SCOPING REPORT DOCUMENT (SRD) FOR A SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA AREA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

Concordia Space Science and Technology

Figure 1: Photo for illustration purposes

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PROJECT DETAILS

TITLE	BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID) FOR A SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA AREA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.
REPORT STATUS	BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
CONSULTANTS	TAMIL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSULTANCY CC
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT NAME AND SIGNATURE	LINEEKELA HAIPINGE
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Acknowledgement

Many thanks to all stakeholders, Interested and Affected Parties and key stakeholders for their corporation and contributions that will shape this environmental study.

ABBREVIATIONS

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP: Environmental Management Plan

ESMP: Environmental Scoping & Management Plan

ECC: Environmental Clearance Certificate

ECO: Environmental Control Officer

EO: Environmental Officer

EMA: Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)

METF: Ministry of Environment, Tourism & Forestry

DEA: Directorate of Environmental Affairs

Purpose of this Document

A Background Information Document is one of the important products of an Environmental Assessment (EA) process that briefly describes the project, the environmental context of the project, the project overview and potential environmental impacts. It also describes the potential issues or concerns raised during the public consultation process. The project elements considered in this study comprise of the construction and operation of the satellite station, the decommissioning phase was not considered and should be dealt with on its own. This scoping report should be read together with the proposed Environmental Management Plan crafted to mitigate the proposed impacts identified in the scoping exercise. It is therefore the responsibility of MEFT and the proponent to ensure that the proposed activity as well as the EMP process conforms to the principles of the EMA and should ensure that any contractors appointed comply thereto EIA Consultants therefore, carried out the EMP process according to the EMA.

Executive Summary

The applicant, Concordia Space Science and Technology, is a wholly Namibian owned company and are planning to set up a satellite station in Okahandja area in Otjozondjupa Region. Construction of telecommunications related infrastructure is a listed activity in the Environmental Management Act of 2007 making it mandatory to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate before implementing the project. Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC an independent consulting company, will conduct the EIA process for the applicant. Comments received during the scoping exercise will be incorporated. The second phase will give rise to the draft environmental scoping and management plan which will be shared with stakeholders for their inputs. The proposed construction and operation of a satellite station can pose potential environmental damage in the form of aesthetic view and visual impacts The predicted environmental impacts can be managed resulting in minimal or insignificant residual effects through the successful implementation of the proposed Environmental Management Plan. Specific instructions will have to be formulated as part of the EMP.

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1. Introduction

The applicant, Concordia Space Science and Technology, hired Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC, a local company to conduct an EIA for the establishment and operation of ground satellite station. The applicant has strategically partnered with China Jiangsu International Ltd a service provider in for commercial aerospace measurement, operation and control network. And plans to deploy measurement, operation and control equipment in all continents around the globe including Namibia to provide global users with measurement, operation and control services. The plan is to deploy a monitoring and receiver station using the current mainstream civil and commercial satellite application frequency bands, and servicing global customers, providing fast, reliable and safe satellite data transmission, reception and services for the applicant. Concordia Space Science and Technology core services will be centred on:

- Measurement and control services,
- Satellite applications,
- Telecommunication

This document has been drafted according to the Namibian Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of (2012) whereby various aspects of the intended development were considered under the listed activities with potential impacts on the environment. Therefore, this development requires authorization and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Environmental Commissioner (Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry). Applicant appointed Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC, an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to the project in fulfilment of the Environmental Management Act 2012. The commitments described here form part of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) between the applicant and the state, as represented by the Ministry of Environment, Tourism & Forestry (METF). Non-compliance is considered illegal and may have legal consequences. The amendment, transfer or renewal of the ECC should be communicated to the Environmental Commissioner as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2007 and its EIA Regulations 2012. Any changes to this EMP will require an amendment to the ECC for these developments.

2. Project Concept and Overview

2.1. What is a Satellite Station?

A telecommunication satellite station, also known as a **satellite ground station**, earth station, or teleport, is a land-based complex of equipment (like antennas and processors) that links satellite networks to terrestrial networks, sending signals up to satellites (uplink) and receiving signals down (downlink) for global communication services like TV, internet, phone, and data.

Key Functions:

- **Data Relay:** Transmits and receives signals to/from satellites, acting as a crucial bridge.
- **Network Hub:** Connects satellite systems with terrestrial networks (fiber, internet).
- **Signal Processing:** Handles data from satellites, providing services like broadcasting, command issuing, and program uploading.

Components & Characteristics:

- **Sophisticated Antennas:** Large dishes designed to send and receive vast amounts of data.
- **Terrestrial Interconnection:** Operates in conjunction with land-based systems (like the internet).
- **Location:** Situated on Earth's surface, often in areas with clear sky views.

How it Works:

1. **Uplink:** Sends signals to a satellite in orbit.
2. **Satellite Relay:** The satellite amplifies and redirects the signal.
3. **Downlink:** The ground station receives the signal from the satellite.
4. **Distribution:** The signal is then routed through terrestrial networks to end-users.

