April 2022

Second Stakeholder Engagement Report

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED NAMPOWER WIND AND SOLAR POWER PLANT NEAR ROSH PINAH

NamPower
Powering the Nation and beyond

ENVIRO DYNAMICS
Environmental Management Consultants

1 INTRODUCTION

In order to meet the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)[1] of the World Bank, Particularly ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure, as well as the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (2012), it is necessary to ensure all identified stakeholders in a project have been adequately informed about the project and have had reasonable opportunity to comment on the project. In order to achieve this, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was compiled for the NamPower Wind Project. The plan aimed at guiding the involvement of stakeholders during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process.

This second Stakeholder Engagement Report builds on the first Stakeholder Engagement Report by including the engagement work done following the completion of the Draft ESIA and ESMP reports. It thus contains all work done to ensure engagement during the ESIA phase, reporting on all comments received and how they were addressed. It also includes recommendations for engagement work to be done during project implementation and project operations.

2 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

Table 1 below provides the salient stakeholder characteristics of the project area and region, which guided the identification of project stakeholders.

The term "stakeholder" refers to individuals or groups who: (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties).

Table 1: Main stakeholder characteristics of the project

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS
Region	//Kharas Region	//Kharas Regional Council
Nearest town/s	Rosh Pinah	Roshskor (Pty) Ltd, service provider.
Protected area/s (only nearby)	/Tsau //Khaeb (Sperrgebiet) National Park /Ai //Ais- Richtersveld Transfrontier Park	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

[1]https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/837721522762050108-0290022018/original/ESFFramework.pdf

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS
Directly affected landowners	Owner Portion 1 of farm Witputz Süd	Farm owner
Surrounding land use	Mining operations at Skorpion Zinc and Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation Exploration Licences	Ministry of Mines and Energy Skorpion Zinc Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation EPL holders
	Farming community	Neighbouring farms, farmers association
Infrastructure	Existing road network	Roads Authority
	Port at Lüderitz	Namport
	Communications	Telecom Namibia and MTC
	Water supply	Namwater
	Existing and future power lines	NamPower
Other sectors	Vegetation Heritage	National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) National Heritage Council
Community	Business and general residents	Business owners Residents of Rosh Pinah Community NGOs

It is confirmed that there is no involuntary resettlement involved in this project.[2] There are no occupants on the land. The acquisition of the land for the project is a lease

[2] *1 According to the ESS (2021), "Land acquisition" refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a)acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible 2 "Restrictions on land use" refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements (servitudes for public utilities) or safety zones.*

agreement between NamPower and the Landowner, for the expected life of the project. This transaction was voluntary, based on commercial principles.

There are currently no land use restrictions – the land has low agricultural potential and tourism is not currently developed on it. The land is also not currently used for any informal land use or seasonal migrants. Stakeholders from the tourism industry and the local community in Rosh Pinah were initially identified as stakeholders to confirm whether any such uses are present to anticipated on the land. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) has been identified as a stakeholder, being the custodian of two national parks flanking the site. There are no vulnerable groups, previously underserved or indigenous groups that are directly affected. Such groups could be indirectly affected, either positively or negatively, and their representative were therefore identified to participate in the area, so they understand the scope of the potential benefits and disadvantages of the project to the community.

A detailed stakeholder list was compiled with the contact information of each of these group representatives. This list was updated as new information was received and is being used as the contact list for communication.

3 CONSULTATION CONDUCTED SO FAR

In order to invite consultation from the above groups in a meaningful and resourceful way, while meeting local legislative requirements and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, the following consultation methods have been implemented:

- Compiled a stakeholder list comprising the groups listed above **(Appendix C).**
- Advertised the proposed project in the press (two national newspapers, the Republikein and The Namibian, the two most widely read local papers in Namibia and announcing the ESIA process and opportunity to participate, with an invitation to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) **(Appendix D).** The notices appeared on **Friday 24 September 2021** and **Friday 01 October 2021**. Six (6) people responded to these notices so far.
- Compiled a Background Information Document (BID) for distribution to the stakeholder list **(Appendix E).** All stakeholders identified have internet access and can receive electronic information. The BID is a short non-technical document, and once the ESIA has been completed, it was followed up by a non-technical summary sent to the stakeholders. The BID was sent to all who registered on Monday **04 October 2021** and is being sent to all who may register after that date. The comments period (the period given for all to provide comments) is up until **15 October 2021**, although comments received after that date will be incorporated into the documents.

- Arranged two focal meetings in Rosh Pinah, at 15h00 and 18h00 on Thursday **07 October 2021** (Meeting minutes: **Appendix F**).
- The communication methods for these meetings were as follows:
    - Key people including the community co-ordinator at Roshskor (the management body of the town), the constituency councillor and the community representative of Tutungeni (the local community) were directly invited and requested to invite further representatives and interested people of the area.
    - The social media platforms of the two mines in and near Rosh Pinah employing the majority of the community and of Roshskor were used to post the meeting invites.
    - All other key stakeholders including the directly affected landowner and neighbouring farm owners were directly invited.
- The agenda for the meetings were as follows:
    - Introduction to the ESIA process undertaken, including the roles of the consultant, the proponent and the stakeholders.
    - Sharing of project information.
    - Questions for clarification on the project information.
    - Invitation to raise comments and concerns about the project.
- Remote stakeholders including NamPort, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), NGO's the Regional Council, received the BID and were able to comment as such.

At the date of this document, the national (Namibia's) Covid-19 infection rate has significantly subsided, therefore the risk of the spread of the disease is relatively under control. Covid-19 regulations at the time allowed for meetings of up to 150 people. The maximum number of attendants at the meetings was ten (10). All Covid-19 protocols, including the wearing of masks, the use of hand sanitiser and social distancing were observed at the meetings.

4 ISSUES RAISED DURING CONSULTATION

The issues recorded from the two meetings and sent via e-mail, which are to be considered during the ESIA process, are presented in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Issues raised during initial stakeholder engagement

COMMENT	REFERENCES WHERE ADDRESSED IN THE ESIA AND ESMP
The motivation for wind power deployment in Rosh Pinah area.	An answer was briefly given at the meeting. There is a section in the ESIA report explaining NamPower's motivation for the project **(Section** Error! Reference source not found.**).**
Movement of wildlife: 1) how may the site restrict movement of wildlife between the two nearby national parks (there are plans to use the current farm as a corridor for wildlife to migrate between the parks), and 2) to what extent will wildlife move away as a result of the project.	These questions were answered in the Fauna Specialist report for the study **(ESIA, Appendix K, Section** Error! Reference source not found.**, Section 7**). Movement will not be restricted by the site, which will have open space surrounding it, connecting it with adjacent land, with a condition that the site not be fenced for the free movement of wildlife.
Current desperate socio-economic situation of the Town.	Corporate responsibility and job opportunities, including recruitment procedures, to Rosh Pinah to be maximised. Considered during the socio-economic investigation for the ESIA **(Section** Error! Reference source not found. **and 7)** and conditions included in the ESMP.
Waste disposal – where will waste be disposed of – consider the capacity of the waste disposal site of Rosh Pinah to effectively receive and accommodate the waste. Consider the disposal of the wind turbine blades, when they reach the end of their life span.	Considered in the waste management section of the ESIA **(Section** Error! Reference source not found.**)** and ESMP, operational and decommissioning phases.
Water consumption – the planned water source.	Considered in the infrastructure, hydrology, sections of the ESIA report, and the ESIA **(Sections** Error! Reference source not found. **and** Error! Reference source not found..) and the ESMP. A final water source for construction not confirmed, a condition

COMMENT	REFERENCES WHERE ADDRESSED IN THE ESIA AND ESMP
	included in the ESMP that conditions for a sustainable source, e.g. sustainable groundwater yields are to be met.
Impact on vegetation, including the impact of the solar park on vegetation and the shadow effect.	Considered in the Flora Impact Assessment **(Appendix E of ESIA).**

5 REVIEW OF REPORTS

The Draft ESIA and ESMP Reports were circulated to the stakeholders electronically. Stakeholders without access to electronic communication confirmed at the public meeting that they were satisfied with the project information provided and needed no further information, therefore the electronic engagement methods were deemed adequate for this engagement phase.

The review period given was from 01 March 2022 -15 March 2022.

A bird specialist of Namibia, John Pallett submitted queries with regard to the Bird Specialist Study of the ESIA. A focal meeting was held to clarify the queries, and following the discussion, there was consensus that no changes need to be made to the specialist report (see **Appendix A** with the meeting minutes).

There was further technical correspondence regarding possible interference of the new wind park and its infrastructure with the power supply capacity to the Rosh Pinah Zinc Mine (see **Appendix B**).

6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP): CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE

It is important that a consultation regime be included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the project, for implementation by the appointed Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor and NamPower (the proponent). This communication plan will extend beyond the construction period, but its main focus is the latter. Stakeholders from which interaction is expected will be the target audience. Provision will be made in SEP for a grievance mechanism should there be complaints. The requirements for a SEP for the construction and operation phase has been stipulated as a requirement in the ESMP.

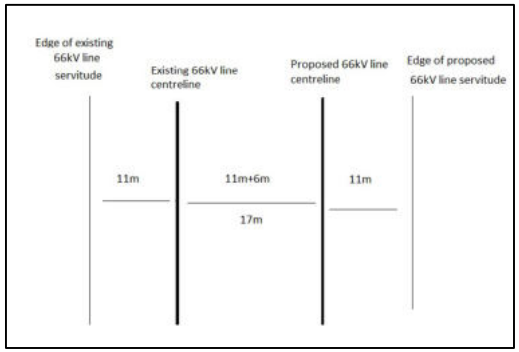
APPENDIX A

COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION ON THE AVI-FAUNA SPECIALIST REPORT SUBMITTED BY AFRICAN CONSERVATION SERVICES FOR THE ESIA: PROPOSED WIND AND SOLAR POWER PLANT NEAR ROSH PINAH.

Present:

1. Norman van Zyl (Enviro Dynamics cc; participation via Microsoft Teams)
2. John Pallett (JP)
3. Ann & Mike Scott (African Conservation Services cc)

	Comments by J Pallett (JP)	Response	Decision
1. Construction of new 66kV power line vs using existing 66kV power line			
1.1	Why construct a new power line when the existing line is currently un-used?	NamPower has been requested by Stephanie van Zyl to motivate for the construction of a new power line. See the response in the decision section. It is agreed in principle that this would be the ideal option; however, the ultimate decision is dependent on NamPower's technical and other constraints.	NamPower (Generation and Transmission) has indicated that it is essential for the existing power line to remain, as a backup for the power supply for Southern Namibia. However, there is a possibility that section of the Obib-Lorelei power line may be removed starting from the new wind farm substation up to Obib Substation in the future, due to the aging of the power line.
1.2	Not right that this un-energised power line has been standing unused, for more than 10 years, killing bustards all the time, and it is still regarded as a necessary backup. This EIA should motivate that this power line is used.		

	Comments by J Pallett (JP)	Response	Decision
2. Proposed staggering mitigation			
2.1	Design the new power line to be staggered in parallel to the existing power line.	A natural staggering effect will occur, given the following dimensions (confirmed by NamPower, 16 Mar 2022): Distance between the two lines - see figure below provided by NamPower:  	It is agreed that staggering would increase the visibility of the two power lines. A natural staggering effect will take place, as indicated, and the effect will be enhanced by the proximity of the two lines to each other (given as 17 m). There therefore appears to be no need to recommend any further staggering mitigation. (Also see comments in 3. below: clustering of infrastructure).
2.2	If it is necessary to construct a second power line, then this offers an opportunity to stagger the two power lines. The Scotts should be aware of this recently suggested mitigation method, and the monitoring would generate useful data for NamPower. But staggering has not been mentioned.		

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Comments by J Pallett (JP)</th><th>Response</th><th>Decision</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Distances between the pylons of the two power lines:
<table>
<tr><th>Line</th><th>Pole height (m)</th><th>Stay wires</th><th>Span (m)</th><th>OPG (earth) wire</th></tr>
<tr><td>Existing Kamerad</td><td>13.0</td><td>None</td><td>200</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Proposed monopole</td><td>17.4</td><td>4 per pole</td><td>180</td><td>Yes, above conductors</td></tr>
</table>
The combined structures of the two power lines in parallel (including poles and conductors of differing heights; one with an OPG wire; and stay wires on each pole of the new power line) placed at differing span lengths would indeed present a noteworthy visual barrier.

The proposed staggering mitigation (Pallett et al. 2022) recommends that the staggering principle is best suited to power lines of similar height. If not, there is a risk that the testing may not be rigorous.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">3. Clustering of infrastructure</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.1</td><td>“In order to minimise a cumulative impact of collisions … those WTGs sited</td><td>In the conceptual site layout (based on the sensitivity analysis), the wind turbines have been grouped in fives, in</td><td>Due to a lack of information about the potential impact implications of bundling the</td></tr>
</table>

	Comments by J Pallett (JP)	Response	Decision
	directly adjacent to the power line route should preferably be avoided." JP disagreed with this reasoning. The principle for reducing bustard collisions is to bundle infrastructures close together. The birds are then more likely to see them, and are more likely to avoid them or fly higher over them. The power lines and the WTGs can mutually combine to increase their visibility, so they should be grouped close together, not dispersed further away.	order to increase visibility; unobstructed flight corridors have been left between these groups. The total height of the turbines is 140 - 245 m (rotor-swept area is 40 - 140 m). The bustards have been recorded as already colliding on a 13 m high power line, which provides an indication of their flying height on site. It is unlikely that they could easily fly high enough to clear the wind turbines. In a recent review of impacts of eight (8) wind energy facilities in SA, Ralston et al. (2017) comment: "Encouragingly no bustard fatalities were reported as a result of collisions with turbines. This may be due to the *predominantly low flying height* of the group". However, should the bustards fly within or even beneath the rotor-swept area of the wind turbines, there is also a risk that they could be sucked into the vortex, and collide (e.g. https://wakeupwyo.com/idea-to-save-birds-makes-wind-turbines-more-useless-opinion/). (Also see 3.4 below)	power line and wind turbine infrastructures close together, it was decided to keep the recommendation as it is. The bustard species can also not fly higher that the wind turbines, making the concept of forcing them to fly higher mute. (Also see 3.4 below)

