

**Interested and Affected Party Database for NamWater Desal ESIA**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Lname</b>	<b>Fname</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Mufeti	Timo	Environmental Commissioner
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Nchindo	Damian	Head of impact assessments
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Angula	Saima	Chief Development Planner
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Amakali	Maria	Director: Water Resource Management
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Swartz	Bertram	Deputy Director of Geohydrology
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Mufeti	Paulina	Deputy Director of Hydrology
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Witbooi	Franciskus	Deputy Director of Policy and Water Law Administration
MEFT: Directorate of Wildlife and National Parks	Siegfried	Gawiseb	Chief Control Warden: Erongo Region
MEFT: Directorate of Wildlife and National Parks	Solomon	Riaan	Chief Warden: Dorob National Park
MEFT: Directorate of Wildlife and National Parks	Shikongo	Frieda	Warden: Dorob National Park
Ministry of Mines and Energy	McLeod	Carlo	Dep. Director Regulation Compliance
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Titus	John	Energy Directorate
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Shivolo	Erasmus	Deputy Executive Director
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Eiseb	Bryan	Acting Executive Director
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Mbingeneeko	Filadelphia	Technical Committee of Experts (TCE) Member
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Shino	Maggy	Petroleum Commissioner
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Kandjji-Chirchir	Isabella	Mining Commissioner
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Wackerle		
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Jonas	Demetrius	Energy Directorate
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Snyders	Nico	Deputy Director: Renewable Energy Division
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Titus, J		
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Ellitson P		
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources -	Ilende T		Deputy Director Resource Management
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Tjizoo	Beau	
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Bartholomae	Chris	Deputy Director: Applied Research
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Maurihungirire	Moses	Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Kainge	Paulus	
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Victor	Libuku	Fisheries Biologist
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Shivute	La-toya	Senior Fisheries Biologist
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Grobler	Kolette	
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	N	Anna-Marie	
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Hamukwaya	Ferdinand	
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Nghimatya	Victor	
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Shikongo	Taimi	
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Haiphene	Anne	Executive Director
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Block	Malcolm	Compliance
Ministry of Works and Transport	Günzel	Tobias	Deputy Director: Division Aviation - Admin and Navigation
Ministry of Works and Transport	Paulo	Angeline	Director: Civil Aviation
Ministry of Works and Transport	Auene	Pinehas	Deputy Director: Division Maritime - Pollution and Control
Ministry of Works and Transport	Silishebo	Patrick	Acting Director: Maritime Affairs
Ministry of Works and Transport	Goeimann	Willem	Permanent Secretary
NAMPORT	Uirab	Bisey	Port Operations
NAMPORT	Gelderbloem	Elzevir	Port Engineer
NAMPORT	Shilongo	Festus	Manager: Security and Emergency Services
NAMPORT	Shivoro	Justina	Manager: Property Management
NAMPORT	Kufuna	Lukas	Walvis Bay Port Captain
NAMPORT	Kooper	Max	Port Manager: Luderitz
NAMPORT	Nawaseb	Patrick	Manager: Marine
NAMPORT	Ibwima	Richard	Manager: Terminals
NAMPORT	Visagie	Raymond	Port Operations
NAMPORT	Gariseb	Stefanos	Manager: SHEQ
NAMPORT	Mutwa	Widux	Manager: Terminal Planning
NAMPORT	Kamupingene	Cecil	
NAMPORT	Henok	Winfried	
Namibian Navy	Alweendo	Amungula	Navy Commander
<b>Regional Government</b>			
Erongo Regional Council		Vacant	CRO
Erongo Regional Council		Kuari	Director: Development Planning
Office of the Governor	Andre	Neville	Governor
<b>Local Government</b>			
Walvis Bay Municipality	Brummer	Andre	
Walvis Bay Municipality	Uushona	David	CEO
Walvis Bay Municipality	Hitula	Hilma	
Walvis Bay Municipality	Amutenya	Nangula	Environmental Coordinator
Walvis Bay Municipality	Esterhuisen	John	GM: Department of Waste, Water and Environmental Management
Swakopmund Municipality	McClune		General Manager: Engineering and Planning Services
Swakopmund Municipality	Benjamin		CEO
Swakopmund Municipality	Namuseb	Dina	Mayor
Swakopmund Municipality	Engelbrecht	Paulina	Environmental Officer
Henties Bay Municipality	Coetzee	Elizabeth	CEO
Henties Bay Municipality	Vermaak	Lewies	Mayor
Henties Bay Municipality	Guiseb	Colin	Manager: Technical Services

Arandis Town Council	Kapendah	Risto	Mayor
Arandis Town Council	Norris	Stanley	CEO
Arandis Town Council	Husselman	Florida	CEO Secretary
#Gaingu Conservancy	Jantjies	Anthony	Chairman
#Gaingu Conservancy	Hendricks	Neville	Manager
#Oe Gan Traditional Authority	Gaseb		Chief
Omaruru Basin Management Committee	Haraseb	Benhardt	Basin support officers
Upper Swakop Basin Mangement Committee	Kanandjembo	Selma	Basin support officers
Nambian Maritime & Fisheries Institute	Nambala	Tobias	Deputy Director
Maritime Affairs	Shapua	Kalomo	CAD: Directorate of Maritime Affairs
<b>Business-Mining</b>			
Orano Desalination Plant	Gouws	Tommy	Managing Director
Orano Mining Namibia	Thomas	Kaarina	QHSE Specialist
Rössing Uranium	Shikongo	Ann-August	
Rössing Uranium			Communication Office
Rössing Uranium	Coetzee	Johan	MD
Rössing Uranium	Van Schalkwyk	Shaan	CFO
Rössing	Hausiku	Loide	
Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine -	Francis Anderson		Environmental Manager
Langer Heinrich -	Johan Roux		MD
Swakop Uranium	Carlene Binneman		
Swakop Uranium	Simataa	Irvan	VP
Swakop Uranium	Rongbin	Gao	
Andrada Mining (Uis Tin Mine)	Tourob	Efrain	Mine Manager
CMB Tech (Green Hydrogen)	Sherbourne	Robin	MD
<b>Parastatal</b>			
NamPower	Muller	Grant	Department Head : Projects
NamPower	Klein	Collin	Central Region (Network Operations)
NamPower	Espag	Henrik	Area Superintendent Coast
UNAM Sam Nujoma Campus Henties Bay	Mafwila	Samuel K.	Campus Director
UNAM Sam Nujoma Campus Henties Bay	Jacobs	Nakwaya	Department of Fisheries and Ocean Science Lecturer
Erongo RED	Nghilumbwa	Yvonne	SHEW Specialist
Roads Authority	Lumbu	Elina	
<b>Business-other</b>			
Chamber of Commerce and Industry Walvis Bay	Doeseb	Johnny	
Chamber of Commerce and Industry Walvis Bay		Benita	
Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Mwiya	Charity	
Chamber of Mines of Namibia	Malango	Veston	General Manager
Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry SWK	//Hoabeb	Harry	
Uranium Institute of Namibia	Snyder	Gabby	Director
<b>Civil society - Env, NGOs</b>			
Earthlife Namibia	Kohrs	Bertchen	
Namibia Chamber of Environment	Brown	Chris	CEO
Namibia Chamber of Environment	Krohne	Henriette	Office Manager
Namibia Nature Foundation	Muukua	Veripura	Marketing and Communication
Namibia Nature Foundation	Middleton	Angus	Director
Namibian Environment & Wildlife Society	Botha	Hilda-Marie	Office Co-ordinator
Namibian Environment & Wildlife Society	Frauke	Kreitz	Chairperson
National Commission on Research and Technology	Van Der Westhuizen	Maxii	CEO- Secretary
NACSO	Louis	Maxi	Director
<b>Civil society - General Public</b>			
Hakskeen Farm		Herman	
Spitzkoppe		Annalize	
Marenica Klein Spitzkoppe		Kiki	
Klein Spitzkoppe		Tenne	
Wlotzkasbaken Home Owners Association	Munz	Volker	Chairman: Homeowner Association
<b>Registered IAPs during notification period</b>			
Rössing Uranium Limited	Van Schalkwyk	Shaan	Chief Financial Officer
Osino Gold Exploration and Mining	Kambinda	Nansunga	Water Study Manager
Langer Heinrich Uranium	Binneman	Michael	ESG Practitioner
Orano Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd	Gouws	Tommy	
Orano Mining Namibia	Thomas	Kaarina	QHSE Specialist
NNF	Braby	Rodney	Senior technical advisor
Upper Swakop River Basin Management Committee	Smit	Piet	Chairperson
	Schoeman	Theo	Branch Manager Schoemans - Walvis Bay
Private I&AP	Steinkopf		
	Trempel	Max	
Earthlife Namibia	Kohrs	Bertchen	
Wlotzkasbaken Erf 84	Demasius	Eckart	Resident
CHR Consultants and Tours	Christelis	Greg	
Namibia Breweries Limited	Esslinger	Bernd	
Swalopmund Municipality	Engelbrecht	Paulina	Environmental Officer
Swalopmund Municipality	McClune	Clarence	General Manager Engineering and Planning Services
Lithon Project Consultants (Namibia)	Stephenson	Lynn	Supervisor: Technical support
	Hoffmann	Jürgen	Educational Psychologist

Wlotzkasbaken Homeowners association	Lüsse	Thorsten	Member
Wlotzkasbaken Homeowners association	Lüsse	Ursula	Member
Wlotzkasbaken Homeowners association	Ryan	Mark	Member
Wlotzkasbaken House No 154	Teetz	Heiko	Resident
Wlotzkasbaken House No 230	Teetz	Walter	Resident
Wlotzkasbaken Homeowners association	Munz	Volker	Chairman: Homeowner Association
NUST	Leevi	Monika	Msc Candidate in Natural and Applied Sciences
Stewart Town and Regional Planners	Bruce	Stewart	
Stewart Town and Regional Planners	Otto	Johann	
Stewart Town and Regional Planners	Otto	Melissa	
InnoSun Energy Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Delle Donne	Alex	
Mutschler Consulting Services	Lepen	Johan	
	Trumper	Max	
	Shitaatala	Eva	
<b>Stakeholder meeting attendance</b>			
Henties Bay Municipality	Elizabeth S Coetoe	Elizabeth	
Henties Bay Municipality	Kambatua	Masa D	
Henties Bay Unam	Kotze	Ivana	
Henties Bay Unam	Shithigona	Andy	
Henties Bay Unam	Neumbo	Helmuth	
Henties Bay Unam	yambula	Naftal	
Henties Bay Unam	Nanus	Dantago	
Henties Bay Unam	John	Nkandi	
Henties Bay Unam	Jacobus	Dietlinde	
Henties Bay Unam	Tabale	Nanja	
Henties Bay Unam	Menjengua	Mbinaye	
Henties Bay Unam	Angula	Naftal	
Henties Bay Unam	Malyange	Sakarias	
Henties Bay Unam	Nyangona	Issabella	
Henties Bay Unam	litembu	Johanness	
Walvis Bay Municipality	Esterhuizen	J	
Walvis Bay Municipality	Shikongo	H	
Walvis Bay Municipality	Hailaula	Lovisa	
Walvis Bay Municipality	Amutenya.Amatsi	Nangula	
Walvis Bay Municipality	lshitle	TR	
WLOTKA	Schoeman	Theo	
Aqua Services	Busch	Alex	
Swakomund Municipality	Engelbrecht	Paulina	
Swakomund Municipality	McClone	Clarewce	
MFMR	Shinte	La-Toya	
MFMR	Kreine	Arya	
MFMR	Kisting	Saskia	
MFMR	Van Der Plas	Anja	
MFMR	Kornelius	Gabriel	
MFMR	Mwaala	Leevi	
Orano	Gous	T	
NUST	Leevi	Monika	
PVT	Steinkopf	H. J.	
private	Theron	J	
MEFT	Mufeti	Timoteus	
MEFT	Masule	Nicco	
MEFT	Mbure	Hiskia	
Wlotzkasbaken Home Owners Chairman	V. Munz	V	
Wlotzkasbaken	S Engels	S	
Wlotzkasbaken	S Trumper	S	
Wlotzkasbaken	B Trumper	B	
Wlotzkasbaken	J Haensel	J	
Wlotzkasbaken	H Teerf	H	
E3 Africa	Schoeman	Doran	
GC Medical	Wilson	Mark	
Wlotzkasbaken	Friedrich	Sorja	
Wlotzkasbaken	Mathiews	Alan	
Wlotzkasbaken	Mathews	Glen	
Wlotzkasbaken	Frenzel	Margit	

# Duneside High Awards its Best

Sharlien Tjambari

Duneside High School hosted its annual prize giving ceremony for its top performers from grade 1 to AS Level (grade 12).

In a formal ceremony for the grad 10 to AS Level learners, the most coveted award of the evening, the Dux Award, was awarded to Georgina Puriza. She walked away with N\$3 000 in cash, a Pantum Printer, one night stay for two at Flamingo Villas Boutique Hotel, and trophies.

In her address, principal of the school, Mrs Anne Einbeck highlighted the various events and accolades the school achieved thus far.

“The school was ranked third in the Erongo region in the AS Level examinations, and fifth in the Ordinary Level examinations. Our top performers in the Ordinary Level results

were Miguel Temwenjelo (75%), Georgina Puriza (73%) and Taaiwanashe Lee Doro (72.9%). For the AS Level results our top performers were Shawn Muchavaka (88.8%), Tangi Shaulwa (87%) and Selma Mateus (79.6%).”

“The school is delighted with the accomplishments of our learners, and we are confident that the current AS Level and Grade 11 learners will get good marks in the upcoming examination.”

Clive Willemse, pastor, speaker and community leader, was the motivational speaker for the night, where he motivated the learners, by stating that, “your location (where you come from)

should never determine your destination. You are bigger than your circumstances. Everyone has the DNA of a champion. You need to be your own leader and sacrifice pleasure for opportunity.”

## AWARDS

Nigel Haifene received an award for good fellowship and service to learners, voted for by the primary school learners.

The Most Versatile Award was given to Sonja Nghilunanye.

The teachers who have been in service between one and 16 years also received service awards, and the Principal's Award was given to one learner in each senior grade.

## Principal Awardees

were Ellen Shatilwapo (grade 10), Emanuel Elungu (grade 11) and Miguel Temwenjelo (AS Level).

Additionally, the Learner Representative Council (LRC) was announced Godwill Hamata, Ellen Shatilwapo, Jonathan-Mark Robinso, Blomie Awases, Genevieve Amorongo, Valentino Cookson, Deonay Januarie, Azanio Goeieman, Shanty Hainyanyula, Kaith-Llynn O'Brian, Alexander Griffiths, Ruth Witbooi, Beatha Shimooshili, Otja Kapitako, Haylee van Wyk and Juline Haifene.

The headboy was elected as Godwill Hamata, his deputy as Jonathan-Mark Robinson. Ellen Shatilwapo was elected as head girl and her deputy is Blommie Awases.

## BEST IN GRADES:

**Grade 1:** Abraham Muzanima (82.4%), Emma Iiyambo (80.8%) Ichiro Pes-



Mrs Anne Einbeck, Principal of Duneside High School, Lydia Fox, sponsor for the Dux Award and former Duneside teacher, dux learner Georgina Puriza and her mother, along with Pieter Fox, sponsor for the Dux Award. Photo Leandra Mouers

quiracalvino (74.4%),

Jude Theron (74.2%)

**Grade 2:** Zoey Hatzkin (74.9%), Daniëlla Mouton (72.2%), Kredula Magadi (69.6%), Hizundire Kahuure (69.2%)

**Grade 3:** Martha Muzanima (91.4%), Grace Kati (86.0%), Dylan de Koker (84.5%) and Linwill

van Wyk (82.9%)

**Grade 4:** Shome Hambuda (82.4%), Zaylan Jenneker (80.8%) and Tuna Indongo (79.4%),

**Diligence Award:** Julio Haifene Grade 5: Abigail Visagie (84.8%), Caleb Coetzee (77.0%), Tuyambeka Irua (76.8%),

**Diligence Award:** Simbi Simbi

**Grade 6:** Roché-Leigh Bagley (80.2%), Emilly Kalilo (79.8%) and Erassy Kambata (77.3%),

**Diligence Award:** Jordan Elikana

**Grade 7:** Mia-Bella Matheus (86.2%), Keith Zimunya (84.3%), Christina Theron (82.2%),

**Diligence Award:** Chuan Yu Hsieh

**Grade 8:** Halleluya Hamunyela (81.2%), Frsky Natanael (80.9%), Ebben Shatilwapo (78.4%),

**Diligence Award:** Meundju Tjitunga

**Grade 9:** Issabella Rooza (77.7%), Dantago Somaeb (73.7%), Lynthea Beukes (73.2%),

**Diligence Award:** Kariseti Rukoro

**Grade 10:** Ellen Shatilwapo (83.6%), Jonathan-Mark Robinson (81.9%), Kaith-Llynn O'Brien (77.6%)

**Diligence Award:** Deonae Januarie

**Grade 11:** Tobias Hitananye (84.8%), El-Shaddai Mugabe (78.5%), Emanuel Elungu (71.5%) and

**Diligence Award:** Victoria Williams

**Grade 12:** Georgina Puriza (74.0%), Hilya Nuukula (63.0%), Georgia Wohler (62.9%), and

**Diligence Award:** Tadiwanashe Lee Doro

Erongo RED Head Office, 91 Hage Geingob Street  
P. O. Box 2925, Walvis Bay, Namibia

Tel: +264 64 201 9000 | Fax: +264 64 201 9001  
Email: support@erongored.com.na



## TENDERS

Erongo RED invites bidders to bid for the following Tender:

**TENDER NUMBER: 11/2023**

**APPOINTMENT OF AN INSURANCE BROKER TO PROVIDE ERONGO RED WITH PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE BROKING, RISK AND CLAIMS MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR A THREE-YEAR PERIOD.**

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Erongo RED is under no obligation to accept any tender whether the lowest or not. Erongo RED reserves the right to accept the full tender or only part thereof. Erongo RED is not under obligation to assign any reason for acceptance or rejection of a tender.