Types of Stations:

- **Fixed Stations:** For geostationary satellites, dishes can be permanently aimed.

3. The Environmental Impact of Satellite Communications

The study takes as a starting point that information and communication technology (ICT) contributes about 2 percent of global carbon emissions. This ICT contribution is predicted to grow to approximately 2.8 percent of global emissions by 2020. The impact from consumer and related peripherals is considered to be about the same.

These consumer devices have a substantial overall impact due to the large volumes of units involved and the shorter product life compared to infrastructure systems. It is that comparison that leads to the assessment that a shift to satellite systems compared to terrestrial would not have much impact on the overall carbon contribution. The dominant impact of Digital Terrain Technology (DTT), according to Researchers, arises from the energy consumption during the operating or use phase. DTT infrastructure has a long service life, which means there is a modest annual contribution to carbon emissions from manufacturing and installation of the infrastructure equipment (transmission equipment, antennas and the like) over the expected life of the system. The satellite sector makes the good point that it uses much less electricity for broadcast transmissions.

Satellites in space use solar energy, while DTT transmission towers rely on terrestrially generated energy to transmit to consumers. Nevertheless, that energy consumption and related carbon emission is only a small part of the picture. By far the main energy consumption connected with the broadcasting sector comes from consumer equipment. Study estimates show that for developed countries such as the U.K. CO2 emissions from the DTT transmission network represent about 0.01 percent of total U.K. emissions, compared to about 3.54 percent of emissions coming from domestic equipment. Looking at the energy consumption of satellite versus terrestrial equipment does not produce a favorable comparison for the satellite sector. The study maintains that satellite set-top boxes (STBs) and other consumer equipment use substantially more energy than DTT equipment does. Both for operating power consumption and standby power use, satellite STBs compared poorly to DTT equivalents.

The overall conclusion was that the operating power for a terrestrial transmitter network should not be the primary target for energy efficiency because it is so small an element compared to consumer equipment. The power consumption for DTT infrastructure is only about 2 percent of domestic equipment consumption. Moreover, the impact of satellite installation does the satellite sector no favors either, because satellite antenna installation would normally be a more energy intensive matter than self-installation of DTT equipment. The bottom line is that consumer equipment power consumption is the main energy and carbon impact for broadcasting — other life cycle impacts are much less important and satellite broadcasting does not come off so good in the comparison. The conclusion is that there probably is "not an overwhelming environmental advantage of one technology over the other."

4. Project Overview and Planned Activities

Concordia Space Science and Technology, intend to construct and operate a ground satellite station within the Okahandja Area, in Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia. The infrastructure and structures for the proposed project includes but is not limited to inter alia: The project includes the following components:

• Ground station infrastructure: This mainly comprises of a telecommunications antenna for transmitting and receiving radio waves;

• Buildings: operation and maintenance building to house equipment for data processing, a guard cabin for security;

• Electricity lines to tap power from the national grid;

• Water supply lines from the existing facilities to supply domestic water;

• A connection pipe to existing infrastructure for the collection of sewer water from the toilets.

4.1. A detailed overview of construction sequence includes;

Construction of antenna base tower with an equipment room to house air conditioners, wiring cabinets, equipment racks, servers, desktop computers, network devices, UPS systems, batteries, power distribution cabinets, and other related equipment. The equipment room serves as a critical support facility for the backend processing equipment and provides the foundational infrastructure for the system.

China Jiangsu International Namibia Ltd, has a 315KVA converter installed on site, so no additional upgrades or changes required, however we will apply for a dedicated line Installation of the 12-meter antenna on top of the base tower. Installation of high-speed fiber internet connection, a dedicated line to ensure safe and fast data transmission. Basically, this station is designed for monitoring, control and tracking of satellites to ensure their smooth operation, like what Garmin does for fleet control. The ground station antennas are directional antennas, are completely different from the antennas of mobile phone base stations, the later ones are omni antenna. The ground station antennas' working elevation angle is greater than 5 degrees, meaning the antenna beams are always sending to upper atmosphere. The antenna's serving targets are satellites, the orbit height are more than 500 km base station antenna's targets are to cover ground surface, the antenna always pointing to upwards and base station antenna always pointing downwards, since the antennas radio is like a searchlight, we can concentrate energy in a narrow beam, the HPA is no more than 100W, base station antenna's HPA usually much bigger than our HPA.

