Omaruru River are not threatened. ♦ Tourism and recreational activities in the ocean and on land do not impact negatively on biodiversity.
Town Planning and Zoning Schemes	♦ Manages and regulates development related to land use ♦ Proposes and identifies areas for specific future land use

Table 6-3 Relevant multilateral environmental agreements for Namibia

Agreement	Key Aspects
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972	♦ Recognises the need for a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.

6.1 THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT

The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Section 1 and 5 of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012 of the Environmental Management Act:

♦ "1. The construction of facilities for - (b) the transmission and supply of electricity"

7 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section lists pertinent environmental characteristics of the study area and provides a statement on the potential environmental impacts on each.

7.1 LOCALITY AND SURROUNDING LAND USE

The project is located on the corner of Benguela Street and Kabeljou street, Henties Bay, Erongo Region (22.115306°S, 14.279232°E) (Figure 7-1). The property is situated within the municipal area of Henties Bay and is zoned as a road reserve. The greater area is largely classified as a residential and general business area.

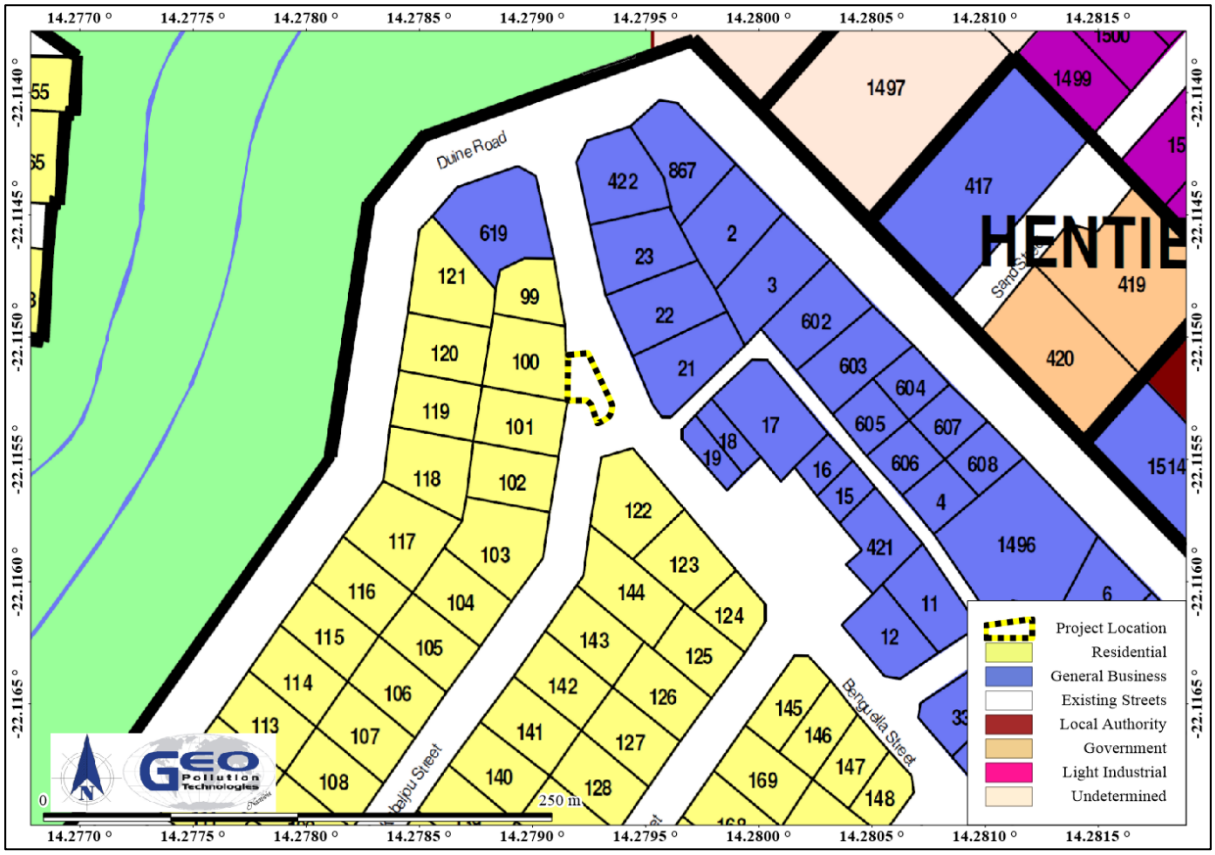

Figure 7-1 Land use

Implications and Impacts

Potential impacts are expected to be linked to the immediate residential area. Construction activities, and ultimately the substation, will have a visual impact on surrounding residents and businesses in the area. The rezoning of the site from a 'road reserve' to 'utility services' and 'public open space' will change the way the land is used.

7.2 CLIMATE

Namibia's climate is dominated by dry conditions for most of the year and particularly so in the west. The location of Namibia with respect to the Intertropical Convergence Zone, Subtropical High Pressure Zone and Temperate Zone is what determines the climate, with the Subtropical High Pressure Zone being the major contributor to the dry conditions (Atlas of Namibia, 2002; Bryant, 2010).

On a more localised scale, the climatic conditions on the central Namibian coast, and inland thereof (coastal plains), are strongly influenced by the cold Benguela current, the SAH and the relatively flat coastal plains separated from the central highlands by a steep escarpment. The anticlockwise circulation of the high pressure SAH and the action of the earth's Coriolis force result in strong southerly (longshore) winds blowing northwards up the coastline of Namibia (Bryant, 2010; Corbett, 2018). This longshore wind is responsible for upwelling of the cold, deep waters of the Benguela Current.

The winds are strongest in early to mid-summer (September to January) when the SAH is at its strongest and most persistent, and the temperature difference between the sea and the desert plains are at its greatest. Wind speeds then occasionally exceed 32 km/h and usually peaks late morning to early afternoon. In winter, the SAH loses strength and the southerly to south-westerly winds are at their weakest. Winter winds do not have enough strength to reach far inland. Autumn to winter conditions do however promote the formation of east wind conditions (berg winds) that can reach speeds of more than 50 km/h and transport a lot of sand. East winds occur when the inland plateau is cold with a localised high pressure cell, while a low pressure system is present

at the coast. The high pressure cell forces air off the escarpment and as the air descents, it warms adiabatically as well as create a low pressure system due to the vertical expansion of the air column. The warm air flows toward the coastal low and as it passes over the Namib plains, it heats up even further. The wind manifests itself as very strong, warm and dry winds during the mornings to early afternoon, but dies down late afternoon.

Throughout the year the prevailing night time wind is a weak easterly wind. This results from the mainland cooling to below the temperature of the coastal water. This results in a coastal low versus an onshore high pressure system with first no wind in the early evening, when temperatures between water and land is similar, and then weak easterly winds as the temperature difference increase.

Temperature at Henties Bay is strongly regulated by the cold Benguela current. As a result, there is typically limited variation between diurnal and seasonal temperatures. Average annual temperatures are below 16 °C (Table 7-1) with the maximum temperature seldom above 32 °C and minimums rarely below 7 °C. The only real temperature extremes are experienced during east wind conditions in the autumn to early winter months when temperatures can reach the upper thirties or even low forties.

Table 7-1 Summary of climate data for Henties Bay (Atlas of Namibia)

Average annual rainfall (mm/a)	0-50
Variation in annual rainfall (%)	>100
Average annual evaporation (mm/a)	2,400-2,600
Water deficit (mm/a)	1,701-1,900
Average annual temperatures (°C)	<16

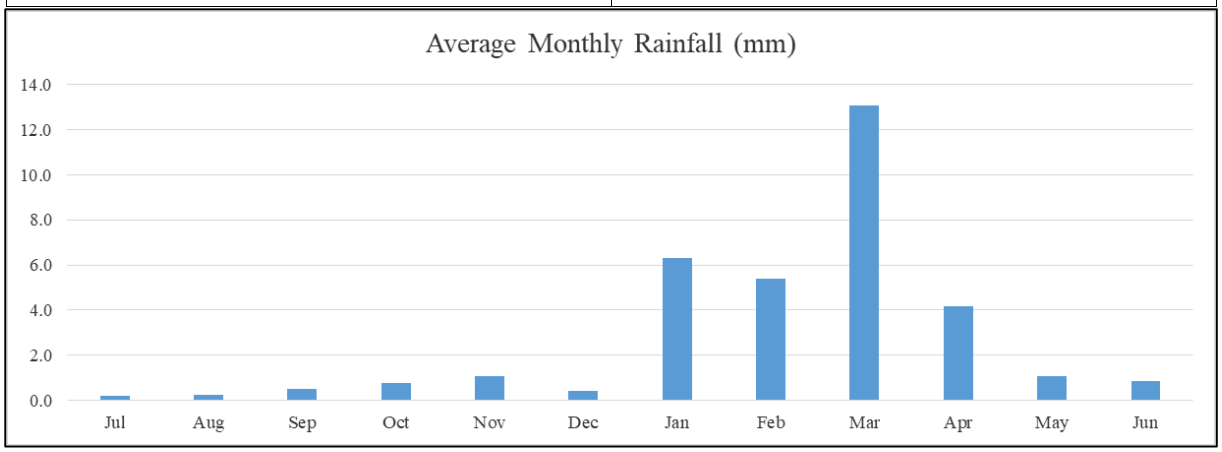

Figure 7-2 Monthly average rainfall

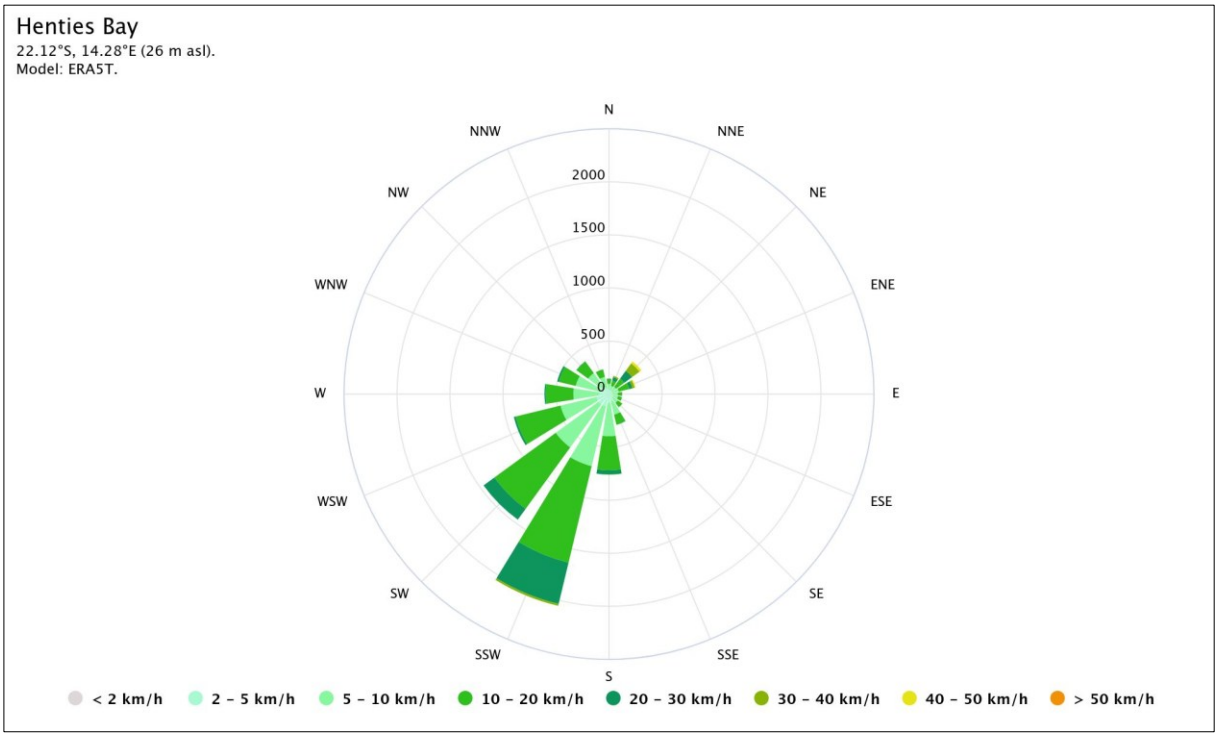

Figure 7-3 Wind rose (Meteoblue, 2025)

Implications and Impacts

Moist coastal conditions and strong sand/dust carrying winds may cause more rapid deterioration and corrosion of the substation. This requires more frequent maintenance to maintain a low visual impact.

7.3 CORROSIVE ENVIRONMENT

Henties Bay is located in a corrosive environment, which may be attributed to the frequent salt-laden fog, periodic winds and abundance of aggressive salts (dominantly NaCl and sulphates) in the soil. The periodic release of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) from the ocean is expected to contribute to corrosion. See Figure 7-4 for corrosion comparison data of Walvis Bay with other centres. The corrosive environment of Henties Bay is expected to be closely related to that of Walvis Bay. The combination of high moisture and salt content of the surface soil can lead to rapid deterioration of subsurface metal (e.g. pipelines) and concrete structures. Chemical weathering of concrete structures due to the abundant salts in the soil is a concern.

