

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT FOR A GROUND SATELLITE
STATION IN OKAHANDJA AREA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.**

FOR

METAGALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CC



PREPARED BY



building prosperous individuals, communities and organizations through

"RESEARCH, TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING"


P. O. BOX 708 22 KHOMASDAL

WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA.

+264 812 683 578 /817 181 828

outruninvest@hotmail.com

PROJECT DETAILS

TITLE	ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT FOR A GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA AREA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.
REPORT STATUS	FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT
CONSULTANT	OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER'S NAME AND SIGNATURE	JOSIAH T. MUKUTIRI 
DATE	26 OCTOBER 2020



Acknowledgement

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

Table of Contents

Purpose of this Document	8
Executive Summary	9
1. Introduction	10
1.1. Site Locality	11
1.2. Project Concept and Overview	11
1.2.1. What is a Ground Satellite Station?	11
1.2.2. How do Ground Satellite Stations Work?	11
1.2.3. The Environmental Impact of Satellite Communications	12
1.2.4. Project Overview and Planned Activities	13
1.3. Phases of the Project	13
1.3.1. Planning and Design Phase	13
1.3.2. The Construction Phase	13
1.3.3. Operation and Maintenance	13
1.4. Need for the Project.....	14
1.5. Practitioners' Details.....	14
1.5.1. Details of Environmental Assessment Practitioner.....	14
2. Process and Methodology	16
2.1. EIA Process	16
2.1.1. Clarifying terms of reference and levelling of expectations	16
2.1.2. Literature review.....	16
2.1.3. Information search from internet, journals, books and stakeholders.....	16
2.1.4. Analyse the potential environmental impacts of ground satellite station from typical data and research	17
2.1.5. Field Survey	17
2.1.6. Public Involvement.....	17
2.1.7. Identification and analysis of impacts in terms of magnitude and significance	17
2.1.8. Recommended mitigation measures for identified impacts	17
2.1.9. Analysis of alternatives of the project – both economic and environmental	17
2.1.10. Development of an environmental management plan	17
2.1.11. Preparation of the EIA Report.....	18
3. The Proposed Development's Legal and Policy Requirements	19
3.1. Relevant Treaties, International agreements and Protocols, policies and legislation.....	19
3.1.1. Environmental Management	19

3.1.2.	Waste Management.....	20
3.1.3.	General Environmental Protection and Management	21
3.1.4.	Noise and Vibration	21
3.1.5.	Land Use and Planning Issues	21
4.	Public Participation Process.....	24
4.1.	Purpose of the Public Participation Process	24
4.2.	Identification of Key Stakeholders.....	24
4.3.	Initiation of Environmental Scoping Process	24
4.4.	Public Consultation	25
4.5.	5.7. Issues & Concerns Raised.....	25
4.5.1.	Review of Draft Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan Report 25	
4.5.2.	Public Participation: Way Forward.....	25
4.6.	Identification of Alternatives	25
4.6.1.	Alternative sites and / or routes	26
4.6.2.	No-Go Option	26
5.	Description of the receiving Environment	27
5.1.	Land use on the Project Site and the Surrounding Areas	27
5.2.	6.2. Soils	27
5.3.	Climate	28
5.3.1.	Rainfall	29
5.4.	Flora	29
6.	Potential Environmental Impacts.....	30
6.1.	Introduction	30
6.2.	Description of Potential Impacts environments	30
6.3.1.	Air Quality Impacts.....	33
6.4.	Overview of potential Impacts.....	34
6.5.	Noise Impacts.....	36
6.6.	Visual and Aesthetic Landscape Impacts	36
7.	Conclusion and Recommendations.....	37
7.1.	Conclusion.....	37
	Annexure 1: Background Information and Invitation to Participate Document	38
1.	CONTENT	39
2.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	39
3.	Desirability of the Proposed Project.....	40
4.	Environmental description of the project area	40

5. PROPOSED STUDIES.....	42
6.ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES	42
7. THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS	42
8. PROJECT ELEMENTS TO BE COVERED BY THE EIA.	43
4.1. Scope Of The Work	46
Annexure 2: List of Registered Interested and Affected Parties.....	49
Annexure 3: Advertisements	50

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Outrun Team of Experts and their responsibilities in this study.....	15
Table 2: Treaties and International Agreements, Policies and Laws governing the proposed project.	19
Table 3: Summary of permit requirements.	22
Table 4: EIA Notices Publication Dates and the respective Newspaper used.	24
Table 5: Issues / concerns and interests identified during public consultations.	25
Table 6: Project activities and potentially affected environmental receptors or resources.	31

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The location of the proposed project site in relation to existing infrastructure.	11
Figure 2: The project site is characterised by scattered Acacia spp. and grass undercover.	27
Figure 3: The project site and the dominant soil, Regosols.....	27
Figure 4: The Okahandja Nation Forest Research Centre is the nearest weather station to the project site.....	28
Figure 5: The North to South view from the eastern plot boundary of the proposed project site...	40
Figure 6: The proposed location of the ground satellite station in Okahandja Area.	41

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
NHC	National Heritage Council
EMA	Namibia Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
METF: DEA	Ministry of Environment, Tourism & Forestry: Directorate of Environmental Affairs

Purpose of this Document

An Environmental Scoping Report is one of the important products of an Environmental Assessment (EA) process that 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. The EMP addresses the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity on the environment throughout the project life-cycle and will not be mentioned in this report.

Furthermore, it should have an inclusion of systems for assessment of monitoring and management arrangements after the project implementation. It is therefore the responsibility of MET 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. Outrun Consultants CC therefore, carried out the EMP process according to the EMA.

Executive Summary

The applicant, METAGALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CC is a wholly Namibian owned company and are planning to set up a ground 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. Outrun Consultants CC an independent consulting company, conducted the EIA process for Metagalaxy Space Science and Technology CC. The EIA was conducted in 2 phases, the Scoping Phase during which interested and affected parties were given the opportunity to comment on the proposed project activities. Comments received during the scoping exercise were incorporated. The second phase gave rise to the draft environmental scoping and management plan which were shared with stakeholders for their inputs. The proposed construction and operation of a ground satellite station poses potential environmental damage in the form of air pollution due to dust, destruction of the landscape, aesthetic view and visual impacts in typical cattle ranging environment. 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 have been formulated as part of the EMP.

1. Introduction

The applicant, Metagalaxy Space Science and Technology CC (MSST), contracted a local company to conduct an EIA for the establishment and operation of ground satellite station. MSST has strategically partnered with Shaanxi Xingyi Space Technology Co. Ltd, a service provider in China's commercial aerospace measurement, operation and control network.

Xingyi plans to deploy measurement, operation and control equipment in all continents around the globe including Africa to provide global users with measurement, operation and control services. The plan is to build three ground monitoring stations in Africa, 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.

MSST's core services will be centred on:

- Measurement and control services,
- Satellite applications,
- Aerospace research and development,
- Space education,
- Health management,
- Environment and agriculture etc.

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 authorisation and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Environmental Commissioner (Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry).

MSST appointed Outrun Consultants 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 MSST 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.

