APP-005280

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SUBDIVISION, REZONING AND CLOSURE OF A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE ON ERF 1788, KUISEBMUND WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

Assessed by:

Assessed for:

February 2025

Project:	**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SUBDIVISION, REZONING AND CLOSURE OF A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE ON ERF 1788, KUISEBMUND WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION**	
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Prepared for: (Proponent)	Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 2925 Walvis Bay, Namibia	
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Report Approval	 **André Faul** Conservation Ecologist	

I, BRUCE STEWART, acting as the Proponent's representative (Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company), hereby approve this report and confirm that the project description contained in herein is a true reflection of the information which the proponent has provided to Geo Pollution Technologies. All material information in the possession of the proponent that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision or the objectivity of this assessment is fairly represented in this report.

Signed at WALVIS BAY on the 5th day of FEBRUARY 2025.

Bruce Stewart

Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd

CY/2004/0074

Company Reg No.

SUMMARY

The Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED or the Proponent) is mandated to supply electricity in the Erongo Region. As such, their mandate includes the construction, operations and maintenance of electrical distribution substations. Some of the existing substations in Walvis Bay are located on land zoned as public open space, one being the substation located on Erf 1788, Kuisebmund. The erf is thus currently under ownership of the Municipality of Walvis Bay, and a joint decision was made by Erong RED and the Municipality to give ownership of the portion of the erf, on which the substation is located, to Erongo RED. To facilitate the acquisition of ownership of the portion of Erf 1788, it requires subdivision, rezoning and closure as public open space.

Since the rezoning of public open space to any other land use is a listed activity in the Environmental Management Act of Namibia, an environmental assessment and environmental management plan needs to be prepared for the subdivision, rezoning and closure activity. An application for an environmental clearance certificate should also be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's Department of Environmental Affairs.

The subdivision, rezoning and closure activity is only an administrative process and no change in the status quo within the public open space will occur. The public open space is currently a park and the substation has been present in the park since 2001. The direct neighbours and members of the public, who uses the park, are thus used to the substation being present. As such there will be no additional impacts on them as a result of the subdivision, rezoning and closure activity.

Some direct impacts related to the subdivision, rezoning and closure activity relate to sustaining of employment, skills transfer and generation of income in the consulting industry. These are positive impacts. Negative impacts, which will not be new to the substation as a result of the subdivision, rezoning and closure activity, include noise, visual impact, possible electrocution if unauthorised access to the substation is gained, and criminal activities if criminals can access the substation to hide and wait for opportune moments to commit crimes. Such potential negative impacts have existed for many years and falls outside the scope of the current environmental assessment, but have been included as a proactive approach to prevent negative impacts on the local community.

In conclusion, the EIA and EMP determine that the subdivision, rezoning and closure activity can proceed with no real environmental impact resulting from it.

.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PHOTOS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Erongo RED	Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company
GPT	Geo Pollution Technologies
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
MBL	Marine Atmospheric Boundary Layer
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternatives - A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The "no-go" alternative constitutes the 'without project' option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.

Assessment - The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information relevant to decision making.

Competent Authority - means a body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.

Construction - means the building, erection or modification of a facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of an activity, including the modification, alteration, upgrading or decommissioning of such facility, structure or infrastructure.

Cumulative Impacts - in relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Environment - As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values".

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) - A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.

Evaluation – means the process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision.

Hazard - Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.

Interested and Affected Party (IAP) - any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

Mitigate - The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.

Proponent (Applicant) - Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment & Tourism.

Public - Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.

Scoping Process - process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.

Significant Effect/Impact - means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.

Stakeholder Engagement - The process of engagement between stakeholders (the proponent, authorities and IAPs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process. Stakeholder engagement can therefore be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process. The term is considered to be more appropriate than the term "public participation".

Stakeholders - A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all interested and affected parties (IAPs). The principle that environmental consultants and stakeholder engagement practitioners should be independent and unbiased excludes these groups from being considered stakeholders.

Sustainable Development - "Development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and aspirations" – the definition of the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). "Improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems" – the definition given in a publication called "Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living" by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wide Fund for Nature (1991).

1 INTRODUCTION

Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED or the Proponent) is the regional electricity distributor in the Erongo Region. As such their mandate includes the construction, operations and maintenance of electrical distribution substations. Erongo RED thus operates numerous existing substations throughout the Erongo Region, one being the substation located on Erf 1788, which is currently designated as a public open space, in Kuisebmund Walvis Bay, Namibia (Figure 3-1). The erf is thus currently under ownership of the Municipality of Walvis Bay, and a joint decision was made by Erongo RED and the Municipality to give ownership of the portion of the erf, on which the substation is located, to Erongo RED. To facilitate the acquisition of ownership of the specific portion of Erf 1788, it requires, subdivision, rezoning and closure as public open space.

The Proponent requested Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd (GPT) to apply for an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) for the proposed subdivision, rezoning and closure of Erf 1788. A risk assessment was undertaken to determine the potential impacts of the proposed project on the environment. The environment being defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act as “land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values”.

The environmental assessment was conducted to apply for an environmental clearance certificate in compliance with Namibia’s Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007) (EMA).

2 SCOPE

The scope of the environmental assessment is to:

1. Determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from the proposed activity.
2. Identify a range of management actions which could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels.
3. Comply with Namibia’s Environmental Management Act (2007).
4. Provide sufficient information to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and related authorities to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project.

3 METHODOLOGY

The following methods were used to investigate the potential impacts on the social and natural environment due to the operations of the facility:

1. Baseline information about the site and its surroundings was obtained from existing secondary information as well as from primary information obtained during a reconnaissance site visit.
2. As part of the scoping process to determine potential environmental impacts, interested and affected parties (IAPs) were consulted about their views, comments and opinions and these are put forward in this report.

Based on gathered information and public and stakeholder consultation, an assessment of potential impacts was conducted and a management plan prepared.

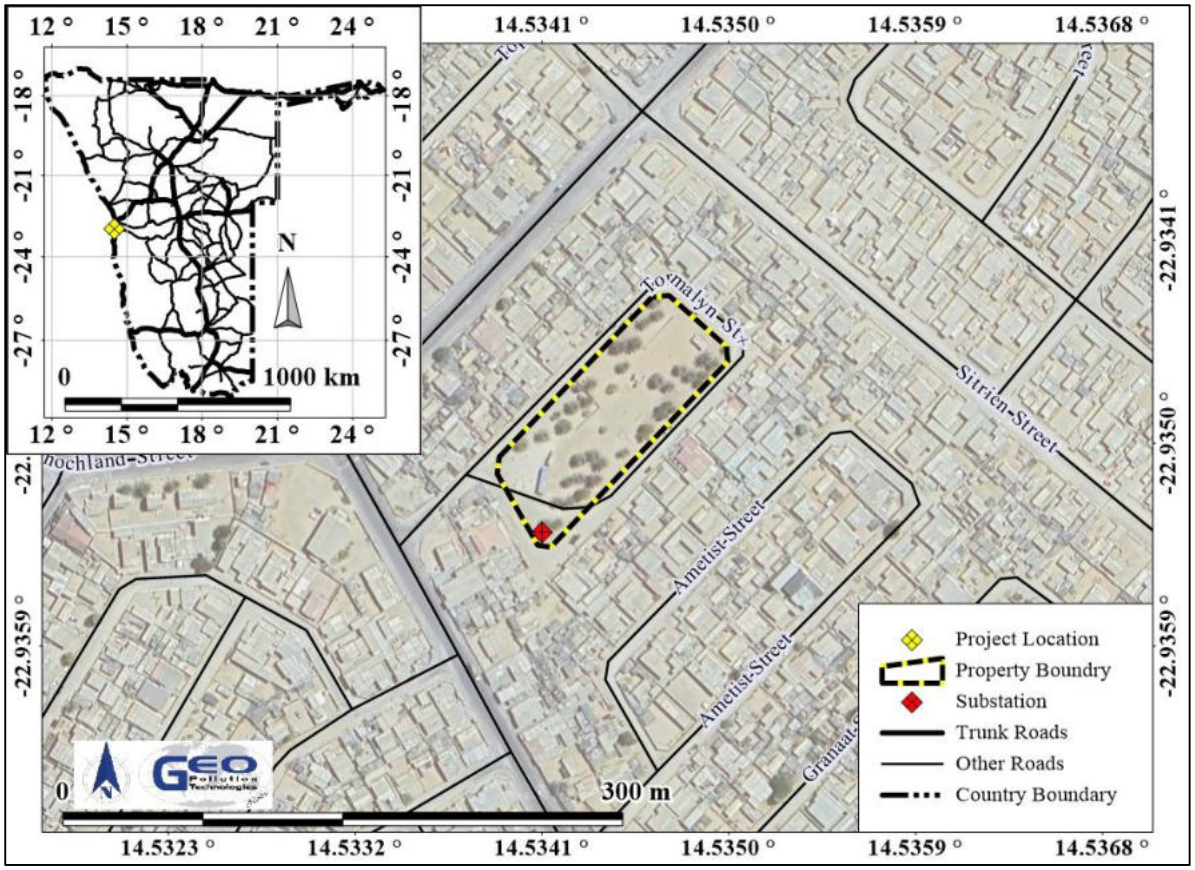

Figure 3-1 Project location

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is purely an administrative process. It involves the acquisition of ownership of the land on which Erongo RED's electrical distribution substation is located. Erf 1788 is 6,000 m^2 in extent and is zoned as public open space. It hosts an existing substation which was constructed in 2001. Erf 1788 will be subdivided into Portion 1 and the Remainder. Portion 1 being approximately 150 m^2 in extent and the location of the existing substation. Portion 1 will then be rezoned from public open space to utility services and only this portion of the site will be permanently closed as public open space. This will align the land use with the operational requirements of the substation. Subdivision also allows the demarcation of the substation's footprint, while rezoning ensures compliance with municipal land-use regulations. These steps are required to secure legal ownership and to enable Erongo RED to manage and operate the site effectively. The proposed changes are designed to optimise the operational sustainability of the substation, ensuring the continued delivery of reliable electrical infrastructure to the surrounding community. The Remainder of Erf 1788 will continue to be managed by the Municipality of Walvis Bay as public open space and will be freely accessible to the general public. The open space has been developed into a garden area with a play park for children from the neighbourhood and a local school in the area.

Once an ECC is issued, the appointed town planners will lodge the subdivision request, as well as the closure as open space application, of the subdivided portion on which the substation is located. A rezoning application from public open space to "utility services" will also be lodged.

Photo 4-1 Residential premises in close proximity to the substation

Photo 4-2 Container on the public open space, the park can be seen to the right of the container

Photo 4-3 Residential premises in close proximity to the substation

Photo 4-4 Rubble in the vicinity of the substation

5 ALTERNATIVES

The substation is already constructed and in operation. No change in the status quo is thus expected from the project.

The project does not lend itself to technical or location alternatives, substation has been located and operated from this site for over 20 years. However an administrative alternative would be to continue with the current status quo. Should the application for subdivision and rezoning not be completed, Erongo Red will not be able to take ownership of the land on which their infrastructure is located. Furthermore, the status of the land will remain incompatible to the land-use and outdated in terms of Walvis Bay's planning, growth and development. The Erf will not be in line with local or national legislation regarding land use and appropriate zoning.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programmes and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an environmental assessment, as per the Namibian legislation. The legislation and standards provided in Table 6-1 to Table 6-2 govern the environmental assessment process in Namibia and/or are relevant to the project.

Table 6-1 Namibian law applicable of specific interest

Law	Key Aspects
The Namibian Constitution	♦ Promote the welfare of people. ♦ Incorporates a high level of environmental protection. ♦ Incorporates international agreements as part of Namibian law.
Environmental Management Act **Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 232 of 2007**	♦ Defines the environment. ♦ Promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources. ♦ Provide a process of assessment and control of activities with possible significant effects on the environment.
Environmental Management Act Regulations **Government Notice No. 28-30 of 2012**	♦ Commencement of the Environmental Management Act. ♦ List activities that requires an environmental clearance certificate. ♦ Provide Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.
Urban and Regional Planning Act **Act No. 5 of 2018, Government Notice No. 125 of 2018**	♦ Provides a legal framework for spatial planning in Namibia. ♦ Provides principles and standards of spatial planning. ♦ Provides for the subdivision and consolidation of land. ♦ Provides for the alteration, suspension and deletion of conditions relating to land.
Local Authorities Act **Act No. 23 of 1992, Government Notice No. 116 of 1992**	♦ Define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils.
Regional Councils Act **Act No. 22 of 1992; Government Notice No. 115**	♦ Sets out the powers, duties, functions, rights and obligations of Regional Councils. ♦ Provides the legal basis for the drawing up of Regional Development Plans.
Public and Environmental Health Act **Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015**	♦ Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters. ♦ Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation.