The Tender document will be available as from Friday, 22 September 2023 @14h30 pm at the Erongo RED Headquarters, 91 Hage Geingob street.

Documents in a sealed envelope clearly marked with the tender number: E.g. Tender 11/2023 addressed to the Chairperson of the Tender Committee must be placed in the tender box at the Enquiries Desk at: Erongo RED Headquarters, 91 Hage Geingob Street, Ground Floor, Walvis Bay or be posted to the Chairperson of the Tender Committee, P.O. Box 2925, Walvis Bay, to reach him at the latest by: Friday, 13 October 2023 @10h00 am.

### MANDATORY DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS:

**Registration documents:** A. Copy of the latest company registration certificate (including certificates for change of name if applicable) B. Companies need to provide a complete copy of the latest CM1 and CM9/ CM29 if applicable C. Close corporations need to provide a complete copy of the latest CC1 or CC2. D. Sole owner needs to provide a business fitness certificate issued by the Municipality/ Trade licence. E. Copy of the founding statements to identify the shareholders and the % shareholding owned. Where shareholders are juristic persons (companies/ estates etc.) Information on the juristic person's shareholding must also be provided.

**Identification Documents (IDs)** of the owners; all the shareholders or members of a trustee, or all directors. **Valid copy or original of the good standing certificate** from the Receiver of Revenue (NAMRA) in respect of all rates (eg. Income Tax, VAT, PAYE, etc.). **Valid original or copy of the Good Standing Certificate from Social Security Commission:** A duly completed, initialed and signed **Joint Venture Agreement** (only if applicable). **Latest Annual Financial Statements;** All copies must be certified by the Namibian Police or Commissioner of Oath. **NAMFISA Registration Certificate;** All copies must be certified by the Namibian Police or Commissioner of Oath.

Please note that no faxed or e-mailed documents, nor documents received after the specified closing date and time will be considered for evaluation.

### ENQUIRIES

Enquiries: **Mrs. Anna S. David**  
Document Fees: **N\$ 367.00 (Non-refundable)**  
Email Address: **adavid@erongored.com.na**  
Telephone: **+264(0)64 - 201 9066**  
Tender Briefing: **Friday, 13 October 2023**  
**via Microsoft Teams @10h00 am**

**Tenderers can request the link to attend the briefing @ adavid@erongored.com.na**

### CLOSING DATE:

**10h00 am on Friday, 13 October 2023.**

## NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) PROCESS



### ESIA FOR THE APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO SECURE WATER SUPPLY TO THE CENTRAL COAST AND THE PROPOSED GAINGU PV POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations that the draft ESIA Report prepared for the above-mentioned project is available for review and comment.

**Name of applicant:** Namibia Water Corporation Ltd ("NamWater").

**MEFT Reference:** APP-001841 and APP-001842

### Nature and Location of the proposed activity:

NamWater is proposing to construct a new desalination plant located approximately 1.4 km inland of the shoreline, near the existing Orono Desalination Plant. The plant aims to supply potable water, derived from seawater desalinated at the coast, which will be transferred from the desalination plant via the existing water transmission system to the central coastal area. A new water pipeline (approximately 4 km) will be constructed to connect the desalination plant to the existing Omdel-Swakopmund pipeline. The plant will likely be developed in phases, with a total capacity of 36.2 million m<sup>3</sup> per annum (Mm<sup>3</sup>/a). Additionally, the project proposes the development of a photovoltaic (PV) solar installation with a cumulative capacity of 35.10 MWp which will be constructed in the #Gaingu Conservancy (to be known as the Gaingu PV Power Plant) to wheel power to the proposed desalination plant and pump station. A new 33 kV transmission line will be constructed to connect the Gaingu PV Power Plant to the existing New Khan substation.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd ("SLR") has been appointed by NamWater to undertake the ESIA process for the proposed project.

Contact Person: Stephanie Strauss

PO Box 86386, Windhoek

Tel: +264 61 231 287; SMS/WhatsApp: +264 81 357 2109;

E-mail: [namwater-desal@slrconsulting.com](mailto:namwater-desal@slrconsulting.com)

**Availability of Draft ESIA Report for Comment:** The notification for I&APs registration and comments was done from 28 July 2023 to 11 August 2023. The Draft ESIA Report will be made available for a 30-day review and comment period from the date it is disseminated to all the registered I&APs; from 22 September to 23 October 2023. A copy of the full report will be made available for download from the SLR website (<http://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/>) or scan the QR code), as well as at the Swakopmund and Walvis Bay Municipal Libraries, Henties Bay - Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture Community Library, Windhoek - Namibia Scientific Society, or on request from SLR. For issues and/or comments to be included in the Final ESIA Report they should be forwarded to SLR at the above contact details by 23 October 2023.

**Public Meetings:** Public information-sharing meetings are scheduled during the comment period. Meetings will be held as follows: **Swakopmund** – 26 September, 17:30-19:30, Atlantic Villa Boutique Guesthouse and Conferencing; **Walvis Bay** – 27 September, 17:30-19:30, Lagoon Chalets & Caravan Park and **Henties Bay** – 28 September, 17:30-19:30, De Duine Hotel. Please register with SLR at the above contact details should you wish to attend any of these meetings.





**CAREER OPPORTUNITY**

Distribution Assistant Engineer

Visit <http://www.vivoenergy.com/en-gb/careers/vacancies> for detailed information and application submissions

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Closing Date: Thursday, 19 September @ 17h00 | Enquiries: Tel: +264 61 270 1111



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**Contact Person:** Stephanie Strauss

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**FIREARM AMNESTY**

1-30 SEPTEMBER 2023



LET'S DISARM AND BE SAFE. SURRENDER ILLEGAL AND UNWANTED FIREARMS AT THE NEAREST POLICE STATION!



10 111



firearmamnesty@nampol.na



Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety & Security



Namibian Police Force



**OSHIKOTO REGIONAL COUNCIL**

PROCUREMENT REFERENCE NO.	BID NAME
W/ONB/ORC-01/2023	Construction of the New Guinas Constituency Office – Phase 03 in Tsintsabis, Oshikoto Region
Competent and qualified entities are hereby invited through Open National Bidding (ONB) process for the construction of New Guinas Constituency Office – Phase 03 in Tsintsabis, Oshikoto Region.	
<b>DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE:</b>	<b>Monday, 18 September 2023</b> Oshikoto Regional Council Penda ya Ndakolo Street Omuthiya, Namibia Tel: +264 (65) 244 800
<b>DOCUMENT COST:</b>	N\$300.00 Bank Deposit or EFT only (No Cash); non refundable
<b>ACCOUNT DETAILS</b>	Name: Oshikoto Regional Council Bank: FNB Omuthiya Acc. No.: 62017952236 Acc Type: Cheque Account
<b>PRE-BID MEETING:</b>	A compulsory pre-bid meeting has been scheduled for: <b>Friday, 22 September 2023 at 12h00</b> . Bidders are to meet at the Guinas Constituency and Settlement Office in Tsintsabis.
<b>CLOSING DATE AND TIME:</b>	<b>Wednesday, 18 October 2023 at 11:00</b>
<b>SUBMISSION ADDRESS:</b>	Bid Box Oshikoto Regional Council Penda ya Ndakolo Street Omuthiya, Namibia
<b>PROCUREMENT:</b>	Mrs. Angelina Aushona Tel: +264 (65) 244 800 / Fax: +264 (65) 244 071
<b>PROJECT MANAGERS:</b>	<b>agostinho ferreira architects inc.</b> 1 Haddy Street   PO Box 26521, Windhoek, Namibia   T. +264 61 227306   F. +264 61 227264   <a href="mailto:of@archillway.no">of@archillway.no</a>

**Multiple Sclerosis**  
NAMIBIA

**WHAT IS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS?**

*A chronic disease of the brain and central nervous system*

**Office hours:**  
Monday - Friday between 09h00 - 17h00  
[info@msnamibia.org](mailto:info@msnamibia.org)



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF SPORT, YOUTH AND NATIONAL SERVICE  
PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT

EXTENSION OF CLOSING DATE

1. All bidders are informed that the closing date of the following proposal has been extended. The new closing date will be Tuesday 24 October 2023 @ 14h30.

Proposal No.	Description	Levy Payable
SC/RFP/027 -05/2023	Provision of lead consultancy services (Architectural, Civil/Structural, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Quantity Surveying) required for design, documentation and supervision for the Upgrading and Renovation of the Independence Stadium, Windhoek, to Confederation of African football (CAF) stadium Regulations Category 3	N\$300.00

2. The decision was taken after the Ministry received requests for clarification from potential bidders which warrant for amendments to the bid document. This decision was taken in good faith to ensure that bidders have extra days to prepare their proposals and submit them on the new closing date and time accordingly.

3. In view of the above, the revised bid document will be ready for collection at the below stated address from Thursday, 28 September 2023. Please take note that the Ministry will issue the revised document free of charge to bidders who purchased the original document and a levy of N\$300 will be charged to those who will acquire the document for the first time.

Service (Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture Building), Windhoek, second 2nd floor, Room 242 from 8h00 to 13h00.

**Sealed requests for proposals must be delivered on or before the closing date and time, to:**

Procurement Management Unit, Government Office Park, Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service (Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture Building), Windhoek, second 2nd floor, Room 230 from 8h00 to 13h00.

**Enquiries should be forwarded to Leonie.vanwyk@msyns.gov.na/ (Administrative) Musweu.Kolokwe@msyns.gov.na (Technical).**

**Documents to be collected from:**  
Procurement Management Unit, Government Office Park, Ministry of Sport, Youth and National

**Tel: +264 270 6022/6137**

**Late and electronic proposals will be rejected.**

# FIREARM AMNESTY

1-30 SEPTEMBER 2023



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Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety & Security



Namibian Police Force

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) PROCESS

ESIA FOR THE APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO SECURE WATER SUPPLY TO THE CENTRAL COAST AND THE PROPOSED GAINGU PV POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE



Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations that the draft ESIA Report prepared for the above-mentioned project is available for review and comment.

**Name of applicant:** Namibia Water Corporation Ltd ("NamWater").

**MEFT Reference:** APP-001841 and APP-001842

**Nature and Location of the proposed activity:**

NamWater is proposing to construct a new desalination plant located approximately 1.4 km inland of the shoreline, near the existing Orono Desalination Plant. The plant aims to supply potable water, derived from seawater desalinated at the coast, which will be transferred from the desalination plant via the existing water transmission system to the central coastal area. A new water pipeline (approximately 4 km) will be constructed to connect the desalination plant to the existing Omdel-Swakopmund pipeline. The plant will likely be developed in phases, with a total capacity of 36.2 million m<sup>3</sup> per annum (Mm<sup>3</sup>/a). Additionally, the project proposes the development of a photovoltaic (PV) solar installation with a cumulative capacity of 35.10 MWp which will be constructed in the #Gaingu Conservancy (to be known as the Gaingu PV Power Plant) to wheel power to the proposed desalination plant and pump station. A new 33 kV transmission line will be constructed to connect the Gaingu PV Power Plant to the existing New Khan substation.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd ("SLR") has been appointed by NamWater to undertake the ESIA process for the proposed project.

**Contact Person:** Stephanie Strauss

PO Box 86386, Windhoek

Tel: +264 61 231 287; SMS/WhatsApp: +264 81 357 2109; E-mail: [namwater-desal@slrconsulting.com](mailto:namwater-desal@slrconsulting.com)

**Availability of Draft ESIA Report for Comment:** The notification for I&APs registration and comments was done from 28 July 2023 to 11 August 2023. The Draft ESIA Report will be made available for a 30-day review and comment period from the date it is disseminated to all the registered I&APs; from **22 September to 23 October 2023**. A copy of the full report will be made available for download from the SLR website (<http://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/> or scan the QR code), as well as at the Swakopmund and Walvis Bay Municipal Libraries, Henties Bay - Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture Community Library, Windhoek - Namibia Scientific Society, or on request from SLR. For issues and/or comments to be included in the Final ESIA Report they should be forwarded to SLR at the above contact details by **23 October 2023**.

**Public Meetings:** Public information-sharing meetings are scheduled during the comment period. Meetings will be held as follows: **Swakopmund** – 26 September, 17:30-19:30, Atlantic Villa Boutique Guesthouse and Conferencing; **Walvis Bay** – 27 September, 17:30-19:30, Lagoon Chalets & Caravan Park and **Henties Bay** – 28 September, 17:30-19:30, De Duine Hotel. Please register with SLR at the above contact details should you wish to attend any of these meetings.



Expression of Interest (EOI) for Inclusion in the FNB Namibia Supplier Database for Strategic Marketing & Communications Services  
Ref: EOI/MKT/02/2023



FNB Namibia is looking to expand its supplier database for Strategic Marketing and Communications Services:- Advertising Agencies  
- Digital / Social Media Agencies  
- Events Companies  
- Activations Companies  
- PR Agencies

Interested, reputable Namibian registered companies are invited to submit their credentials and documentation for evaluation and, if successful, be added to the current supplier database. The EOI application document can be obtained from the below email address: [procurement@fbnamibia.com.na](mailto:procurement@fbnamibia.com.na)

**Submission:** A completed EOI form, together with all requested documentation, must be submitted to the following email address only: [procurement@fbnamibia.com.na](mailto:procurement@fbnamibia.com.na)

No hand delivered applications will be accepted.

**Enquiries:** Any enquiries relating to this EOI should be directed via email to [procurement@fbnamibia.com.na](mailto:procurement@fbnamibia.com.na) on or before Friday 29 September 2023

**Disclaimer:** FNB Namibia Limited shall not be responsible for any costs incurred in the preparation and submission of a response to this Expression of Interest and furthermore reserves the right to not give any reasons for acceptance or rejection of any offer, and no correspondence will be entered into in this regard. **6 October 2023 at 17h00**



# VARIOUS VACANCIES AVAILABLE

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This scope of tasks require exceptional high work ethics and the following attributes are of the highest importance:

- Conflict management
- Initiative
- Comprehension
- Acceptance of management
- Accountability
- Effectiveness
- Urgency
- Dependability
- Attention to detail
- Planning

An above remuneration will obviously be offered for candidates who complies with all our requirements.

If you are interested, please email a condensed 2-pager (not a comprehensive CV) clearly stating which line of work you are applying for as well as your relevant experience, salary expectation and availability to [hr@officeconomix.com](mailto:hr@officeconomix.com)



## NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) PROCESS

### ESIA FOR THE APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO SECURE WATER SUPPLY TO THE CENTRAL COAST AND THE PROPOSED GAINGU PV POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations that the draft ESIA Report prepared for the above-mentioned project is available for review and comment.

**Name of applicant:** Namibia Water Corporation Ltd ("NamWater").

**MEFT Reference:** APP - 00541 and APP - 00542

**Nature and location of the proposed activity:**

NamWater is proposing to construct a new desalination plant located approximately 14 km inland of the shoreline, near the existing Onno Desalination Plant. The plant aims to supply potable water, derived from seawater desalinated at the coast, which will be transferred from the desalination plant via the existing water transmission system to the central coastal area. A new water pipeline (approximately 4 km) will be constructed to connect the desalination plant to the existing Orndel-Swakopmund pipeline. The plant will likely be developed in phases, with a total capacity of 36.2 million m<sup>3</sup> per annum (Mm<sup>3</sup>/a). Additionally, the project proposes the development of a photovoltaic (PV) solar installation with a cumulative capacity of 35.80 MWp, which will be constructed in the Wodingu Conservancy (to be known as the Gangu PV Power Plant) to wheel power to the proposed desalination plant and pump station. A new 33 kV transmission line will be constructed to connect the Gangu PV Power Plant to the existing New Khan substation.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd ("SLR") has been appointed by NamWater to undertake the ESIA process for the proposed project.  
 Contact Person: Stephanie Strauss  
 PO Box 86388, Windhoek  
 Tel: +264 61 231 281. SMS/WhatsApp: +264 81 257 2808. E-mail: [carawater@slrconsulting.com](mailto:carawater@slrconsulting.com)

**Availability of Draft ESIA Report for Comment:** The notification for ISAPs registration and comments was done from 28 July 2023 to 8 August 2023. The Draft ESIA Report was made available for a 30-day review and comment period from 22 September to 23 October 2023. The comment period on the Draft ESIA report has been extended. A copy of the full report is available for download from the SLR website (<https://www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents/carawater-esia-desalination-plant-pe-plant/>), or scan the QR code), as well as at the Swakopmund and Walvis Bay Municipal libraries, Herero Boy - Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture Community Library, Windhoek - Namibia Scientific Society, or on request from SLR. For issues and/or comments to be included in the Final ESIA Report they should be forwarded to SLR at the above contact details by 4 December 2023.