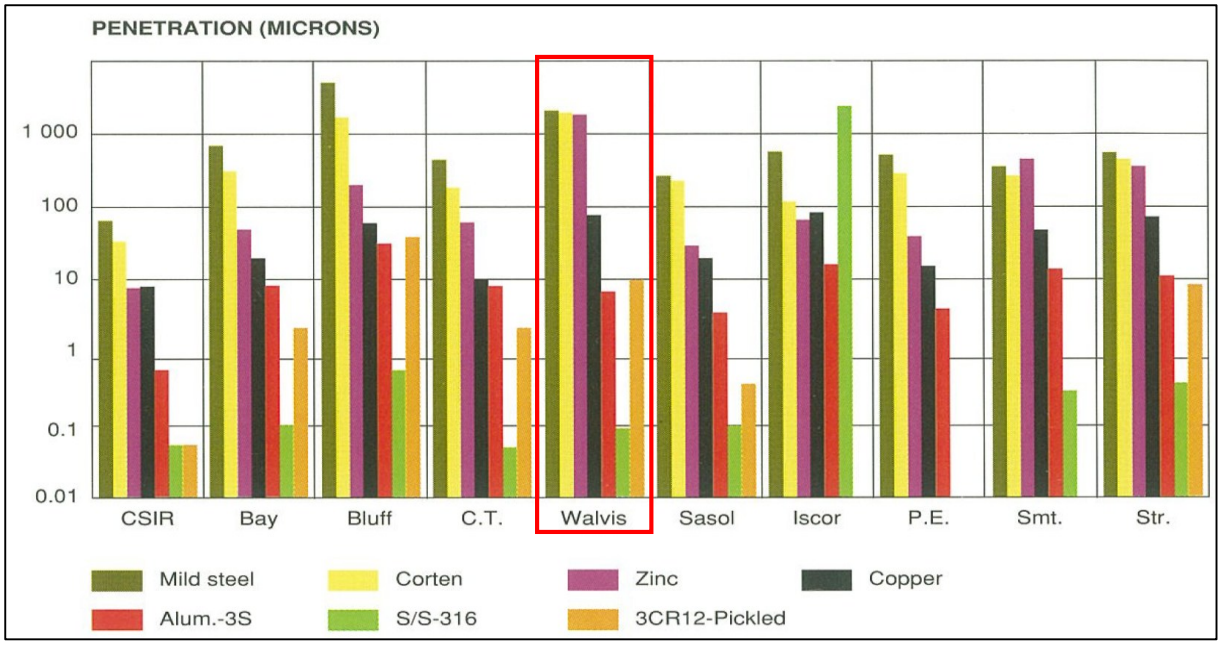

Figure 7-4 Twenty year corrosion exposure results (Callaghan B; 1991)

Implications and Impacts

Corrosion levels may be high and must be kept in mind when conducting maintenance and when selecting materials for the insulation and protection of the electronic components.

7.4 TOPOGRAPHY

Henties Bay is located in the Central Western Plain of Namibia. The area consist out of flat sandy plains with small ridges and hills consisting of rocky outcrops. Small aeolian sand dunes occur south of the settlement and north on the banks of the Omaruru River. The lower Omaruru River is the source of the aeolian sand and the north-easterly Berg wind is the dominant sand-moving agent that form the dunes. Henties Bay is located on extensive alluvial sediments of sands, silts and gravels that form a sea-facing cliff of up to 20 m high.

The Omaruru River is a major ephemeral watercourse that follow a south-westerly course that is partially incised in these sediments for the last 8 km to the Atlantic Ocean. A distributary runs to the south of the main channel through the central part of Henties Bay (Miller, 1988). The mouth of the Omaruru River is directly north of Henties Bay. The topography is generally flat with a local gentle downward slope in a south westerly direction to the ocean. Further inland is the gravel plains of the central areas of the Dorob National Park. Surface water around Henties Bay is limited to the marine salt pans and ocean as well as a small spring in the mouth of the distributary. The site and surrounding areas are generally flat.

Implications and Impacts

No potential impact expected.

7.5 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

Following the breakup of West-Gondwana during the early Cretaceous (130 – 135 Ma ago), continental uplift took place, enhancing erosional cutback and the formation of the Namibian Escarpment. A narrow pediplain formed, mainly over Damara Age rocks. The South Atlantic started filling in over the pediplain, with marine conditions established around 80 Ma ago. Towards the end of the Cretaceous (70 – 65 Ma ago) a relative level surface was created, on which later deposition of sediments took place. Marine deposition took place in the parts covered by the newly formed South Atlantic Ocean, while terrestrial deposits took place on land. Further continental uplift moved the shoreline to its present position (Miller, 2008).

Henties Bay is located on the extensive alluvial deposits that were deposited during the Pleistocene in the Quaternary Age. The deposits consist out of cohesive sediments, comprising of sands, silts and gravels. Consolidated deposits occur in the form of conglomeration of rounded pebbles at the lower part of the alluvial sequence. A more recent fluvial provenance forms over the alluvial deposits in the form of aeolian sand deposition by Berg winds. The sand is coarse- to medium grained. The source of the aolian sand is from the dry beds of the Omaruru River, forming a drape over the sea facing cliff as well as barchanoid and parabolic dunes (Miller, 1988).

Groundwater in the area is expected to be 15 m below surface and most probably related to seawater intrusion. Shallow freshwater lenses might be present. The origin of these freshwater lenses would mostly be freshwater leakages from the water supply reticulation as well as from the semi purified ponds present near the effluent treatment works. However the natural small spring in the mouth of the distributary of the Omaruru River may be related to surfacing shallow groundwater.

7.6 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Public water supply to Henties Bay and the surrounding developments is provided by NamWater from the NamWater Omdel Dam Artificial Recharge Enhancement Project.

Implications and Impacts

Groundwater is saline and not used as potable water source. No potential contamination impact on water supply is thus expected. Water usage for the project will be mainly for the construction of the substation.

7.7 FAUNA AND FLORA

The vegetation for the surrounding area can be classified as the Desert Biome and Central Desert Type. The site is located within an urban set-up and is built up. In the urban setup, the habitat for fauna and flora is fragmented and is expected to degrade subsequently. A portion of the site has been made into a garden with plants and palm trees. No indigenous vegetation is present at the site and no complex ecological structure and function is maintained.

Implications and Impacts

The substation is located within an already disturbed area. Thus, no immediate threat to biodiversity in the area is expected. The structure might provide a platform for roosting or nesting of birds. The public open space that will be created will continue to host palm trees and ornamental plants. It can, as an official public open space, be further developed into a small park.

7.8 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

At local level Henties Bay has an urban population size of 7,569 and during holiday periods the population can increase greatly. Henties Bay is a popular tourism hub for local and international tourists. The area is linked to some of Namibia's most popular tourism destinations such as Cape Cross, Brandberg Massif and Messum Crater, and is a very popular fishing destination.

Table 7-2 Demographic characteristics of Henties Bay, the Erongo Region and Nationally (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2023)

	Henties Bay	Erongo Region	Namibia
Population (Males)	3,673	122,322	1,474,224
Population (Females)	3,896	117,884	1,548,177
Population (Total)	7,569	240,206	3,022,401
Population Density (persons/km^2)	60.8	3.8	3.7

Implications and Impacts

The construction of the substation will temporarily sustain employment in the area. No additional employment will be required for the operational phase. The continued operations of the Proponent (i.e. reliable and adequate electricity supply) sustains businesses and their employees.

Livelihoods are thus indirectly maintained or improved. Additional electricity supply capacity in the area will

7.9 HERITAGE, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS

There are no church, mosques or related buildings in close proximity to the site. No known archaeological resources have been noted in the vicinity since the urbanisation of the area. No other structures, sites or spheres of heritage of cultural significance was determined to be in close proximity to the site.

Implications and Impacts

No potential impact expected.

8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Consultation with the public forms an integral component of an environmental assessment investigation and enables IAPs (e.g. neighbouring landowners, local authorities, environmental groups, civic associations and communities) to comment on the potential environmental impacts associated with the substation and to identify additional issues which they feel should be addressed in the environmental assessment.

Interested and affected parties were identified and notified of the project. Public participation notices were advertised twice for two weeks in the national papers: Republikein and Namibian Sun on 17 and 24 February 2025. A site notice was placed at the location where the substation is will be constructed. Notification letters were hand delivered to available neighbours and the Municipality of Henties Bay. Apart from the environmental assessment process' public consultation, the town planner responsible for the various town planning aspects related to the subdivision, rezoning and closure of the land, also conducted their own public consultation process. Some comments and questions were received. Some neighbouring land owners expressed their concerns regarding health and wellbeing impacts of living in close proximity to a substation as a result of the presence of electro-magnetic fields (EMF), the noise levels associated with the transformers, possibilities of fire and explosions, as well as the security risks involved, as the substation might attract squatters and thieves to the area. See Appendix B for proof of the public participation processes and the comments and responses table where the major concerns are also addressed.

9 ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts that are expected from the operational, construction (also upgrades, maintenance, etc. – see glossary for "construction") and potential decommissioning activities of the substation. An EMP based on these identified impacts are also incorporated into this section.

For each impact an Environmental Classification was determined based on an adapted version of the Rapid Impact Assessment Method (Pastakia, 1998). Impacts are assessed according to the following categories: Importance of condition (A1); Magnitude of Change (A2); Permanence (B1); Reversibility (B2); and Cumulative Nature (B3) (see Table 8-1).

Ranking formulas are then calculated as follow:

Environmental Classification = A1 x A2 x (B1 + B2 + B3).

The environmental classification of impacts is provided in Table 8-2.

The probability ranking refers to the probability that a specific impact will happen following a risk event. These can be improbable (low likelihood); probable (distinct possibility); highly probable (most likely); and definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).

Table 8-1 Assessment criteria

Criteria	Score
Importance of condition (A1) – assessed against the spatial boundaries of human interest it will affect	
Importance to national/international interest	4
Important to regional/national interest	3
Important to areas immediately outside the local condition	2
Important only to the local condition	1
No importance	0
Magnitude of change/effect (A2) – measure of scale in terms of benefit / disbenefit of an impact or condition	
Major positive benefit	3
Significant improvement in status quo	2
Improvement in status quo	1
No change in status quo	0
Negative change in status quo	-1
Significant negative disbenefit or change	-2
Major disbenefit or change	-3
Permanence (B1) – defines whether the condition is permanent or temporary	
No change/Not applicable	1
Temporary	2
Permanent	3
Reversibility (B2) – defines whether the condition can be changed and is a measure of the control over the condition	
No change/Not applicable	1
Reversible	2
Irreversible	3
Cumulative (B3) – reflects whether the effect will be a single direct impact or will include cumulative impacts over time, or synergistic effect with other conditions. It is a means of judging the sustainability of the condition – not to be confused with the permanence criterion.	
Light or No Cumulative Character/Not applicable	1
Moderate Cumulative Character	2
Strong Cumulative Character	3

Table 8-2 Environmental classification (Pastakia 1998)

Environmental Classification	Class Value	Description of Class
72 to 108	5	Extremely positive impact
36 to 71	4	Significantly positive impact
19 to 35	3	Moderately positive impact
10 to 18	2	Less positive impact
1 to 9	1	Reduced positive impact
0	-0	No alteration
-1 to -9	-1	Reduced negative impact
-10 to -18	-2	Less negative impact
-19 to -35	-3	Moderately negative impact
-36 to -71	-4	Significantly negative impact
-72 to -108	-5	Extremely Negative Impact

9.1 RISK ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An EMP provides management options to ensure impacts of a project are minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary. These management measures should be adhered to during the various phases of the operation of the substation. This section of the report can act as a stand-alone document. All personnel taking part in the construction and operation of the substation should be made aware of the contents in this section, so as to plan the operations accordingly and in an environmentally sound manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- to include town planning aspects and all components of construction activities (upgrades, maintenance, etc.) and operations of the substation;
- to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project;
- to monitor and audit the performance of operational personnel in applying such controls; and
- to ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible operational personnel.

Various potential and definite impacts will emanate from the operations, construction and decommissioning phases. The majority of these impacts can be mitigated or prevented. The impacts, risk rating of impacts as well as prevention and mitigation measures are listed below.

As depicted in the tables below, impacts related to the project are expected to mostly be of low to medium significance and can mostly be mitigated to have a low significance. The extent of impacts are mostly site specific to local and are not of a permanent nature. Due to the nature of the project, cumulative impacts are mainly related to lights' impact on birds.

9.1.1 Planning

The subdivision, rezoning and closure activities are administrative in nature and thus forms part of the planning phase. During the phases of planning for construction, operations and decommissioning of the substation, it is the responsibility of Proponent to ensure they are and remain compliant with all legal requirements. The Proponent must also ensure that all required management measures are in place prior to and during all phases, to ensure potential impacts and risks are minimised. The following actions are recommended for the planning phase and should continue during various other phases of the project:

The Proponent should:

- Ensure that all necessary approvals to allow for the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities are in place and valid.
- Ensure that all necessary permits from the various ministries, local authorities and any other bodies that governs the construction (maintenance) and operations of the substation are in place and valid.
- Ensure all appointed contractors and employees enter into an agreement which includes the EMP. Ensure that the contents of the EMP are understood by the contractors, sub-contractors, employees and all personnel present or who will be present on site.
- Make provisions to have a Health, Safety and Environmental Coordinator to implement the EMP and oversee occupational health and safety as well as general environmental related compliance at the site.
- Make provisions to have a community liaison officer on site who will handle complaints and community input, and through whom, where reasonable, monitoring data can be requested. Communicate the contact details of the community liaison officer to interested and affected parties when the project is initiated.
- Have emergency plans, equipment and personnel on site where reasonable to deal with all potential emergencies.

- If one has not already been established, establish and maintain a fund for future ecological restoration of the project site should project activities cease and the site is decommissioned and environmental restoration or pollution remediation is required.
- Establish and / or maintain a reporting system to report on aspects of construction activities, operations and decommissioning as outlined in the EMP.
- Prepare and submit environmental monitoring reports as per the conditions of the environmental clearance certificate.
- Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to apply for renewal of the ECC prior to expiry, if the substation have not been constructed within its three year validity.

9.1.2 Employment

No additional employment is expected during the construction and operational phases of the project. Existing employment offered by contractors and the Proponent will however be sustained. An increase in employment is thus not a direct consequence of this project.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Sustaining of employment in mainly the consulting and construction industries	2	1	2	2	2	12	2	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Decrease in unemployment through development and expansion of Henties Bay	3	2	3	2	1	36	3	Probable

Desired Outcome: Contracting local Namibians to be involved in the planning and construction of the substation

Actions

Mitigation:

- The Proponent must contract local Namibians where possible. If the skills exist locally, employees must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Bi-annual summary report based on records of contractors.

9.1.3 Skills Transfer

Some skills transfer may take place among consultants contracted to execute the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities. During planning and construction some training may be provided to a portion of the various contractors' employees. Skills can be transferred to an unskilled workforce for general tasks.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Transfer of skills and development of the workforce	2	1	2	2	1	10	2	Probable
Daily Operations	Development of the area	3	2	3	2	1	36	3	Probable

Desired Outcome: Skills transfer among members of the Namibian workforce.