Table 6-2 Municipal by-laws, guidelines and regulations

Municipal By-laws, Guidelines or Regulations	Key Aspects
Integrated Urban Spatial Development Framework for Walvis Bay	♦ Overall vision to transform Walvis Bay to being the primary industrial city in Namibia ♦ Aims to ensure that appropriate levels of environmental management is enforced for all developments in Walvis Bay
Integrated Environmental Policy of Walvis Bay (Agenda 21 Project)	♦ Indicates the directions that the Municipality of Walvis Bay will move towards in the forthcoming years to fulfil its responsibilities to manage the environment of Walvis Bay together with the town's residents and institutions

	♦ Strong focus on conservation and protection of environment
Town Planning and Zoning Schemes	♦ Manages and regulates development related to land use ♦ Proposes and identifies areas for specific future land use

Table 6-3 Relevant multilateral environmental agreements for Namibia

Agreement	Key Aspects
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972	♦ Recognises the need for a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.

6.1 THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT

The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Section 5 of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012 of the Environmental Management Act:

- "5.1 The rezoning of land from - (d) use for nature conservation or zoned open space to any other land use."

7 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section lists pertinent environmental characteristics of the study area and provides a statement on the potential environmental impacts on each.

7.1 LOCALITY AND SURROUNDING LAND USE

Walvis Bay is centrally located on the west coast and is the biggest coastal town in Namibia. Being host to Namibia's principle port, it is earmarked for industrial development, although tourism is considered an important sector in and around the town. Walvis Bay is bordered to the west by a narrow sand spit peninsula known as Pelican Point. This peninsula shelters the Port of Walvis Bay from the mostly south-westerly offshore swell, thus providing for the calm conditions required for the operations of the harbour (DMC-CSIR, 2010).

Walvis Bay is neighboured by the Dorob National Park with the Namib Naukluft National Park beyond that. Ecologically, Walvis Bay is of importance due to the Walvis Bay lagoon in the southern part of the bay. This lagoon has been declared a Ramsar site and is home to thousands of resident and migratory birds. The southernmost end of the lagoon is the location of the artificial salt pans where salt is extracted for commercial purposes. This too forms an important site for many bird species.

Erf 1788 is located in a well-established area with single residential erven (Figure 7-1). Note that the land use map is relatively old and some properties may have since its production been rezoned to other land uses.

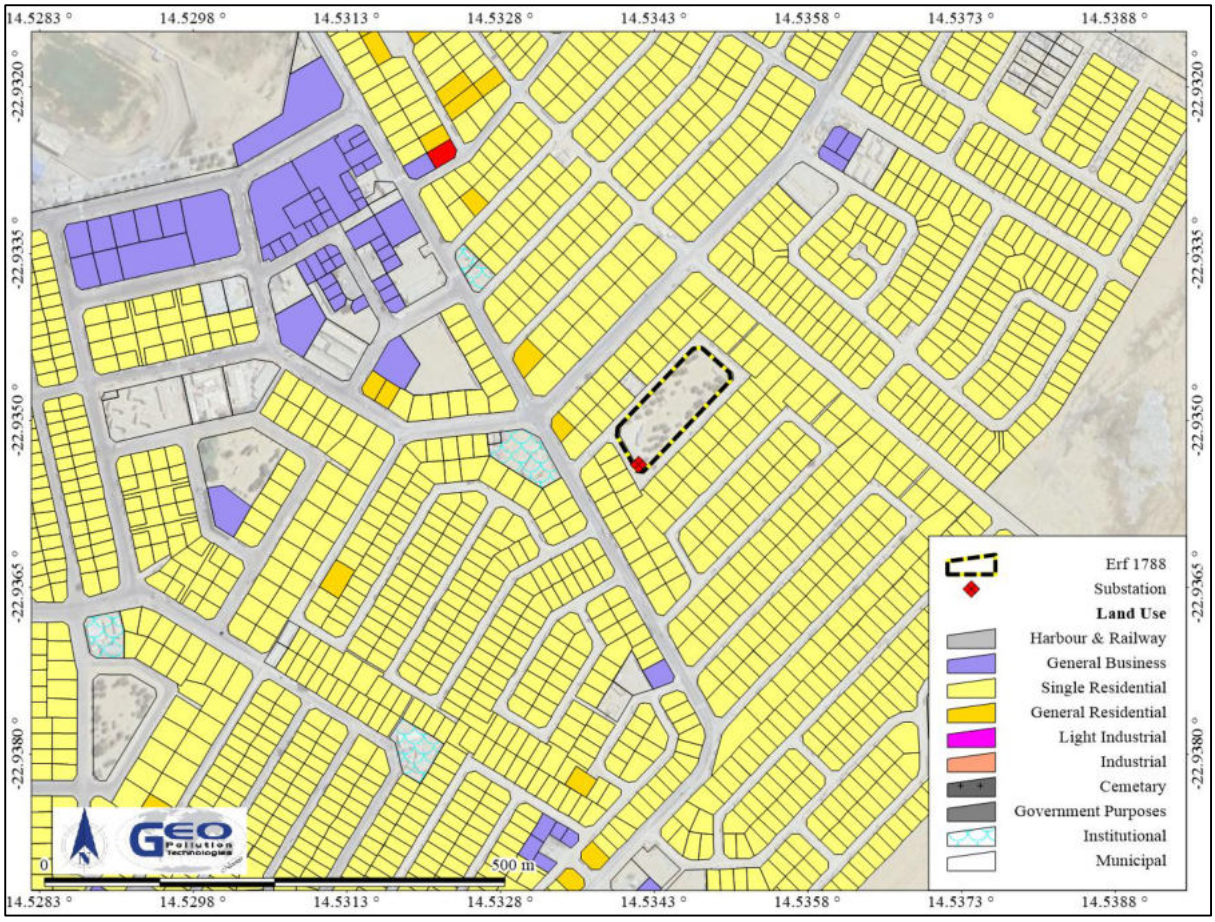

Figure 7-1 Land use

Implications and Impacts

No impact on surrounding land users is expected as the substation is and existing facility and the project being assessed is a purely administrative process. The public will continue to have free access to the remaining public open space.

7.2 CLIMATE

Namibia's climate is dominated by dry conditions for most of the year and particularly so in the west. The location of Namibia with respect to the Intertropical Convergence Zone, Subtropical High Pressure Zone and Temperate Zone is what determines the climate, with the Subtropical High Pressure Zone being the major contributor to the dry conditions (Mendelsohn et al., 2002; Bryant, 2010).

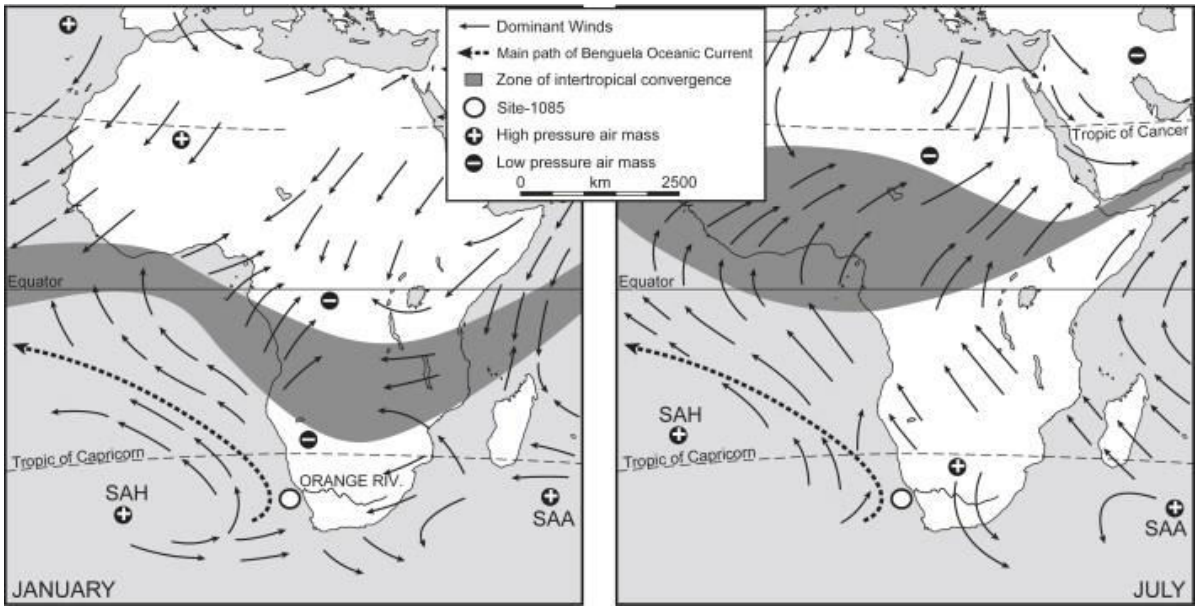

Figure 7-2 Map indicating the Intertropical Convergence Zone, Subtropical High Pressure Zone (SAH+), Benguela Current and Temperate Zone south of Tropic of Capricorn (not indicated) (from: http://www.meteoweb.eu)

Precipitation over Namibia is mainly controlled by the South Atlantic High (SAH), a high pressure cell (anticyclone) situated west of Namibia in the Subtropical High Pressure Zone. The SAH shifts during the year and is at higher latitudes in winter and lower latitudes in summer. In winter, as a result of being situated more north, the high pressure cell pushes any moisture originating from the Intertropical Convergence Zone northwards, preventing rain over Namibia. In summer, because the high pressure cell moves further south and has less of an effect on the Intertropical Convergence Zone, moist air reaches Namibia, resulting in summer rains.

Studies indicate the presence of a thermal inversion layer at Walvis Bay. Originally this was thought to be at approximately 500 mamsl (Taljaard and Schumann 1940), but recent studies indicate it as low as 200 mamsl (Patricola and Chang, 2017; Corbett, 2018). A marine atmospheric boundary layer (MBL) exists offshore of the coastline that thins from more than 500 mamsl to 200 mamsl as it nears the coast (Figure 7-3). The MBL is a layer of cool, well-mixed, stable air that is capped by a thermal inversion (Patricola and Chang, 2016; Corbett 2018). This thermal layer or inversion layer will prevent the escape of pollutants such as smoke higher into the atmosphere. The MBL however contribute to high velocity wind speeds by funnelling the winds created by the SAH, resulting in what is referred to as the Benguela Low-Level Coastal Jet (Figure 7-3). Since the MBL overlaps partially with the coastal plain, the wind generated by the Benguela Low-Level Coastal Jet also reaches inland, but diminishes relatively quickly further inland.

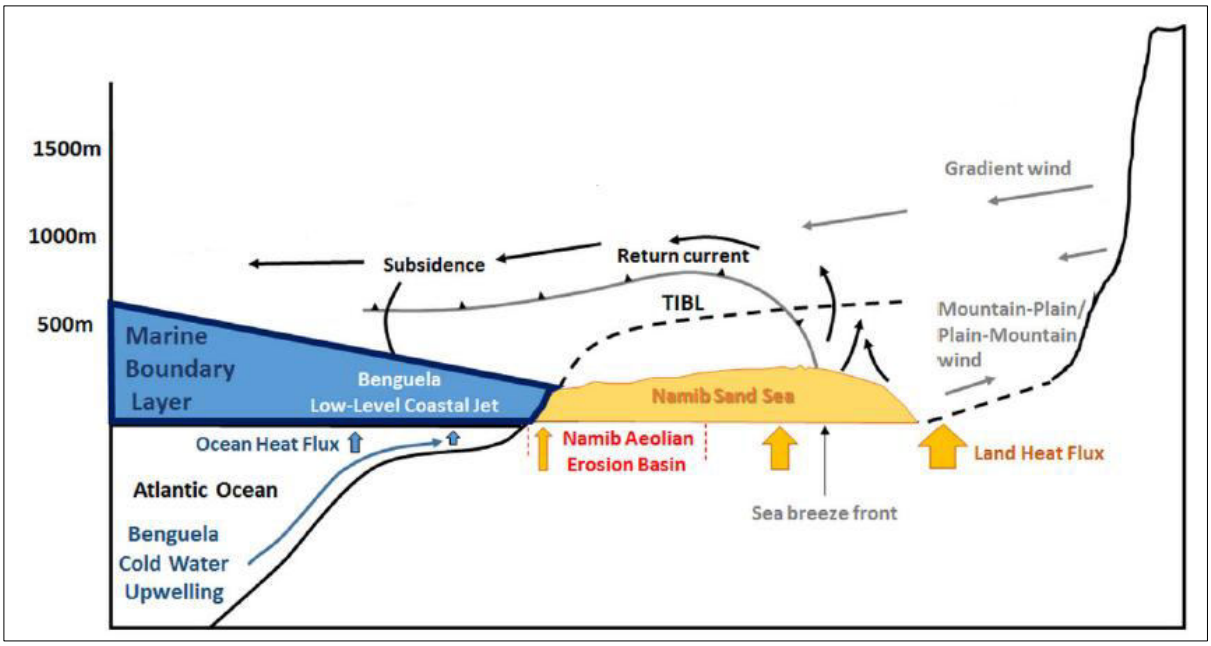

Figure 7-3 Simplified depiction of the marine atmospheric boundary layer (from: Corbett, 2018)

On a more localised scale, the climatic conditions on the central Namibian coast, and inland thereof (coastal plains), are strongly influenced by the cold Benguela current, the SAH and the relatively flat coastal plains separated from the central highlands by a steep escarpment.

