

**APP-006594**

**CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF A CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION  
ON ERF 8050, WINDHOEK**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCOPING REPORT**



**Assessed by:**

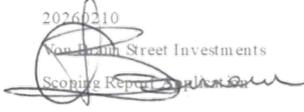
**Assessed for:**



**Von Braun Street  
Investments (Pty) Ltd**

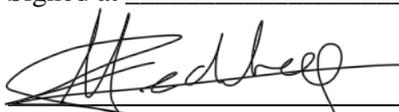
October 2025



<b>Project:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF A CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION ON ERF 8050, WINDHOEK: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT</b>	
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<b>Report Approval</b>	 <b>Quzette Bosman</b> Environmental & Social Practitioner	

I, Matthias Fecher, acting as representative of Von Braun Street Investments (Pty) Ltd, hereby confirm that the project description contained in this report is a true reflection of the information which the Proponent 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 and the report is hereby approved.

Signed at Windhoek on the 29 day of December 2025.

  
Von Braun Street Investments (Pty) Ltd 2014/0974  
Business Registration/ID No.



## SUMMARY

Von Braun Street Investments (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent) appointed Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd to undertake an environmental assessment for the construction and operations of a consumer fuel installation on Erf 8050 in the southern industrial area of Windhoek. Diesel is required by the Proponent for their own fleet of vehicles and equipment to enable daily operations as well contractors on site. The installation will consist of two 31 m<sup>3</sup> containerised diesel tanks. Such tanks are aboveground tanks, which are self-bunded and thus allows for easy installation and decommissioning. Fuel will be dispensed to vehicles on a concrete spill slab with spill catchment traps. General operations will involve the receipt of fuel from road tankers, dispensing fuel to fleet vehicles and day to day administrative tasks. The environmental assessment is required in terms of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Act No. 7 of 2007) and will serve as guidance for the approval or refusal of an environmental clearance certificate for its construction and operations. Should an environmental clearance certificate be issued, the proposed consumer fuel installation will require a consumer fuel licence from the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy, prior to commencement of operations. Once established, the consumer fuel installation will aim to ensure a reliable supply of fuel to their fleet of vehicles and contractors on site.

The environmental assessment is conducted to determine all environmental, safety, health and socio-economic impacts associated with the construction and operations of the consumer fuel installation. Relevant environmental data has been compiled by making use of secondary data and from a reconnaissance site visit. Potential environmental impacts and associated social impacts were identified and are addressed in this report. Impacts on the surrounding environment that may be expected from the facility corresponds to those expected from developments earmarked for industrial areas. It is however recommended that environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure regulatory compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary. The operations of the consumer fuel installation will play an important role in contributing to a reliable supply of fuel to the Proponent, thereby contributing towards effective operations and sustained employment. By being situated in the industrial area, impacts elsewhere in town where refuelling has occurred in the past, may be reduced.

The major concerns related to the construction and operations of the consumer fuel installation are that of potential groundwater, surface water and soil contamination and the possibility of fire. This will however be limited by adherence to South African National Standards and Material Safety Data Sheet instructions. Furthermore, noise pollution should meet the minimum requirements of the Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and the City of Windhoek guidelines for limits on noise pollution (Council Resolution 215/09/2006). By appointing local contractors and employees and implementing educational programs, the positive socio-economic impacts can be maximised while mitigating any negative impacts.

The environmental management plan included in Section 9 of this document should be used as an on-site reference document during all phases (planning, construction (care and maintenance), operations and decommissioning) of the consumer fuel installation. All monitoring and records kept should be included in a report to ensure compliance with the environmental management plan. Parties responsible for transgression of the environmental management plan should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. A health, safety, environment and quality policy or similar could be used in conjunction with the environmental management plan. Operators and responsible personnel must be taught the contents of these documents. Municipal or national regulations and guidelines must be adhered to and monitored regularly as outlined in the environmental management plan.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>SCOPE</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2</b>
	4.1 PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE .....	2
	4.2 OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES .....	5
<b>5</b>	<b>ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED FACILITY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
	5.1 LOCATION ALTERNATIVES.....	6
	5.2 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES.....	7
<b>6</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
	7.1 LOCALITY AND SURROUNDING LAND USE .....	10
	7.2 CLIMATE .....	11
	7.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE .....	13
	7.4 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY .....	14
	7.5 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY .....	19
	7.6 FAUNA AND FLORA .....	19
	7.7 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	19
	7.8 HERITAGE, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS .....	20
<b>8</b>	<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATION</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS</b> .....	<b>21</b>
	9.1 RISK ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN .....	22
	9.1.1 <i>Planning</i> .....	23
	9.1.2 <i>Skills, Technology and Development</i> .....	24
	9.1.3 <i>Demographic Profile and Community Health</i> .....	25
	9.1.4 <i>Fuel Supply</i> .....	26
	9.1.5 <i>Traffic</i> .....	27
	9.1.6 <i>Health, Safety and Security</i> .....	28
	9.1.7 <i>Fire</i> .....	29
	9.1.8 <i>Air Quality</i> .....	30
	9.1.9 <i>Noise</i> .....	31
	9.1.10 <i>Waste production</i> .....	32
	9.1.11 <i>Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact</i> .....	33
	9.1.12 <i>Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination</i> .....	34
	9.1.13 <i>Visual Impact</i> .....	35
	9.1.14 <i>Impacts on Utilities and Infrastructure</i> .....	36
	9.1.15 <i>Cumulative Impact</i> .....	37
	9.2 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION .....	38
	9.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	38
<b>10</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>40</b>



## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A:	PROOF OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	41
APPENDIX B:	CONSULTANT’S CURRICULUM VITAE .....	53

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

FIGURE 1-1	PROJECT LOCATION .....	1
FIGURE 4-1	CONSUMER FUEL TANK-CONTAINER DESIGN .....	4
FIGURE 4-2	SITE LAYOUT WITH OPTIONAL FUEL STORAGE LOCATIONS.....	5
FIGURE 5-1	PROPOSED CONSUMER FUEL LOCATIONS .....	7
FIGURE 7-2	DAILY AND SEASONAL PRECIPITATION FROM CHIRPS-2 DATA (FUNK ET AL., 2015) 12	
FIGURE 7-3	DRAINAGE DIRECTION AND SLOPE .....	14
FIGURE 7-6	GEOLOGY .....	16
FIGURE 7-4	GROUND WATER FLOW DIRECTION WITH WATER CONTROL AREAS AND GROUNDWATER BASINS .....	17
FIGURE 7-5	GEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY .....	18

## **LIST OF PHOTOS**

PHOTO 4-1	TYPICAL TANK-CONTAINER USED FOR THE ABOVE STORAGE GROUND STORAGE OF FUEL.....	3
PHOTO 4-2	PROPOSED INTALLATION LOCATION 1 .....	6
PHOTO 4-3	PROPOSED INTALLATION LOCATION 2.....	6
PHOTO 4-4	PROPOSED INTALLATION LOCATION 3.....	6
PHOTO 4-5	FIRE HOUSE AND FIRE EXTHINGUISER ON SITE.....	6
PHOTO 7-1	ENTRANCE TO THE SITE (VON BRAUN STREET).....	10
PHOTO 7-2	NEIGHBOURS TO THE EAST .....	10
PHOTO 7-3	NEIGHBOURS TO THE WEST .....	11
PHOTO 7-4	GAMMAMS RIVER ADJACENT TO THE SITE.....	11

## **LIST OF TABLES**

TABLE 4-1	TANK-CONTAINER DIMENSIONS .....	3
TABLE 6-1	NAMIBIAN LAW APPLICABLE TO THE CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION .....	7
TABLE 6-2	MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS .....	9
TABLE 6-3	RELEVANT MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR NAMIBIA AND THE DEVELOPMENT.....	9
TABLE 6-4	STANDARDS OR CODES OF PRACTISE.....	9
TABLE 7-1	PRECIPITATION STATISTICS BASED ON CHIRPS-2 DATA (FUNK ET AL., 2015).....	12
TABLE 7-2	TEMPERATURE STATISTICS BASED ON MERRA-2 DATA .....	13
TABLE 7-3	GROUNDWATER STATISTICS.....	15
TABLE 7-4	DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WINDHOEK, THE KHOMAS REGION AND NATIONALLY (NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY, 2023).....	20
TABLE 10-1	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA.....	21
TABLE 10-2	ENVIRONMENTAL CLASSIFICATION (PASTAKIA 1998).....	22



## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>°C</b>	Celsius Degrees
<b>DWA</b>	Department of Water Affairs
<b>DEA</b>	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
<b>ECC</b>	Environmental Clearance Certificate
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMA</b>	Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan
<b>EMS</b>	Environmental Management System
<b>ES</b>	Environmental Classification
<b>KM</b>	Kilometre
<b>kWh/m<sup>2</sup></b>	Kilowatt-Hours per Square Meter
<b>GPT</b>	Geo Pollution Technologies
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HSE</b>	Health, Safety and Environmental
<b>IAPs</b>	Interested and Affected Parties
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>MAWF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Forestry
<b>MEFT</b>	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
<b>mm</b>	Millimetre
<b>mm/a</b>	Millimetres per annum
<b>MSDS</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet
<b>NASA</b>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>SANS</b>	South African National Standards
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



## **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 facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of an activity, including the modification, alteration, upgrading or decommissioning of such facility, 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.

**Environmental Management System (EMS)** - An Environment Management System, or EMS, is a comprehensive approach to managing environmental issues, integrating environment-oriented thinking into every aspect of business management. An EMS ensures environmental considerations are a priority, along with other concerns such as costs, product quality, investments, PR productivity and strategic planning. An EMS generally makes a positive impact on a company’s bottom line. It increases efficiency and focuses on customer needs and marketplace conditions, improving both the company’s financial and environmental performance. By using an EMS to convert environmental problems into commercial opportunities, companies usually become more competitive.

**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).



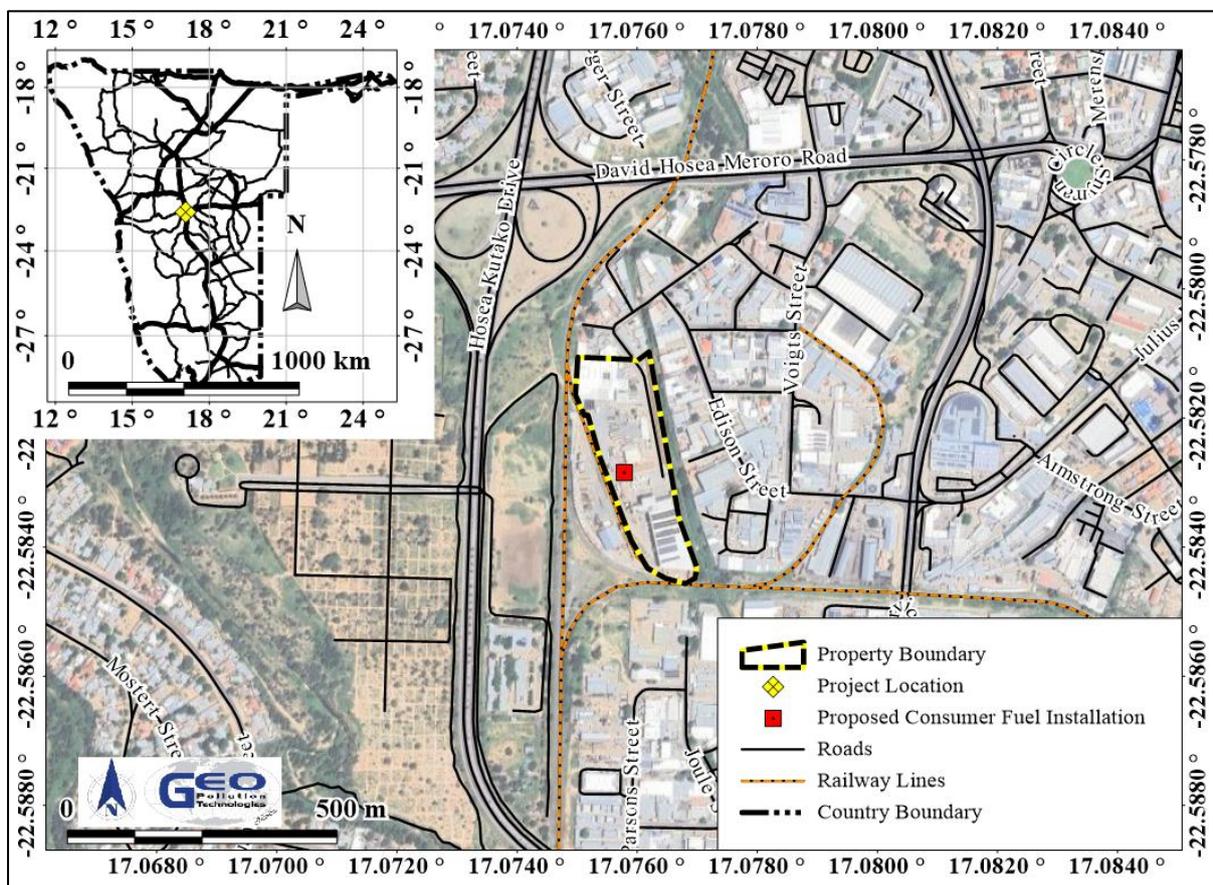
# 1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Von Braun Street Investments (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent) to undertake an environmental assessment for the proposed construction and operations of a consumer fuel installation on Erf 8050 in Windhoek. The site is located in Von Braun Street in the southern industrial area of Windhoek (Figure 1-1). Establishment of the consumer fuel installation will involve:

- ◆ Site clearing and preparation;
- ◆ Construction of infrastructure for the consumer fuel installation including the refuelling area and the installation of spill control infrastructure;
- ◆ Placement of the containerised fuel tank.

Operations of the consumer fuel installation will include:

- ◆ Filling of the storage tank with fuel from road transport tankers;
- ◆ Dispensing of fuel to fleet and contractor vehicles;
- ◆ Tank dips and fuel volume reconciliations;
- ◆ General operational activities and maintenance procedures associated with the facility.



**Figure 1-1 Project location**

A risk assessment was undertaken to determine the potential impacts of the construction, operational and possible decommissioning phases of the project on the environment. The environment being defined in the 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”.

The environmental assessment was conducted in support of an application for an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) in compliance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007).

**Project Justification** –The consumer fuel installation will ensure a reliable supply of fuel remains available to the fleet of vehicles of the Proponent and their contractors, while reducing traffic congestion caused by large vehicles elsewhere in town where refuelling usually occurred.

Benefits of the consumer fuel installation include:

- ◆ Reliable supply of fuel to the fleet vehicles of the Proponent and contractors on site,
- ◆ Employment and skills development especially during the construction phase,
- ◆ Reduced traffic impacts caused by large vehicles elsewhere in town.

## **2 SCOPE**

The aims and objectives of this report are to:

1. Determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from the construction, operational and possible decommissioning activities of the consumer fuel installation,
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) to make an informed decision regarding the construction, operations and possible decommissioning of the consumer fuel installation.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

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

1. Baseline information about the site and its surroundings was obtained from existing secondary information as well as from 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 all of which are presented in this report.
3. Potential environmental impacts emanating from the construction, operations and decommissioning of the facility were determined and possible enhancement measures were listed for positive impacts while mitigation/preventative measures were provided for negative impacts.
4. As per the findings of this scoping report, an environmental management plan (EMP) was incorporated into this report to be submitted to the MEFT.

## **4 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES**

It is anticipated that construction of the fuel retail facility will commence once the EIA has been approved by the MEFT and the necessary permits and licences have been issued by the relevant authorities.

### **4.1 PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE**

The Proponent intends to construct a consumer fuel installation on erf 8050 in Von Braun Street, in the southern industrial area of Windhoek. The fuel installation will supply diesel to the fleet vehicles of the Proponent and contractors on site. The existing site has a perimeter wall, two security gates and one guard house as well as a large warehouses with offices, ablution facilities and one workshop.