	Comments by J Pallett (JP)	Response	Decision
3.3	**Solution**: Add anti-perch structures to all the power line towers to deter birds from them. This will also solve the electrocutions problem.	See p68 of report: perching devices have been recommended as a mitigation, fitted above the power line poles. Anti-perching devices could prove attractive as nesting sites for groups such as crows and raptors.	-
3.4	"The bird collision risk is exacerbated where more than one power line is running in parallel, and at different heights." JP: Not true. Please provide a reference to this statement. … with no effect for bustards; Shaw et al. 2021); … The reactions of birds at greater distances and reduced number of bird fatalities under marked power lines are considered to indicate that all the latter tested diverters have a positive effect on reducing the number of avian collisions with power lines.	Silva et al. (in press) made the following recommendations: Where possible, new lines should run parallel to existing structures. Wires should preferably be as low and thick as possible, with *minimal obstruction of vertical space* and no earth wire. A review of bird studies finds limited evidence that BFD (Bird Flight Diverters) achieve significant reductions in mortality for some bustard species. Nevertheless, dynamic BFDs are preferable to static ones as they are thought to perform more effectively. Bustards are a bird group that is visually compromised when flying forward (Martin 2011; Martin & Shaw 2010). The present study has therefore recommended marking with a combination of dynamic BFDs (large RIBE; Viper Live BFDs) and large SWAN coils.	Although the grouping of infrastructure is generally accepted as a mitigation for reducing collisions by means of increasing the visibility of the infrastructure, it was agreed that increasing the visibility of the power line/wind turbine cluster could also, potentially, increase the collision zone (physical barrier) and thereby exacerbating the collision risk. Change the highlighted section on the left as follows: The bird collision risk appears to be exacerbated where more than one power line is running in parallel, and at different heights. Although the clustering of infrastructure is generally accepted as a good mitigation

	Comments by J Pallett (JP)	Response	Decision
	JP: The important point is that these mitigations offer little help to bustards. Something additional must be done to mitigate the impact for bustards. See - Silva (in press, including Ann Scott and JP as co-authors) The effects of powerlines on bustard populations: how best to mitigate, how best to monitor? - Pallett et al 2022 Staggered towers on parallel transmission lines: a new mitigation measure to reduce collisions of birds, especially bustards	Marques et al. (2021) also found that higher power lines and vertical configuration generally pose a higher collision risk, as they are a *larger barrier to birds in flight*, which tend to gain altitude to fly over the obstacle rather than passing below. The above authors consider that the study provides the first robust evidence that this behaviour increases the likelihood of collision with the earth wire. Bernardino et al. (2018) mentioned that there is general agreement that taller structures pose higher collision risks … it may be beneficial to reduce the number of vertical wire levels and, consequently, the collision risk zone.	principle, as it promotes the collective visibility of the constructions, it also carries an inherent potential risk of increasing the obstruction of vertical space (physical barrier), and thereby increasing the collision zone and risk (Bernardino et al. 2018; Marques et al. 2021; Silva et al. in press).
4. Terminology for recorded local distribution maps			
4.1	MAPs indicating recorded distribution and flight path areas of priority bird species in relation to proposed layout: Just because collisions have been recorded at those 4 places, does not mean that LBs (Ludwig's Bustards) are confined to those areas. There is no justification for mapping those specific	The overall distribution of the priority species, according to SABAP data (QDS records and, where available, pentads) has already been mapped in the Scoping Report, as part of the baseline. One of the objectives of the pre-construction monitoring programme (Jenkins et al. 2015, 2017) has been to confirm and map the use of the study area by different priority	The maps show the observed distribution and movements and do not claim to reflect the general bird group distribution (as recorded by the broader SABAP observations; see Scoping Report).

	Comments by J Pallett (JP)	Response	Decision
	polygons as LB distribution areas. The entire plains area is habitat for Ludwig's Bustards.	species on a more local level, so that potentially sensitive aspects may be identified and mitigated. The pre-construction monitoring was more intensive than atlassing, and took place over a five-day period on site, every quarter for a year, in order to cover a full seasonal variation.	
4.2	What is 'overlap to a certain degree'?	The sites of WTG05 and WTG12 are close to two (2) of the four (4) recorded power line collision sites for LB.	None, explanation accepted.
5. Zones for (initial) sensitivity map			
5.1	Fig 2 is confusing. Not clear what areas are high and low sensitivity. The proposed layout overlaps with what appears to be the medium sensitivity zone and the zone of concern.	Fig 2 reflects the sensitivity zoning as based on pre-construction assessments (vegetation, biodiversity, avifauna monitoring). The zoning was done by Enviro Dynamics as part of the pre-EIA screening of alternatives. Category medium is defined as areas that are *sensitive where development is not preferred and should be avoided*, and would be allowed only under *strict mitigation conditions*. Area of concern: areas described as potentially sensitive – combined areas. Also see vegetation assessment (available on request).	The overall area was zoned as sensitive by Enviro Dynamics as part of the pre-EIA screening of alternatives. The categories mentioned apply mainly to vegetation and biodiversity. Explanation accepted.

	Comments by J Pallett (JP)	Response	Decision
6. Blade marking requirements			
6.1	Are there blade marking requirements:	Yes – see p64 of the ESIA report.	None, explanation accepted.

APPENDIX B

Questions received via e-mail from Mr. Ben Cloete, Community Lead of Trevali, Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation.

Question/comment	Response (by NamPower)
The availability of grid capacity to transmit the power generated as well as the impact on grid capacity available for future projects.	The existing 400kV line from Obib into the grid has sufficient capacity to evacuate power from the wind farm into the system. The new dedicated 66kV line from the wind farm at Sud Witputz to Obib substation will have sufficient capacity to evacuate the power from the wind farm to Obib 66kV busbar. The existing 400/66kV 160MVA transformers have sufficient capacity even with one Transformer out of service. The power generated from the wind farm will also offset the 66kV loads of Skorpion and Rosh Pinah into the 400kV system.
The impact on grid stability, introducing intermittent power supply options in a network close to the mine's operations.	Although the power generated from the wind farm may fluctuate, the voltage will be kept constant by the dynamic reactive power support provided by the wind farm. The network strength (fault level) at Obib substation is very good and the changes in power output from the 40MW wind plant will not affect the grid stability in a negative way.
The increased probability of harmful harmonics being injected or enhanced in the grid supply, and its impact on mining equipment.	Detailed harmonic studies are being conducted for the area to resolve existing challenges as well as to ensure that all the parties connected to the Obib 66kV busbar adhere to their respective harmonic content limits as per the Namibian Grid Code and the NRS-048 and IEEE-519. This includes Skorpion mine (future load with plant-specific characteristics), Rosh Pinah and the new wind farm. Although the harmonic content generated by the wind farm is expected to be low and of different harmonic orders than those typically generated by the mining loads, further mitigation measures to install harmonic filtering on the wind farm are also possible should it be required.

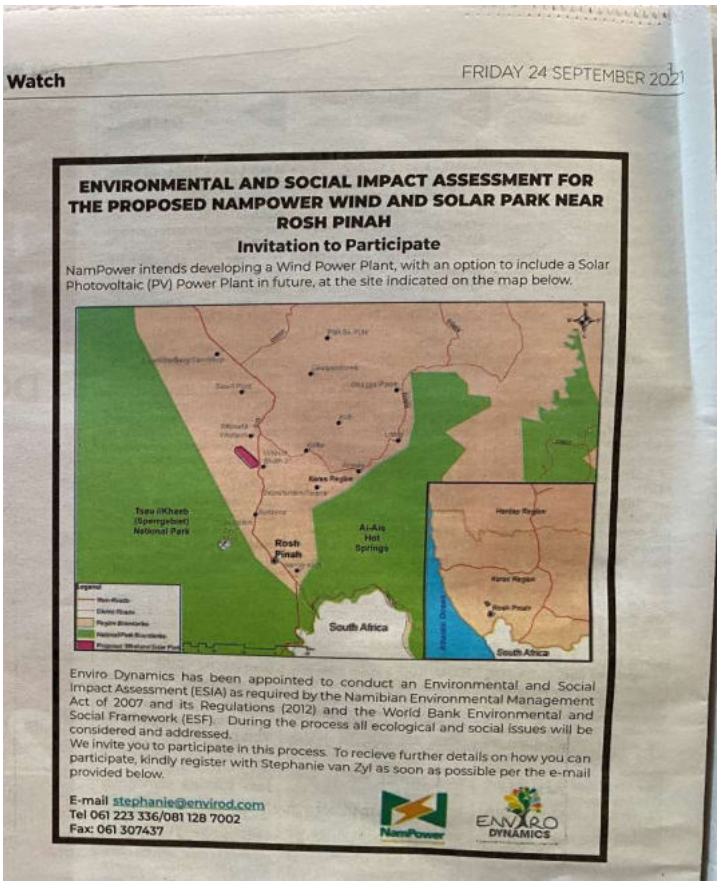
Since these matters are of a technical nature, no changes were made to the ESIA, but this explanation is available to the ESIA document as an appendix.

STAKEHOLDERS LIST		
Proposed NamPower Wind Park- Rosh Pinah		
Name	**Organisation**	**Dept/ Position/ Affiliation**
Project Team	-	-
S. Van Zyl	Enviro Dynamics	Project Leader, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
N. Van Zyl	Enviro Dynamics	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
NamPower	-	-
Grant Müller	NamPower	Head:Projects
Ernst Krige	NamPower	Principal Engineer
Eliazer Nghishiyekele	NamPower	Assistant Engineer
Michael Chivala	NamPower	Assistant Engineer
Arno Pfohl	NamPower	Engineer
Mining	-	-
Kaanduka Nghipandulwa:	Skorpion Zinc Corporation	
Trevali	Rosh plnah Zinc	Ben Cloete
Miller Mwashindange	Namdeb	Namdeb
Electricity Control Board	-	-
Mrs Foibe Namene	Electricity Control Board	CEO
Mr. Manyame	Electricity Control Board	
Roshskor Township	-	-
Alexander Maasdorp	Roshskor	Town Manager
Indira Shilongo	Roshskor	Community Development Manager
Gerrit Vermaak	Roshskor	Operational Manager
Regional Authorities	-	-
Governor Hon. Lucia Basson	Il Kharas Regional Council	Governor
Hon Lazarus Nangolo	Il Kharas Regional Council	Oranjemund Consituency Cllr
Mr Beatus Eddy Okeri Kasete	Il Kharas Regional Council	
Mr Sachika	Il Kharas Regional Council	Dep Director
Wilma Dirk (admin)	Il Kharas Regional Council	
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)		-

Wayne Handly	MET Parks and Wildlife	Chief Warden
Ministry of Mines and Energy		
John Titus	MME- Energy	Director
Nico Sneyders	MME-Energy	Dep Director Renewable energy
Melvin gGeieman	MME	Administrative officer
Roas Authority		
Manfred Burth	Roads Authority	Network Planning and Consultation
NamPort		
Ports Manager Secretary		
Johannes Isaaks	NamPort	Shrek Officer
NGO's/Community reps		
Jimmy Boois	Tutengeni Rosh Pinah	Head of Committee
NCCI	Chamber of Commerce	Contact
Sonja Loots, Esemralda Strauss, Venessa Stein	National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)	Researchers, Head
Ellen Gudde	Botanical Society of Namibia	Coordinator
J. Stacey	Birdlife Africa	Programme Manager
Tourism		
Prosper Mageza	Tours and Safari Association	Office Manager
	Tourism Association	Contact
Claus Dau	Tour Guides Association of Namibia	Chairman
Zebra Kasete	Chamber of Mines of Namibia	President
M. Goldbeck	Namibian Association of Protected Desert Area	Coordinator
KfW		
Claudie van Fersun	KfW	
Andrea Uhl	KfW	
Public / registered/attended meetings		
Margaret Mutler	Mustler Consult	Consultant
Iyaloo Nangolo	Anirep	Owner
Dr. Bettina Janka	Hopsol	Director
Roger Avice Du Buisson	Emesco	Director
W Nambooya	Community	Representative
N Naamwandi	Communtiy	Electritian
John Pallett	Private-birds	Private
Wilhelmine	Community	Representative

Affected farm/neighbouring farms		
Sybie Kotze	Witputz Süd	Owner (affected farm)
K Smith	Witputz	Owner
Sarel Engelbrecht	Zebrafontein	Owner
Hennie Joubert	Witputz N	Owner

APPENDIX B: PRESS NOTICES AND E-MAIL NOTICE



Watch FRIDAY 24 SEPTEMBER 2021

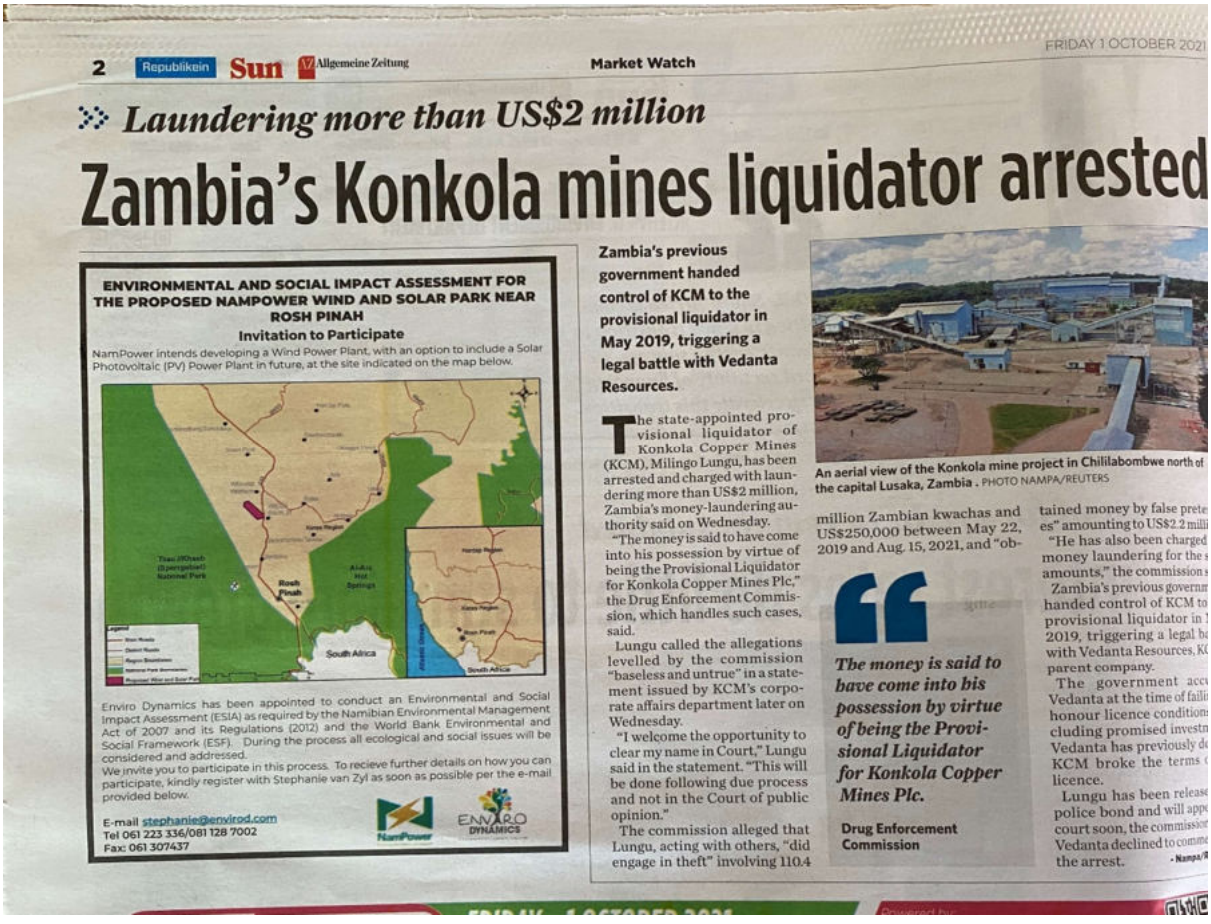
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NAMPOWER WIND AND SOLAR PARK NEAR ROSH PINAH

Invitation to Participate

NamPower intends developing a Wind Power Plant, with an option to include a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant in future, at the site indicated on the map below.