The anticlockwise circulation of the high pressure SAH and the action of the earth's Coriolis force result in strong southerly (longshore) winds blowing northwards up the coastline of Namibia (Bryant, 2010; Corbett, 2018). This longshore wind is responsible for upwelling of the cold, deep waters of the Benguela Current. As a result of the temperature difference between the cold surface water of the Benguela Current and the warm coastal plains, the southerly wind is diverted to a south south-westerly to south-westerly wind at along the coast. At Walvis Bay the temperature gradient that forms over the warmer darker sands south of the Kuiseb River, compared with the cooler lighter coloured gravel plain to the north of the river, leads to the formation of cyclonic circulation (localised low-pressure systems) centred over the dune area, due to warm air that rises. This, together with topographical changes and land-use, causes a local deflection of wind flow over the Walvis Bay area, from south to southwest in Walvis Bay (Figure 7-4), to more southwest to westerly further inland, as well as reduced wind speeds. The more low speed, westerly winds are for example experienced at the Walvis Bay Airport (Rooikop) (Figure 7-5).

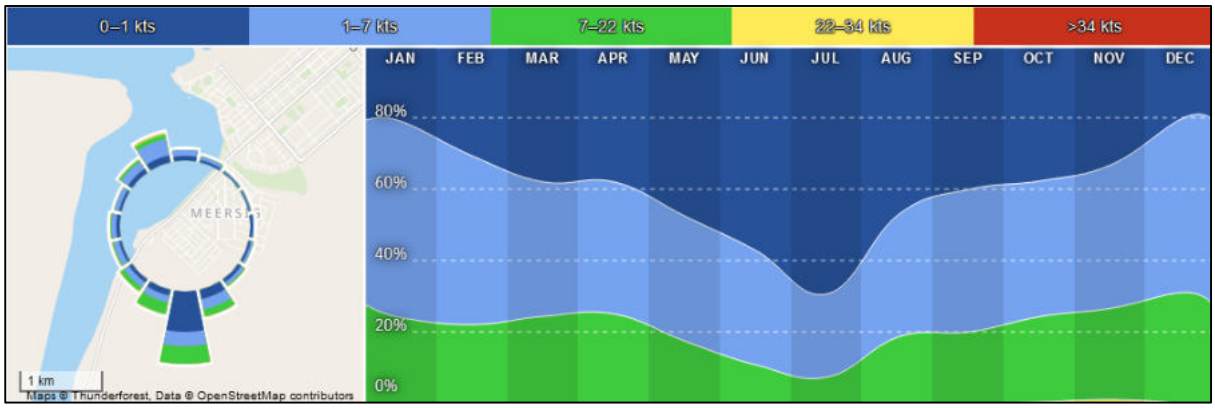

Figure 7-4 Wind direction and strength at the Walvis Bay Lagoon as measured between 2013 and 2024 (https://www.windfinder.com/windstatistics/walvis_bay_lagoon)

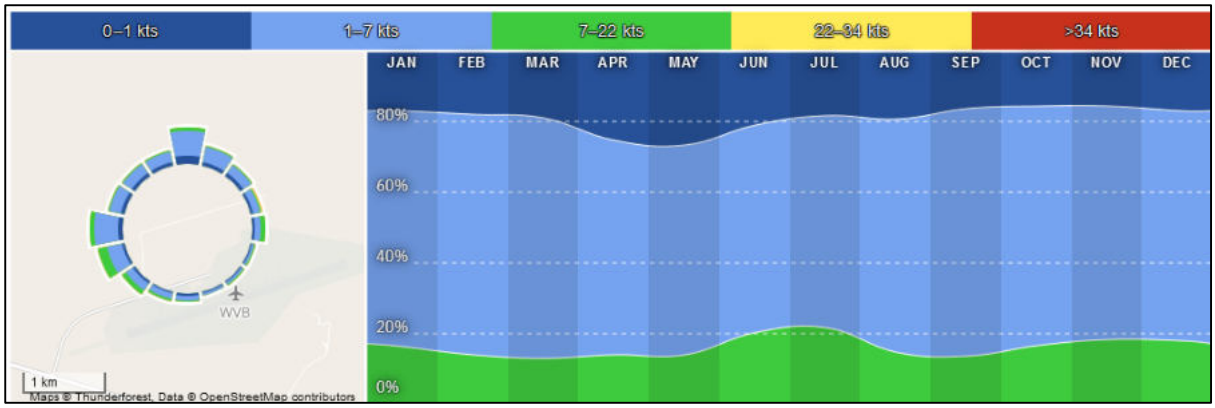

Figure 7-5 Wind direction and strength at the Walvis Bay Airport as measured between 2003 and 2024 (https://www.windfinder.com/windstatistics/walvis_bay_airport)

The winds are strongest in early to mid-summer (September to January) when the SAH is at its strongest and most persistent, and the temperature difference between the sea and the desert plains are at its greatest. Wind speeds then occasionally exceed 32 km/h and usually peaks late morning to early afternoon. In winter, the SAH loses strength and the southerly to south-westerly winds are at their weakest. Winter winds do not have enough strength to reach far inland. Autumn to winter conditions do however promote the formation of east wind conditions (berg winds) that can reach speeds of more than 50 km/h and transport a lot of sand. East winds occur when the inland plateau is cold with a localised high pressure cell, while a low pressure system is present at the coast. The high pressure cell forces air off the escarpment and as the air descents, it warms adiabatically as well as create a low pressure system due to the vertical expansion of the air column. The warm air flows toward the coastal low and ass it passes over the Namib plains, it heats up even further. The wind manifests itself as very strong, warm and dry winds during the mornings to early afternoon, but dies down late afternoon.

Throughout the year the prevailing night time wind is a weak easterly wind. This results from the mainland cooling to below the temperature of the coastal water. This results in a coastal low versus an onshore high pressure system with first no wind in the early evening, when temperatures between water and land is similar, and then weak easterly winds as the temperature difference increase.

Wind within the MBL remains dominated by the Benguela Low-Level Coastal Jet, causing a localised southerly wind over Walvis Bay, see Figure 7-2.

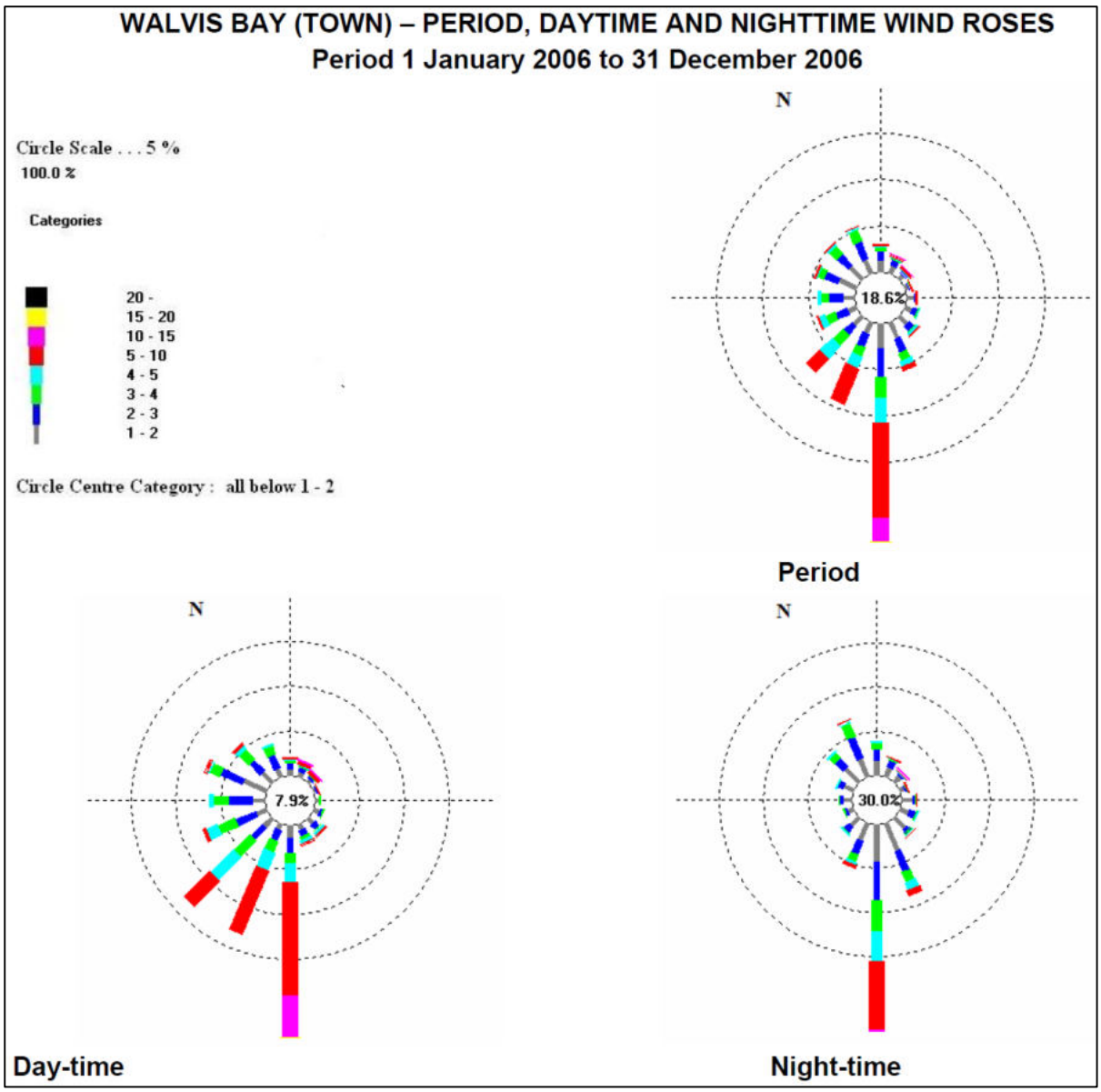

Figure 7-6 Period, daytime and night-time wind roses for Walvis Bay town for the period 2006 (Petzer, G. & von Gruenewaldt, R., 2008)

Temperature at Walvis Bay is strongly regulated by the cold Benguela current. As a result, there is typically limited variation between diurnal and seasonal temperatures. Average annual temperatures are approximately 18 °C to 19 °C with the maximum temperature seldom above 30 °C and minimums rarely below 5 °C (Figure 7-7). The only real temperature extremes are experienced during east wind conditions in the autumn to early winter months when temperatures can reach the upper thirties or even low forties. This results in these months having an average maximum temperature ranging from 30 °C to 35 °C. As one moves inland from Walvis Bay, daytime temperatures increases rather quickly while night time temperatures can get significantly colder in the desert environment.

