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# EIA REPORT:

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF FIVE CONCRETE TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY AT BRAKWATER, NAMIBIA

PROJECT NUMBER: ECC-140-469-REP-04-C

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upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater,  
Namibia

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## ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviation            | Description                                   |
|-------------------------|---|
| %                       | percentage                                    |
| °C                      | Degrees celcius                               |
| AC                      | alternating current                           |
| BID                     | Background Information Document               |
| cm                      | centimetre                                    |
| DEA                     | Directorate of Environmental Affairs          |
| EAP                     | environmental assessment practitioner         |
| ECC                     | Environmental Compliance Consultancy          |
| EIA                     | environmental impact assessment               |
| EMA                     | Environmental Management Act                  |
| EMP                     | environmental management plan                 |
| ENE                     | East-northeast                                |
| ESIA                    | environmental and social impact assessment    |
| I&APs                   | Interested and affected parties               |
| IFC                     | International Finance Corporation             |
| km <sup>2</sup>         | square kilometre                              |
| kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day | kilowatt-hour per square metre per day        |
| Ltd                     | limited                                       |
| m                       | metre   |
| m <sup>3</sup>          | Square metre                                  |
| mm                      | millimetre                                    |
| MEFT                    | Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism |
| MME                     | Ministry of Mines and Energy                  |
| N                       | North   |
| NamPower                | Namibia Power Cooperation (Pty) Ltd           |
| NE                      | Northeast                                     |
| NNE                     | North-northeast                               |
| Pty                     | proprietary                                   |
| REDs                    | Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs)      |
| RH                      | relative humidity                             |
| SAPP                    | Southern African Power Pool                   |

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 COMPANY BACKGROUND

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) has been contracted to conduct a scoping report plus assessment by Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the 'Proponent' or Burmeister) on behalf of Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamPower). NamPower's core business is the generation, transmission and energy trading, which takes place within the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), the largest multilateral energy platform on the African continent. NamPower supplies bulk electricity to Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs), mines, farms and local authorities (where REDs are not operational) throughout Namibia. ECC is conducting an ESIA for the proposed construction of five concrete transformers and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay located in Brakwater, Khomas region shown in Figure 1.

NamPower recently promoted the commissioning of higher-efficiency distribution transformers to be economically and environmentally beneficial. The construction of the transformer platforms will assist and speed up the process of the loading of transformers, should transformers experience breakage. The construction of transformer platforms will also prevent minimal oil spills from impacting the surrounding environment.



**Figure 1 – Project location**



## 1.2 PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the scoping study plus assessment. The draft scoping report with impact assessment, provides information on the baseline biophysical and socioeconomic environments, project description details, outlines the methodology for the assessment, assesses the potential impacts of the proposed Project and provides a rating of the impact before and after mitigation and management measures have been provided and prepares a preliminary environmental management plan (EMP).

This report provides information to the public and stakeholders to aid in the decision-making process for the proposed Project. The objectives are to:

- Describe the proposed activity and the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, and the location of the activity on the site;
- Describe the environment that may be affected by the activity;
- Identify the laws and guidelines that have been considered in the assessment and preparation of this report;
- Provide details of the public consultation process;
- Describe the need and desirability of the activity; and
- Report the assessment findings, identifying the significance of effects, including cumulative effects, and effective and feasible mitigation measures.

In addition to the environmental assessment, a preliminary Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Appendix A) is also required in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. A preliminary EMP has been developed to provide a management framework for the planning and implementation of Project activities. The EMP provides specific standards and arrangements to ensure that the identified environmental and social impacts are mitigated, prevented, and/or minimised as far as reasonably practicable, and that statutory requirements and other legal obligations are fulfilled.

## 1.3 THE PROPONENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Proponents' details are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1 - Proponent's details**

| Company Representative                                    | Contact Details  |
|---|--|
| Mr Nic van Schalkwyk<br>Director (Structural engineering) | Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd.:<br>PO Box 1496, Windhoek<br>126 Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo Avenue<br>Suiderhof<br>Windhoek, Namibia<br>nicvs@burmeister.com.na |

## 1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

The report has been prepared by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) (Reg. No. 2022/0593) on behalf of the proponent.