**Public Meeting:** A public information-sharing meeting is scheduled to be held as follows: Windhoek - 29 November 2023, 17:30-19:30, the Namibia Scientific Society, 80 Robert Mugabe Avenue. Please register with SLR at the above contact details should you wish to attend the meeting.



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND LAND REFORM

### PUBLIC NOTICE

#### SACUM – UK EPA TARIFF RATE QUOTAS

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) hereby informs the general public regarding the availability of the Southern African Customs Union & Mozambique – United Kingdom Economic Partnership Agreement (SACUM – UK EPA) Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) facility for dairy and wheat products imported from the UK into Namibia at either a discounted rate or duty free. Therefore, MAWLR hereby invites Namibian registered companies to apply for this facility as listed below, applicable during the period commencing 01 January 2024 until 31 December 2024.

Product Name	HS Code	Tons
Butter	0403	50.00
Butter	0405	15.00
Cereal Based Food Preparations	1904	25.70
Cheese	0406	100.00
Ice Cream	2105	1.00
Pig Fat	0208	2.00
Pork	0203	14.00
Wheat	1001	3,000.00

- Submit company registration documents including a valid Good Standing certificate and VAT import number.
- Interested companies should indicate the quantities they intend to import for each product above in their applications.
- Previous utilization will serve as an added advantage to determine new allocations.
- Previously disadvantaged Namibians especially the youth and women are strongly encouraged to apply.
- Applicants for the wheat TRQ must be in possession of a valid milling license from the Namibian Agronomic Board.
- Deadline for applications: Friday 01 December 2023, 16H30

All Application letters must be addressed and hand-delivered to:

Nellytupi Nghibuwamato, (Ms.)  
 Executive Director  
 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform  
 Fourth Floor, East Wing Building  
 Government Office Park – Windhoek

For the attention:  
 Mr. Sylvester Naudu, 061 208 7674  
 Mr. Oulthermie Sijelenge, 061 208 7705  
 Ms. Emma Shafuda, 061 208 7702/Ms. Beatha Mut, 061 208 7685  
[sylvester.naudu@ma.gov.na](mailto:sylvester.naudu@ma.gov.na)  
[oulthermie.sijelenge@ma.gov.na](mailto:oulthermie.sijelenge@ma.gov.na)  
[emma.shafuda@ma.gov.na](mailto:emma.shafuda@ma.gov.na) / [beatha.mut@ma.gov.na](mailto:beatha.mut@ma.gov.na)



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND LAND REFORM

### PUBLIC NOTICE

#### SADC – EU EPA TARIFF RATE QUOTAS

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) hereby informs the general public regarding the availability of the Southern African Development Community – European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (SADC – EU EPA) Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) facility for dairy and wheat products imported from the EU into Namibia at either a discounted rate or duty free. Therefore, MAWLR hereby invites Namibian registered companies to apply for this facility as listed below, applicable during the period commencing 01 January 2024 until 31 December 2024.

Product Name	HS Code	Tons
Butter	0403	1000.00
Butter	0405	80.00
Cereal Based Food Preparations	1904	86.00
Cheese	0406	1,05.00
Ice Cream	2105	18.00
Mortadella Bologna	1601	23.00
Pig Fat	0208	24.00
Pork	0203	140.00
Wheat	1001	24,500.00

- Submit company registration documents including a valid Good Standing certificate and VAT import number.
- Interested companies should indicate the quantities they intend to import for each product above in their applications.
- Previous utilization will serve as an added advantage to determine new allocations.
- Previously disadvantaged Namibians especially the youth and women are strongly encouraged to apply.
- Applicants for the wheat TRQ must be in possession of a valid milling license from the Namibian Agronomic Board.
- Deadline for applications: Friday 01 December 2023, 16H30

All Application letters must be addressed and hand-delivered to:

Nellytupi Nghibuwamato, (Ms.)  
 Executive Director  
 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform  
 Fourth Floor, East Wing Building  
 Government Office Park – Windhoek

For the attention:  
 Mr. Sylvester Naudu, 061 208 7674  
 Mr. Oulthermie Sijelenge, 061 208 7705  
 Ms. Emma Shafuda, 061 208 7702/Ms. Beatha Mut, 061 208 7685  
[sylvester.naudu@ma.gov.na](mailto:sylvester.naudu@ma.gov.na)  
[oulthermie.sijelenge@ma.gov.na](mailto:oulthermie.sijelenge@ma.gov.na)  
[emma.shafuda@ma.gov.na](mailto:emma.shafuda@ma.gov.na) / [beatha.mut@ma.gov.na](mailto:beatha.mut@ma.gov.na)







ation of any kind in a street/public place without the approval of the Council.  
 tion of any kind in a street/public place contrary to  
 ding material from any municipal land/street/public  
 ding material from any municipal land/street/public

**ON PRIVATE PROPERTY - OFFENSIVE**  
 upper window opening/window sill of any building a

**NOTICE**  
 TOWN REGIONAL PLANNERS AND  
 the owner of Erf 1917 Sand Street,  
 to apply to the Henties Bay Municipality

**1917 SAND STREET, HENTIESBAY**  
 "GENERAL INDUSTRIAL" TO  
 INNOVATION BUILDING PLANS FOR  
 REZONING PROCESS IS BEING

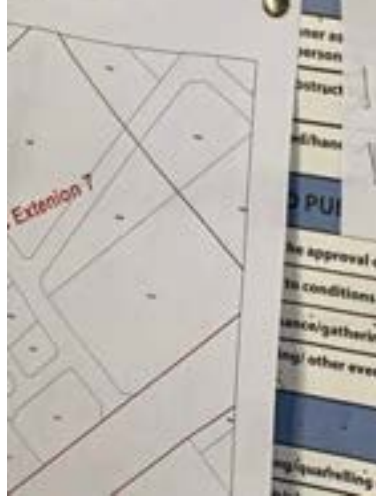
is located in Sand Street. The property  
 that with a bulk of 0.75 and measures  
 of the Erf to "Industrial" will allow the  
 existing school activities on the Erf.  
 for building plans for approval while the  
 is approved for. Enough on-site parking  
 Bay Zoning Scheme is provided.

plan of the Erf can be inspected at the  
 zoning Notice Board, c/o Jakkaputz  
 Bay

objecting to the proposed land use as  
 tion together with the grounds thereof  
 Quality Town Planning Office within 14  
 notice (final date for objections is 09

264 865 612 173  
 264 832 302 241  
 hushona@munamisplan.com

attis



Reg 11(a) rw 15

Person cause or permit a dog/animal under  
 these regulation apply contrary to a notice/s

**NAMWATER**  
 Namibia Water Corporation Ltd

**ESIA FOR THE APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO SECURE WATER SUPPLY TO THE CENTRAL COAST AND THE PROPOSED GAINGU PV POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE**

**SEPTEMBER 2023**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report prepared for the proposed desalination plant and water carriage system to secure water supply to the central coast, as well as the proposed Gaingu PV Power Plant and associated infrastructure is now available for public review and comment.

Separate applications for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) have been submitted to the Competent Authority (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform - for the desalination plant and Ministry of Mines and Energy - for the PV plant). The ECC applications have been registered on the online portal of the decision-making authority, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The Project and ESIA details are presented below.

<b>Applicant:</b>	Namibia Water Corporation Limited (NamiWater)
<b>Nature of proposed activity:</b>	NamiWater is proposing to construct a new desalination plant located approximately 1.4 km inland of the shoreline, near the existing Orono Desalination Plant. The plant aims to supply potable water, derived from seawater desalinated at the coast, which will be transferred from the desalination plant via the existing water transmission system to the central coastal area. A new water pipeline (approximately 4 km) will be constructed to connect the desalination plant to the existing Orono-Swakopmund pipeline. The plant will likely be developed in phases, with a total capacity of 36.2 million m <sup>3</sup> per annum (Mm/a). Additionally, the project proposes the development of a photovoltaic (PV) solar installation with a cumulative capacity of 35.10 MWp which will be constructed in the #Gaingu Conservancy (to be known as the Gaingu PV Power Plant) to wheel power to the proposed desalination plant and pump station. A new 33 kV transmission line will be constructed to connect the Gaingu PV Power Plant to the existing New Khan substation.
<b>Location:</b>	The Desalination plant is located approximately 1.4 km inland of the shoreline, next to the existing Orono Desalination Plant. The Gaingu PV Power Plant is located in the #Gaingu Conservancy.



**Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd ("SLR") has been appointed by NamiWater to undertake the ESIA process for the proposed project.  
 Contact Person: Stephanie Strauss  
 PO Box 86386, Windhoek, Tel: +264 61 231 287  
 SMS/WhatsApp: +264 81 257 2109, E-mail: namwater-desal@slrconsulting.com

**Registration and comment:**  
 The notification for IAP's registration and comments was done from 28 July 2023 to 11 August 2023. The Draft ESIA Report will be made available for a 30-day review and comment period from the date it is disseminated to all the registered IAPs from 22 September to 23 October 2023. A copy of the full report will be made available for download from the SLR website (<https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/>) or scan the QR code), as well as at the Swakopmund and Walvis Bay Municipal Libraries, Henties Bay - Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture Community Library, Windhoek - Namibia Scientific Society, or on request from SLR. For issues and/or comments to be included in the Final ESIA Report they should be forwarded to SLR at the above contact details by 23 October 2023.  
**Public Meetings:** Public information-sharing meetings are scheduled during the comment period. Meetings will be held as follows: Swakopmund - 26 September, 17:30-19:30, Atlantic Villa Boutique Guesthouse and Conferencing; Walvis Bay - 27 September, 17:30-19:30, Lagoon Chalets and Caravan Park and Henties Bay - 28 September, 17:30-19:30, De Duine Hotel. Please register with SLR at the above contact details should you wish to attend any of these meetings.



the approval of the Council.	N\$ 300,00
to conditions imposed by Council.	N\$ 150,00
ance/gathering to the Town Clerk.	N\$ 100,00
ing) other event likely to cause congestion	N\$ 100,00

Reg 18(g) (i), (ii) & (iii)  
 Reg 18(j)  
**REGULATIONS**  
 to the use and enjoyment of the sea or seashore and does  
 by other persons, whether by enclosing a portion of the s  
 Displays an advertisement, without written consents of  
 or her upon the granting of such consent





**BRONGA REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
 DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, ARTS & CULTURE  
 SWAKOPMUND COMMUNITY LIBRARY

WE ARE LOCATED IN WISSMAN BASIN BRONGA STREET



WE ARE OPEN FOR THE FOLLOWING HOURS:  
 MONDAY TO FRIDAY 08:00 AM TO 04:00 PM  
 SATURDAY 08:00 AM TO 12:00 PM  
 SUNDAY 09:00 AM TO 01:00 PM

For more information contact us  
 @ 064-405817

**BRONGA REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
 DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE  
 SWAKOPMUND COMMUNITY LIBRARY

We like to inform all community members of Swakopmund that we have start with the registration of computer basic training classes. We want people who have never used a computer before.

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, PLEASE REGISTER AT THE LIBRARY IN ADVANCE.**  
 For more information contact us @ 064-405817

**BRONGA REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
 DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE  
 SWAKOPMUND COMMUNITY LIBRARY

**FREE** BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS TRAINING IN:

- MS WORD 2017
- EXCEL 2016 & 2019
- POWERPOINT
- MS ACCESS 2010/2013

PLACE: Swakopmund Community Library  
 DATES: Every Week  
 TIME SLOTS: 08:00 - 12:00 MONDAY TO FRIDAY

**ENTRY REQUIREMENTS:**  
 • People who have never used a computer before  
 • To be able to attend please register at the library in advance  
 For more information contact us @ 064-405817

**HOME NURSE CARE**

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 • Meal preparation  
 • Laundry services  
 • Home safety assessments

Contact us: 064-405817

**HAPPYDU**  
 HAPPYDU CHILDREN CHARITY ORGANISATION IS LOOKING FOR A KINDERGARTEN TEACHER WITH ECD (Early Childhood Development) QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE

SEND YOUR COMPLETE CV TO:  
[happydu@happydu.com](mailto:happydu@happydu.com)  
 Contact for further information: 081 2444 588

**HAPPYDU**  
 HAPPYDU CHILDREN CHARITY ORGANISATION IS LOOKING FOR AN AFTERNOON CLASS TEACHERS WITH EXCELLENT SKILLS IN:

- MATHS
- ENGLISH
- AFRICAN

SEND YOUR COMPLETE CV TO:  
[happydu@happydu.com](mailto:happydu@happydu.com)  
 Contact for further information: 081 2444 588

Corrway Academy for tutorial classes registration 2023 Applications Now available

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 Email: [corrwayacademy@swakop.com](mailto:corrwayacademy@swakop.com)  
 Or visit our office at:  
 NUNW centre, of 3486 Rakosoka street Industrial area Swakopmund

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**NAAMWATER**

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DECONTAMINATION PLANT AND WATER LIFTING SYSTEM TO SECURE WATER SUPPLY TO THE CENTRAL COAST AND THE PROPOSED SANDY FV POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

SEPTEMBER 2023

Naamwater is seeking applications for the proposed decontamination plant and water lifting system to secure water supply to the central coast and the proposed sandy FV power plant and associated infrastructure. The project is located in the coastal area of the Namibian coast, south of Swakopmund.



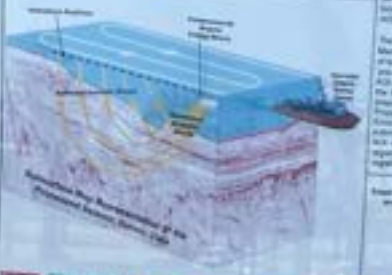
Interested parties should submit their applications to the Project Manager, Naamwater, at the following address: Naamwater, P.O. Box 1000, Swakopmund, Namibia. The deadline for applications is 15 September 2023.





**PUBLIC NOTICE FOR APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC)**

**Eastern Echo Free Zone Entity (FZE), (Proponent) Proposed Multiclient/Proprietary 2D / 3D Area of Interest (AOI), Walvis, Lüderitz and Orange Basins, Offshore Namibia**



**EXISTING 2D/3D AREA OF INTEREST (AOI), PROPOSER:** Hereto to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) over the subsurface area of the Eastern Echo Free Zone Entity (FZE) which extends from the coastline to the offshore area. The proposed AOI covers the following basins: Walvis, Lüderitz and Orange Basins. The proposed AOI covers the following basins: Walvis, Lüderitz and Orange Basins. The proposed AOI covers the following basins: Walvis, Lüderitz and Orange Basins.

**THE PROPOSED AOI:** The proposed AOI covers the following basins: Walvis, Lüderitz and Orange Basins. The proposed AOI covers the following basins: Walvis, Lüderitz and Orange Basins. The proposed AOI covers the following basins: Walvis, Lüderitz and Orange Basins.

**THE PROPOSED PROJECT:** The proposed project is a multiclient/proprietary 2D/3D seismic survey system to be conducted within the AOI. The proposed project is a multiclient/proprietary 2D/3D seismic survey system to be conducted within the AOI. The proposed project is a multiclient/proprietary 2D/3D seismic survey system to be conducted within the AOI.

**REGISTRATION AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS DEADLINE IS: FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**NSR WATER**

**NSR FOR THE APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CANAL SYSTEM TO SECURE WATER SUPPLY TO THE CENTRAL COAST AND THE PROPOSED GAMBUTU PV POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE**

**SEPTEMBER 2022**

NSR Water is pleased to announce the opening of applications for the proposed desalination plant and water canal system to secure water supply to the Central Coast and the proposed Gambutu PV Power Plant and associated infrastructure.

**REGISTRATION AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS DEADLINE IS: FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**REGISTRATION AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS DEADLINE IS: FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**DEAR VALUED CLIENTS,**

At the Municipality of Walvis Bay, we are pleased to announce the opening of applications for the proposed desalination plant and water canal system to secure water supply to the Central Coast and the proposed Gambutu PV Power Plant and associated infrastructure.

**REGISTRATION AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS DEADLINE IS: FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY**

19 September 2023

Dear Sir/Madam,

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO SECURE WATER SUPPLY TO THE CENTRAL COAST AND THE PROPOSED GAINGU PV POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE**

**NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT ESIA REPORT FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT AND INVITATION TO PUBLIC MEETINGS**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Namibia Water Corporation (“NamWater”) has applied for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to undertake the development of a desalination plant and water carriage system to supply water to the central coast (**hereafter referred to as the proposed Project**). A separate application has also been submitted by NamWater for the development of a photovoltaic (PV) plant in the #Gaingu Conservancy and associated infrastructure to supply power to the proposed desalination plant and pump station.

The ECC application has been made in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2012.

SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd (“SLR”) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the ESIA process for the proposed Project. This process aims to:

- Identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts and define mitigation measures;
- Where possible, to avoid, reduce and manage significant negative environmental and social impacts; and
- Provide adequate information to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to make an informed decision.