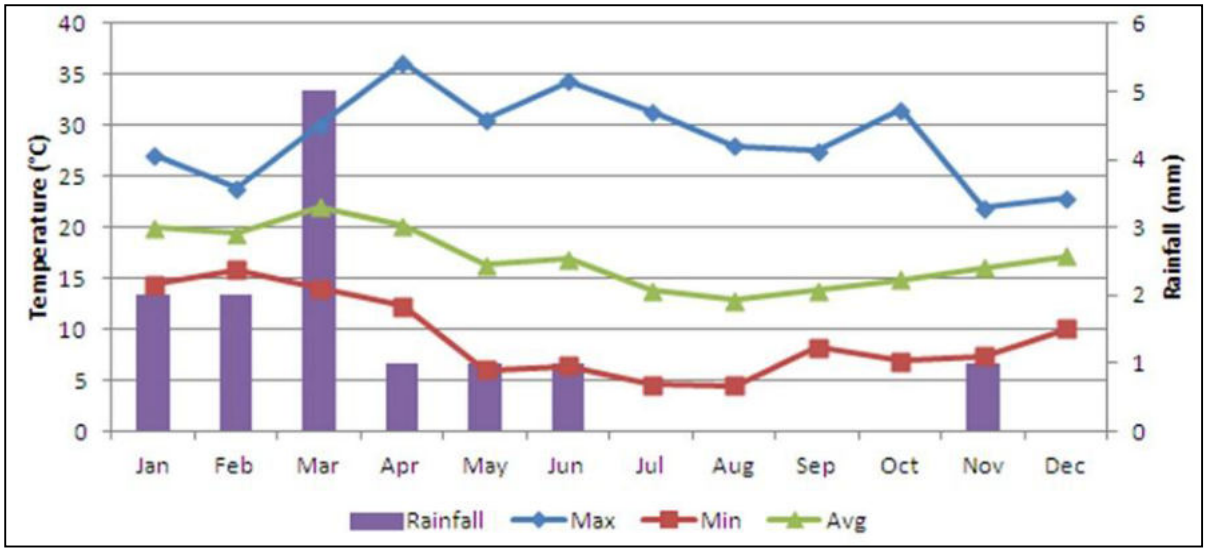

Figure 7-7 Temperature and rainfall at Walvis Bay (uMoya-NILU, 2020)

As explained above, the SAH severely limits the amount of rainfall over Namibia and especially at the coast and over the Namib Desert. As such, the average annual rainfall in Walvis Bay is below 50 mm (Figure 7-7), with variation in annual rainfall exceeding 100%. Infrequent, heavy rainfall does occur and typically results in rather chaotic conditions as Walvis Bay, and other coastal towns, has not been developed to cater for large volumes of stormwater. Fog plays a very significant role as source of water for many plants and animals along Namibia's coast and the Namib Desert. Walvis Bay has up to 900 hours of fog per year and it results from the cold Benguela water cooling the humid air above it to such a temperature that the water vapour condenses to form fog and low level clouds (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

Implications and Impacts

Moist coastal conditions and strong sand/dust carrying winds may cause more rapid deterioration and corrosion of the substation. This requires more frequent maintenance to maintain a low visual impact. This however falls outside the scope of this assessment as a substation per se does not trigger any of the listed activities of the EMA.

7.3 CORROSIVE ENVIRONMENT

Walvis Bay is located in a corrosive environment, which may be attributed to the frequent salt-laden fog, periodic winds and abundance of aggressive salts (dominantly sodium chloride and sulphates) in the soil. The periodic release of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) from the ocean is expected to contribute to corrosion. See Figure 7-8 for corrosion comparison data with other centres. The combination of high moisture and salt content of the surface soil can lead to rapid deterioration of subsurface metal (e.g. pipelines) and concrete structures. Chemical weathering of concrete structures due to the abundant salts in the soil is a concern.

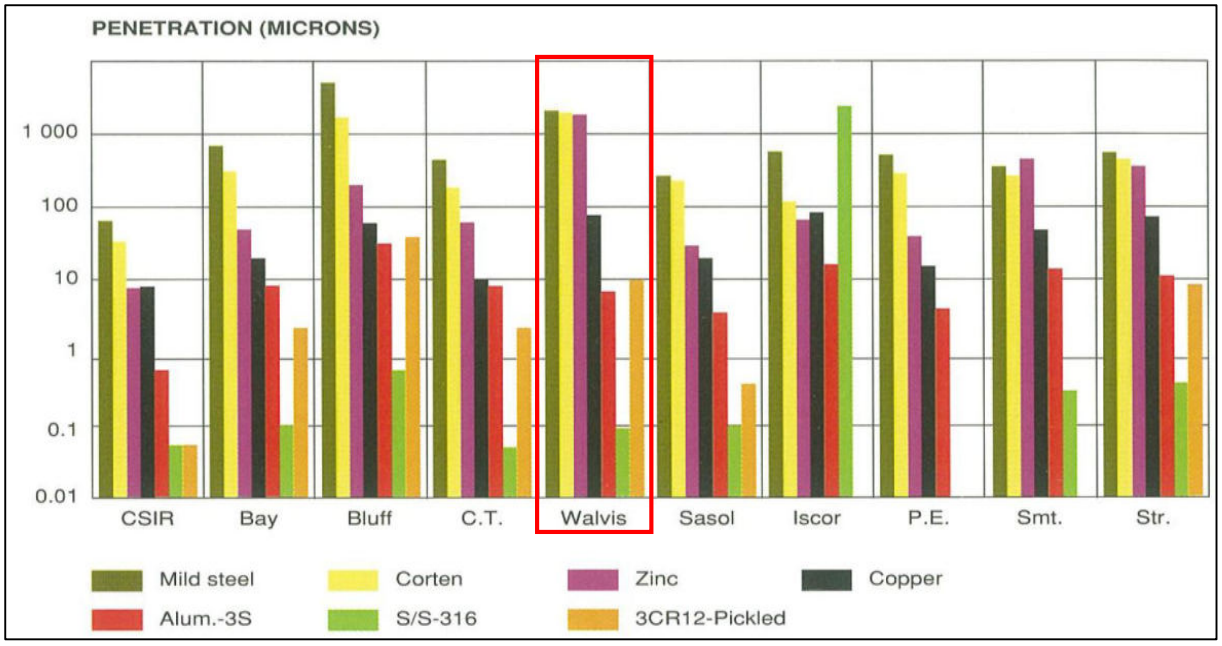

Figure 7-8 Twenty year corrosion exposure results (Callaghan B; 1991)

Implications and Impacts

Corrosion levels may be high and must be kept in mind when conducting maintenance and when selecting materials for the insulation and protection of the electronic components. This however falls outside the scope of this assessment as a substation per se does not trigger any of the listed activities of the EMA.

7.4 TOPOGRAPHY

Walvis Bay is located in the Central Western Plain of Namibia. The Kuiseb River forms the southern boundary of this landscape group, with the Namib Dune Field being present south of the Kuiseb River.

A bay is formed by a peninsula commonly known as Pelican Point. On the southern part of the bay is a lagoon which used to be the mouth of the Kuiseb River. Dune migration however forced the flow of the Kuiseb River to the north. This flow was stopped through the construction of a flood control wall to prevent flooding of the town of Walvis Bay, thus forcing the flood waters to move through the dune area to the lagoon. The Kuiseb River now rarely reaches the lagoon.

The topography is generally flat with a local gentle downward slope in a westerly direction. Drainage is poorly developed due to the lack of rainfall (<50 mm/annum). A dune field is present southeast of Walvis Bay and also further to the northeast. These dunes generally migrate in a northerly direction. Further inland is the gravel plains of the central areas of the Namib Naukluft Park. Surface water around Walvis Bay is limited to the marine salt pans, lagoon and ocean as well as a man-made wetland formed as a result of the sewage treatment works.

Implications and Impacts

No potential impact expected.

7.5 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

Walvis Bay is located in the Central Western Plain of Namibia. The Kuiseb River forms the southern boundary of this landscape group, with the Namib Dune Field being present south of the Kuiseb River. Northerly dune migration is forcing the Kuiseb River in a northerly direction, with Kuiseb River paleochannels being present as far south as Sandwich Harbour.

Following the breakup of West-Gondwana during the early Cretaceous (130 – 135 Ma ago), continental uplift took place, enhancing erosional cutback and the formation of the Namibian

Escarpment. A narrow pediplain formed, mainly over Damara Age rocks. The South Central started filling in over the pediplain, with marine conditions established around 80 Ma ago. Towards the end of the Cretaceous (70 – 65 Ma ago) a relative level surface was created, on which later deposition of sediments took place. Marine deposition took place in the parts covered by the newly formed South Central Ocean, while terrestrial deposits took place on land. Further continental uplift moved the shoreline to its present position.

Northwards migration of sand covered parts of the exposed marine deposits, with Kuiseb floods also depositing material over the marine sediments. Depth to bedrock in Walvis Bay is expected to be deeper than 40 m below surface. Based on previous work conducted in the area, it is expected that the sediments under the project area would consist of medium to coarse grain sand with thin lenses of more clayey material and layers of shell material.

Groundwater in the area is expected at around 2 m below surface and most probably related to seawater intrusion. Shallow freshwater lenses might be present. The origin of these freshwater lenses would mostly be freshwater leakages from the water supply reticulation as well as from the semi purified ponds present near the effluent treatment works.

7.6 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Public water supply to Walvis Bay and the surrounding developments is provided by NamWater from the NamWater Kuiseb Water Supply Scheme.

Implications and Impacts

Groundwater is saline and not used as potable water source. No potential contamination impact on water supply is thus expected.

7.7 FAUNA AND FLORA

The site is located in a public open space which is managed as a park. Of note (5.8 km west) is the Walvis Bay Lagoon, followed by the salt works and the southern part of the bay west of the lagoon, which are the key components of the 12,600 ha Ramsar site (Wetland of International Importance). It is important both as an over-wintering area for Palaearctic migrant wader species as well as for African species such as Greater and Lesser Flamingos, Great White Pelican and Chestnut-Banded Plovers.

The sewerage ponds, situated about 3.8 km east of the facility, are regarded as sensitive manmade wetlands. Although a manmade fresh water source, they are an attraction for pelicans and flamingos. These wetlands also support 53% of the duck and geese population in the area. The wetland is formed by the constant inflow of semi-purified water and supports extensive stands of reeds.

Implications and Impacts

The substation is already established and the rezoning will not pose any immediate threat to biodiversity in the area.

7.8 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

At local level Walvis Bay has an urban population size of 51,618 (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2023). Walvis Bay is the principal port of Namibia, and is an import/export facility for processed fish, mining products and beef. The area is linked to Namibia's air, rail and road network, making its port well situated to service Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Southern Angola and South Africa. The demographic profile of the area is expected to be of a higher income group, being able to afford lower density properties and having access to private transportation. The area further accommodates a higher number of hospitality industries. Public open spaces in this part of Walvis Bay play an important role in leisure and recreation with many residents and patrons enjoying such spaces, especially along sections of the lagoon.

Table 7-1 Demographic characteristics of Walvis Bay, the Erongo Region and Nationally (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2023)

	Walvis Bay Urban	Walvis Bay Rural	Erongo Region	Namibia
Population (Males)	26,212	25,828	122,322	1,474,224
Population (Females)	25,406	25,669	117,884	1,548,177
Population (Total)	51,618	51,497	240,206	3,022,401
Population Density (persons/km^2)	2,730.8		3.8	3.7

Implications and Impacts

No additional employment will be required for the project.

7.9 HERITAGE, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS

The Apostolic Faith Mission Church is located 150 m north of the substation. Other than the church, there are no other churches, mosques or related buildings in close proximity to the site. No known archaeological resources have been noted in the vicinity since the urbanisation of the area. No other structures, sites or spheres of heritage of cultural significance was determined to be in close proximity to the site.

Implications and Impacts

No potential impact expected.

8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Consultation with the public forms an integral component of an environmental assessment investigation and enables IAPs (e.g. neighbouring landowners, local authorities, environmental groups, civic associations and communities) to comment on the potential environmental impacts associated with the facility and to identify additional issues which they feel should be addressed in the environmental assessment.

Interested and affected parties were identified and notified of the project. Public participation notices were advertised twice for two weeks in the national papers: Republikein and Namibian Sun on 14 and 21 January 2025. A site notice was placed on the substation. Notification letters were hand delivered to available neighbours and the Municipality of Walvis Bay. Apart from the environmental assessment process' public consultation, the town planner responsible for the various town planning aspects related to the subdivision, rezoning and closure of the land, also conducted their own public consultation process. No IAPs registered for the project and no comments and questions were received. See Appendix A for proof of the public consultation processes.