4.2. Additional Photogenic illustration (Antenna Radio/Search light):

5. Phases of the Project

The process which was followed in compiling this report is in compliance with the Environmental Management Act of (2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2012, and applies the principles of sustainable development. The purpose of is to predict potential impacts and formulate mitigation measures that are made binding on all contractors during the construction phase as well as during the operational phase. The point of departure from the formulation of the EMP is to take a proactive route by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit corrective measures needed during the construction and operational phases of the development. Additional mitigation will be included throughout the project's various phases, as required and if necessary. This assessment deals with the following phases as detailed below:

5.1. Planning and Design Phase

This stage offers an ideal opportunity to incorporate proactive environmental management measures with the goal of attaining sustainable development. While there is still the chance of accidental impacts taking place; however, through the incorporation of contingency plans (e.g. as will be proposed in the EMP) during the planning phase, the necessary corrective action can be taken to further limit potential impacts.

5.2. The Construction Phase

The bulk of the impacts during this phase will have immediate effects (e.g. noise, dust and water pollution). If the site is monitored on a continual basis during the

construction phase, it is possible to identify these impacts as they occur. These impacts can then be mitigated through the contingency plans identified in the planning phase, together with a commitment to sound environmental management.

5.3. Operation and Maintenance

By taking proactive measures during the planning and construction phases of the ground satellite station, potential environmental impacts emanating during the operational phase will be minimized. This, in turn, will minimize the risk and reduce the monitoring effort, but it does not make monitoring obsolete. It is therefore a goal of this report to reduce the impact on the immediate and surrounding environment by minimizing environmental harm and preventing environmental incidents:

• Systematically manage environmental risk

• Where practicable eliminate environmental risk, or if not practicable adequately control via application of a hierarchy of risk control measures.

• To comply with requirements of the contract specifications o Legislation prescribed by the relevant Regulatory Authorities (MEFT) and of Namibia Information Communication Technology Policy the need for the Project Modern day decision making requires access and speed processing of data into information for decision making and management across the diverse sectors of the economy. This enhances knowledge & skills transfer as well as employment creation as we try to position ourselves in the regional and world markets. The proposed development will facilitate or enable access to data and / or information for:

• Environment,

• Climate change,

• Urban Planning and Development,

• Disaster Risk Reduction and Management,

The proposed project is expected to enhance Namibia's development goals in accordance with Vision 2030 (GRN, 2004), NDP5 (GRN, 2017)and Harambee Prosperity Pan (GRN, 2016).

6. Practitioners' Details

1.5.1. Details of Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Concordia Space Science and Technology, appointed Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC, to conduct the EIA for the application of the ECC for the construction ground satellite station in Okahandja area. Tamil Environmental health and Safety Consultancy CC, is a privately owned consultancy company doing various projects in Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries. Our core services are:

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Environmental Investigations
- Research and Training
- Feasibility Studies
- Agronomy
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- SHEW services

Tamil Environmental Health and Safey Consultancy CC, draws its experts from regional and international universities and declares that we have no interests in this project and are independent and will act as such during the EIA process as required by the EIA regulations.

The team members who participated in the EIA are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Team of Experts and their responsibilities in this study.

ORGANIZATION	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITIES/AREA OF EXPERTISE	TEAM MEMBER(S)
Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC	Project management EIA Coordination	Lineekela Haipinge 0858183192
Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC	EIA Process	Lineekela Haipinge 0858183192
Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC	Literature Review and Desk Study	Oskar Angula 0817671370
Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC	Legislation and Policy Review	Lineekela Haipinge 0858183192
Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC	Development of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	Lineekela Haipinge 0858183192

Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC	Public Consultation, Relation, Marketing and Facilitation	Oskar Angula 0817671370
Concordia Space Science and Technology	Development of the concept and Project design	Rui Gong 0811279916

7. Process and Methodology

Given that construction of a ground satellite station is a prescribed activity under the Environmental Management Act (2007), the Proponent appointed Tamil Consultants CC to compile the environmental scoping report and develop an EMP for this project. The process followed was guided by the Namibian Environmental Impact Assessment Policy of 1994 and the Namibian Environmental Management Act of 2007. Various methodologies were implemented to fulfill the requirements of each step in the process list as shown below.

7.1. EIA Process

The EIA study was conducted as follows:

- Preliminary Activities setting terms of reference for the EIA, selecting consultant (agent who would prepare the EIA) to do the EIA,
- Literature review of all relevant information;
- Field work for making of detailed studies of the baseline situation. This included bio-physical environment and socio-economic conditions.
- An analysis of the potential environmental impacts. This included impact prediction and significance assessment;
- Public participation
- The preparation of an environmental management plan for the project and finally;
- The compilation of the EIA report.

Below is a description of the phases mentioned above? This is only a bird's view description of the various phases followed by the assumptions and limitations derived from study of situation and discussions with the Proponent.

7.1.1. Clarifying terms of reference and levelling of expectations

Leveling of expectations – an opening meeting was held between the consultancy team and the Proponent. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify the methodology, communication process between the Consultants and the Proponent, time frame and expected outcomes of the EIA study.