This report has been authored by employees of ECC, who have no material interest in the outcome of this report, nor do any of the ECC team have any interest that could be reasonably regarded as being capable of affecting their independence in the preparation of this report. ECC is independent from the Proponent and has no vested or financial interest in the Project, except for fair remuneration for professional fees rendered which are based upon agreed commercial rates. Payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report or the assessment, or a record of decision issued by Government. No member or employee of ECC is, or is intending to be, a director, officer, or any other direct employee of Burmeister & Partners. No member or employee of ECC has, or has had, any shareholding in Burmeister & Partners.

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## 1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Management Act, 2007, and its regulations, stipulates that an environmental clearance certificate is required before undertaking any of the listed activities that are identified in the Act and its regulations. Potential listed activities triggered by the Project are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2 - Listed activities potentially triggered by the Project**

| Listed activity  | As defined by the regulations of Act   | EIA screening finding  |
|--|--|--|
| Waste management, treatment, handling, and disposal activities | (2.3) The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Wastewater effluents and other types of waste may pollute groundwater and the nearby intermittent river.</li> <li>– Wastewater discharge permit will be required.</li> </ul>  |
| Hazardous substance treatment, handling and storage            | <p>(9.1) The manufacturing, storage handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.</p> <p>(9.2) Any process of activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.</p> <p>(9.4) The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The design and construction of five concrete platforms includes a collection of oil spillage near a fluvial system.</li> <li>– An upgrade of an existing wash bay</li> <li>– An upgrade of an existing service bay for their service vehicles and trucks is required.</li> <li>– Design and construct a catchpit for collection of possible spillage and oil separation.</li> </ul> |

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## 2 APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

This assessment aims to determine which impacts are likely to be significant, to scope the available data and identify any gaps that need to be filled, to determine the spatial and temporal scope, and to identify the assessment methodology.

The scope of the assessment was determined by undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed Project against the receiving environment, obtained through a desktop review and available site-specific literature.

### 2.2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The ESIA methodology applied to this assessment has been developed using the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards and models, in particular, Performance Standard 1, 'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts' (International Finance Corporation, 2017) (International Finance Corporation, 2012), which establishes the importance of:




- Integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of Projects;
- Effective community engagement through disclosure of Project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them; and
- The Proponent's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the Project.

Furthermore, the Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for ESIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008), as well as international and national best practice, and over 25 years of combined EIA experience, were also drawn upon in the assessment process. This impact assessment is a formal process in which the potential effects of the Project on the biophysical, social, and economic environments are identified, assessed, and reported so that the significance of potential impacts can be taken into account when considering whether to grant approval, consent, or support for the proposed Project.

### 2.3 SCREENING OF THE PROJECT

The first stages in the ESIA process are to register the Project with the DEA/MEFT (completed) and undertake a screening exercise to determine whether it is considered a listed activity under the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and associated regulations, and if significant impacts may arise from the Project. The location, scale, and duration of Project activities will be considered against the receiving environment. The assessment process is shown in Figure 2.

The proposed Project is a listed activity and potential impacts could occur. Thus, it was concluded that a scoping report with impact assessment would suffice for the exploration project and that a preliminary EMP would be submitted with the scoping report as part of the application process for the environmental clearance certificate.

| 1. Project screening   | 2. Establishing the assessment scope  | 3. Baseline studies   |
|--|---|---|
| Complete   | Complete  | Complete  |
| <p>The first stages in the ESIA process are to undertake a screening exercise to determine whether the Project triggers listed activities under the Environmental Management Act, 2007, and its regulations. The screening phase of the Project is a preliminary analysis, to determine ways in which the Project might interact with the biophysical, social, and economic environments.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of the project</li> <li>• Preparation of the BID</li> </ul>  | <p>Where an ESIA is required, the second stage is to scope the assessment. The main aim of this stage is to determine which impacts are likely to be significant; to scope the available data and any gaps that need to be filled; to determine the spatial and temporal scope; and to identify the assessment methodology.</p> <p>The scope of this assessment was determined through undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed Project against the receiving environment. Feedback from consultation with the public and the Proponent informs this process. The following environmental and social topics were scoped into the assessment, as there was the potential for significant impacts to occur. Impacts that are identified as potentially significant during the screening and scoping phase are taken forward for further assessment in the ESIA process. These are:</p> <p><b>SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community health, safety and security on and off site</li> </ul> <p><b>BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on Avifauna</li> <li>• Groundwater and surface water</li> <li>• Soils and geology</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Topography and landscapes</li> </ul> <p>The following topics were scoped out of the ESIA, and they are therefore not discussed further in this report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An assessment of safety impacts or risks associated with developing the mine are not included within the scope of this assessment and will be addressed by the Proponent in a site-specific safety management plan.</li> </ul>  | <p>A robust baseline is required, to provide a reference point against which any future changes associated with a Project can be assessed, and to allow suitable mitigation and monitoring to be identified.</p> <p>The region and general area have been studied for various projects and assessments. This literature was available to be referenced. The Project site-specific area has been studied as part of the ESIA process, and the following has been conducted as part of this assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field surveys</li> <li>• Desktop studies</li> <li>• Consultation with stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>The environmental and social baselines are provided in the scoping study.</p>  |