The Proponent intends to install two 31 m<sup>3</sup> aboveground, self-contained diesel tank on site. These tanks are in essence containerised tanks where the container acts as spill control around the tank,

thus allowing for quick and easy addition of the tank to the site without requiring significant construction activities. All surfaces for refuelling will be surfaced with concrete spill slabs connected to a spill catchment trap and a three phase oil water separator with drains. The oil water separator overflow will be connected to the municipal sewer. All infrastructure will be within Erf 8050 and access to the erf is gained from Von Braun Street. The tank-container dimensions, design is presented in Table 4-1, Figure 4-1, and Photo 4-1.

Safety systems will include emergency shutoff systems, channelling of storm water in order to prevent its contamination with hydrocarbons, and firefighting equipment. Fire extinguishers and emergency stops will be placed near the consumer installation and within easy reach of attendants. Minor changes may however be made to the layout during finalisation of the design. The facility will adhere to all Namibian legislation and to relevant South African National Standards (SANS), ensuring safety and environmental protection.

**Table 4-1 Tank-container dimensions**

	<b>Length (m)</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Height (m)</b>
<b>Container frame external</b>	6.058	2.438	2.896
<b>Tank external</b>	5.130	2.401	2.702
<b>Tank inner</b>	5.084	2.378	2.664



**Photo 4-1 Typical tank-container used for the above storage ground storage of fuel**

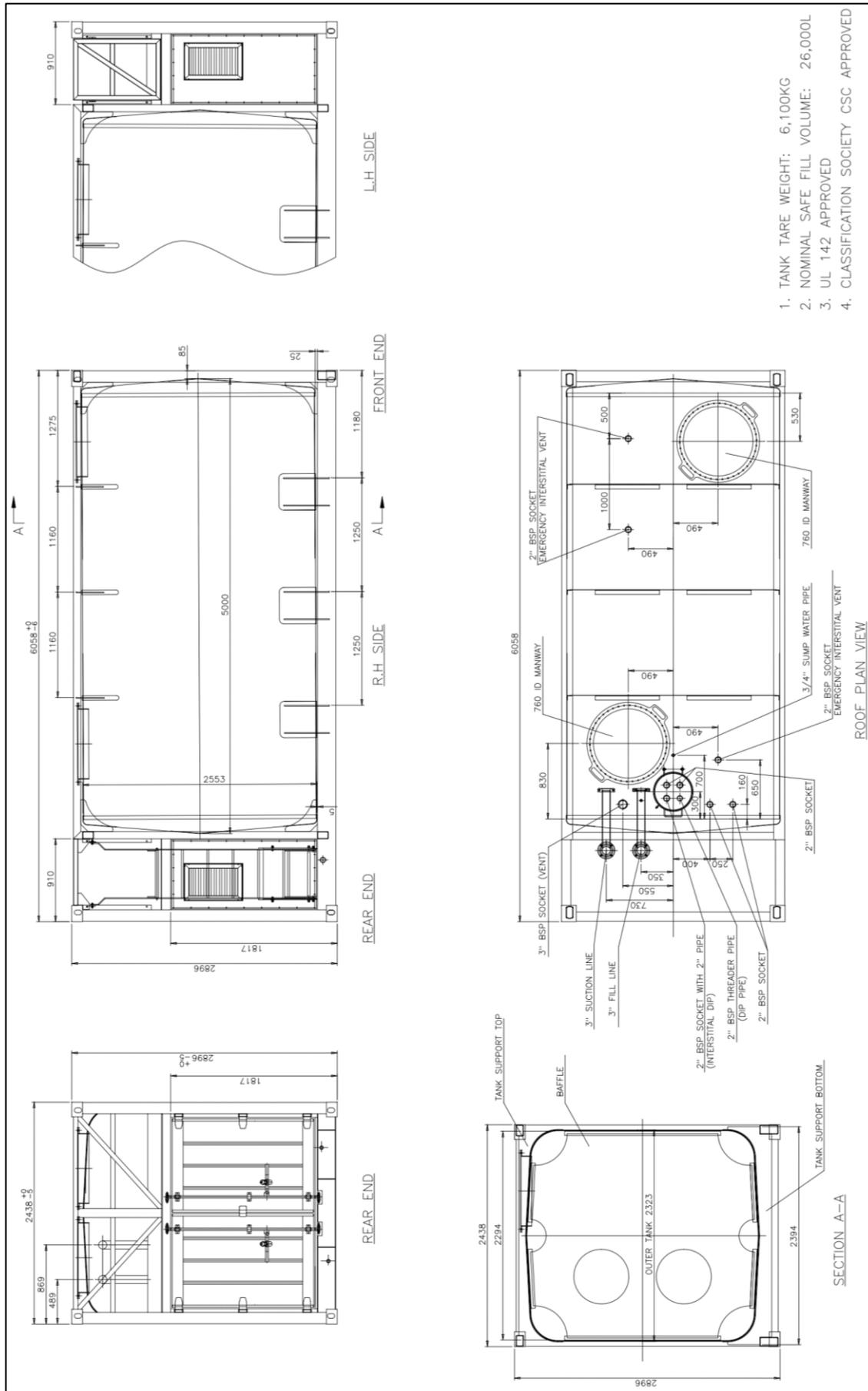
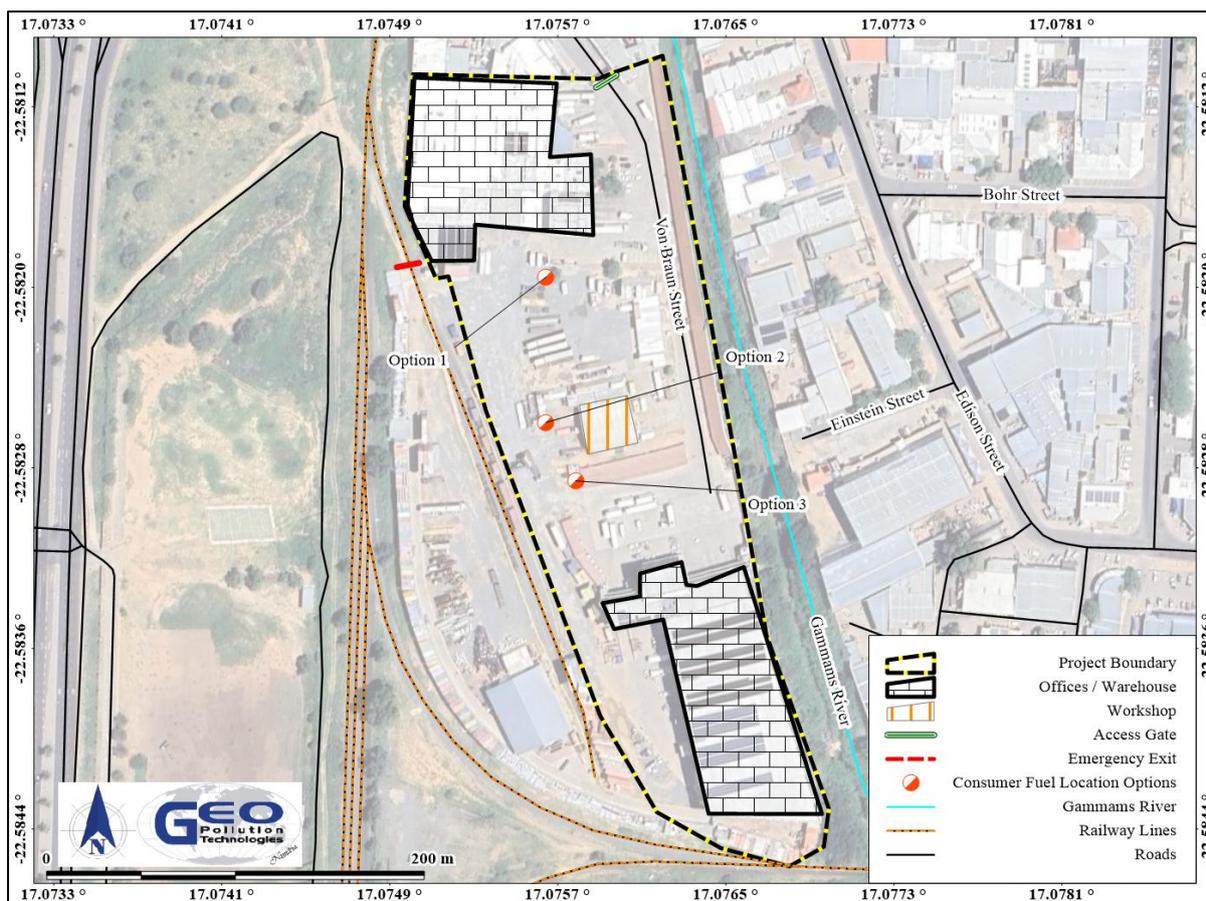


Figure 4-1 Consumer fuel tank-container design



**Figure 4-2 Site layout with optional fuel storage locations**

## 4.2 OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Normal operations associated with the consumer fuel installation will take place. Diesel will be received from tanker trucks and stored in the aboveground storage tank. Fuel will be dispensed to the fleet vehicles and contractors via pumps by authorised employees as required. Employees will be provided with in-house training for refuelling and operations. Regular reconciliation of fuel volumes will be performed to detect any possible losses. Any contaminated products will be disposed of at a registered waste oil recycler or approved hazardous waste disposal facility.

Additional operations of the facility may include daily administrative activities as well as general care and maintenance of the property. Any domestic waste produced will be stored in an enclosed, temporary waste storage area. From here, it will be removed regularly and transported to, and disposed of at, an approved municipal waste disposal facility.



Photo 4-2 Proposed installation location 1



Photo 4-3 Proposed installation location 2



Photo 4-4 Proposed installation location 3



Photo 4-5 Fire house and fire extinguisher on site

## 5 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED FACILITY

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;
- ◆ Design alternatives.

### 5.1 LOCATION ALTERNATIVES

There are three proposed locations for the consumer fuel installations on the erf.

Option 1: Is situated near a stormwater drainage system. In the unlikely event of a spill, hydrocarbons could enter the system and pollute the Gammams River.

Option 2: Is positioned in front of the workshop, where there is limited space between the workshop and the existing road. During refuelling, this could lead to traffic congestion on-site, especially when large fleet vehicles are refuelling and can also prevent vehicles from leaving the workshop during an emergency such as a fire.

Option 3: Is considered the most ideal option due to its position and the availability of sufficient open space. Fleet vehicles can enter from Von Braun Street, refuel and exit via an alternative road see Figure 5-1 for as an illustration of the proposed operational aspects of the option.

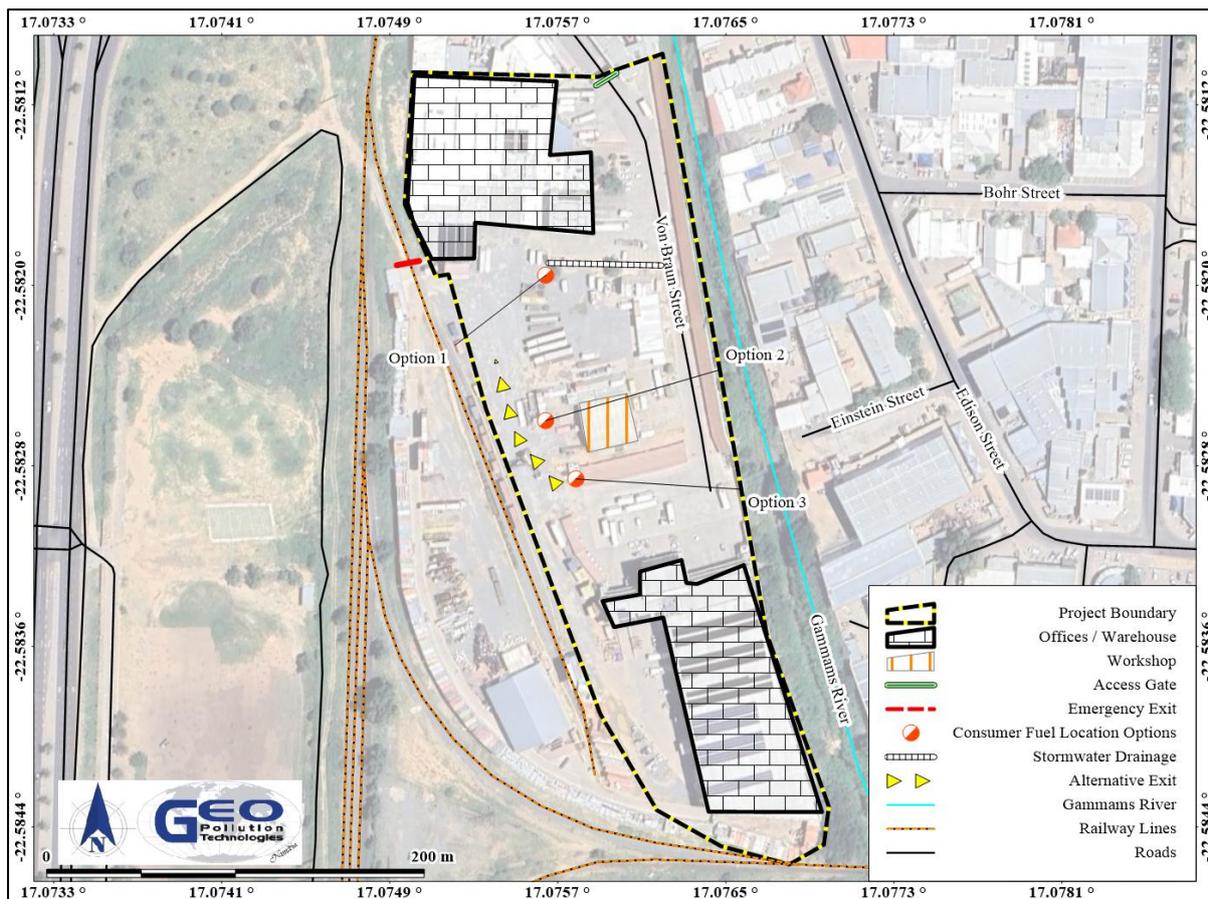


Figure 5-1 Proposed consumer fuel locations

**5.2 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES**

The self-bunded fuel installation is the most flexible and practical option for consumer fuel storage. This tank is easy to install, requires less site preparation than underground or aboveground tanks, and can be moved or relocated with minimal effort during maintenance or rehabilitation. The installation will adhere to SANS standards as required by the Namibian legislation pertaining fuel installations.

**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 6-4 govern the environmental assessment process in Namibia and/or are relevant to the facility.