7.1.2. Literature review

Various related documents were reviewed to gather information on the potential impacts, the alternatives, how to mitigate the impacts,

decommissioning and rehabilitation plan. The literature included maps, publications, and reports on topography, climate, land use, and socio-economic setup of the project area. The literature review helped in undertaking components and areas that would deserve attention during field assessment. The literature review which was mainly based on the desk study method included the following;

7.1.3. Information search from internet, journals, books and stakeholders

Examples of similar projects from both developing and developed world were reviewed including their merits and demerits. Besides its operation, potential environmental impacts were also reviewed.

7.1.4. Analyze the potential environmental impacts of ground satellite station from typical data and research

The three major environmental compartments which are land, air and water were chosen to be observed and discussed in details. These compartments had been chosen because they are the main receiving environmental compartments that should be considered before implementing the project. Environmental data was analyzed to determine potential environmental impacts of ground satellite stations.

7.1.5. Site Survey

Field surveys were carried out to verify some facts obtained from the literature review. A more informed assessment was however the main objective of the field studies. This was done to confirm the condition of the area in terms of climate, soils, land use, topography and socio-economic set up of the area. It also involved surveys to identify the different environmental components and their state to determine the most likely impacts.

7.1.6. Public Involvement

A wide range of key stakeholders were invited to participate and express their views through various media communication. The consultations was focused mainly to get a view of the affected parties as well as how they think the project should be carried out for minimum impacts on health, environment and the well-being of the people. Issues which were highlighted for stakeholders were incorporated into the EIA process, the project design and the proponents have committed the same during project implementation.

7.1.7. Identification and analysis of impacts in terms of magnitude and significance

Construction and operation of a ground satellite station have potential negative impacts on the environment. Impacts will depend on the sensitivity of the

environment and the stress already imposed on it. To accurately predict the various impacts caused by the above mentioned, the ecological impacts as well as the socio-economic impacts were delineated. Potential environmental impacts were identified and an analysis criterion shown in the next chapter on impact prediction and analysis was used to rank the impacts.

7.1.8. Recommended mitigation measures for identified impacts

Mitigation measures were developed based on practical measures supported by research and scientific evidence. Extensive literature review of reputable publications and journals helped the formulation of mitigation measures.

7.1.9. Analysis of alternatives of the project – both economic and environmental

The analysis of alternatives was done to ensure that resources were used efficiently and that decisions were environmentally sound.

7.1.10. Development of an environmental management plan

An environmental management plan (EMP) was prepared to give a guideline base to the project proponent on how the identified impacts could be mitigated and managed. The plan was put in a tabular format indicating the impact, indicator, monitoring frequency and the responsible agent. When all the important information was derived from the impact's prediction and analysis section, all the important aspects were put down and responsibilities were assigned to monitor the different aspects.

7.1.11. Preparation of the EIA Report

The completion of the various tasks assigned to the team members during the EIA study gave rise to separate individual reports. The reports were collated to come up with a complete environmental impact assessment repor

8. The Proposed Development's Legal and Policy Requirements

This section presents the treaties, policies and legislations that were reviewed in line with this project. The various compliance requirements are also presented.

8.1. Relevant Treaties, International agreements and Protocols, policies and legislation.

8.1.1. Environmental Management

Table 2: Treaties and International Agreements, Policies and Laws governing the proposed project.

The Namibian Constitution (1990)(GRN, 1990)	Article 95 of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia states that "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following: … (l) maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory" (GRN, 1990).
Vision 2030, National Development Plans and Harambee Prosperity Plan (GRN, 2016)	Namibia's overall Development vision is articulated in the Nations Vision 2030. At the operational level, five-yearly national development plans (NDPs) are consultatively prepared and spearheaded by the National Planning Commission (NPC). Currently, NDP5 and the Harambee Prosperity Plan are the key documents guiding the current phase of national development agenda.
Environmental Management Act (2007)	The Namibian Environmental Management Act of (2007) guided the EIA study and made reference to the principles contained in the Act. This is the very Act that binds all the responsible parties against their respective environmental obligations against which the EIA clearance is issued. Failure to comply attracts fines and / or prosecution depending on the severity of the matter. The Proponent should meet environmental conditions upon which the Environmental Clearance Certificate will be issued.
Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy of 1994.	The policy contains a list of prescribed projects that may have significant negative impacts on the environment. Such projects require authorisation from the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry (METF) - Directorate of

	Environmental Affairs (DEA). Telecommunications Infrastructure projects are listed activities that warrants an EIA since it involves the following activities: • Land clearing and removal of overland vegetation though its minimal or insignificant. • Excavation of the land • Accordingly, the project requires authorisation from MET: DEA, which will be based on the findings of the detailed EIA study. This is EIA was done in accordance with the policy guidelines.
Electricity Act no. 4, 2007.	To establish the Electricity Control Board and provide for its powers and functions; to provide for the requirements and conditions for obtaining electricity from the distributor; to provide for the powers and obligations of licensees; and to provide for incidental matters.
Water Act (1956)	Water Act 54 of 1956 and the Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004, provides the general protection against surface and ground water pollution. It prohibits the pollution of underground and surface water bodies including liability of clean-up costs after closure / abandonment of an activity. Potential groundwater contamination is anticipated during the operation of the ground satellite station is sewer water is not handled properly. On the same note it is important to ensure that lubricants and other petroleum waste generated through equipment repair and servicing be handled appropriately reducing the chances of ground water contamination.