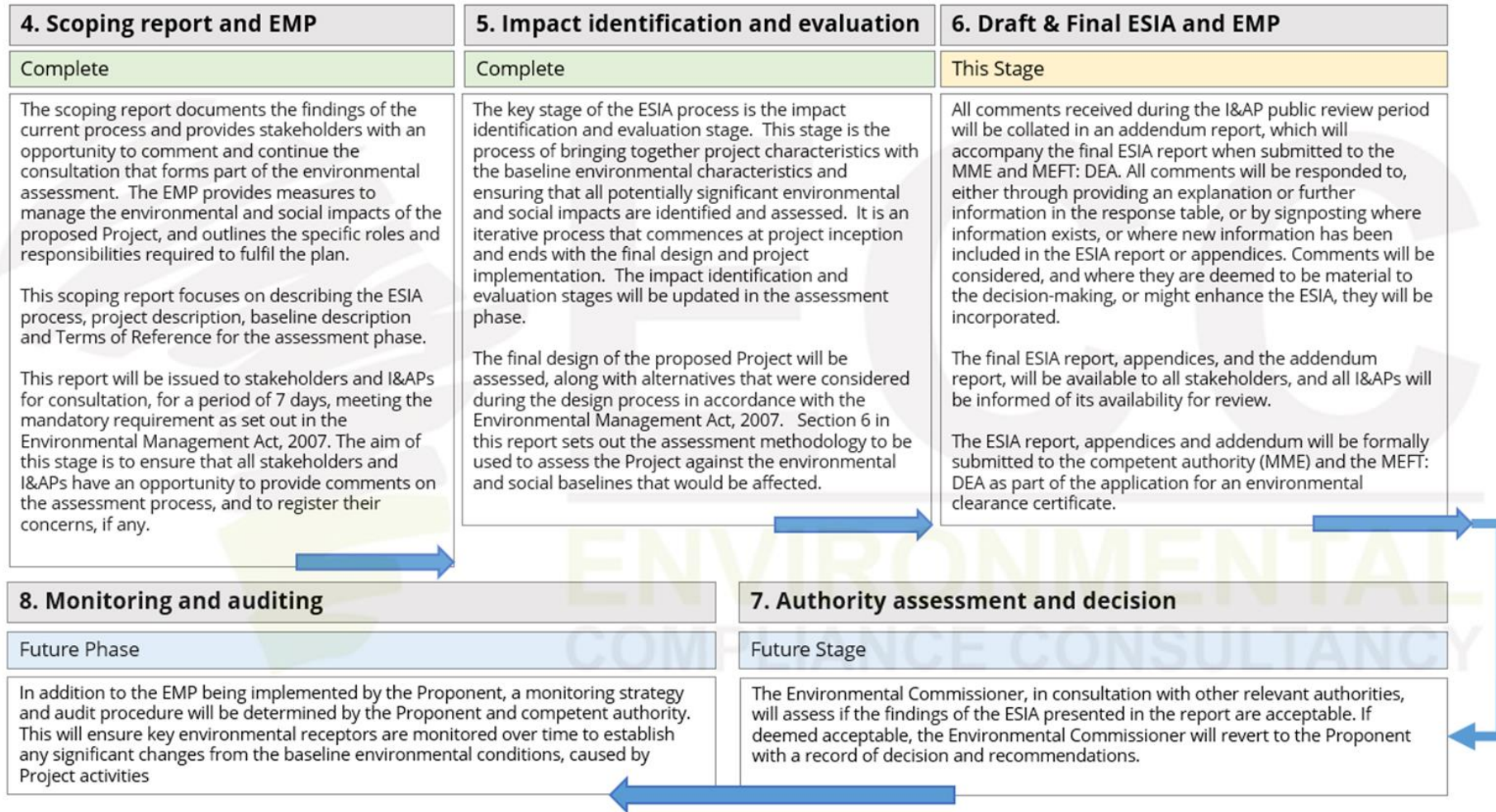


Figure 2 – The full ESIA process



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## 2.4 SCOPING AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The scoping phase plus assessment for the Project is an analysis to determine ways in which the Project interacts with the biophysical, social, and economic environment. Potential impacts are identified, and the significance is assessed during the screening and scoping phase. The details and outcome of the impact assessment are discussed in sections 6 and 7 of this scoping report. Feedback from consultation with the Proponent and stakeholders also informs the analysis of the impacts. The following environmental and social aspects were considered in the impact assessment process:

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

- Community health, safety and security on and off site

### **BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

- Impact to Avifauna
- Groundwater and surface water
- Soils and geology
- Biodiversity
- Topography and landscape

## 2.5 BASELINE STUDIES

Baseline studies involves collecting all pertinent information from the status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline against which changes that occur as a result of the proposed Project can be measured. For the proposed Project, baseline information was obtained through a desktop study, consultation, and engagement with stakeholders (Appendix B), focusing on environmental receptors that could be affected by the proposed Project, and verified through site-specific information. The baseline information is covered in Chapter 5.

## 2.6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public participation and consultation are a requirement as stipulated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Regulations 21 and 23) of the EMA, No.7 of 2007, for a project undertaking a listed activity that requires an environmental clearance certificate. Consultation is a compulsory and critical component of the assessment process for achieving transparent decision-making and can provide many benefits. Consultation is ongoing during the ESIA process. The objectives of the public participation and consultation process are to:

- Provide information on the Project, introducing the overall project concept and planning in the form of a background information document (BID).
- Determine the relevant government, regional, and local regulating authorities.
- Listen to and understand community issues, record concerns and questions.



- 
- Explain the process of the ESIA and the timeframes involved and establish a platform for ongoing consultation.

#### 2.6.1 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify individuals or groups of stakeholders and the method by which they will be engaged during the assessment process. Stakeholders were approached through direct communication such as stakeholder letters, the national press, or directly by email. A summarised list of stakeholders for this project is given below:

- Surrounding neighbouring businesses;
- The general public with an interest in the Project;
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT);
- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME);