## 2. AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT ESIA REPORT FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT

The ESIA process presents several opportunities for public comment, namely the Scoping Phase and Impact Assessment Phase. The ESIA is currently in the Impact Assessment Phase. Following a public and authority comment period on a Draft Scoping Report, the report was updated to a Final Scoping Report and submitted to MEFT for



SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Proprietary) Limited

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acceptance (accepted on 21 July 2021). SLR has now compiled a draft ESIA Report, which is now available for a 30-day review and comment period from **22 September to 23 October 2023** (as per legislated requirements). This provides an opportunity for Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to comment on any aspect of the proposed project and the impact assessment findings.

Copies of the **full report** are available at the following locations for the duration of the comment period:

Location	Name of facility	Physical address
Henties Bay	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture Community Library	Jakkalsputz Road, Henties Bay
Swakopmund	Swakopmund Public Library	Bismarck Street, Swakopmund
Walvis Bay	Walvis Bay Public library	163, Nangolo Mbumba Drive, Civic Centre, Walvis Bay
Windhoek	Namibia Scientific Society	110 Robert Mugabe Ave, Windhoek
<b>Digital version:</b>		
SLR Website ( <a href="https://www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents/">https://www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents/</a> ) or by scanning the QR Code		

A Non-technical Summary is also available from the SLR website in English.

### 3. INVITATION TO ATTEND PUBLIC MEETINGS

We cordially invite all stakeholders to attend the **public meetings** listed in the below table. The objectives of the Impact Assessment Phase meetings are to provide an overview of the project proposal and findings of the impact assessment process, as well as provide stakeholders a further opportunity to comment.

No.	Location	Venue	Date (2023)	Time
1	Swakopmund	Atlantic Villa Boutique Guesthouse and Conferencing, 24 Plover St, Swakopmund	Tuesday 26 September	17h30 – 19h30
2	Walvis Bay	Lagoon Chalets & Caravan Park, 8th Road West, Meersig, Walvis Bay	Wednesday 27 September	17h30 – 19h30
3	Henties Bay	De Duine Hotel, Duine Road No 64, Henties Bay	Thursday 28 September	17h30 – 19h30

#### REGISTRATION FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

Please send an email to [namwater-desal@slrconsulting.com](mailto:namwater-desal@slrconsulting.com) to register to attend these public meetings.

## 4. DEADLINE FOR COMMENT ON THE DRAFT ESIA REPORT

The draft ESIA Report is the second document for comment during the ESIA process. Comments on the draft ESIA Report should reach SLR by **no later than Monday, 23 October 2023** using the contact details below.

**SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd**  
**Attention:** Stephanie Strauss  
**Postal Address:** 8 General Murtala Muhammed Ave, Eros Windhoek  
**Tel:** +264 61 231 287    **WhatsApp:** +264 81 357 2109  
**E-mail:** namwater-desal@slrconsulting.com  
**SLR Website:** <https://www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents/>

All comments received will be incorporated and responded to in a Comments and Responses Report, which will be appended to the final ESIA Report. The final ESIA Report will be made available on the SLR website for information purposes.

Should you have any queries in this regard, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned Stakeholder Engagement Team.

Yours sincerely,

**Namwater-desal Stakeholder Engagement Team**

**Note: SLR is committed to the protection of any personal information submitted as part of this public participation process**



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1 OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING**

**MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES (MFMR)**

DATE	26 September 2023	
VENUE:	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Boardroom, Swakopmund	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting were to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
APPENDICES:	Appendix 1: Attendance Register	Appendix 2: Presentation

The meeting was opened and facilitated by Stephanie Strauss from SLR Environmental Consulting Namibia (Pty) Ltd (SLR). Lazarus Muhimba from Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) presented the background to the project. Stephanie presented the project overview and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process undertaken to date. Stephanie proceeded to present the impacts that were identified during the scoping phase and how they were addressed in the ESIA by outlining the various specialist studies that were undertaken. Stephanie then presented the findings from the various specialist studies and the recommended mitigation measures outlined by the specialists. The meeting provided an opportunity for questions and discussion. After which Stephanie presented the next steps in the ESIA process and the contact information to which further questions or comments can be submitted until the closing date lapses on 23 October 2023.

Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	What do the different colours on the feasibility studies and Cabinet resolution slides of presentation represent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green - progress has been made on these activities.</li> <li>• Red - the activity is within the mandate of the MAWLR.</li> <li>• Orange - no progress has been made on these activities.</li> </ul>
2	Is NamWater engaging with the mines as part of this development?	NamWater has started engaging with the mines already. NamWater has recently signed a MoU with LHU and is already supplying water to Swakop Uranium Mine.
3	What proposals have been submitted to the government to ensure that the technology used for the proposed desalination plant is the best to ensure that new companies will not all want to put up their own desalination plants?	Currently there is no regulation that speaks to the construction or development of desalination plants. The government motivated this project and is working on regulating the development of new desalination plants, to ensure that there is

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
		not mushrooming of new desalination plant developments along the coast.
4	Why is there an impact on the surface water if the brine is being discharged into the ocean?	The impact of contamination of surface water may result from various chemicals such as hydrocarbons or paints used during construction. There will also be a brine storage tank on site, and if any leakages occur, then it can potentially flow into the drainage lines.
5	Will the pipelines be on the surface or underground?	The pipeline connecting the pump station to the desalination plant will be underground, whereas the pipeline from the desalination plant to the existing Omdel-Swakopmund pipeline will be above-ground.
6	Were there alternative sites for the desalination plant considered? If yes, instead of releasing the brine back into the ocean, why is it not being used for another purpose since there are no chemicals in it?	An alternative site was considered during the feasibility study and the selected site was considered to be the preferred option. The feasibility study found the beneficiation of the brine to not be economical viable for NamWater, however if the salt companies are interested in taking the brine for further re-use/recycle then NamWater would be willing to supply it to them.
7	The natural variability indicated in the presentation between 32.3 to 36.6 PSU does not look correct. The Correct range should be 35.5 to 36 PSU.	SLR will confirm the natural variability of the salinity with the specialist.
8	SLR to provide a soft copy of the report once it is submitted to MFMR for review and comment for ease of dissemination of the reports/information.	The comment is noted. SLR to provide a link to the draft ESIA to MFMR for review and comment.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1 OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
PUBLIC MEETING SWAKOPMUND**

DATE	26 September 2023	
VENUE:	Atlantic Villa Conference Room, Swakopmund	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting was to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
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Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	You refer to three mines in the presentation, there is also Bannerman coming up, are they not potential stakeholder?	NamWater has been engaging with them as well, they are just omitted from the presentation, but it is part of the CCA integrated system.
2	Why is NamWater considering the construction a new desalination plant instead of extending the existing one?	As part of the feasibility study it was assessed whether to take over and update the existing plant or build a new plant. The feasibility study found that it would not be economically viable to upgrade the existing plant due to aging infrastructure and technology. It was thus found that the development of a new desalination plant is more favourable.
3	Is there a reason why it is located next to the existing Orano desalination plant?	Yes, due to the site being located in an already disturbed area it was found to be better suited than disturbing another pristine area. Additionally there is existing infrastructure such as the

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
		substation which the desalination plant can tie into.
4	Why assess the impacts again when the assessment was already done for Orano Desalination plant?	This is because NamWater desalination plant needs its own ECC for the development to commence and as such a separate ESIA had to be conducted for this development.
5	What is the reason for going 350 m further into the ocean with the discharge pipeline as compared to Orano?	This is to allow optimal dilution of the brine that is discharged and also to aid in the recirculation of the brine.
6	How much water do you need to abstract to give you 36.2 m <sup>3</sup> /annum of desalinated water?	There is an error in the report which indicates 260 Mm <sup>3</sup> /day but this will be verified and updated.
7	What is the Orano desalination plant pumping regularly into the desert next to their pump station? NamWater cannot do the same, from the pump station.	The comment was noted.
8	How long will it take to construct the proposed desalination and PV plants?	The construction of the PV will take about 12 months whereas the construction of the desalination plant will take approximately 18-24 months. The construction is scheduled to commence next year, with the first desalinated water anticipated to be produced by 2026.
9	What would stop a project like this from happening?	Should the findings of the ESIA identify that there is a fatal flaw in the development that cannot be mitigated then it could result in the development not being authorised by the MEFT and thus it would not proceed.
10	Will there be no mitigation measures for the marine life in terms of the pipelines.	No, but the impact is not considered significant in terms of the assessment undertaken.
11	Have you considered where the brine (location in the sea) will be discharged?	It will be discharged approximately 600 meters into the sea.
12	The Benguela current changed over time, are these figures speaking to the future?	The Climate Change Risk Assessment (Appendix M of the ESIA report) identified and assessed risks to the project in terms of climate change. Most were found to be of low risk.
13	The proposed pipelines into the sea are south of Orano plant, are the new pipelines not going to impact the intake of Orano?	The potential increase in salinity of the seawater was determined as part of the brine dispersion modelling study undertaken as part of the ESIA. The brine will pass through a diffuser at the outfall pipeline which aims to dilute the brine. Two diffuser configurations were modelled. Based on the modelling it was found that for configuration B there is an increase of 0.1% of the salinity at the Orano intake. This is considered to be minor as it is still within the natural range of salinity measured at the Orano intake over a specified period.
14	Why is the brine indicated to be non-hazardous? Is it treated before it is discharged? What about the chemicals used in the process of treating the water?	There are no significant hazardous chemicals used in the process to treat the water or to clean the various components, hence the brine discharged has no hazardous chemicals in it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

15	Is there a chance of using brine for something else?	NamWater has determined that it would not be economically viable to venture into using the brine to produce any other resources like salt. If there was a salt plant close to a desalination plant, then perhaps NamWater would look at beneficiating it. However NamWater is willing to provide the brine to any institution/company that would like to use it for that purpose.
16	There are pages of recommendations to be applied e.g. a truck must not travel at more than 20KM/h, how will one make sure that these recommendations are executed?	As part of the ESIA and an ESMP has been developed, which is a legally binding document which outlines the various mitigation and management actions which must be undertaken during the various phases of the project. NamWater is responsible to ensure that this document is adhered to during the life of the project and on a day-to-day basis. NamWater is furthermore responsible for ensuring that there is an ECO at the site during the construction which monitors the implementation of the ESMP and one NamWater official will have a monthly visit to ensure that all activities undertaken adheres to the measures outlined in the ESMP.
17	When will construction commence?	NamWater is looking into commencing construction by early January, however the affected parties will be notified beforehand on the commencement of the construction.
18	The Orano desalination plant construction workers destroyed the black mussels; they were stripped off, and they only recovered this year.	Noted and will be considered.
19	Did NamWater consider getting underground water from the area around Otavi to supply to the coastal areas?	A feasibility study was done to obtain water from the Karst area, and it has been noted that the water will not be sufficient for the coastal area, but it is currently being abstracted for use in the central areas.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1 OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
ORANO MINING**

DATE	26 September 2023	
VENUE:	Orano Boardroom	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting was to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
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QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	The abstraction permit issued to NamWater indicates that you can abstract the water from the sea, but you cannot sell it to anyone (1.4 & 1.5).	Noted, we will investigate that.
2	There is a flood water channel when we need to flush out the last residuals of brine, we flush it into the channel. but all other water goes through the brine dispersion pipes.	The comment is noted, in reference to a concern raised by a Wlotzkasbaken resident of a pool of water located next to the Orano pump station, in the public meeting held in Swakopmund.
3	What is the length of the pipeline for Configuration A and B, what is the length?	It is 800 m for Configuration B, and 600 for Configuration A, the intake is longer, approximately 1km.
4	We have done studies, and it's the same principle as for any other plant design. The concern is not the salinity, but other components that are in the water. Salinity will only measure the content of the salt in the brine. The risk is that the other components will be in	NamWater will take advantage of the new diffusers which are more sufficient and taking it further into the ocean so that the Orano's intake is not affected. The distance between two pipes needs to be known to feed into the report.



**QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION**

	the water, and that will affect Orano's intake because it will flow into Orano's intake.	NamWater collected more data from the MFMR, and we are aware that the sea is fluctuating.
5	There should be strong mitigation in terms of seawater conditions so that when one desalination plant is not working the other still carries on. If the design for the plant is 100%, then the impacts will be low on Orano. Seawater conditions is a high risk to the Orano plant, and it will be great for NamWater to move the location more to the South. The Namibian coastal environment is very different. NamWater should ensure that they have double checked the design and ensure that it is 100% correct. Sulphur eruptions is the main problem speaking to the location.	NamWater has assessed alternative sites, and they saw the proposed position of the plant to be most suitable. The impact of the increase in salinity of the seawater due to the brine discharge was raised as a risk to the Orano plant and was thus considered as part of the Brine Dispersion Modelling undertaken. The design of the proposed plant will look at the maximum distance that should be between the two plants/pipes. It will also be good to compare data with the Henties Bay Unam Campus plant but considering that it is a very small plant.
6	Storage needs to be built to assist with the plant downtime during sulphur eruptions however, it may only help for approximately 3 days.	This has been considered and thus additional storage is proposed as part of the current development. If we build some storage at the mines as well it will help to store water for at least 5 days.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1 OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
PUBLIC MEETING WALVIS BAY**

DATE	27 September 2023	
VENUE:	Lagoon Chalets, Walvis Bay	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting was to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
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Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	Did NamWater consider getting underground water from the area around Otavi to supply to the coastal areas?	A feasibility study was done to obtain water from the Karst area, and it has been noted that the water will not be sufficient for the coastal area, but it is currently being abstracted for use in the central areas.
2	Have you considered using green hydrogen to pump the water?	When the feasibility study of the project was conducted under the scoping process, the green hydrogen projects were not yet on board, however renewable energy options were considered. A PV plant will be developed that will feed into the national grid. We are however talking to different green hydrogen projects and have signed the MoU with some of them in terms of water supply.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
3	Who conducted your technical studies?	A company called Synergy did the technical studies as the Technical Advisor for the desalination plant.
4	Is there a timeline for the technical advisor to submit their report?	Once the ESIA is completed it will be required to submit the technical design because the groundbreaking is likely to happen towards end of next year.
5	How will the project be funded?	NamWater is looking at various financing options which are being assessed by the technical advisor such as a private entity to partner with in constructing the plant.
6	There is a rumour that the existing desalination plant is the reason that some of the rocky outcrops have disappeared?	The comment is noted.
7	Is there a plan to beneficiate the brine instead of discharging it back to the ocean?	For the NamWater plant, there is no plan to beneficiate it. However NamWater is willing to supply the brine to any company that would like to use it for that purpose.
8	Are there any animal crossings on the pipeline between Swakopmund and Henties Bay?	There are animal crossings.
9	What are the proposed costs for the development of the desalination plant?	There are indicative figures in the socio-economic impact assessment report (Appendix L of the ESIA report). For the development of Phase 1 of the desalination plant and the PV plant it is 163 Million USD.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1  
OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA  
AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY**

DATE	27 September 2023	
VENUE:	Walvis Bay Municipality Boardroom	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting were to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
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QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	Based on the central coastal areas of Namibia slide; what is the purpose of today meeting, why is the municipality a stakeholder? The presentation sounds like its already decided.	The slide only shows the mines as the biggest demand is currently coming from the mines. However the municipalities are also a stakeholder as they will be supplied with the water from the proposed desalination plant. NamWater is mandated to engage with the municipalities as a stakeholder.
2	Regarding the stakeholder, was the Topnaar community identified as a stakeholder?	They were included as stakeholders falling under the Walvis Bay community as they are supplied with water from the Walvis Bay Municipality.
3	Regarding the security and the price of the water? Is it affordable to the community?	As part of the ESIA report there is a section that speaks to the affordability of the water. There are recommendations made to ensure that the costs of developing the plant is kept as low as possible to ensure that the tariff remains low.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
4	If a feasibility study was conducted there should be alternatives which must be considered.	As part of the feasibility study that was undertaken during the scoping phase, there were alternatives considered such as upgrading the existing Orano desalination plant which was found to not be feasible.
5	Was the consultant conducting the feasibility study asked to only look at alternatives A and B, and were the consultants instructed to provide more alternatives?	In the feasibility study the two alternatives were considered whether to upgrade and take over the existing desalination plant or to develop a new desalination plant. Additionally two alternative sites were assessed (at Mile 6 and the proposed site) should a new desalination plant be developed.
6	The Walvis Bay municipality holds that the proposed desalination plant will not be affordable for Walvis Bay. The municipality wanted to develop their own desalination plant to supply to the town but this was not given the go-ahead by the ministry.	As part of the socio-economic impact assessment undertaken during the ESIA the affordability of the water was assessed. There are some recommendations provided to ensure that NamWater keeps the cost of developing the plant as low as possible and thus ensuring that the tariff remains low. NamWater is not proposing to change the current water tariff structure which is a blended tariff that is charged to the municipalities which is much lower than the tariff charged to the mines.
7	No agreement has been made with the Walvis Bay Municipality. We want to be secured of the supply and know the cost of the water before we can agree to this development. We also want to know where the money to develop the plant will come from. For the municipality the affordability of the project is a red flag.	NamWater is not proposing to change the current structure of the water tariff for the municipalities which is based on a blended tariff of desalinated and groundwater supply. Any tariff proposed by NamWater would need to be agreed on in consultation with the municipalities, this is also one of the recommendations outlined in the ESIA. NamWater is looking into finding a project financier that would be able to subsidise a large portion of the development of the plant. Currently a large portion of the costs is being subsidised by the mines.
8	What degree of confidence do we have to say that the project will still happen and the costs will remain affordable if there are no partners for fiscal support? Will the project go ahead?	NamWater cannot simply decide on a tariff and expect the municipalities to pay it. They would need to agree on a fair and transparent tariff in consultation with the municipality. Additional recommendations are outlined in the ESIA report which NamWater must consider to ensure that the cost of developing the plant and in turn the cost of the water remains as low as possible. These include not overcapitalising on each phase of the development, negotiating grants or longer payback periods with financiers to keep costs low.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1 OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSICATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
HENTIES BAY MUNICIPALITY**

DATE	28 September 2023	
VENUE:	Henties Bay Municipality Board Room	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant ESIA	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting were to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
APPENDICES:	Appendix 1: Attendance Register	Appendix 2: Presentation

The meeting was opened and facilitated by Stephanie Strauss from SLR Environmental Consulting Namibia (Pty) Ltd (SLR). Lazarus Muhimba from Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) presented the project background and overview. Stephanie proceeded to outline the technical description of the project components and the ESIA process undertaken to date. The Henties Bay Municipality Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Ms Elizabeth Coetzee outlined the main concerns in terms of the project, which resulted in a discussion. After which Stephanie presented the next steps in the ESIA process and the contact information to which further questions or comments can be submitted until the closing date lapses on 23 October 2023.

Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	I hope the water will not become expensive because desalination water is expensive.	Most of the mines have committed to be supplied by NamWater already, and that implies that more than half of the water from the plant will be supplied to the mines, because that is where most demand is. Also, there are other recommendations or mitigation measures as outlined in the socio-economic impact assessment, that can be executed to ensure that the water remains affordable to the community. This includes looking for a private entity or the government to partner with NamWater to subsidise the water costs so that the price remains low.
2	Is it cheaper to build a new plant than extending the existing one?	The feasibility study undertaken found that it is not economically viable for NamWater to acquire and upgrade the existing the plant.
3	Is it not cheaper to supply Windhoek from Hardap dam?	There will be a consultant appointed to do a comparative study to either supply Windhoek with water from the Kavango River versus or from the

**QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION**

		southern dams or then desalinated water from the coastal area.
4	Is there no alternative for beneficiating the brine?	Currently, it is not economical viable for NamWater to use the brine for beneficiation purposes. However NamWater is open to supplying the brine to a company that would want to use it for that purpose.
5	Is the tariff structure going to be modelled going forward? Is there a possibility of the tariff structure considering the livelihood of the people in town? In most cases, NamWater just aim to recover the cost, in a long run there could be a tariff structure that accommodate the poor people who do not work and cannot afford water tariffs at all.	There is an integrated system model that protects the small local authorities for which a lower tariff applies than for the bigger local authorities. This is set within the current tariff structure which considers the smaller towns like Hentiesbay where most people in town are unemployed.
6	What is the project timeline?	The construction of the project is estimated to commence in the early months 2024.
7	What are we looking at in terms of long-term water integration agreement?	The water supply agreements will be put in place with mainly the industrial players such as Orano.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1 OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
HENTIES BAY UNAM CAMPUS**

DATE	28 September 2023	
VENUE:	Henties Bay Unam Campus_ Lecture Hall 1	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting were to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
APPENDICES:	Appendix 1: Attendance Register	Appendix 2: Presentation

The meeting was opened and facilitated by Stephanie Strauss from SLR Environmental Consulting Namibia (Pty) Ltd (SLR). Lazarus Muhimba from Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) presented the background to the project. Stephanie presented the project overview and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process undertaken to date. Stephanie proceeded to present the impacts that were identified during the scoping phase and how they were addressed in the ESIA by outlining the various specialist studies that were undertaken. Stephanie then presented the findings from the various specialist studies and the recommended mitigation measures outlined by the specialists. The meeting provided an opportunity for questions and discussion. After which Stephanie presented the next steps in the ESIA process and the contact information to which further questions or comments can be submitted until the closing date lapses on 23 October 2023.

Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	What is the current demand and supply of the water in the coastal towns?	Current demand for Orano is 15 000m <sup>3</sup> /a. 10 000m <sup>3</sup> /a of water is still needed.
2	What are the conditions required to get a permit to abstract sea water?	The permit is issued by the MAWLR, because the abstraction of water from a water source in general is regulated. However, there is no act or legislation in Namibia that specifies that the abstraction of seawater requires a permit.
3	What are the conditions for obtaining an effluent discharge permit?	The effluent discharge permit is obtained from MAWLR, however the ECC first needs to be acquired. The final ESIA report will be submitted to both MFMR and MAWLR for review and comment and they will submit their comments to MEFT for consideration when making their decision.



QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
4	We have seen EIAs where the mines want to build their own desalination plants. Will NamWater prevent the mines from building their own desalination plants?	It is not within NamWater's power to be able to prevent other institutions from setting up their own plants. However the government does have the power to stop authorisation to build many private desalination plants, so that there is an integrated system with just one desalination plant that supplies water to all the coastal towns.
5	What are the impacts of the brine dispersion back into the ocean on the marine life?	This was assessed by the Marine Ecologist in the specialist study and it was found that the impact to the marine life resulting from the brine is of medium significance.
6	Soon once the desalination plant is up, perhaps NamWater can sponsor research to do more research on brine dispersion.	NamWater is looking into sponsoring students who wants to specialise in areas that are in connection with the operation of the desalination plant.
7	The water storage tank (reservoir) does it form part of the assessment that was undertaken.	Yes, all the components listed under the project description form part of the infrastructure that was assessed as part of the ESIA.
8	The specialist study on the surface water impacts need to consider all the possible contaminants from construction work.	The mitigation measures are part of ESMP and should be implemented during construction to ensure that any possible contaminant is handled with care to avoid surface water contamination.
9	To what extent was the marine studies done? Did they consider a specific species or a large population of different species?	A detailed baseline assessment was undertaken of the marine life that occurs within the project site. These are detailed in the marine specialist study as well as in the ESIA report.
10	Can brine be beneficiated?	It has been assessed and it was found to not be economically viable for NamWater. However NamWater is willing to supply the brine to anyone that would want to use it for beneficiation or other purposes.
11	Is Unam also registered as an I&AP?	Yes.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1 OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
SWAKOPMUND MUNICIPALITY**

DATE	28 September 2023	
VENUE:	Engineering Boardroom Swakopmund Municipality, Swakopmund	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting were to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
APPENDICES:	Appendix 1: Attendance Register	Appendix 2: Presentation

The meeting was opened and facilitated by Stephanie Strauss from SLR Environmental Consulting Namibia (Pty) Ltd (SLR). Lazarus Muhimba from Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) presented the background to the project. Stephanie presented the project overview and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process undertaken to date. Stephanie proceeded to present the impacts that were identified during the scoping phase and how they were addressed in the ESIA by outlining the various specialist studies that were undertaken. Stephanie then presented the findings from the various specialist studies and the recommended mitigation measures outlined by the specialists. The meeting provided an opportunity for questions and discussion. After which Stephanie presented the next steps in the ESIA process and the contact information to which further questions or comments can be submitted until the closing date lapses on 23 October 2023.

Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	Is there competition between NamWater and Orano? Will the new desalination plant supply water to the coastal area or just Windhoek?	Supply Scenario 1 (SS1) of the proposed desalination plant includes supplying desalinated water to the central coastal area (which includes Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Henties Bay, Arandis and the mines). As for the competition, there will be no competition because the initial purpose for which the Orano desalination plant was developed was to supply water to the Orano mine. When the mine could not be fully developed NamWater then entered into an agreement with Orano to purchase the water and supply to NamWater’s customers. In the short and medium term the Orano desalination plant will continue to supply water to the coastal towns.
2	Will the water be cheaper?	NamWater is proposing to keep the tariff system as it is currently. Water tariffs are also dependent

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

		on water demand, thus the higher the demand, the lower the price. As it relates to the local authorities, there will be more off-takers, and hence the price will also be lower. The affordability of the water has been flagged as a concern and thus it was assessed as part of the ESIA and various recommendations have been proposed which NamWater must consider to ensure that the cost of the water as low as possible.
3	What will happen to the local authorities in terms of the tariffs? If SS2 and SS3 is implemented, it will reduce the impact on the local authority. Securing agreements with the local authorities will be difficult for NamWater with the affordability of the water not clear.	The funding mechanism will only be realised once we have a complete design. It is difficult to have an exact figure for the tariff given that the design of the plant is not finalised. But once there is a full design, a final tariff will be communicated to all the local authorities. The ESIA, under the socio-economic studies have highlighted the impacts and the mitigation on the affordability. One of the recommendations is that NamWater find a partner that can subsidise the cost of the development of the desalination plant and thus ensure that the cost of the water remains as low as possible. This implies getting either the government to subsidise the cost or securing a private entity that is not profit driven, in order to reduce the water tariffs.
4	Will NamWater share pipelines with the existing Orano desalination plant? If more pipelines will be constructed, it should consider the Swakopmund Town extension plan.	The existing pipelines to which the new desalination plant will tie into (Omdel-Swakopmund) belong to NamWater and not Orano.
5	Did you look at the population inflation and how to mitigate it?	The water supply projections did consider population increase. Most of the construction workers are assumed to be local, living in the coastal towns. During operations, there may be experts coming from other towns, but they will not be many and thus is not expected to increase the population significantly. 200 employees are expected during construction and 50 employees during operations.
6	Is there any initiative in terms of renewable energy?	As part of the power supply for SS1 NamWater is developing a solar PV plant to be developed with a 33kV powerline feeding into the national grid.
7	Will the pipelines be underground or on the surface, and how do we minimise the impacts?	The pipelines constructed for the desalination plant will be the pipeline from the intake to the desalination plant (approximately 1km underground) and the pipeline connecting the desalination plant to the existing Omdel-Swakopmund desalination plant (approximately 4.5km above ground). The various impacts

**QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION**

		resulting from the pipelines were assessed in the ESIA and mitigation measures are provided.
8	Will the local authorities be allowed to tap into the water supply system?	The local authorities will be supplied with water in combination with ground water as per the current integrated water supply system.
9	In term of the job creation, will there be first preference for locals for employment?	Approximately 200 jobs for construction and 50 for operations are anticipated. There are recommendations as part of the ESIA to make use of local suppliers and ensure local recruitment. NamWater usually tries to ensure that unskilled labour comes from the local areas as far as possible.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1  
OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA  
AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
WLOTZKASBAKEN HOMEOWNERS’ ASSOCIATION**

DATE:	05 October 2023	
VENUE:	Namibia Scientific Society - Windhoek	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant ESIA	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting were to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
APPENDICES:	Appendix 1: Attendance Register	Appendix 2: Presentation

The meeting was opened and facilitated by Stephanie Strauss from SLR Environmental Consulting Namibia (Pty) Ltd (SLR). Lazarus Muhimba from Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) presented the background to the project. Stephanie presented the project overview and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process undertaken to date. Stephanie proceeded to present the impacts that were identified during the scoping phase and how they were addressed in the ESIA by outlining the various specialist studies that were undertaken. Stephanie then presented the findings from the various specialist studies and the recommended mitigation measures outlined by the specialists. The meeting provided an opportunity for questions and discussion. After which Stephanie presented the next steps in the ESIA process and the contact information to which further questions or comments can be submitted until the closing date lapses on 23 October 2023.

Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	Please define Central Coastal Area (CCA).	The CCA consists of the coastal towns of Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Hentiesbay and Arandis. As well as the mines located at the coast.
2	Will the desalination plant only supply the water to the mines?	The desalination plant will mostly supply desalinated water to the mines but a portion of the supply will also be to the local municipalities, in combination with groundwater, which will in turn distribute to the towns.
3	Do the specialist do the assessment prior and after the operation?	The specialist each undertook a baseline assessment of the site, which determines the site conditions before the development occurs. They then identified the possible impacts that are likely to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the development. The monitoring is done for the entire project operational lifetime.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
4	Has there been any alternative sites considered? Why that site?	During the feasibility study a site was identified at Mile 6 as an alternative, but it was considered less preferable as the site is in an undisturbed area and would have higher impacts on the ecology. The current site is located in an area in which development has already occurred and is close to existing infrastructure.
6	What is the project timeline?	Construction is anticipated to commence in 2024 with a duration of 18 to 24 months.
7	Is the assessment done based on the international standards, or SLR standards?	The ESIA was conducted in compliance with the IFC performance standards. The ESIA also complies with the Namibian EIA legislation and where certain standards or regulation are not available in Namibia, the applicable SA standards or regulations were considered.
8	Can the proposed plant for example be built 10km north of the current site? We would like the commented to be noted to extend the current site to as far North as possible.	A screening/high-level assessment can be done to see if it would be viable to move the site north. It is noted though that the lichen fields are much denser north of the site.
9	The impact of the noise pollution was found not be severe, but there are several that can be identified from the existing plants. How is the noise from the bigger plant does not affect the community if the noise from the existing one does?	A Noise Impact Assessment (Appendix K of the ESIA report) was undertaken as part of the ESIA. Baseline noise measurements were undertaken at various points from the existing plant and as per the assessment it was found that the noise levels during operations are not heard from the nearest house at Wlotzkasbaken.
10	How can you base your comments and noise assessments on a smaller system?	Update on the design was done, but also assessing the current plant to try to not repeat the same faults.
11	What portion of the water is going to the mine, and the one going to existing towns?	The proportion of water that will be supplied to the mine is not known at this stage. However in the current system majority of the desalinated water is supplied to the mines and with the new plant the same is proposed.
12	80% of the water is going to the mines which are not Namibian, will they be paying high tariffs? If not, there are questions around the future water affordability. The 80%:20% ratio is not right given that the mines are given water to take out money from the country, so they should pay more.	NamWater is not in a position to decide that the mines should pay more than the rest of the consumers. However currently the mines are subsidising a large portion of the capital and electrical costs of the existing desalination plant. Thus they have a much higher tariff than the municipalities. The idea is to continue with the current financing structure in terms of the tariff in the future.
13	It does not feel logical to put the new desalination plant next to the old one, given the impacts that are already being caused by the existing plant. This includes the disappearance of an outcrop that used to exist in the area.	The comment is noted. The various specialist studies considered the cumulative impacts that may result from the existing plant combined with the development of the new plant. These are outlined in each of the specialist studies.



**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1  
OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA  
AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
PUBLIC MEETING WINDHOEK**

DATE:	29 November 2023	
VENUE:	Namibia Scientific Society - Windhoek	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant ESIA	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting were to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
APPENDICES:	Appendix 1: Attendance Register	Appendix 2: Presentation

The meeting was opened and facilitated by Stephanie Strauss from SLR. Most of the attendants had attended the Wlotzkasbaken Homeowners Association meeting which was held on 5 October 2023. As such the attendants requested certain points of clarifications and proceeded to have a discussion to express further concerns that they have.

Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	The residents living on the northern side of Wlotzkasbaken are mostly affected in terms of noise.	A Noise Impact Assessment was undertaken as part of the ESIA. Baseline noise measurements were undertaken at various points from the existing plant and as per the assessment it was found that the noise levels during operations are not heard from the nearest house at Wlotzkasbaken.
2	Concerned in terms of the impact to the coastline and the degradation which resulted from the construction of the existing plant. We are concerned that this will worsen the situation when the new plant is constructed.	An assessment was undertaken with regards to the impacts associated with the coastal physical process. The impacts during construction to the shoreline were found to be low with mitigation measures applied.
3	Did the noise impact assessment consider for the existing plant noise levels and those of the new plant?	Yes the noise impact assessment assessed the cumulative impact on noise that will result from operating both plants at the same time.
4	Will there be marine life monitoring once the plant is operational. I would be interested to know if the existing plant is conducting any monitoring currently.	Yes, the marine ecological specialist report outlines the requirements in terms of monitoring in particular in relation to water quality which has the potential to impact the marine life.
5	The affordability of the water is a concern. The mines should subsidise a large part of the water	A socio-economic impact assessment was undertaken to assess the impact of affordability. It should be noted

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

	tariff as they can afford it and not the local consumer.	that the tariff structure will remain as it is currently with the mine subsidising a large portion of the cost.
6	What chemicals are used in the desalination plant?	Chemicals are used in both pre-treatment (Sodium bisulphite and Ferric chloride) and post-treatment (Carbon dioxide, Limestone / Lime water and Chlorine dioxide).





**NAMWATER – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SUPPLY SCENARIO 1  
OF THE DESALINATION PLANT AND WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL AREA  
AND THE PROPOSED #GAINGU PV PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NAMIBIA**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
!OE-#GAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY MEETING**

DATE:	13 October 2023	
VENUE:	Traditional Councils Building - Windhoek	
PROJECT:	NamWater Desalination Plant ESIA	
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	
PROJECT NUMBER:	733.V14015.00012	
PURPOSE:	The objectives of the meeting were to present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment, the measures that would be taken to mitigate negative impacts and provide stakeholders an opportunity to comment and/or seek clarity on specific aspects.	
APPENDICES:	Appendix 1: Attendance Register	Appendix 2: Presentation

Jolanda Kamburona from Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) presented the project description, focusing on the size, location, scale and essential infrastructure of the proposed #Gaingu PV Plant. The major environmental impacts of the project were highlighted, along with their impact significance and mitigation measures.

