



The Upgrade of Roads to Low Volume Seal in and around the Town of Rundu in the Kavango East Region: John Mutorwa Street in Rundu, DR3402 (from TR8/4 intersection to Rundu University Campus), DR3448 (from TR8/4 intersection for 5 km) and DR3402 (from Rundu University Campus for 1.4km towards Kayengona Junction)

Meeting Minutes

Type of Meeting: Public Consultation Meeting

Venue: Kavango East Regional Council Auditorium

Date: 13 October 2021 Time: 10h15 – 11h45

Agenda

- 1. Prayer Honourable Councillor Paulus Mbangu
- 2. Welcome Honourable Councillor Vicky Kauma
- 3. Project Team Introduction Rian du Toit
- 4. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Rian du Toit (Translator: Benjamin Makayi)
- 5. Project Scope Clinton Payne (Translator: Benjamin Makayi)
- 6. Q&A
- 7. Conclusion Rian du Toit and Honourable Councillor Paulus Mbangu
- 8. Prayer Honourable Councillor Paulus Mbangu
- 1. Prayer Honourable Councillor Paulus Mbangu, Rundu Rural Constituency

2. <u>Welcome</u> <u>Honourable Councillor Vicky Kauma, Rundu Urban Constituency</u>

Welcome to the Engineers, Headmen and Headwomen from the areas where the projects will take place and representatives from institutions and Honourable Mbangu. Welcome to the Rundu Urban Constituency in which most of the projects will take place. We are very happy about these projects. People have been complaining about the roads in Rundu for a long time and it presents a lot of economical issues. Our gravel roads are not even gravel roads, but at least today we can start to talk about tar roads and roads in good condition on which the cars can drive. Some of the tar roads here are new and already in a poor condition, that means the consultations, the engineering and the construction are not done to the right standards. You have sent us good consultants, please keep doing good things for us and build us roads up to standard so that the government's money does not get wasted. You are also bringing employment to us, some people here will be employed, and households will benefit, lets work together as a community, engineers and contractors and let's unite for these projects when they start so that we don't jeopardise these projects. Strikes and negotiations stop projects, I don't want to see abandoned projects or that the timeframes of these projects are abused. Today marks the day that everyone comes

together for the start of this project, let's come together at the end of this project to celebrate it's completion.

3. Project Team Introduction

Rian du Toit, Consulting Team

- Enviro Management Consultants (EMC) Mr Rian du Toit & Ms Maike Prickett
- Element Consulting Engineers Mr Clinton Payne
- Roads Authority Ms Christine Sanzila
- Appointed Contractors Road Heart

4. EIA Presentation (see attached presentation document)

Rian du Toit, Consulting Team

- What is an EIA? It is a practical implementation to prevent negative and improve positive impacts.
- Environment defined bio-physical (water, soil, plants, etc), social and legislation
- Impacts what we do and how that changes the environment (cause and affect)
 - Building a road: what is needed to build the road (layer works, materials), how does that change the environment, during operation what are the positive or negative effects of the road on the environment
- Rules and Regulations/Legislation Constitution of Namibia, Environmental Management Act No.7 (2007)
- What is the ultimate objective of an EIA? To maintain sustainability a balance between development and conservation
- Normal stakeholder concerns of road development projects:
 - o Land taken and no benefit to stakeholder
 - Water / Materials
 - Consider the gain of such a project: economic gain
 - The cost-benefit analysis for this road has been done and that is why this project is going ahead
 - Trees in the road reserve will be removed only if they are a safety concern, if not, they will be left
- The objective of EMC is to:
 - Consult the public, stakeholders that know the area need to give their input (comments and concerns)
 - Consider the negative and positive impacts
 - Present and Submit EIA and application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)
 application to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) they grant
 or reject ECC for this project
 - o If ECC is granted, it is valid for 3 years, once this has been issued the project can commence. We need to avoid/minismise/reduce the negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts.
 - We want to avoid spillage, pollution (surface water/soil, etc), bad waste management practices, etc.
 - o Borrow pits: they must be left by the contractor in an acceptable condition.
- One the one hand we the EIA to look at the impacts that this project will have and on the other
 hand we have the Environmental Management Plan which will become part of the contractor's
 contract which addresses the negative impacts to ensure that the negative impacts are
 avoided or mitigated by the contractor. This is a requirement by the MEFT that the EMP
 included before they approve a project.
- You are welcome to raise your comments and concerns.