1.1. Site Locality

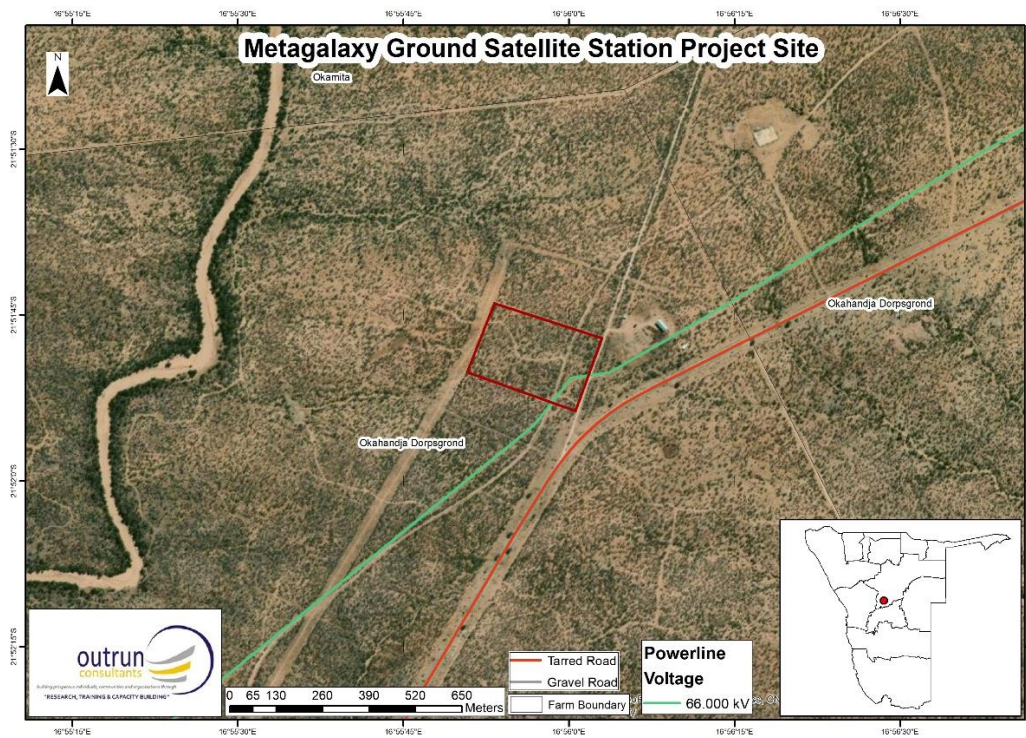


Figure 1: The location of the proposed project site in relation to existing infrastructure.

1.2. Project Concept and Overview

1.2.1. What is a Ground Satellite Station?

A ground station or earth station is a terrestrial radio station designed for extraplanetary telecommunication with spacecraft (constituting part of the ground segment of the spacecraft system), or reception of radio waves from astronomical radio sources. Ground stations may be located either on the surface of the Earth, or in its atmosphere. Earth stations communicate with spacecraft by transmitting and receiving radio waves in the super high frequency or extremely high frequency bands (e.g., microwaves). When a ground station successfully transmits radio waves to a spacecraft (or vice versa), it establishes a telecommunications link. A principal telecommunications device of the ground station is the parabolic antenna.

Specialized satellite earth stations are used to telecommunicate with satellites—chiefly communications satellites. Other ground stations communicate with manned space stations or unmanned space probes. A ground station that primarily receives telemetry data, or that follows a satellite not in geostationary orbit, is called a tracking station.

1.2.2. How do Ground Satellite Stations Work?

The crew at the ground station sends radio signals to the satellite (uplink), receive data transmissions from the satellite (downlink), and in some cases, serve as command and control centres for the satellite network. Thus, the ground station (or network of stations) is the “brain” of the entire satellite network.

1.2.3. 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 TV 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 TV 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 TV equipment.

Looking at the energy consumption of satellite versus terrestrial TV 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 TV 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."

1.2.4. Project Overview and Planned Activities

MSST intends to construct and operate a ground satellite station within the Okahandja Area, in Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia. The proposed ground satellite station entails the transformation of cattle ranging farming area to accommodate the proposed facility, associated infrastructure and services. 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 neighbour's farm to supply domestic water;
- A conservation tank for the collection of sewer water from the toilets.

1.3. 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:

1.3.1. 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 proposed in the EMP) during the planning phase, the necessary corrective action can be taken to further limit potential impacts.

1.3.2. 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.

1.3.3. 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 minimised. This, in turn, will minimise 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 minimising 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
 - Legislation prescribed by the relevant Regulatory Authorities MET
 - Namibia Information Communication Technology Policy

1.4. 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,
- Agriculture,
- Climate change,
- Mineral Exploration,
- Urban Planning and Development,
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management,
- Fire Monitoring,
- Marine surveillance and
- Drought monitoring etc.

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

1.5. Practitioners' Details

1.5.1. Details of Environmental Assessment Practitioner

MSST appointed Outrun Consultants cc to conduct the EIA for the application of the ECC for the construction ground satellite station in Okahandja area. Outrun Consultants 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

Outrun draws its experts from regional and international universities. Outrun 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: Outrun Team of Experts and their responsibilities in this study.

ORGANIZATION	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY / FIELD OF EXPERTISE	TEAM MEMBERS
OUTRUN	Project management EIA coordination	Josiah T. Mukutiri
OUTRUN	EIA process	Emmerencia Montzinger
METAGALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CC	Development of the concept and Business Plan	Jon Angel (Mr)
OUTRUN	Literature review / Desk study	Josiah T. Mukutiri, Fillemon Shatipamba and Emmerencia Montzinger
OUTRUN	Legislation & Policy Review	Josiah T. Mukutiri
OUTRUN	Development of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	Fillemon Shatipamba
OUTRUN	Public Consultation and Facilitation	Josiah T. Mukutiri, Jon Angel (Mr)

2. Process and Methodology

Given that construction of a ground satellite station is a prescribed activity under the Environmental Management Act (2007), the Proponent appointed Outrun 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.

2.1. 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.

2.1.1. 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.

2.1.2. 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;

2.1.3. 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.

2.1.4. Analyse 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.

2.1.5. Field 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.

2.1.6. Public Involvement

A wide range of key stakeholders were invited to participate and express their views through various media communication. The consultations were done 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 by stakeholders were incorporated into the EIA process, the project design and the proponents have committed the same during project implementation.

2.1.7. 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 chapter on impact prediction and analysis was used to rank the impacts.

2.1.8. 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.

2.1.9. 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.

2.1.10. 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.

2.1.11. 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 report.

3. 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.

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

3.1.1. Environmental Management

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

<p>The Namibian Constitution (1990)(GRN, 1990)</p>	<p>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).</p>
<p>Vision 2030, National Development Plans and Harambee Prosperity Plan (GRN, 2016)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Environmental Management Act (2007)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Namibia’s Environmental Assessment Policy of 1994.</p>	<p>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</p>

	<p>Environmental Affairs (DEA). Telecommunications Infrastructure projects are listed activities that warrants an EIA since it involves the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

3.1.2. 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.

3.1.3. 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.”
--	--

3.1.4. 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.
--------------------------	---

3.1.5. Land Use and Planning Issues

Forest Act (2001)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
--------------------------	---

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).

4. 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.

4.1. 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.

4.2. Identification of Key Stakeholders

The following key stakeholders were identified for consultation purposes:

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

4.3. Initiation of Environmental Scoping Process

The scoping process was initiated by publicising it through the *Confidante* 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 forwarded to stakeholders.

The BID contained the relevant information about the proposed project and promoted stakeholders and public participation in the scoping process. A comment sheet was provided at the end of the BID report inviting comments on issues of interest and importance to the stakeholders.

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

NEWSPAPER	PUBLICATION DATES
New Era	17 September 2020
New Era	24 September 2020
Confidante	17 – 23 September 2020
Confidante	24 – 30 September 2020

4.4. Public Consultation

There was no interest in the project as indicated by the poor responses to the advertisements, only two (2) IAPs registered for the project. 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.

4.5. 5.7. Issues & Concerns Raised

The issues, concerns and interests raised during the consultations are summarised in the following table.

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 an existing line passing through the plot while water will be tapped from the neighbour's borehole.

4.5.1. Review of Draft Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan Report

The draft reports were shared with registered IAPs for review and commenting for a minimum period of 2 weeks.

4.5.2. 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: MICT and the decision regarding the EIA report will be published.

4.6. 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.

4.6.1. 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 2 electricity lines cutting through the proposed site from which electricity can be connected.

- Water

The site is within a reasonable distance from the neighbour's 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.