9 ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts that are expected from the operational, construction (also upgrades, maintenance, etc. – see glossary for "construction") and potential decommissioning activities of the facility. An EMP based on these identified impacts are also incorporated into this section.

For each impact an Environmental Classification was determined based on an adapted version of the Rapid Impact Assessment Method (Pastakia, 1998). Impacts are assessed according to the following categories: Importance of condition (A1); Magnitude of Change (A2); Permanence (B1); Reversibility (B2); and Cumulative Nature (B3) (see Table 8-1). Ranking formulas are then calculated as follow:

Environmental Classification = A1 x A2 x (B1 + B2 + B3).

The environmental classification of impacts is provided in Table 8-2.

The probability ranking refers to the probability that a specific impact will happen following a risk event. These can be improbable (low likelihood); probable (distinct possibility); highly probable (most likely); and definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).

Table 8-1 Assessment criteria

Criteria	Score
Importance of condition (A1) – assessed against the spatial boundaries of human interest it will affect	
Importance to national/international interest	4
Important to regional/national interest	3
Important to areas immediately outside the local condition	2
Important only to the local condition	1
No importance	0
Magnitude of change/effect (A2) – measure of scale in terms of benefit / disbenefit of an impact or condition	
Major positive benefit	3
Significant improvement in status quo	2
Improvement in status quo	1
No change in status quo	0
Negative change in status quo	-1
Significant negative disbenefit or change	-2
Major disbenefit or change	-3
Permanence (B1) – defines whether the condition is permanent or temporary	
No change/Not applicable	1
Temporary	2
Permanent	3
Reversibility (B2) – defines whether the condition can be changed and is a measure of the control over the condition	
No change/Not applicable	1
Reversible	2
Irreversible	3
Cumulative (B3) – reflects whether the effect will be a single direct impact or will include cumulative impacts over time, or synergistic effect with other conditions. It is a means of judging the sustainability of the condition – not to be confused with the permanence criterion.	
Light or No Cumulative Character/Not applicable	1
Moderate Cumulative Character	2
Strong Cumulative Character	3

Table 8-2 Environmental classification (Pastakia 1998)

Environmental Classification	Class Value	Description of Class
72 to 108	5	Extremely positive impact
36 to 71	4	Significantly positive impact
19 to 35	3	Moderately positive impact
10 to 18	2	Less positive impact
1 to 9	1	Reduced positive impact
0	-0	No alteration
-1 to -9	-1	Reduced negative impact
-10 to -18	-2	Less negative impact
-19 to -35	-3	Moderately negative impact
-36 to -71	-4	Significantly negative impact
-72 to -108	-5	Extremely Negative Impact

9.1 RISK ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An EMP provides management options to ensure impacts of a project are minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary. Since the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities as described in this report is an administrative process, and the substation has already been present at the site for a long time, the EMP presented below is very much different than EMPs prepared for actual construction and operational projects. Some environmental management measures are however provided in the tables and descriptions below. In some cases these environmental management measures are not directly linked to the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities e.g. noise, but have been included as a proactive approach to ensure the public is not negatively affected by the existing operations of the substation.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- to include all potential impacts resulting from the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities; and
- to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project;

As depicted in the tables below, impacts related to the project are expected to mostly be of very low to low significance with the extent of impacts mostly being site specific.

9.1.1 Planning

The subdivision, rezoning and closure activities are administrative in nature and thus forms part of the planning phase. During planning, it is the responsibility of Proponent to ensure they are and remain compliant with all legal requirements pertaining to the project.

The Proponent should:

- Ensure that all necessary approvals to allow for the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities are in place and valid.
- Make provisions to have a community liaison officer who can handle and address comments and questions from the public.
- Since the subdivision, rezoning and closure activity is a once-off administrative process, there will be no need to renew the ECC, unless it expires prior to the process being completed.

9.1.2 Employment

An increase in employment is not a direct consequence of this project. No additional employment will result from the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities. However, consultants involved with the subdivision, rezoning and closure process, have existing employees and they will benefit from increased job security as a result of the additional work created by the project.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Indirect Impacts	Sustaining of employment in the consulting industry	2	1	2	1	1	8	1	Definite

Desired Outcome: Support local consultants and their employees.

Actions

Enhancement:

- The Proponent must source Namibian consultants as far as is practically possible. Deviations from this practise must be justified.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Record should be kept of contracted consultants.

9.1.3 Skills Transfer

Some skills transfer may take place among consultants contracted to execute the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities. This pertains specifically to junior staff gaining experience as supervised by senior and more experienced staff members.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Indirect Impacts	Skills transfer	2	1	2	1	1	8	1	Probable

Desired Outcome: Skills transfer among members of the Namibian workforce.

Actions

Enhancement:

- The Proponent must source Namibian consultants as far as is practically possible. Deviations from this practise must be justified.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Record should be kept of contracted consultants.

9.1.4 Revenue Generation

A temporary boost in the income generated by consultants contracted to execute the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities will result. Such consultants will in turn make payments to the National treasury in the form of taxes. The spending power of consultants and their employees will also be supported for the duration of the project.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Indirect Impacts	Contribution to local, regional and national economy	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Definite

Desired Outcome: Contribution to the local, regional and National economy. Contribution to National treasury.

Actions

Enhancement:

- The Proponent must source Namibian consultants as far as is practically possible. Deviations from this practise must be justified.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Record should be kept of contracted consultants.

9.1.5 Demographic Profile and Community Health

No change in the demographic profile of the local community will occur as a result of the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities. The substation is located in a park available to the public for their enjoyment. Since the substation has been in existence since 2001, no change in the public's expectations regarding the park will result from the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities. The public will still be able to visit the park as they have done in the past.

No impacts related to the local demographic profile and the community's health will result from the project and therefore no preventative or mitigation actions are required.

9.1.6 Health, Safety and Security

Substations emit electric and magnetic fields. The levels near substations are however too low to cause adverse health effects. Nearby residents are also less than 20 m from the substation. No health impacts are thus expected. Unauthorised persons gaining access to the inside of the substation may be at risk of being electrocuted. If the substation is not securely locked, criminals may use it to hide and this may increase criminal activities in the area. The above are however not impacts related specifically to the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities and the substation has been present on this site since 2001.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	Electrocution and Criminal Activities	2	-1	3	2	1	-12	-2	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent electrocution and criminal activities

Actions

Prevention:

- The substation should be clearly labelled with signs prohibiting entry.
- The substation should at all times be securely locked.

Mitigation:

- If the substation is frequently used for illicit activities, the Proponent should consider fencing or walling of the newly established erf.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- None

9.1.7 Noise

Substations can produce low pitch buzzing sounds. This may be a nuisance to nearby residents. The substation is however in an enclosed brick-walled structure which will reduce the noise emissions. The above is however not an impact related specifically to the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities and the substation has been present on this site since 2001. The nearest residences are less than 20 m away.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	Nuisance from buzzing sound emitted by substation	2	-1	3	2	1	-12	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent any nuisance due to noise generated.

Actions

Prevention:

- Replace faulty electronics and components in the substation that cause buzzing or humming sounds.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- None

9.1.8 Visual Impact

The substation has been present at the site since 2001 and forms part of the landscape character. A visual impact may result if the substation is not maintained or if it is fenced or walled, however no change in the visual character will take place as a result of the subdivision, rezoning and closure activities. Furthermore, fencing or walling may require removal of existing plants or trees which can reduce the aesthetic appeal of the park.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the substation negatively perceived by residents	1	-1	3	2	2	-7	-1	Probable

Desired Outcome: To minimise visual impacts.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Good housekeeping and routine maintenance on infrastructure will ensure that the longevity of structures are maximised and a low visual impact is maintained.
- If the substation is fenced or walled, and some plants or trees need to be removed, a landscape and garden specialist should be consulted to replant any vegetation or large trees, or where this is not possible, to plant new ones.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- None

9.2 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Subdivision, rezoning and closure activities are purely administrative in nature. No decommissioning or rehabilitation can thus be linked to it. Operations and potential future decommissioning of the substation falls outside the scope of this assessment.

10 CONCLUSION

The electrical distribution substation of Erongo Red located on Erf 1788, Walvis Bay, has been in existence since 2001. The subdivision, rezoning and closure of public open space and the transfer of ownership of the land on which the substation is located, will not have any additional impact on the environment, neighbours or general public. This is because it is a purely administrative process. The public open space will remain available as a park for the public to visit with no apparent change in the status quo. It is thus recommended that an ECC be issued to Erongo Red to allow for the subdivision, rezoning and closure activity as described in this report.

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Appendix A Public Consultation

Newspaper Advertisements
Press Notice: Namibian Sun 14 and 21 January 2025

• FRICTION EMERGE AMONG FORMER FRIENDS

Why French soldiers are leaving Africa

FROSTY: A French soldier talks to a crowd outside a church in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic. PHOTO: JEROME DELAY/AP

LAURENT SOUCAILLE

Senegal and Chad are in turn asking French soldiers to leave their territory, as they seek other forms of military cooperation with Paris.

"A slap in the face for Paris"; "France no longer understands Africa"; "Chad and Senegal refuse to accept Françafrique". The international press is having a field day with Chad's firm request to break off its defence cooperation agreements with France. The announcement was made on 28 November 2024 in a press release from the Chadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a few hours after the departure of French minister Jean-Noël Barrot. France must now consider that Chad has grown up and matured, and that Chad is a sovereign state that is very jealous of its sovereignty', explained his Chadian counterpart, Abderaman Koulamallah. He told Le Monde that the decision had been 'carefully considered'. For his part, the Head of State, Mahamat Déby Itno, was keen to make it clear that he announced break 'only concerns the military cooperation agreement in its current configuration'.

Coincidentally, on the same day, Senegalese President Bassirou Diomaye Faye told the French media that he would like to see French soldiers leave Senegal. The President made it clear that no timetable for their withdrawal had yet been set. For Senegal, however, there is no question of denouncing military cooperation agreements.

Senegal's announcement came as no surprise, as the departure of French troops was a commitment made by the Pastef presidential party, which has just won the legislative elections. Chad's sudden announcement came as more of a surprise, as up until then Chad had seemed to value its military cooperation with France, considered to be a reliable ally against jihadism in the Sahel. It seems a little early to say whether this decision signals a rapprochement with the Sahelian countries that have already severed their military ties with France.

An altered French strategy

'This is not the first time that the French military presence has been called into question in this country,' comments Francis Laloupo on the IRIS (Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques) website. The researcher points above all to reasons stemming from Chadian domestic politics: ' The new executive has to come to terms with the different political currents and opinions in order to establish a certain form of legitimacy. The issue is to ensure the continuity of a system, while at the same time producing signs of a break with the past, demonstrating a new form of governance '.

As a result, Chad's gesture towards France is based on two arguments: 'On the one hand, a re-reading of the basis and relevance of military agreements steeped in colonial history, and on the other, the country's stated desire to diversify its partnerships '. Indeed, since 2022, Chad has been looking for new ' strategic ' partners, such as Russia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Hungary. Just as other countries in the Sahel and West Africa are doing.

In addition to this political context, the IRIS researcher notes the ' alteration ' of France's strategy of military influence in the Sahel in recent years, the pressure of public opinion opposed to the maintenance of French military bases perceived as a neo-colonial symbol, and the exacerbation of rivalries between major powers. Not to mention Russia's offensive on the continent.

Be that as it may, ' while Chad can count on the expertise of its defence forces to deal with security threats, the authorities are well aware that the fight against non-state armed groups cannot be waged in isolation ', continues Francis Laloupo. He considers that Chad's decision will not significantly alter the management of the security situation in the country and its neighbours.

The fact remains that France will have to review the terms of its military cooperation, which will probably be based more on technical and logistical support, or on one-off missions.

'Even if the French leaders are still denying it, the political breakdown following Operation Barkhane will probably put an end to the long series of French military interventions in French-speaking Africa ', commented Thierry Vircoulon, of the IFRI (French Institute of International Relations), a few days before the Chadian and Senegalese announcements.

'We can no longer imagine a French government and an African government agreeing on a new military adventure ', apart from occasional evacuation missions.

Cooperation that has become pointless as it stands

For African public opinion, Franco-African military operations embody the heritage of the French military ' pré carré ' and, for French strategists, are nothing more than useless holdings. So 'what' s the point of having a pre-positioned military force ', asks the IFRI researcher. He considers that France is now turning more towards the Indo-Pacific and Eastern Europe.