5. Project Scope – Technical Presentation

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service to your community. I am representing Element Consulting Engineers and I am now a resident of Rundu and here for the duration of the project. We were appointed by the Roads Authority to conduct this design and to ensure that the road is going to be built to durable standards and that during the duration of the contract the contractor is achieving his objectives and building the roads to standard and not taking any shortcuts and that the EMP is being adhered to. Any problems that are created, I am here to address them on behalf of the Roads Authority. Our contractor is in the room as well, they have already been appointed and they are currently in the field doing their own surveys of the roads that they will be upgrading.

The road is called a Low Volume Seal and the reason for this is, that it is not a big national road. The requirement for a national road is to be able to carry heavy and a lot of traffic like the road going to Zambia. You are not getting a lower standard road, but a road that is designed specifically for the class of traffic that this road is receiving, mostly your traffic on these roads is small vehicle traffic with some delivery trucks, but it is not a massive main road and that is why it is called a Low Volume Road.

The estimated length of roads that we will be upgrading will be approximately 22km:

- John Mutorwa Street –1.2km from the 4way with Sauyemwa to B8
- DR3402 B8 to Rundu University Campus
- DR3402 University Campus where tar road ends to beyond the Kayengona Junction
- Road from DR3402 to Calai Border Post
- Access Roads at Kayengona up to the Constituency Office, Traditional Offices, School, ect
- Access Road to uVhungu-Vhung School
- DR3448 5km from B8 towards Mbambi

Project roads highlighted in red.



• Outline of construction procedure:

- The order in which we will start is being finalised at the moment in terms of priority, but what has been confirmed is that we will start with the road to Kayengona because this a priority for the community and is closest to the borrow pit and this will also reduce operational costs for the contractor.
- We will primarily be using the existing borrow pit along DR3402 just before the uVhung-Vhungu Dairy Project and extending on that and not necessarily using new ones at this point.
- All existing borrow pits will be rehabilitated to safe standards, we are aware that the existing borrow pits are not finished properly.
- Accesses and bypasses will be provided for vehicle traffic along the road during construction so that traffic is not being interrupted.
- The existing road will be used as far as possible, but we will have to get the road out of the low points and provide proper drainage structures. I would like to urge you to indicate any drainage issues that you are aware of with your Constituency office so that they can communicate that to us. We will pick this up during our survey as well, but we would appreciate your input.
- Contract duration of the first phase is 10.5 months starting from when the document is signed between the contractor and the Roads Authority, the second phase will also be 10.5 months and will commence once phase 1 has been completed and funds are available.
- The contractor will employ local people. We have had discussions with the Councillors and their offices, and the contractor will run their employment requirements through their Constituency Offices and the balance of the spilt for employment between the two constituencies will be relative to the length of road in the respective constituency.

6. Questions & Answers

Q1. Mr Mutamba:

- a. I would like to give some background, the Kavango Regional Council submitted a list with roads to the RA in 2014. The DR3448 upgrade was requested for 10km, why was it reduced to 5km?

 Response (Clinton Payne): Due to budget constraints only certain roads and certain lengths are being upgraded now but we are trying to get the most out of that as we can and the roads that carry the most traffic will be done first. The road that you are talking about could probably be extended in the future.
- b. I am not convinced by the response about the budget, because you budget according to what you plan. (DR3448 5km instead of 10km)
- c. John Mutorwa street should have been 7.3km and not 1.2km, this is the longest street in Rundu. It is important to note that one of the main streets in Rundu was not included, the majority of the people are there and a lot of economic activity is taking place along this road. This road should form part of the project. I would recommend that the project be revised to include that road.
 - <u>Response</u> (Clinton Payne): We as the Engineers get told by the Roads Authority which roads need to be upgraded, but I suggest that you take it up with the Roads Authority through Christina at the Regional Roads Authority Office.
- d. Are service ducts included? It should be incorporated in the BoQ. For example, the water pipes at the University are exposed. Examples along the Zambezi highway where pipes are exposed.

 Response (Clinton Payne): There is provision for ducts for services that cross the road in the bill.

<u>Response</u> (Honourable Mbangu): These are all very valid points, and these issues were raised with the CEO of the RA Mr Conrad Lutombi, but it is also good that we raise these points again. Through our discussion with Mr Lutombi we gave a lot of examples of roads in rural areas that have been upgraded

such as the road from Katima Mulilo to Sibbinda but here we are struggling, we have raised these issues.