Please see attached Appendix 1 for the meeting attendees and Appendix 2 for the presentation.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
1	Concerns regarding engagement and why the Conservancy was approached prior to the Traditional Authority.	Initial contact had been made with the Conservancy office in order to ascertain the correct parties for consultation.
2	The TA chief has no objections to the project and as it aims to bring infrastructure and jobs to the constituency. It is proposed to use local workers wherever possible during construction and operation of the PV plant.	Noted and well received.
3	It should be noted that NamWater would require a consent letter from the !Oe-#Gan Traditional Authority before approaching the Land Board for a formal agreement.	Comment noted.

## DRAFT ESIA COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT

Written comments received during the notification period of the ESIA process from 27 July to 11 August 2023, as well as during the review period for the Draft ESIA report from 22 September 2023 to 23 October 2023 (extended from 20 November 2023 to 6 December 2023) are collated and responded to in the below table. Copies of comments received are included after the table.

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
<b>Notification period of the ESIA process from 27 July to 11 August 2023</b>				
1	Municipality of Swakopmund _ Paulina Engelbrecht	28/07/2023, E-mails	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water cost &amp; affordability: Desalination is often an energy-intensive and expensive process. The high cost of desalinated water could lead to increased water bills for residents.</li> <li>2. Transport Infrastructure Development: This project might require the construction of new roads.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to section 8.9.1 of the ESIA report which assess the impact of affordability.</li> <li>2. The impact of construction of roads as part of the project is assessed in the ESIA report. Refer to section 6.2.4.1 of the ESIA report.</li> </ol>
2	Private I&AP- H.J & T Steinkopf	29/07/2023, E-mail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is important to secure regular water supply to the country.</li> <li>2. It probably makes logistical sense to link to new desal plant to the existing one.</li> <li>3. A Detailed plan of the existing plant and new plant will be appreciated. This is not clear from this initial report/plan.</li> <li>4. The Existing Arano plant regularly disposes water into the desert, which accumulates close to the sea and just north of the pump station. Surely, this is of concern and must be prevented in the future.</li> <li>5. The Brine disposal into the sea must be of major concern to sea life.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Noted. Refer to section 5 of the ESIA report for the Need and Desirability of the project.</li> <li>2. Refer to section 6.3.1 regarding the alternatives considered for the project.</li> <li>3. No detailed design is available yet. Refer to section 6.2 of the ESIA report for the technical components of the proposed desalination plant.</li> <li>4. Noted.</li> <li>5. Refer to section 8.5 of the ESIA report which assesses the impact of brine on the marine environment.</li> </ol>
3	Subsea Offshore- Mark Ryan	10/08/2023, E-mail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understood that this is an initial document as part of the Impact Assessment Phase process. What would be useful as part of the ESIA draft or as an appendix, for those not informed, is a short narrative and details of the existing desal plant in terms of:</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The existing plant was assessed as part of the Feasibility Study undertaken for the proposed desalination plant. Refer to section 6.3.1 regarding the alternatives considered for the project.</li> </ol>

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing desal plant capacity.</li> <li>• Who is serviced by the water supply currently.</li> <li>• Why the existing plant would not be suitable to provide said water outputs or part thereof, for CCA / CAN.</li> </ul> <p>2. The above is mentioned because it is understood that the existing plant did / has not operated for a while in the past, if this is correct. And if so, could instead of supplying water to mines when not in operation (which I understand is the main beneficiary) to instead supply other coastal / inland requirements. Understood indeed that Namibia has a water crisis / general shortage, but the point really is to ensure projects are not undertaken unnecessarily especially in environmental sensitive areas or declared national parks.</p> <p>3. New Plant Location - Has consideration been given to other coastal areas e.g. Walvis Bay area where a plant could be installed that would blend into existing industrial infrastructure, and not near developing towns where it has an impact on resident well-being?</p> <p>4. Visual impact – the existing plant is quite an eye-sore and while it is painted (if so) in desert colours which helps to obscure to some degree, what will/would be done to alleviate visual impact especially since in a national park and close to a developing town? For example, could the building / plant not be lowered or sunken further so that roofs are closer at ground level?</p> <p>5. Light pollution – the existing desal plant creates substantial light pollution. How will such be addressed in terms of minimum lighting requirements and avoidance to affect surrounding wildlife etc? What mitigation factors will be looked, for example,</p>	<p>2. Noted.</p> <p>3. Refer to section 6.3 regarding the alternatives considered for the project.</p> <p>4. Refer to section 7.10 and Appendix J which assesses the visual impact of the proposed desalination plant project.</p> <p>5. Refer to sections 8.2.3, 8.3.1 and 7.10 of the ESIA report which assesses the impact of light pollution. Mitigation measures are provided in the ESMP (Appendix P)</p> <p>6. Refer to section 8.8 and Appendix K of the ESIA report which assess the impact of noise of the proposed desalination plant project.</p> <p>7. Refer to section 8.8 and Appendix K of the ESIA report which assess the impact of noise of the proposed desalination plant project.</p> <p>8. Refer to section 8.4 and Appendix F of the ESIA report which assess the impact of the project on the coastal physical processes. Mitigation measures are further provided in the ESMP (Appendix P).</p> <p>9. Refer to section 8.4 and Appendix F of the ESIA report which assess the impact of the project on the coastal physical processes. Mitigation measures are further provided in the ESMP (Appendix P).</p>

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			<p>use of special lights or light covers that only illuminate at proximity? It is not required to see the plant from tens of km away.</p> <p>6. Noise impact (during plant operation) – the existing plant does make quite an audible noise which can be heard in Wlotzkasbaken, and has an impact especially in the evening,at night when no wind. With an additional plant this will increase, on top of that the fact that Wlotzkasbaken is being developed. The point is really why such plant cannot be built much further away even at cost of increased length of tie-in pipework to existing line.</p> <p>7. Noise impact (during plant operation) – is there any plan to consider specifying into plant machinery and materials (including screens, walls etc) to limit noise to international environmental standard especially when placed within a national park?</p> <p>8. Environmental impact (post construction activities) – notwithstanding the impact of the plant and associated infrastructure impact on the environment (onshore/offshore), the one concern is the post build / as built condition of affected areas and what remedial and rehabilitation activities will be undertaken. After the existing desal plant build, as well as pipeline in the desert etc., the contractor(s) left a total mess and can still be seen to this day. This includes not flattening or making good disturbed earth etc., but also leaving behind wooden beams and steel supports / pegs / nails, never mind the same falling off trucks to/from the worksites and never recovered. We can see similar with the small pipeline recently installed perpendicular to the 1200mm pipeline to supply Wlotzkasbaken with water – it is an eye-sore; soil / rock mounds not cleaned/dispersed properly nor areas rehabilitated, dynamite blast cables and rocks pieces</p>	

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			<p>strewn all over. This includes oil and diesel spills not cleaned / removed. The point / question is what HSEQ (in particular environmental) will be required of contractors in this regard (contractual) and how will HSEQ aspects be controlled and inspected? Are there plans for rehabilitation of disturbed areas? It seems generally that infrastructure contractors in Namibia do not have any backing HSEQ standards, nor working to them nor being held accountable and it would be good that requirements in this respect are implemented upfront.</p> <p>9. Environmental impact (post construction activities) - further to item 7, the same applies to the intake plant and surrounding areas. There are still close to 40mm diameter steel pegs sticking out within the beach area, being hazard to cars, animals and people. How will this be mitigated?</p>	
4	Wlotzkasbaken – Heiko Teetz	10/08/2023, Email	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How is noise pollution being dealt with? The current desalination plant produces considerable noise level.</li> <li>2. Visual impairments on holiday properties.</li> <li>3. Excessive vibration being felt by existing plant. Risk of cracks in residential buildings at Wlotzkasbaken.</li> <li>4. The current Fauna &amp; Flora at the site will be destroyed.</li> <li>5. Suggestion: Move the site north of the existing plant.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to section 8.8 and Appendix K of the ESIA report which assess the impact of noise of the proposed desalination plant project.</li> <li>2. Refer to section 7.10 of the ESIA report and Appendix J which assesses the visual impact of the proposed desalination plant project.</li> <li>3. Blasting is only being considered during the construction phase. Refer to section 8.5.1 of the ESIA which assesses the impact of blasting on marine life.</li> <li>4. Refer to section 8.2 of the ESIA report and Appendix E which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant project on terrestrial fauna and flora.</li> <li>5. Noted. Refer to section 6.3 regarding the alternatives considered for the project.</li> </ol>

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
5	Rossing Uranium Limited- Shaan Van Schalkwyk	01/08/2023, Email	<p>Under 6.6 potential impacts on the socio-economic environment: increase water costs and tariffs. The paragraph infers that there will be increase costs for all role players. There is no mention in the paragraph that the operating mine subsidise to a large extent the current desalinated water usage of the public staying in the coastal Towns, who currently utilise about 10% of the desalinated off-take.</p> <p>The impact on the costs should also clearly set out the proposed tariff structure and extent of cross subsidisation that will be included in the tariff system in order to garner support for this venture, it will need to make economic sense for the bulk users.</p>	Refer to section 8.9.1 and Appendix L of the ESIA report which assess the impact of affordability.
6	Psychology Services- Jurgen Hoffmann	01/08/2023, E-mail	The location indicated on the map seems to be close to existing desalination plant. This has an adverse effect on marine life. It is 30 Km from the main interest group (central coast), why is this not considered and in how far is there any obligation from an arid country to supply one with water that has much more climatically favourable conditions (Gaborone).	Refer to section 8.5 and Appendix H of the ESIA report which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant on marine life.
7	Homeowners Association- Volker Munz	11/08/2023, E-mail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why will the new desalination plant not be erected north of the existing Orano desalination plant?</li> <li>This has several advantages like noise pollution which is one of the biggest concerns, even after construction period. This is already a big issue with the existing Orano desalination plant. The pumps and normal operation is a constant noise pollution which is a proofed threat to human wellbeing.</li> <li>The tremor which is experienced when the pumps are starting up for operation. This is noticed in Wlotzkasbaken and is also accountable for structure damages to the houses and buildings</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to section 6.3 of the ESIA report regarding the alternatives considered for the project.</li> <li>Refer to section 8.8 and Appendix K of the ESIA report which assess the impact of noise of the proposed desalination plant project.</li> <li>Blasting is only being considered during the construction phase. Refer to section 8.5.1 of the ESIA report which assesses the impact of blasting on marine life.</li> </ol>

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			<p>in Wlotzkasbaken. This will increase if the new desalination plant is build south to the old plant.</p> <p>4. Visual pollution refers to the visible deterioration and negative aesthetic quality of the natural and human-made landscapes. This will also be less on the north side of the old Orano desalination plant. The fauna and flora is much more effected on the south side of the old desalination plant then on the north side</p> <p>5. Will the water Pipeline be build underneath ground level or above?</p> <p>6. Will the power line transmission be build over ground level or beneath?</p> <p>7. How is the rehabilitation done at the water intake and discharge site?</p> <p>8. When was the draft scoping report done and circulated?</p> <p>9. When was the final scoping report done and circulated?</p>	<p>4. Refer to section 7.10 of the ESIA report and Appendix J which assesses the visual impact of the proposed desalination plant project.</p> <p>5. The pipeline from the pump station to the desalination plant will be underground. Refer to section 6.2.2 of the ESIA report for the details regarding pipelines.</p> <p>6. No powerline will be constructed at the desalination plant site as it will tie into the existing powerline. The desalination plant is proposed to be supplied with electricity by the proposed #Gaingu PV Plant proposed to be located within the #Gaingu Conservancy. The power supply infrastructure for SS1 consists of the electrical grid infrastructure such as sub-station and power lines to connect the pump station and desalination plant to the national grid. The impacts related to the proposed PV plant and associated power supply infrastructure are assessed in a separate ESIA report.</p> <p>7. Refer to section 8.4 and Appendix F of the ESIA report for recommendations regarding site rehabilitation.</p> <p>8. The Draft Scoping Report was distributed for a 30-day comment period ending on 21 May 2021.</p> <p>9. The Final Scoping Report was accepted by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism on 21 July 2021. This gave permission to SLR to proceed with the Impact Assessment Phase in terms of Section 35(1)(b) of the EMA.</p>
8	NNF- Rodney Braby	31/07/2023, E-mail	I went through the BID please register me as an IAP. I am concerned about impacts of additional infrastructure to the lichen fields north of ORANO site. I think a BIOTA site placed in the area has been doing long	You have been registered as an I&AP. Refer to section 8.2 of the ESIA report and Appendix E which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant project on terrestrial fauna and flora.

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			term observations. We need water security so appreciate NAMWATER dealing with it.	
9	NUST (MSc :Natural Resources and Applied Science Candidate)- Monika Leevi	14/08/2023, E-mail	I am an MSC candidate in Natural resources and Applied Science, studying with NUST. My research topic is on the effect of Brine wastewater on the marine flora and fauna Biodiversity. I am interested in one of the components of desalination: Sea water intake and brine discharge. Part of my research is to look at the application of brine as a means to alleviate environmental impacts, hence I believe I can contribute to these aspects and also benefit from the EIA process. I am interested and would like to participate in the process specifically on potential impacts on the marine ecology.	You have been registered as an I&AP.
11	Sylvia Teetz	10/08/2023, E-mail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Noise pollution as we are residents of Wlotzkasbaken.</li> <li>2. Influence on Fauna and Flora.</li> <li>3. Visual impact on holiday resort Wlotzkasbaken.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to section 8.8 and Appendix K of the ESIA report which assess the impact of noise of the proposed desalination plant project.</li> <li>2. Refer to section 8.2 of the ESIA report and Appendix E which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant project on terrestrial fauna and flora.</li> <li>3. Refer to section 7.10 of the ESIA report and Appendix J which assesses the visual impact of the proposed desalination plant project.</li> </ol>
12	Langer Heinrich Uranium- Michael Binneman	04/08/2023, E-mail	Please register Langer Heinrich Uranium as an IAP for the proposed desalination plant project	You have been registered as an I&AP.
13	Osino Gold Exploration and Mining (Pty) Ltd.- Nansunga Kambinda	02/08/2023, E-mail	Please see the registration form attached for Osino Gold Exploration and Mining (Pty) Ltd.	You have been registered as an I&AP.



No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
14	Lithon Project Consultants- Lynn Stephansen	31/07/2023, E-mail	Can you please register Lithon Project Consultants as an I&AP for the project	You have been registered as an I&AP.
15	Bertchen Kohrs	28/07/2023, E-mail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scenario SS2 could have been a more efficient option.</li> <li>2. Research shows that discharge of brine is harmful to marine life, please investigate methods that cause as little damage as possible.</li> <li>3. Please note that these are larger stretches of lichen in the area can easily be ruined by construction work, traffic and dust.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Noted.</li> <li>2. Refer to section 8.5 and Appendix H of the ESIA report which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant on marine life.</li> <li>3. Refer to section 8.2 of the ESIA report and Appendix E which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant project on terrestrial fauna and flora.</li> </ol>
16	Greg Christelis	28/07/2023, E-mail	Please could I be registered as an I& AP	You have been registered as an I&AP.
17	Namibia Breweries Limited, Bernd Esslinger	28/07/2023, E-mail	I want to register my interest in the BID on behalf of Namibia Breweries Limited.	You have been registered as an I&AP.
18	Max Trümper	28/07/2023, E-mail	I want to register as an affected party.	You have been registered as an I&AP.
19	Eckart Demasius	28/07/2023, E-mail	How does one register, can you please assist or register me	You have been registered as an I&AP.
20	Theo Schoeman (Branch Manager - Walvisbay)- Theo Schoeman	30/07/2023, E-mail	I wish to register as an interested Party for the EIA Process for the Proposed Development of the NamWater Desalination Plant and Water Carriage System to Secure Water Supply to the Central Coast (Supply Scenario 1).	You have been registered as an I&AP.
21	Homeowners Association- Thorsten & Ursula Lussel	09/08/2023, E-mail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why another desalination plant next to the already existing one? Could not the existing one being enlarged?</li> <li>2. All concerns raised in the info document are also our concerns. Potential permanent damage on the fragile nature of the ancient desert in terms of flora, fauna, geography and conservation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to section 6.3 regarding the alternatives considered for the project.</li> <li>2. Refer to section 8.2 of the ESIA report and Appendix E which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant project on terrestrial fauna and flora.</li> </ol>