Enviro Dynamics has been appointed to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as required by the Namibian Environmental Management Act of 2007 and its Regulations (2012) and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). During the process all ecological and social issues will be considered and addressed.
We invite you to participate in this process. To recieve further details on how you can participate, kindly register with Stephanie van Zyl as soon as possible per the e-mail provided below.

E-mail stephanie@envirod.com
Tel 061 223 336/081 128 7002
Fax: 061 307437



2 Republikein Sun Allgemeine Zeitung Market Watch FRIDAY 1 OCTOBER 2021

Laundering more than US$2 million

Zambia's Konkola mines liquidator arrested

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E-mail stephanie@envirod.com
Tel 061 223 336/081 128 7002
Fax: 061 307437

Zambia's previous government handed control of KCM to the provisional liquidator in May 2019, triggering a legal battle with Vedanta Resources.

The state-appointed provisional liquidator of Konkola Copper Mines (KCM), Milingo Lungu, has been arrested and charged with laundering more than US$2 million, Zambia's money-laundering authority said on Wednesday.

"The money is said to have come into his possession by virtue of being the Provisional Liquidator for Konkola Copper Mines Plc," the Drug Enforcement Commission, which handles such cases, said.

Lungu called the allegations levelled by the commission "baseless and untrue" in a statement issued by KCM's corporate affairs department later on Wednesday.

"I welcome the opportunity to clear my name in Court," Lungu said in the statement. "This will be done following due process and not in the Court of public opinion."

The commission alleged that Lungu, acting with others, "did engage in theft" involving 110.4 million Zambian kwachas and US$250,000 between May 22, 2019 and Aug. 15, 2021, and "obtained money by false pretenses" amounting to US$2.2 milli

An aerial view of the Konkola mine project in Chililabombwe north of the capital Lusaka, Zambia . PHOTO NAMPA/REUTERS

> *The money is said to have come into his possession by virtue of being the Provisional Liquidator for Konkola Copper Mines Plc.*
>
> **Drug Enforcement Commission**

"He has also been charged money laundering for the amounts," the commission

Zambia's previous governm handed control of KCM to provisional liquidator in 2019, triggering a legal b with Vedanta Resources, K parent company.

The government acc Vedanta at the time of faili honour licence condition cluding promised investm Vedanta has previously d KCM broke the terms licence.

Lungu has been releas police bond and will appe court soon, the commissio Vedanta declined to comm the arrest. - Nampa/

Keeping an eye on

... thermal camera drone disp

• REFILWE MABULA

WHEN Covid-19 hit, University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) engineering student Xolani Radebe (21) knew he wanted to be part of the solution.

The third-year mechanical engineering student says the drone he built, which includes a built-in thermal camera, can detect the body temperature of large groups of people in vast areas, such as malls or other busy places.

"High fever has been said to be one of the symptoms of Covid-19. The drone is able to detect if anyone at a large gathering has an above-average temperature, and can then alert the drone operator," says Radebe.

"The drone can also save time for those who are screening large groups of people in busy areas. Instead of screening each and every person, the drone can be flown to read the temperature of everyone in that area."

The drone is a modification of an existing prototype designed by Radebe and his business partner, Tino Kurimwi, with whom he co-founded an aviation company in 2019.

Radebe's love for aviation and his aspiration to build airplane engines sparked his interest in drone development. Designing something that could fly was a step closer to his aviation career, he says.

ELEVATING EXPECTATIONS

Radebe has not always been a big dreamer. Growing up in a community where most young people are unemployed and were not afforded opportunities to study further, Radebe never imagined pursuing a career as an aircraft engineer.

"It is difficult to have a dream when people around you are not working or even studying further. There is no source of inspiration, and this can be discouraging. You look at them and see

Namfisa CEO speaks o

• LINDA DE JAGER

MOST insurers in South Africa have conceded that legal certainty has been established and that Covid-19 business-interruption claims are valid, thus the claims settlement process is proceeding.

Locally, Namibia's insurance sector regulator, the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (Namfisa), has drawn criticism from interest groups for its silence on the issue.

In many countries, insurance regulators have publicly exerted pressure on insurers to honour their Covid-19 business-interruption insurance commitments speedily.

Similarly, in a test case brought by the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the UK High Court found that Covid-19 business-interruption claims are valid.

Namfisa points out that its mandate to issue and enforce directives is presently curbed by outdated financial services legislation.

However, Namibia's new Financial Institutions and Markets Act of 2021 includes reforms that will place Namfisa on an equal footing with its counterparts.

Once enforced, the law will enable the supervisory authority to take remedial measures against non-compliant players.

Meanwhile, Namibian insurers are adamant that every case should be considered and decided on its own merits.

Journalist **Linda de Jager (LDJ)** spoke to Namfisa chief executive officer **Kenneth Matomola (KM)**.

LDJ: What is Namfisa's view on the delayed payment of business-interruption claims?

KM: It is the authority's expectation that all insurance policies or contracts, regardless of type, are honoured timeously whenever an insured event materialises.

LDJ: Why did Namfisa not issue any directives?

KM: We followed the development in the UK and South Africa. The issue relates to three separate jurisdictions, therefore the policy contract may not have the same implication locally. In some cases, the parties already resorted to courts of law. Our hands are therefore tied from meddling in the issue as it is sub judice.

LDJ: How many policies were cancelled due to tough economic times in 2020 and 2021?

KM: During 2020 a total of 447 963 long-term insurance policies were terminated and 192 483 lapsed, while 118 317 short-term insurance

S stephanie@envirod.com 'Wind Power Project'; 'Nghishiyeleke, Eliaser'; 'KNghipandulwa@vedantaresources.co.na'; 'Bcloete@trevali.com'; 'imutumbulua@ecb.org.na'; 'manyame@ecb.org.na'; + 25 - 1 27/0

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION: PROPOSED NAMPOWER WIND AND SOLAR PROJECT NEAR ROSH PINAH

You forwarded this message on 04/10/2021 10:26 am.

BACKGRUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Attached please find a Background Information Document providing details of the above project being planned by NamPower.

We invite your inputs and concerns as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process, as required by the Environmental Management Act and its Regulations and the Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank. Please e-mail any inputs to this e-mail address by the 15th of October 2021.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

You are invited to attend a public consultation meeting scheduled as follows:

Date: Thursday 7 October 2021
Time: 18h00
Venue: Amica Guesthouse, 306 Mukarob St, Rosh Pinah

At the meeting, a representee from NamPower will explain the project details, your questions will be attended to, and Enviro Dynamics will receive any contributions and concerns you may have. These will be considered during the process. The meeting proceedings and further documents prepared, will be distributed to all stakeholders.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards,
Stephanie.

ENVIRO DYNAMICS

Stephanie van Zyl
Environmental Assessment Practitioner

P O Box 4039, Windhoek; 8 Dernonte St, Ausblick, Windhoek
Tel +264(61)223336 Cell +264(61)1287002 Fax +264(61)307437

September 2021

Background Information Document

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

OF THE PROPOSED NAMPOWER

WIND AND SOLAR POWER PLANT NEAR ROSH PINAH

This document serves to

- introduce the proposed NamPower Wind Power Plant in Southern Namibia, with an option to include a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant in future;
- give the historical development and basic technical content of the project;
- provide the objectives of and approach to the ESIA to be undertaken for the Project; and
- invite stakeholders (Interested and Affected Parties – I&APs) to provide input throughout the ESIA process.

What is the project about?

As part of the strategy to fulfil Namibia's energy demand, NamPower is considering the development of a 100 MW Wind Power Farm north of Rosh Pinah with an option of adding a 100 MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant in future, hereinafter referred to in this document as "the Project". The development of the proposed Wind Project will be executed in different phases, with an initial phase being financed by KFW to develop a 40 MW Wind Power Plant to be owned and operated by NamPower.

Where is the project located?

The site is located approximately 30km north of Rosh Pinah in the //Kharas Region, along the C13 national road from Rosh Pinah to Aus (see Figure 1 and 2). Alternative areas are being considered for the placement of the wind turbines and the solar farm within this study area, the final sites and their boundaries being subject to environmental sensitivities, technical suitability and access to the identified land.

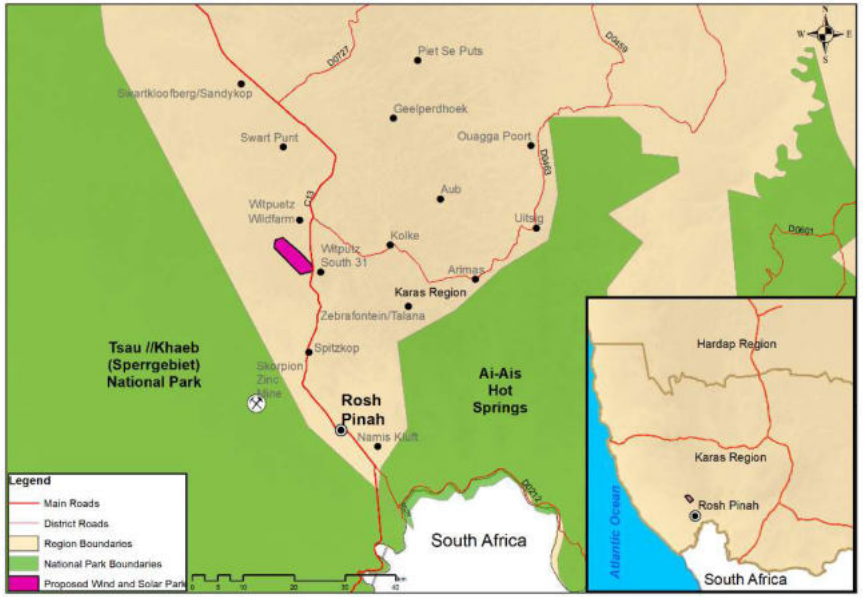


Figure 1: Site Locality Map

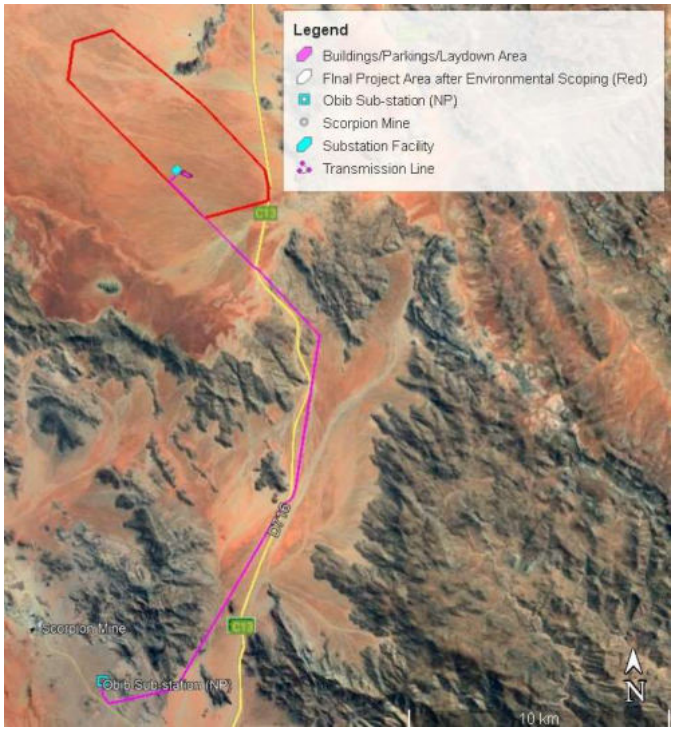


Figure 2: Transmission line locality map

What is the motivation for the project?

Besides general socio-economic development and the mandate to provide affordable electricity to the country, NamPower is committed to supporting and achieving the government objectives as set out in the national planning policies, and in particular the National Integrated Resource Plan (NIRP), the 5th National Development Plan (NDP5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan II. Achieving the government objectives set out in NIRP and NamPower' strategic roadmap to expand the penetration of renewable energy sources within the national energy mix; wind and solar power plants are considered ideal for providing energy at competitive tariffs in Namibia.

How was the site selected?

NamPower undertook a national site selection process, during which three (3) *areas* were identified as priority for further investigating the development of wind energy, namely *at* Elizabeth Bay, Aus, and the current site near Rosh Pinah. These sites were selected based on the strength of their business case, as well as on other technical and environmental criteria. Elizabeth Bay is being investigated *as a* possible site, while Aus was found to be inaccessible and was therefore discarded as an option for wind development.

The sensitivities have been identified in the current project area, which informed the demarcation of the current site, as proposed in this document.

What will the project consist of and look like?

Wind farm

The wind farm will consist of an estimated of 25 wind turbine locations distributed to optimize technical efficiency yet avoiding environmental sensitivities as far as practically possible.

Horizontal-Axis Wind Turbines (HAWTs) will be used, which are of the most common generator types. Each unit will consist of conical tubular tower type with a 3-blade rotor which are about 130 -200m high at blade tip height. **Figure 3** depicts the parts of a wind turbine generator. The footprint of each wind turbine consists of a foundation, which is approximately 50m x 50m.

Depending on the final design, the wind farm is expected to generate approximately 2 - 6 MW per wind turbine. The size and number of wind turbines are dependent on the measured wind resource and the final selected wind turbine supplier.