Q2. Mr Wakudumo:

- a. Economically speaking the road from Unam to Kayengona has been complained about for a long time. This road should be made a priority, this is where a lot of people have been relocated 30years ago. Today are still planning using budget constraints and are failing to build a road from the main road to Kaisosi. We as businesspeople are mobilising resources as private individuals. From a business perspective there is development taking place and a lot of people are going there. Can the road from the main road be constructed to the settlement of Kaisosi.
- b. The road to the border has it been concluded, is it permanent border post now or will it be changed? The current road is being flooded. We were told here by Stubenrauch that the road to Kayengona will be the one going to the border post. That road to the current border post will be costly if it is only temporary.
- c. LVS trucks will damage these roads. Some of our new roads cannot take 5ton trucks. Especially going to the border, it will be a waste of money because they will used big transport trucks going to Angola.
 - <u>Response</u> (Clinton Payne): We take note and are working on that. We are aware that the road will take heavier traffic and that it gets flooded and will include it in the increased specification for this road.

Q3. Mr Kennedy Andreas (Chairperson for Public of Transport in Kavango East):

Thank you for the opportunity. Our cars are not in good condition, because the roads are in bad condition. I am impressed by the way this project is begin done and by this event that is taking place. We are happy with the project even if only a few roads that were marked, but we all know everything has a beginning and if we see a little thing that our leaders have struggled with and we've come to a point were a few roads will be built it is very good from a socio-economic perspective.

You see local transport and taxis transporting people from the villages (Kayengona, uVhung-Vhung) to town, you must see the condition in which these cars are, but perhaps now we can offer better services to the people. My main concern is with the contractors, on previous projects there was no consultation and no provision was made for parking spots next to the road (e.g. Secondary School to Magistrates Court) and now taxis cannot stop next to the road to drop off or pick up passengers instead they stop in the middle of the road disturbing traffic and being issued with fines, although this is an urban issue in the example mentioned, I would like to request the consultants/contractors to consider including designated parking areas along the roads. Thank you.

<u>Response</u> (Clinton Payne): We will make provision for parking areas at certain intersections.

Q4. Mr Sep Katjiwana

I have great appreciation for being here and getting this opportunity.

This is an observation; demarcation markers have been moved into peoples plots along the road and the community has not been informed. We wanted to know, are people going to be compensated? I know that some of the buildings that will be affected. What can we explain to the community? Where will the bypass go? Is there provision for bus stops for the people?

Additionally, we would like to ask the Councillors, while construction is ongoing, is it possible to request some gravel roads to be constructed into informal areas, there are not many roads in this area?

<u>Response</u> (Clinton Payne): Thank you very much. We take note. The road reserve is set, very often people often encroach on the road reserve. There is a process ongoing between the Roads Authority, the Councillors Office's and affected parties, you can take it up with them. We will provide bus stops/parking areas at key and critical areas along the roads.

Q5. Geraldus (NCCI)

What we want is development in the area. Is the scope of the project final or can it be amended based on development taking place? As Mr Wakudumo mentioned earlier the road to Calai is not suitable at the moment. Is there any way to rather take that portion and construct the road to Sauyemwa for example? Is that something that can be discussed with the business community? We understand and know where the movement of people and the economic activities is.

<u>Response</u> (Clinton Payne):

Q6. Community Member

What about waste management and will trees be cut down? Where will this be discarded, or will they be left next to the road? Where will any waste tar be disposed? On the rehabilitation, often at the end of a project people say they don't have funding to rehabilitate borrow pits, then these fill up with water and children drown. Has provision been made for borrow pit rehabilitation?

<u>Response</u> (Clinton Payne): Trees will be set aside and either spoiled or allowed for people to cut them up to use the wood. The bitumen is dumped in designated areas safely. The borrow pits will have to be rehabilitated, the Roads Authority will not allow any unsafe borrow pits anywhere, it is a requirement.

Q7. Fransiska Kupembona (KERC Senior PR)

What is the road construction sequence? Is it according to what you have displayed during the presentation? What is the budget for this project?

<u>Response</u> (Clinton Payne): Priority is the road to Kayengona and then the others will follow. There is a difference between the budget and money available, but the budget is capped at approximately N\$30million.

Will construction start be for the environmental clearance certficate is obtained?

<u>Response</u> (Rian du Toit): The EC must be obtained before construction starts. As mentioned earlier, the order displayed is not the order in which construction will take place, the road to Kayengona will be priority. With regards the environmental aspect, I will be on site every 3 months to ensure that the EMP is enforced as required by law. That is my responsibility and I give you my word that the borrow pits will look much better than they do now. I witnessed two accidents where children drowned in the Eenhana area and that is totally unacceptable. With regards to bitumen – it is a very stable product, aesthetically it is a problem and animals can get stuck in it, but thankfully it is not tar and it is stable can be disposed very safely and very easily. The hazard is very small.