Actions

Enhancement:

- The Proponent must source Namibian consultants as far as is practically possible. Deviations from this practise must be justified.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Record should be kept of contracted consultants.

9.1.4 Revenue Generation

Contractors and consultants used for the project will generate income, pay salaries and procure goods and services. This will result in the payment of taxes to government. Revenue generated in the operational phase is not a direct consequence of this project, but rather indirect through the provision of reliable electricity to existing and new local businesses. The spending power of consultants and their employees will also be supported for the duration of the project.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Contribution to local, regional and national economy	2	1	2	2	1	10	2	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Contribution to local, regional and national economy	2	1	3	2	1	24	3	Probable

Desired Outcome: Contribution to the local, regional and National economy. Contribution to National treasury.

Actions

Enhancement:

- The Proponent must source Namibian consultants as far as is practically possible. Deviations from this practise must be justified.
- Uninterrupted electricity supply to local businesses must be insured by conducting regular maintenance, repairs and upgrades to the substation.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Record should be kept of contracted consultants.

9.1.5 Demographic Profile and Community Health

The project is reliant on labour during the construction phase. Local construction teams in Henties Bay will be used for all general maintenance and upgrade activities. The scale of the construction portion of the project is limited and it is not expected to create a change in the demographic profile of the local community. Existing labourers, already employed by contractors will probably be used. The local community may be exposed to factors such as communicable disease like HIV/AIDS and alcoholism/drug abuse potential brought on by the increased spending power of the labour force.

Positive impacts will related to contractors and their employees' increased economic resilience and improved livelihoods.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Increased economic resilience and improved livelihoods	2	2	2	2	1	20	3	Definite
Indirect Impacts	The spread of diseases and social ills	3	-1	3	2	2	-21	-3	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the in-migration and growth in informal settlements, prevent the spread of communicable disease and prevent / discourage socially deviant behaviour.

Actions:

Prevention:

- Employ local contractors from the area where possible. Deviations from this practise should be justified appropriately.
- Adhere to all municipal by-laws relating to environmental health which includes, but is not limited to, sanitation requirements for workers on site.
- Appointment of reputable contractors.
- Source building materials locally to avoid the need for truck drivers to stay overnight.

Mitigation:

- Educational programmes for employees (especially truck drivers) on HIV/AIDs and general upliftment of employees' social status.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Record should be kept of contractors employed.

9.1.6 Health and Safety

Injuries can occur due to incorrect lifting of heavy equipment and materials, falling from heights and accidents involving construction equipment and vehicles. Electrocution is also possible when installing and maintaining the substation components.

Substations emit electric and magnetic fields. The levels near substations are however too low to cause adverse health effects (see section 9.1.13). Unauthorised persons gaining access to the inside of the substation may be at risk of being electrocuted. If the substation is not securely locked, criminals may use it to hide and this may increase criminal activities in the area.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Physical injuries and criminal activities	1	-2	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Electrocution and criminal activities	2	-1	3	2	1	-12	-2	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent electrocution and criminal activities

Actions

Prevention:

- Appoint contractors with a known track record of safe and responsible work practices.
- Contractors should implement and maintain an integrated health and safety management system, or similar, to act as a monitoring and mitigating tool, which includes: operational, safe work and medical procedures, permits to work, emergency response plans, housekeeping rules and signage requirements (personal protective equipment (PPE), high voltage etc.).
- Clearly label dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- Provide all employees with required and adequate PPE.
- Ensure that all personnel and contractors who will work on the project, especially during the construction phase receive adequate training on:
  - operation of equipment.
  - working at heights
  - identification of potential hazardous conditions or events
- The contact details of all emergency services must be readily available.
- Access into the substation should be restricted.

Mitigation:

- For all emergency situations, the appropriate emergency response plan must be implemented as soon as possible in order to minimise the magnitude of impacts or prevent such impacts from developing into more severe impacts
- If the substation is frequently used for illicit activities, the Proponent should consider fencing or walling of the newly established erf.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Any complaints should be recorded and attended to at the appropriate level.
- Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.

- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when training were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

9.1.7 Security

Security risks associated with the substation are primarily related to unauthorized access, theft, and potential sabotage. These risks are heightened by the perception that electrical cables and other equipment are of high value, making them attractive targets. Theft or sabotage compromising substation operations could negatively impact nearby residents and businesses.

Security concerns extend to the surrounding area during the construction phase, as opportunistic criminals might use the oppertunity to gain entry to adjacent residential or business properties. Once operational, the substation structure itself could potentially attract local criminals and squatters, offering a concealed location for shelter or illicit activities, further impacting community security.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Criminal activities such as theft and sabotage	1	-2	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Increase in unauthorised persons to the immediate area	2	-2	3	2	1	-24	-3	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent criminal activities

Actions

Prevention:

- A security management plan must be in place to protect workers and the public.
- Communicate the start and duration of construction to all nearby residents and businesses.
- Appointing contractors with a known track record of safe and responsible work practices.
- Keeping the substation securely locked at all times.
- Equipment on site must be locked away or placed in a way that does not encourage criminal activities (e.g. theft).
- Clearly labelling dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- Apply no loitering and / or hawking signs on the substation building.
- The contact details of all emergency services must be readily available to all persons working in or at the substation.

Mitigation:

- Communicate the public liaison officer's contact details to neighbouring residents and businesses and have an open door policy for any complaints.
- If the substation is frequently used for illicit activities, the Proponent should, in consultation with residents, businesses and the town council, devise strategies to address the same. This can include considering the hiring a local security company to monitor unusual activity at all the substations in Henties Bay.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Any complaints should be recorded and attended to at the appropriate level.
- Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.

- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when training were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

9.1.8 Traffic

The volume of trucks in town will slightly increase during the construction of the substation. Heavy motor vehicles turning in these roads may result in in an increased, cumulative impact on the road surface of the area. Trucks delivering building materials and equipment may block neighbouring businesses and home entrances and increase the likelihood of accidents and incidents. Operations will not see an increase of traffic.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Delivery of equipment and building supplies	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Probable

Desired Outcome: Minimum impact on traffic and no transport or traffic related incidents.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Trucks delivering or collecting goods should not be allowed to obstruct any traffic in surrounding areas and the town.
- Vehicles present at the site should not obstruct any entry and / or exit of nearby residents or businesses.
- Trucks associated with the substation should not be allowed to park or overnight in in the vicinity, and may only overnight at areas designated for this purpose.
- Adhere to The Road Traffic and Transport Regulations, 2001 and all other applicable legislation related to road transport and maximum axle loads.
- If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.
- The placement of signs to warn and direct traffic will mitigate traffic impacts.
- If applicable, vehicles on which abnormal loads are to be transported must comply with all regulatory requirement related to abnormal loads. Verify that the driver of the vehicle has undergone appropriate training.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- The Road Traffic and Transport Regulations, 2001.
- Any complaints received regarding traffic issues should be recorded together with action taken to prevent impacts from repeating itself.
- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken.

9.1.9 Fire

Due to the nature of the project, the likelihood of a fire is very small. If a fire originates, it will most likely be localised (e.g. grinder sparks igniting nearby flammable packaging material or flammable liquids such as solvents used during painting). During operations, the only possibility of a fire may be a small electrical fire involving electrical connections.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Fire and explosion risk	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Improbable
Daily Operations	Fire and explosion risk	2	-1	3	2	1	-12	-2	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent property damage, possible injury and impacts caused by uncontrolled fires.

Actions:

Prevention:

- Even though the likelihood of fire is low, a holistic fire protection and prevention plan must be developed for the site and it should specifically take into account flammable products stored on site. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and a spill recovery plan and should have dedicated assigned personnel to oversee their development and implementation.
- Firefighting equipment must be maintained and regularly serviced.
- Regular personnel training (firefighting, fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practices).
- Maintain regular site, mechanical and electrical inspections and perform regular maintenance.

Mitigation:

- For any fire related emergency situation, the appropriate emergency response plan must be implemented as soon as possible in order to minimise the magnitude of impacts or prevent such impacts from developing into more severe impacts.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A register of all incidents must be maintained on a daily basis. This should include measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not repeat themselves.
- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when fire drills were conducted and when fire equipment was tested and training given.

9.1.10 Noise

Operational noise emissions from 630 kVA transformers typically manifest as a continuous low-frequency hum, with sound pressure levels ranging from 55–60 dBA at the substation boundary (equivalent to a refrigerator or air-conditioning unit). This humming originates primarily from transformer core magnetostriction and winding vibrations, which remain relatively consistent regardless of load variations. Noise levels generally decrease rapidly with distance and are commonly mitigated through structural and design interventions, such as brick enclosures, acoustic damping materials, vibration isolation mounts, strategic positioning of ventilation openings, and landscape barriers. These practices help ensure noise emissions remain within recommended residential noise limits (typically below 50–55 dBA at night), minimising potential nuisance impacts.

During construction, heavy motor vehicles accessing the site to offload construction materials will cause some noise. Construction and heavy equipment used (maintenance and upgrades) may generate excessive noise for short periods of time.

Substations can produce low pitch buzzing sounds, especially when it has faulty components. This may be a nuisance to nearby residents. The substation is however in an enclosed brick-walled structure which will reduce the noise emissions.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive noise generated from construction activities – nuisance and hearing loss	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Nuisance from buzzing sound emitted by substation	2	-1	3	2	1	-12	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent any nuisance due to noise generated.

Actions

Prevention:

- The Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and World Health Organization (WHO) guideline on maximum noise levels (Guidelines for Community Noise, 1999) to prevent hearing impairment for workers on site and a nuisance to nearby communities should be followed during the construction and operational phases.
- Schedule construction of the substation to fall outside of the main holiday season (i.e. outside December/January)
- Confine noise generating construction and operational activities to daytime hours as far as possible.
- Contact details of ErongoRED to be fixed to the outside of the substation to allow reporting of excessive noise being generated by the substation.
-

Mitigation:

- Hearing protectors as standard PPE for workers in situations with elevated noise levels.
- All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production.
- Replace faulty electronics and components in the substation that cause buzzing or humming sounds.
- A noise survey should must be conducted if regular complaints are received regarding substation noise.

- Additional noise dampening material must be installed inside the substation if noise levels generated by the substation exceed WHO guideline values at nearby receptors.

Responsible Body:
- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:
- WHO guidelines on community noise
- Maintain a complaints register.
- Bi-annual report on complaints and actions taken to address complaints and prevent future occurrences.

9.1.11 Waste production

Some waste will result from the construction of the substation. Construction waste may include building rubble and discarded equipment. Contaminated soil and water is considered as a hazardous waste.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive waste production, littering, illegal dumping, contaminated materials	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Definite

Desired Outcome: To reduce the amount of waste produced, and prevent pollution and littering.

Actions

Prevention:

- Waste reduction measures should be implemented and all waste that can be re-used / recycled must be kept separate.
- Ensure adequate temporary waste storage facilities are available.
- Ensure waste cannot be blown away by wind.
- Prevent scavenging (human and non-human) of waste.

Mitigation:

- Waste should be disposed of regularly and at appropriately classified disposal facilities, this includes hazardous material (empty containers, contaminated rugs, paper water and soil).
- See the material safety data sheets available from suppliers for disposal of contaminated products and empty containers.
- Liaise with the municipality regarding waste and handling of hazardous waste.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A register of hazardous waste disposal should be kept. This should include type of waste, volume as well as disposal method/substation.
- Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

9.1.13 Electromagnetic Fields and Non Iodising Radiation

Electromagnetic fields (EMFs) are a form of non-ionizing radiation that occurs naturally, but are also produced by other sources such as electrical distribution substations, power lines and devices such as cellular phones, microwaves, computers, etc. Electricity substations (including brick-built units in residential areas) emit extremely low-frequency (ELF) (around 50–60 Hz) electromagnetic fields, generated by the movement of electrical charges in the power supply. ELF fields being non-ionizing, means they lack the energy to ionize atoms or directly damage deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) as opposed to higher-frequency radiation (like X-rays or ultraviolet light) or intense radiofrequency energy. The ELF fields do not cause tissue heating or photochemical reactions in the body. However, they can induce very small electric currents in conductive tissues. At the exposure levels near homes, any induced currents are extremely weak, comparable to or below natural physiological currents.

Measurement of non-ionising radiation from electrical substations combine magnetic flux density, measured in microteslas (μT), and electric field strength, measured in volts per meter (V/m). Magnetic flux density is influenced by the magnetic field strength which fluctuates with the load (current) on the substation and can pass through most building materials like brick or concrete. Magnetic fields are the primary concern because they are not easily attenuated by walls. In contrast, external electric fields are typically minimal because the substation's metal enclosures, grounded structures and the building walls shield or absorb up to 50% of the electric field. In fact, small distribution substations often produce no electric outside their perimeter due to this shielding.

The strength of the EMF drops off rapidly with distance from the source. For a 630 kVA transformer, the magnetic flux density at 5 m is approximately 6.1 μT and at 10 m it decreases to about 2 μT. This is well below the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guideline exposure value for the public of 100 μT.