**Table 6-1 Namibian law applicable to the consumer fuel installation**

Law	Key Aspects
<b>The Namibian Constitution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Promotes the welfare of people.</li> <li>◆ Incorporates a high level of environmental protection.</li> <li>◆ Incorporates international agreements as part of Namibian law.</li> </ul>

<b>Law</b>	<b>Key Aspects</b>
<b>Environmental Management Act</b> Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 232 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Defines the environment.</li> <li>◆ Promotes sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources.</li> <li>◆ Provides a process of assessment and control of activities with possible significant effects on the environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental Management Act Regulations</b> Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 28-30 of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Commencement of the Environmental Management Act.</li> <li>◆ Listed activities that requires an environmental clearance certificate.</li> <li>◆ Provides Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.</li> </ul>
<b>Petroleum Products and Energy Act</b> Act No. 13 of 1990, Government Notice No. 45 of 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Regulates petroleum industry.</li> <li>◆ Makes provision for impact assessment.</li> <li>◆ Petroleum Products Regulations (Government Notice No. 155 of 2000).               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prescribes South African National Standards (SANS) or equivalents for construction, operation and decommissioning of petroleum facilities (refer to Government Notice No. 21 of 2002).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Water Resources Management Act</b> Act No. 11 of 2013, Government Notice No. 269 of 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provides for management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources.</li> <li>◆ Prevention of water pollution and assignment of liability.</li> </ul>
<b>Local Authorities Act</b> Act No. 23 of 1992, Government Notice No. 116 of 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Defines the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils.</li> <li>◆ Regulates discharges into sewers.</li> </ul>
<b>Public and Environmental Health Act</b> Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters.</li> <li>◆ Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation.</li> </ul>
<b>Labour Act</b> Act No. 11 of 2007, Government Notice No. 236 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provides for Labour Law and the protection and safety of employees.</li> <li>◆ Labour Act, 1992: Regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work (Government Notice No. 156 of 1997).</li> </ul>
<b>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance</b> Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Governs the control of noxious or offensive gases.</li> <li>◆ Prohibits scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area.</li> <li>◆ Requires best practical means for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.</li> </ul>
<b>Hazardous Substances Ordinance</b> Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances as well as their import and export.</li> <li>◆ Aims to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.</li> </ul>

<b>Law</b>	<b>Key Aspects</b>
<b>Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (draft document)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Not in force yet.</li> <li>◆ Provides for prevention and control of pollution and waste.</li> <li>◆ Provides for procedures to be followed for licence applications.</li> </ul>

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

<b>Municipal By-laws, Guidelines or Regulations (City of Windhoek)</b>	<b>Key Aspects</b>
<b>Groundwater Protection Regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provides for the protection of groundwater, landscape and vegetation sensitivity.</li> <li>◆ Requires an EIA and EMP for projects that may potentially impact on groundwater.</li> <li>◆ Identifies three groundwater control zones: medium, high and very high.</li> </ul>
<b>Windhoek Environmental Structure Plan and Environmental Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Integrates spatial planning decision-making, environmental planning and environmental impact management.</li> </ul>
<b>Town Planning Scheme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Enables the comprehensive management of all property and related public sector functions across the city.</li> <li>◆ Provides for the protection of groundwater and the environment.</li> </ul>
<b>City of Windhoek guidelines for limits on noise pollution (Council Resolution 215/09/2006)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provides guidelines to prevent hearing impairment and nuisances.</li> </ul>
<b>Sewerage and Drainage Regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Regulates discharges into sewer systems.</li> <li>◆ Provides standards to which effluents entering a sewer system must adhere.</li> <li>◆ Regulates storm water run-off.</li> </ul>

**Table 6-3 Relevant multilateral environmental agreements for Namibia and the development**

<b>Agreement</b>	<b>Key Aspects</b>
<b>Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Recognizes 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.</li> </ul>
<b>1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Aims to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects from modification of the Ozone Layer are considered.</li> <li>◆ Adopted to regulate levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere.</li> </ul>
<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The Convention recognises that developing countries should be accorded appropriate assistance to enable them to fulfil the terms of the Convention.</li> </ul>
<b>Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Under article 14 of The Convention, EIAs must be conducted for projects that may negatively affect biological diversity.</li> </ul>

**Table 6-4 Standards or codes of practise**

<b>Standard or Code</b>	<b>Key Aspects</b>
<b>South African National Standards (SANS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The Petroleum Products and Energy Act prescribes SANS standards for the construction, operations and demolition of petroleum facilities.</li> </ul>

- ◆ SANS 10131 (2004): Above-ground storage tanks for petroleum products.
- ◆ SANS 10089-3:2010 is specifically aimed at storage and distribution of petroleum products at fuel retail facilities and consumer installations.
  - Provide requirements for spill control infrastructure.

The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Section 9 of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:

- ◆ 9.1 “The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.”
- ◆ 9.2 “Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.”
- ◆ 9.4 “The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.”
- ◆ 9.5 “Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin.”

## 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 consumer fuel installation is planned on Erf 8050, in Von Braun Street, Windhoek (22.582566 °S, 17.075980 °E) (Figure 1-1). The property is situated within the southern industrial area of Windhoek and is zoned for industrial use. Access to the site will be gained from Von Braun Street. Surrounding properties are mainly used for industrial and commercial purposes.



**Photo 7-1 Entrance to the site (Von Braun Street)**



**Photo 7-2 Neighbours to the east**



**Photo 7-3 Neighbours to the west**



**Photo 7-4 Gammams River adjacent to the site**

### ***Implications and Impacts***

The site itself is zoned for industrial use and is situated in an area earmarked for industrial activities. No significant land use impact is expected on nearby establishments from the construction and operations of the proposed consumer fuel installation.

## **7.2 CLIMATE**

According to the Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification system the site is located in a hot semi-arid climate (BSh) (<http://koeppen-geiger.vu-wien.ac.at/present.htm>). This means that the area receives precipitation below potential evapotranspiration, but not as low as a desert climate and has a mean annual temperature of at least 18 °C.

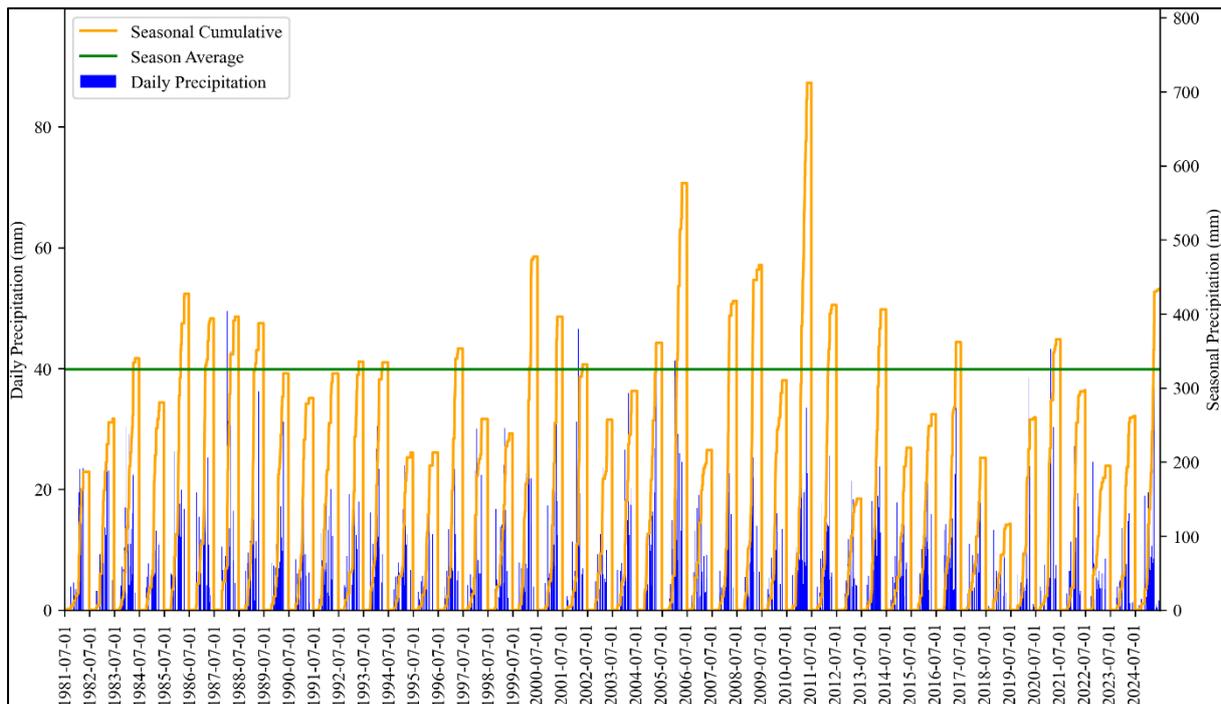
Average rainfall received is between 300 and 350 mm/a, with a variation of 30 to 40%. Monthly rainfall peaks in February. The potential evapotranspiration is 2,400 to 2,500 mm/a. By dividing the mean annual potential evapotranspiration into the mean annual precipitation, an aridity index value for the area was computed as 0.14, which indicates the area to be arid. A comparison of this data can be made with long term precipitation data obtained from the CHIRPS-2 database (Funk et al., 2015). The CHIRPS-2 dataset (Climate Hazards Group Infra-Red Precipitation with Station data version 2) consist of long-term rainfall data (1981 to near-present) obtained from satellite imagery and in-situ station data and therefore represents more recent data. Data is averaged over an area of roughly 5 km by 5 km. This averaging effect should be kept in mind during data analyses as high rainfall from single thunderstorm cells would be averaged out, thereby providing a reduced daily maximum rainfall value.

Based on CHIRPS data, precipitation for the last 44 years was calculated as 325 mm/a, with a coefficient of variance of 34%. Heavier precipitation (single day events) occur between January and April. The highest single day maximum precipitation of 50 mm was recorded in January based on the last 44 years' data, however heavier rain fall of up to 100 mm have been experienced in the last three years which have resulted in flash floods in the city. Daily and seasonal precipitation data (Funk et al., 2015) is presented in Table 7-1 and in Figure 7-1. Seasonal (July to June) total precipitation, centred on the average line for the last 43 years, is presented, with the daily total precipitation and the seasonal cumulative precipitation. From the figure it is clear that 7 out of the last 10 seasons were below the average.

**Table 7-1 Precipitation statistics based on CHIRPS-2 data (Funk et al., 2015)**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Minimum (mm)	12	17	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Maximum (mm)	268	266	149	144	9	5	0	2	7	45	71	106
Average (mm)	77	87	58	35	1	0	0	0	2	11	21	33
Variability (%)	70	59	63	87	204	302	464	390	135	90	69	70
Daily maximum (mm)	50	47	43	44	9	5	0	2	7	25	26	30
Average rain days	8	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5

Season July - June average: 325 mm | Season coefficient of variation: 34 %  
Date range: 1981-July-1 to 2025-June-30 | Lat: 22.58257°S; Long: 17.07598°E

**Figure 7-1 Daily and seasonal precipitation from CHIRPS-2 data (Funk et al., 2015)**

Similar to precipitation data, temperature data is also lacking for the project area, with the Atlas of Namibia presenting only crude, large scale averages. To have an idea of temperatures in the area, monthly temperature data was retrieved from the Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications version 2 (MERRA-2) data set for a height of 2 m above surface (Ronald Gelaro, et al., 2017). This data set is a NASA atmospheric reanalysis, incorporating satellite data integration and aims at historical climate analyses at  $0.5^\circ \times 0.625^\circ$  spatial resolution. This translates to roughly 3,640 km<sup>2</sup>, which still is a large area, but is somewhat less crude than the Atlas data.

Table 7-2 presents statistics of daily data abstracted from the MERRA-2 data set for the last 43 years. The lowest temperature of  $-4.21^\circ\text{C}$  was recorded in July, with sub-zero temperatures occurring relatively frequently in the winter months. The average annual minimum temperature is 4 to  $6^\circ\text{C}$ . A maximum temperature of  $38.25^\circ\text{C}$  was measured in December, while the average annual maximum temperature is 30 to  $32^\circ\text{C}$ . The average annual temperature range is 24 to  $26^\circ\text{C}$  while the average diurnal temperature (difference between daily minimum and maximum temperature) for this area is around 14 to  $16^\circ\text{C}$ . Direct normal solar irradiance for the area is 7.778 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day.

**Table 7-2 Temperature statistics based on Merra-2 data**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Minimum (°C)	5	8	6	3	-1	-4	-4	-3	-2	1	3	7
Maximum (°C)	38	38	37	34	30	27	28	31	35	38	38	38
Average (°C)	24	23	22	20	17	13	13	16	20	23	24	24
Diurnal (°C)	15	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	18	17	17	16
Average days < 0°C	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0

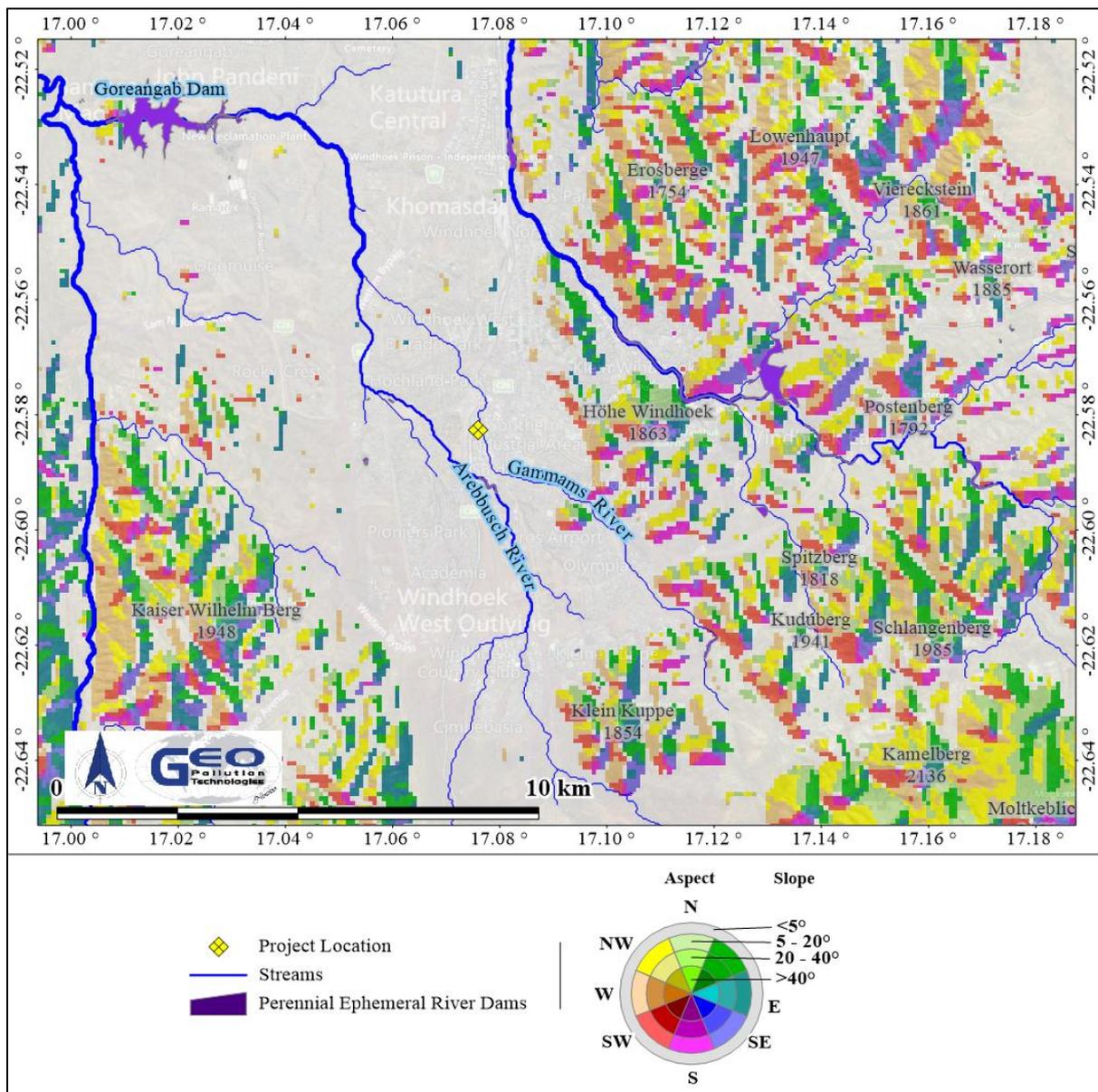
***Implications and Impacts***

Rainfall events are often thunderstorms with heavy rainfall that can occur in short periods of time (“cloud bursts”). High intensity and erratic rainfall events may result in flash floods along the surrounding river courses and make driving conditions dangerous. Pollution that is not contained on site can enter surface runoff and pollute the Gammams River east of the site or the Arebbusch River (west of the site) which ultimately enters the Goreangab Dam. It can also infiltrate soil and pollute shallow groundwater in primary aquifers.