8.1.2. Waste Management

Hazardous Substances Ordinance 14 of 1974	The hazardous substances ordinance 14 of 1974 controls substances with potential to cause injury or ill-health or death of human beings because of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature. There are many products that are covered under this Act including petroleum fuels and lubricants. Care should be taken throughout the product lifecycle right from receiving, storage, product use and disposal. In cases were special storage facilities are required the Proponent should provide as such.

Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	This bill aims to prevent and regulate the discharge of pollutants to air, water, and land. It further aims to promote the establishment of a system of waste management, and enable Namibia to meet its international obligations. Waste management should be guided by the 3R principle, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. Only unrecyclable and unusable materials will be disposed of at a designated disposal site.

8.1.3. General Environmental Protection and Management

Environmental Management Act (2007)	Requires that projects with significant environmental impacts be subjected to an environmental impact assessment (EIA) process and is presented above under, “item 3.1.1.”

8.1.4. Noise and Vibration

Labour Act (1992)	The labour Act governs the employer to employee relationship including issues pertaining to occupational health and safety, remuneration, provision of appropriate protective clothing, grant of leave etc. It is important to refer to the Act and ensure compliance with fair labour practices especially during the construction and operation phases.

8.1.5. Land Use and Planning Issues

Forest Act (2001)	Forests are extremely important resources. They conserve soil and water, maintain biological diversity, and provide many products such as wood and foods. The Forest Policy and Forest Act enable us to protect our forests. The basic aim of the Forest Policy is to protect and make our forests productive to improve the economic welfare of rural communities as part of the national poverty reduction plan. The Forest Act (No. 12 of 2001), as amended by the Forest Amendment Act (No. 13 of 2005), is the law through which the Forest Policy is implemented. Basically, the Act stipulates how forest resources may be used and the responsibilities of the users. It aims to prevent deforestation by making it illegal to clear woody vegetation on more than 15 hectares of land or remove more than 500 cubic meters of forest produce per year. Removal of forest produce on any piece of land requires approval by the Director of Forestry. The project site is covered by Mopani trees and requires permit issued by MAWF before clearing.

The table below forms the core of the legal obligations which should also be taken care of in the EMP for the construction and operational phases of the ground satellite station. Table one (1) can be used as a checklist on site, especially during the construction phase. Compliance must be monitored on a timely basis during both the constructions and operational phases of this project.

Table 3: Summary of permit requirements.

THEME	LEGISLATION INSTRUMENT	MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS	STATUS
Archaeology	National Heritage Act 27 of 2004	All protected heritage resources (e.g. human remains etc.) discovered need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be relocated.	To be applied from the NHC.
Environment	Environmental Management Act (EMA) 7 of 2007 EIA Regulations (EIAR) (GR) No. 28/2007 (GG No. 4878).	The amendment, transfer or renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) (EMA S39-42; EIAR S19 & 20). Amendments to the EMP will require an amendment of the ECC for this development.	ECC from the METF: DEA
	List of activities that may not be carried out without an ECC GG No. 4878 GN No. 29	Any activities listed in this listing notice require an ECC and therefore an Environmental Assessment.	

Labour	Labour Act 11 of 2007 Health and Safety Regulations (HSR) GN 156/1997 (GG 1617). Local recruitment and procurement policy; training and skills development, and awareness programmes.	Adhere to all applicable provisions of the Labour Act and the Health and Safety Regulations.	To be compiled by the project proponent during the planning phase and implemented by the Contractor during construction, operational and decommissioning phases
Roads	Obtain permission from Roads Authority to construct access route and to upgrade existing roads.	Obtain permission from Roads Authority to construct access route and to upgrade existing road.	To be applied for from Roads Authority by the Contactor prior to commencement of construction activities.
Water	Water Act 54 of 1956	Section 21 details provisions relating to the effluent discharge permits.	Ensure the neighbour is compliant with water abstraction permit requirements from Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) before tapping water.
Energy	Electricity Act 2 (2000) The National Energy Policy	Adhere to all the recommendations and permissions granted by the Act and supporting policies.	Apply for electricity from the Northern & Central Regions Electricity Distributor (NORED).

Public Participation Process

Public consultation is an integral part of a comprehensive EIA and is done to ensure that issues are identified early during the process before major decisions are made. It is a requirement to carry out public consultations under the Namibia Environmental Assessment Policy of 1994 and also to achieve principles of best practice during the EIA process.