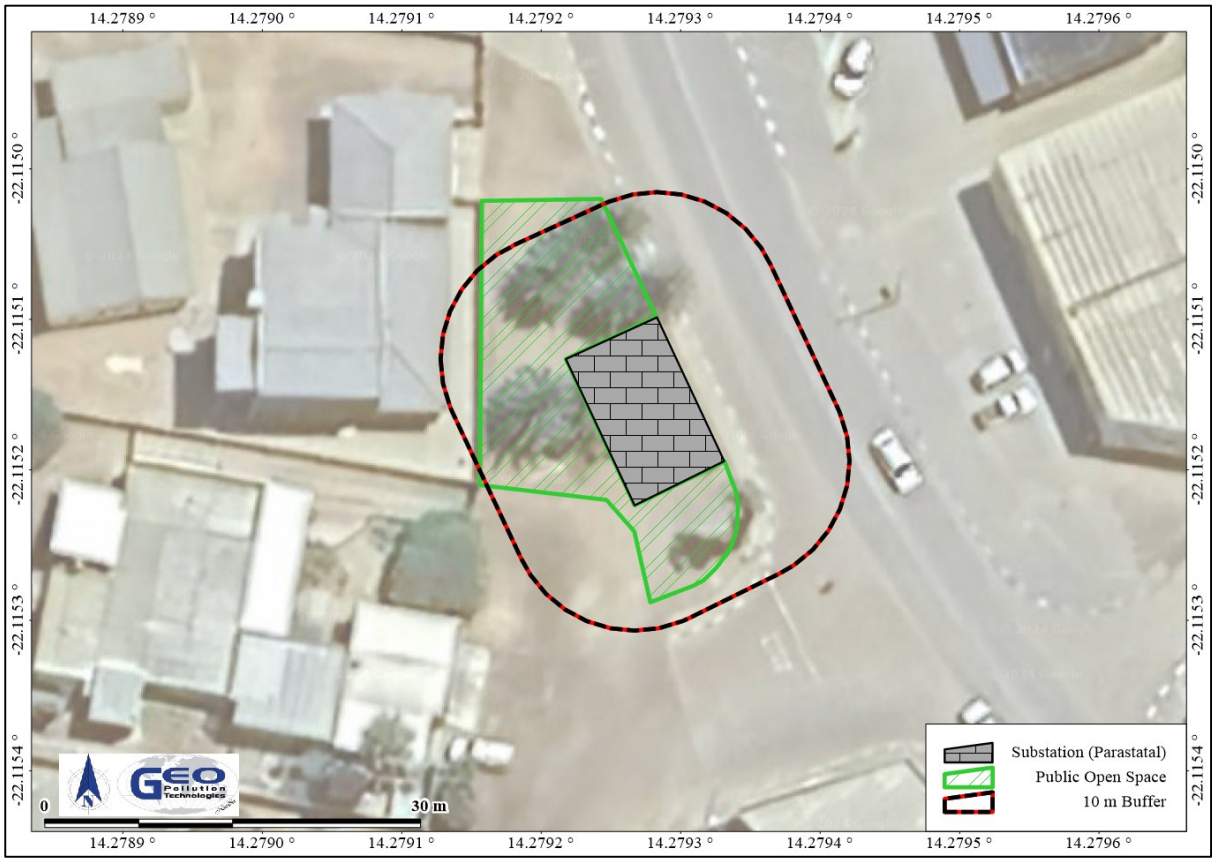

Figure 8-1 10 m Buffer around the substation boundary wall

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	Exposure to electric and magnetic fields	1	-1	3	2	1	-6	-1	Probable

Desired Outcome: Minimise exposure and cumulative effects form electric and magnetic fields.

Actions

Prevention:

- Plan the substation building layout to maximise the distance from the transformers to the nearest residence.
- Educate workers on occupational EMF levels and hazards.
- Action plans to address occupational exposure may include limiting exposure time through work rotation, increasing the distance between the source and the worker, when feasible, or the use of shielding materials.

Mitigation:

- A once-off EMF survey can be conducted to ascertain that EMF levels, resulting from the substation, are within ICNIRP guideline values at nearby residences.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ICNIRP guidelines
- Record all complaints received with action taken.
- All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

9.1.14 Air quality

Particulate matter is a known health concern related to air quality. Specific parameters were developed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) relating to the safe limits of particulate matter in ambient air. Future construction and or maintenance activities could entail earth moving activities which may temporarily suspend material in the air. Frequent travelling of heavy motor vehicle over un-surfaced areas may increase soil disturbance resulting in finer particles which are more easily suspended in the air.

It is not foreseen that the greenhouse gas emissions from construction related activities, will have a significant impact.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive dust generated from construction activities, exposure to airborne particulates	1	-1	2	2	1	-5	-1	Definite

Desired Outcome: To prevent health impacts and minimise dust generated.

Actions

Mitigation:

- If dust is a problem, erect a barrier (such as shade netting) around the construction site to act as a dust shield between the site operations and neighbouring buildings.
- Personnel are to be issued with dust masks when needed.
- Excavations and earthworks during strong wind conditions should be avoided to prevent dust from being a nuisance if dust suppression is not adequate.
- A complaints register should be kept for any dust related issues and mitigation steps taken to address complaints where necessary.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Any complaints received regarding dust should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- Photos of shade netting be kept on file along with maintenance record of the construction perimeter fence.
- All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

9.1.15 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact

Some land clearing might be required. Further impacts will mostly be related to pollution of the environment. The substation roof may serve as a roosting and nesting sites for birds. Bird droppings can increase corrosion rates of the substation.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Pollution of the environment	1	-1	2	2	1	-6	-1	Improbable
Daily Operations	Impact on birds	1	-1	3	2	1	-9	-1	Probable

Desired Outcome: To avoid pollution of the environment and impacts on birds.

Actions.

Mitigation:

- Report any extraordinary ecological sightings to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.
- Mitigation measures related to waste handling and the prevention of groundwater, surface water and soil contamination should limit ecosystem and biodiversity impacts.
- Prevent scavenging of waste by fauna.
- Roosting and nesting by birds should be prevented by installing structures to deter birds from landing on the structures (spikes and netting). Input from a bird specialist should be obtained to determine the best method which is safe for the birds as well.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Take note of any birds roosting or nesting on the substation and take corrective action.
- All information of extraordinary ecological sightings to be included in a bi-annual report.

9.1.16 Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination

There is no surface water present nearby. Paints, solvents, oil, hydraulic fluid and fuel leaks from vehicles and the oil used to cool the transformers may present a soil and groundwater pollution risk.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Operations	Contamination from transformer leaking oil	2	-2	3	2	1	-24	-3	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the contamination of water and soil.

Actions

Prevention:

- Maintain all vehicles in a good working order.
- The floor of the substation must be built with an impermeable concrete floor with a spill catchment structure to prevent transformer oils form spills or leaks from entering the surrounding environment. .

Mitigation:

- Clean-up action must be taken immediately for any spill.
- Regular maintenance to be conducted on the transformers to identify and repair oil leaks.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during service and maintenance, and compliance with these procedures, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- A report should be compiled bi-annually of all spills.

9.1.17 Utilities and Existing Infrastructure

The site is within a residential and local business area. During the construction phase, earthmoving activities will be necessary for establishing the substation and installing electrical cables. These operations could directly impact nearby residential properties and businesses, particularly if cable placement requires excavations over driveways and roads. Temporary road closures will disrupt local traffic patterns and accessibility.

Subsurface infrastructure such as existing telecommunications cables, pipelines, sewers, etc. may be damaged during excavations, leaving residents and businesses in the area without services.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Damage to utilities and surrounding infrastructure	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Definite

Desired Outcome: To minimise impacts and disruptions to the local residents and businesses.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Schedule construction of the substation to fall outside of the main holiday season (i.e. outside December/January).
- Notify all residents and businesses of the start and duration of construction activities.
- Determine if any subsurface infrastructure is present where excavations will be made. The suppliers of services should be engaged or surveys such as ground-penetrating radar should be conducted.
- Notify all residents and businesses of road closures and liaise regarding suitable times to excavate over driveways.
- All surfaces should be rehabilitated and restored to their original state without delay.
- All vegetation that was removed during construction, if any, should be replaced. Large palm trees should be replanted on site if they need to be moved.
- Any infrastructure damage that was incurred during construction shall be replaced and / or fixed by the Proponent.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all complaints received and actions taken.
- Any complaints received regarding infrastructure damage should be recorded with notes on action taken.

9.1.18 Visual Impact

This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the substation. The site is within a residential and local business area. The substation may have a negative visual aesthetic to the nearby residents. The building however does not obstruct a scenic view of the nearby residents, as it will be built in the direction of the business area.

Operations will be kept tidy and neat which will promote pollution prevention while being aesthetically pleasing.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site	1	-1	2	2	1	-5	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site may be negatively perceived by residents	1	-2	3	2	2	-14	-2	Definite

Desired Outcome: To minimise aesthetic impacts.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Regular waste disposal, good housekeeping and routine maintenance on infrastructure will ensure that the longevity of structures are maximised and a low visual impact is maintained.
- All structures and infrastructures constructed on site should be line with the visual character of the landscape as far as practically possible.
- All changes and or removal of fauna and flora should be rehabilitated to its original state.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all complaints received and actions taken.

9.2 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Subdivision, rezoning and closure activities are purely administrative in nature. No decommissioning or rehabilitation can thus be linked to it. Decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the ECC or in the foreseeable future. Similar substations in the region have been in existence for over 40 years, thus making decommissioning unlikely. Should the decommissioning occur at any stage, rehabilitation of the area may be required. Decommissioning will entail the complete removal of all infrastructure and underground infrastructure not forming part of post decommissioning use. Any pollution present on the site must be remediated. The impacts associated with this phase include noise and waste production as structures are dismantled. Noise must be kept within Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and WHO standards and waste should be contained and disposed of at an appropriately classified and approved waste substation and not dumped in the surrounding areas. Future land use after decommissioning should be assessed prior to decommissioning and rehabilitation initiated if the land would not be used for future purposes. The EMP for the substation will have to be reviewed at the time of decommissioning to cater for changes made to the site and implement guidelines and mitigation measures.

10 CONCLUSION

The construction and operations of the substation will improve the Proponents ability to supply reliable and sustained electricity to the immediate neighbourhood and local businesses. Employment will indirectly be created and sustained due to the expansion and future development of Henties Bay. Some training and skills transfer will take place. The entire project will contribute directly and indirectly to the national treasury through payment of taxes, levies and permitting fees.

Regulations related to the substation as prescribed by Namibian law, or according to international best practice standards where Namibian law is lacking, must be followed during the planning and operations of the project. The necessary permits and approvals must be obtained from the relevant authorities. Noise pollution should at all times meet the prescribed Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and WHO requirements to prevent hearing loss and minimise nuisance. Fire prevention should be adequate, and health and safety regulations should be adhered to in accordance with the regulations pertaining to relevant laws and internationally accepted standards of operation. Any waste produced must be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriate substation or re-used or recycled where possible. Hazardous waste must be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste disposal site.

The EMP (Section 9) should be used as an on-site reference document for the construction and operations of the substation. Parties responsible for transgressing of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. The Proponent or its contractors could use an in-house Health, Safety, Security and environment management system in conjunction with the EMP. All operational personnel must be taught the contents of these documents.

Should the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) find that the impacts and related mitigation measures, which have been proposed in this report are acceptable, an ECC may be granted to the Proponent. The ECC issued, based on this document, will render it a legally binding document which should be adhered to. Focus could be placed on Section 9, which includes an EMP for this project. It should be noted that the assessment process's aim is not to stop the activity, or any of its components, but to rather determine its impact and guide sustainable and responsible development as per the spirit of the EMA.

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Appendix A Public Consultation

Newspaper Advertisements
Press Notice: Namibian Sun 17 and 24 February 2025

• VICTORY FOR CONTROVERSIAL SWAPO DISSIDENT

Shipwikineni cleared, Mubita to bear costs

SETBACK: Dr Charles Mubita. PHOTOS: CONTRIBUTED

CLEARED: Reinhold 'Iita Nayitsikile' Shipwikineni.

The court urged political leaders to develop a 'thick skin' and absorb **criticism directed at them by their parties' rank and file**

NIKANOR NANGOLO
RUNDU

The Windhoek High Court has ruled in favor of Swapo member Reinhold 'Iita Nayitsikile' Shipwikineni, dismissing a defamation lawsuit filed against him by party politburo member Dr. Charles Mubita, who was ordered to bear the legal costs of his suit.

The case stemmed from allegations made in a WhatsApp audio recording in which Shipwikineni claimed Mubita was being "used like toilet paper" by his Swapo comrades. Shipwikineni does not deny making the comment, but denied it was defamatory.

Mubita, who sought N$370,000 in damages from Shipwikineni, alleged that the statements were false, defamatory, and intended to cause maximum reputational harm for political gain. However, Judge Eileen Rakow granted Shipwikineni's application for absolution from the case, ruling that Mubita had failed to prove defamation. The court also ordered Mubita to cover Shipwikineni's legal costs, which Namibian Sun understands to be around N$50,000.

Shipwikineni, represented by lawyer Norman Tjombe, argued that Mubita, as a senior Swapo official, was not immune to political scrutiny. If Mubita doesn't want to be critiqued, he should vacate the political scene, he said.

The defense cited legal precedents emphasizing that public figures must withstand heightened scrutiny, especially in politically charged environments.

Mubita, a former rector of the Swapo Party School, contended that Shipwikineni's remarks were personal attacks rather than legitimate political critique. He insisted that the statements violated his dignity, as protected under Article 8(1) of the Namibian Constitution, and demanded a declaratory order confirming their falsity, a public retraction, and an apology.

Shipwikineni, however, remained unapologetic, asserting that his comments were an expression of genuine concern over Swapo's internal governance. "I deny that the statements are defamatory or false. The contents of the WhatsApp audio are true or substantially true and were shared in the public interest," he said.

Defending his choice of words, Shipwikineni argued that he never called Mubita "toilet paper" but rather said he was "being used like toilet paper," a metaphor he insisted falls within permissible political speech.

"It is a figure of speech. Any person – even the uneducated – will understand the manner in which it was used," he stated. He emphasised that his comments were made in his capacity as a Swapo member exercising his right to hold party leaders accountable.

"Swapo leadership must be tough. They must listen to us, ordinary members, even if we use strong language to critique them," he added.

In her ruling, Judge Rakow underscored the need for public figures to develop a "thicker skin" in political discourse. While acknowledging the remarks were harsh, she ruled they were made within an internal party debate, a setting where robust discussion is expected.

Mubita's legal team expressed disappointment, warning that the decision sets a concerning precedent for political discourse. Shipwikineni, however, hailed the ruling as an affirmation of free speech within Swapo.

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NEWSINSHORT

No general visa exemption between Namibia and China

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security has clarified recent misinterpretations circulating on social media regarding the mutual visa exemption between Namibia and the People's Republic of China.

The ministry emphasizes that the mutual visa exemption agreement between Namibia and China is strictly applicable to holders of diplomatic and official/service passports only.