**7.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE**

The site falls within the Khomas Hochland Plateau, which consists of a ridge of rolling hills and deep valleys, the weathering product of a mountain chain that formed as a result of the collision of continents. This landscape can be rugged at places. However the site is well established and have been flattened and transformed for industrial activities and does not resemble the natural landscape of the Khomas Hochland Plateau. Ground surface elevation ranges between 1,600-1,700 m above sea level for the area, although the site has been levelled out with a slight dip of 2 m to the west of the site (with the average elevation being 1665 m). The area lies within the Swakop River catchment.

Natural drainage channels were altered during the site establishment, more than 21 years ago. Man-made stormwater structures service drainage around and across the site, channelling it into the Gammas River. Surface runoff will flow to the Goreangab Dam as shown in Figure 7-2 whose overflow will eventually join the Swakop River. With urbanisation, increased coverage (e.g. concrete, tar and/or interlocks) of developed land and stormwater drainage systems will significantly increase runoff rates into the surrounding areas. Eutrophication of the surface water stored in the Goreangab Dam could be exacerbated by liquid and solid waste which is not disposed of properly by industries. Nearby geological structures may provide preferential pathways to sensitive groundwater sources and this should be protected at all cost as groundwater is utilized in the area.



**Figure 7-2 Drainage direction and slope**

#### *Implications and Impacts*

Any pollutants that are not contained and are transported via surface water flow may be transported out of the site to the surrounding environment. Therefore, the storage and handling of hazardous substances must be strictly controlled according to industry best practise requirements.

#### **7.4 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY**

Metasedimentary rocks of the Namibian Age constitute the regional geology of the study area, consisting of rocks from the Damara Sequence. The Damara Sequence is locally subdivided into the Swakop Group rocks. The Kuiseb Formation make up the Swakop Group and include amphibolite, schist, micaceous quartzite and quartzite. The project location is situated on an alluvial deposits (sand) and is underlain by quartzite of the Kuiseb Formation as inferred. See Figure 7-3 for the hydrogeological map of the area.

The metamorphic formations of the study area strike in a west-south-westerly direction and dip 15-35° to the north-northwest. The structural geology of the Windhoek area is complex as a result of numerous episodes of folding, faulting, thrusting and rifting. A number of north- to north-

westerly striking faults and joints found in Windhoek form the major underground water conduits and therefore determine the conditions of the aquifer. A shallow colluvial basin overlay these formations within the Windhoek Graben Valley. Host rock fracturing along fault planes results in better development of secondary porosity in quartzite compared to schistose terrain, which is prone to plastic deformation rather than brittle fracturing. The quartzite therefore exhibits significantly higher secondary porosity and permeability, compared to the micaceous schist. The project area is situated on quaternary sediments and thus has a medium geological sensitivity (Figure 7-5).

Groundwater information was obtained from Department of Water Affairs (DWA) borehole database (Table 7-3). This database is generally outdated and more boreholes might be present. There are 22 known boreholes within the project area and a 5 km buffer around the area. The average depth of 20 of the boreholes is 180.64 m below surface and the yield of 18 of the boreholes ranges between 1.50 and 90.80 m<sup>3</sup>/h, with an average yield of 39.92 m<sup>3</sup>/h. The average groundwater level of 19 of the boreholes is 41.41 m below surface, ranging between 7.60 m and 103.80 m below surface.

Furthermore the site is found north of the aquifer management divide in an area where less strict control on potential pollution sources are placed (Africon et al. 2004). Based on the Windhoek Environmental Structure plan the project location falls within a zone of medium geological sensitivity due to the underlying geology. The project location is situated in the Okahandja groundwater basin (Christelis & Struckmeier 2001) as seen in Figure 7-4. Flow along preferred flow paths might be in different directions, but the larger scale groundwater flow is still expected to be in a northerly direction. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF, 2006) the project is located inside the Windhoek-Gobabis Subterranean Water Control Area (Extension). This is set forth in the Government Notice 47 of 26 March 1976.

**Table 7-3 Groundwater statistics**

	DEPTH (mbs)	YIELD (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	WATER LEVEL (mbs)	TDS (ppm)	SULPHATE (ppm)	NITRATE (ppm)	FLUORIDE (ppm)
<b>Data points</b>	20	18	19	15	13	4	14
<b>Minimum</b>	37.50	1.50	7.60	30.00	50.00	0.10	0.30
<b>Average</b>	180.64	39.92	41.41	570.00	155.23	13.75	0.93
<b>Maximum</b>	524.30	90.80	103.80	1,439.00	500.00	36.00	3.80
<b>Group A</b>	10.00%	88.89%	10.53%	93.33%	76.92%	50.00%	85.71%
<i>Limit</i>	50	>10	10	1000	200	10	1.5
<b>Group B</b>	10.00%	0.00%	63.16%	6.67%	23.08%	25.00%	7.14%
<i>Limit</i>	100	>5	50	1500	600	20	2.0
<b>Group C</b>	45.00%	11.11%	21.05%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%
<i>Limit</i>	200	>0.5	100	2000	1200	40	3.0
<b>Group D</b>	35.00%	0.00%	5.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.14%
<i>Limit</i>	>200	<0.5	>100	>2000	>1200	>40	>3

22 known boreholes within the project area and a 5 km buffer around the area

Statistical grouping of parameters is for ease of interpretation, except for the grouping used for sulphate, nitrate and fluoride, which follow the Namibian guidelines for the evaluation of drinking-water quality for human consumption, with regard to chemical, physical and bacteriological quality. In this case the groupings has the following meaning:

Group A: Water with an excellent quality

Group B: Water with acceptable quality

Group C: Water with low health risk

Group D: Water with a high health risk, or water unsuitable for human consumption

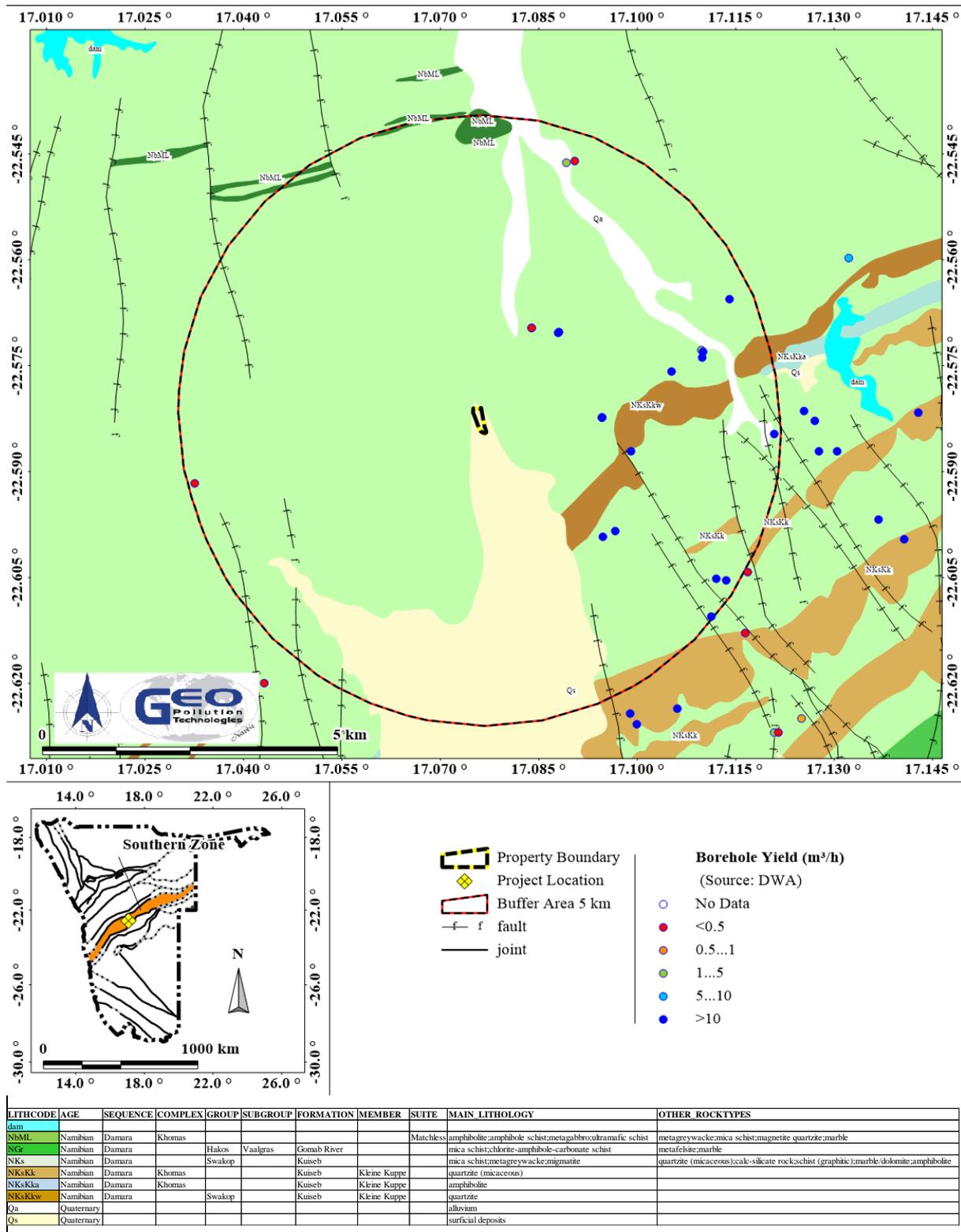


Figure 7-3 Geology

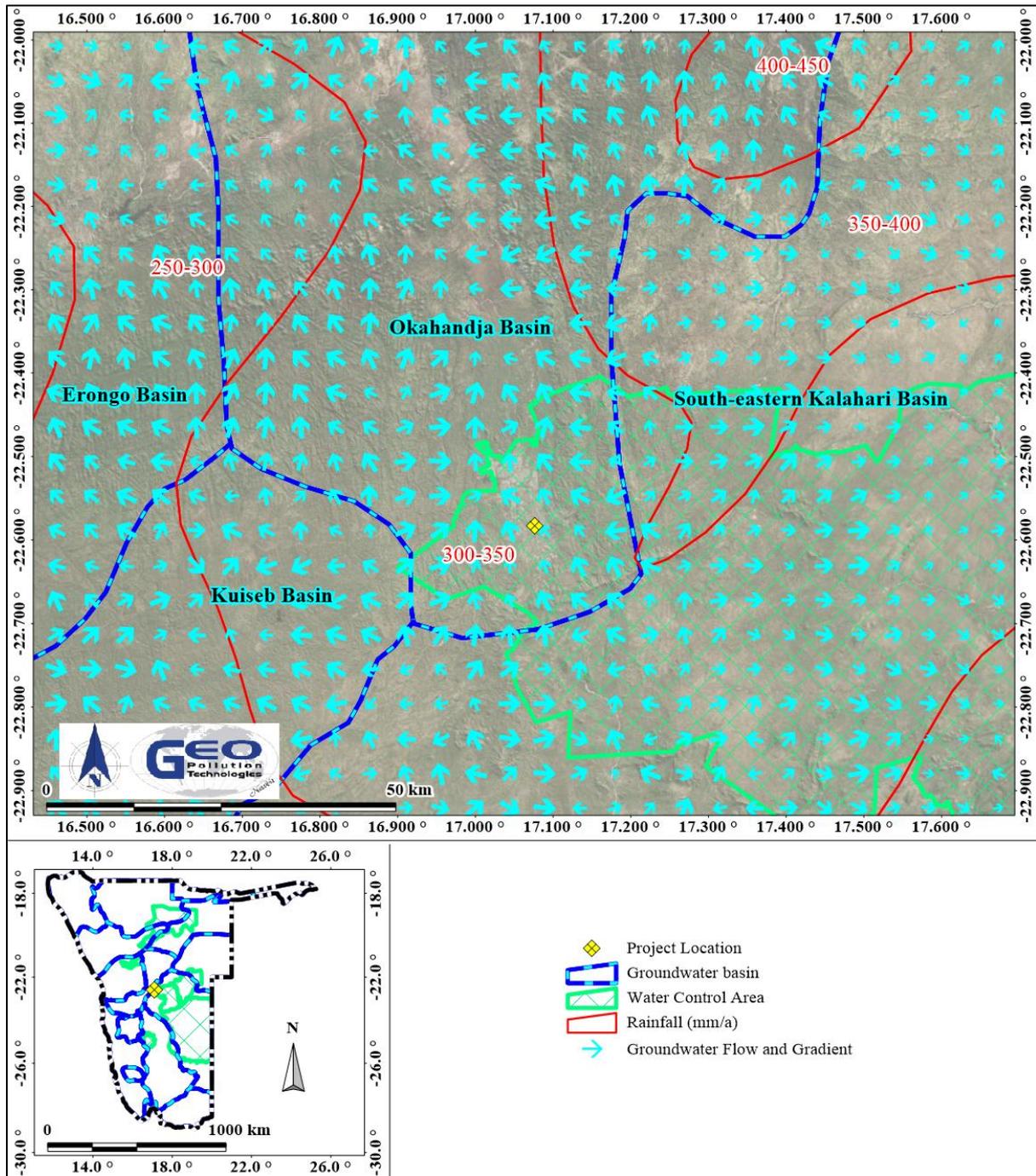
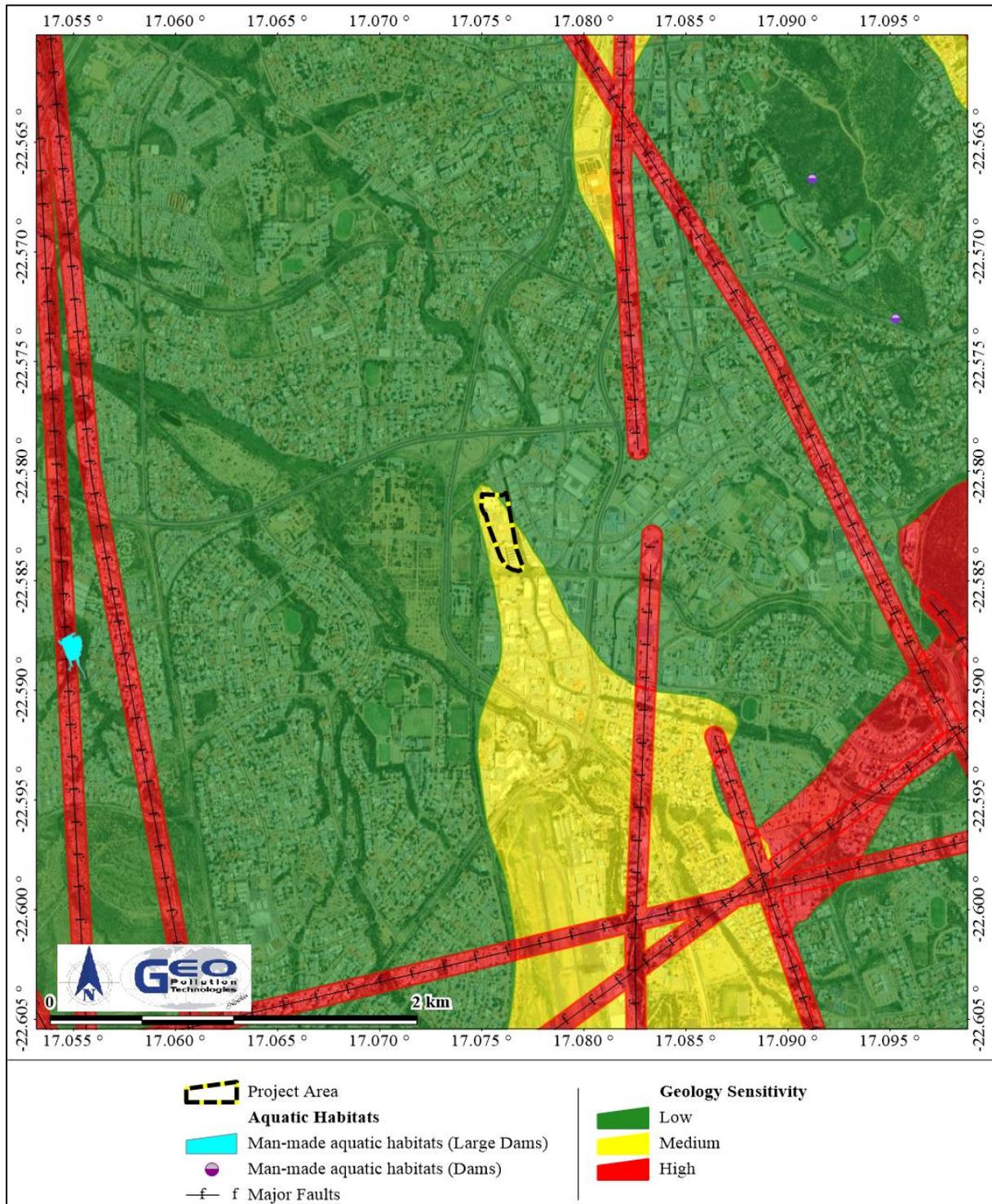


Figure 7-4 Ground water flow direction with water control areas and groundwater basins



**Figure 7-5 Geological sensitivity**

***Implications and Impacts***

A medium risk to groundwater is expected due to the geological sensitivity of the area. This is due to the surficial deposits covering the subsurface geology. Mica schist can be inferred as the subsurface geology. However, groundwater remains an important resource and would be at risk if any spills are not contained, cleaned and disposed of properly. Groundwater is the property of the Government of Namibia.