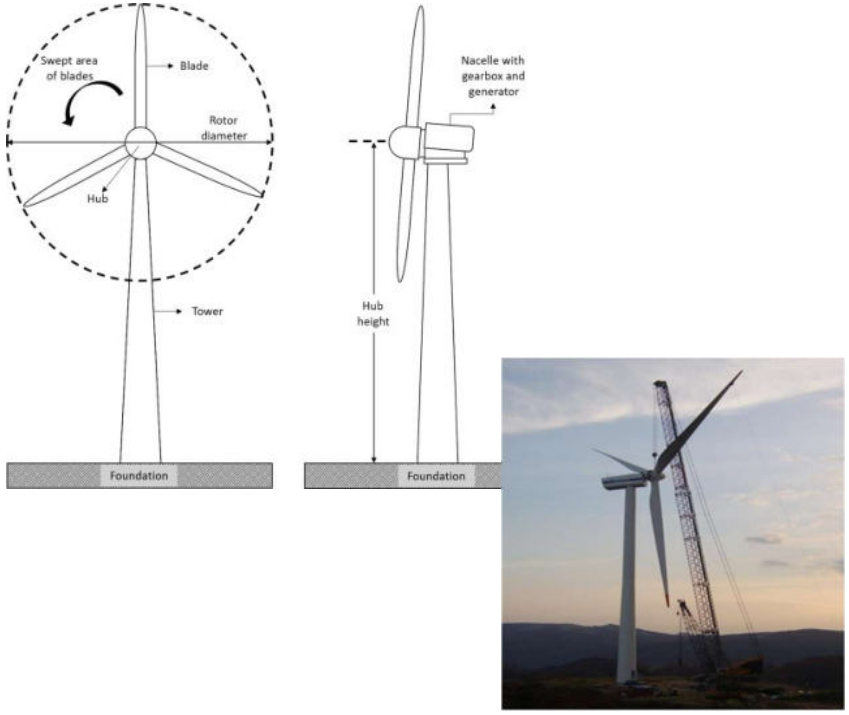


Figure 3: ***Parts of a Wind Turbine Generator (https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/horizontal-axis-wind-turbine) and photo of a typical wind turbine installation.***

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Development

The proposed 100MW Solar PV Power Plant will be located within the Wind Power Project site **(Figure 1**). Its footprint size will be up to 325 hectares.

The Solar PV field will be divided into 25 power blocks, each with a 5 MVA (2 x 2.5 MVA inverters) Medium Voltage (MV) Power Station **(Figure 4).** Solar PV arrays will be mounted on horizontal single-axis trackers, and will be arranged in rows with sufficient inter-row spacing to allow maintenance activities such as panel cleanings as required (**Figure 5**). Each tracker will comprise of 5 – 6 tables (PV arrays). The height of the PV array support structurers (trackers) is expected to be ± 2.5 m above ground level (when tilted at 0°) to avoid excessive soiling. The maximum height of the PV array will be dependent on the mechanical dimensions of the selected PV module and tracker models. **Figure 6** depicts a typical solar PV system.

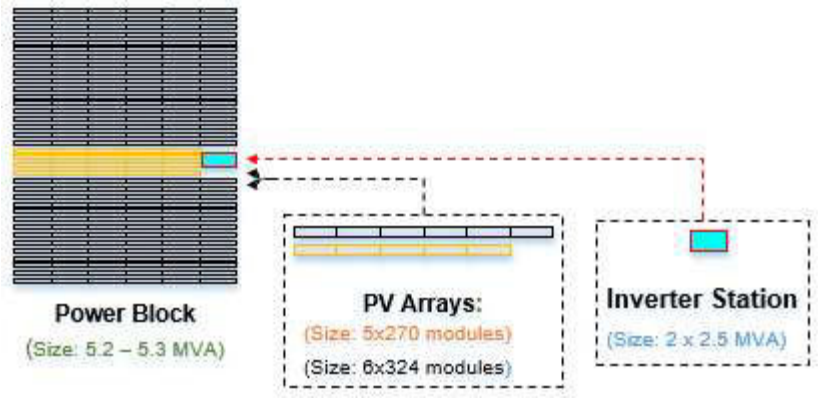


Figure 4: Typical PV Power Block configuration

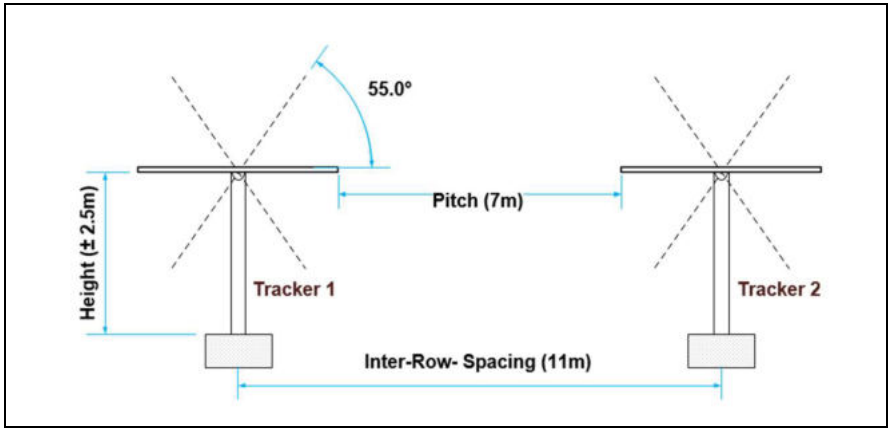


Figure 5: Typical single-axis tracker configuration: (height, inter-row spacing and pitch)

Figure 6: A photovoltaic system comprised of a solar panel array, inverter and other electrical hardware (Source: https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Photovoltaic_system).

What is the expected timeline for the project?

The project will be constructed over a period of approximately sixteen (16) months. Construction of the first phase of the Wind Power Project is envisaged to start towards the fourth quarter of 2022. The operational life cycle of the project will be for 25 years. The construction of the Solar PV component has not been scheduled yet.

What infrastructure is being planned?

The electrical power produced from each wind turbine will be transformed to 33 kV and evacuated to the site substation via an internal electrical grid system.

The existing 66 kV Namib-Obib transmission line is a wooden five-pole (Kamerad) structure of 13 m high and span length ~200 m and runs parallel to the site from the north-west (at the Namib Substation near Lüderitz) to the south-east at Skorpion Mine (Obib substation).

An additional transmission line will be constructed from the project location up to the Obib Substation which will follow the existing 66kV line route (Figure 2) . A new substation will be built on the Project site. There will be internal cabling to collect power from each wind turbine and solar array and reticulate it to the site substation.

Simple gravel roads to and within the Project site will be sufficient for the construction and maintenance of the project. The roads will be constructed according to the road requirements given by the manufacturer of the specific wind turbine to accommodate movement of special vehicles only on prepared road areas.

How will the project be constructed and operated?

The construction process will be as follows:

- The roads and platforms (hardstands) for the wind turbines will be constructed first, followed by the wind turbine and crane foundations.
- The components of the wind turbines will be transported to site from the Lüderitz harbour.
- The tower sections will be assembled on site.
- The nacelle will be installed on the top of the tower and the rotor with blades will be connected to it.
- The substation buildings and storage facilities, followed by the internal cabling will also form part of the construction scope of works, and will be completed parallel to the erection of the wind turbines.

A similar process of transport and assembly will be followed for the solar PV plant:

- Construction of the internal roads and supporting structures for the panels, followed by the mounting of the panels and inverters.
- Setting up of the transformer substation.
- Construction of the sewage, water, internal electricity grid, office, and parking parallel to the above.
- Connection to the grid.

The entire Solar PV Plant will be erected and constructed by an EPC Contractor[1].

What will the ESIA cover?

The ESIA will address the facilities required and the activities that will possibly take place on the site. These include the following:

- The access and service roads
- The transmission line from the site up to the Obib substation
- The internal power networks
- The platforms and foundations for the wind turbines and supporting structures for the solar panels
- The wind turbines and solar panels
- The substation, office and storage facilities on site
- The water and sewage facilities needed for the construction and operational personnel
- The construction processes and resources required
- The movement of materials to the site

The ESIA considers the construction and operation phases of the project and will provide directions for the sustainable treatment of the decommissioning of the project.

Aims of this Study

The aims of this ESIA are to:

- comply with Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy, Environmental Management Act (2007) and its Regulations (2012),

[1] *Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC). Under an EPC contract, a contractor is obliged to deliver a complete facility to a developer who needs only to "turn a key" to start operating the facility.*

as well as the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the World Bank;
- confirm the justification of the project and consider all alternatives that would meet the requirements (particularly site location to avoid sensitive areas);
- develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to consult all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to ensure that their inputs are taken into account for all phases of the project;
- review the legal and policy framework, and their relevant requirements for this project;
- describe the biophysical and socio-economic environment of the project to determine their sensitivities and suitability for the project;
- propose alternatives where sensitivities are identified;
- identify and assess impacts related to the construction and operation of the wind and solar farm and propose suitable mitigation strategies; and
- compile an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the construction and operation of the proposed wind and solar farm.

What are the anticipated sensitivities of the project area?

The project area falls into the northern section of the Succulent Karoo Biome, which is regarded as a global biodiversity hotspot. It is thus important in global, regional and national terms, making only unavoidable damage acceptable and careful screening of sites and potential alternatives essential. It is highly sensitive in terms of near-endemic, endemic and protected plant and animal species, and widely recognised as an important area of both diversity and endemism. The site is on an important tourist route between the northern Cape and the southern regions of Namibia.

The key concerns that require attention during the ESIA, identified so far are:

- Impact on vegetation and fauna habitat and biodiversity
- Bird and bat collisions with the wind turbines
- Impact on archaeology
- Visual impact (especially the impact on important viewscapes)
- Impact on heritage including the effects of construction activities in archaeological and historical sites
- Impact on traffic, including access restrictions caused, and on road conditions
- Socio-economic impacts e.g. those related to accommodation of the workforce, potential employment opportunities and support to the local and national economy, nuisances related to the construction phase, land use conflict, etc.

We require your input to develop a comprehensive understanding of the potential impacts of this project in this particular environment, in order to better define and add to the above list of impacts. How you can become involved?

You can be part of this ESIA by ***providing your inputs on any aspect regarding the sustainability of the project.*** Enviro Dynamics will record your comments and ensure that they are addressed in the reports, which will be circulated to you for review.

Comments on this document or questions and concerns you have about the project should reach us in writing by no later than 15 October 2021.

Opportunities for attending a consultation meeting will be communicated separately.

For more information, please contact Stephanie van Zyl,

Tel+264 61 223336, Fax +264 1 307437, e-mail stephanie@envirod.com.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS: PROPOSED NAMPOWER WIND AND SOLAR PLANT NEAR ROSH PINAH

MINUTES: Authorities Consultation Meeting

DATE: 07 October 2021

TIME: 15h00

VENUE: Roshskor Offices

IN ATTENDANCE: Appendix A

1 INTRODUCTION

Mr. Norman van Zyl of Enviro Dynamics introduced the meeting and provided an overview of the project, explained the ESIA process, with the screening process undertaken so far, with its key outcomes (See First Stakeholder Engagement Report).

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ernst Krige of NamPower (NP) provided a presentation on the details of the proposed Wind and Solar Power Plant (Appendix C).

3 COMMENTS FROM THE FLOOR

Mr. Van Zyl facilitated the fielding of comments and responses from the attendants, as summarised in the table below.

Table 1: Comments and responses for the authorities stakeholder meeting

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Why wind power deployment in Rosh Pinah area?	The wind regime and periods of availability are favorable and complements the potential Lüderitz wind park.
Will wildlife move away (displaced from project area)?	Only during construction, once operational human activity will be very low.
Will Rosh Pinah receive a tariff benefit?	NamPower does not provide a local tariff benefit since tariffs are fixed and regulated by the Electricity Control Board (ECB). NamPower's strategy is to keep supply cost below inflation across the country.
Will NamPower take corporate responsibility in the community directly from the project?	NamPower has a NamPower Foundation to which each project usually contribute a pre-determined percentage of the project cost, and the Foundation will then identify needs in the affected community to which it can contribute to in proportion to the project investment and proceeds.
Please consider if the NamPower Foundation can subsidise the electricity cost to the town in future (as part of the immediate community needs).	Noted. Roshskor may communicate requests with the project team to consult the NamPower Foundation in future.
When will the full installation capacity (100MW) be reached?	NamPower will apply for a 40 MW generation license from ECB. NamPower will in future determine when a capacity increase is required to satisfy the demand.
The community mood is currently desperate due to high levels of unemployment. Please be very clear in the public meeting regarding the opportunities the project will provide to the community. Rosh Pinah is the host to the project so the community must benefit first from employment, but not the region.	Noted.

COMMENT	RESPONSE
How will the refuse generated by the project (handled and managed)?	NamPower will consult with Rosh Pina Village Management on how to dispose waste and confirm the capacity of the town to manage the generated waste.

The meeting continued with a list of questions asked by Mr. van Zyl about the town and its community, to gain understanding about its socio-economic status quo. This information will be used as primary inputs for the ESIA.

4 CLOSURE

The meeting was adjourned at 16h30.

Attendance List – RoshCor Meeting
Proposed new NamPower Wind Park near Rosh Pinah

Date: 7 October 2021 @ 15h00

Venue: Boardroom RoshCor.

NAME	ORGANISATION	POSITION	TELEPHONE	E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
Norman van Zyl	EnviroDyn	EAP	061-223376	norman@envirod.	
ELIASER NGHISHIYELEKE	NamPower	Assistant Eng.	061-205 2220	Eliaser.Nghishiyelekee@nampower.com.na	
ERNST Kruge	NamPower	Principal Engineer	061 205 -2430	ernst.kruge@nampower.com.na	
KAANDUKA NGHIPANDULWA	SKORPION ZINC	COMMUNITY RELATIONS	063 271 2504	Knghipandulwa@vedanta resources.co.na	
G VERLAAK	ROSHSKOR	GM	0812926[illegible]	Gerrit.VERLAAK@RoshSkor	
Jimmy Boois	Community Tutungeni	Chair	0815503998	booisjimmy456@gmail.com	
Indira Shilongo	Roshskor	TAED Manager	0811656957	Indira.Shilongo@roshskor.com.na	

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS: PROPOSED NAMPOWER WIND AND SOLAR PROJECT NEAR ROSH PINAH

MINUTES: Public Consultation Meeting

DATE: 07 October 2021

TIME: 18h00

VENUE: Amica Guest House, Rosh Pinah

IN ATTENDANCE: Appendix A

1 INTRODUCTION

Mr. Norman van Zyl of Enviro Dynamics introduced the meeting and provided an overview of the project, explained the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, which commenced with the screening phase completed, with its key outcomes (see presentation in First Stakeholder Engagement Report).

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ernst Krige of NamPower presented the details of the proposed Wind and Solar Power Plant (See presentation in First Stakeholder Engagement Report).

3 COMMENTS FROM THE FLOOR

Mr. Van Zyl facilitated the fielding of comments and responses from the attendants, as summarised in the Table 1 below.