According to a statement issued on Saturday, the Executive Director of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Etienne Maritz, stated that this exemption is bilateral, meaning it applies equally to both Namibia and China and only extends to nationals holding these specific types of passports.

"It is important to note that Namibia has previously entered into similar visa exemption agreements with several other nations, all of which follow the same principles established in the Namibia-China agreement," the statement read.

"These prior arrangements, like the current one, cover only holders of diplomatic and official/service passports. The mutual visa exemption agreement between Namibia and China will enter into force 30 days after the parties have notified each other of the completion of all necessary legal requirements to implement the agreement. The public will be notified through the media on the implementation date."

The ministry reiterated its commitment to transparent communication and the provision of accurate information to the public.

NIKANOR NANGOLO

Noa lê klag teen landdros

RITA KAKELO
WINDHOEK

Dennis Noa (31), wat aanvanklik aan verkragting skuldig bevind is, maar later op appèl vrygespreek is, het 'n amptelike klag teen landdros Victor Nyazo ingedien.

Nyazo was die landdros wat sy verhoor aangehoor en sy vonnisoplegging behartig het.

Noa, destyds 'n leerlingdokter, is aanvanklik skuldig bevind aan die verkragting van 'n 18-jarige pasiënt by die Katutura-staatshospitaal vier jaar gelede. Daar is aangevoer dat die pasiënt bewusteloos was ten tyde van die beweerde verkragting.

Noa het ná sy kwytskelding klagtes by die Ombudsman, die Regterlike Dienskommissie en die kommissie vir landdroste van Namibië ingedien. Hy beskuldig Nyazo van "geregtelike wangedrag, vooroordeel en die versuim om aan regsbeginsels te voldoen".

Hy beweer dat sy grondwetlike reg op 'n regverdige verhoor geskend is. Noa het die klag op 7 Februarie ingedien.

Hy het die Regterlike Dienskommissie aangemoedig om Nyazo vir wangedrag en moontlike geregtelike onbevoegdheid te ondersoek.

"Ek versoek dat die landdros aanspreeklik gehou word vir hierdie ernstige foute wat gelei het tot 'n dwaling van geregtigheid en die onregverdige beperking van my vryheid," het Noa gesê.

STAAT APPELLEER

Nadat Noa se appèlaansoek suksesvol was en hy kwytgeskeld is van die aanklag teen hom, het die staat in November 'n appèlaansoek by die hooggeregshof aanhangig gemaak om dié beslissing uit te daag.

In die staatsaanklaer, Magreth Tjombe, se betoë voer sy aan die appèlhof het versuim om die omstandigheidsgetuienis as geheel behoorlik te oorweeg. Omstandigheidsgetuienis, wat daarop dui dat 'n gebeurtenis plaasgevind het eerder as om dit direk te bewys, was volgens die staat deurslaggewend vir die saak.

Regters Herman January en Philanda Christiaan van die hoërhof, wat Noa se appèlaansoek aangehoor het, het egter beslis dat Noa se skuldigbevinding nie bo redelike twyfel deur geloofwaardige getuienis ondersteun word nie.

Die regters het ook die landdros gekritiseer omdat hy die staat se gebrek aan DNS- en forensiese bewyse, oor die hoof gesien het.

Noa se regsverteenwoordiger, Sisa Namandje, het verder aangevoer dat die staat se appèl nie die kwessie van beweerde penetrasie bo redelike twyfel aanspreek nie.

Die hoërhof sal op 27 Februarie beslis oor die staat se aansoek om verlof tot appèl teen Noa se kwytskelding.

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Dennis Noa FOTO ARGIEF

NEWS IN SHORT

Two NamWater employees die

NamWater confirmed the death of two employees in a workplace incident last Thursday in Nankudu village, Kavango West Region.
The incident occurred during their work at the river abstraction pump at Kandjimi Murangi. The Namibian Police are conducting an official investigation, and NamWater's risk and safety officer has been deployed to assess the situation in line with internal safety protocols.
Until the investigations are concluded, no further details can be provided. "We extend our deepest condolences to the bereaved families and colleagues, especially those from Business Unit North East," NamWater said in a statement.
- STAFF REPORTER

Okapare fishermen still dissatisfied

A large group of fishermen, known as the Okapare Fishermen, have expressed their dissatisfaction with the government employment redress programme. They argue that the programme has not lived up to their expectations, particularly concerning employment conditions and wages. The fishermen, who were hopeful for improved opportunities after being included in the programme, are frustrated by what they describe as "slave wages" that are inadequate to cover basic living expenses, including decent housing for themselves and their families. They claim that the fisheries ministry, along with the labour ministry, has failed to fulfil its commitments.
- STAFF REPORTER

Windhoek signs multiple MoUs

The City of Windhoek has entered into memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with nine local authorities and the National Heritage Council.
The MoU with the National Heritage Council focuses on preserving cultural, historical and architectural heritage in Windhoek and its surrounding areas. New agreements have been established with the village councils of Aroab, Bethanie, Kalkrand and Omaruru Municipality. Existing agreements have been renewed with Aranos Town Council, Otjinene Village Council, Outjo Municipality, Otavi Town Council and Opuwo Town Council.
Each MoU highlights specific areas of collaboration, with common priorities including waste management, economic development and trade, town planning and land management, support for small businesses and entrepreneurship, environmental management and human resource and capacity building.
Mayor Ndeshihafela Larandja emphasised that these partnerships are more than symbolic – they are practical frameworks for cooperation designed to tackle shared challenges and promote sustainable development.
- STAFF REPORTER

SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS BEGIN MARCH

Scissors murder: Afrikaner found guilty

Rodney Afrikaner killed Patricia Hochobes (39) by stabbing **her multiple times with a pair of scissors during an argument at their home.**

RITA KAKELO
WINDHOEK

A man accused of murdering his romantic partner six years ago by stabbing her multiple times with a pair of scissors has been found guilty.
High Court judge Claudia Claasen on Friday convicted 44-year-old Rodney Afrikaner of the fatal attack on his partner, Patricia Hochobes (39), in the Hakahana informal settlement of Windhoek in February 2019.
Afrikaner, who pleaded not guilty, was accused of stabbing Hochobes six times with a pair of scissors while she was breastfeeding their seven-month-old baby.
The State, represented by prosecutor Tangeni Itula, argued that Afrikaner had stabbed Hochobes multiple times in her thigh and leg, leading to her death due to blood loss.
Afrikaner, who represented himself throughout his trial, told the court during his closing submissions that if he had intended to kill Hochobes, he would have stabbed her in the neck.
"The death was a coincidence; I did not know someone could die from stab wounds inflicted on the lower part of the body," he argued.
The court described his explanation as a "misplaced perception".

GUILTY: Rodney Afrikaner (44) has been convicted of murdering his romantic partner and mother of his child. PHOTO: RITA KAKELO

"He made the decision to deliberately hold on to the scissors and stab several times. He further solidified his intentions when he left the house to sleep elsewhere, leaving her to bleed out," Judge Claasen said in her ruling.
The case has been postponed to 20 March for sentencing procedures.

Deadly fight

On the evening of 9 February 2019, Hochobes and Afrikaner became embroiled in a verbal altercation that escalated into a physical confrontation, the court heard during the trial.
During the argument, Afrikaner slapped Hochobes and then grabbed a pair of scissors from beneath the bed they shared.
The court heard that while Hochobes was sitting on their bed, Afrikaner stabbed her six times, as confirmed by the postmortem results, with a wound inflicted on her thigh.

Educated politicians are essential, expert says

KENYA KAMBOWE
ENGOYI

Editor of Namibia Fact Check Frederico Links says it is high time for an academic prerequisite to be established for aspiring politicians to hold office.
He also urged political parties to encourage aspiring leaders to invest in furthering their education.
Links made these comments last week in an interview with *Namibian Sun*, where he explained that the world has evolved beyond leaders who can simply read and write – office-bearers should be able to comprehend complex development issues, he said.
"I do think there needs to be some sort of minimum academic qualification or sort of level that a politician should have. Because governance is a complex matter, whether it's at the local, regional or national level. I mean, there should really be a minimum qualification level when it comes to this," Links said.
Among the topics politicians are tasked with deciding on are budgets and development issues at local, regional and national levels.
"You can't have people like that in this day and age sitting in decision-making positions and policy-making positions where the decisions are becoming more complex and complicated. The way of doing things is becoming more complex and complicated," Links explained.
"So, you really need people who have a level of education, a level of experience and a level of exposure that would make them an asset, a governance asset. I do think that there needs to be some minimum level, whether it's a graduate degree or something."

Strong team needed

Links made his remarks shortly after Swapo vice-president Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, during the party's central committee meeting, urged members to focus on selecting capable leaders ahead of this year's local and regional government elections.
"It is very important that we prepare properly and aggressively for this year's elections. This election matters a lot to us because they will determine who will be at the forefront of service delivery in our communities," Nandi-Ndaitwah said.
"The leaders we are going to field for elections at regional and local level are the ones who will implement our policies and programmes on the ground, ensuring that the promises made in the Swapo Party election manifesto are fully realised," she said.
"That is why we must focus on selecting capable, committed and visionary leaders who understand the needs of the people and who will work tirelessly to improve their lives."
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Shiimi proposes 'proof of life' requirement for MP pensions

NIKANOR NANGOLO
RUNDU

Finance minister Ipumbu Shiimi has proposed amendments to the pension fund rules for parliamentarians and other office bearers to verify they are still alive and prevent fraudulent claims.
Speaking at a recent special session in the National Assembly, Shiimi recommended adding a new provision – Rule 17A – which would mandate pensioners to submit an annual certificate of existence, to ensure payments are made to the rightful recipients.
Shiimi noted that in terms of Rule 55 of the fund's rules, read together with Section 5 of the Members of Parliament and Other Office-Bearers Pension Fund Act No. 20 of 1999, any amendment must be tabled in and approved by the National Assembly.
Shiimi also proposed revisions to the reserve account, introducing Rules 14.5, 14.6 and 14.7 under Rule 14, which would establish a data reserve account, a processing error reserve account and a risk reserve account, as recommended by the fund's actuary.

More changes

Another key amendment seeks to replace Rule 8.1, which currently gives the board of trustees discretion over the number of meetings held annually. The revised rule would mandate a minimum of four trustee meetings per calendar year, aligning with good governance principles.
Further amendments focus on provisions related to the retirement date to align with an earlier approved rule amendment on minimum pension guarantees. Changes include updates to Rule 1 (definitions of retirement date and ill-health retirement date), as well as Rules 33 and 34.
"The National Assembly is therefore requested to approve Rule Amendment number 5 as per Rule 55 of the Pension Fund rules and Section 5 of the Members of Parliament and Other Office-Bearers Pension Fund Act No. 20 of 1999," Shiimi said.
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2 NUUS Republikein Maandag 17 Februarie 2025

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WEER

BINNELAND: Gedeeltelik bewolk en baie warm in die suidweste, elders gedeeltelik bewolk en warm met enkele tot geïsoleerde donderbuie. Winderige toestande sal na verwagting voortduur.

KUS: Gedeeltelik bewolk en koel tot matig met miskolle.

GETYE BY WALVISBAAI: H: 06:03 **L:** 11:59 **H:** 18:15

VOORUITSIGTE

WINDHOEK	17°	30°
RUNDU	19°	32°
OSHAKATI	19°	32°
GOBABIS	19°	30°
MARIENTAL	17°	34°
KEETMANSHOOP	16°	34°
WALVISBAAI	16°	21°
LUANDA	24°	29°
JOHANNESBURG	13°	17°
KAAPSTAD	15°	27°

» **Staat appelleer** teen kwytskelding

Noa lê klag teen landdros

Die hoërhof in Windhoek sal volgende week oor die aansoek om verlof tot appèl beslis.

› Rita Kakelo

Dennis Noa (31), wat aanvanklik aan verkragting skuldig bevind is, maar later op appèl vrygespreek is, het 'n amptelike klag teen landdros Victor Nyazo ingedien.

Nyazo was die landdros wat sy verhoor aangehoor en sy vonnisoplegging behartig het.

Noa, destyds 'n leerlingdokter, is aanvanklik skuldig bevind aan die verkragting van 'n 18-jarige pasiënt by die Katutura-staatshospitaal vier jaar gelede. Daar is aangevoer dat die pasiënt bewusteloos was ten tyde van die beweerde verkragting.

Noa het ná sy kwytskelding klagtes by die Ombudsman, die Regterlike Dienskommissie en die kommissie vir landdroste van Namibië ingedien. Hy beskuldig Nyazo van "geregtelike wangedrag, vooroordeel en die versuim om aan regsbeginsels te voldoen".

Hy beweer dat sy grondwetlike reg op 'n regverdige verhoor geskend is. Noa het die klag op 7 Februarie ingedien.

Hy het die Regterlike Dienskommissie aangemoedig om Nyazo vir wangedrag en moontlike geregtelike onbevoegdheid te ondersoek.

"Ek versoek dat die landdros aansprreeklik gehou word vir hierdie ernstige foute wat gelei het tot 'n dwaling van geregtigheid en die onregverdige beperking van my vryheid," het Noa gesê.

STAAT APPELLEER

Nadat Noa se appèlaansoek suksesvol was en hy kwytgeskeld is van die aanklag teen hom, het die staat in November 'n appèlaansoek by die hooggeregshof aanhangig gemaak om dié beslissing uit te daag.

In die staatsaanklaer, Magreth Tjombe, se betoë voer sy aan die appèlhof het versuim om die omstandigheidsgetuienis in geheel behoorlik te oorweeg. Omstandigheidsgetuienis, wat daarop dui dat 'n gebeurtenis plaasgevind het eerder as om dit direk te bewys, was volgens die staat deurslaggewend vir die saak.

Dennis Noa FOTO ARGIEF

Regters Herman January en Philanda Christiaan van die hoërhof, wat Noa se appèlaansoek aangehoor het, het egter beslis dat Noa se skuldigbevinding nie bo redelike twyfel deur geloofwaardige getuienis ondersteun word nie. Die regters het ook die landdros gekritiseer omdat hy die staat se gebrek aan DNS- en forensiese bewyse oor die hoof gesien het.