## 7.5 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Water consumption in Windhoek is well managed by means of water demand management. Nevertheless, water is a scarce resources in Namibia and represents a constraint for sustainable development in future. Consumption increase with the soaring influx of people to the city.

Listed in order of resource development, Windhoek receives its water from boreholes in and around town, reclaimed water (New Goreangab Water Reclamation Plant), and a NamWater Scheme that transfers water from the Von Bach Dam, the Swakoppoort Dam, the Omatako Dam and the Grootfontein Karst Area. The city has also started with artificial recharge of the Windhoek aquifer and is planning to extend this scheme through the installation of new recharge boreholes as well as the development of deeper abstraction boreholes, 400 to 500 m deep. This clearly illustrates the value of the aquifer. The boreholes are the second most important water resource of the city and the sustained use of the aquifer needs to be assured. The project is located within the Swakoppoort Dam Catchment which is extremely important in terms of public water supply for the central areas of Namibia. The Swakoppoort Dam forms one of the three dams that supply water to the central areas of Namibia.

### *Implications and Impacts*

Water pollution in terms of water security in the central areas of Namibia is considered to be a major concern. Surface runoff of pollution into the Swakoppoort Dam may impact water supply, though highly unlikely due to the distance of the site from the dam.

## 7.6 FAUNA AND FLORA

The site is located within a developed industrial area which has previously been cleared of all natural vegetation. Originally located in the Acacia Savanna biome, no related vegetation is present on site. The site was originally also classified under the Highland shrubland sub-biome which forms part of the floristic group of Highlands - 1,500 m. Vegetation related to biome and the floristic group may be present east of the site, as part of the Gammas riverine vegetation.

Namibia hosts 217 mammal species, of which approximately between 61 and 75 may occur in the broader Windhoek area. Around 5 to 6 species are considered endemic to the region. Large mammals are limited locally due to urban and industrial development. However, ecological corridors, such as rivers and open servitudes, may present additional fauna and avifaunal habitat. The Gammams River, adjacent to the site can therefore host a variety of birds and small mammals. It is unlikely that especially small animals would enter the site. What the site might attract could include vermin and small rodents or birds, either nesting or using structures for perching.

### *Implications and Impacts*

The facility is located within an already disturbed industrial area. Thus no immediate threat to biodiversity is expected, however, uncontrolled pollution may and can cause damage to any biodiversity surrounding the site and especially the Gammams River.

## 7.7 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The site is located within the Khomas Region and falls under the Windhoek West Constituency. The total population for the region is 494,605 of which 241,085 are male and 253,520 are female. The region also has a density of 13.4 people/km<sup>2</sup> and a literacy rate of 95.8%, while the constituency has a total population of 59,907 and a density of 287.9 people/km<sup>2</sup>. For demographic characteristics of Windhoek, the region and Namibia as a whole, see Table 7-4 (National Planning Commission, 2023).

**Table 7-4 Demographic characteristics of Windhoek, the Khomas Region and Nationally (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2023)**

	<b>Windhoek</b>	<b>Khomas Region</b>	<b>Namibia</b>
<b>Population (Males)</b>	236,027	241,085	1,474,224
<b>Population (Females)</b>	250,142	253,520	1,548,177
<b>Population (Total)</b>	486,169	494,605	3,022,401
<b>Unemployment (15+ years)</b>	N/A	21.7%	33.8%
<b>Literacy (15+ years)</b>	N/A	95.8%	87.3%
<b>Education at secondary level (15+ years)</b>	N/A	N/A	24.8%

***Implications and Impacts***

The consumer fuel installation will aid in ensuring employment is sustained by providing a reliable supply of fuel to Transworld Cargo. Some skills development and training will also benefit employees during the operational phase.

**7.8 HERITAGE, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS**

The Gammams cemetery and memorial site is located approximately 300 m west of the site. No other churches, or sites of cultural importance are in close proximity to the site.

***Implications and Impacts***

It is unlikely that spillages on the site would negatively affect this areas due to surface runoff being in a northern direction.

## **8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

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

Public participation notices were advertised twice for two weeks in the national papers: Republikein and Namibian Sun on 13 and 20 October 2025. A site notice was placed at Erf 8050. Interested and affected parties were identified and notified of the project. Notification letters were hand delivered to available neighbours as well as to the City of Windhoek and the Ministry of Industries, Mines, and Energy. See Appendix A for proof of the public participation processes. During the public consultation phase no IAP requested to be registered for the project. No concerns regarding the project were raised during the public consultation phase.

## 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 construction, operational and potential decommissioning activities of the proposed facility. 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 9-1)

Ranking formulas are then calculated as follow:

$$\text{Environmental Classification} = A1 \times A2 \times (B1 + B2 + B3)$$

The environmental classification of impacts is provided in Table 9-2.

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 9-1 Assessment criteria**

Criteria	Score
<b>Importance of condition (A1) – assessed against the spatial boundaries of human interest it will affect</b>	
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
<b>Magnitude of change/effect (A2) – measure of scale in terms of benefit/disbenefit of an impact or condition</b>	
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
<b>Permanence (B1) – defines whether the condition is permanent or temporary</b>	
No change/Not applicable	1
Temporary	2
Permanent	3
<b>Reversibility (B2) – defines whether the condition can be changed and is a measure of the control over the condition</b>	
No change/Not applicable	1
Reversible	2
Irreversible	3
<b>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.</b>	
Light or No Cumulative Character/Not applicable	1
Moderate Cumulative Character	2

Strong Cumulative Character	3
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**Table 9-2 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

The EMP provides management options to ensure impacts of the facility 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. The environmental management measures are provided in the tables and descriptions below. These management measures should be adhered to during the various phases of the construction and operation of the facility. This section of the report can act as a stand-alone document. All personnel taking part in the operations of the facility 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 all components of construction activities and operations of the facility;
- ◆ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project;
- ◆ to monitor and audit the performance of construction and operational personnel in applying such controls; and
- ◆ to ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible construction and operational personnel.

Various potential and definite impacts will emanate from the construction, operational 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 operational phase are expected to mostly be of medium to low 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 surrounding areas, cumulative impacts are possible and include groundwater contamination and traffic impacts.

### 9.1.1 Planning

During the phases of planning for construction, operations and decommissioning of the proposed facility, it is the responsibility of the 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:

- ◆ Ensure that all necessary permits from the various ministries, local authorities and any other bodies that governs the construction activities and operations of the project are in place and remains valid. This includes the consumer installation certificate and municipal approvals.
- ◆ Ensure that design parameters, where required, is approved by relevant authorities prior to construction of the facility.
- ◆ 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 (HSE) coordinator to implement the EMP and oversee occupational health and safety as well as general environmental related compliance at the site.
- ◆ Have the following emergency plans, equipment and personnel on site where reasonable to deal with all potential emergencies:
  - Risk management/mitigation/EMP/ emergency response plan and HSE manuals;
  - Adequate protection and indemnity insurance cover for incidents;
  - Comply with the provisions of all relevant safety standards;
  - Procedures, equipment and materials required for emergencies.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Submit bi-annual reports to the MEFT to allow for environmental clearance certificate renewal after three years. This is a requirement by MEFT.
- ◆ Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to update the EIA and EMP and apply for renewal of the environmental clearance certificate prior to expiry.

### 9.1.2 Skills, Technology and Development

Unskilled and skilled labourers will be used during the construction phase. Some skills transfer to unskilled workers may result. Some employment will be provided for the operations of the fuel installation. Income through salaries and wages will increase local spending power. Employment will be sourced locally while skilled labour/contractors may be sourced from other regions.

Project Activity/Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Employment	2	1	2	2	2	12	2	Probable
Daily Operations	Employment	2	1	3	2	2	14	2	Definite

**Desired Outcome:** Employment and development of local Namibians and increase in their spending power through receipt of wages and salaries.

#### **Actions**

##### **Enhancement:**

- ◆ The Proponent must employ 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:**

- ◆ Record should be kept of training provided.
- ◆ Summary report based on employee records.
- ◆ Bi-annual summary reports on all training conducted.

### 9.1.3 Demographic Profile and Community Health

The facility will rely on labour for both construction and operational activities. Given the relatively limited scale of the project, it is not anticipated that the development will alter the demographic profile of the local community. During construction and operations, standard occupational health and safety measures will be implemented to protect employees. Spills and leaks may present risks to members of the public especially if groundwater is polluted.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Social ills related to increased spending power of employees of contractors	2	-2	2	2	2	-24	-3	Probable
Construction	Increased economic resilience and improved livelihoods of employees of contractors	2	-2	2	2	2	-24	-3	Definite
Daily Operations	Social ills related to unemployment and cross country transport	2	-1	3	2	2	-14	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Increased economic resilience and improved livelihoods	2	2	3	2	2	28	3	Definite
Indirect Impacts	The spread of diseases	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 only local people from the area, deviations from this practice should be justified appropriately.
- ◆ Adhere to all municipal by-laws relating to environmental health which includes, but is not limited to sand and grease traps for the various facilities and sanitation requirements.

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Educational programmes for employees on HIV/AIDs and general upliftment of employees' social status.
- ◆ Appointment of reputable contractors.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ Facility inspection sheet for all areas which may present environmental health risks, kept on file.
- ◆ Bi-annual summary report based on educational programmes and training conducted.
- ◆ Bi-annual report and review of employee demographics.

### 9.1.4 Fuel Supply

The operations of the installation will aid in securing fuel supply to the fleet of vehicles of the Proponent and contractors on site. This will aid in the efficiency of the operations of the Proponent.

Project Activity/Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	Contribution to the efficiency of the Proponent	3	1	3	2	1	18	2	Definite

**Desired Outcome:** Ensure a secure fuel supply remains available to the Proponent.

#### **Actions**

##### **Enhancement:**

- ◆ Ensure compliance to the petroleum regulations of Namibia.
- ◆ Proper management to ensure reliable supply.
- ◆ Record supply problems and take corrective actions.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ Record supply problems and corrective actions taken and compile a bi-annual summary report.

### 9.1.5 Traffic

The operations of the Proponent itself may increase traffic flow in the adjacent streets, especially in Marconi Street and Edison Street. However the consumer fuel installation is not expected to result in increased traffic impacts, apart from infrequent fuel deliveries, since it is located on the Proponent's premises. In turn, by providing fuel to the fleet of vehicles on site in the industrial area, the amount of vehicles needing to refuel in town will be reduced. This will mitigate traffic impacts at the already congested fuel retail facilities in town. Construction activities may however result in minor traffic impacts.

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	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Increase traffic, road wear and tear and accidents	2	-1	3	2	2	-14	-2	Probable

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

#### Actions

##### **Prevention:**

- ◆ Erect clear signage regarding access and exit points at the facility.
- ◆ Tanker trucks delivering fuel and trucks collecting fuel should not be allowed park in surrounding streets, outside of designated parking areas, or to obstruct any traffic of entrances / exists of facilities in surrounding streets.
- ◆ If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Tanker trucks collecting and delivering fuel should not be allowed to obstruct any traffic.
- ◆ Schedule fuel deliveries and construction vehicle movements outside peak traffic hours where possible.
- ◆ If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ 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.

### 9.1.6 Health, Safety and Security

Activities associated with both the construction and operational phases will rely on human labour and will therefore expose workers to certain health and safety risks. During construction, risks may include those linked to earthworks, infrastructure development, and the presence of moving vehicles and machinery. In the operational phase, the handling of petroleum products will present the main risks to employees, such as exposure to hazardous chemicals through inhalation or skin contact. Health and safety measures, including training, personal protective equipment (PPE), and adherence to the EMP, will be implemented to minimise these risks. Security risks will also need to be managed, with measures put in place to prevent unauthorised entry, theft, and potential acts of sabotage.

Project Activity/Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Physical injuries, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	1	-1	2	2	1	-14	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Physical injuries, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	1	-1	3	2	1	-16	-2	Probable

**Desired Outcome:** To prevent injury, health impacts and theft.

#### **Actions**

##### **Prevention:**

- ◆ All health and safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.
- ◆ Clearly label dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- ◆ Equipment that will be locked away on site must be placed in a way that does not encourage criminal activities (e.g. theft).
- ◆ Provide all employees with required and adequate PPE.
- ◆ Ensure that all personnel receive adequate training on operation of equipment/handling of hazardous substances.
- ◆ Implementation of maintenance register for all equipment and fuel/hazardous substance storage areas.

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Selected personnel should be trained in first aid and a first aid kit must be available on site. The contact details of all emergency services must be readily available.
- ◆ Implement and maintain an integrated health and safety management system, to act as a monitoring and mitigating tool, which includes: colour coding of pipes, operational, safe work and medical procedures, permits to work, emergency response plans, housekeeping rules, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS's) and signage requirements (PPE, flammable etc.).
- ◆ Strict security that prevents unauthorised entry.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ 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 Fire

Operational and maintenance activities may increase the risk of the occurrence of fires. The site is located in a developed area which may increase the difficulty of fighting fires. The facility will only store diesel which is not as flammable as more volatile fuels.

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	1	-2	2	2	1	-10	-2	Improbable
Daily Operations	Fire and explosion risk	1	-2	3	2	1	-12	-2	Probable

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

#### Actions

##### **Prevention:**

- ◆ Ensure all chemicals are stored according to MSDS and SANS instructions.
- ◆ Maintain regular site, mechanical and electrical inspections and maintenance.
- ◆ Clean all spills/leaks.
- ◆ Special note must be taken of the regulations stipulated in sections 47 and 48 of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 1990 (Act No. 13 of 1990).
- ◆ Follow SANS standards for design, operation and maintenance of the facility, this includes refuelling locations and distances from boundaries.
- ◆ All dispensers must be equipped with devices that cut fuel supply during fires.
- ◆ The Proponent should liaise with the local fire brigade to ensure that all fire requirements are met. This includes, but is not limited to SANS 10400 T: 2011.
- ◆ Emergency shutoff systems.

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and spill recovery plan.
- ◆ Maintain firefighting equipment, good housekeeping and personnel training (firefighting, fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practices).

##### **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.

### 9.1.8 Air Quality

Fuel vapours are released into the air during refuelling of the storage tank as well as at the filling point. Prolonged exposure may have carcinogenic effects. During the construction phase, dust will be generated where soil surfaces are exposed, which may temporarily affect local air quality.