'At best, the bases could become useful again for training the host country's army, or even countries in the region, as President Emmanuel Macron mentioned in his speech on 27 February 2023 ', says the analyst, who notes that " this reuse of bases is already under way ". What's more, there is hardly any strategic plan for Africa, or any African policy on the part of France. So what is the point of maintaining military cooperation?

Referring to the argument that maintaining French military cooperation would prevent the arrival of geopolitical competitors, the researcher points out that this is contradicted by the evolution of the security landscape in Africa over the last twenty years. France's competitors and enemies have taken root while Paris has stepped up its operations and training. ' More or less French military cooperation is not going to change the strategy of Turkey, Israel, the United Arab Emirates, Russia or China in Africa, nor that of African governments, which got out of the head-to-head with Paris a long time ago and continue to diversify their security partnerships. '

What's more, the revival of military cooperation carries a high geopolitical risk coefficient, which has already been proven in the Sahel. The researcher adds: ' In the climate of a new Cold War that is not sparing Africa, today's partners can become tomorrow's enemies. This is the cruel lesson that the leaders of the juntas in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger have taught Paris '. - *New African*

NEWS IN SHORT

Parents warned against school placement scams

The City of Windhoek has issued a warning to parents and guardians seeking school placements for their children, cautioning that desperate times should not lead to desperate measures. The municipality cautioned against paying middlemen or third parties as a way of getting placement in schools. "Some individuals, including both imposters and actual teachers, may falsely promise school placements for your children, particularly in lower grades. Do not allow scammers to take advantage of you." The City advised parents and guardians to pay fees only to their school of interest and to always request a receipt. Additionally, they emphasised the importance of applying for school placements as early as possible and verifying information directly with the school. Furthermore, the City said suspicious activities should be reported to the police immediately.
- RITA KAKELO

19 hospitalised after consuming oshikundu

Nineteen people, including family members and neighbours, were hospitalised on Friday after allegedly consuming oshikundu traditional brew at Mavanze village in the Kavango West Region. Kavango West police regional commander Commissioner Julia Sakuwa-Neo confirmed the incident. According to Sakuwa-Neo, the group experienced severe vomiting and diarrhoea shortly after consuming the traditional drink, which is made from maize meal. "All 19 victims were rushed to Rundu State Hospital via ambulance for urgent medical care. While 17 were later reported to be in stable condition, an elderly pensioner remains in intensive care. According to medical staff, the ICU patient is gradually showing signs of recovery," she said.
-STAFF REPORTER

Agricultural board game launches with Nedbank sponsorship

An exciting new agriculturally themed board game, developed in Namibia, has been launched with the support of Nedbank Namibia. Designed to educate and entertain, this unique game – Farmwise – fosters understanding of the challenges and rewards of farming while promoting collaboration between farmers, labourers and their families. The idea for the game was born in an unexpected moment of frustration suffered by game developer Piet Gouws. After he had found himself stranded with a flat tyre and no car jack, he used the time spent on waiting for help by brainstorming on how to educate farm labourers in a way that was engaging and impactful. Initially created for farmers and their employees, the game has evolved into a versatile tool for a broader audience. "This is more than a game," he says. "It's a locally produced product that celebrates Namibia while contributing to the future of its farming community". -STAFF REPORTER

• SON STRANGLED BY ANOTHER PATIENT IN HOSPITAL'S MENTAL HEALTH UNIT

Bereaved mother of strangled son to receive N$110 000 from health ministry

In addition to paying out a lump sum of N$110 000, the ministry has agreed **to provide free psychological counselling and contribute N$15 000 towards Gaingos' legal fees, according to the settlement agreement.**

RITA KAKELO
WINDHOEK

The bereaved mother of the late Petrus Gaingob, who was strangled to death in Windhoek Central Hospital's mental health unit, will be paid N$110 000 by the health ministry following a settlement agreement signed by the parties.

The settlement comes after Mathilde Gaingos initially filed a N$750 000 medical negligence lawsuit against the ministry in May last year.

The agreement was reached nearly two years after her then 30-year-old son was strangled to death by another patient.

Gaingob was admitted to the hospital's mental health unit in August 2022 and died in September 2022 after getting into a physical altercation with another patient while confined in a seclusion room in the same medical unit, court documents stated.

A post-mortem revealed that he died from asphyxiation due to strangulation. According to court filings, the hospital staff justified putting Gaingob in a seclusion room as he was allegedly known to run away or escape from the hospital frequently without notifying

PHOTO: FILE

hospital staff.

The post-mortem, conducted by Dr Soraya Podewiltz, also revealed several small bruises on the front of his neck, brain haemorrhaging, fractures on both sides of the base of the skull, and blood clots in the neck muscles, including the hyoid bone.

Reached an agreement

The case was referred to mediation court, scheduled for 20 November, with Jacomina Jacobs appointed as the mediator.

Gaingos and the health ministry submitted their three-page mediation orders one or two weeks prior to the proceedings in November. Gaingos, represented by Francois Bangamwabo, and the ministry, represented by Panderee Kamarenga, subsequently reached a settlement.

The detailed settlement agreement, made public on the justice ministry's online system on 17 January, indicates that the ministry will pay N$110 000 in one installment, provide free psychological counselling and contribute N$15 000 towards Gaingos' legal fees.

Gaingos had originally sought compensation for emotional shock and trauma in the amount of N$400 000, future medical expenses related to psychological counselling totalling N$300 000 and funeral expenses amounting to N$50 000. rita@myzone.com.na

NAMWATER PROJECT: RUNDU'S LAST HOPE FOR SUFFICIENT WATER

NIKANOR NANGOLO
RUNDU

Rundu activist Frans Moyo has raised concerns that despite the Rundu Town Council's efforts to tackle the town's long-standing water crisis, the issue remains unresolved.

Moyo pointed to the N$665 million NamWater state-of-the-art treatment plant extension as the only beacon of hope for addressing the growing demand for clean water.

Speaking to Namibian Sun on Monday, Moyo said that the Long to Long informal settlement remains heavily impacted by the crisis. "There are ideas of bringing the pipe down from the borehole on the side of Long to Long, possibly to assist some of the people in between. However, the reality is that it remains a challenge. The only hope now seems to be the project by the river, which might complement the entire situation," he said.

Moyo highlighted that while the challenge persists, complaints from residents have somewhat subsided, which he attributed to the adaptation of affected communities and the anticipation of a permanent solution. "People are patiently waiting to see what happens. However, if the situation drags on for much longer, they will undoubtedly start complaining again, as the issue has not yet been fully resolved," he warned.

Urgency

During the groundbreaking ceremony for NamWater's water treatment plant in July last year, agriculture and water minister Calle Schlettwein acknowledged the growing challenge of providing adequate and quality water to Rundu and its suburbs. "The existing scheme is old and currently running at maximum capacity, compromising its ability to supply quality potable water. Importantly, the water distribution network of Rundu loses almost 50% of the water through leakages, making the system highly insufficient and costly," Schlettwein said.

The minister underlined the urgency of addressing Rundu's ageing infrastructure, which has exceeded its economic lifespan and struggles to meet the town's expanding needs.

"Our access to potable water supply currently stands at 87% nationally. We are committed to closing the gap and extending water supply to the remaining 13% in the shortest possible time," he added.

In May last year, residents of Ndama's Sun City and Long to Long settlements revealed they had been without potable water since September 2023.

Desperate, they resorted to cutting pipes to access water, a practice that has since stopped following the town council's intervention with temporary solutions, such as deploying water tankers.

Warnings ignored

Rundu's water crisis, which has left thousands without a reliable supply, was foreseen years ago but largely ignored. Earlier reports projected that Rundu would face severe water shortages by 2020 unless infrastructure upgrades were undertaken. Those projections have now become a harsh reality, with the town's growing population outpacing its ageing water systems.

At a meeting held late last year with urban and rural development minister Erastus Uutoni, Rundu mayor Gabriel Kanyanga acknowledged that the town's water issues have reached a critical point. "Rundu's water issue revolves around a rapidly growing population, growing faster than the infrastructure we currently have. Starting from the riverside and the reservoir, the existing infrastructure is not keeping up with the population's needs," Kanyanga said.

"When I reviewed previous reports, it was clear that by 2020, Rundu could face water challenges. Unfortunately, those projections have come true," he said.

To alleviate the crisis, Kanyanga proposed drilling boreholes in the hardest-hit areas, including Ndama, Sunshine and Sauyemwa.

However, the process has stalled due to financial constraints. "In collaboration with the water ministry, we identified 21 potential sites for boreholes. After inspections, it was confirmed that drilling in these areas would help alleviate the water shortages. However, the process is currently on hold due to financial constraints. We are hopeful that funding will soon be secured to proceed with the boreholes. Once completed, they will offer a short-term solution to the crisis," Kanyanga said at the time.
nikanor@erongo.com.na


PEOPLE NEED WATER: Rundu activist Frans Moyo says despite efforts to tackle the town's severe water crisis, the issue remains unresolved. PHOTO: NIKANOR NANGOLO

Press Notice: Republikein 14 and 21 January 2025

2 NUUS Republikein Dinsdag 14 Januarie 2025

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WEER

BINNELAND: Sonnig en warm tot baie warm in die suide. Elders gedeeltelik bewolk en warm tot baie warm met enkele tot gelsoleerde donderbuie in die Otjozondjupa, Omaheke- en Zambezi- en Kavangostreke.
KUS: Gedeeltelik bewolk en matig tot warm met miskolle aanvanklik. Oggendreën kan oor die sentrale en suidelike kus voorkom.

GETYE BY WALVISBAAI: H: 03:41 **L:** 09:42
H: 16:02

VOORUITSIGTE

WINDHOEK	16°	34°
RUNDU	21°	36°
OSHAKATI	22°	36°
GOBABIS	19°	37°
MARIENTAL	21°	36°
KEETMANSHOOP	18°	35°
WALVISBAAI	13°	23°
LUANDA	22°	31°
JOHANNESBURG	15°	26°
KAAPSTAD	17°	24°

Hardapboere

VAN BL. 1

"Dit is ook belangrik om daarop te let dat enige besluite of veranderinge rakende die Hardapdam, die toestemming en goedkeuring van die ministerie van landbou en water moet kry."
Ndamanomhata het verder gesê dat enige kommunikasie oor hierdie kwessie met die minister uitgeklaar moet word om belyning met nasionale prioriteite te verseker.
Verder het hy gesê besluite oor die verskaffing van water vir besproeiing verg noukeurige oorweging van verskeie faktore.
Volgens hom werk NamWater op die beginsel dat waterreserwes voldoende moet wees om ononderbroke water vir twee reënseisoene sonder enige invloei te voorsien.
"As dit nie haalbaar is nie, moet een of meer eise onderdruk word met besproeiing wat tipies die eerste opsie is om te verseker dat die voorsiening van drinkwater veilig bly."
Ndamanomhata het bygevoeg dat die Hardapdam se bergingskapasiteit steeds tot 70% beperk word weens kommer oor veiligheid ná die verwoestende vloede van 2006, wat die beskikbare water verder beperk.
"Die Mariental Flood Task Force is egter gestig om opsies te ondersoek om hierdie beperking te heroorweeg."
Ndamanomhata het ook verduidelik dat NamWater verlede jaar watertoevoer vir besproeiing opgeskort het om die behoefte aan drinkbare water en water vir vee te prioritiseer.
"Hierdie benadering verseker voldoende reserwes tot die geprojekteerde droogloopdatum van Februarie 2026, gegewe die voortslepende droogtetoestande."
Hy het gesê die aanvaarding van minder waterintensiewe landboupraktyke deur boere bly noodsaaklik om waterbronne vir alle gebruikers op die lang termyn te verseker.
"NamWater bly daartoe verbind om waterbronne verantwoordelik te bestuur en die behoeftes van landbouprodusente, inwoners en die breër ekonomie te balanseer."
Volgens Ndamanomhata sal die besluit om die voorsiening van water vir besproeiing te hervat, afhang van deeglike konsultasies met belanghebbendes, 'n omvattende ontleding van waterbeskikbaarheid en die oorweging van potensiële invloei.
"NamWater sal enige nuwe inligting kommunikeer sodra berekeninge en samesprekings met belanghebbendes afgehandel is."
Schlettwein kon nie vir kommentaar bereik word nie.