4.6.1.1. Road

The proposed site is very accessible through a gravel road from the road to Hochfeld.

4.6.2. No-Go Option

The "no-go" option means maintaining the status quo were no ground satellite station will be constructed. This would be the best for the environment given that it remains untouched. However, that situation is not favoured as it means no development and lack of employment opportunities for the local people.

5. Description of the receiving Environment

5.1. Land use on the Project Site and the Surrounding Areas

The project site lies on a traditionally cattle ranching farm located just outside out Okahandja towards Hochfeld.



Figure 2: The project site is characterised by scattered *Acacia* spp. and grass undercover.

5.2. 6.2. Soils

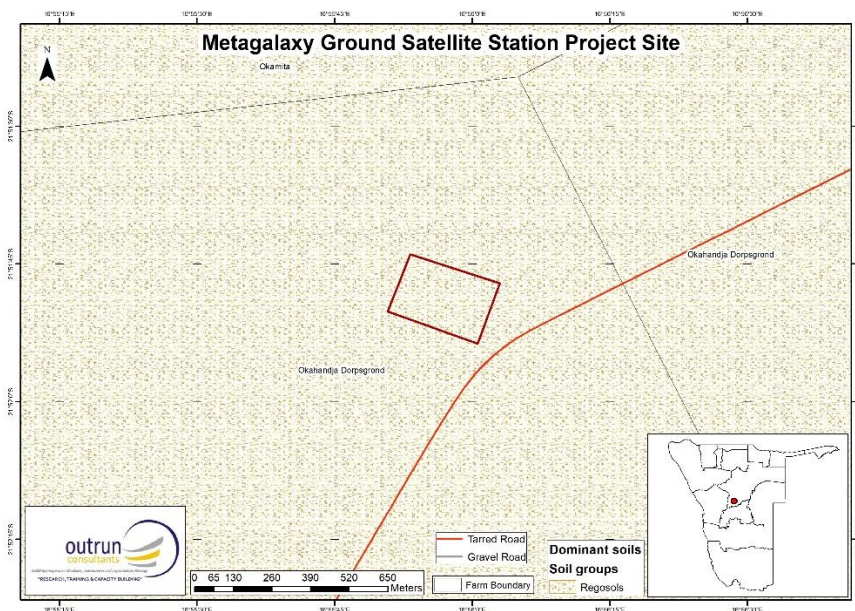


Figure 3: The project site and the dominant soil, Regosols.

5.3. Climate

Climate refers to the meteorological or weather elements measured in a particular region or area over a long period of time of 20 to 30 years. The climate of an area is generally affected by the latitude, terrain, altitude and distance or proximity to water bodies. Climatic knowledge about an area is important because it shapes human activities of the people inhabiting the area. This is because climatic factors such as rainfall and temperature affects geomorphology, weathering and soil formation, transport of materials, flora and fauna and the use of natural resources, (Bertram and Broman, 1999). The data for the proposed project site was obtained from the SASSCAL WEATHERNET PORTAL from the Okahandja Nation Forest Research Centre station and dates from 2012.

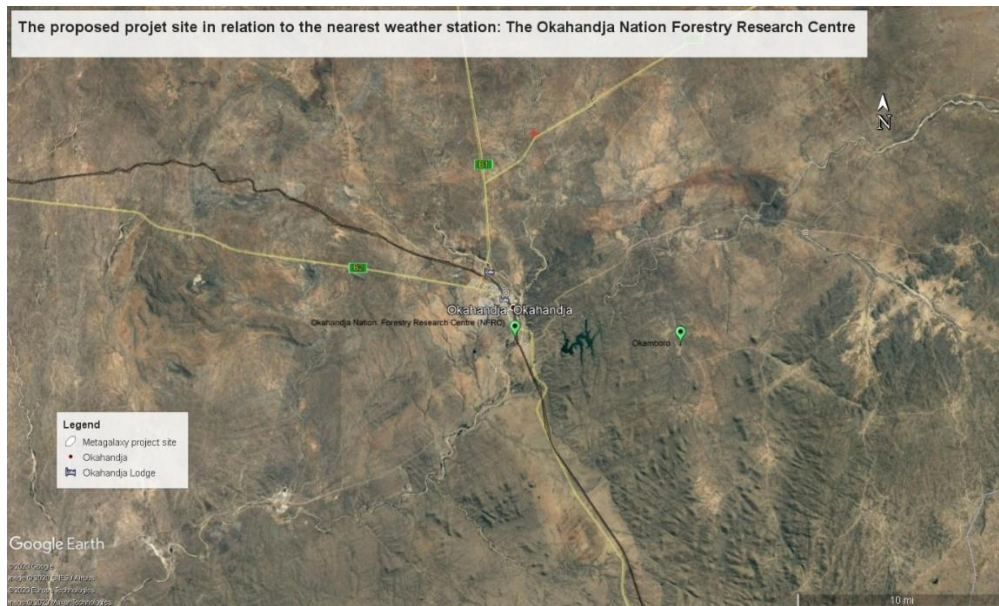
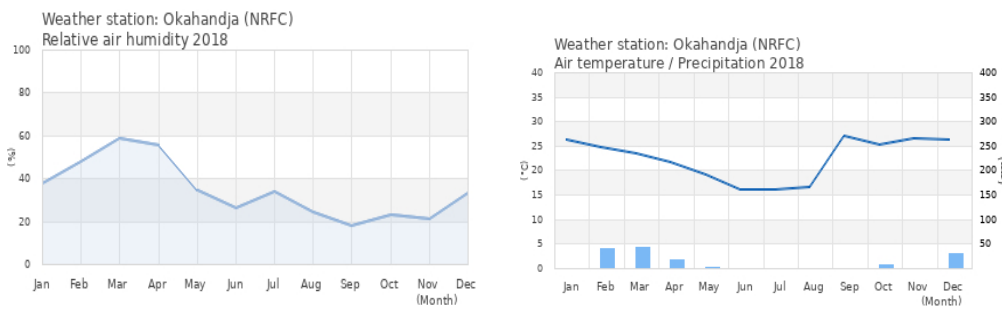
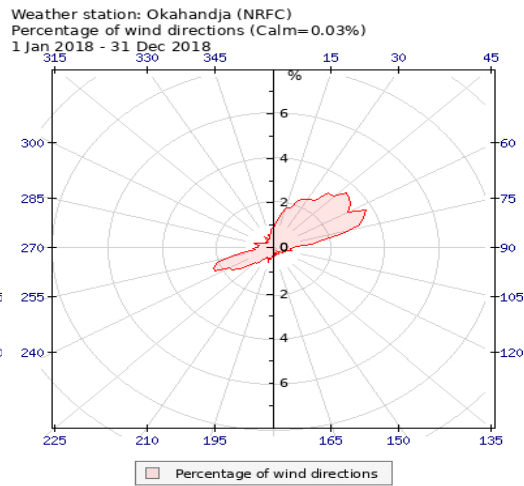
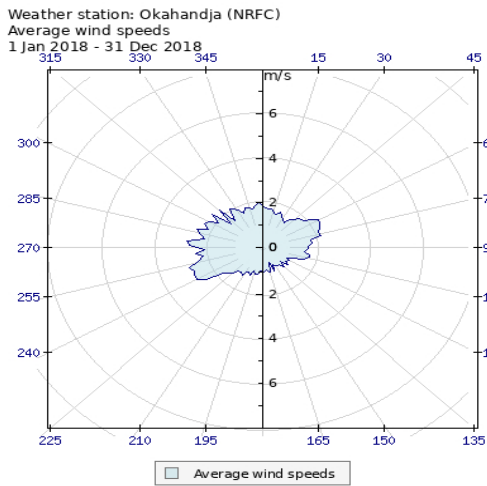


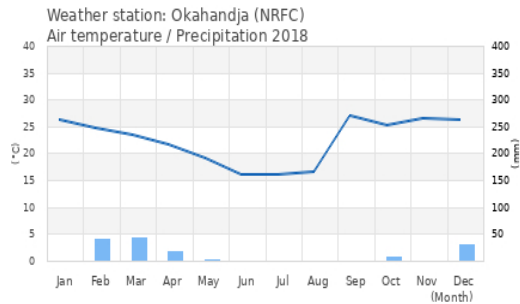
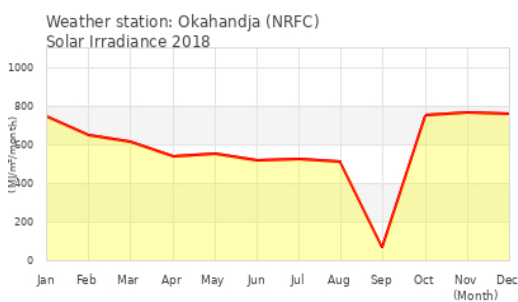
Figure 4: The Okahandja Nation Forest Research Centre is the nearest weather station to the project site.