- Khomas Regional Council; and
- City of Windhoek.

The records of the public consultation process in the form of a summary report will provide a list of interested and affected parties (I&APs), evidence of consultation, including minutes of public meetings, advertisements in national newspapers, and a summary of the comments or questions raised by the public.

#### 2.6.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The BID presents a high-level description of the proposed Project, sets out the assessment process, and outlines when and how consultation will be undertaken. It also provides contact details for further Project-specific inquiries to all registered I&APs. The BID was distributed to registered I&APs, and it can be found in Appendix B.

#### 2.6.3 NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices of the proposed project were circulated on 6 February 2024 and 13 February 2024 in the “Republikein”, “Namibian Sun” and “Allgemeine Zeitung” newspapers (Appendix C). The purpose of this was to commence the consultation process by informing the public and potential I&APs, allowing them to register an interest with the project.

#### 2.6.4 SITE NOTICES

A site notice was placed at the proposed project site to ensure that neighbouring properties and stakeholders were informed of the proposed Project. The notice was set up at the boundary of the site as illustrated in Appendix D.

#### 2.6.5 PUBLIC MEETING

In terms of Section 22 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, to register I&APs, a public meeting is not a requirement during the public consultation process for

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all projects. The EAP decided not to arrange public meetings but rather invited all registered I&APs to raise their concerns and make comments in writing. This is due to the minor impacts of the Project, lack of interest from the public and the Project location, as it is in an industrial zone far from other businesses.

## 2.7 DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PRELIMINARY EMP

The draft scoping report with impact assessment and preliminary EMP will be submitted to the public for review prior to submission to the competent authority and DEA. This report documented the findings of the assessment process, provides stakeholders with the opportunity to comment and continue to engage in consultation and forms part of the environmental clearance application.

The preliminary EMP provides measures to manage the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project and outlines specific roles and responsibilities to fulfil the plan. The draft documents will be updated with the additional comments that stem from the public review of the reports.

### **3 REVIEW OF THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT**

As stated in Section 1, an environmental clearance certificate is required for any activity listed in the Government Notice No. 29 of 2012 of the EMA 2007. A thorough review of relevant legislation has been conducted for the proposed Project. Table 3 below identifies relevant legal requirements specific to the Project. Table 4 specifies permits relevant to the Project. This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed Project.