Noa se regsverteenwoordiger, Sisa Namandje, het verder aangevoer dat die staat se appèl nie die kwessie van beweerde penetrasie bo redelike twyfel aanspreek nie.

Die hoërhof sal op 27 Februarie beslis oor die staat se aansoek om verlof tot appèl teen Noa se kwytskelding.

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Inwoners

VAN BL. 1

Die fondse wat aan die skool geskenk is, is aangewys vir die uitbreiding van die Wi-Fi-netwerk. Wolfgang verduidelik "dit is om te verseker dat alle leerlinge en onderwysers omvattende toegang tot die internet het".

"HCF se bydrae sal die bou van 'n nuwe lokaal met sinkplate vergemaklik, wat dit moontlik maak om bykomende Engelse lesse in die middae te hou.

"Die deel van die skenking wat aan die Hoachanas-nedersettingskantoor toegeken is, word gebruik om die waterpomp van die nuwe boorgat aan die kragtoevoer te koppel, om te verseker dat water gedurende die nag of tydperke sonder sonlig in die tenk gepomp kan word.

"Die tuinmaakprojek onder die skadu van die sonpanele floreer ook en bied waardevolle ondersteuning aan die plaaslike gemeenskap van Hoachanas," het hy bygevoeg.

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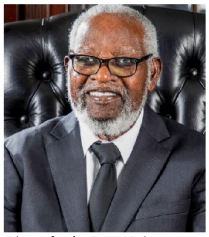
Nujoma

VAN BL. 1

OORSKOT NA STREKE

Simataa het verder verduidelik dat hoewel die regering Nujoma se oorskot na al die streke van Namibië wil neem, logistieke uitdagings 'n meer gefokusde benadering genoodsaak het.

Sy oorskot sal na sleutelplekke oraloor die land geneem word. Op 20 Februarie sal Nujoma se oorskot na Etunda in die Omusatistreek geneem word, waarna dit elke dag na 'n ander dorp vervoer sal word. Die dorpe sluit in Ondangwa in die Oshanastreek (21 Februarie); Rundu in die Kavango-Oosstreek (22 Februarie); Katima Mulilo in die Zambezistreek (23 Februarie); Grootfontein in die Otjozondjupastreek (24 Februarie); Walvisbaai in die Erongostreek (25 Februarie) en Keetmanshoop in die ||Kharasstreek (26 Februarie).



Die wyle dr. Sam Nujoma. FOTO NAMIBIESE PRESIDENSIE

FINALE GEDENKDIENS, BEGRAFNIS

Op 27 Februarie sal Nujoma se oorskot na Windhoek terugkeer vir 'n finale nasionale gedenkdiens by die Onafhanklikheidstadion, wat vir 28 Februarie geskeduleer is. "Hierdie diens sal die nasie 'n geleentheid bied om na te dink oor sy geweldige bydraes en ons verbintenis te bevestig tot die waardes waarvoor hy gestaan het," het president Nangolo Mbumba gesê.

Die begrafnis vind op 1 Maart by die Heldeakker plaas wat die die nasionale routydperk sal afsluit.

HULDEBLYKE

Ná Nujoma se afsterwe het huldeblyke van honderde individue, maatskappye en nywerhede begin instroom.

Die kuns en kultuurgemeenskap het ook hul medelye betuig. Die musikant Samuel Shines het 'n liedjie met die titel "Tangi Kuku" vrygestel en dit 'n huldeblyk aan 'n visioenêre leier genoem. Die kunstenaars Big Ben en Ally Tobias het ook musiekwerke bygedra wat Nujoma se blywende invloed op Namibië se kultuur en politiek weerspieël.

VERSKILLENDE PERSPEKTIEWE

Terwyl baie oor die verlies van Nujoma treur, het sommige individue 'n kritiese besinning oor sy nalatenskap gegee.

Phil Ya Nangoloh, die direkteur van NamRights, het erkenning gegee aan Nujoma se belangrike rol in Namibië se onafhanklikwording, maar het ook kommer oor menseregte tydens sy presidentskap uitgespreek.

"Terwyl Nujoma 'n sleutelfiguur in Namibië se vryheid was, het hy ook 'n outokratiese styl gehad wat tot verdeeldheid in die land gelei het," het Ya Nangoloh onlangs gesê.

Namate Namibië sy routydperk voortsit, beklemtoon die verskillende huldeblyke en kommentaar die ingewikkeldheid van Nujoma se nalatenskap en sy diepgaande impak op die vorming van die nasie se geskiedenis.

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Renosterstropery

VAN BL. 1

Kommer bestaan egter steeds weens die ongekende aantal stropers wat renostergebiede binnegaan.

"Hierdie neiging het in 2024 voortgeduur en die land het sy vierde ergste jaar van stropery aangemeld met 81 diere wat gestroop is."

Volgens die verslag is 'n aantal ingrypings vanaf Mei 2024 geïmplementeer en gedurende die tweede helfte van 2024 het Namibië slegs 22 renosters verloor vergeleke met 59 diere wat in die eerste helfte van dieselfde jaar gestroop is.

Die verslag het verder bygevoeg daar is op altesaam 14 renosterhorings in 2024 beslag gelê in vergelyking met 21 in 2023.

Altesaam 77 verdagtes is ook vir renosterverwante misdade gearresteer, waarvan 59 steeds in aanhouding is en 18 borgtog toegestaan is.

Van diegene wat in hegtenis geneem en verdagtes is, is 73 Namibiese burgers, terwyl die oorblywende vier Angolese burgers is.

Verder is 15 vuurwapens gekonfiskeer en ses voertuie geskut.

STRATEGIE

Strategiese ingrypings wat toegepas of verbeter is, sluit in dat alle K9-eenhede in Mei verlede jaar opvolgopleiding ontvang het.

Namibië volg ook die hersiene nasionale strategie vir wildbestryding en wetstoepassing (2021 tot 2025) wat beleidsvoorskrifte en raamwerke verskaf vir algemene benaderings tot die beskerming en bewaring van wild.

Die strategie bied 'n oorkoepelende oorsig van die beskerming van wild en benaderings vir wetstoepassing. Dit sluit meer besonderhede in oor 'n strategiese program vir wildbeskerming en wetstoepassing, ondersoeke en vervolging en die beskerming van renosters binne en buite beskermde gebiede.

Dit maak ook voorsiening vir die doeltreffende toepassing van wette wat hulpbronne in die land beheer.

Volgens die verslag het 'n hersiening van hierdie strategie gedurende Junie 2024 plaasgevind, met die fokus op integriteitbestuurstelsels vir die toekoms.

Hierdie strategie het gelei tot die insluiting van perde-eenhede in twee van Namibië se nasionale parke.

Dit het ook die installering van geslotekringtelevisie (CCTV)-kamerastelsels aangemoedig om monitering en sekuriteit in sommige van die strategiese gebiede in nasionale parke te verbeter.

TAAKSPAN

Die ministerie van die omgewing, bosbou en toerisme werk nou saam met die polisie, die nasionale weermag (NDF) en nasionale intelligensiedienste om wildmisdaad landswyd te bekamp.

Luidens die verslag is die Blue Rhino-taakspan deur die ondersoekeenheid van die ministerie en die beskermde hulpbronafdeling saamgestel en sluit lede van al die bogenoemde entiteite in.

Lede van die polisie en NDF is in verskeie nasionale parke en die Kunenestreek ontplooi en die taakspan hanteer alle renoster-, olifant- en ietermago-verwante voorvalle.

Die regering het ook voortgegaan om saam met nieregeringsorganisasies (NGO's) soos Save the Rhino Trust Namibia (SRT) en die Geïntegreerde Landelike Ontwikkeling en Natuurbewaring (IRDNC), veral in die Kunenestreek te werk.

Op internasionale vlak het Namibië bande met buurlande en wêreldwye wetstoepassingsagentskappe versterk.

In Junie 2024 het die regering amptelik die Black Rhinoceros Custodianship Program-strategie (2024-'33) goedgekeur, wat daarop gemik is om samewerking met private grondeienaars wat by renosterbewaring betrokke is, te verbeter. Verder werk Namibiese owerhede nou saam met Interpol en Angolese wetstoepassingsagentskappe om stroperysindikate vas te trek, aangesien die meeste Namibiese renosterhorings deur Angola gesmokkel word.

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WEER

BINNELAND: Gedeeltelik bewolk en warm in die Suide en noordweste met donderbuie, elders gedeeltelik bewolk en warm met enkele donderbuie in die verre noordooste en Otjozondjupa en dele van die Khomasstreek.

KUS: Gedeeltelik bewolk en matig tot warm met reën oor die sentrale dele.

GETYE BY WALVISBAAI: L: 07:08 H: 13:25 L: 19:29

VOORUITSIGTE

WINDHOEK	18°	27°
RUNDU	18°	30°
OSHAKATI	20°	34°
GOBABIS	22°	34°
MARIENTAL	23°	36°
KEETMANSHOOP	23°	35°
WALVISBAAI	16°	28°
LUANDA	27°	30°
JOHANNESBURG	17°	26°
KAAPSTAD	17°	23°

Staatsbegrafnis

VAN BL. 1

OU BEKENDES

Die dosent in sosiale wetenskap, prof. Johan Coetzee, is dit eens dat verteenwoordiging van die hoogste vlak vanaf Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mosambiek, Angola en die Demokratiese Republiek van die Kongo (DRK) verwag kan word. Hy is ook van mening dat China, Venezuela, Kuba en Noord-Korea by die verrigtinge verwag kan word, omdat hulle bande deur Nujoma met Namibië gevorm het. Ander Afrikalande insluited Tanzanië, Kenia en Nigerië word ook in die land verwag.

Coetzee is van mening dat Namibië 'n baie klein rol met betrekking tot die internasionale magstryd speel, maar Dunaiski wys daarop dat Namibië verlede jaar saam met Duitsland die VN se Beraad van die Toekoms gelei het.

"Namibië, hoewel klein, word internasionaal hoog geag tot die punt dat Namibië verlede jaar tydens die 79ste Algemene Vergadering van die VN verkies is as voorsitter van die Beraad van die Toekoms. Dit sê baie," beklemtoon Dunaiski.

Hoewel Mirco verlede week nie antwoorde wou verskaf oor bevestigings wat reeds deur die ministerie ontvang is nie, was daar wel antwoord op van die navrae per epos wat Netwerk Media Hub (NMH) aan buitelandse ambassades gerig het.

Tsjeggië sal deur Tomas Ulicny, die ambassadeur in Namibië, verteenwoordig word.

"Ons beoog hoërvlak-verteenwoordiging by die inhuldiging van die nuwe president," het dié land gesê en sy spyt uitgespreek dat daar nie by Nujoma se begrafnis meer verteenwoordiging kan wees nie, aangesien hy in 1999 'n staatsbesoek aan die land gebring het.

Brasilië se ambassade sê hulle verwag 'n hoëvlak-afvaardiging, maar kon nog nie bevestig wie die land sal verteenwoordig nie.

Chargé d'affaires Brandon Hudspeth sal die Amerikaanse regering by die staatsbegrafnis verteenwoordig.

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'Gekwalifiseerde politici noodsaaklik'

VAN BL. 1

Onder die onderwerpe waaroor politici moet besluit, is begrotings- en ontwikkelingskwessies op plaaslike, streeks- en nasionale vlak.

"Jy kan nie in vandag se tyd mense in besluitnemings- en beleidmakersposisies plaas waar die besluite meer kompleks en ingewikkeld raak nie. Die manier van dinge doen word al hoe meer kompleks en ingewikkeld," het Links verduidelik.

"Jy het dus regtig mense nodig wat 'n vlak van opvoeding, 'n vlak van ervaring en 'n vlak van blootstelling het wat hulle 'n besturursbate sal maak. Ek dink wel daar moet 'n minimum vlak wees, of dit nou 'n nagraadse kwalifikasie of iets is."

STERK SPAN

Links het die opmerkings gemaak kort nadat Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, ondervoorsitter van Swapo, tydens die party se sentrale komiteevergadering lede aangemoedig het om te fokus op die kies van bekwame leiers voor vanjaar se plaaslike en streeksverkiesing.

"Dit is baie belangrik en krities dat ons behoorlik en aggressief moet voorberei vir vanjaar se verkiesings. Hierdie verkiesing maak vir ons baie saak, omdat dit sal bepaal wie aan die voorpunt van dienslewering in ons gemeenskappe sal wees," het Nandi-Ndaitwah gesê.

"Die leiers wat ons vir verkiesings op streeks- en plaaslike vlak gaan inspan, is diegene wat ons beleid en programme ter plaatse sal implementeer en om te verseker dat die beloftes wat in die Swapo-verkiesingsmanifes gemaak word, ten volle verweselik word," het sy gesê.

"Daarom moet ons daarop fokus om bekwame, toegewyde en visioenêre leiers te kies wat die behoeftes van die mense verstaan en wat onvermoeid sal werk om hul lewens te verbeter."

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NUJOMA ONTHOU

Hulde is die naweek aan wyle stigterspresident Sam Nujoma tydens verskeie gedenkdienste van Walvisbaai tot Karibib, Eenhana tot Rundu en Windhoek tot Katima Mulilo gebring wat deur duisende Namibiërs bygewoon is. Netwerk Media Hub (NMH) se joernaliste was reeds douvoordag op die toneel om die jongste nuus, soos dit gebeur, op sosiale media te deel. FOTO'S LEANDREA MOUERS/NIKANOR NANGOLO/KENYA KAMBOWE

Trans-Kalahari-spoorweg

VAN BL. 1

Ten spyte van hierdie stappe het die uitvoerbaarheidstudie egter nog nie begin nie, weens vertragings met die finalisering van die kontrak wat nog deur die prokureurgeneraal van albei lande hersien word.

Met die erkenning van die dringendheid, het die ministers alle partye aangemoedig om uitstaande prosesse te bespoedig om by die goedgekeurde planne te pas.

"Ons verwag dat ons gesprekke met ons tegnokrate vandag die broodnodige leiding sal verskaf, veral in aggenome dat die voordele van hierdie projek enorm en welbekend is," het Salakae herhaal.