5.3.1. Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall around the Okahandja area is about 350-450 mm. Most of the rain received falls during the summer months of the year while during the winter it is predominantly dry.



5.4. Flora

The vegetation type in this area is classified as semi-arid savanna. Large areas in this vegetation are dominated by *Acacia* species and encroached mainly by *Acacia mellifera* (Müller, 1984). Moreover, grass cover also varies depending on the soil type. This vegetation is mainly characterised by homogenous ferralic aerosols soil types, though varying slightly in some ecosystems in the same vegetation type (Müller, 1984).

6. Potential Environmental Impacts

6.1. Introduction

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.

6.2. 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.

Table 6: Project activities and potentially affected environmental receptors or resources.

Project Activities	Receptor / Resource								
	Fauna	Flora	Soils	Hydrology	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Land Use and Agricultural Potential	Landscape and Visual Amenity	Socio-economics
Preconstruction and construction									
Vegetation Clearance									
Construction of Hard Standing									
Site Levelling and Grading									
Preparation of Satellite Foundations									
Underground Cables/Overhead lines									
Equipment Delivery and Erection									
Construction of Service Building									
Waste									
Operation									

Project Activities	Receptor / Resource								
	Fauna	Flora	Soils	Hydrology	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Land Use and Agricultural Potential	Landscape and Visual Amenity	Socio-economics
Ground Satellite Station									
Operation Use of Access Tracks									
Use of Buildings									
Site Maintenance Waste									
Decommissioning									
Removal of Satellite									
Removal of Foundations									
Removal of Underground Cables									
Waste									
Site Restoration & Rehabilitation									

Key: Shaded box indicates potential interaction between the project activity and resource or receptor.

6.3. Potentially Significant Impacts

The following section describes potentially significant issues based on the findings from the site visit and consultations held with IAP's. Many of these impacts can be adequately addressed through the implementation of appropriate mitigation and management measures.

6.3.1. Air Quality Impacts

Construction Phase

During the construction phase it is expected that, the main sources of impact will result due to the construction of access roads, and the plant area. These predicted impacts cannot be quantified, primarily due to the lack of detailed information related to scheduling and positioning of construction related activities which will only come out in the feasibility study. Instead a qualitative description of the impacts was done. It involved the identification of possible sources of emissions and the provision of details related to their impacts.

Construction is commonly of a temporary nature with a definite beginning and end. Construction usually consists of a series of different operations, each with its own duration and potential for dust generation. Dust emission will vary from day to day depending on the phase of construction, the level of activity, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. Dust will be generated significantly due to the dry conditions and the sandy texture of the soils in the project area.

The following possible sources of fugitive dust have been identified as activities which could potentially generate dust during construction operations at the site:

- 6.3.1.1. Transportation of materials
- 6.3.1.2. Scraping;
- 6.3.1.3. Debris handling;
- 6.3.1.4. Land clearing for infrastructure

6.3.1.5. Creation and Grading of Access Roads

Access roads are constructed by the removal of overlying topsoil, whereby the exposed surface is graded to provide a smooth compacted surface for vehicles to drive on. Material removed is often stored in temporary piles close to the road edge, which allows for easy access once the road is no longer in use, whereby the material stored in these piles can be re-covered for rehabilitation purposes. Often however, these unused roads are left as is in the event that sections of them could be reused at a later stage.

A large amount of dust emissions is generated by vehicle traffic over these temporary unpaved roads. Substantial secondary emissions may be emitted from material moved out from the site during grading and deposited adjacent to roads. Passing traffic can thus re-suspend the deposited material. To avoid these impacts material storage piles deposited adjacent to the road edge should be vegetated, with watering of the pile prior to the establishment of sufficient vegetation cover. Piles deposited on the verges during continued grading along these routes should also be treated using wet or chemical suppressants depending on the nature and extent of their impacts.

A positive correlation exists between the amount of dust generated (during vehicle entrainment) and the silt content of the soil as well as the speed and size of construction vehicles. Additionally, the higher the moisture content of the soil the lower the amount of dust generated. The periodic watering of these road sections will aid in the reduction of dust generated from these sources. Cognisance should be taken to increase the watering rate during high wind days and during the summer months when the rate of evaporation increases.

6.3.1.6. Preparation of areas identified for the construction of the plant and supporting infrastructure

Removal of material usually takes place with a bulldozer, extracted material is then stored in piles for later use during rehabilitation procedures. Fugitive dust is generated during the extraction and removal of overlying material, as well as from windblown dust generated from cleared land and exposed material stockpiles. Dust problems can also be generated during the transportation of the extracted material, usually by truck, to the stock piles. This dust can take the form of entrainment from the vehicle itself or due to dust blown from the back of the trucks during transportation.

To avoid the generation of unnecessary dust, material drop height should be reduced and material storage piles should be protected from wind erosion. This can take the form of wind breaks, water sprays or vegetation of piles. All stockpiles should be damped down, especially during dry weather.

It should be noted that emissions generated by wind are also dependent on the frequency of disturbance of the erodible surface. Each time material is added to or removed from a storage pile or surface, the potential for erosion by wind is restored. Dust created during the transportation can be limited by watering the road sections that are being used and by either wetting the material being transported or covering the back of the trucks, to limit the windblown dust from the load.

6.4. Overview of potential Impacts

The following components of the environment may be impacted upon during the construction phase:

- Ambient air quality;

- Local residents;
- Employees;
- Environmental aesthetic value.

The impact on air quality and air pollution of fugitive dust is dependent on the quantity and drift potential of the dust particles. Large particles settle out near the source causing a local nuisance problem. Fine particles can be dispersed over much greater distances. Fugitive dust may have significant adverse impacts such as reduced visibility, soiling of buildings and materials, reduced growth and production in vegetation and may affect sensitive areas and aesthetics. Fugitive dust can also adversely affect human health. It is important to note that impacts will be of a temporary nature, only occurring during the construction period.

Given the short duration and low level of activity expected during construction, but bearing in mind that no quantitative emission figures exist, no long adverse impacts are anticipated on these receptors. Impact of fugitive dust emissions on employees on site could however be significant during the construction phase, but will vary between phases, with level of activity and meteorological conditions.

Operational Phase

There are no significant impacts anticipated to take place during the operational phase which will be mainly concerned with back office operations comprising of mainly of data processing, handling and dissemination.

Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning phase is associated with activities related to the demolition of infrastructure and the rehabilitation of disturbed areas. The total rehabilitation will ensure that the total area will be a free draining covered with topsoil and grassed. The following activities are associated with the decommissioning phase:

- Existing buildings and structures demolished, rubble removed and the area levelled;
- Remaining exposed excavated areas filled and levelled using overburden recovered from stockpiles;
- Stockpiles and tailings impoundments to be smoothed and contoured;
- Topsoil replaced using topsoil recovered from stockpiles; and
- Land and permanent waste piles prepared for revegetation.