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 maintenance and upgrade activities	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Fuel vapours	1	-1	3	2	1	-6	-1	Probable

**Desired Outcome:** To prevent health impacts and minimise dust generation.

#### Actions

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Personnel issued with appropriate masks where excessive dust or vapours are present.
- ◆ A complaints register should be kept for any dust related issues and mitigation steps taken to address complaints where necessary e.g. dust suppression.
- ◆ Employees should be coached on the dangers of fuel vapours.
- ◆ Vent pipes must be properly placed as per SANS requirements.
- ◆ Engines of delivery trucks and construction vehicles should not be left idling unnecessarily on site.
- ◆ All fuel storage and dispensing equipment should be maintained to prevent leaks and excessive vapour emissions.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ Any complaints received regarding dust or fuel vapours should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

### 9.1.9 Noise

Construction activities (including maintenance and upgrades) may generate noise. This will be a temporary impact. During operations, noise pollution will be limited and may be related to vehicles accessing the site to offload fuel, trucks refuelling, or during maintenance activities. As the site is situated in an industrial area, some noise is expected, but is not likely to negatively affect surrounding land users.

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	Noise generated from the operational activities – nuisance	2	-1	3	2	2	-14	-2	Probable

**Desired Outcome:** To prevent any nuisance and hearing loss due to noise generated.

#### Actions

##### **Prevention:**

- ◆ Follow the Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and City of Windhoek guidelines for limits on noise pollution (Council Resolution 215/09/2006) to prevent hearing impairment and nuisances.
- ◆ All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production.
- ◆ Restrict construction activities that generate excessive noise to daytime working hours.

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Hearing protectors as standard PPE for workers in situations with elevated noise levels.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ Labour Act Health and Safety Regulations and WHO Guidelines.
- ◆ Maintain a complaints register.
- ◆ Report on complaints and actions taken to address complaints and prevent future occurrences.

### 9.1.10 Waste production

Waste will be produced during the construction and operational phase. Waste may include hazardous waste associated with the handling of hydrocarbon products. Waste presents a contamination risk and when not removed regularly may become a fire hazard. Construction waste may include building rubble and discarded equipment contaminated by hydrocarbon products. Contaminated soil and water are considered hazardous wastes.

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	-2	2	2	2	-12	-2	Definite
Daily Operations	Excessive waste production, littering, contaminated materials	1	-2	3	2	2	-14	-2	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.
- ◆ All regulation and by-laws relating to environmental health should be adhered to.

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Waste should be disposed of regularly and at appropriately classified disposal facilities, this includes hazardous material (empty chemical 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/facility.
- ◆ Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ The oil water separator (where present) must be regularly inspected and all hydrocarbons removed once detected. Outflow water must comply with effluent quality standards.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

### 9.1.11 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact

The nature of the operational activities is such that the probability of creating a habitat for flora and fauna to establish is low. No significant impact on the biodiversity of the area is predicted as the site is currently void of natural fauna and flora. Impacts are therefore mostly related to pollution of the environment.

Project Activity/Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity	1	-1	2	2	1	-5	-1	Improbable
Daily Operations	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity	1	-1	3	2	1	-6	-1	Improbable

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

#### Actions

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Educate all contracted and permanent employees on the value of biodiversity.
- ◆ 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.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ Any ecologically significant events or sightings to be included in a bi-annual report.

### 9.1.12 Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination

Operations entail the storage and handling of diesel which presents a contamination risk. Contamination may either result from failing storage facilities, or spills and leaks associated with overfilling or human error. Such spills may contaminate surface water, soil and groundwater.

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 from construction vehicles	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages	2	-2	3	2	2	-28	-3	Probable

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

#### **Actions**

##### **Prevention:**

- ◆ Spill control structures and procedures must be in place according to SANS standards or better.
- ◆ All fuelling should be conducted on surfaces provided for this purpose. E.g. Concrete slabs with regularly maintained seals between slabs.
- ◆ The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during service and maintenance, and compliance with these procedures, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- ◆ Proper training of operators must be conducted on a regular basis (fuel handling, spill detection, spill control).

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Any diesel spillage of more than 200 litre must be reported to the Ministry Industries of Mines and Energy.
- ◆ Spill clean-up means must be readily available on site as per the relevant MSDS.
- ◆ Any spill must be cleaned up immediately.
- ◆ The spill catchment traps should be cleaned regularly and waste disposed of at a suitably classified hazardous waste disposal facility.
- ◆ Surfactants (soap) may not be allowed to enter an oil water separator (where present) e.g. soap usage on spill control surfaces.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ A report should be compiled bi-annually of all spills or leakages reported. The report should contain the following information: date and duration of spill, product spilled, volume of spill, remedial action taken, comparison of pre-exposure baseline data (previous pollution conditions survey results) with post remediation data (e.g. soil/groundwater hydrocarbon concentrations) and a copy of documentation in which spill was reported to Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy.

### 9.1.13 Visual Impact

This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the facility. The site is within an area zoned for industrial use. The development of the site is in line with the urban character.

Operations will be kept tidy and neat which will promote effectiveness and 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	2	-6	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site	1	-1	3	2	2	-7	-1	Probable

**Desired Outcome:** To minimise aesthetic impacts associated with the facility.

#### **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.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ A maintenance record should be kept.
- ◆ A report should be compiled of all complaints received and actions taken.

### 9.1.14 Impacts on Utilities and Infrastructure

Construction activities such as excavation and heavy vehicles accessing the site may lead to accidental damage to utilities and infrastructure, which in turn may lead to interruption of services such as water and electricity supply to the area.

Project Activity/Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction Phase	Disruption of services and damage to infrastructure	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Probable
Daily Operations	Disruption of services and damage to infrastructure	2	-2	3	2	1	-24	-3	Improbable

**Desired Outcome:** No impact on utilities and infrastructure.

#### **Actions**

##### **Prevention:**

- ◆ Appointing qualified and reputable contractors is essential.
- ◆ The contractor must determine exactly where amenities and pipelines are situated before construction commences (utility clearance e.g. ground penetrating radar surveys).
- ◆ Liaison with the suppliers of services is essential.

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Emergency procedures for corrective action available on file.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ A report should be compiled every six months of all incidents that occurred and corrective action taken.

### 9.1.15 Cumulative Impact

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the operational phase include increased traffic in the area. This will have a cumulative impact on traffic flow, road wear and tear, and noise on surrounding streets.

Project Activity/Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	The build-up of minor impacts to become more significant	2	-2	2	2	2	-24	-3	Probable
Daily Operations	The build-up of minor impacts to become more significant	2	-2	3	2	2	-28	-3	Probable

**Desired Outcome:** To minimise cumulative all impacts associated with the facility.

#### **Actions**

##### **Mitigation:**

- ◆ Addressing each of the individual impacts as discussed and recommended in the EMP would reduce the cumulative impact.
- ◆ Reviewing biannual and annual reports for any new or re-occurring impacts or problems would aid in identifying cumulative impacts and help in planning if the existing mitigations are insufficient.

##### **Responsible Body:**

- ◆ Proponent

##### **Data Sources and Monitoring:**

- ◆ Bi-annual summary report based on all other impacts must be created to give an overall assessment of the impact of the operational phase.

## 9.2 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the environmental clearance certificate. Decommissioning was however assessed as construction activities include modification and decommissioning. Should decommissioning occur at any stage, rehabilitation of the area may be required. Decommissioning will entail the complete removal of all infrastructure including buildings and underground infrastructure. 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 the Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and City of Windhoek guidelines for limits on noise pollution (Council Resolution 215/09/2006). Waste should be contained and disposed of at an appropriately classified and approved waste facility 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 facility will have to be reviewed at the time of decommissioning to cater for changes made to the site and implement guidelines and mitigation measures.

## 9.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Proponent could implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) for their operations. An EMS is an internationally recognized and certified management system that will ensure ongoing incorporation of environmental constraints. At the heart of an EMS is the concept of continual improvement of environmental performance with resulting increases in operational efficiency, financial savings and reduction in environmental, health and safety risks. An effective EMS would need to include the following elements:

- ◆ A stated environmental policy which sets the desired level of environmental performance;
- ◆ An environmental legal register;
- ◆ An institutional structure which sets out the responsibility, authority, lines of communication and resources needed to implement the EMS;
- ◆ Identification of environmental, safety and health training needs;
- ◆ An environmental program(s) stipulating environmental objectives and targets to be met, and work instructions and controls to be applied in order to achieve compliance with the environmental policy;
- ◆ Periodic (internal and external) audits and reviews of environmental performance and the effectiveness of the EMS; and
- ◆ The EMP.

## 10 CONCLUSION

The consumer fuel installation will have a positive impact on the operations of von Braun Street Investments by ensuring a reliable supply of fuel is available for their fleet vehicles and contractors on site. In addition to reliable and convenient fuel supply, the facility indirectly contributes locally to skills transfer and training which in turn develops the local workforce, especially during the construction phase.

Negative impacts can successfully be mitigated. SANS standards relating to the petroleum industry and prescribed by Namibian law must be followed during all operations of the consumer fuel installation. Noise must be kept within the Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and City of Windhoek guidelines for limits on noise pollution (Council Resolution 215/09/2006). 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 facility 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 operations of the facility. Parties responsible for transgressing of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. The Proponent 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) of the MEFT find that the impacts and related mitigation measures, which have been proposed in this report, are acceptable, an environmental clearance certificate may be granted to the Proponent. The environmental clearance certificate 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 proposed 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.

## 11 REFERENCES

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## **Appendix A: Proof of Public Consultation**



**Notified IAPs**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>
<b>Notified Authorities</b>	
Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy	Office of the Executive Director
City of Windhoek	Office of the Executive Director
<b>Notified Parties</b>	
Office & Mailing Automation	Burkhard Riedel
Gearbox & Diff Doctor	Gert Jacobie
Keano Strauss	Inzo
Samantha Platt	Auto Detailing Nam
AC Esterhuizen	Soltec Solar Technologies
Atlantic Spares	
Coastal Hire	
Minz Garage	
Logo Embroidery	Louise Janse van Rensburg
Claire van Wyk	Namibia Rubber Stamps
Windhoek Kältetechnik Services cc	Lisa !Noabes
Mallix Uniforms Namibia	Frieda Kristian
Showgear Namibia	Many Cloete
Jou ma se Kombuis	Mariana Opperman
Sonja Brand	NGES
Subsahara Retail Fit	Emma Radmore

IAPs: Proof of Public Consultation

**Public Participation Notification: Environmental Scoping Assessment: For a Consumer Fuel Installation on Erf 8050, Windhoek**



Name & Surname	Organisation/Address	Tel / Mobile	Email	Signature
Burkhard Riedel	Office & Mailing Automation	26		
Gert Saebic	Genbox + Diff Doctor	786		
Keano Strauss	INZO			
Samantha Plath	Auto Detailing Nam			
AC ESTERHUIZEN	Softec SOLAR TECH	08		
Paul Effner	Atlantic Spares	8		
Coastal Hire	Le Einstein Str	06		
Ag. Miss Garage	Edison St 27	08		
Louise JV Renberg	Edison St 29	08		
Claire Vuyt	Edison 33	08		
Lusa Noobes	Edison 33	08		
Frieda Krister	Edison 39	06		
Mandy Clete	Edison 39	0814		

Privacy Block

October 2025

Geo Pollution Technologies  
Consumer Fuel Installation on Erf 8050, Windhoek



## Notification Letter



TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 ♦ FAX.: (+264) 88626368  
 CELL.: (+264-81) 1220082  
 PO BOX 11073 ♦ WINDHOEK ♦ NAMIBIA  
 E-MAIL: gpt@thenamib.com

08 October 2025

**To:** Interested and Affected Parties

**Re:** Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for a Consumer Fuel Installation on Erf 8050, in the Southern Industrial area of Windhoek

Dear Sir/Madam

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/or affected parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for an environmental clearance certificate for the following project:

**Project:** Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for a Consumer Fuel Installation on Erf 8050, in the Southern Industrial Area of Windhoek

**Proponent:** Von Braun Street Investments (Pty) Ltd

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd

Von Braun Street Investments plans to construct a diesel consumer fuel installation on erf 8050, in Von Braun Street in the southern industrial area of Windhoek. Operations on the site entails logistics and storage of various goods. Diesel is required by the Proponent for their own fleet of vehicles and contractors on site to enable daily operations. The Proponent plans to make use of a 31 m<sup>3</sup> containerised diesel tank. Such tanks are aboveground tanks, which are self-bunded and thus allows for easy installation and decommissioning while still ensuring protection of the environment. Namibian law however still requires all fuel installations to be constructed and maintained according to South African National Standards (SANS) 10089 and 10131, or better. As such, all surfaces where fuel will be handled (i.e. filling of the containerised tank and refuelling of fleet vehicles) must be covered in concrete and have spill catchment traps. This will prevent fuel from entering the environment in case of spills and leaks. Normal operations associated with a consumer fuel installation will take place. This will involve the receipt of diesel from road tankers, storage of the fuel in the aboveground storage tank, dispensing of fuel to operational and fleet vehicles, and day to day administrative tasks.

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was requested to conduct an environmental assessment for the proposed consumer fuel installation. As part of the assessment we consult with IAPs who are invited to register with the environmental consultant to receive further documentation and communication regarding the project. By registering, IAPs will be provided with an opportunity to provide input that will be considered in the drafting of the environmental assessment report and its associated management plan.

Please register as an IAP by **22 October 2025**. To register, please contact:

Email: [vonbraun@thenamib.com](mailto:vonbraun@thenamib.com)

Fax: 088-62-6368

Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at telephone 081-1452164 / 061-257411.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

**Geo Pollution Technologies**

Page 1 of 2

Directors:

P. Botha (B.Sc. Hons. Hydrogeology) (Managing)

## Notification to City of Windhoek



TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 • FAX.: (+264) 88626368

CELL.: (+264-81) 1220082

PO BOX 11073 • WINDHOEK • NAMIBIA

E-Mail: [gpt@thenamib.com](mailto:gpt@thenamib.com)

15 October 2025

**To:** Chief Executive Officer  
City of Windhoek  
80 Independence Ave  
P O Box 59  
Windhoek

**Attn:** Health and Environmental Services

**Re:** Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for a Consumer Fuel Installation on Erf 8050, in the Southern Industrial area of Windhoek



Dear Sir/Madam

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/or affected parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for an environmental clearance certificate for the following project:

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Email: [vonbraun@thenamib.com](mailto:vonbraun@thenamib.com) Fax: 088-62-6368

Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at telephone 081-1452164 / 061-257411.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

**Geo Pollution Technologies**

**COPY**

Page 1 of 2

Directors:

P. Botha (B.Sc. Hons. Hydrogeology) (Managing)

## Notification to the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy



TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 ♦ FAX.: (+264) 88626368  
 CELL.: (+264-81) 1220082  
 PO BOX 11073 ♦ WINDHOEK ♦ NAMIBIA  
 E-MAIL: gpt@thenamib.com

16 October 2025

**To:** To Execute Director  
 Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy  
 P/Bag 13297  
 Windhoek



**Re:** Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for a Consumer Fuel Installation on Erf 8050, in the Southern Industrial area of Windhoek

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Email: [yonbraun@thenamib.com](mailto:yonbraun@thenamib.com) Fax: 088-62-6368

Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at telephone 081-1452164 / 061-257411.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

**Geo Pollution Technologies**

COPY

Page 1 of 2

Directors:

P. Botha (B.Sc. Hons. Hydrogeology) (Managing)

Press Notice: The Namibian Sun 13 and 20 October 2025

MONDAY 13 OCTOBER 2025  
NEWS

Sun

• GROOTFONTEIN'S FINANCIAL WOES HAVE BEEN WIDELY REPORTED

# Grootfontein clears debt after contracting Redforce: CEO

Grootfontein signed a five-year contract with Redforce on 5 April 2024 after all other attempts to recover over N\$213 million owed by residents and stakeholders had failed.