Mutorwa het gewaarsku teen eindelose beplanning sonder enige resultate.

"Die twee lande, deur hul regerings, kan en mag nie openbare hulpbronne—menslike, tyd, geriewe, ens.—gebruik om 'n vergadering van hierdie omvang te reël, bloot om vertel te word hoe en hoekom dit so moeilik is, of tot die uiterste, onmoontlik gaan wees om vroeëre besluite prakties te implementeer nie."

Salakae het opgemerk dat Botswana al lank probeer om sy steenkoolreserwes wat op meer as 200 miljard ton geraam word, te monetiseer, maar vervoerbeperkings het grootskaalse uitvoere bemoeilik.

Mutorwa het beklemtoon dat buiten steenkool, die spoorlyn 'n wyer sosio-ekonomiese impak op die Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstreek (SADC) sal hê.

Hoewel finansiering 'n kernuitdaging was, glo Mutorwa dat beleggings van logistieke firmas en internasionale finansiële instellings die nodige hulpbronne kan verskaf.

"Daar word verwag dat die projek die reeds bestaande private sektor se innoveringsvermoë, finansies en kommersiële en bestuurskundigheid sal benut deur die PPP-model vir vinnige implementering van hierdie fundamentele streeksvervoerprojek," het hy gesê.

Salakae het beklemtoon hoe belangrik dit is om beleggings en gladde samewerking tussen Botswana en Namibië te verseker om verdere vertragings te vermy. Daar was vorige besprekings oor die verkryging van finansiering van ontwikkelingsbanke en infrastruktuurbeleggingsfirmas, maar geen ooreenkomste is vasgemaak nie.

Tydens die finale sessie het albei ministers in 'n gesamentlike verklaring 'n hernieude verbintenis uitgespreek om die projek te lewer. Mutorwa het aansprreeklikheid gevra en teen verdere stagnasie gewaarsku. Die volgende gesamentlike ministeriële komiteevergadering sal deur Botswana aangebied word op 'n datum wat nog bepaal sal word.

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Public Participation Notification: Environmental Assessment

Erongo RED – Portion of Plaas No.125, Henties Bay

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To: **Interested and / or Affected Party / Neighbour** **17 February 2025**

Re: **Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the Permanent Closure, Subdivision and Rezoning of a Portion of the Remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No.125 (A Portion of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets), Henties Bay, Erongo Region**

Dear Sir/Madam

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd (GPT) was appointed by the Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED) (the Proponent), to undertake an environmental assessment for the permanent closure, subdivision and rezoning of a portion of the remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No.125 (a Portion of Kabeljou and Benguela Streerts), Henties Bay, Erongo Region (see location map on page 2).

The assessment will be conducted according to the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and its regulations as published in 2012.

Project: Permanent Closure, Subdivision and Rezoning of a Portion of the Remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No.125 (a Portion of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets), Henties Bay.

Proponent: Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED)

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd

The Proponent is mandated to supply electricity in the Erongo Region. As such, their mandate includes the construction, operations and maintenance of electrical distribution substations. Due to an increase in the current and foreseen demand for electricity, the current transformer in Benguela Street is too small and needs to be replaced/upgraded. The Proponent thus proposes construction and operations of a new electricity distribution substation at the junction of Benguela and Kabeljou Streets (Figure 1). The land on which the substation is proposed, forms part of the Remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No. 125 and is currently zoned as a road reserve. Town planning procedures are thus underway to permanently close a ± 369 m^2 portion of the unused road reserve of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets, to cater for the substation as well as to establish public open space (see subdivision and zoning map on page 2).

Interested and affected parties or neighbours are invited to register with the environmental consultant to receive further documentation and communication regarding the project. Please register at:

Fax: 088-62-6368 or **E-Mail:** erhb@thenamib.com.

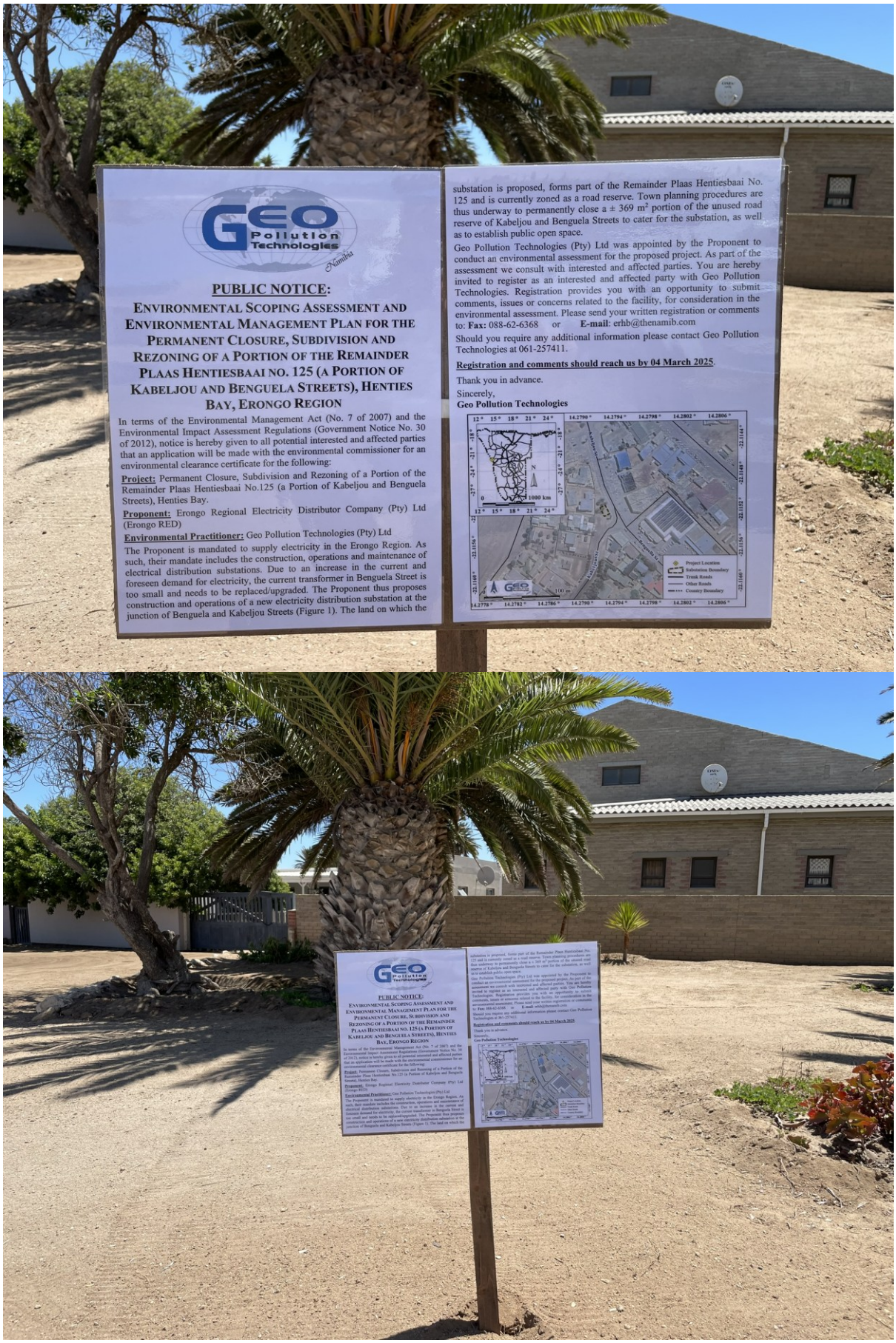
Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at telephone 061-257411.

Registration and comments should reach us by 04 March 2025.

Sincerely,
Geo Pollution Technologies

André Faul
Environmental Practitioner

MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIESBAY
P.O.BOX 61
17 FEB 2025
REGISTRY


PUBLIC NOTICE:
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PERMANENT CLOSURE, SUBDIVISION AND REZONING OF A PORTION OF THE REMAINDER PLAAS HENTIESBAAI NO. 125 (A PORTION OF KABELJOU AND BENGUELA STREETS), HENTIES BAY, ERONGO REGION
In terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012), notice is hereby given to all potential interested and affected parties that an application will be made with the environmental commissioner for an environmental clearance certificate for the following:
Project: Permanent Closure, Subdivision and Rezoning of a Portion of the Remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No.125 (a Portion of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets), Henties Bay.
Proponent: Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED)
Environmental Practitioner: Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd
The Proponent is mandated to supply electricity in the Erongo Region. As such, their mandate includes the construction, operations and maintenance of electrical distribution substations. Due to an increase in the current and foreseen demand for electricity, the current transformer in Benguela Street is too small and needs to be replaced/upgraded. The Proponent thus proposes construction and operations of a new electricity distribution substation at the junction of Benguela and Kabeljou Streets (Figure 1). The land on which the substation is proposed, forms part of the Remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No. 125 and is currently zoned as a road reserve. Town planning procedures are thus underway to permanently close a ± 369 m² portion of the unused road reserve of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets to cater for the substation, as well as to establish public open space.
Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by the Proponent to conduct an environmental assessment for the proposed project. As part of the assessment we consult with interested and affected parties. You are hereby invited to register as an interested and affected party with Geo Pollution Technologies. Registration provides you with an opportunity to submit comments, issues or concerns related to the facility, for consideration in the environmental assessment. Please send your written registration or comments to: Fax: 088-62-6368 or E-mail: erhb@thenamib.com
Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at 061-257411.
Registration and comments should reach us by 04 March 2025.
Thank you in advance.
Sincerely,
Geo Pollution Technologies
Project Location
Substation Boundary
Trunk Roads
Other Roads
Country Boundary

Appendix B Registered IAPs & Comments Received

Notified and Registered Interested and Affected Parties

Name	Organisation	Date Registered
Annaleen and Awie Thompson	Resident	2025/03/09
A.T Reyneke	Nemi Investments Fifteen CC	2025/03/03
M Fourie	Resident	2025/03/04

E-Mail Correspondence Received

IAP Details	Comments	Response
Annaleen and Awie Thompson Email: 09/03/2025	*Initial Response:* Dear mr. Faul Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 26 February 2025. It is noted that you are appointed to undertake an environmental assessment for the permanent closure sub division and rezoning of a portion of inter alia Kabeljou str. for the purpose of the construction of an electrical distribution substation. We, Annaleen and Awie Thompson, owners of Kabeljou street 100, Hentiesbay, would like to register with the environmental consultant in order to receive any further documentation regarding the said project. We already send our concerns and objections regarding this project to mr. Bruce Steward. But will forward it also to you. Regards Annaleen Thompson *Communication to Town Planner:* Good Morning Mr Stewart Since my initial communication with your office, I have noticed the public notice inviting formal objections to the project. In this regard, I kindly request Specific information regarding the proposed transformer installation. 1) The size of the transformer in KVA: I would like to know the exact size and capacity of the transformer that is planned to be installed in the park. 2) Cooling method: Please provide details on whether the transformer is air-cooled or oil-cooled. 3) Noise level in decibels: It is important for me to understand the potential noise levels that the transformer might generate, as this could impact the quality of live for residents in the vicinity.	*Initial Notification:* Good morning Mr Thompson We have been appointed by Stewart Planning to conduct an environmental assessment for the proposed permanent closure, subdivision and rezoning of a portion of the remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai no. 125 (a portion of Kabeljou and Benguela Streets), Henties Bay. The town planning activities are being conducted in order to accommodate a new Erongo RED substation. Please find a background information (BID) document attached which, in short, explains the project, the environmental assessment process, and allows you to register and provide comments on the project. Please register and provide comments by 10 March 2024. Please note this will not be the only time allowed to provide questions or comments. The first round of questions and comments will be addressed and taken into account in the environmental assessment, and the draft environmental assessment report will then be circulated to registered parties for review and a second round of comments, if any. All comments, and details of how they are addressed, will be included in the final documents to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Ernest (in copy) for any additional information. ***Groete / Kind regards*** ***André Faul*** *Subsequent Response:* Good morning Mr Thompson Thank you for your mail. I hereby take note of your objection and have registered you for the project. You will thus be included in all future communication with registered interested and affected parties and your communication will be included in the report. Please do not hesitate to contact me for any additional information.

	4) Environmental impact assessment: I would like to know the name of the company that conducted the environmental impact assessment for the proposed transformer installation. 5) Outcome of the assessment: I request access to the outcome of the environmental impact assessment, as I believe it is crucial for residents to understand the potential impact of the project on the surrounding environment and community. I appreciate your attention to these specific requests and hope to receive the necessary information to form my objections to the proposed transformer installation. Please provide the requested information at your earliest convenience. Thank you for considering on providing the requested information. Regards Awie Thompson	Groete / Kind regards Ernest Pelser

Communication to Municipality:

A.M.Thompson
P.O.Box 300
Hofmeyerstreet 16
Mariental
27 February 2024

MR. BRUCE STEWART
STEWART PLANNING
TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
WALVIS BAY

MR. I !HANABEB
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ERONGO RED
WALVIS BAY

MR. LEWIES VERMAAK
MAYOR OF HENTIES BAY

RE: PROPOSED ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION

I, Annaleen Thompson ID number 67030600010, am writing to express my strong objection to the proposed building plans for a substation in the small garden area in front of my property located at erf 100 Benguella street, Henties Bay.

As the owner of the property, I intend to reside there permanently in the near future, and the placement of a substation in such close proximity to residential properties raises significant concerns for the well-being and safety of the community.

Additionally, the construction of a substation in this location is likely to attract squatters and unauthorized individuals, thereby increasing security risks and potentially lowering property values in the area.

I urge the municipality/ Erongo Red to reconsider this proposal and explore alternative locations that are more suitable and less disruptive to the surrounding residential properties. It is essential to prioritize the safety, security, and property values of the residents in the area when making decisions regarding infrastructure development.