Possible sources of fugitive dust emission during the closure and post-closure phase include the following:

- Movements of stockpiles by bull dozers;
- Grading of the site;
- Transport and disposal of overburden for filling;
- Infrastructure demolition;
- Infrastructure rubble piles;
- Transport and disposal of infrastructure rubble;
- Transport and reuse of topsoil; and
- Soil preparation for revegetation

Exposed soil is often prone to erosion by water. The erodibility of soil depends on the amount of rainfall and its intensity, soil type and structure, slope of the terrain and the amount of vegetation cover (Brady, 1974). Revegetation of exposed areas for long-term dust and water erosion control is commonly used and is the most cost-effective option.

6.5. Noise Impacts

During the construction phase construction vehicles including excavation equipment and trucks may produce a noticeable increase in noise disturbance. Construction vehicles may create some noise and vibration along access routes. Noise levels during operation are low. Noise associated with maintenance activities may create some disturbance but this will be low level and localised. Potential noise mitigation measures are included in the EMP.

6.6. Visual and Aesthetic Landscape Impacts

Visual resource impacts would result from the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed ground satellite station. Specifically, impacts would result from project components being seen from sensitive viewpoints and form effects to the scenic values of the landscape. Impacts to views would be the highest when viewers are identified as being sensitive to change in the landscape, and when their views are focused on and dominated by the change. Visual impacts would occur when changes in the landscape are noticeable to viewers observing the landscape from their homes or from tourism / conservation areas, travel routes, and important cultural features and historic sites all of which do not exist in this area except homes. The visual impacts that could result from the project would be direct, adverse, and long-term given the generally flat landscape. Appropriate measures to manage impacts associated with dust generation, noise and visuals / aesthetics were crafted and are presented in the EMP.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1. Conclusion

The construction of a ground satellite station at Okahandja has negative environmental impacts. The EIA study findings showed negative environmental impacts to the environment to varying degrees depending on the nature of the activity and impacts arising thereof. Management and corrective measures were formulated and implementation timelines proposed depending on the gravity of threat to human life and the environment. Most of the impacts emanate from the construction phase and not the operation of the facility itself. The identified impacts, mitigation and monitoring activities, indicators, responsible parties and monitoring frequency are indicated in the EMP.

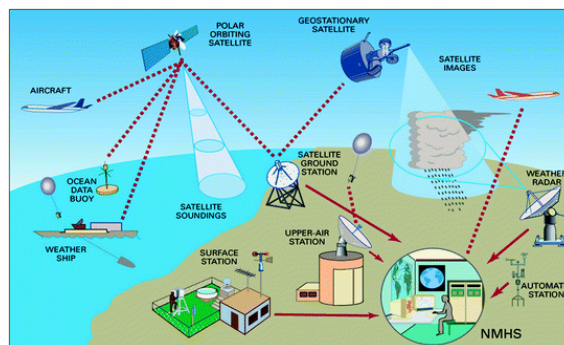
Annexure 1: Background Information and Invitation to Participate Document

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT AND INVITATION TO COMMENT.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA.

FOR

METAGALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CC



Prepared by



P. O. Box 70822 Khomasdal, Windhoek, Namibia.

+264 812 683 578

outruninvest@hotmail.com

1. CONTENT

The aim of this document is to provide you, as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) with the background information regarding the **proposed ground satellite station planned in the Okahandja Area in Otjozondjupa Region**. The document also gives you information on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process which will be followed before the project is implemented, the benefits of the proposed project, potential impacts of the project and proposed environmental studies needed. Further to that we advise you on how you can become involved in the project, raise concerns which you may have or receive information which may be of interest to you. This is the core of public participation during the EIA process. Information sharing is the cornerstone of successful Public Participation and your input will help ensure that all potential issues are taken into consideration before critical decisions are made.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The applicant, Metagalaxy Space Science and Technology CC (MSST), contracted a local company to conduct an EIA for the establishment and operation of ground satellite station. MSST has strategically partnered with Shaanxi Xingyi Space Technology Co. Ltd, a service provider of measurement, operation and control in China's commercial aerospace measurement, operation and control network.

Xingyi plans to deploy measurement, operation and control equipment in all continents around the globe including Africa to provide global users with measurement, operation and control services. The plan is to build three ground monitoring stations in Africa, 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.

MSST's core services will be centered on:

- Measurement and control services,
- Satellite applications,
- Aerospace research and development,
- Space education,
- Health management,
- Environment and agriculture etc.

3. Desirability of the Proposed 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. The proposed development will facilitate or enable access to data and / or information for:

- Environment,
- Agriculture,
- Climate change,
- Mineral Exploration,
- Urban Planning and Development,
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management,
- Fire Monitoring,
- Marine surveillance and
- Drought monitoring etc.

4. Environmental description of the project area

The predominant vegetation in the proposed project area is the invasive bush species *Acacia mellifera* with a grass undercover of species *Aristida congesta*, *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Chloris vigata*, *Eragrostis rigidior*, *Eragrostis viscosa*, *Melinis repens*, *Melinis villosum* and *Schmidtia pappophoroides*.



Figure 5: The North to South view from the eastern plot boundary of the proposed project site.

- Project Location



Figure 6: The proposed location of the ground satellite station in Okahandja Area.

- Water supply

There are sources of water on the proposed project and the Proponent has an option to tap water from the neighboring plot's borehole.

- Electricity

There are 2 existing electricity lines traversing through the plot from which Proponent can tap from in consultation and following due procedures with NAMPOWER.

- Domestic and Liquid Waste handling

This facility will have a very lean staff compliment for maintenance purposes whose domestic solid waste can be handled by disposing it through the Municipality of Okahandja facilities or composted onsite. A conservation tank will be explored to handle liquid waste.

5. PROPOSED STUDIES

- Vegetation Study

A brief vegetation study is proposed given that land will be cleared on the proposed site to make way for the construction of the satellite station itself and the associated infrastructure including utilities for support staff.

Factors to be considered during the operation phase of the project

- Dust emissions
- Noise emissions
- Waste generated
- General safety on site

Culture and Heritage Study

No sites of cultural and heritage importance are known to exist in this area. Hence, no such studies will be done.

Socio-economic impacts on agriculture

The proposed site is on portion of a farm largely used for livestock ranching. No potential impacts on both subsistence and commercial farming is foreseen since the project site is less than 1% of the total farm area. No potential impacts are likely to affect livestock and the production process.

6.ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

- No-Go Option

The “no-go” option means maintaining the status quo. This is unacceptable in an age of technologically driven economic development in which data and information sharing is key for decision making.

- Sites

There is no alternative site to consider since the existing plot is the only piece of land available for the Proponent to use for this particular project.

7. THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

An EIA is the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social, health and other relevant effects of development projects prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made.

The objectives of the EIA will be to:

- Provide you with adequate information to understand the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the proposed project and opportunities to comment on the project and the process.
- Provide information that will assist the consultants to incorporate effective mitigatory measures into the design and implementation of the project.
- Provide the regulatory authorities with sufficient information to serve as a basis for sound decision making.