Table 1: Comments and responses for the Public Consultation meeting

COMMENT	RESPONSE
What will the water source be? With the last drought it has been experienced that the pumps supplying water from the Orange River are not deep enough.	Noted. The water source has not yet been confirmed. There is underground water on the farm, but it is not confirmed that this source is able to supply sustainable yields.
The vegetation on the project farm is of high significance in terms of conservation concern.	Noted. It is being investigated as part of the ESIA, "no go" areas with high conservation concern have been avoided, and further recommendations will be made during the process.
When the detailed design has taken place, a team should survey the vegetation so that it can be preserved/relocated.	Noted. To be included in the ESMP.
The Parks and Wildlife Bill makes provision that the Parks can make agreements with neighbouring farms to gain access to the land as a wildlife corridor. In this case, the farm in question has been earmarked as a corridor between the /Ai /Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park and the Tsau //Khaeb National Park. Farm owners will likely be requested to remove their fences and the corridor needs to remain open for wildlife to roam freely between the parks.	Noted. The wind park will likely not be fenced off. In any case, there will be enough passageway around the site for the movement of wildlife.
When will construction commence on site?	Within approximately one (1) year from now, with a construction period of approximately 18 months.

4 CLOSURE

The meeting was adjourned at 19h30.

APPENDIX A: ATTENDANCE LIST

Attendance List – Public Meeting Meeting
Proposed new NamPower Wind Park near Rosh Pinah

Date: 7 October 2021 @ 18_h00

Venue: ____________

NAME	ORGANISATION	POSITION	TELEPHONE	E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
Nua Zyl	Enviro Dynamics	EAP	061 223336	norman@envirod.com	
Eliaser Nghishiyeleke	NamPower	Assistant Engineer	061205 2220	Eliaser.Nghishiyeleke@nampower.com.na	
Ernst Krige	NamPower	Engineer	061 205 2430	ernst.krige@nampower.com.na	
W. HANDLEY	MEFT	CHIEF WARDEN	081 2091148	metroshpinah@iway.na	
K Smith	Farm Owner	Owner	081129357	smithtec@iway.na	
W. Nombaga	Rosh Pinah	Admin	0812016872	nwilbard30@gmail.com	
H Namwandi	Rosh Pinah	Electrician	0812345209	hnamwandi1996@gmail.com	
SAETIKA NJR	NHARAS RC	A. DIRECTOR	081/24[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wilhelmine	Ros Comitye		081332728	-	

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)
FOR
THE NAMPOWER ROSH PINAH WIND PARK / SOLAR PARK
AND
TRANSMISSION LINE TO THE OBIB SUBSTATION

Consultation Meetings Rosh Pinah
7 October 2021

AGENDA

- Introduction and welcome
- Project overview
- The ESIA Process
- NamPower: Project description and technical clarification
- Issues Identified
- Open discussion and comments
- Concluding remarks

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME

Enviro Dynamics Representatives

Norman van Zyl – EAP

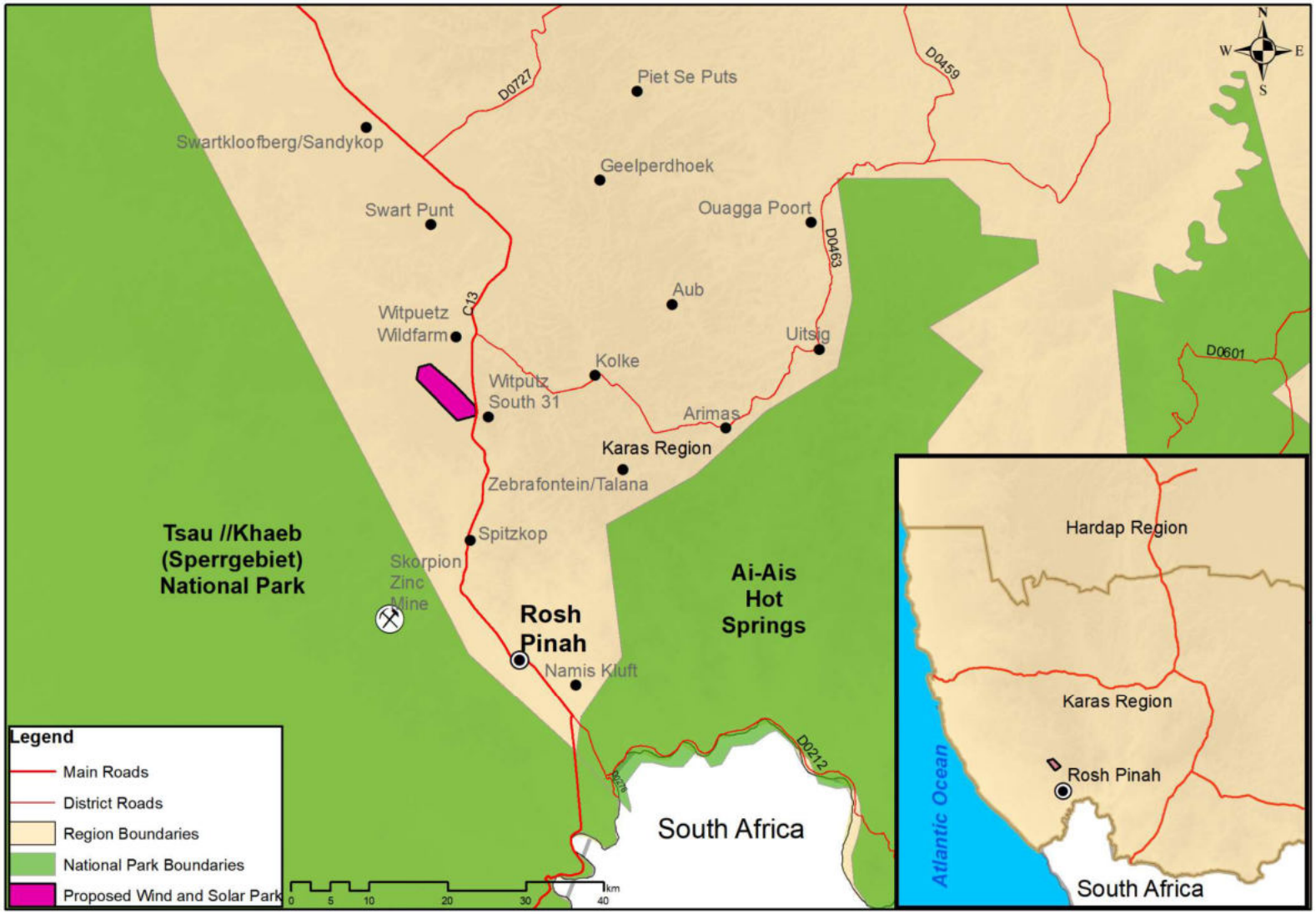
NamPower Representatives

Ernst Krige
Eliaser Nghishiyeleke

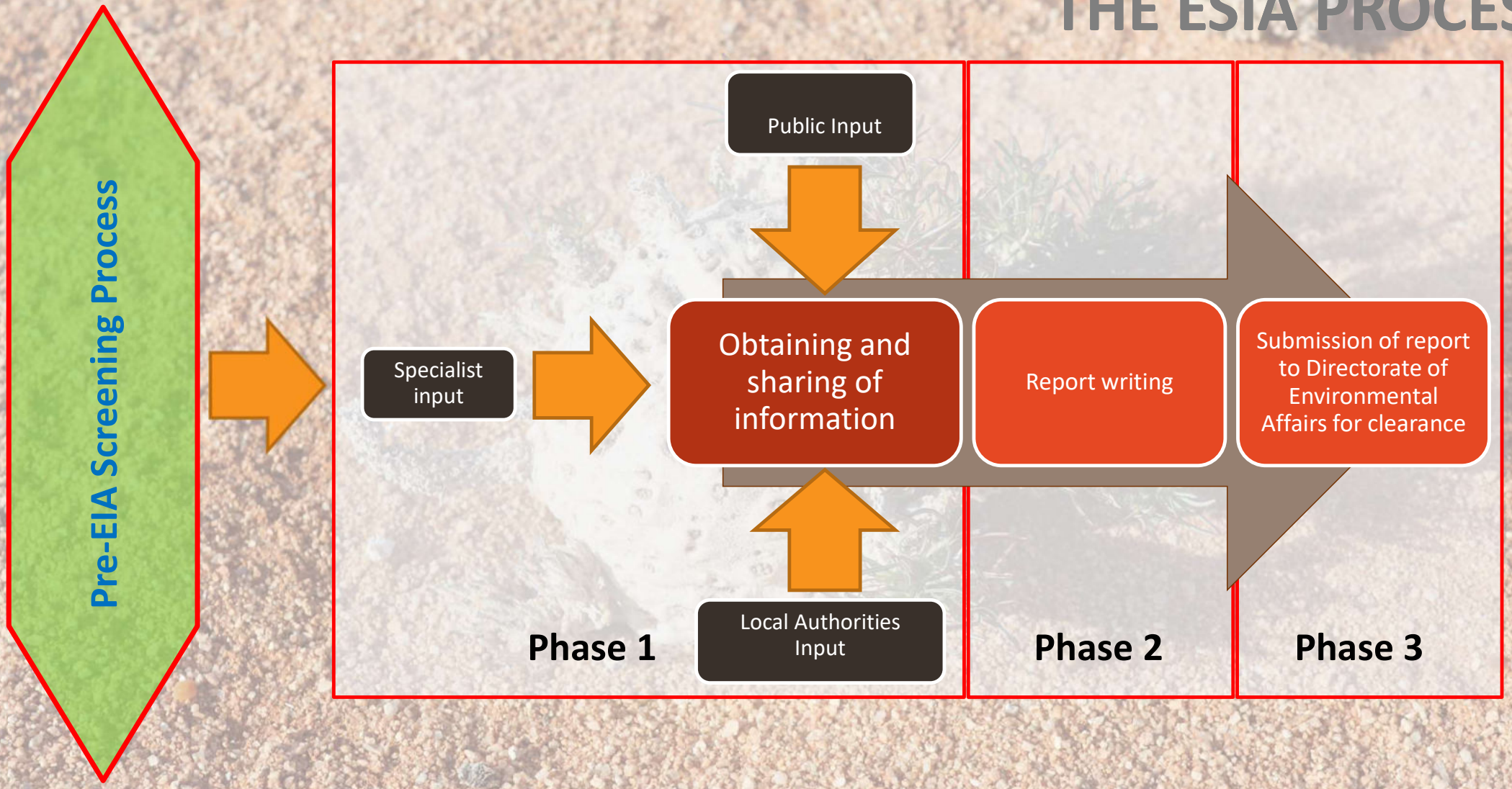
PROJECT OVERVIEW

- NamPower intends to develop
  - A new 100MW wind park
  - A new transmission line up to the planned extension of the Obib Substation
- The Wind Park site will
  - Consist of a potential to generate 100MW with up to 25 wind turbines
  - With an option to add a 100 MW Solar Photovoltaic plant (three sets of plant)
  - Phase 1 of the wind park will consist of 40MW and will be operated by NamPower
- The transmission line will
  - be a 66kV monopole overhead line that follows the existing 66kV line route
  - 27km long