### 3.1 NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

**Table 3 - Details of the regulatory framework as it applies to the proposed project**

| National regulatory regime   | Summary   | Applicability to the Project  |
|--|---|---|
| Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990)   | <p>The constitution defines the country's position in relation to sustainable development and environmental management.</p> <p>The constitution refers that the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the following:<br/>"Maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia, and the utilisation of living, natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present, and future."</p> | The proposed project will ensure the sustainable use of the environment, and has aligned its corporate mission, vision, and objectives with the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990).   |
| Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its regulations (2012), including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011) | <p>The Act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate prior to Project development.</p> <p>The Act states that an EIA should be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application process.</p> <p>The MEFT is responsible for the protection and management of Namibia's natural environment. The</p>   | <p>This environmental scoping report documents the findings of the scoping phase of the environmental assessment undertaken for the proposed Project.</p> <p>The process has been undertaken in line with the requirements under the Act and its regulations.</p> |

| National regulatory regime   | Summary  | Applicability to the Project   |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, under the MEFT, is responsible for the administration of the EIA process.</p>  |  |
| <p>The Regional Councils Act (No. 22 of 1992)</p>  | <p>This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 “to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social, and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment.</p> <p>The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development.</p> | <p>The construction site falls under the Khomas Regional Council, which will form a part of the I&amp;APs and will be consulted during the ESIA Process.</p>   |
| <p>Water Resource Management Regulations of 2023, Water Resources Management Act, Act No. 11 of 2013</p> | <p>This Act provides for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban, and industrial purposes; and to make provision for the control of certain activities on or in water.</p> <p>The Department of Water Affairs, within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), is responsible for the administration of the Act.</p>   | <p>The Act stipulates obligations to prevent the pollution of water. Possible pollution of water will be evaluated in the impact assessment.</p> <p>Measures to minimise potential surface and groundwater pollution are contained in the EMP.</p> <p>All the relevant water permits will be obtained as required.</p> |

| National regulatory regime  | Summary   | Applicability to the Project   |
|---|---|--|
| Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969   | Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation.  | During the activities in the construction phase, there will be minimal soil disturbance.   |
| The Forestry Act, No. 12 of 2001 as amended by the Forest Amendment Act, No. 13 of 2005 | <p>Section 22 deals with the protection of natural vegetation that is not part of the surveyed erven of a local authority area as defined.</p> <p>Section 21 states that no person shall cut, destroy, or remove vegetation that is growing within 100 metres of a river, stream, or watercourse.</p>           | The Proponent will ensure minimal vegetation to be removed before construction activities and that all required permits are in place before removal commences.   |
| Hazardous Substances Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974  | <p>This Ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances and can be applied in conjunction with the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, No. 11 of 1976.</p> <p>This applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal, and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export.</p> | <p>The Proponent shall ensure safe handling, transfer, storage, and disposal protocols are developed, implemented and audited throughout its construction phase and operations. The Proponent will prevent and mitigate any possible oil spill events that may occur.</p> <p>The Proponent will obtain all relevant permits required under this Ordinance.</p> |
| Labour Act (No. 6 of 1992)  | The Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment is aimed at ensuring harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational   | The proponent should ensure the safety and welfare of employers throughout the construction and operational phase.   |

| National regulatory regime | Summary   | Applicability to the Project |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
|                            | health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992. |                              |

### 3.2 RELEVANT PERMITS AND LICENCES

**Table 4 - Relevant permits and licences required for the project**

| Permit/Licence                      | Act/Regulation                              | Related activities requiring permits                 | Relevant Authority                              |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Environmental clearance certificate | Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 | Required for all listed activities shown in Table 2. | Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism   |
| Wastewater discharge permit         | Water Act, No. 54 of 1954                   | Required for waste disposal activities               | Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reforms |

## 4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Transformers are a device that is able to transfer electric energy from an alternating current (AC) electrical energy to one or more circuits, either increasing or decreasing the voltage. The function of transformers is to provide power supply over a long distance to various locations from a single source (power plant). Fewer construction and operations of power plants are produced because of this which is both economically and environmentally beneficial. Transformers also ensure that power that reaches consumers are safe for light bulbs and outlets.