8. PROJECT ELEMENTS TO BE COVERED BY THE EIA.

The EIA will cover the following elements:

- Planning, and designing site specific location of the satellite relative to existing infrastructure,
- Construction of the ground satellite and associated utilities,

Public Consultation & Disclosure

- Includes community consultation & Public Meeting
- Draft Public Consultation & Disclosure Plan (PCDP)



PHASE 1: SCOPING

- Determine scoping of EIA
- Policy, regulatory review
- Desk review of previous studies
- Reconnaissance site visit
- Scoping workshop
- Draft scoping report with terms of reference & work plan for phase 2

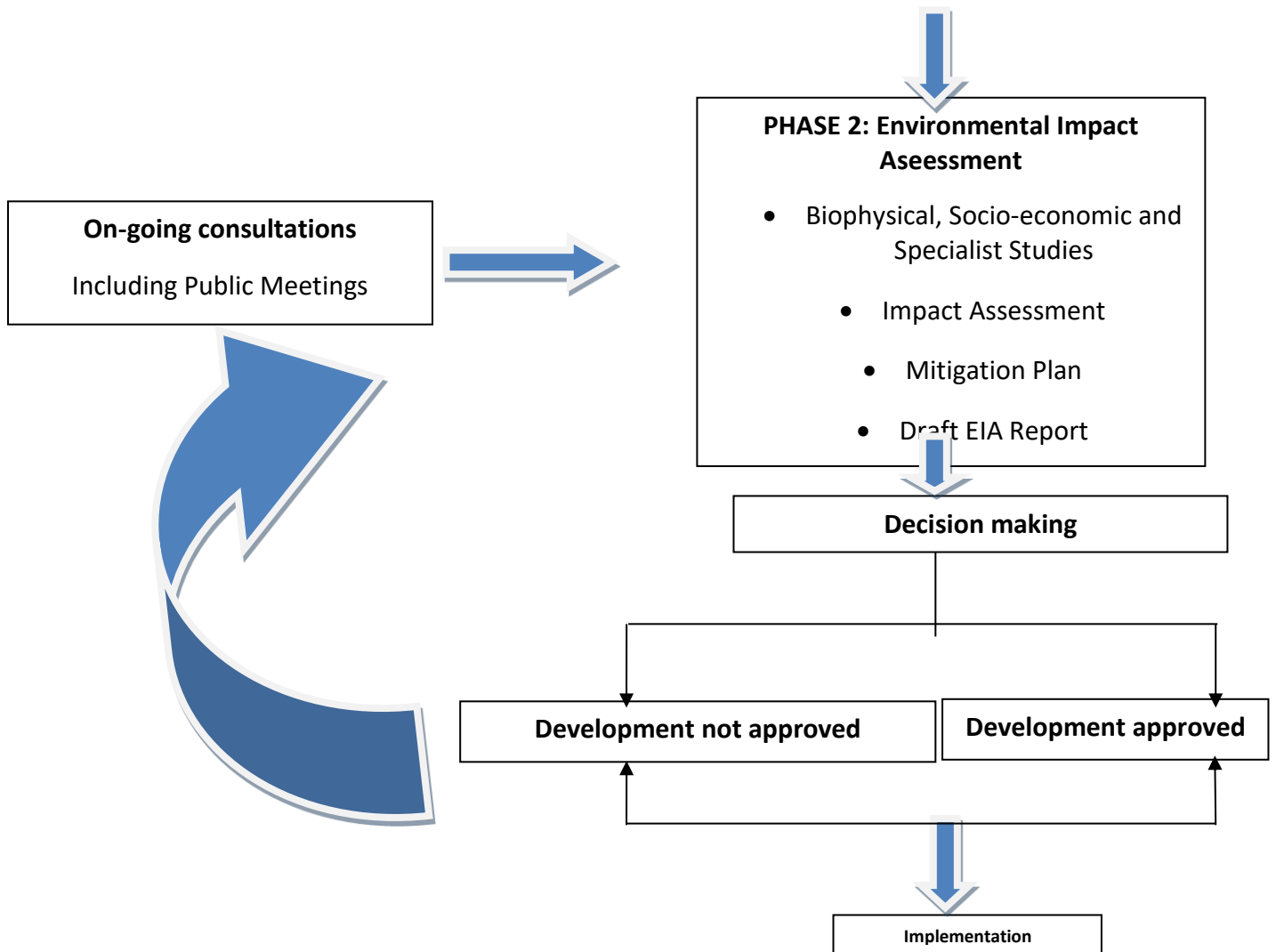


Fig.2. The Environmental Impact Assessment process that will be followed.

4.1. Scope Of The Work

The EIA will focus on the issues related to vegetation 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. The EIA will be done in 2 phases (See Figure.2).

- **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

- Consultations with key stakeholders, government departments etc.
- Advertising and carrying out public meetings.
- Distribution of project information to the public.
- Producing draft scoping report.
- Gathering public comments on draft scoping report.
- 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.

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;

MSST and the Outrun Consultants 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?

- Attend online meetings that will be advertised in the local media.
- 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. Registration will ensure that you receive on-going communication about the EIA process, meeting invitations, project updates and invitations to review the draft reports.

METAGALAXY SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY CC

REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS FORM

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

NAME:	TELEPHONE:
ORGANIZATION:	FAX:
DESIGNATION:	E-MAIL:
ADDRESS:	
COMMENTS AND ISSUES OF CONCERNS	
PLEASE SUBMIT REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS TO:	

JOSIAH T. MUKUTIRI

P. O. Box 70822

Khomasdal,

Windhoek,

Namibia.

Mobile: +264 – 812 683 578.

E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com

Annexure 2: List of Registered Interested and Affected Parties

Name	Contact
Colleen Mannheimer	0811 272 820
Olivia Nangula	0812 046 443
Wang	0810357026

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 2080844 Fax: (061) 220584 Email: Classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services	Employment	Notices	Notices	Notices	Notices	Notices
General	Offered	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice

CLASSIFIEDS

Rules and Deadlines

- To avoid disappointment or an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book in advance.
- Classification rates: 1200 for weekly, 2000 for daily.
- Cashless and electronic (EFT) are the fastest and easiest methods to pay for your advertisement.
- Advertisers and agencies (EFT) are the fastest and easiest methods to pay for your advertisement.

Deadlines for publication:

- Monday: 10:00 AM
- Tuesday: 10:00 AM
- Wednesday: 10:00 AM
- Thursday: 10:00 AM
- Friday: 10:00 AM
- Saturday: 10:00 AM
- Sunday: 10:00 AM

Terms and Conditions Apply

Employment

Offered

Vacancy for a Commercial Helicopter Pilot

North-West Helicopters is seeking a Commercial Helicopter Pilot for our Windhoek base.

- Current valid CPL license
- Minimum 1000 hours of flight time
- Minimum 500 hours of helicopter flight time
- Current valid medical certificate
- Current valid language certificate
- Current valid English certificate
- Current valid South African citizenship

Working dates: 24 September 2020

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Send CV to: recruitment@nwah.com.na

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Instructor /Lymphoherapist

Minimum qualifications:

- B.Sc. Hons (Human Sciences Movement and Physiology) with specific qualification in Lymphology
- Minimum of five (5) year working experience as Personal Trainer and/or Personal Trainer with at least one (1) year teaching experience from a recognized training centre or college
- A valid driver's license
- Over 18 years of age
- Proof of an ability to train the deaf and dumb will be an added advantage

Applications with C.V and Certified copies of certificates and all recommended letters necessary must be sent electronically via email to: recruitment@nwah.com.na or to the Human Resources Manager, P.O. Box 2614, Windhoek or on or before 30 September 2020.

Send CV to: recruitment@nwah.com.na

Closing date: 30 September 2020

OVERSEAS VACANCIES

NUMBERS CAREERS & SOCIAL WORKING
NEEDS IN RELANGANGANDA
BOOK NOW TO START 2021
CALL 082 917 2654/ 082 949 1235

www.careersandworking.com

Booking fee R200.00

Closing date for applications: 18/09/2020

PUBLIC NOTICE

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL SCALE MINING HOISTS ON COMMERCIAL FARMS OTJOMBQJO AND ONDAPU IN ERRODOW REGION

There are 270 Mining Claims, registered to and worked by several Small Scale Miners (SSM) in search of semi-precious minerals on the aforementioned farms. Although mining activities have been taking place for many years in these areas, this has been done in the absence of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Environmental Certificate Conditions (ECCs). However, in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007), and the Environmental Impact Regulations of 2012, all mining and quarrying operations are listed as activities for which EMAs are mandatory.