PROJECT LOCALITY



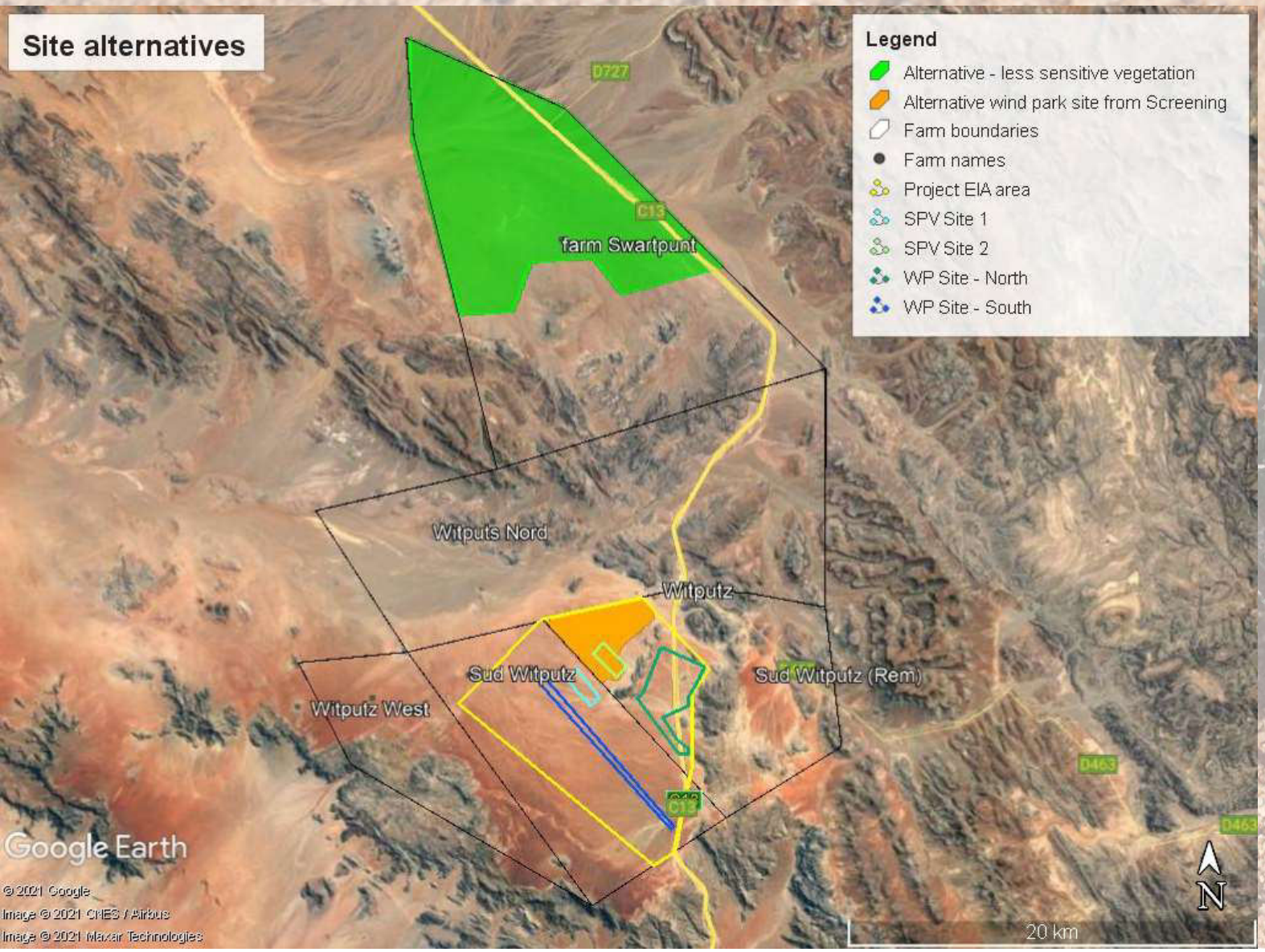
THE ESIA PROCESS



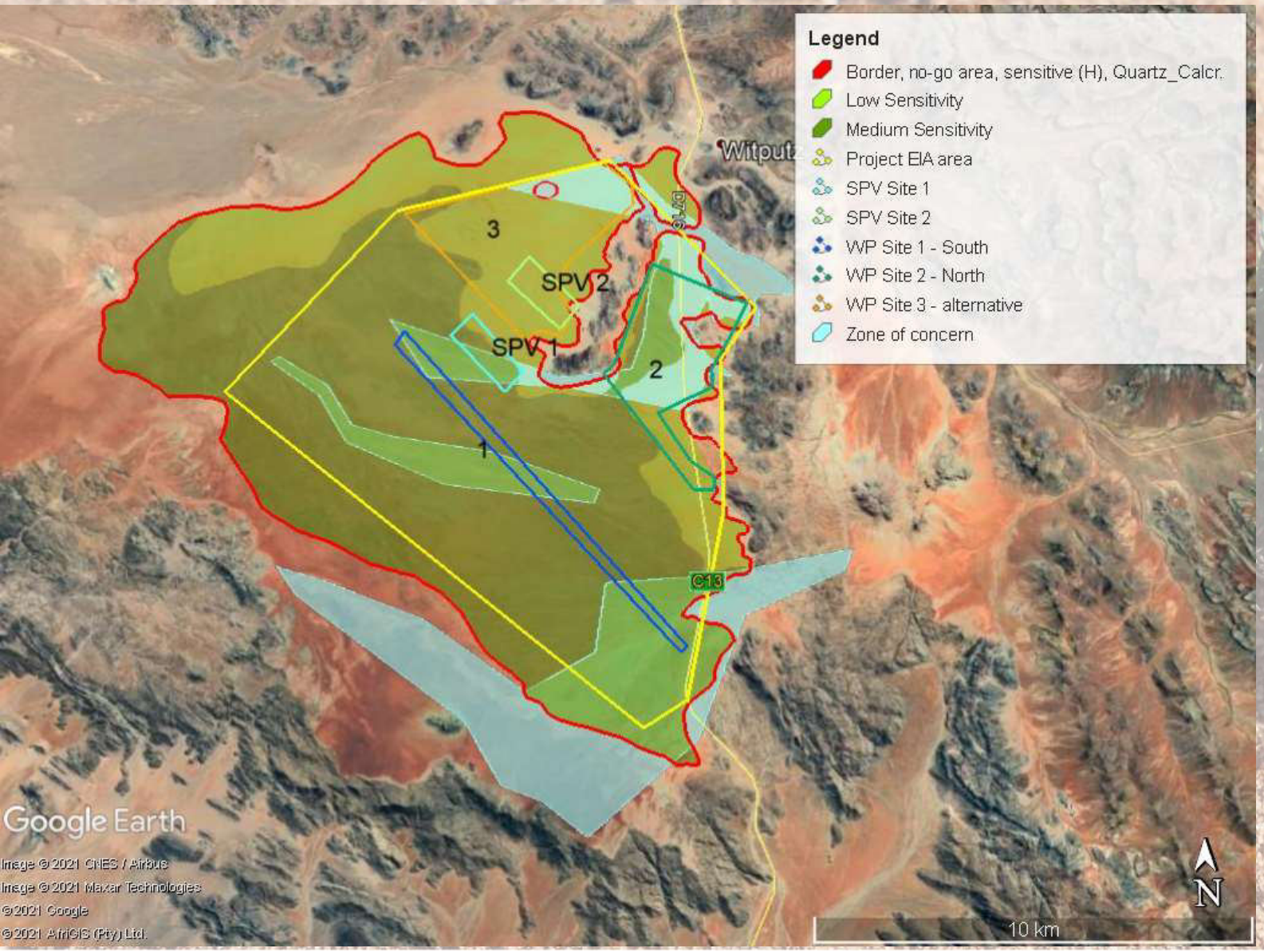
THE ESIA PROCESS TO DATE

- The process started with a site visit in 2020
- Pre-ESIA screening process to establish areas/sensitivities to avoid
- Public consultation process underway
- Scoping Phase until the end of October 2021
- Specialist studies and monitoring studies conducted and in progress
  - Vegetation sensitivity
  - Biodiversity sensitivity
  - Bat sensitivity
  - Bird sensitivity
  - Visual sensitivity
  - Transport sensitivity
  - Archaeology sensitivity

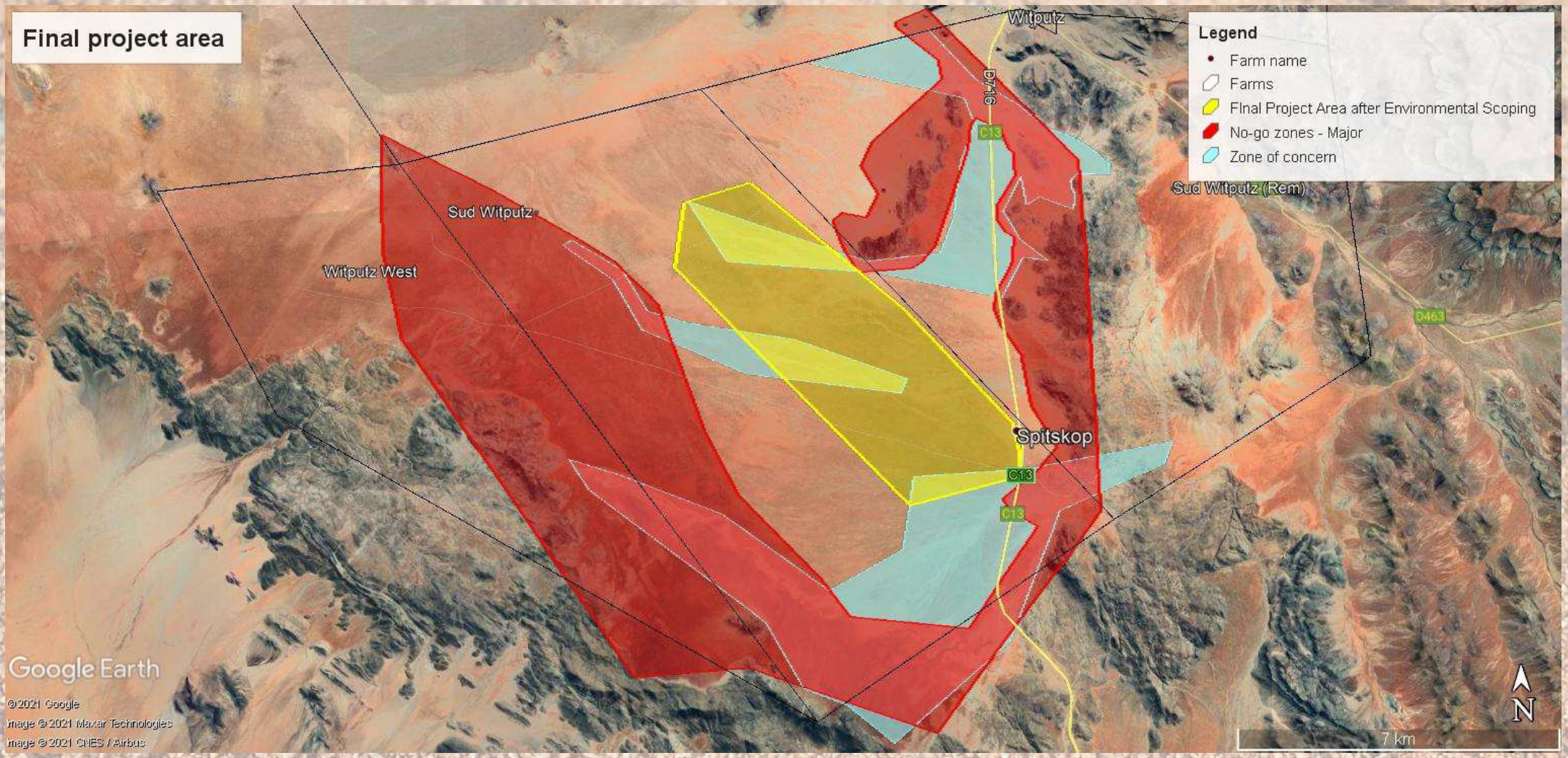
THE SCREENING PROCESS



THE SCREENING PROCESS



THE SCREENING PROCESS



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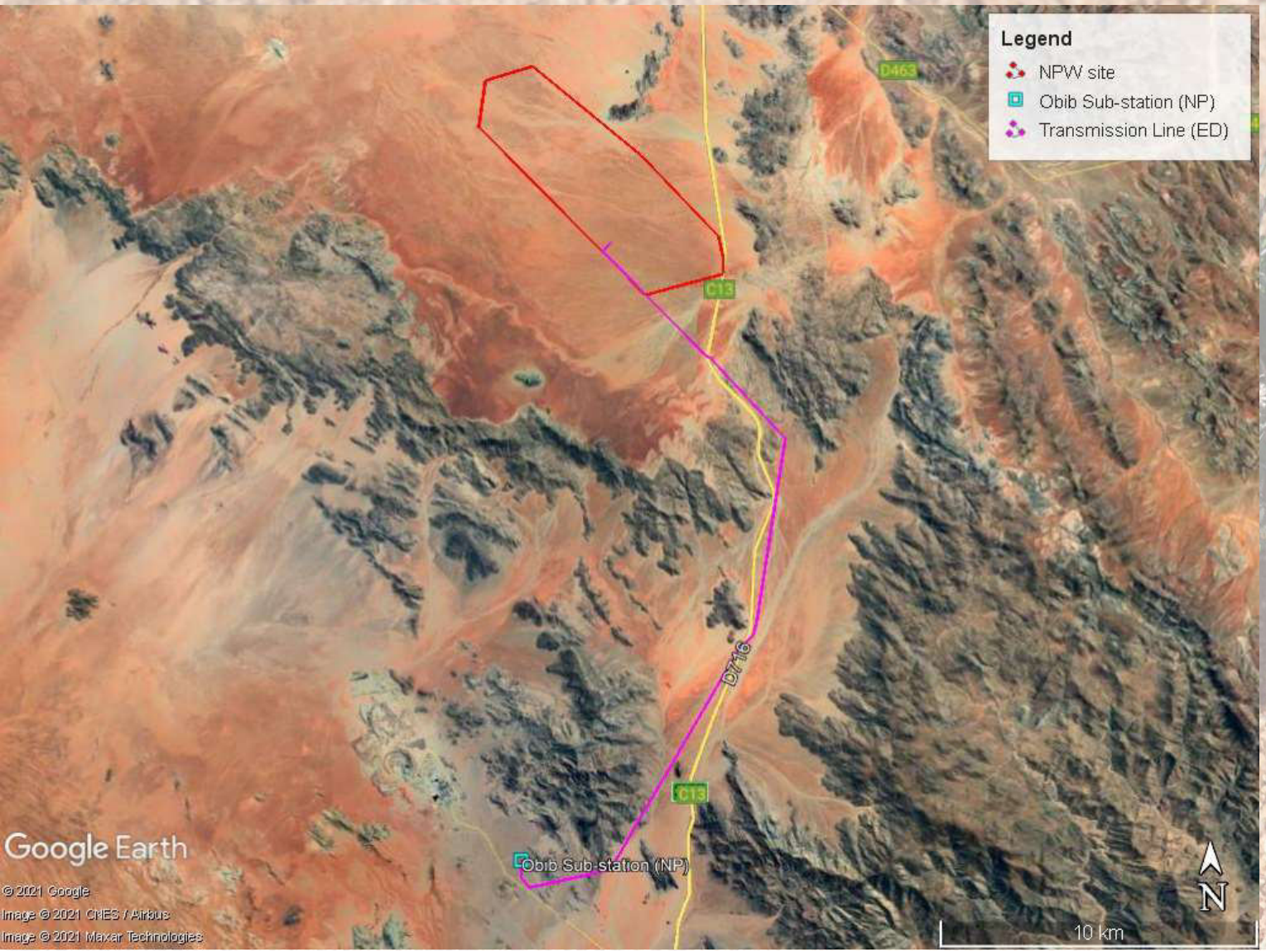

THE ESIA PROCESS: ROLES

- Proponent
  - Provide project information, including aspects that interact with the environment.
- EIA consultant
  - Explain ESIA process, facilitate discussions, accurately record input.
- Audience of stakeholders
  - Understand project, provide input to be investigated.

NamPower

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND TECHNICAL CLARIFICATION

ISSUES IDENTIFIED

Potential impacts:

Visual

- On sections of the C13 route
- Mostly tourism related and temporary to the tourist travelling the route

- Archaeology
  - Not expected to be high or on the site
- Transport activity
  - Higher level of abnormal transport with very long elements
- Socio-economic
  - Accommodation and facilities
  - Potential for work and income generation

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OPEN DISCUSSION AND COMMENTS

- Clarification questions first
- Then comments on the project sensitivities

- Please state your name and who you represent clearly
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CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Input from public and authorities important during the ESIA process:
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Contact Details

Have you signed the attendance register, with a correct e-mail address?