An oil-immersed transformer utilises oil as a cooling method to reduce the transformer temperature. The platforms aids in loading of transformers and its main intention are to speed up the process in the case of an emergency when breakage of transformers at regional substations occurs. As a precautionary measure, the concrete platforms also prevent accidental spills of the insulating oil potentially affecting surrounding environment, groundwater and the intermittent river approximately 72 m from the proposed site. However, this is highly unlikely and has not occurred yet. Figure 3 shows an example of a typical concrete platforms.



(a)

(b)

**Figure 3 - Examples of transformer platforms**

### 4.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Best practice environmental assessment methodology calls for consideration and assessment of alternatives to the Project. In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its



regulations, alternatives considered should be analysed. Considering the need for power supply and the area suitable for the construction of transformer platforms, a location in Brakwater was selected and no other alternatives were taken into account.

#### 4.2.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVES

The intention of the project is to assist and speed up the process of the loading of transformers, should transformers experience breakage. Should the platforms not be constructed, the efficiency of the transformers may be impacted due to the delay in the power supply process. Additionally, platforms prevent minimal oil spills from impacting the surrounding environment. In that regard, the “no-go alternative” is not preferred, and as such, the project support the efficiency of the transformers and is an environmentally friendly approach.

### 4.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

#### 4.3.1 PROPOSED WASH AND SERVICE BAY CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADE

The following activities are envisioned during the upgrade and operations:

- Oils will be drained from vehicles into an existing oil sump, ready to be collected for disposal at a municipal waste site
- In addition, at the wash bay, vehicles will be washed with high pressure water jets
- Waste wash water will go through a system of a 3-chamber oil separator, from where the oils and other impurities will be collected and disposed at a municipal waste site
- The remainder of the wash water will be discharged into the river after a wastewater permit is granted
- The floors of the wash bay will be raised so that storm water cannot reach and flood the 3-chamber separator.

#### 4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLATFORMS

The following activities are envisioned during the construction phase:

- Vegetation removal to construct the five concrete transformer platforms;
- Minor ground preparation of the site
- Frame the area and lay out of concrete

#### 4.3.3 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Delivery of construction machinery will be required, but no abnormal loads are expected. The equipment required during the construction phase are earth moving equipment, compactor, rollers transport vehicles, cranes and lifting equipment, concrete batching plant and cement trucks, hand tools and workers machineries. A site storage facility and laydown area for construction equipment may also be required.

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#### 4.3.4 WORKERS AND ACCOMMODATION

Workers are already employed by the contractors and accommodation is not a necessity.

#### 4.3.5 WATER SUPPLY

Throughout the construction process, water usage for concrete batching will be entirely unnecessary, as pre-mixed concrete sourced from a ready-mix plant will be transported to the site via concrete trucks. Water will solely be drawn from a local connection point on site for the preparation of engineered fill, where a specific minimum water content is essential to enhance the compaction process. Additionally, water will be utilised for the routine cleaning of construction equipment on a daily basis.

#### 4.3.6 RESOURCE USE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT (SOLID AND EFFLUENT WASTE)

General waste generated during the construction phase will be removed by a skip and disposed of at the waste disposal site works in Windhoek.

It is imperative that no polluted water or any other liquids be allowed to spill into the natural catchments. All pollutants will be effectively contained and collected in appropriate receptacles, and subsequently disposed of at the designated Windhoek Municipal Waste Site.

#### 4.3.7 OPERATIONAL PHASE

During the operational phase, the transformers and associated infrastructure will require little intervention. Regular inspections (monthly and yearly) during construction and annually in operations will be conducted by the site manager.

#### 4.3.8 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Should the transformers no longer be required, safe and systematically dismantling may occur whereby transformer metal may be used or recycled.

The EMP developed for the proposed Project sets out auditable management and rehabilitation actions for the Proponent to ensure careful and sustainable management measures are implemented.

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## 5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

An environmental and socio-economic baseline and a description of the existing biophysical environment is given in this section. This section has been compiled from a desktop study.

### 5.1 LAND USE

The location of the proposed project is at the NamPower Depot in Brakwater, approximately 15 km north of Windhoek. This area is relatively vacant with sparse industrial buildings, the closest industrial infrastructure (WP Transport Namibia) being 500 m away. Several portions of land in Brakwater have been rezoned for industrial purposes which was previously zoned for residential purposes. The NamPower facility in Brakwater is used as a storage facility for NamPower vehicles and equipment. The space also includes a service and wash bay.