To this end, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping study is being conducted to be followed by the formulation of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for each farm. The EIA and EMPs will allow the SSMs to apply and obtain ECC for their respective Mining Claims from METT.

Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register and to submit their comments, interests, concerns and/or inputs with respect to the EIA being conducted. A Background Information Document (BID) is available.

The proponent of the study is the Small-Scale Mining Division of the Ministry of Mines & Energy, courtesy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Meetings: Information sharing meetings with the SSM, stakeholders and IAPs will be held on Friday, 2 October, at Farm Omajou from 09:00 to 12:00 and Farm Onjombu from 14:00 to 16:00.

Contact details: Comments and/or inputs should be sent via email, fax or WhatsApp not later than 10 October 2020 to:

Email: zibus@nwah.com.na
Fax: 0854 5026
Cell: 081 127 3227
EIA Consultant: Joost Straubhaar

REZONING NOTICE

D U N A M I S CONSULTING TOWN, REGIONAL PLANNERS AND DEVELOPERS ON BEHALF OF THE OWNER OF Portion 178 (a Portion of Portion 58) Farm Brakwater No. 48

intends to apply to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the following:

- consent to operate a coffee shop on Erf 8480, No.10 Feldt Street, Windhoek

Erf 8480, No.10 Feldt Street, Windhoek is situated in extent and zoned 'office' with a bulk of 1.0. The owner uses the premises for offices and a coffee shop (The Corner Coffee Shop). To be able to continue to operate the coffee shop on the premises Windhoek City Council's consent is required. Enough onsite parking will be provided in accordance with Municipal regulations.

Further take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council and the applicant in writing, together with the publication of this notice (final date for objections) on or before 21 October 2020.

Applicant: DUNAMIS CONSULTANTS P O Box 6811 CAUSEWAY PLAZZ WINDHOEK Tel: 061-2080844 Email: info@dunamis.com.na

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA. The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2010 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSITOR(S): META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE
PROJECT LOCATION: OKAHANDJA – MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: IAPs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING

Josiah – 0812 683 578,
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



outrun consultants
Building progress, individuals, communities and organisations through
"RESEARCH, TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING"

Services

URGENT PROPERTIES WANTED

Dear property owners

We are urgently looking for properties around Heredia to sell as well as RENT out.

Call 081 442 7111 / info@twahafa.com / www.twahafa.com

Notices	Notices	Notices	Notices
Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice

REZONING NOTICE

D U N A M I S CONSULTING TOWN, REGIONAL PLANNERS AND DEVELOPERS ON BEHALF OF THE OWNER OF Portion 178 (a Portion of Portion 58) Farm Brakwater No. 48

intends to apply to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the following:

- consent to operate a coffee shop on Erf 8480, No.10 Feldt Street, Windhoek

Erf 8480, No.10 Feldt Street, Windhoek is situated in extent and zoned 'office' with a bulk of 1.0. The owner uses the premises for offices and a coffee shop (The Corner Coffee Shop). To be able to continue to operate the coffee shop on the premises Windhoek City Council's consent is required. Enough onsite parking will be provided in accordance with Municipal regulations.

Further take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set


NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA. The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2010 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSITOR(S): META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE
PROJECT LOCATION: OKAHANDJA – MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: IAPs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING

Josiah – 0812 683 578,
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



outrun consultants
Building progress, individuals, communities and organisations through
"RESEARCH, TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING"

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA. The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2010 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSITOR(S): META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE
PROJECT LOCATION: OKAHANDJA – MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: IAPs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING

Josiah – 0812 683 578,
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



outrun consultants
Building progress, individuals, communities and organisations through
"RESEARCH, TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING"

Services

URGENT PROPERTIES WANTED

Dear property owners

We are urgently looking for properties around Heredia to sell as well as RENT out.

Call 081 442 7111 / info@twahafa.com / www.twahafa.com

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

D&P Engineers and Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 1 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: Proposed 44 EV Charging Points to be installed in the vicinity of the existing 30kV O&A and substation operated by Eskom.

Project Description: Construction and operation of a 440V O&A, located to the existing 30kV O&A and substation operated by Eskom.

Project Location: The construction is proposed in Aselsig Town, Erongo Region-Namibia.

Proponent: Erongaco

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing.

All interested and Affected Parties are further invited to a public meeting that will be held on Friday 25 September 2020 at Aselsig Town Council Hall, Time: 09:30 AM. The participation and commenting period is effective until 15 October 2020.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and your interests in writing to the Environmental Consultant:

Tendai E. Karangwe
Cell: +264 81 253 307
Fax: +264 61 253 307
Email: karangwe@enviroplan.co



Dressed-In-Time Laundry & Dry Cleaners

SPECIAL OFFERS

We clean Curtains too

Washing of blankets, duvets & comforters

Only **NS100** of two for **NS160**



Visit us Dorado Valley Shopping Mall or call +264 81 6559 225

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: The Establishment of Dinaledi Lodge and Campsites

Project Description: Construction and operation of a lodge and camping site facility.

Project Location: The proposed development is on Farm Libertas, Daures Constituency in Erongo Region - Namibia

Proponent: Dinaledi Lodges and Campsites cc

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing.

NB: I&APs are further invited to comment on the proposed development. The participation and commenting period is effective until 15 October 2020.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and your interests in writing to:

EnviroPlan Consulting cc
Environmental Assessment Practitioner & Consultant
Tel: +2648 13634504
Email: tendai@enviroplanconsult.com

COVID-19 PROTECTION WEAR

Contact: 0827406138 or 0816221010
Email address: robinvotwest@gmail.com

Our prices for Sanitizer
25 liter Spray or Gel **NS 1200-00**

5 liter Spray or Gel **NS3.50 each**

600ml Spray **NS 95-00**

320ml Gel **NS 55-00**

KN95 Face Masks **NS16 each**

All our products are 75% alcohol based and are **NSI APPROVED**

NS175 per box of 50
NS320 per box of 20
NS150 per box
NS65 each

MMP MAX MEDIA PRINTERS

WE PRINT:

- Booklets
- Branded Clothing Brochures
- Business Cards Business Forms Calendars
- Caps
- Carbonless Books (e.g. Invoice Books)
- Catalogues
- Continuous Computer Forms
- Corporate Gifts
- Coupons
- Diaries
- Envelopes
- Flyers
- Stationery And more

CONTACT:
Tel: (081) 246138
Fax: 271782
PO Box 5033, Asselpampplatz, Windhoek

PUBLIC NOTICE

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL SCALE MINING HOTSPOTS ON COMMERCIAL FARMS: OTJOMBOJO AND OMAPYU IN ERONGO REGION

There are 470 Mining Claims, registered to and worked by several Small Scale Miners (SSM) in search of semi-precious minerals on the aforementioned farms. Although mining activities have been taking place for many years in these areas, this has been done in the absence of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). However, in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, all mining and quarrying operations are listed as activities for which EIAs are mandatory.

To this end, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping study is being conducted to be followed by the formulation of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for each farm. The EIA and EMPS will allow the SSM to apply and obtain ECC for their respective Mining Claims from MEFT.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and to submit their comments, interests, concerns and/or inputs with respect to the EIA being conducted. A Background Information Document (BID) is available. The proponent of the study is the Small-scale Mining Division of the Ministry of Mines & Energy, courtesy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Meetings: Information sharing meetings with the SSM, stakeholders and I&APs will be held on Friday, 2 October 2020, at Farm Omampyu from 09h00 to 12h00 and Farm Otjombojo from 14h00 to 16h00

Contact details: Comments and/or inputs should be sent via email, fax or WhatsApp not later than 10 October 2020 to:

Email: ehwao@wavy.na
Fax: 08954 5025
Cell: 081 127 3027
EIA Consultant: Joel Shafshike

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA. The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSER(S): META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE

PROJECT LOCATION: OKAHANDJA - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: I&APs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING

Josiah - 0812 683 578,
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



BUY YOUR OWN DISINFECTING FOGGER MACHINE AND SAVE UP ON DISINFECTING SERVICES



A germ free workplace is a productive workplace

DFI HEALTH
Contact: 0812029137
Email: destinyplanneriv@gmail.com

DO YOU NEED A BUSINESS LOAN?