9.1. Purpose of the Public Participation Process

The purpose of the public participation process is to:

- Provide information to IAPs and other stakeholders about the project background, proposed site, project concept and predicted potential impacts.
- Establish the public's interests, concerns and expectations regarding the proposed project.
- Obtain input from IAPs, the public and other key stakeholders.

9.2. Identification of Key Stakeholders

The following key stakeholders were identified for consultation purposes:

- Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology (Licensing)
- Okahandja Town Community
- Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (Licensing)
- Other members with interest or affected by the project.

9.3. Initiation of Environmental Scoping Process

The scoping process was initiated by publicizing it through the The Namibian Newspaper and the New Era. The publications announced the beginning of the scoping process and invited stakeholders and members of the public to register as IAPs so as to participate in the EIA for the construction of a ground satellite station. A Background Information Document (BID), see attached copy in Annexure 1, was available to stakeholders although no query was received in interest or objection to the project.

The BID contained the relevant information about the proposed project and promoted stakeholders and public participation in the scoping process. A comment sheet was available at the end of the BID report inviting comments on issues of interest and importance to the stakeholders. A venue was arranged incase of any interested party engagement.

Table 4: EIA Notices Publication Dates and the respective Newspaper used.

NEWSPAPER	PUBLICATION DATES
New Era	09 and 25 February 2026
The Namibian	09 and 23 February 2026

9. Public Consultation

There were no objection shown in the project as indicated by the poor responses to the advertisements. The environmental impact assessment scope generated from this process was used to guide the EIA study. All the factors identified during the environmental scoping phase were studied and the findings were shared as required.

10.1. Issues & Concerns Raised

The were no issues, concerns and interests raised during the consultations process

Table 5: Issues / concerns and interests identified during public consultations.

Interested & Affected Party (IAP)	Issue / Concern raised	Remark
Community member	How does the EIA process work and to be precise what do you look for on the site?	It kicks off with the scoping exercise which involves preparing the BID and publicising in the local papers to solicit IAPs inputs and on the site, we basically characterize the biophysical components of the area and determine its sensitivity to external disturbances.
	In terms of attendance, is there a prescribed number of IAPs that should attend the meeting?	The consultation process is governed by research ethics and no one is forced but voluntarily take part.
	Where will electricity and water come from?	Electricity will be tapped from existing line through the plot while water will be tapped from the existing facility.

Review of Draft Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan Report

The draft reports was available for sharing with registered IAPs for review and commenting for a minimum period of 4 weeks.

9.2. Public Participation: Way Forward

No comments on the reports were received and as a result the draft reports were adopted as final before submission to the Competent Authority: MEFT and the decision regarding the EIA report will be published.

9.3. Identification of Alternatives

This section covers a discussion of alternatives to the proposed construction of the ground satellite station. The “do nothing” alternative was also considered.

- Alternative sites and / or routes

No alternative sites were studied since the Proponent only has this particular land parcel for the proposed development. In addition, the proposed site is considered highly desirable due to the following considerations:

- Electricity

There electricity lines near the proposed site from which electricity can be connected.

- Water

The site is within a reasonable distance from the water line from which portable water can be sourced.

- Land suitability

Sites that facilitate easy construction conditions (relatively flat land with few rock outcrops or water- bodies) are favoured. This particular site meets those requirements and is far from the city where there is minimal interference or interaction with people.

- Road

The proposed site is very accessible through a tarred road from the main B2 Road.

10. Site description of the receiving Environment

Land use on the Project Site and the Surrounding Areas

The project site lies on a town erf with access to water and electricity as well as sewer services. Access road is available although minor alterations may be required to improve delivery truck safety. There are no natural endangered or protected flora and fauna therefore the project does not pose any threat to the environment.

Figure 1: The project site Map

Figure 2: The project site

11. Potential Environmental Impacts

A key part of the Scoping Process is the preliminary identification and consideration of issues and concerns that may impact (positively and/or negatively) with the biophysical

and socio-economic. The issues that were identified as potentially significant during the Scoping Phase formed the basis on which further studies were conducted during the EIA Phase.

12.1. Description of Potential Impacts environments

The potential impacts on environmental and social resources arising from the proposed development include direct and indirect impacts. Potential impacts were also linked to the different stages of the project which are identified as construction, operation and decommissioning. The table below presents the overview of likely aspects arising from each of the key project activities and considers their likely interaction with socio-economic and environmental resources and receptors.

Scope of the work

The EIA will focus on the issues related to Construction activities studies, excavation of land, noise pollution, fire risk, waste management (solid and liquid), operation and management of the satellite including data and information handling and management.

Phase 1 – Scoping

It is a formal requirement during the EIA process to carry out a scoping study and this is in-line with the Namibian Environmental Management Act (2007). The purpose of this study is to direct the assessment on the key issues for assessment and at the same time eliminate those that do not require detailed intensive studies.