Suid-Afrikaanse senior advokaat

Regskenner ingespan vir verkiesingsgeskil

Die Independent Patriots for Change en die Verkiesingskommissie van Namibië sal weer môre in die kieshof verskyn.

Jemima Beukes

Die Independent Patriots for Change (IPC) het die kragte van 'n gesoute Suid-Afrikaanse advokaat ingespan vir sy saak teen die Verkiesingskommissie van Namibië (ECN).

Anton Katz is 'n senior advokaat (SC) met jare se ervaring in die regsberoep veral met betrekking tot internasionale reg; en grondwetlike en administratiewe reg.

Die verhoor wat die grondwetlikheid van die November-verkiesing onder die loep bring, duur môre voort.

Die IPC se prokureur, Dirk Conradie, het gister gesê hulle het vol vertroue in Katz se bevoegdheid in die hof.

"Hy het al meer as 60 grondwetlike sake hanteer. Sy teenwoordigheid is baie betekenisvol, want ons regspraak handel skaars oor grondwetlike aangeleenthede.

"Dit is een van die redes waarom ons besluit het om hom aan boord te bring omdat Suid-Afrikaanse howe baie met grondwetlikheid en wettigheid handel," het hy gesê.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse advokaat Anton Katz (SC). FOTO GALLO IMAGES/LUBA LESOLLE

Conradie het ook bevestig dat Katz se werkspermit gister afgelewer sou word.

HOFGESKIL

In hofdokumente wat by die Verkiesingshof ingedien is in die IPC se saak wat die uitslag van die Nasionale Vergadering-verkiesing uitdaag, het die IPC verklaar dat die "ECN die verkiesing op 'n grondwetlik aanstootlike wyse uitgevoer het".

Hulle het ook bygevoeg dat president Nangolo Mbumba ook die magte van die ECN aan homself toegeëien het om nuwe stemlokale in te stel en dit te publiseer, in welke proses hy na bewering mense die reg ontneem het om hul stem by alle stemlokale uit te bring.

"Hierdie verkiesing was 'n skouspelagtige, dog skandelike skending van die oppergesag van die reg. Daar kan net een uitkoms wees," lui die beëdigde verklaring.

Mbumba het egter volgehou sy besluit het aan grondwetlike vereistes voldoen en hy het die IPC se uitdaging as "wetlik ongegrond en ligsinnig" afgemaak.

Hy het beklemtoon dat die besluit om die verkiesing te verleng, gemaak is ná praktiese oorwegings en aanbevelings van die ECN.

Buiten vir die IPC se hofsake, het die Landless People's Movement (LPM) ook die kieshof en hoërhof genader met die eis dat die stemme wat op 29 en 30 November uitgebring is, ongeldig verklaar word. Alternatiewelik eis hulle dat die algemene verkiesing van 2024 nietig verklaar moet word.

- jemima@nmh-hub.com.na

McLean

VAN BL. 1

Sy is ook bekommerd dat dit spesifiek die Afrikaanssprekende gemeenskap teiken.

"My naam, foto en goeie reputasie is op bedrieglike wyse en sonder my toestemming gebruik om 'n beweerde beleggingskema genaamd 'Diamond Profit' te bevorder.

"Ek onderskryf nie daardie skema nie en het dit nie gemagtig om enigiets wat met my verband hou, te gebruik nie," het sy gesê.

Adriaan Basson, News24 se hoofredakteur, het gesê die publikasie is bekommerd oor swendelaars wat die name van nuusmakers gebruik om mense te mislei en geld daaruit te probeer maak.

"Nadat Michelle dit onder ons aandag gebring het, het ons dadelik ons prokureurs gevra om die vals webwerf te laat sluit, en om die mense daaragter op te spoor.

"Dit is nie die eerste nie, en dit sal nie die laaste bedrogspul wees deur gewetenlose mense wat ons naam, en sakelui of bekendes misbruik om geld te maak nie," sê hy.

- augetto@nmh-hub.com.na

VAN BL. 1

"Ons vergeet hulle is eerstens kinders. Kinders met dikwels traumatiese ervarings. Om ons rug op hulle te draai, sal nie help nie," het Talavera gesê.

In Namibië is die film, benewens vertonings by rolprentteaters, deur meer as 8 000 leerlinge en byna 2 500 gemeenskapslede gesien. Dit is ook tydens vergaderings tussen belanghebbendes en verteenwoordigers van ministeries en nie-regeringsorganisasies (NGO's) gebruik om die kwessie van kinders wat op straat woon en werk, te bespreek.

"Dis 'n stap in die regte rigting. Ons moet die debat rondom straatkinders verander en aan die kwessie begin werk," het Talavera gesê.

Die vervaardiging van *Lukas* is moontlik gemaak danksy die ondersteuning van die Duitse ambassade.

- republikein@republikein.com.na

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WEER

BINNELAND: Gedeeltelik bewolk en baie warm in die ||Kharasstreek. Elders gedeeltelik bewolk en warm tot baie warm met enkele tot geïsoleerde donderbuie, maar verspreide tot wydverspreide donderbuie in die noorde en sentrale dele. Winderige toestande sal na verwagting voortduur.
KUS: Gedeeltelik bewolk en matig tot warm met motreën oor die sentrale kus.
GETYE BY WALVISBAAI: H: 08:02 **L:** 14:22 **H:** 20:51

VOORUITSIGTE

WINDHOEK	16°	31°
RUNDU	20°	33°
OSHAKATI	21°	34°
GOBABIS	20°	38°
MARIENTAL	22°	39°
KEETMANSHOOP	23°	39°
WALVISBAAI	15°	26°
LUANDA	23°	30°
JOHANNESBURG	15°	28°
KAAPSTAD	15°	33°

Die struktuur op plaas Ondera waar uitreikprogramme vir die gemeenskap plaasvind. FOTO KENYA KAMBOWE

Vroue moet tuis kraam

VAN BL. 1

"Dit raak selfs vir jou as joernalis of 'n minister op besoek. As jy siek word op plaas Ondera, gaan jy op 'n stamperige grondpad Oshivelo toe moet jaag. Ons het dieselfde regte as elke Namibiër om toegang tot basiese gesondheid te hê."

Haneb het ook verwys na die gemeenskap se gekombineerde skool wat deur honderde leerlinge bygewoon word en gesondheidsgeriewe as 'n noodsaaklikheid ondersteun.

Soortgelyke uitdagings word ook op plaas Olavi en plaas Six in die Guinas-kiesafdeling ervaar.

MINISTER

Oshikoto se direkteur van gesondheid, Joshua Nghipangelwa, het by navraag die gebrek aan gesondheidsgeriewe in die kiesafdeling erken.

Al wat volgens hom vereis word, is dat die politieke leierskap en die gesondheidsdirektoraat met mekaar in gesprek tree. Dit kan egter weens die inwoners in die betrokke gemeenskappe 'n netelige situasie wees.

"Wat dit 'n netelige kwessie maak, is dat die gemeenskap minder as 600 mense is en wat dit vir ons moeilik maak om 'n kliniek op te rig," het Nghipangelwa gesê.

"Ek wil net hê die politieke leierskap moet my ondersteun sodat ons iets op tradisionele tot kiesafdelingsvlak kan begin. So kan 'n ordentlike lewensvatbaarheidstudie uitgevoer word, met die bevindings wat na die gesondheidsministerie vir oorweging gestuur word.

"Ek stem saam met jou, hulle is ook mense. Ons sal met die nuwe verkose raadslid in gesprek tree en kyk hoe kan die ministerie betrek word sodat hulle ook in die toekoms gehelp word." - republikein@republikein.com.na

Ma kry N$110 000 ná kind in hospitaal verwurg word

Rita Kakelo

Die ma van wyle Petrus Gaingob, wat in die Windhoek Sentrale Hospitaal se eenheid vir geestesgesondheid doodgewurg is, sal N$110 000 van die ministerie van gesondheid en maatskaplike dienste ontvang ná 'n skikkingsooreenkoms deur die twee partye onderteken is.

Die skikking kom nadat Mathilde Gaingos aanvanklik in Mei verlede jaar 'n regsgeding vir mediese nalatigheid van N$750 000 teen die ministerie aanhangig gemaak het.

Die ooreenkoms is bereik byna twee jaar nadat 'n medepasiënt haar destyds 30-jarige seun doodgewurg het.

Gaingob is in Augustus 2022 in die hospitaal se eenheid vir geestesgesondheid opgeneem en is in September 2022 dood nadat hy in 'n fisieke onderonsie met 'n medepasiënt betrokke geraak het terwyl hy in 'n isolasiekamer in dieselfde mediese eenheid was, lui die hofdokumente.

'n Nadoodse ondersoek het aan die lig gebring dat hy dood is weens versmoring weens verwurging.

Luidens hofaansoeke het die hospitaalpersoneel dit geregverdig om Gaingob in 'n isolasiekamer te plaas, aangesien hy na bewering gereeld weggehardloop of uit die hospitaal ontsnap het sonder om die personeel in kennis te stel.

Die nadoodse ondersoek wat deur dr. Soraya Podewiltz uitgevoer is, het verskeie klein kneusplekke aan die voorkant van sy nek gevind, asook bloeding op die brein, fraktuur aan beide kante van die basis van die skedel, bloedophopings in die nekspiere, insluitend die tongbeen (*hyoid bone*). Laasgenoemde is aan die voorkant van die nek geleë wat die tong ondersteun en speel 'n sleutelrol om te kan praat en sluk.

OOREENKOMS

Die saak is na bemiddeling verwys en is vir 20 November verlede jaar geskeduleer, met Jacomina Jacobs wat as die bemiddelaar aangestel is.

Gaingos en die ministerie van gesondheid het hul bemiddelingsbevele van drie bladsye een of twee weke voor die verrigtinge in November ingedien.

Francois Bangamwabo, wat Gaingos verteenwoordig het, en Panderee Kamarenge, wat namens die ministerie opgetree het, het daarna 'n skikkingsooreenkoms bereik.

Die gedetailleerde skikkingsooreenkoms, wat op 17 Januarie op die ministerie van justisie se aanlyn stelsel bekend gemaak is, dui aan dat die ministerie N$110 000 in een paaiement sal betaal, gratis sielkundige berading sal verskaf en N$15 000 sal bydra tot Gaingos se regskoste.

Gaingos het oorspronklik vergoeding gesoek vir emosionele skok en trauma ten bedrae van N$400 000, toekomstige mediese uitgawes wat verband hou met sielkundige berading van altesaam N$300 000 en begrafnisuitgawes ten bedrae van N$50 000.

- republikein@republikein.com.na

Nog geen uitkoms vir Rundu se waterkrisis

VAN BL. 1

"Rundu se waterkrisis wentel om 'n snelgroeiende bevolking wat vinniger groei as die infrastruktuur wat ons tans het. Vanaf die rivier se kant tot by die reservoir hou die bestaande infrastruktuur nie tred met die bevolking se behoeftes nie," het Kanyanga gesê.

"Toe ek na vorige verslae gekyk het, was dit duidelik dat Rundu teen 2020 wateruitdagings in die gesig sou staar. Ongelukkig het hierdie voorspellings 'n werklikheid geword," het hy gesê.

Om die krisis te probeer verlig, het Kanyanga voorgestel dat boorgate in die gebiede geboor word wat die meeste geraak word. Dit sluit in die Ndama-, Sunshine- en Sauyemwa-nedersettings. Die proses is egter weens finansiële beperkings onderbreek.

"In samewerking met die waterministerie het ons 21 potensiële gebiede vir boorgate geïdentifiseer. Ná inspeksies is dit bevestig dat die boor van boorgate in hierdie gebiede die watertekorte sou verlig.

"Die proses is tans egter weens finansiële beperkings op ys. Ons is hoopvol dat finansiering gou verseker sal word om met die boorgate voort te gaan.

"Wanneer dit voltooi is, sal dit 'n korttermynoplossing vir die probleem bied," het Kanyanga gesê.

Die aktivis Frans Moyo sê die Rundu-dorpsraad se pogings om die waterkrisis te takel, het nog geen resultate gelewer nie. FOTO NIKANOR NANGOLO

- republikein@republikein.com.na

Het Endjala vir Eiseb geskiet?

VAN BL. 1

'SELFGEMOTIVEERD'

Endjala se neef Joel Angula, 'n veiligheidswag by Namdia wat tydens die rooftog aan diens was, is Sondag ná lang ondervragings in hegtenis geneem.