WE SPECIALIZE IN

- BUSINESS PLANS
- CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS
- FEASIBILITY STUDIES
- MARKET RESEARCH
- BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES
- START-UP & SME COACHING
- MARKET ENTRY SUPPORT

UMBRELLA
BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Tel: +264 85 3129363
Email: info@umbrellabc.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA. The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSER(S): META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE

PROJECT LOCATION: OKAHANDJA - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: I&APs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING

Josiah - 0812 683 578,
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



BUY YOUR OWN DISINFECTING FOGGER MACHINE AND SAVE UP ON DISINFECTING SERVICES



A germ free workplace is a productive workplace

DFI HEALTH
Contact: 0812029137
Email: destinyplanneriv@gmail.com

REZONING

ONGWEDIVA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

On behalf of the registered owner of Erf 7165, Ongwediva Extension 17, Mr. O. WA, PLANTEK intends applying to the Ongwediva Town Council for:

- Rezoning of Erf 7165 Extension 17 from "Business" to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100 for the construction of flats.
- Consent to start with the construction of the flats while the Rezoning is in process.

Erf 7165 is located in Ongwediva Extension 17. Erf 7165 Ongwediva Extension 17 measures 2 922m² in size according to the Title Deed No. 485029/19. Our client intends to construct flats on the erf in order to alleviate some of the housing backlog experienced in town. Onsite parking will be provided in accordance with the Ongwediva Town Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Ongwediva Town Council, situated in Dr. Libertine Amadhila Drive, Ongwediva during normal office hours.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Ongwediva Town Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last day for objections will be 28th September 2020.

Plantek Town and Regional Planners
P.O. Box 30410
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 244 115

REZONING

OSHAKATI TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

On behalf of the registered owner of Erf 1051, Oshakati East, Plantek intends applying to the Oshakati Town Council for:

- Rezoning of Erf 1051 Oshakati East from "Single Residential" to "Business".
- Consent to start with the construction while the rezoning is in process.

Erf 1051 Oshakati East is located in close proximity to the Oshakati Town Council and Bank of Namibia. Erf 1051 Oshakati East measures m² in size and is vacant. Our client intends create parking will be provided in accordance with the Oshakati Town Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Oshakati Town Council Offices, during normal office hours.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last day for objections will be 28 September 2020.

Plantek Town and Regional Planners
P.O. Box 30410
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 244 115

Dressed-In-Time Laundry & Dry Cleaners

SPECIAL OFFERS

Washing of blankets, duvets & comforters
Only N\$100 or two for N\$160

We clean Curtains too

Visit us Dorado Valley Shopping Mall or call +264 61 6559 225

CONFIDENTE Subscription

Contact: Natasha Kandombo
Phone: (061) 24 6136
EMAIL: Natashakandombo@gmail.com
Address: 127 John Meinart Street Windhoek West

REZONING

OMUTHYA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

On behalf of the registered owner of Erf 3555, Omuthya Extension 1, Plantek intends applying to the Omuthya Town Council for:

- Rezoning of Erf 3555 Omuthya Extension 1 from "Business" to "Service Station".
- Consent to operate the existing Service Station while the rezoning is in process.

Erf 3555 Omuthya Extension 1 is located in close proximity to the Main Road leading to Otjomuise. The area between Erf 3555 and the Main Road is predominantly used for "Business" and "Residential" purposes. Erf 3555 Omuthya Extension 1 currently measures approximately 2 952 m² in size and is zoned for "Business" purposes. The surrounding properties in the area are also zoned for "Business", "Industrial" and "Residential" purposes. Onsite parking will be provided in accordance with the Omuthya Town Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Omuthya Town Council Offices, during normal office hours.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last day for objections will be 28 September 2020.

Plantek Town and Regional Planners
P.O. Box 30410
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 244 115

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA. The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSER(S): META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE
PROJECT LOCATION: OKAHANDJA - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: IAPs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING
Josiah - 0812 440 578,
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com

"RESEARCH, TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING"

Imported Slimming Products cc

Pills Patches Tea

Belly Fat Burner
Stock **NOW AVAILABLE** to take care of all your **LOCKDOWN** gains.

**Pills N\$210
Tea N\$85
Free delivery!!!**

With 63% HCA & Garcinia Cambogia

© Belly Fat Burner Ashuan Cell: +264 61 744 3984

VIRGO REAL ESTATES - 061252990

ACADEMA

- Townhouse - 3 Bedroom, 3 bathroom in Landscape court N\$1 9milion.
- Beautiful 3 bedroom house plus flat plus lovely entertainment area with pool N\$3 615milion.

AULASBLUCK - Beautiful 4 bedroom, 4 bathrooms house, 2 living area, lovely entertainment area & swimming pool N\$4 8milion.

CIMBEBASIA - 3 Bedroom house with 2 bathroom, selling under valuation for 2.18milion (transfer included).

CITY JUNCTION - Bachelor unit N\$770,000 / 1 BEDROOM 1.1milion.

DORADO PARK

- Acacia Court - Ground floor 2 bedroom flat N\$850,000.
- Janet Court - 2 bedroom flat N\$865,000.
- Carmelthorn Court - Duplex 2 bedroom Townhouse N\$1.2milion, Dorado Garden - Single level 2

ELISENHEIM

- Weslodon Court - Ground floor - 2 bedroom flat N\$1milion.
- Acacia Court - 2 bedroom flat with single garage N\$1.1milion.
- 2 x 3 bedroom house with 2 bathroom N\$2,25milion / 2.45milion.

HOCHLANDPARK - Osprey Street - 3 bedroom Court with 2 bathroom, double garage N\$1 98milion.

KHOMASDAL - Blueberry Court - Ground unit 2 bedroom flat N790,000 (transfer included).

KLEIN WINDHOEK - EAGAM COURT - 3 Bedroom townhouse N\$1 58milion.

OKAHANDJA - 3 bedroom house on 1,465sqm N\$1.40milion.

OTJOMUISE

- Ogounuise Garden - 2 bedroom flat N\$930,000.
- Tuli Pohamba Court - 2 bedroom flat N\$930,000.

ROCKY HILL - 2 Bedroom flat

With Garage N\$730,000.

SUIDERHOF - COZY DUET 3 bedroom, 3 bathroom N\$2.15milion.

WINDHOEK WATERFRONT - New Development (PLOT&PLAN)

- 2 bedroom Townhouse N\$965,000.
- 3 bedroom House from 1.074 milion.

Call OJ on 0816282381 or Evans on 0819674604 or Kamoli on 081624636 or Precious on 081624636
Pictures available on request and on our website www.virgonamibia.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA. The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSER(S): META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE
PROJECT LOCATION: OKAHANDJA - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: IAPs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING
Josiah - 0812 683 578,
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com

"RESEARCH, TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING"

Imported Slimming Products cc

Pills Patches Tea

Belly Fat Burner
Stock **NOW AVAILABLE** to take care of all your **LOCKDOWN** gains.

**Pills N\$210
Tea N\$85
Free delivery!!!**

With 63% HCA & Garcinia Cambogia

© Belly Fat Burner Ashuan Cell: +264 61 744 3984

WE PRINT:

- Newspapers
- Directories
- Annual Reports
- Black & White Copies
- Colour Copies
- Course Material (door-to-door) Bags
- Booklets
- Branded Clothing Brochure
- Business Cards Business Forms
- Calendars

- Letterheads
- Magazines
- Manuals
- Memo Pads
- Menus
- Newsletters
- Pull Up Banners
- Raffle Tickets / Booklets
- Report Covers
- Rubber Stamps
- Stationery And more