Scoping Activities

1. Producing Background Information Report.
2. Consultations with key stakeholders and Interested Parties (IAP).
3. Advertising and carrying out public meetings according to IAP Registration.
4. Distribution of BID document to the public (Advert of Public Participation Meeting)
5. Gathering public comments on BID report.
6. Submission of final scoping report to Ministry of Environment, Tourism & Forestry (METF).

Phase 2

We do not anticipate a full EIA considering the minimal potential impacts of the proposed project on the environment and environmental insensitivity of the project site and Public Interest.

Draft EIA Report

The draft EIA report will reflect all the identified issues, mitigation measures and the proposed environmental management plan. The draft EIA document will be made available to the public for comments on issues of interest and can also raise any concerns they may feel require further attention.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Namibian Government gazzeted the Environmental Management Act in 2007 and is supported by a set of guidelines and regulations. The EIA process will follow the EIA Policy and the Environmental Management Act & its regulations. The EIA will also take cognizance of applicable international standards and guidelines, conventions and treaties.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PLAN

According to the Environmental Management Act (2007), public participation forms an integral part of the EIA process. Adequate public consultation is important to identify issues relevant to the project, evaluating their significance and deciding measures to mitigate these impacts. A public consultation plan has been developed in line with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- To ensure all stakeholders are included in the consultation and disclosure process;
- To ensure initial information disclosure about the project is appropriate and understandable to the non-technical stakeholders and the local population;
- To ensure that adequate and timely information is provided to the public;
- To ensure that all stakeholders are given sufficient opportunity to express their issues, concerns and opinions;
- To ensure that stakeholders' opinions and concerns influence project decisions;
- To ensure regular feedback is given to the public;
- To ensure that effective communication will continue during the construction and operational phases of the project;

Concordia Space Science Technology and the Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC Team are committed to active and ongoing communication and consultation with all members of the public in the proposed project.

HOW YOU CAN BE INVLOVED?

Register your Interest and Query via email or telephone numbers provided.

Attend online meetings that will be shared with IAP.

Contact the EIA consultants for further information.

Review the draft reports when you are invited to do so within the timeframes provided.

Please ensure that you are registered on the project database by providing your contact details to the EIA consultants As per the Newspaper Advert. Registration will ensure that you receive on-going communication about the EIA process, meeting invitations, project updates and invitations to review the BID reports.

ANNEXURE 1: IAP REGISTRATION FORM

REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS FORM (IAP)

Please register me as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) to receive ongoing communication about the EIA process and the proposed project.

NAME: Simeon Namweya	TELEPHONE: 0813549340
ORGANIZATION: EIA Tracking in Namibia (EIA Tracker)	FAX: None
DESIGNATION:Administrator	E-MAIL:info@eia-tracker.org.na
ADDRESS:N/A	
COMMENTS AND ISSUES OF CONCERNS	
Request for BID and Site Map	
PLEASE SUBMIT REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS TO: tehsc1000@outlook.com	

Sri. Lineekela Haipinge

P. O. Box 80025

Ongwediva

Namibia.

Tel/WhatsApp: +264858183192/+264812978075/+264813512950

Email: tehsc1000@outlook.com

ANNEXURE 2: NEWSPAPER ADVERT

Notices

• Public •

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS EIA FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA AREA OF OTJOZONDJUPA REGION Concordia Space Science and Technology CC, herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 and regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (January 2012), hired Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC, a local company to conduct an EIA for the establishment and operation of ground satellite station. The applicant has strategically partnered with China Jiangsu International Ltd, a service provider in for commercial aerospace measurement, operation and control network. And plans to deploy measurement, operation and control equipment in all continents around the globe including Namibia to provide global users with measurement, operation and control services. The plan is to deploy a monitoring and receiver station using the current mainstream civil and commercial satellite application frequency bands, and servicing global customers, providing fast, reliable and safe satellite data transmission, reception and services. **Applicant** Concordia Space Science and Technology CC Nature and location of the proposed activity Concordia Space Science and Technology, intend to construct and operate a ground satellite station within the Okahandja Area, in Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia. The infrastructure and structures for the proposed project includes but is not limited to inter alia: The project includes the following components:

- **Ground station infrastructure:** This mainly comprises of a tele communications antenna for transmitting and receiving radio waves;
- Buildings: operation and maintenance building to house equipment for data processing, a guard cabin for security;
- Electricity lines to tap power from the national grid;
- Water supply lines from the existing facilities to supply domestic water;
- A connection pipe to existing infrastructure for the collection of sewer water from the toilets Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC Contact Person: Linealota Haipinge or Oskar Angula Tel: +264-858183182/+26481767137 Email: tehsc1000@outlook.com Registration to receive notifications/ IAP comments: To register as an IAP, submit your name and contact details as well as Comments by email, or by Contacting us via Email tehsc1000@outlook.com or telephone. A Background Information Document (BID) in Soft copy can be requested via email or during the public meeting. If you would like to attend a public meeting Submit your Name, Contact and ID number via email to Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy to receive the public meeting venue details and electronic link for 27February 2026. If you would like your comments to be addressed in the EIA Scoping (including Impact assessment) Report, please submit them to our email address. Not later than 28February 2026

CLAO260000003

Chinese Health Clinic (Acupuncture) moved to Werner List Str No. 3 Windhoek, (behind Old Mutual). Call: 081359188

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preparations for upgrading Independence Stadium.