7. Conclusion

Rian du Toit, Consulting Team

Ladies and Gentlemen, Honourable Councillors and the Translator thank you very much. We are aware of all the requests with regards to new roads and extended roads, but unfortunately it falls outside the scope of this project. We see it all over, people want roads, and we understand it. Unfortunately, it costs money to construct roads, and this is always our constraint, but there are channels, the RA representative Mr Kennedy Chigumira will be moving to Rundu, he is a very pleasant person to work with, please go talk to him. This meeting today was not the last thing from our side, it was to engage the community and to hear what they have to say and to inform them about the project.

Honourable Councillor Paulus Mbangu, Rundu Rural Constituency

Honourable Vicky Kauma, Consulting Team, Martha, Ms Chritine Sanzila, the contractor, Traditional Leaders, NCCI, VTC, representatives from Gender, Public Transport and all other attendees, thank

you very much for coming. At least through this engagement we picked up a lot of things and it is important to continue to engage each other. Thank you for sacrificing your time to attend this meeting. Thank you.

8. <u>Prayer</u>

Honourable Councillor Paulus Mbangu, Rundu Rural Constituency

End of meeting 11:45





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PROJECT: Upgrade of Roads to US in and around the Town of Rundy

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PROOF OF NOTICES

Newspaper Adverts - 6 October 2021



Namibia poised to become African renewable energy hub

n March 2021, as I launched Namibia's Second Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPPII), I reflected on the need to emphasise the importance of multilateralism in our efforts to foster an enduring

reflected on the need to emphasise the importance of multilateralism in our efforts to foster an enduring economic recovery.

Namibla'spolicy on international relations and cooperation is anchored in multilateralism because our very independence was a product of international solidarity. We are a nation that was midwifed by the United Nations. It is for this reason that as we crafted our green economic recovery plan; we knew that it had to build a more sustainable future for our children and their children. Namibàs is a small, open economy that is impacted by independent interventing variables, including climate change and its disruptive consequences. Our economy is heavily reliant on the agricultural sector, which employs more than 20% of our labour force. Namibia experiences recurrent droughts, the most recent of which have been recorded as the worst in history. These droughts can be linked to climate change, which according to the 2021 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, is unequivocally a man-made phenomenon. Therefore, Namibians must play a role in crafting climate-change solutions, not just for the sake of our citizens, but indeed for the global community at large.

Accordingly, Namibia is poised to tackle climate change, by establishing a green economy that will drive our economic recovery as envisioned for African countries by African backsof or stateduring the launch of the African Union Continental Green Recovery Action Plan. In this context, we have ambitious plans to develog green and blue economic advancement pillar of our HPPII.

The feasibility of these plans is underscored by the abundant availability of sunlight throughout

our HPPI.

The feasibility of these plans is underscored by the abundant availability of sunlight throughout the year and proximity to billions of cubic metres of seawater and vast marine resources in the Atlantic Ocean. We have the potential to capture around 10 hours of strong sunlight per day for 300 days per year. As a result, Namibia has some of the highest solar irradiance potential of any country in Africa, which is sufficient to provide power for our



nergy... The generation of solar power will complement Namibia's available green energy portfolio. Photo: Nampa

People and our neighbours.

It is with this potential in mind that we have entered into a partnership with the government of Botswana and the United States - under the auspices of USAID's Power Africawhich culminated in the signing of a memorandum of intent in April 2021. With support from the global community, we intend to utilise the abundance of sunlight to produce solar power for our own benefit and for our neighbours.

The generation of solar power will complement Namibia's available green energy portfolio, such as hydroelectricity, which already constitutes more than two-thirds of our installed power capacity. Electrifying keyparts of our conomy and of our neighbours will spur unprecedented economic activity and growth for Namibia and Southern Africa.

A green hydrogen economy

It is well known that clean electricity is not available in sufficient quantities to adequately supply global demand. This challenge was underlined in the Net Zero by 2050 report published by the International Energy Association

(IEA), which noted that hard-to-(IEA), which noted that hard-to-abate sectors - like cement, steel and chemicals, road trucking, container shipping, and aviation - will need green hydrogen if the world is to remain on course to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

Dr Hage Geingob

Namibia is better-positioned resource-wise, as well as having the political will to answer that clarion call.

resource-wise, as well as having the political will to answer that clarion call.