ENYA KAMBOWE  
NGOVI



Grootfontein acting CEO Indilene Lungameni says the municipality's financial position has improved significantly since the appointment of Redforce eight months ago, ending years of instability that saw the local authority struggle to pay creditors and staff salaries.

The improvement has allowed the municipality to purchase new vehicles worth millions, including a brand-new Toyota Fortuner and a front loader, with plans underway to buy tipper trucks later this month.

Lungameni said the municipality no longer owes third parties and that residents are not being harassed by the debt-collecting company since the contract was signed.

He added that the council has resolved to write off bad debts deemed unrecoverable, and that senior citizens are not among those handed over to Redforce.

"The financial situation of council has improved. We do not owe any third par-



OVER: Grootfontein's financial situation has improved.  
PHOTO: KENYA KAMBOWE

ties," Lungameni said.

### Years of financial trouble

For years, Grootfontein Municipality's financial woes have been widely reported — from delayed salary payments to court cases brought by creditors demanding payment.

According to one councillor, the partnership with Redforce has changed that. "Redforce has been a blessing to this town of ours. Gone are the days when we used to scratch our heads on how we would solve our financial challenges," the councillor said.

"We bought a front loader cash this year and even an off-road Toyota Fortuner for the mayor's office. These vehicles were bought cash since our finance manager is against debts. Salaries are being paid on time, not like before when work-

ers had to be sent memos that salaries would be delayed. Our financial situation is on the right track."

When asked about urban and rural development minister Sankwasa James Sankwasa's directive advising local authorities not to renew Redforce contracts, the councillor described it as unfortunate, but noted that Grootfontein's agreement remains valid for the next four years.

### The Redforce deal helped

Grootfontein signed a five-year contract with Redforce on 5 April 2024 after all other attempts to recover over N\$213 million owed by residents and stakeholders had failed.

The debt-collection company was meant to start operations in May last year, but the rollout was delayed following backlash from the community.

Before Redforce's appointment, Grootfontein Municipality could not pay its creditors and suppliers, and employees often went without salaries.

The turnaround, Lungameni says, shows that the town's finances are "finally on the right track."

kenya@mbh-hub.com.na



HONOUR: President of Botswana, Duma Boko alongside President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah.  
PHOTOS ELIZABETH KHEIBES

## Feld Strasse renamed after Botswana's Founding President Sir Seretse Khama

ELIZABETH KHEIBES  
WINDHOEK

Feld Street in central Windhoek has been officially renamed Sir Seretse Khama Street in honour of Botswana's founding president last Thursday.

The ceremony was attended by Namibian President Dr Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Botswana's President Advocate Duma Boko, and former Botswana president Lt Gen Dr Seretse Khama Ian Khama.

President Nandi-Ndaitwah said the renaming recognised Sir Seretse Khama's enduring role in supporting Namibia during its liberation struggle and his contribution to regional cooperation. "When the Namibian people suffered under German imperial rule, Botswana gave us refuge. This tribute pays homage to a leader whose solidarity and leadership continue to inspire across Southern Africa," she said. She noted that the decision followed a proposal from the Maharero Traditional Authority and was approved through a national consultation process.

The president added that the event coincided with the Botswana-Namibia Binational Commission, which is meeting this week in Windhoek to discuss cooperation on regional integration and development.

Former President Ian Khama said the gesture reflected the deep friendship between the two countries.

"This street is more than a name upon a signpost. It symbolises the ideals that guided my father's footsteps — freedom, dignity, unity, and self-determination," he said.

### Ties that bind

President Duma Boko described the renaming as a continuation of the historical ties linking the peoples of Namibia and Botswana.

"The ties that bind us are not only political but familial. Our ancestors are connected across these lands, and our people share a common heritage," he said.

The new street intersects with Julius Nyerere Street, named after Tanzania's founding president.

President Boko said the junction represented a meeting of two influential African leaders whose legacies shaped post-independence Southern Africa.

President Nandi-Ndaitwah said the renaming reaffirmed Namibia's commitment to cooperation with Botswana.

"By situating his name at the heart of our capital, we reaffirm the bonds that tie our two nations and our commitment to work together as partners," she said.

The ceremony concluded with a joint call from both governments to uphold the principles of peace, democracy, and regional unity that Sir Seretse Khama championed.

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**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE**  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR A CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION ON ERF 8050, WINDHOEK

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Von Braun Street Investments (Pty) Ltd to undertake an environmental assessment for the construction and operations of a consumer fuel installation on Erf 8050, in the Southern Industrial Area of Windhoek. Background information for the project, containing a location map, is available at: [www.thenamib.com/projects/projects.html](http://www.thenamib.com/projects/projects.html)

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

The consumer fuel installation will consist of one aboveground, containerised storage tank of 31m³. Operations will involve the receipt of diesel from road tankers, dispensing fuel to operational and fleet vehicles and administrative tasks like tank dips and fuel volume reconciliations.

All interested and affected parties are invited to register with the environmental consultant. By registering you are provided with an opportunity to share any comments, issues or concerns related to the facility, for consideration in the environmental assessment. Additional information can be requested from Geo Pollution Technologies.

All comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by 22 October 2025.

**Quzette Bosman**  
Geo Pollution Technologies  
Tel: +264 61-257411  
Fax: +264-88626368  
E-Mail: [vonbraun@thenamib.com](mailto:vonbraun@thenamib.com)

## Mbangu sees no competition in November polls

PHILLIPUS JOSEF  
RUNDU



Independent candidate Paulus Mbangu says he sees little competition in the upcoming Rundu Rural constituency elections. In a telephone interview with Namibian Sun last week, he said his longstanding work in the constituency has been effective, even if not always widely recognised. "It's all about the people. I know the needs of my people and believe that having a deep under-

standing of their challenges and priorities is what makes a leader truly effective," Mbangu said. He added that his strong connection with the community reduces the need for costly campaigns. "I don't need to go around doing all sorts of grand campaigns. I have spoken to the people, they trust me, and they are supportive. The people gave me over a thousand signatures to back me as an independent candidate for the November elections," he said. Mbangu also highlighted the

unity within his independent campaign, noting that his team assists everyone in need, regardless of political affiliation. Now officially nominated for re-election, Mbangu was met with jubilation from residents who visited the constituency office last week. Supporters praised his deep understanding of the community's needs and his commitment to practical development. "This will be his second run as an independent candidate. Formerly a Swapo Party Youth League leader in Kavango East, he re-



CONFIDENT: Rundu Rural councillor Paulus Mbangu. PHOTO CONTRIBUTED

signed from the party in 2019 to contest elections independently. Looking ahead, Mbangu outlined his vision for the constituency, emphasising practical solutions - from improving infrastructure to supporting livelihoods - while ensuring residents' voices guide development projects and services reach those who need them most. His main competitor will be Lukas Mbangu, who won the Rundu Rural Swapo district conference in August, securing 56 votes against his closest rival's 50. The two Mbangus are not related.  
phillipus@mmh-hub.com.na



ANGEROUS TERRAIN: Commissioner general of the Namibia Correctional Service, Rephael Hamunyela (middle).

# Correctional officers call for risk pay

• HAMUNYELA PAINTS STARK PICTURE

With dangerous inmates transferred from police holding cells, officers face heightened risk on a daily basis.

ELIOT IPINGE  
WINDHOEK

Correctional officers across Namibia are working under extreme conditions that put their lives at risk daily, prompting calls for the introduction of danger and professional allowances to reflect the hazards and specialised skills their roles demand, correctional services chief Raphael Hamunyela said. Hamunyela, commissioner general of the Namibian Correctional Service (NCS), painted to the parliamentary oversight committee on international relations, defence and security a stark picture of the environment in which his officers operate. With dangerous inmates transferred from police holding cells, officers face heightened risk on a daily basis, handling individuals with histories of violent behaviour in confined facilities.

"Correctional officers are people who go home, but they spend eight hours under serious risk and stress. We have officers being scalded with hot water, attacked with urine and feces, and facing other forms of assault. Yet, there is no recognition of this danger in the form of a danger allowance or a professional allowance," Hamunyela said.

Staff shortages and gender challenges compounded by a crippling shortage of personnel. Namibia's 16 correctional facilities are designed to operate with 10,233 staff positions, but only 3,002 are currently filled - a shortfall of nearly 70%. The ratio of male to female officers is approximately 50-50, which, while commendable in principle, poses operational challenges. Female officers, in particular, face extreme risk when deployed in sensitive areas.

"We have to protect our female colleagues during duty. There have been incidents in neighbouring countries where female officers were raped or killed in similar positions. It's a serious concern," Hamunyela explained.

Budgetary constraints have also affected recruitment. While Namibia recruits more correctional officers relative to population than neighbouring countries such as Botswana, Zambia, or Zimbabwe, recruitment has been weighted heavily toward male officers (80% male to 20% female). Combined with inadequate compensation, this makes it difficult to attract and retain specialised professionals, including medical doctors.

**Operational hardships and legal framework**

Hamunyela highlighted how limited resources strain daily operations:

"When old combatants retire in mass, we are left with a severe staff shortage. To mitigate this, we have to urgently recruit more staff even though there is no approved budget for recruitment, otherwise

we will create a wider gap of staff shortages. Luckily, we produce food at some of our facilities, which saves us immense funds to source uniforms for new recruits."

Systemic issues in the legal framework exacerbate these challenges. Correctional officers were previously included under the Labour Act, limiting their entitlements relative to police counterparts. Efforts to align pay and benefits with constitutional provisions have faced hurdles, as joining the Labour Act could reduce certain benefits for officers.

Despite these constraints, innovation within the correctional system has continued. At the Divundu correctional facility, food production programmes have been established to sustain other centres, demonstrating proactive problem-solving despite limited resources.

**Parliamentary oversight and support**

Chairperson of the parliamentary oversight committee, James Uerikua, commended NCS leadership for its strategic approach to operational and human resource challenges. He praised the service for its rehabilitation efforts, food production programmes, and the discipline and professionalism maintained under difficult circumstances.

Uerikua also highlighted broader structural and operational issues, including staffing shortages, funding limitations, and the need for specialised skills such as psychological services. He assured continued engagement with relevant ministries to ensure correctional officers are adequately resourced and supported in their critical work.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR A CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION ON ERF 8050, WINDHOEK

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All comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by 22 October 2025.

**Quzette Bosman**  
Geo Pollution Technologies  
Tel: +264 61-257411  
Fax: +264-88626368  
E-Mail: [vonbraun@thenamib.com](mailto:vonbraun@thenamib.com)



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Press Notice: Republiekin 13 and 3 November 2025

2 NUUS
Republiekin
Maandag 13 Oktober 2025

**KONTAKPERSONE**

**NOUSREDAKTEUR**

Henriette Lamprecht  
081 350 3801 /  
061 297 2000  
henriette@republiekin.com.na

GENL. MURTALA MUHAMMEDRYLAAN. POSBUS 3436, WINDHOEK  
TEL: 061 297 2000 | VOLG ONS OP: [Social Icons] ISSN 1560-9448

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**WEER**

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**KUS:** Gedeeltelik bewolk en matig tot warm met miskolle.

**GETYE BY WALVISBAAI:** H: 08:03 L: 14:19 H: 20:40

**VOORUITSIGTE**

WINDHOEK	12°	30°
RUNDU	22°	36°
OSHAKATI	18°	36°
GOBABIS	15°	35°
MARIENTAL	14°	29°
KEETMANSHOOP	12°	28°
WALVISBAAI	10°	22°
LUANDA	23°	27°
JOHANNESBURG	17°	26°
KAAPSTAD	14°	19°

REPUBLIEKIN@REPUBLIEKIN.COM.NA 'n Publikasie van REPUBLIEKIN PUBLICATION (Pty) Ltd, gedruk deur PMH PRINT MEDIA HUB (Pty) Ltd.

### Sakeleier

**VAN BL. 1**

Namibië het 'n lojale seun in brugbou verloor wie e nalatenskap van harde werk, nederigheid en liens vir geslagte onthou al word. Mag sy familie roos vind in die wete dat y lewe 'n blywend verskil emaa het, en mag sy siel n ewige vrede rus.

Die burgemeester van Walvisbaai, Trevino Forbes, het Savva beskryf s "n pilaar van die Walvisbaai-gemeenskap, 'n man wie se teenwoordigheid in die sakewêreld en die urgerlike lewegevoelens." "Sy afsterwe was 'n skok ir ons almal wat hom ersoonlik en professioneel eken het," het Forbes gesê.

"Hy was diep betrokke by die dorp se vooruitgang en het 'n opregte liefde vir sy mense gehad. Hy het tallose gemeenskap-sinisiatiewe ondersteun, dikwels stilweg, en almal met respek en vrygewig-heid behandel."

Forbes het gesê Savva se ondernemings het werksgeleentede geskep, en plaaslike verskaffers en die dorp se ekonomiese basis versterk.

"Selfs die ikoniese palmbome wat besoekers in Walvisbaai verwelkom, is deel van sy nalatenskap," het hy gesê.

"Hy het gewys dat sakesukses en sosiale verantwoordelikheid hand aan hand kan gaan. Sy storie sal entrepreneurs aanhou inspireer om in hul gemeenskappe te belê."

Die Walvisbaaiese sakekamer het sy dood beskryf as "die einde van 'n era vir die sakegemeenskap". "Mnr. Savva was 'n pilaar van krag, 'n mentor vir baie, en 'n onwrikbare voorstander vir sakegroei en gemeenskapontwikkeling," het die sakekamer se president Johny Johnson Doeseb gesê, wat ook 'n goeie vriend en vennoot van Savva is.

"Hy het selfs persoonlike sekuriteit en borg verskaf toe die NCCI Walvisbaai-tak sy kantoor-eiendom gekoop het - 'n selfsugtige daad wat sy diep integriteit en toewyding aan die sakegemeenskap gedemonstreer het."

Savva het die tak vir 25 jaar gelei en was instrumetel in die stigting van die Walvisbaai-sakekamer. Hy het hom beywer vir die bemagtiging van klein- en mediumsakeontwikkeling, entrepreneurskap onder die jeug en sterker same-werking tussen die private sektor en plaaslike regering.

"Sy leierskap is geken-

merk deur nederigheid, dissipline en mentorskap," het Doeseb gesê.

"Hy het ware leierskap in diens versinbeeld," het hy gesê.

Savva het langdurige vriendskappe met Namibië se stigters- en opeenvolgende presidente gehad - haaf - verhoudings wat hy eens as "oop en respekvol" beskryf het. Sy posisie as Ciprus se erekonsul en sy vertrouensposisie onder nasionale leiers het sy stil invloed weerspieël in die band tussen besigheid, diplomaasie en die regering se ontwikkelingspogings.

As erekonsul was hy 'n betroubare raadgever vir verskeie politieke leiers en 'n gerespekteerde stem in burgerlike sake.

In 'n 2014-onderhoud met Network Media Hub (NMH) het Savva gesê: "Diegene wat maklik en oneerlik geld verdien, sal dit ook maklik verloor." Hy het geglo dat sukses op integriteit, harde werk en selfdissipline berus, en het dikwels beklemtoon dat "geld nooit jou persoonlik-

heid moet definieer nie". Dieselfde onderhoud het 'n persoonlike hartseer onthou wat sy empatie en veerkragtigheid gevorm het - die verlies van sy oudste seun, Yianni, wat in 2010 in 'n motorongeluk naby Walvisbaai gesterf het.

Savva het gesê hy en sy vrou, Roulla, het krag gevind in hul geloof en in die diens van ander, 'n verbintenis wat 'n groot deel van sy latere lewens definieer. Hy het dikwels gesê sy grootste sukses is nie gemeet aan rykdom nie, maar aan sy huwelik.