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Reflux of water with a high salt content back into the ocean will and has an influence on the water quality, marine life.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Refer to section 8.5 and Appendix H of the ESIA report which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant on marine life.</li> </ol>
22	Tommy Gouws – Orano Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd	10/08/2023, E-mail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider the cumulative impacts on all environmental aspects resulting from the two Desalination plants in close proximity, for example both plants will discharge the brine into the sea and could have cumulative impacts on the marine environment.</li> <li>2. Discharge of the brine into the sea from the new plant situated south of the current Erongo Desalination Plant (EDP) could negatively impact the feed water conditions of the EDP and ultimately its operational functions.</li> <li>3. Currently, the fairly new industry in Namibia lack or have no clear environmental guidelines (e.g. environmental monitoring standards/limits) but simply rely on self-regulation, thus clear regulations and guidelines need to be established for the industry.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to section 8 of the ESIA report which provides an assessment of the impacts identified inclusive of the cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts are also addressed in each specialist report (Appendices D to N)</li> <li>2. Refer to section 6.3.3 and Appendix O of the ESIA report for the Brine Dispersion Modelling study.</li> <li>3. Refer to the ESMP (Appendix P) detailing the monitoring requirements for the project.</li> </ol>
23	Monika Leevi - MSc Candidate In Natural and Applied Sciences	14/08/2023, E-mail	<p>Good day Namwater Desalination SLR consulting team, my apologies for submitting stakeholder registration / comment form after the deadline. Unfortunately I was not aware of this call, but someone mentioned it to me today after I had a discussion with them regarding the research I am carrying out. I am currently doing my MSc in Natural and Applied Sciences with NUST, my research is on Effects of Brine Wastewater from a Desalination Plant on the Marine Flora and Fauna Biodiversity and looking at identifying significant impacts, treatment and application of brine to alleviate marine biodiversity impacts. I believe I will benefit a lot from the EIA process of your desalination</p>	<p>Refer to section 8.5 and Appendix H of the ESIA report which assesses the impact of the proposed desalination plant on marine life.</p>

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			plant and water carriage system. Please do consider my application form.	
24	Piet Smit – Upper Swakop Basin Management Committee	21/08/2023 – E-mail	Could you please register me as a interested party in my role as Chair of the Upper Swakop Basin Management Committee for this project. We would really like to participate, as this project has a material influence on the area of our management mandate.	You have been registered as an I&AP.
<b>Review period for the Draft ESIA report from 22 September 2023 to 23 October 2023</b>				
1	Bertram Geiger	19/09/2023 – E-mail	I heard that there is a Study available for a second Desalination Plant at the Coast. Please send me a copy of the study. My name is Mr. Bertram Geiger, Civil Engineer, and I was working on the civil and structural design for the first Desalination Plant at the Coast. If I can be of any help, please, let me know.	You have been registered as an I&AP.
2	Hans Joachim and Tania Steinkopf	19/09/2023 – E-mail	Hans Joachim and Tania Steinkopf will attend the meeting in Swakopmund next week	You have been registered to attend the public meeting in Swakopmund.
3	Nangula Amutenya Amatsi – Walvis Bay Municipality	21/09/2023 – E-mail	I would like to register for the Public meeting in Walvis Bay.	You have been registered to attend the public meeting in Walvis Bay.
4	Theo Schoeman – Wlotzkasbaken resident	25/09/2023 – E-mail	I wish to attend.	You have been registered to attend the public meeting in Walvis Bay.
5	Bruce Stewart – Stewart Town and Regional Planning	10/10/2023 – E-mail	I refer to your recent E&ISA notice concerning the proposed NamWater Desalination Plant and Water Carriage System near the existing Orono Desalination Plant.  Please can you register me as an Interested and Affected Party and provide me with a copy of your BID document.  I will also continue to make use of the SLR website to monitor progress with this application.	You have been registered as an I&AP, link to report provided.

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			I look forward to your reply at your convenience.	
6	Alex Delle Donne - InnoSun	13/10/2023 – E-mail	Kindly register InnoSun Energy Holding (Pty) Ltd, PO Box 27527 Windhoek, as IAP for the proposed new NamWater desalination plant near Orano’s desalination plant.	You have been registered as an I&AP, link to report provided.
<b>Review period for the Draft ESIA report from 20 November 2023 to 6 December 2023</b>				
1	Monika Leevi	20/11/2023 – E-mail	Thank you for your email. Will there be a virtual meeting for those who cannot not make it to Windhoek?	Thank you for your email. Unfortunately there will not be a virtual meeting. However this meeting will be similar to the previous meetings held in Swakopmund, Walvis Bay and Henties Bay.  Should you require any specific information regarding the EIA process please feel free to contact us.
2	Doran Schoeman	20/11/2023 – E-mail	Thanks for your email. It does seem to promote an identical event to the previous ones for potentially affected parties. Be that as it may, I hereby confirm that Doran Schoeman, my wife Laura Schoeman, and the chairman of the Namibian Scientific Society, Mr Theo Schoeman, who will all be in attendance at the event on the 29th at 17h30.  I do certainly hope that the questions, concerns, & suggestions as raised in the previous public meetings, will be addressed in this next meeting.	Thank you for registering to attend the meeting. The public meeting will cover similar content to the meetings previously held. This additional meeting was arranged on request to accommodate additional interested and affected parties from Windhoek which may not have attended the previous meetings held. The updated ESIA report has not been finalised yet and as such the questions, concerns, & suggestions raised during the previous meetings are still being considered and addressed in the report and thus feedback to some of these comments received may not necessarily be available at this meeting but will be addressed in the final ESIA report.
3	Johan Esterhuizen – Walvis Bay Municipality	20/11/2023 – E-mail	1) I received the link to the draft report (in particular the socio-economic study) and scanned through a few pages to follow the arguments made for Desalination as proposed. Somehow, I am not convinced that the depth of such a topic being fully explored when one deals with affordability of basic needs such as water for the majority of people finding themselves with little income. An argument that a commodity such as water as an input cost to a mine seems to be assumed as a big portion of their expenditure,	1) A socio-economic impact Assessment (Appendix L) was undertaken as part of the EIA in which the impact of affordability was assessed. As per the recommendations by the specialist NamWater must enter into an agreement with the municipalities with regards to the costs for the water and may not enforce a tariff on their customers without their consent.  2) Updated accordingly in the specialist report.

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			<p>assumed similar to that of individuals, could have been substantiated with actual data/proof. The current costs of water whether blended (inexpensive aquifer water &amp; desal water) seems to be under investigated, looking at where these costs will be in next ten to twenty years. The lack of alternatives to Desalination as per their feasibility study as proposed by NamWater, is both worrisome and underestimate the public scrutiny audience of large public projects, no wonder that the costs are thus so high in the absence of true innovative alternatives being presented. Further on the lack of NamWater agreements with its clients according to their own Act in terms of quantity/quality/price which should not go unnoticed by you and as Professional in this industry I hope that the above comments will be appreciated under the pretence of looking after the Namibian people. Please lets discuss if I seem to miss what is meant by the reports with regards to my concerns.</p> <p>2) I further direct you to the comment on page 13 at the bottom of the page and I believe the promulgation already took place, was gazetted as per attachment.</p> <p>1 The Water Resources Management Act of 2013 has been passed by parliament but it has not yet come into force because its commencement has not been gazetted by the Minister</p> <p>GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA CONTENTS                      Page GOVERNMENT NOTICES No. 268 Commencement of Water Resources Management Act, 2013                      ..... 1 No. 269 Water Resources Management Regulations: Water Resources Management Act, 2013 ..... 2 _____ Government Notices                      MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND LAND REFORM No. 268                      2023 COMMENCEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013 Under section 134(1) of the Water Resources</p>	

No.	Organisation and Contact Person	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
			Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 11 of 2013), I determine that that Act comes into operation on the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette. C-H. SCHLETTWEIN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND LAND REFORM Windhoek, 12 June 2023	
4	Max Trumper	21/11/2023 – E-mail	Will attend meeting with about three people. 29.11.2023 at 17.30h	You have been registered to attend the meeting.
5	Johan Lepen - Mutschler Consulting Services	22/11/2023- Email	Mutschler Consulting Services would like to register to receive notifications regarding the NamWater: ESIA for the Desalination Plant and the #Gaingu PV Power Plant.	You have been registered as an I&AP, link to report provided.
6	Eva Shitaatala	29/11/2023 – E-mail	Kindly provide me with the reports for the proposed project as advertised comments and input.	You have been registered as an I&AP, link to report provided.

## Public Meeting Comments and Responses

No.	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
1	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	You refer to three mines in the presentation, there is also Bannerman coming up, are they not potential stakeholder?	NamWater has been engaging with them as well, they are just omitted from the presentation, but it is part of the CCA integrated system.
2	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	Why is NamWater considering the construction a new desalination plant instead of extending the existing one?	As part of the feasibility study it was assessed whether to take over and update the existing plant or build a new plant. The feasibility study found that it would not be economically viable to upgrade the existing plant due to aging infrastructure and technology. It was thus found that the development of a new desalination plant is more favourable.

No.	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
3	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	Is there a reason why it is located next to the existing Orano desalination plant?	Yes, due to the site being located in an already disturbed area it was found to be better suited than disturbing another pristine area. Additionally there is existing infrastructure such as the substation which the desalination plant can tie into.
4	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	Why assess the impacts again when the assessment was already done for Orano Desalination plant?	This is because NamWater desalination plant needs its own ECC for the development to commence and as such a separate ESIA had to be conducted for this development.
5	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	What is the reason for going 350 m further into the ocean with the discharge pipeline as compared to Orano?	This is to allow optimal dilution of the brine that is discharged and also to aid in the recirculation of the brine.
6	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	How much water do you need to abstract to give you 36.2 m <sup>3</sup> /annum of desalinated water?	There is an error in the report which indicates 260 Mm <sup>3</sup> /day but this will be verified and updated.
7	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	What is the Orano desalination plant pumping regularly into the desert next to their pump station? NamWater cannot do the same, from the pump station.	The comment was noted.
8	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	How long will it take to construct the proposed desalination and PV plants?	The construction of the PV will take about 12 months whereas the construction of the desalination plant will take approximately 18-24 months. The construction is scheduled to commence next year, with the first desalinated water anticipated to be produced by 2026.
9	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	What would stop a project like this from happening?	Should the findings of the ESIA identify that there is a fatal flaw in the development that cannot be mitigated then it could result in the development not being authorised by the MEFT and thus it would not proceed.
10	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	Will there be no mitigation measures for the marine life in terms of the pipelines.	No, but the impact is not considered significant in terms of the assessment undertaken.

No.	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
11	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	Have you considered where the brine (location in the sea) will be discharged?	It will be discharged approximately 600 meters into the sea.
12	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	The Benguela current changed over time, are these figures speaking to the future?	The Climate Change Risk Assessment (Appendix M of the ESIA report) identified and assessed risks to the project in terms of climate change. Most were found to be of low risk.
13	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	The proposed pipelines into the sea are south of Orano plant, are the new pipelines not going to impact the intake of Orano?	The potential increase in salinity of the seawater was determined as part of the brine dispersion modelling study undertaken as part of the ESIA. The brine will pass through a diffuser at the outfall pipeline which aims to dilute the brine. Two diffuser configurations were modelled. Based on the modelling it was found that for configuration B there is an increase of 0.1% of the salinity at the Orano intake. This is considered to be minor as it is still within the natural range of salinity measured at the Orano intake over a specified period.
14	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	Why is the brine indicated to be non-hazardous? Is it treated before it is discharged? What about the chemicals used in the process of treating the water?	There are no significant hazardous chemicals used in the process to treat the water or to clean the various components, hence the brine discharged has no hazardous chemicals in it.
15	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	Is there a chance of using brine for something else?	NamWater has determined that it would not be economically viable to venture into using the brine to produce any other resources like salt. If there was a salt plant close to a desalination plant, then perhaps NamWater would look at beneficiating it. However NamWater is willing to provide the brine to any institution/company that would like to use it for that purpose.
16	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	There are pages of recommendations to be applied e.g. a truck must not travel at more than 20KM/h, how will one make sure that these recommendations are executed?	As part of the ESIA and an ESMP has been developed, which is a legally binding document which outlines the various mitigation and management actions which must be undertaken during the various phases of the project. NamWater is responsible to ensure that this document is adhered to during the life of the project and on a day-



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			to-day basis. NamWater is furthermore responsible for ensuring that there is an ECO at the site during the construction which monitors the implementation of the ESMP and one NamWater official will have a monthly visit to ensure that all activities undertaken adheres to the measures outlined in the ESMP.
17	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	When will construction commence?	NamWater is looking into commencing construction by early January, however the affected parties will be notified beforehand on the commencement of the construction.
18	26/09/2023 – Swakopmund Public Meeting	The Orano desalination plant construction workers destroyed the black mussels; they were stripped off, and they only recovered this year.	Noted and will be considered.
19	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	Did NamWater consider getting underground water from the area around Otavi to supply to the coastal areas?	A feasibility study was done to obtain water from the Karst area, and it has been noted that the water will not be sufficient for the coastal area, but it is currently being abstracted for use in the central areas.
20	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	Have you considered using green hydrogen to pump the water?	When the feasibility study of the project was conducted under the scoping process, the green hydrogen projects were not yet on board, however renewable energy options were considered. A PV plant will be developed that will feed into the national grid. We are however talking to different green hydrogen projects and have signed the MoU with some of them in terms of water supply.
21	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	Who conducted your technical studies?	A company called Synergy did the technical studies as the Technical Advisor for the desalination plant.
22	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	Is there a timeline for the technical advisor to submit their report?	Once the ESIA is completed it will be required to submit the technical design because the groundbreaking is likely to happen towards end of next year.

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23	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	How will the project be funded?	NamWater is looking at various financing options which are being assessed by the technical advisor such as a private entity to partner with in constructing the plant.
24	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	There is a rumour that the existing desalination plant is the reason that some of the rocky outcrops have disappeared?	The comment is noted.
25	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	Is there a plan to beneficiate the brine instead of discharging it back to the ocean?	For the NamWater plant, there is no plan to beneficiate it. However NamWater is willing to supply the brine to any company that would like to use it for that purpose.
26	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	Are there any animal crossings on the pipeline between Swakopmund and Henties Bay?	There are animal crossings.
27	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Public Meeting	What are the proposed costs for the development of the desalination plant?	There are indicative figures in the socio-economic impact assessment report (Appendix L of the ESIA report). For the development of Phase 1 of the desalination plant and the PV plant it is 163 Million USD.
28	29/11/2023 – Windhoek Public Meeting	The residents living on the northern side of Wlotzkasbaken are mostly affected in terms of noise.	A Noise Impact Assessment (Appendix K of the ESIA report) was undertaken as part of the ESIA. Baseline noise measurements were undertaken at various points from the existing plant and as per the assessment it was found that the noise levels during operations are not heard from the nearest house at Wlotzkasbaken.
29	29/11/2023 – Windhoek Public Meeting	Concerned in terms of the impact to the coastline and the degradation which resulted from the construction of the existing plant. We are concerned that this will worsen the situation when the new plant is constructed.	An assessment was undertaken with regards to the impacts associated with the coastal physical process (refer to Appendix F of the ESIA report). The impacts during construction to the shoreline were found to be low with mitigation measures applied.
30	29/11/2023 – Windhoek Public Meeting	Did the noise impact assessment consider for the existing plant noise levels and those of the new plant?	Yes the noise impact assessment (Appendix K of the ESIA report) assessed the cumulative impact on noise that will result from operating both plants at the same time.

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		Will there be marine life monitoring once the plant is operational. I would be interested to know if the existing plant is conducting any monitoring currently.	Yes, the marine ecological specialist report outlines the requirements in terms of monitoring in particular in relation to water quality which has the potential to impact the marine life.
31	29/11/2023 – Windhoek Public Meeting	The affordability of the water is a concern. The mines should subsidise a large part of the water tariff as they can afford it and not the local consumer.	A socio-economic impact assessment (Appendix L of the ESIA report) was undertaken to assess the impact of affordability. It should be noted that the tariff structure will remain as it is currently with the mine subsidising a large portion of the cost.
32	29/11/2023 – Windhoek Public Meeting	What chemicals are used in the desalination plant?	Chemicals are used in both pre-treatment (Sodium bisulphite and Ferric chloride) and post-treatment (Carbon dioxide, Limestone / Lime water and Chlorine dioxide).

## Focus Group Meetings Comments and Responses

No.	Method and Date of communication	Comment	Response
1	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Is there competition between NamWater and Orano? Will the new desalination plant supply water to the coastal area or just Windhoek?	Supply Scenario 1 (SS1) of the proposed desalination plant includes supplying desalinated water to the central coastal area (which includes Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Henties Bay, Arandis and the mines). As for the competition, there will be no competition because the initial purpose for which the Orano desalination plant was developed was to supply water to the Orano mine. When the mine could not be fully developed NamWater then entered into an agreement with Orano to purchase the water and supply to NamWater's customers. In the short and medium term the Orano desalination plant will continue to supply water to the coastal towns.
2	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund	Will the water be cheaper?	NamWater is proposing to keep the tariff system as it is currently. Water tariffs are also dependent on water demand, thus the higher the demand, the lower the price. As it relates to the local authorities,

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	Municipality Focus Group Meeting		there will be more off-takers, and hence the price will also be lower. The affordability of the water has been flagged as a concern and thus it was assessed as part of the ESIA and various recommendations have been proposed which NamWater must consider to ensure that the cost of the water as low as possible.
3	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund Municipality Focus Group Meeting	What will happen to the local authorities in terms of the tariffs? If SS2 and SS3 is implemented, it will reduce the impact on the local authority. Securing agreements with the local authorities will be difficult for NamWater with the affordability of the water not clear.	The funding mechanism will only be realised once we have a complete design. It is difficult to have an exact figure for the tariff given that the design of the plant is not finalised. But once there is a full design, a final tariff will be communicated to all the local authorities. The ESIA, under the socio-economic studies have highlighted the impacts and the mitigation on the affordability. One of the recommendations is that NamWater find a partner that can subsidise the cost of the development of the desalination plant and thus ensure that the cost of the water remains as low as possible. This implies getting either the government to subsidise the cost or securing a private entity that is not profit driven, in order to reduce the water tariffs.
4	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Will NamWater share pipelines with the existing Orano desalination plant? If more pipelines will be constructed, it should consider the Swakopmund Town extension plan.	The existing pipelines to which the new desalination plant will tie into (Omdel- Swakopmund) belong to NamWater and not Orano.
5	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Did you look at the population inflation and how to mitigate it?	The water supply projections did consider population increase. Most of the construction workers are assumed to be local, living in the coastal towns. During operations, there may be experts coming from other towns, but they will not be many and thus is not expected to increase the population significantly. 200 employees are expected during construction and 50 employees during operations.