Furthermore, I kindly request that all communication regarding this matter be conducted via e-mail. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and keep me informed of any further developments or decisions regarding this matter.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely

Awie en Annaleen Thompson
0813104400 or 0813664111
thompsonfield@iway.na

A T Reyneke Nemi Investments Fifteen CC Email: 03/03/2025	*Initial Query:* Good afternoon, herewith please receive our registration request as a neighbour /interested party as requested as per your attached correspondence Thanks A T Reyneke member Nemi Investments Fifteen CC 2007/2052 Erf 21 Benguela street RESOLUTION TAKEN ON A MEETING HELD BY THE MEMBERS OF NEMI INVESTMENTS FIFTEEN CC 2007/2052 HELD ON 03 MARCH 2025 RESOLUTION A Decision was taken that the Close Corporation should register as an interested party/neighbour In the matter of the Environmental Scoping Assessment Rezoning of a Portion of the remainder Plaas Hentiesbaai No 125 as described in the letter issued by Geo Pollution (Pty) on 17 February 2025 and to attend to sign, any documents and act in the best interest of the Close Company Nemi Investments Fifteen CC 2007/2052 Signed by:  A T Reyneke Snr Member  A T Reyneke Jnr Member  A E Reyneke Member	*Initial Response* Good morning Mr Reyneke Thank you for your mail and I hereby confirm your registration of Nemi Investments Fifteen CC as interested and affected party for the project. Attached is the background information document. Please share any comments with us as per the notifications. The prepared environmental assessment report and environmental management plan will be shared with you for review and comment prior to submitting them to the relevant authorities. All comments received will be included in the documents to be submitted. Do not hesitate to contact us for any additional information. Groete / Kind regards André Faul

Mrs M Fourie Email: 2025/03/04	*Initial Query:* Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 17 Feb'25 and it is noted that you are appointed to undertake an environmental assessment for the permanent closure sub division and rezoning of a portion of inter alia Kabeljou str for the purpose of the construction of an electrical distribution substation. As the owner of Kabeljou str 101, would like to register with the environmental consultant in order to receive any further documentation regarding the said project. I have serious objections against the proposed erection of the substation and if your recommendations is as such that Erongo Regional Electricity can proceed with the project, I will have no option than to legally contest the proposed actions. Mrs M Fourie	*Initial Response* Good morning Mrs Fourie Thank you for your mail. I hereby take note of your objection and has registered you for the project. You will thus be included in all future communication with registered interested and affected parties and your communication will be included in the report. Please do not hesitate to contact me for any additional information. Groete / Kind regards André Faul

Concerns	Response
The size of the transformer in KVA: I would like to know the exact size and capacity of the transformer that is planned to be installed in the park.	The substation will have two transformers of 630 kVA Each. One will be present as a backup only.
Cooling method: Please provide details on whether the transformer is air-cooled or oil-cooled.	The transformers will be oil cooled, please refer to Section 4.2 Construction and Maintenance for more information
Noise level in decibels: It is important for me to understand the potential noise levels that the transformer might generate, as this could impact the quality of live for residents in the vicinity.	Please refer to section 9.1.10 Noise for more information
Safety and wellbeing of residences in close proximity to the substation.	Please refer to section 9.1.13 Electromagnetic Fields and Non Iodising Radiation.
Security risks by attracting squatters and unauthorised individuals.	See section 9.1.7 **Security**.
Environmental impact assessment: I would like to know the name of the company that conducted the environmental impact assessment for the proposed transformer installation.	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd. Was appointed to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment
Outcome of the assessment: I request access to the outcome of the environmental impact assessment, as I believe it is crucial for residents to understand the potential impact of the project on the surrounding environment and community.	This document is shared with you to provide additional input and feedback as desired.

Comments and Responses on Draft EIA Report and EMP Circulated to IAPs for Review

Comment	Response
Email Received: 19 May 2025 (Email contents presented as received with no changes and editing) **From Mr and Ms Thompson**	
As a registered party interested and affected by your proposed construction and installation of not only one, but two 630 kVA Oil Natural Cooling Transformers on the Public Open Space, C/O Kabeljou and Benguella Streets, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your Environmental Scoping Assessment Report dated April 2025 and to respond as follows:	Note that the area proposed for the substation is currently zoned as a road reserve and not public open space. It will be rezoned to utility services while a large part of the road reserve, next to the substation, will be rezoned to public open space.
I submit these comments with the full knowledge that your Project Team include suitably qualified staff in both Biochemistry and Medical Biosciences. But as you well know, Science is an exact term, tested and proven through observation, experimentation and theory. Thus, science must provide testable hypotheses and predictions in accordance with strict scientific rules. There may be no room for error. Unfortunately your assessment is too vague and in some instances totally ignorant on critical factors and concerns that were raised. Therefore it does not pass the scientific approach or test as required by the various Laws and Regulations stipulated in your own document.	Without going into too much detail on the scientific method, it should however be noted that in science nothing can be proven. Research can only support the hypothesis until it is disproved, if ever. It should also be noted that empirical scientific research and the environmental assessment process serve different purposes. Empirical research generate new knowledge or test hypotheses about how the world works (i.e. builds the evidence), while environmental assessments evaluate the potential environmental impacts of a proposed project or policy before it's implemented by applying that evidence to real-world decisions.
Our main concern remains the dangers posed to us, the residents of this neighbourhood and Henties Bay as a whole. Your Assessment describes in length the economical benefits, job creation (albeit for just a few weeks or maybe months), the impact on traffic, etc. etc. etc. The question that remain un-answered is why Alternative 3 (see your page 7, Figure 5-1) was not pursued, but rejected on financial grounds? The health and security risks with your prefered option outweigh these financial issues by far. The only way forward for expansion on Henties Bay in this particular area is to the East of this public open space and also East of the current Jakkalsputz Road. There are currently only two open plots to the West of your selected venue. And this is despite the fact that your Assessment confirms that the substation will be built in a residential area and on a public open space. Please provide me with the scientific sense in that approach.	The nature of the proposed substation is such that the potential impacts are limited to its immediate surroundings. It is highly unlikely, if not impossible, that "Henties Bay as a whole" will experience impacts. It should again be noted that the substation will be built on a road reserve rezoned to utility services and not public open space. Alternative 3 is a privately owned commercial erf which is not available to the Proponent.
Your assessment does explain our main concern of the electro-magnetic fields (EMF's) and non Ionising radiation, but fails to paint a full picture of all that will be involved or at stake here. The primary risk related to high voltage equipment, especially when two 630 kVA Transformers are housed in the same building (little room) are the potential for equipment failure, electric surges and shock, arcs and even explosions. These issues are not properly addressed in your assessment. It is a scientific fact that electrical substations emit low-frequency EMF's that are linked to serious health problems to some, but raise concern about potential health effects. For instance, once these transformers are installed and operational, I will never, ever be able	We can calculate how quickly the field strength decrease over distance. Let's assume at 0.3 m from a 630 kVA oil-filled transformer, the field strength is 1,000 µT (this is a worst case scenario and is more likely to be below 500 µT). 1,000 µT exceed ICNIRP general public limits. Using the formula $B(d) \propto 1/d3$, we calculate the field strength at selected distances as follows: 0.5 m - 216 µT 1 m – 27 µT 3 m – 1 µT 5 m - 0.216 µT

to invite any person with a heart pacemaker or similar health issues to my house. There is also no scientific proof or studies about the long term effects of EMF's on people in our age group. I have consulted widely on this concern and were provided with the assurance that no detailed medical or biological studies were done on a full spectrum of people in respect of the fields of sensitivity of all groups of people to EMF's. The fact of the matter is just that both Electromagnetic Fields and Non Ionising Radiation, more specifically magnetic flux density can only be measured with certainty once the building is erected and the substation in full operation. The dangers of extremely high voltages and potential shock or arc flash injuries within touching distance from my bedroom windows, are not addressed at all. Your report is also silent on Arc Flash faults due to sudden and intense electrical discharge which can and may produce extreme heat, deafening noises and high velocity shrapnel. As far as I read, there was only one reference in your report to the dangers of faulty or damaged components in the sub-station and its equipment which may cause electrical overload, arcs, shocks and even electrical fires. Please remember that the basis of these transformers will be oil-based!	10 m - 0.027 µT From the above it is clear that, for an exaggerated scenario, at 3m and thus just outside the transformer building, the field strength is within the IEEE and WHO recommendations for people with pacemakers in areas with long-term public exposure (0.1 to 1 µT). Since the boundary wall of the substation and the boundary wall of the nearest erf is approximately 6 m apart, the field strength at the erf boundary wall will be 0.125 µT, thus well within safe limits. To also put this in perspective, a microwave's field strength at 0.5 m typically ranges between 5 and 20 µT. Even if both transformers run simultaneously, the field strength will be within limits. Research and practical experience globally support the conclusion that such EMF levels are too low to interfere with devices like pacemakers or defibrillators (Beinart & Nazarian, 2013; Cooper et al., 2003). International standards for medical devices are designed with a significant margin of safety, ensuring reliable operation even in environments where EMF exposure is higher than what would occur near a typical medium-voltage transformer. Transformer fires and explosions are possible, but extremely rare, particularly when equipment is properly maintained. Modern distribution transformers are designed with multiple safety features, including protective relays, rapid fault detection systems, and oil containment measures. These significantly reduce both the likelihood and the consequences of any incident. Statistics suggest the probability of a fire occurring is less than 0.1% annually (Klimenko, 2020), with explosions being even less likely. In the event of transformer failure, the brick building which surround it will act as a protective barrier between the transformer and nearby receptors.
The next issue that requires attention is Protective barriers. We all know very well that thieves and criminals target Erongo Red and electrical installations almost on a daily basis. One of the mitigating factors proposed by experts in this field, is to erect proper protective barriers, not only to keep unauthorised people out of the building, but also to remove at least some of the dangers of noise pollution and EMF's. Your assessment, however, rejected the construction of an isolation wall around the sub-station and only recommends the use of "noise dampening material inside the substation" if noise levels exceed the WHO guidelines. By that time the substation was built and in operation already. Maybe too little.....too late by then.	The substation building i.e. the brick-walled structure itself is a protective barrier. The construction of an isolation wall is not rejected, but based on the assessment deemed redundant. Noise dampening materials can still be added to the substation after it has come into operation, if there is a need for it. This is also what the EMP prescribes.
I am of the opinion that this whole assessment needs to be re-done with the emphasis on Alternatives 2 and 3. I further demand a letter from both the proponent, its consultants and its agents to assure me with 100% surety that this project will in no way affect or effect	Noted and communicated to the Proponent for their consideration.

the health and safe living conditions of my family and all neighbours and that the Proponent accepts full liability for any future medical costs, loss of income, loss of property value and loss of individual or group rights and freedoms as guaranteed by Law and the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia. If not, I am fully prepared to contest this matter in the highest courts of the country.	

Resources and additional references:

Beinart, R. & Nazarian, S. (2013). Effects of external electrical and magnetic fields on pacemakers and defibrillators: from engineering principles to clinical practice. Circulation, 128(25), 2799–2809.

Cooper, J. et al. (2003). Cardiac electrophysiology: theoretical considerations of a potential target for weak electromagnetic field effects. Radiation Protection Dosimetry, 106(4), pp.363-368.

IEEE (2019). IEEE Std C95.1-2019: Safety Levels With Respect to Human Exposure to Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields, 0 Hz to 300 GHz. IEEE.

Klimenko, X.A. (2020). Study of the influence of magnetic properties of amorphic alloys on the electromagnetic field of current transformers. IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 862, p.062098.

Rathebe, P.C. et al. (2024). Extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields from indoor transformers: a review of occupational and residential exposure assessment studies. Cogent Engineering, 9(1), Article 2399302.

Szabó, J. et al. (2007). Survey of residential 50 Hz EMF exposure from transformer stations. Bioelectromagnetics, 28, pp.48-52.

Tomitsch, J. et al. (2010). Survey of electromagnetic field exposure in bedrooms of residences in lower Austria. Bioelectromagnetics, 31, pp.200-208.

WHO (2007). Environmental Health Criteria 238: Extremely Low Frequency Fields. Geneva: World

Appendix C Consultant's Curriculum Vitae

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST **André Faul**

André entered the environmental assessment profession at the beginning of 2013 and since then has worked on more than 240 Environmental Impact Assessments including assessments of the petroleum industry, harbour expansions, irrigation schemes, township establishment and power generation and transmission. André's post graduate studies focussed on zoological and ecological sciences and he holds a M.Sc. in Conservation Ecology and a Ph.D. in Medical Bioscience. His expertise is in ecotoxicological related studies focussing specifically on endocrine disrupting chemicals. His Ph.D. thesis title was The Assessment of Namibian Water Resources for Endocrine Disruptors. Before joining the environmental assessment profession he worked for 12 years in the Environmental Section of the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Namibia, first as laboratory technician and then as lecturer in biological and ecological sciences.

CURRICULUM VITAE ANDRÉ FAUL

Name of Firm	:	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd.
Name of Staff	:	ANDRÉ FAUL
Profession	:	Environmental Scientist
Years' Experience	:	24
Nationality	:	Namibian
Position	:	Environmental Scientist
Specialisation	:	Environmental Toxicology
Languages	:	Afrikaans – speaking, reading, writing – excellent
		English – speaking, reading, writing – excellent

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS:

B.Sc. Zoology:	University of Stellenbosch, 1999
B.Sc. (Hons.) Zoology:	University of Stellenbosch, 2000
M.Sc. (Conservation Ecology):	University of Stellenbosch, 2005
Ph.D. (Medical Bioscience):	University of the Western Cape, 2018

First Aid Class A	EMTSS, 2017, OSH-Med, 2022
Basic Fire Fighting	EMTSS, 2017, OSH-Med, 2022

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY AFFILIATION:

Environmental Assessment Professionals of Namibia (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

Knowledge and expertise in:

- Environmental Assessment and Environmental Management Plans
- Water Sampling, Extractions and Analysis
- Biomonitoring and Bioassays
- Biodiversity Assessment
- Toxicology
- Restoration Ecology

EMPLOYMENT:

2013-Date	:	Geo Pollution Technologies – Environmental Scientist
2005-2012	:	Lecturer, University of Namibia
2001-2004	:	Laboratory Technician, University of Namibia

PUBLICATIONS:

Publications:	5
Contract Reports:	+240
Research Reports & Manuals:	5
Conference Presentations:	1