"Om die beste meisie in die wêreld te kies om my vrou te wees, Roulla, was my grootste sukses wat geen geld kan koop nie," het hy in dieselfde onderhoud gesê. Saam het hulle skole, kerke, senior burgers en talle liefdadigheidsinisiatiewe in Walvisbaai ondersteun.

Huldeblyke aan Savva en sy geweldige impak op verskeie vlakke het oor die naweek sosiale media oorstroom.

Edward du Toit het geskryf: "Ons is uiters dankbaar en bevoorreg om blywende vriendskap en noue persoonlike verhoudings te koester. Beide Pappa en Mamma Savva is ons rolmodelle."

Mia Timothy het gesê: "n Persoon se ware grootsheid word gemeet aan hul bydrae en positiewe impak op ander, nie aan hul rykdom nie."

'n Langdurige kennis Milton Pitt het onthou: "Hy het my 25 jaar gelede aanvangskapitaal vir 'n projek geleen toe niemand hy het die enigste rente geweer. Ek het dit nooit vergeet nie. 'n Droom boom het geval."

Daniel Muuhura, Swapo se streekkoördinerder vir Erongo, het die nuus "n skokgolf vir die streek" genoem. Hy het gesê hy en kollegas het die vorige dag saam met Savva oor plaaslike sake gepraat.

"Hy was oukêl. Net om te hoor dat hy nie meer is nie, dit was 'n reuseskok," het

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All comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by 22 October 2025.

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### Mediese fondse

**VAN BL. 1**

Bruto bydraes wat ontvang is, het met 11,8% tot N\$6,1 miljard vir die 2024-boekjaar gestyg. Bruto bydraes het gemiddeld oor die laaste vyf jaar met 7,4% gestyg en eise teen 'n laer gemiddelde koers van 5,9% oor dieselfde vyfjaartydperk.

Oop mediese fondse het 'n netto surplus van N\$575,8 miljoen en geslote mediese fondse 'n netto surplus van N\$55,1 miljoen aangeteken.

Die totale bedryf se bates het met 33,4% tot N\$2,8 miljard teen 31 Desember 2024 gegroei en die totale laste tot N\$729,6 miljoen. Die fondse se likwiditeit

het teen die einde van 2024 op N\$1,7 miljard gestaan. Die solvensiekoers vir oop fondse was toe 32,1% vergeleke met 24,3% in 2023.

Hoffmann en Munyika het namens NPPF en NAPH 'n beroep op die ministerie van gesondheid en maatskaplike dienste asook finansies gedoen om te erken dat konsekwente fondsurplusse bewerings van onbekostigbare verskaffers koste weerspreek.

Hulle vra ook vir die beëindiging van "die wankarakterisering van voorste linie gesondheidsorgpersoneel" en die ondersteuning vir die implementering van "etiese tariewe wat die werklike koste van sorg weerspieël".

NAPH en NPPF het ook weer gepleit vir die verbintenis tot

statutêre hervorming deur die stigting van 'n Mediese Beheerraad met verteenwoordiging van diensverskaffers.

"Ons het statutêre hervorming, etiese tariewe en 'n Mediese Beheerraad nodig om regverdigheid en deursigtigheid in die finansiering van gesondheidsorg te herstel," het Hoffmann beklemtoon.

"Ons bly verbind tot konstruktiewe dialoog, maar kan nie toelaat dat voortgesette regulatoriese versuim die integriteit van gesondheids-

orgpraktisyns of die regte van pasiënte tot etiese, toeganklike en volhoubare sorg ondermyne nie."

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**WEER**

**BINNELAND:** Bewolk en sonnig tot warm met donderweer.

**KUS:** Matig en sonnig.

**GETYE BY WALVISBAAI:** L: 07:19 H: 13:43 L: 19:52

**VOORUITSIGTE**

WINDHOEK		17°	27°
RUNDU		19°	29°
OSHAKATI		20°	29°
GOBABIS 1		7°	26°
MARIENTAL		16°	33°
KEETMANSHOOP		19°	35°
WALVISBAAI		13°	21°
LUANDA		24°	29°
JOHANNESBURG		13°	21°
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### Vaderlike Wette

**AN BL 1**  
Diedericks het aangevoer dat die vaderlike Wette onder Suid-Afrikaanse bewind in Wet 56 van 1976 pgeneem is en dat dié wet met nafhanklikwording herroep is. Damaseb het egter beklemtoon dat Wet 56 oor die administrasie an bantostans gehandel het. Diedericks het aangevoer dat Wet 56 etrekking het op die prosedure vir kapteinskapsverkieings n met die verwerping daarvan is e vaderlike Wette ook beëindig. Smuts het nie saamgestem nie n gesê dat die herroeping van ierdie wet nie die tradisionele ebruik van die Bastergemeenskap verwerp het nie.

“Die volbank [van 1993] het ierme gehandel. Waardeur is e amp van kaptein geskep? Is e bron van die amp van kaptein e vaderlike Wette nie?”

“Wees versigtig om hulle nie te erwar nie. Die verkieingsproseure is verwyder, maar die tradisies duur voort,” het Damaseb gesê. “As die vaderlike Wette herroep s, dan is daar geen amp van aptein nie. In daardie geval, waar-

voor veg julle?” wou Damaseb by die prokureur weet.

“Sê jy daar is nie so iets soos ‘n [Baster]-kaptein nie?” het Smuts ook gevra en gesê, “dit is die logiese en natuurlike afleiding van jul voorlegging”.

Diedericks het geantwoord: “Die kwessie was nooit of daar ‘n kaptein kan wees nie. Die amp van kaptein het ontstaan in die vaderlike Wette, maar die wette was vervat in die wet [nommer 56].”

Damaseb het volgehou: “Opvolging en die verkieingsproses moet afhang van die gebruik van die mense en die sinspelling hier is dat daardie gebruik die vaderlike Wette is, ingevolge die [1993]-uitspraak van die volbank van die hoogeregshof.”

Diedericks het toe erken dat die vaderlike Wette oorleef het, alhoewel in ‘n verkorte vorm, dus bestaan die amp van kaptein, maar nie die magte wat die amp voorheen gehad het nie.

Dit is verder tydens die verhoor bevestig dat die verkorte vorm van die vaderlike Wette ook nie prosedures vir die verkieing bevat het nie en aangepas moes word om in die moderne wêreld toegepas te word.

Nietemin het Damaseb terloops uitgelig dat die vaderlike Wette baie progressief was, aangesien alle belastingbetalende inwoners kon stem, nie uitsluitlik net Basters nie.

**KOSTE**  
Beide Damaseb en Smuts het wel ‘n punt daarvan gemaak om Diedericks te vra: “As ons die hoërhuitspraak [van Sibeya] in terme van die vaderlike Wette regstel, sal julle steeds aandring op ‘n toekening van koste?” het Damaseb gevra.

“Ek sou moet saamstem dat hulle dan ‘n oorwinning sou behaal het, aangesien ‘n beduidende deel van die beslissing omgekeer sou word en dus sou koste [teen Van Wyk] ongrond wees,” het Diedericks geantwoord.

Grobelaar het nie veel beter gevaar nie met die regters wat hom gedwing het om te erken dat die vaderlike Wette spoedige verkieings vereis het, bydraes van kiesers nodig was, bewerings van onreëlmatighede betwis is en dit Van Wyk se plig was om onreëlmatighede met die 2021-verkieing te bevrys.

- augetto@nmh-hub.com.na



**ONS EIE PATRICIA 'N NAGTEGAAL**

Patricia Coetzee (links), aanbieder van Netwerk Television (NTV) se programme *Gool Kole* en *In The Mix Africa!* is Saterdag in Windhoek as die wenner van die jaarlikse sangkompetisie VOICE of Namibia 2025 gekroon. Mia Shifaku van Walvisbaai is die naaswenner en Stanley Kotze van Tsumeb is in die derde plek. Altesaam 15 sangers het aan die kompetisie deelgeneem. FOTO OWEN VAN ROOI

### Gratis tersiêre onderwys

**AN BL 1**  
Sy het verder verduidelik dat dit beteken dat daar geen registrasie-

of klasgeld by enige openbare universiteit of tegniese en beroeps-onderwysentrum sal

wees nie. Nandi-Ndaitwah het beklemtoon dat die ondersteuning geteiken in middeltoets is, nie ‘n algemene subsidie vir alle studente nie. Die president het jong-

mense se insette en idees gevra oor hoe om hul lewens te verbeter. Sy sê jongmense moet deelneem aan besprekings oor nasionale beleide en betrokke raak by kwessies van openbare belang,

veral omdat die toekoms aan hulle behoort.

**‘VIND JOU PLEK’**  
Nandi-Ndaitwah het ook die jeug uitgedaag om hul plek te vind om te help om Namibië se sesde nasio-

nale ontwikkelingsplan (NDP6) te lewer- die land se volgende medium-termyn-bloudruk wat daarop gemik is om ekonomiese groei te dryf en lewensbestaan te verbeter. NDP6 fokus op strategiese prioriteite soos nywerheidsontwikkeling, werkskepping, digitale transformasie, landbou en voedselsekerheid, vaardighedsontwikkeling en verbeterde maatskaplike dienste.

Nandi-Ndaitwah het gesê jeuginnovasie, aktiwisme en deelname

in sleutelsektore sal van kritieke belang wees om die nasionale ontwikkelingsdoelwitte te bereik.

“Waar is jul plek? Waar dink julle kan julle in hierdie prioriteite inpas? As julle sê julle moet in landbou inpas, wat wil julle doen? Wat wil julle in die kreatiewe nywerhede doen en as julle dink julle kan in sport inpas. Hoe pas julle daar in?” het sy gevra.

“Dit is wat ek nou van julle wil hê, jongmense van Namibië.”

- tuyeimo@nmh-hub.com.na

## OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

VOTING STATIONS PER REGION

The Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) says preparations for the 2025 Regional Council and Local Authority Elections are progressing according to schedule, with nominations completed and operational logistics under way.

Nominations for independent candidates closed on 14 October, while political parties and associations had until 16 October 2025 to submit their lists. After verification, 120 constituencies were confirmed as contested, while Mankumpi Constituency remains uncontested. All 59 local authorities will also see competition among parties and associations.

The ECN also corrected an administrative error in Nkueneruku Constituency through a self-review application to the Electoral Court, which ruled in the Commission's favour on 24 October 2025.

In preparation for polling, ballot paper printing and packing began on 24 October, with observer and media accreditation ongoing until 31 October. The deployment of polling teams will take place from 23 to 25 November, ahead of special voting on 24 November and polling day on 26 November 2025.

The ECN reaffirmed its commitment to delivering free, fair, and transparent elections, urging all stakeholders to promote voter education and encourage participation.

Scan QR Code to see detailed list of polling stations per constituency in ||Kharas Region

**ELECTION WATCH 2025**

**#NamibiaDecides2025**

	TOTAL ELIGIBLE	BEFORE 04/08/2025	NEW APPLICANTS	AMENDMENTS	DUPLICATES	TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS	%
<b>TOTALS FOR OTJOZONDJUPA REGION</b>	132,558	110,174	3,585	2,672	950	113,759	86%

	GROOTFONTEIN	OKAHANDJA	OKAKARARA	OMATAKO	OTAWI	OTJAWERANGO	TSUMKWE
Total Eligible	20,623	27,451	16,522	8,926	10,937	31,578	7,767
Before 04/08/2025	18,214	23,920	13,255	6,541	9,402	27,852	5,892
New Applicants	606	621	968	741	320	587	874
Amendments	484	378	750	1,145	206	455	188
Duplicates	106	156	156	92	69	131	98
Total Registered Voters	18,820	24,541	14,223	7,282	9,722	28,439	6,766
%	91%	89%	86%	82%	89%	90%	87%

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All comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by **6 November 2025**

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## **Appendix B: Consultant's Curriculum Vitae**



**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER****Quzette Bosman**

Quzette Bosman has 19 years' experience in the Impact Assessment Industry, working as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner and Social Assessment practitioner mainly as per the National Environmental Legislation sets for South Africa and Namibia. Larger projects have been completed in terms of World Bank and IFC requirements. She studied Environmental Management at the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) and University of Johannesburg (UJ), including various Energy Technology Courses. This has fuelled a passion towards the Energy and Mining Industry with various projects being undertaken for these industries. Courses in Sociology has further enabled her to specialize in Social Impact Assessments and Public Participation. Social Assessments are conducted according to international best practise and guidelines. Work has been conducted in South Africa, Swaziland and Namibia.

**CURRICULUM VITAE QUZETTE BOSMAN**

Name of Firm	:	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd.
Name of Staff	:	QUZETTE BOSMAN
Profession	:	Social Impact Assessor / Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Years' Experience	:	19
Nationality	:	South African
Position	:	Senior Environmental Consultant
Specialisation	:	ESIA & ESMP; SIA
Languages	:	Afrikaans – speaking, reading, writing – excellent English – speaking, reading, writing – excellent German –speaking, reading - fair
First Aid Class A		EMTSS, 2017
First Aid LSM		OSH-Med International 2022
Basic Fire Fighting		EMTSS, 2017
Basic Industrial Fire Fighting		OSH-Med International 2022

**EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS:**

BA	Geography & Sociology	:	Rand Afrikaans University, 2003
BA	(Hons.) Environmental Management	:	University of Johannesburg, 2004

**PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY AFFILIATION:**

Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society  
International Association of Impact Assessors South Africa (IAIA SA)  
Member 2007 - 2012  
Mpumalanga Branch Treasurer 2008/2009

**OTHER AFFILIATIONS**

Mkhondo Catchment Management Forum (DWAF): Chairperson 2008-2010  
Mkhondo Water Management Task Team (DWAF): Member 2009

**AREAS OF EXPERTISE:**

Knowledge and expertise in:

- ◆ environmental impact assessments, social impact assessment and social management planning
- ◆ project management
- ◆ community liaison and social monitoring
- ◆ public participation / consultation, social risk management
- ◆ water use licensing
- ◆ environmental auditing and compliance
- ◆ environmental monitoring
- ◆ strategic environmental planning

**EMPLOYMENT:**

2015 - Present	:	Geo Pollution Technologies – Senior Environmental Practitioner
2014-2015	:	Enviro Dynamics – Senior Environmental Manager
2010 - 2012	:	GCS – Environmental Manager (Mpumalanga Office Manager)
2007 - 2009	:	KSE-uKhozi - Technical Manager: Environmental
2006 -2007	:	SEF – Environmental Manager
2004 - 2005	:	Ecosat – Environmental Manager

**PUBLICATIONS:**

Contract reports	:	+230
Publications	:	1

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER****Johann Strauss**

Johann Strauss holds an B.A degree in Geography with Psychology and Environmental Management from the Northwest University (NWU) South Africa. He is currently in the process of pursuing his honours degree in environmental management from the University of South Africa (UNISA). He entered the environmental assessment profession at the end of 2022 and since then has worked on various Environmental Impact Assessments including assessments of the petroleum industry, irrigation schemes, tourism and transport industry.

**CURRICULUM VITAE JOHANN STRAUSS**


---

Name of Firm	:	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd.
Name of Staff	:	Johann Strauss
Profession	:	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Years' Experience	:	3
Nationality	:	Namibian
Position	:	Environmental Consultant
Specialisation	:	Environmental Impact Assessments
Languages	:	Afrikaans – speaking, reading, writing – excellent English – speaking, reading, writing – excellent

**EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS:**

B.A Geography with Psychology and Environmental Management : North West University, 2021

**AREAS OF EXPERTISE:**

Knowledge and expertise in:

- ◆ Environmental impact assessments
- ◆ Environmental management plans
- ◆ Environmental monitoring
- ◆ Environmental auditing and compliance

**EMPLOYMENT:**

2022-Date : Geo Pollution Technologies – Environmental Consultant

**PUBLICATIONS:**

Contract reports : 28