Angula is 'n voormalige polisiebeampte. Hy sou gister formeel aangekla word saam met Sam Shololo, een van die vier verdagtes wat Saterdag na bewering die gebou bestorm het.

Uit die vier is net Shololo in hegtenis geneem, met twee ander verdagtes wat op die vlug geslaan het, terwyl Endjala na bewering sy eie lewe geneem het.

Shololo is 'n voormalige lid van die Namibiese weermag wat homself op LinkedIn beskryf as 'n "ervare opleidingsbeampte met 'n geskiedenis van werksaamhede in die sekuriteits- en ondersoekbedryf".

Hy beskryf homself ook op sosialemediaplatforms wat op besighede en werksgeleenthede fokus as 'n "positiewe, onafhanklike en selfgemotiveerde persoon met die vermoë om nuwe prosedures en vaardighede vinnig en doeltreffend te leer".

Shololo is tydens sy arrestasie beseer en is tans onder polisiebewaking in die Katutura-staatshospitaal waar hy behandeling ontvang.

Francis Eiseb FOTO'S VERSKAF

Max Endjala

MISDAADTONEEL

Network Media Hub (NMH) het gister berig dat die verdagtes na bewering 'n groot besending diamante geteiken het wat glo N$700 miljoen werd is.

Die maatskappy was geskeduleer om dit Maandag aan kliënte te verkoop.

Die twee verdagtes wat weggekom het, het volgens Namdia met 'n onbekende aantal diamante ontsnap.

Volgens 'n bron na aan die ondersoek is die rooftog haarfyn beplan, met die verdagtes wat bewus was van die hoë waarde van die besending.

"Namdia het voorberei vir 'n beduidende verkoopstransaksie wat vir Maandag geskeduleer was.

"Die rede waarom so baie van die personeel Saterdag laat gewerk het, was om die voorbereidings vir die groot transaksie Maandag te finaliseer," het die bron gesê.

Die transaksie is intussen gekanselleer. 'n Beampte het gister gesê die oorblywende diamante sal as bewysstukke in die strafregtelike ondersoek gebruik word, dus sal dit nie binnekort verkoop kan word nie.

"Die hele Namdia-gebou word nou as 'n misdaadtoneel vir die doeleindes van die ondersoek hanteer."

Die polisie en Namdia sal 'n gesamentlike mediakonferensie hou op 'n datum en plek wat nog bevestig sal word, het die polisie gister gesê.

- republikein@republikein.com.na

Notified Interested and Affected Parties

Public Participation Notification: Environmental Assessment

Erongo RED Subdivision, Rezoning and Closure of Public Open Space

Erf 1788, Kuisebmund

Name & Surname	Organisation/Address	Tel / Mobile	Email	Signature
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R. Kamare	1687(59)	0812554594		
L. HAILAULA	WBM	064-214306	lhailaula@walvisbaycc.org.na	

Geo Pollution Technologies

January 2025

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CELL.: (+264-81) 1220082
PO BOX 11073 ♦ WINDHOEK ♦ NAMIBIA
E-MAIL: gpt@thenamib.com

To: **Interested and / or Affected Party / Neighbour** **22 January 2025**

Re: **Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the Subdivision, Rezoning and Closure of Public Open Space on Erf 1788, Kuisebmund, Walvis Bay**

Dear Sir/Madam

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd (GPT) was appointed by the Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED) (the Proponent), to undertake an environmental assessment for the subdivision, rezoning and closure of public open space on Erf 1788, Kuisebmund, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region (see location map on page 2).

The assessment will be conducted according to the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and its regulations as published in 2012.

Project: Subdivision, Rezoning and Closure of Public Open Space on Erf 1788, Kuisebmund, Walvis Bay

Proponent: Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED)

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd

The Proponent is mandated to supply electricity in the Erongo Region. As such, their mandate includes the construction, operations and maintenance of electrical distribution substations. Some of the existing substations in Walvis Bay are located on land zoned as public open space, one being the substation located on Erf 1788. The erf is currently under ownership of the Municipality of Walvis Bay, and a joint decision was made by Erongo RED and the Municipality to give ownership of a portion of the erf, on which the substation is located, to Erongo RED. The proposed subdivision, rezoning and public open space closure, is required to facilitate the transfer of ownership from the Municipality to Erongo RED. The subdivided portion will be rezoned to "utility services".

Interested and affected parties or neighbours are invited to register with the environmental consultant to receive further documentation and communication regarding the project. Please register at:

Fax: 088-62-6368 or **E-Mail:** er1788@thenamib.com.

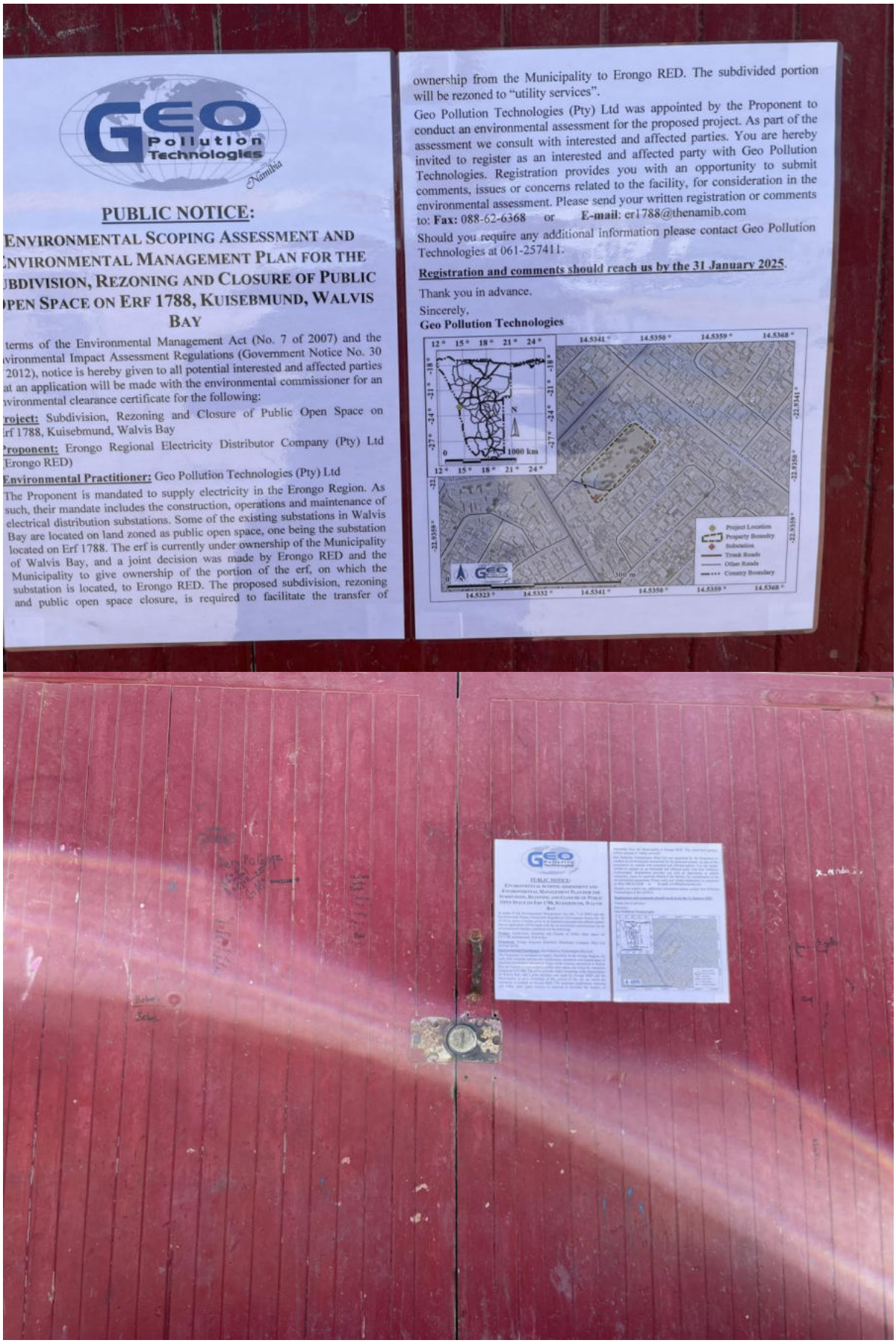
Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at telephone 061-257411.

Registration and comments should reach us by the 31 January 2025.

Sincerely,
Geo Pollution Technologies

André Faul
Environmental Practitioner

MUNICIPALITY WALVIS BAY
General Manager
23 JAN 2025
Dept. of
Water, Waste & Environ. MGMT.



PUBLIC NOTICE:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SUBDIVISION, REZONING AND CLOSURE OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE ON ERF 1788, KUISEBMUND, WALVIS BAY

terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the vironmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 2012), notice is hereby given to all potential interested and affected parties at an application will be made with the environmental commissioner for an vironmental clearance certificate for the following:

roject: Subdivision, Rezoning and Closure of Public Open Space on rf 1788, Kuisebmund, Walvis Bay

Proponent: Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd (Erongo RED)

Environmental Practitioner: Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd

The Proponent is mandated to supply electricity in the Erongo Region. As such, their mandate includes the construction, operations and maintenance of electrical distribution substations. Some of the existing substations in Walvis Bay are located on land zoned as public open space, one being the substation located on Erf 1788. The erf is currently under ownership of the Municipality of Walvis Bay, and a joint decision was made by Erongo RED and the Municipality to give ownership of the portion of the erf, on which the substation is located, to Erongo RED. The proposed subdivision, rezoning and public open space closure, is required to facilitate the transfer of ownership from the Municipality to Erongo RED. The subdivided portion will be rezoned to "utility services".

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by the Proponent to conduct an environmental assessment for the proposed project. As part of the assessment we consult with interested and affected parties. You are hereby invited to register as an interested and affected party with Geo Pollution Technologies. Registration provides you with an opportunity to submit comments, issues or concerns related to the facility, for consideration in the environmental assessment. Please send your written registration or comments to: **Fax:** 088-62-6368 or **E-mail:** er1788@thenamib.com

Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at 061-257411.

Registration and comments should reach us by the 31 January 2025.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Geo Pollution Technologies

Appendix B Consultant's Curriculum Vitae

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST **André Faul**

André entered the environmental assessment profession at the beginning of 2013 and since then has worked on more than 235 Environmental Impact Assessments including assessments of the petroleum industry, harbour expansions, irrigation schemes, township establishment and power generation and transmission. André's post graduate studies focussed on zoological and ecological sciences and he holds a M.Sc. in Conservation Ecology and a Ph.D. in Medical Bioscience. His expertise is in ecotoxicological related studies focussing specifically on endocrine disrupting chemicals. His Ph.D. thesis title was The Assessment of Namibian Water Resources for Endocrine Disruptors. Before joining the environmental assessment profession he worked for 12 years in the Environmental Section of the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Namibia, first as laboratory technician and then as lecturer in biological and ecological sciences.

CURRICULUM VITAE ANDRÉ FAUL

Name of Firm	:	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd.
Name of Staff	:	ANDRÉ FAUL
Profession	:	Environmental Scientist
Years' Experience	:	24
Nationality	:	Namibian
Position	:	Environmental Scientist
Specialisation	:	Environmental Toxicology
Languages	:	Afrikaans – speaking, reading, writing – excellent
		English – speaking, reading, writing – excellent

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS:

B.Sc. Zoology:	University of Stellenbosch, 1999
B.Sc. (Hons.) Zoology:	University of Stellenbosch, 2000
M.Sc. (Conservation Ecology):	University of Stellenbosch, 2005
Ph.D. (Medical Bioscience):	University of the Western Cape, 2018

First Aid Class A	EMTSS, 2017, OSH-Med, 2022
Basic Fire Fighting	EMTSS, 2017, OSH-Med, 2022

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY AFFILIATION:

Environmental Assessment Professionals of Namibia (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

Knowledge and expertise in:

- Environmental Assessment and Environmental Management Plans
- Water Sampling, Extractions and Analysis
- Biomonitoring and Bioassays
- Biodiversity Assessment
- Toxicology
- Restoration Ecology

EMPLOYMENT:

2013-Date	:	Geo Pollution Technologies – Environmental Scientist
2005-2012	:	Lecturer, University of Namibia
2001-2004	:	Laboratory Technician, University of Namibia

PUBLICATIONS:

Publications:	5
Contract Reports:	+235
Research Reports & Manuals:	5
Conference Presentations:	1