Contact: Norman and Stephanie van Zyl

Tel: 061-223 336

Fax: 061-307 437

Email: stephanie@envirod.com

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)
FOR
THE NAMPOWER ROSH PINAH WIND PARK / SOLAR PARK
AND
TRANSMISSION LINE TO THE OBIB SUBSTATION

Consultation Meetings Rosh Pinah
7 October 2021

AGENDA

- Introduction and welcome
- Project overview
- The ESIA Process
- NamPower: Project description and technical clarification
- Issues Identified
- Open discussion and comments
- Concluding remarks

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME

Enviro Dynamics Representatives

Norman van Zyl – EAP

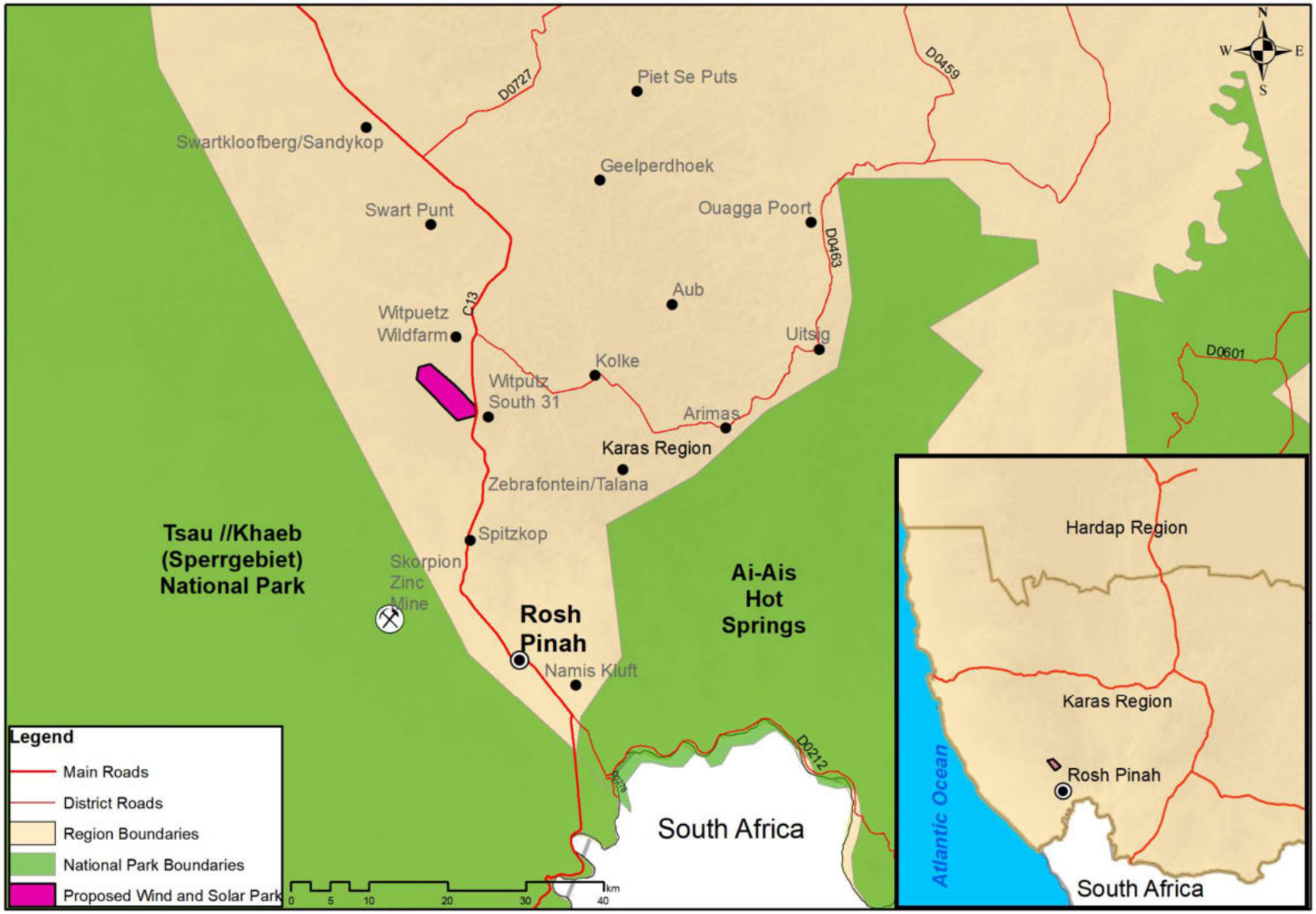
NamPower Representatives

Ernst Krige
Eliaser Nghishiyeleke

PROJECT OVERVIEW

- NamPower intends to develop
  - A new 100MW wind park
  - A new transmission line up to the planned extension of the Obib Substation
- The Wind Park site will
  - Consist of a potential to generate 100MW with up to 25 wind turbines
  - With an option to add a 100 MW Solar Photovoltaic plant (three sets of plant)
  - Phase 1 of the wind park will consist of 40MW and will be operated by NamPower
- The transmission line will
  - be a 66kV monopole overhead line that follows the existing 66kV line route
  - 27km long

PROJECT LOCALITY



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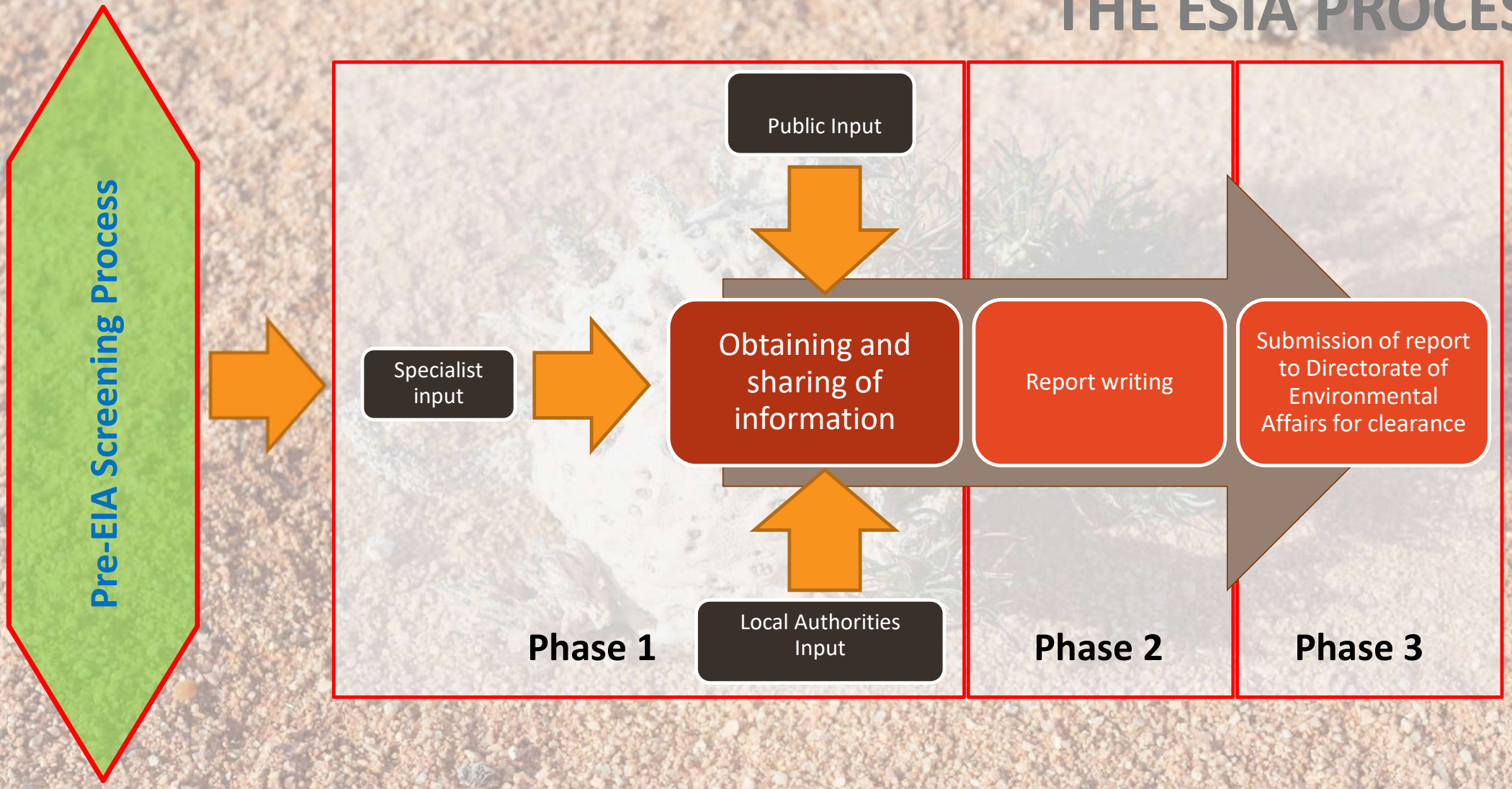

THE ESIA PROCESS TO DATE

- The process started with a site visit in 2020
- Pre-ESIA screening process to establish areas/sensitivities to avoid
- Public consultation process underway
- Scoping Phase until the end of October 2021
- Specialist studies and monitoring studies conducted and in progress
  - Vegetation sensitivity
  - Biodiversity sensitivity
  - Bat sensitivity
  - Bird sensitivity
  - Visual sensitivity
  - Transport sensitivity
  - Archaeology sensitivity

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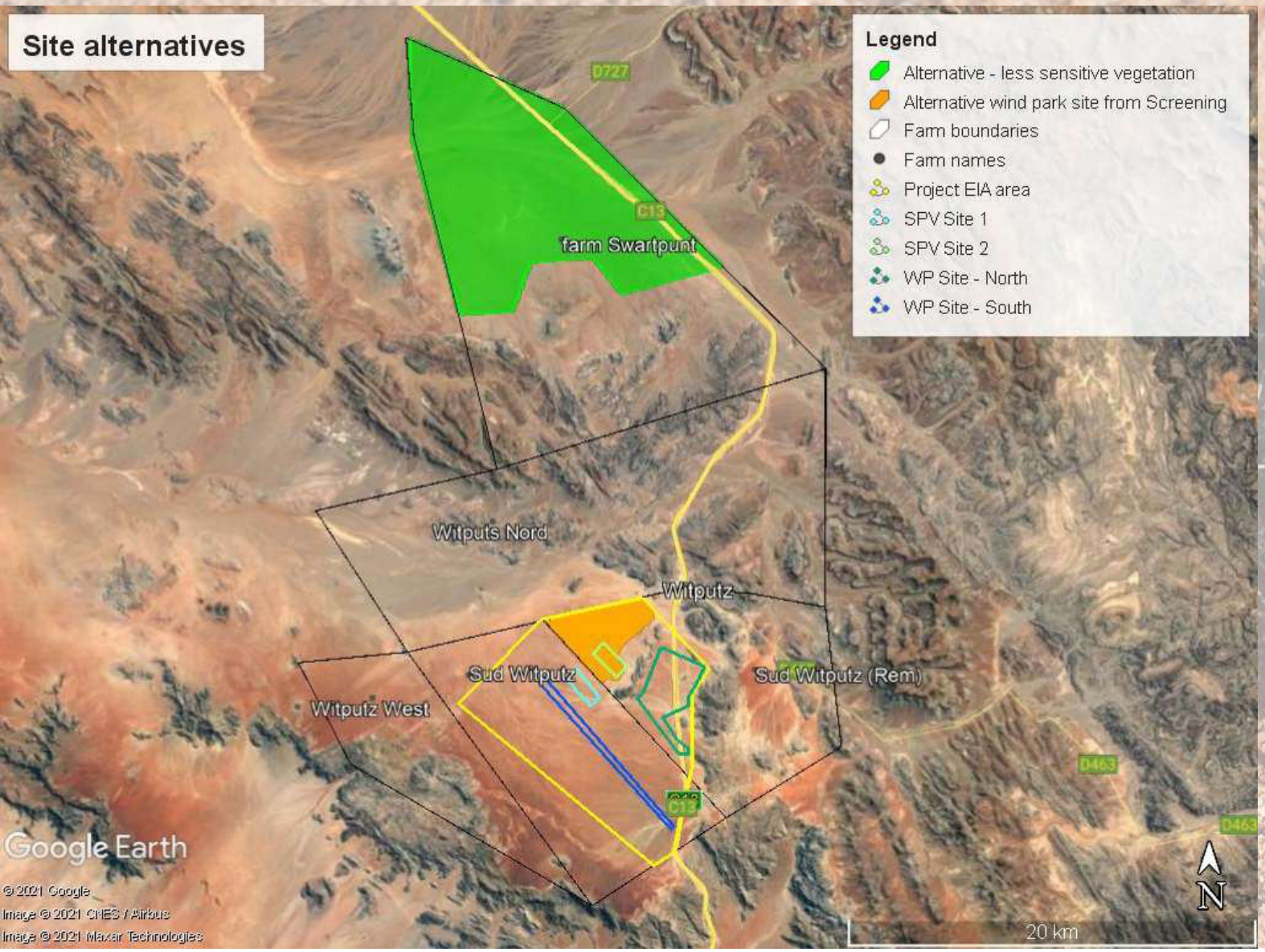

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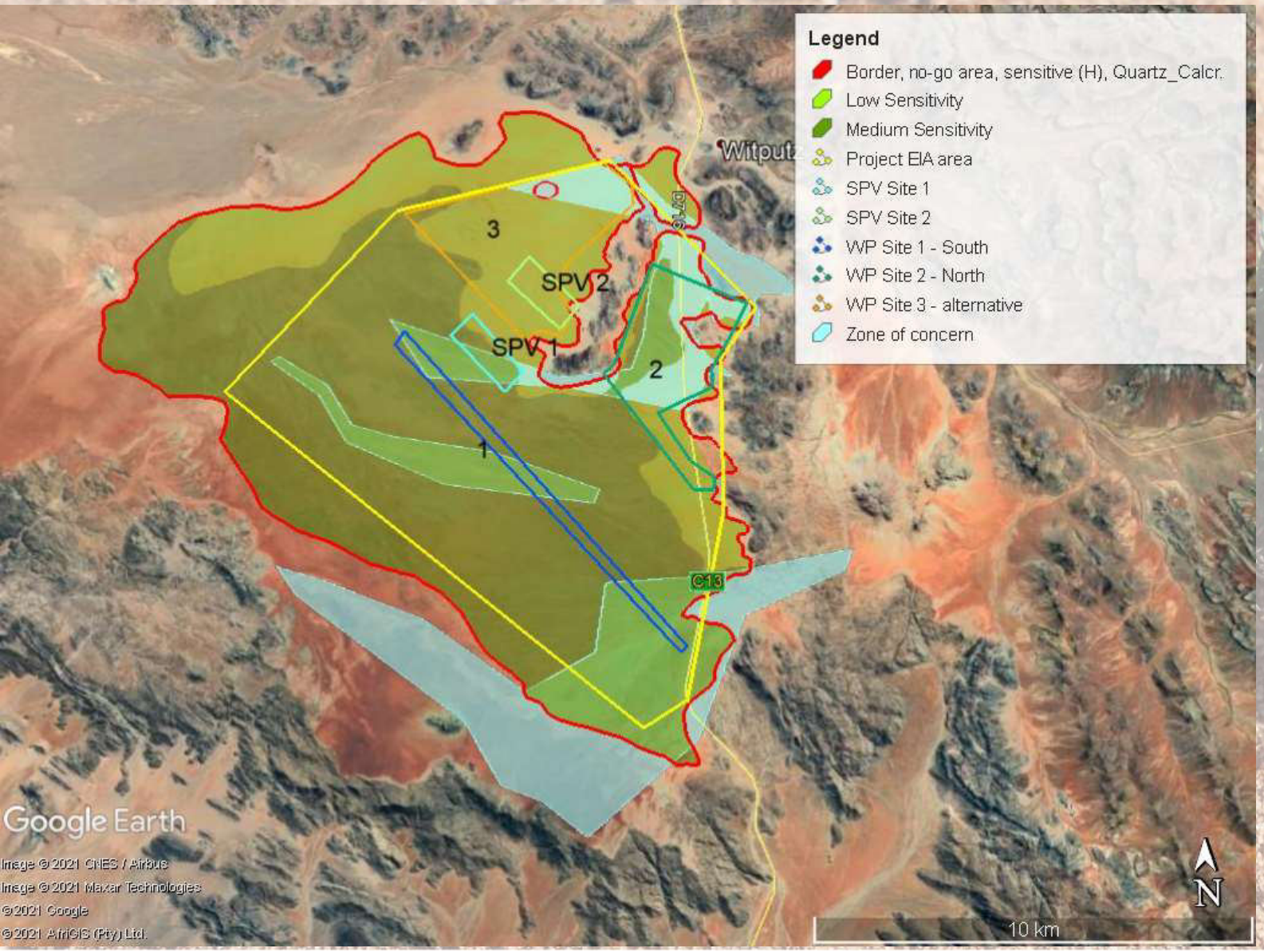