To produce green hydrogen competitively, a country would need world-class transmission infrastructure, international port facilities, world-class wind and solar resources, access to sustainable sources of clean water (without displacing existing consumers), lots of land and a conductive legislative environment. These are all ingredients that Namibia has. Already, our country is home to the largest desalination plant in Southern Africa, meaning that the conditions for producing abundant clean water in a description of the largest desalination plant in Concentration of the largest desalination plant in country are conducive.

Once Namibia hassuccessfully incubated the green hydrogen economy, it will enable the country to become a supplier of energy, rather than an importer Judging from the scale of the initial proposals submitted to Namibia by interested investors, these renewable projects, relative

to the size of Namibia's economy, will be greatly transformative to the Namibian economy.

Gurrently, at its peak, the economy consumes about 640 megawatts of power per annum whereas the proposals presented to government entail investments that could produce 10 times that amount of peak generation capacity in the next 10 years. But Namibians will not have to wait until 2030 to start enjoying the benefits of our green revolution because construction of the pilot plants will begin within the next 12 months

A new frontier

The required infrastructure for power trading already exists. About 40% of Namibbà s power currently comes from South Africa and is primarily driven by coal-fired power plants. We imagine a reality where Namibia exports clean energy to South Africa thereby assisting the Southar Africa thereby assisting the the Southern African region to

to the size of Namibia's economy

to South Africa thereby assisting the Southern African region to decarbonise.

Namibia also boasts world-class port infrastructure in the cities of Luderitz to the south, and Walvis Bay to the west. Renewable electricity, and green hydrogen and tist derivatives, provide Namibia with a real opportunity to attract meaningful foreign direct investment, create well-paying jobs, further diversify its export basket, and improve its terms of trade. Therefore, the development of a green and blue economy, as well as a green blue economy, as well as a green hydrogen industry, are some of the cornerstones of the HPPII.

As Namibia embarks on this new frontier, it is imperative that its vision of shared prosperity on the national, regional and global levels is realised. Meaning that we do not neglect those without access to political and economic power today nor exclude those who currently rely on carbon fuels.

Covid-19 has already widelengther wideling the regions and a level as different properties.

fuels.

Covid-19 has already widened the existing chasm of inequality, a scourge Namibia is

all too familiar with. With a Gini coefficient of 59.1, inequality is a foe we have sworn to tackle. This is why, even during these fiscally challenging times, we have resolved to establish a sovereign wealth fund, to ensure that both current and future generations will enjoy balanced and equal access to Namibia's wealth for many years to come.

many years to come.

Namibia also has a sophisticated capital market - the second deepest on the continentsecond deepest on the continent-which can absorb project bonds, green bonds, and sustainable bonds. The contractual and collective savings of Namibian cilizens equate to more than 100% of our GDP and stand 100% of our GDP and stand ready to be deployed alongside funds from interested investors. In addition to capital, our tertiary institutions are in the process of establishing a National Green Hydrogen Research Institute, to ensure that the requisite research and development is executed right here at home. This will enable Namibians to capture as much of the value chain as possible.

possible. possible.

Namibia is uniquely positioned to become the renewable energy hub of the continent and we are determined toplayaleading role inillustrating howenvironmentally sustainable that the processing of the p business practices can be profitable and transformative

business practices can be profitable and transformative undertakings. As the glaciers retreat, wildfires spread, and sea level rises, climate change is at the forefront of our global leaders' minds. Sustainable financing can change the structure of economies that are bold enough to provide a healthy portfolio of investment opportunities, which are aligned with the global agenda to "build back better".

Towards this end, we encouragedevloped nations and multilateral funding intuitions foind innovative ways to deploy affordable capital that is aligned with the science-based urgency to reach worldwide carbonneutrality targets.

World Economic Forum

Notice of Environmental Impact Assessment

The Roads Authority of Namibia (RA) appointed *Element Consulting Engineers* to perform the Consultancy Services for:

The Upgrade of Roads to Low Volume Seal in and around the Town of Rundu in the Kavango East Region: John Mutorwa Street in Rundu, DR3402 (from TRail-inseraction to fundu University Campus), DR3446 (from TRail-University Campus for 1.4km towards for skin) and DR3402 (from Rundu University Campus for 1.4km towards Kajengona Junction)

Public Consultation Meeting

Wednesday, 13 October 2021 10:00 : Kavango East Regional Council Auditorium



For further information, and to register as an I&AP please contact: Enviro Managoment Consultants Namibia Contact: Ms. Maike Prickett or Mr. Rian du Tolt Fax: 088 926968 | Email: enviromanagement:@gmail.com





Delhi warns of looming power 'crisis' as coal shortages bite

Macron hails global tax agreement as 'major advance'