This is according to executive director and accounting officer for sport, youth and national service Gerald Vries.

No stadium in Namibia currently has the approval of either CAF or the International Federation of Association Football (Fifa).

As a result, national teams have been barred from hosting international fixtures and are forced to play their home matches abroad.

The country has not staged an international match for the past five years due to inadequate infrastructure.

According to Vries, all design documentation was completed in December 2025 and submitted to CAF for compliance review in line with its 2022 Stadium Regulations under Category 3 requirements, while other documents were submitted to World Athletics for assessment against its 2019 Track and Field Facilities Manual.

"CAF sent a representative in January, and a technical workshop was held in Windhoek from 15 to 16 January," he said, noting that the ministry has not received any response despite several attempts to follow up.

He said the ministry intends to complete all construction preparations by the end of March 2026 and aims to commence the procurement process during the first quarter of the 2026/27 financial year.

study," he said.

Although the mini[stry] received an initial [allo]cation of N$415 million at the start of the current financial year, the capital budget was reduced by N$200 million during the midterm budget review in October 2025, leaving a revised allocation of N$215 million.

"Of the revised allocation, N$38 million has been spent to date on consultancy fees for the upgrading of Independence Stadium. The remaining funds will be expended between January and March 2026," he said.

Vries said no funds would be returned to the treasury at the end of the financial year.

The consultancy fees for Independence Stadium, feasibility study report costs for the new Katima Mulilo Sport Stadium, the feasibility study report costs for the Opuwo Multi-Purpose Youth Resource Centre and Sport Complex, as well as the construction of 28 basic constituency sport facilities to be transferred to all 14 regions this month will ensure that the allocated budget is fully used, he said. – *Nampa*

Notices

• Legal •

public meeting. The public meeting is scheduled to be held as follows:

Date: 24 February 2026
Time: 18h00
Venue: Waterfront Auditorium
OR
Date: 25 February 2026
Time: 14h00
Venue: Benguela Community Hall

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:
In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions. Further take note that any person having objections and/or comments to the proposed township establishments as depicted above, may lodge such objection/comment in writing with the Chief Regional Officer of the //Karas Regional Council and with the applicant (SPC) in writing via Email: bronwyn@spc.com.na or Tel: 061 251 189 on or before 18 March 2026.

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOWN PLANNING PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE TO APPLY FOR THE LAYOUT APPROVAL AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT OF AGATE PARK PROPER Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC) (Town and Regional Planners and Environmental Consultants) on behalf of the Lüderitz Town Council (the proponent), the registered owner, has applied to the Lüderitz Town Council and intends on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board and the Environmental Commissioner for the following:

PROJECT DETAILS:

a) Alteration of Townlands Boundaries to include Farm 158 into the Local Authority Boundary of Lüderitz;
b) Rezoning of Farm 158 from "Agriculture" to "Undetermined";
c) Consolidation of Farm 134 and Farm 158 into "Consolidated Erf X";
d) Layout approval and township establishment on "Consolidated Erf X" to be known as Agate Park Proper;
e) Registration of a Beach Servitude to be registered 100m from the high-water mark; and
f) Inclusion in the next Zoning Scheme to be prepared for Lüderitz.

Proposed "Consolidated Erf X" is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and is situated in the northern part of the Lüderitz Townlands. Proposed "Consolidated Erf X" will measure approximately 158.8424ha in extent. Farm 134 (Karas Region) is currently zoned "Undetermined" while Farm 158 currently falls outside the local authority boundary hence no zoning is applied. The purpose of this application is to proactively make provision for the need of housing within the higher income population sector within Lüderitz, providing different housing typologies and opportunities. In terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), SPC hereby gives public notification of the above application.

Notices

• Public •

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- A connection pipe to existing infrastructure for the collection of sewer water from the toilets Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy CC Contact Person: Linealota Haipinge or Oskar Angula Tel:+264-858183182/+26481767137 Email: tehsc1000@outlook.com Registration to receive notifications/ IAP comments: To register as an IAP, submit your name and contact details as well as Comments by email, or by Contacting us via Email: tehsc1000@outlook.com or telephone. A Background Information Document (BID) in Soft copy can be requested via email or during the public meeting. If you would like to attend a public meeting Submit your Name, Contact and ID number via email to Tamil Environmental Health and Safety Consultancy to receive the public meeting venue details and electronic link for 27February 2026. If you would like your comments to be addressed in the EIA Scoping (including Impact assessment) Report, please submit them to our email address. Not later than 28February 2026

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ANNEXURE 3: LOCALITY MAP