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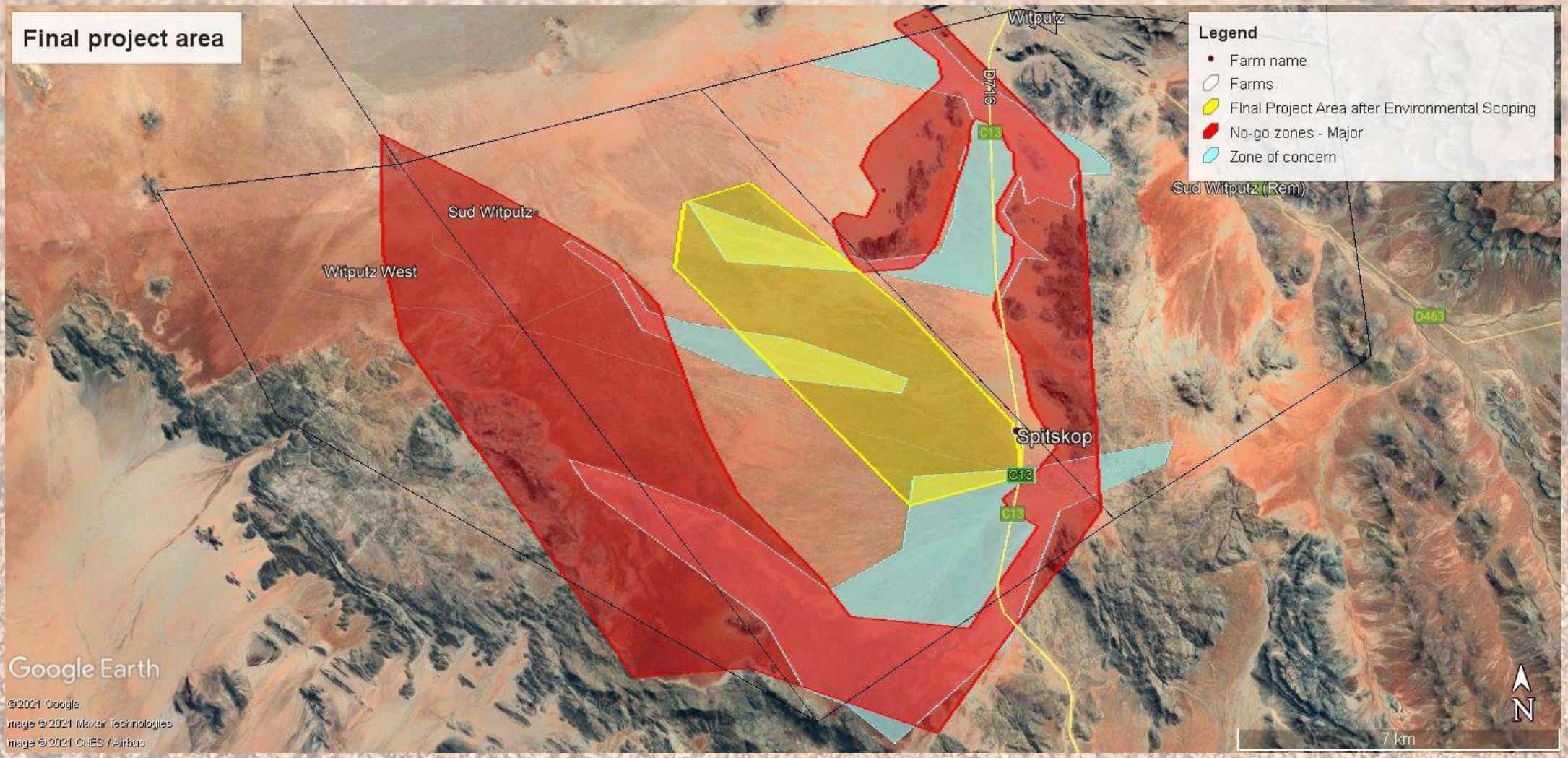

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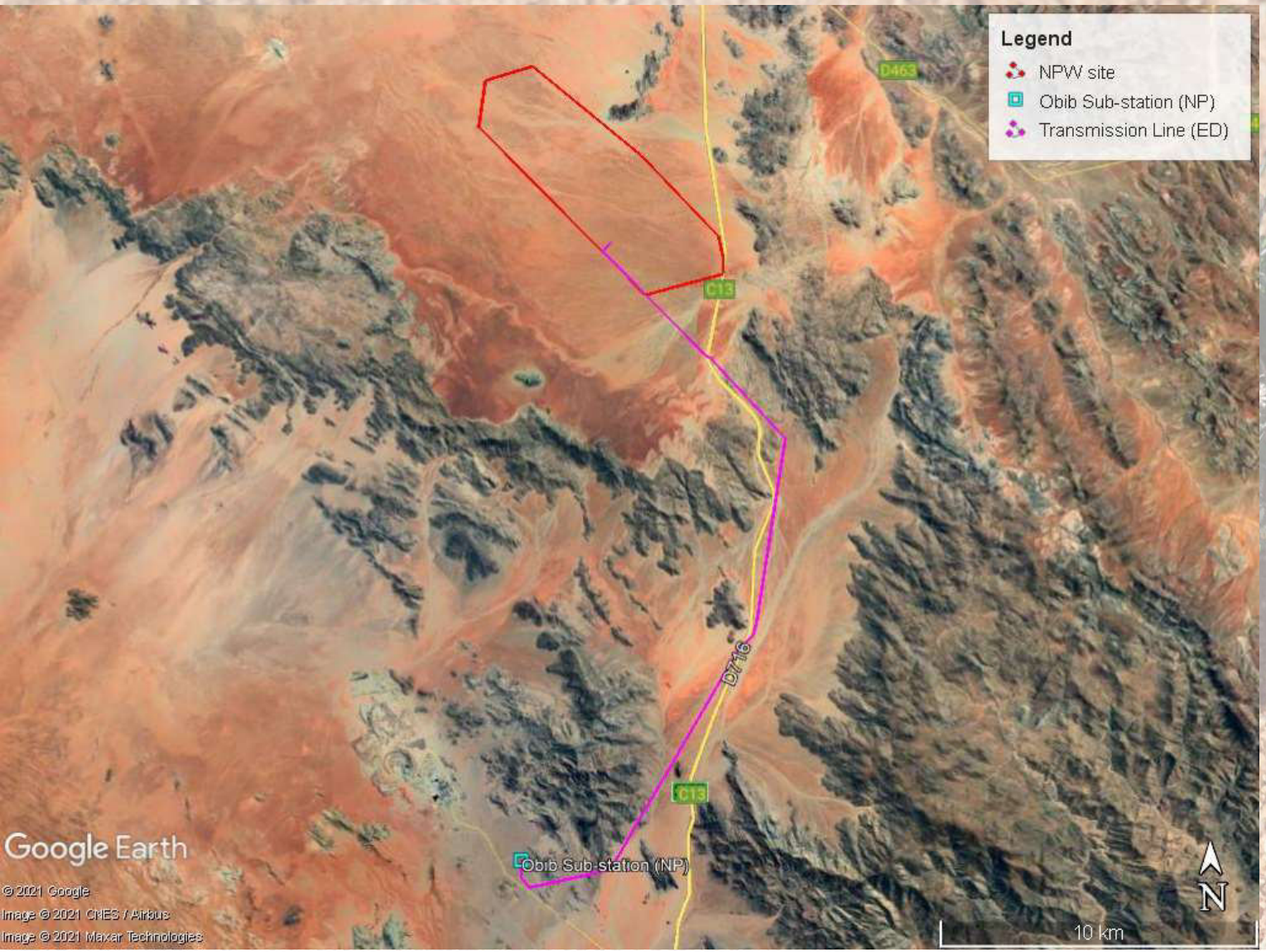

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NamPower Wind Power Project

(With Solar PV Impact Assessment as Future Option)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING for ENVIRONMENTAL and SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

Generation Capital Projects | 07 October 2021

40MW NamPower Wind Power Project

1. Wind Project Description

❑ Technical:

- Size (Phase 1) : 40 MW
- Availability : ±95%
- Capacity Factor : ±36.3%
- Lifetime : 25 years

❑ General:

- COD : 2024
- Cost : NAD 1.1 Billion
- Construction : ≤ 18 months
- WTG suppliers : Leading international OEMs

❑ EPC Procurement Method

- Open International Bidding (OIB)
  - Pre-qualification Phase

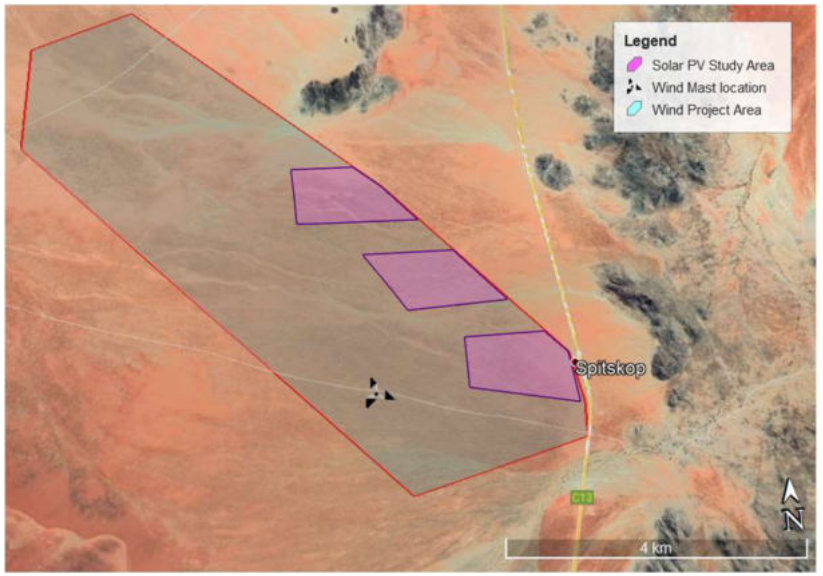

Figure 1: Proposed Project Study Area

2. Solar PV Study Description

❑ Technical:

- Size : 100 MWac
- Execution : Future option

40MW NamPower Wind Power Project

3. Wind power generation (key components and WTG sizes)

❑ Key components:

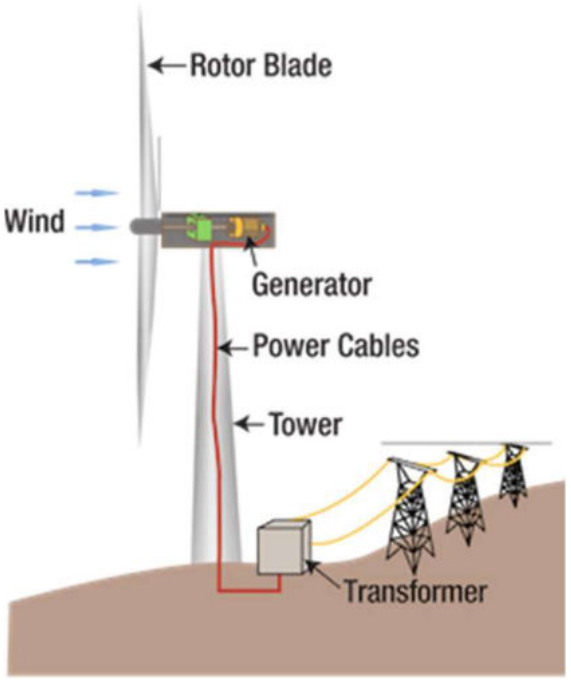

Figure 2: Wind Farm components

❑ Turbine size evolution:

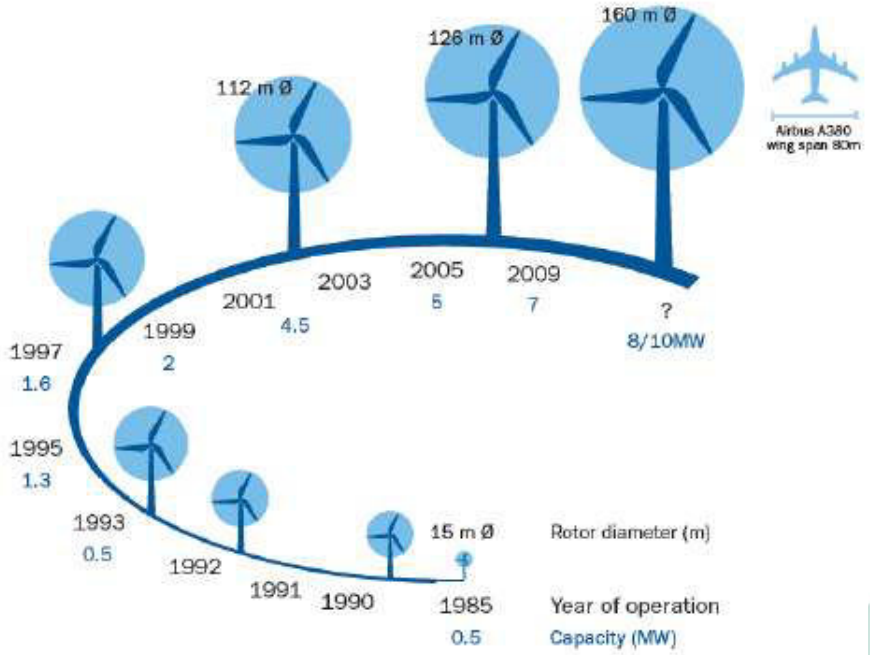

Figure 3: Wind Turbine Capacity vs Hub-height

40MW NamPower Wind Power Project

4. Social Responsibility and Capacity building provisional plans

❑ Construction phase:

- Total workforce : ≤ 150 employees
- Unskilled labour : Local / Regional
- Semi-skilled labour : Local / Regional
- Accommodation : Off-site (in town)
- Transport type : Busses
- Skills transfer : On-job training

❑ Operation phase:

- Skilled labour : ≤ 8 employees
- Semi-skilled : ≤ 5 employees
- Unskilled labour : ≤ 2 employees
- Accommodation : Off-site (in town)
- Transport : Mini-busses / pick-ups
- Skill transfer : OEM training

40MW NamPower Wind Power Project

5. Progress to-date and Next Steps

❑ Completed activities:

- Micro-siting study.
- Commencement of ESIA Study.
- Commissioning of Wind mast with LiDAR - Commencement of a 12-month wind measurement campaign.
- Wind data collected for >8 months.
- Signed Option to Lease Agreement from Landowner.
- Technical Advisor/Owner's Engineer work ongoing.

❑ Next Steps:

- Complete the wind measurement campaign to acquire 12-months of wind data.
- Compile and submit Generation License to ECB for approval.
- Procure Contractor to perform a detailed geotechnical and hydrological study.
- Conduct prequalification of EPC contractors.
- Finalise and submit ESIA and ESMP Reports to DEA at MEFT for ECC.