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6	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Is there any initiative in terms of renewable energy?	As part of the power supply for SS1 NamWater is developing a solar PV plant to be developed with a 33kV powerline feeding into the national grid.
7	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Will the pipelines be underground or on the surface, and how do we minimise the impacts?	The pipelines constructed for the desalination plant will be the pipeline from the intake to the desalination plant (approximately 1km underground) and the pipeline connecting the desalination plant to the existing Omdel-Swakopmund desalination plant (approximately 4.5km above ground). The various impacts resulting from the pipelines were assessed in the ESIA and mitigation measures are provided.
8	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Will the local authorities be allowed to tap into the water supply system?	The local authorities will be supplied with water in combination with ground water as per the current integrated water supply system.
9	28/09/2023 – Swakopmund Municipality Focus Group Meeting	In term of the job creation, will there be first preference for locals for employment?	Approximately 200 jobs for construction and 50 for operations are anticipated. There are recommendations as part of the ESIA to make use of local suppliers and ensure local recruitment. NamWater usually tires to ensure that unskilled labour comes from the local areas as far as possible.
10	26/09/2023 – MFMR Focus Group Meeting	What do the different colours on the feasibility studies and Cabinet resolution slides of presentation represent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green - progress has been made on these activities.</li> <li>• Red - the activity is within the mandate of the MAWLR.</li> <li>• Orange - no progress has been made on these activities.</li> </ul>
11	26/09/2023 – MFMR Focus Group Meeting	Is NamWater engaging with the mines as part of this development?	NamWater has started engaging with the mines already. NamWater has recently signed a MoU with LHU and is already supplying water to Swakop Uranium Mine.

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12	26/09/2023 – MFMR Focus Group Meeting	What proposals have been submitted to the government to ensure that the technology used for the proposed desalination plant is the best to ensure that new companies will not all want to put up their own desalination plants?	Currently there is no regulation that speaks to the construction or development of desalination plants. The government motivated this project and is working on regulating the development of new desalination plants, to ensure that there is not mushrooming of new desalination plant developments along the coast.
13	26/09/2023 – MFMR Focus Group Meeting	Why is there an impact on the surface water if the brine is being discharged into the ocean?	The impact of contamination of surface water may result from various chemicals such as hydrocarbons or paints used during construction. There will also be a brine storage tank on site, and if any leakages occur, then it can potentially flow into the drainage lines.
14	26/09/2023 – MFMR Focus Group Meeting	Will the pipelines be on the surface or underground?	The pipeline connecting the pump station to the desalination plant will be underground, whereas the pipeline from the desalination plant to the existing Omdel-Swakopmund pipeline will be above-ground.
15	26/09/2023 – MFMR Focus Group Meeting	Were there alternative sites for the desalination plant considered? If yes, instead of releasing the brine back into the ocean, why is it not being used for another purpose since there are no chemicals in it?	An alternative site was considered during the feasibility study and the selected site was considered to be the preferred option. The feasibility study found the beneficiation of the brine to not be economical viable for NamWater, however if the salt companies are interested in taking the brine for further re-use/recycle then NamWater would be willing to supply it to them.
16	26/09/2023 – MFMR Focus Group Meeting	The natural variability indicated in the presentation between 32.3 to 36.6 PSU does not look correct. The Correct range should be 35.5 to 36 PSU.	SLR will confirm the natural variability of the salinity with the specialist.
17	26/09/2023 – MFMR Focus Group Meeting	SLR to provide a soft copy of the report once it is submitted to MFMR for review and comment for ease of dissemination of the reports/information.	The comment is noted. SLR to provide a link to the draft ESIA to MFMR for review and comment.
18	27/09/2023 – Orano Mining Focus Group Meeting	The abstraction permit issued to NamWater indicates that you can abstract the water from the sea, but you cannot sell it to anyone (1.4 & 1.5).	Noted, we will investigate that.

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19	27/09/2023 – Orano Mining Focus Group Meeting	There is a flood water channel when we need to flush out the last residuals of brine, we flush it into the channel. but all other water goes through the brine dispersion pipes.	The comment is noted, in reference to a concern raised by a Wlotzkasbaken resident of a pool of water located next to the Orano pump station, in the public meeting held in Swakopmund.
20	27/09/2023 – Orano Mining Focus Group Meeting	What is the length of the pipeline for Configuration A and B, what is the length?	It is 800 m for Configuration B, and 600 for Configuration A, the intake is longer, approximately 1km.
21	27/09/2023 – Orano Mining Focus Group Meeting	We have done studies, and it's the same principle as for any other plant design. The concern is not the salinity, but other components that are in the water. Salinity will only measure the content of the salt in the brine. The risk is that the other components will be in the water, and that will affect Orano's intake because it will flow into Orano's intake.	NamWater will take advantage of the new diffusers which are more sufficient and taking it further into the ocean so that the Orano's intake is not affected. The distance between two pipes needs to be known to feed into the report. NamWater collected more data from the MFMR, and we are aware that the sea is fluctuating.
22	27/09/2023 – Orano Mining Focus Group Meeting	There should be strong mitigation in terms of seawater conditions so that when one desalination plant is not working the other still carries on. If the design for the plant is 100%, then the impacts will be low on Orano. Seawater conditions is a high risk to the Orano plant, and it will be great for NamWater to move the location more to the South. The Namibian coastal environment is very different. NamWater should ensure that they have double checked the design and ensure that it is 100% correct. Sulphur eruptions is the main problem speaking to the location.	NamWater has assessed alternative sites, and they sow the proposed position of the plant to be most suitable. The impact of the increase in salinity of the seawater due to the bring discharge was raised as a risk to the Orano plant and was thus considered as part of the Brine Dispersion Modelling undertaken. The design of the proposed plant will look at the maximum distance that should be between the two plants/pipes. It will also be good to compare data with the Henties Bay Unam Campus plant but considering that it is a very small plant.
23	27/09/2023 – Orano Mining Focus Group Meeting	Storage needs to be built to assist with the plant down-time during sulphur eruptions however, it may only help for approximately 3 days.	This has been considered and thus additional storage is proposed as part of the current development. If we build some storage at the mines as well it will help to store water for at least 5 days.
24	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Based on the central coastal areas of Namibia slide; what is the purpose of today meeting, why is the municipality a stakeholder? The presentation sounds like its already decided.	The slide only shows the mines as the biggest demand is currently coming from the mines. However the municipalities are also a stakeholder as they will be supplied with the water from the proposed desalination plant. NamWater is mandated to engage with the municipalities as a stakeholder.

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25	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Regarding the stakeholder, was the Topnaar community identified as a stakeholder?	They were included as stakeholders falling under the Walvis Bay community as they are supplied with water from the Walvis Bay Municipality.
26	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Regarding the security and the price of the water? Is it affordable to the community?	As part of the ESIA report there is a section that speaks to the affordability of the water. There are recommendations made to ensure that the costs of developing the plant is kept as low as possible to ensure that the tariff remains low.
27	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	If a feasibility study was conducted there should be alternatives which must be considered.	As part of the feasibility study that was undertaken during the scoping phase, there were alternatives considered such as upgrading the existing Orano desalination plant which was found to not be feasible.
28	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Was the consultant conducting the feasibility study asked to only look at alternatives A and B, and were the consultants instructed to provide more alternatives?	In the feasibility study the two alternatives were considered whether to upgrade and take over the existing desalination plant or to develop a new desalination plant. Additionally two alternative sites were assessed (at Mile 6 and the proposed site) should a new desalination plant be developed.
29	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	The Walvis Bay municipality holds that the proposed desalination plant will not be affordable for Walvis Bay. The municipality wanted to develop their own desalination plant to supply to the town but this was not given the go-ahead by the ministry.	As part of the socio-economic impact assessment undertaken during the ESIA the affordability of the water was assessed. There are some recommendations provided to ensure that NamWater keeps the cost of developing the plant as low as possible and thus ensuring that the tariff remains low. NamWater is not proposing to change the current water tariff structure which is a blended tariff that is charged to the municipalities which is much lower than the tariff charged to the mines.
30	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	No agreement has been made with the Walvis Bay Municipality. We want to be secured of the supply and know the cost of the water before we can agree to this development. We also want to know where the money to develop the plant will come from. For the municipality the affordability of the project is a red flag.	NamWater is not proposing to change the current structure of the water tariff for the municipalities which is based on a blended tariff of desalinated and groundwater supply. Any tariff proposed by NamWater would need to be agreed on in consultation with the



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			<p>municipalities, this is also one of the recommendations outlined in the ESIA. NamWater is looking into finding a project financier that would be able to subsidise a large portion of the development of the plant. Currently a large portion of the costs is being subsidised by the mines.</p>
31	27/09/2023 – Walvis Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	<p>What degree of confidence do we have to say that the project will still happen and the costs will remain affordable if there are no partners for fiscal support? Will the project go ahead?</p>	<p>NamWater cannot simply decide on a tariff and expect the municipalities to pay it. They would need to agree on a fair and transparent tariff in consultation with the municipality. Additional recommendations are outlined in the ESIA report which NamWater must consider to ensure that the cost of developing the plant and in turn the cost of the water remains as low as possible. These include not overcapitalising on each phase of the development, negotiating grants or longer payback periods with financiers to keep costs low.</p>
32	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	<p>I hope the water will not become expensive because desalination water is expensive.</p>	<p>Most of the mines have committed to be supplied by NamWater already, and that implies that more than half of the water from the plant will be supplied to the mines, because that is where most demand is. Also, there are other recommendations or mitigation measures as outlined in the socio-economic impact assessment, that can be executed to ensure that the water remains affordable to the community. This includes looking for a private entity or the government to partner with NamWater to subsidise the water costs so that the price remains low.</p>
	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	<p>Is it cheaper to build a new plant than extending the existing one?</p>	<p>The feasibility study undertaken found that it is not economically viable for NamWater to acquire and upgrade the existing the plant.</p>
33	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	<p>Is it not cheaper to supply Windhoek from Hardap dam?</p>	<p>There will be a consultant appointed to do a comparative study to either supply Windhoek with water from the Kavango River versus or from the southern dams or then desalinated water from the coastal area.</p>

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34	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Is there no alternative for beneficiating the brine?	Currently, it is not economical viable for NamWater to use the brine for beneficiating purposes. However NamWater is open to supplying the brine to a company that would want to use it for that purpose.
35	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	Is the tariff structure going to be modelled going forward? Is there a possibility of the tariff structure considering the livelihood of the people in town? In most cases, NamWater just aim to recover the cost, in a long run there could be a tariff structure that accommodate the poor people who do not work and cannot afford water tariffs at all.	There is an integrated system model that protects the small local authorities for which a lower tariff applies than for the bigger local authorities. This is set within the current tariff structure which considers the smaller towns like Hentiesbay where most people in town are unemployed.
36	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	What is the project timeline?	The construction of the project is estimated to commence in the early months 2024.
37	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay Municipality Focus Group Meeting	What are we looking at in terms of long-term water integration agreement?	The water supply agreements will be put in place with mainly the industrial players such as Orano.
38	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	What is the current demand and supply of the water in the coastal towns?	Current demand for Orano is 15 000m <sup>3</sup> /a. 10 000m <sup>3</sup> /a of water is still needed.
39	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	What are the conditions required to get a permit to abstract sea water?	The permit is issued by the MAWLR, because the abstraction of water from a water source in general is regulated. However, there is no act or legislation in Namibia that specifies that the abstraction of seawater requires a permit.
40	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	What are the conditions for obtaining an effluent discharge permit?	The effluent discharge permit is obtained from MAWLR, however the ECC first needs to be acquired. The final ESIA report will be submitted to both MFMR and MAWLR for review and comment and they will submit their comments to MEFT for consideration when making their decision.

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41	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	We have seen EIAs where the mines want to build their own desalination plants. Will NamWater prevent the mines from building their own desalination plants?	It is not within NamWater’s power to be able to prevent other institutions from setting up their own plants. However the government does have the power to stop authorisation to build many private desalination plants, so that there is an integrated system with just one desalination plant that supplies water to all the coastal towns.
42	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	What are the impacts of the brine dispersion back into the ocean on the marine life?	This was assessed by the Marine Ecologist in the specialist study and it was found that the impact to the marine life resulting from the brine is of medium significance.
43	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	Soon once the desalination plant is up, perhaps NamWater can sponsor research to do more research on brine dispersion.	NamWater is looking into sponsoring students who wants to specialise in areas that are in connection with the operation of the desalination plant.
44	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	The water storage tank (reservoir) does it form part of the assessment that was undertaken.	Yes, all the components listed under the project description form part of the infrastructure that was assessed as part of the ESIA.
45	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	The specialist study on the surface water impacts need to consider all the possible contaminants from construction work.	The mitigation measures are part of ESMP and should be implemented during construction to ensure that any possible contaminant is handled with care to avoid surface water contamination.
46	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	To what extent was the marine studies done? Did they consider a specific species or a large population of different species?	A detailed baseline assessment was undertaken of the marine life that occurs within the project site. These are detailed in the marine specialist study as well as in the ESIA report.
47	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	Can brine be beneficiated?	It has been assessed and it was found to not be economically viable for NamWater. However NamWater is willing to supply the brine to anyone that would want to use it for beneficiation or other purposes.

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48	28/09/2023 – Henties Bay UNAM Focus Group Meeting	Is Unam also registered as an I&AP?	Yes.
49	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	Please define Central Coastal Area (CCA).	The CCA consists of the coastal towns of Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Hentiesbay and Arandis. As well as the mines located at the coast.
50	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	Will the desalination plant only supply the water to the mines?	The desalination plant will mostly supply desalinated water to the mines but a portion of the supply will also be to the local municipalities, in combination with groundwater, which will in turn distribute to the towns.
51	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	Do the specialist do the assessment prior and after the operation?	The specialist each undertook a baseline assessment of the site, which determines the site conditions before the development occurs. They then identified the possible impacts that are likely to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the development. The monitoring is done for the entire project operational lifetime.
52	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	Has there been any alternative sites considered? Why that site?	During the feasibility study a site was identified at Mile 6 as an alternative, but it was considered less preferable as the site is in an undisturbed area and would have higher impacts on the ecology. The current site is located in an area in which development has already occurred and is close to existing infrastructure.
53	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	What is the project timeline?	Construction is anticipated to commence in 2024 with a duration of 18 to 24 months.
54	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	Is the assessment done based on the international standards, or SLR standards?	The ESIA was conducted in compliance with the IFC performance standards. The ESIA also complies with the Namibian EIA legislation and where certain standards or regulation are not available in

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			Namibia, the applicable SA standards or regulations were considered.
55	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	Can the proposed plant for example be built 10km north of the current site? We would like the commented to be noted to extend the current site to as far North as possible.	A screening/high-level assessment can be done to see if it would be viable to move the site north. It is noted though that the lichen fields are much denser north of the site.
56	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	The impact of the noise pollution was found not be severe, but there are several that can be identified from the existing plants. How is the noise from the bigger plant does not affect the community if the noise from the existing one does?	A Noise Impact Assessment (Appendix K of the ESIA report) was undertaken as part of the ESIA. Baseline noise measurements were undertaken at various points from the existing plant and as per the assessment it was found that the noise levels during operations are not heard from the nearest house at Wlotzkasbaken.
57	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	How can you base your comments and noise assessments on a smaller system?	Update on the design was done, but also assessing the current plant to try to not repeat the same faults.
58	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	What portion of the water is going to the mine, and the one going to existing towns?	The proportion of water that will be supplied to the mine is not known at this stage. However in the current system majority of the desalinated water is supplied to the mines and with the new plant the same is proposed.
59	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	80% of the water is going to the mines which are not Namibian, will they be paying high tariffs? If not, there are questions around the future water affordability. The 80%:20% ratio is not right given that the mines are given water to take out money from the country, so they should pay more.	NamWater is not in a position to decide that the mines should pay more than the rest of the consumers. However currently the mines are subsidising a large portion of the capital and electrical costs of the existing desalination plant. Thus they have a much higher tariff than the municipalities. The idea is to continue with the current financing structure in terms of the tariff in the future.
60	05/10/2023 – Wlotzkasbaken HOA Focus Group Meeting	It does not feel logical to put the new desalination plant next to the old one, given the impacts that are already being caused by the existing plant. This includes the disappearance of an outcrop that used to exist in the area.	The comment is noted. The various specialist studies considered the cumulative impacts that may result from the existing plant combined with the development of the new plant. These are outlined in each of the specialist studies.