### 5.2 CLIMATE

Brakwater is located within the Khomas Hochland Plateau and has a semi-arid highland savannah climate with high temperatures, medium to high summer rainfall and high solar radiation (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Roberts, & Robertson, 2002). Brakwater experiences similar weather conditions to Windhoek due to the proximity to the capital city. The area's climate is characterised by warm summers and cool winters. The average annual solar radiation ranges between 6.0 to 6.2 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day (Mendelsohn, *et al*, 2002). The average maximum temperature during summer months (December, January and February) is 30°C, with minimum temperature around 18°C during these months. The average maximum temperature during winter months (June, July and August) is 22°C, while lowest average temperatures in these months range between 6 to 8°C as shown in Figure 4.

The humidity in the most humid months ranges between 70 and 80% relative humidity (RH), while the least humid months has a humidity between 10 to 20% RH. The annual maximum rainfall is recorded in February at approximately 120 mm. The average annual rainfall experienced in the area ranges between 300 -350 mm. Wind are likely to occur in the morning reaching up to 37 km/h, with the predominant winds from the N, NNE, NE and ENE (Figure 5).

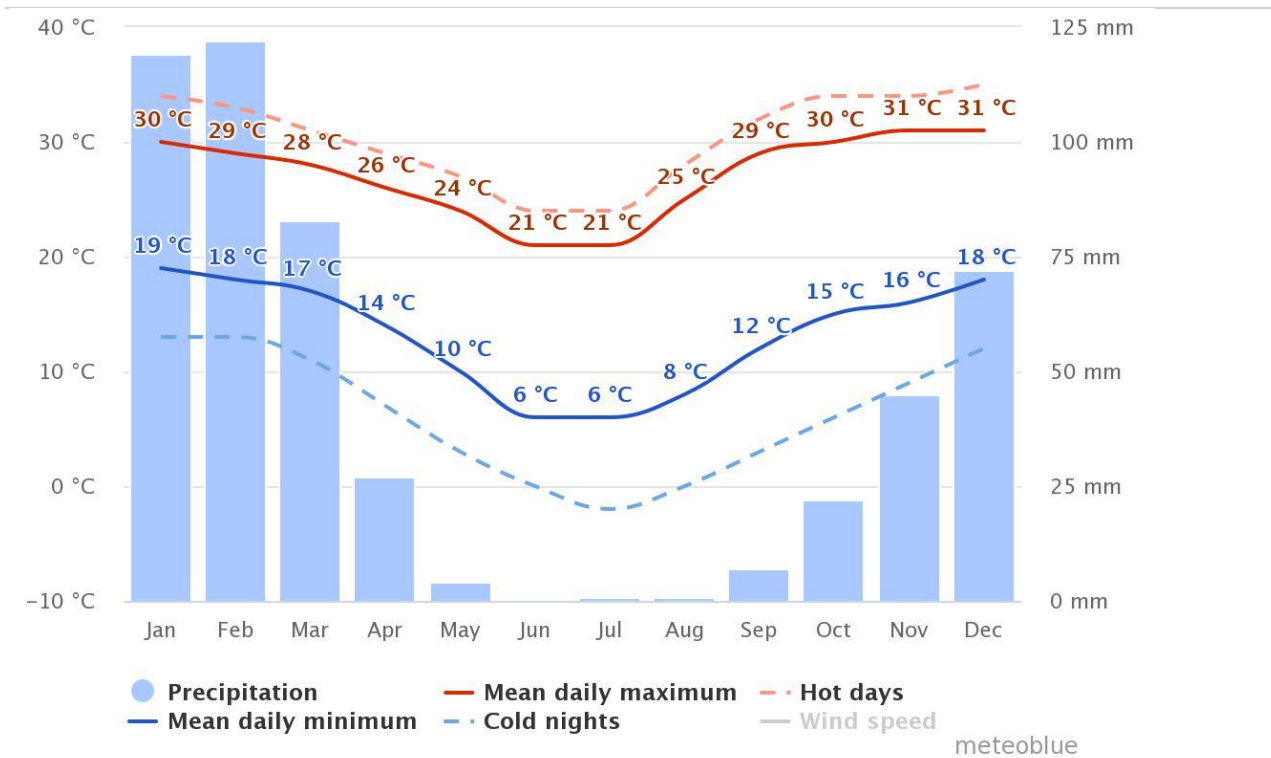
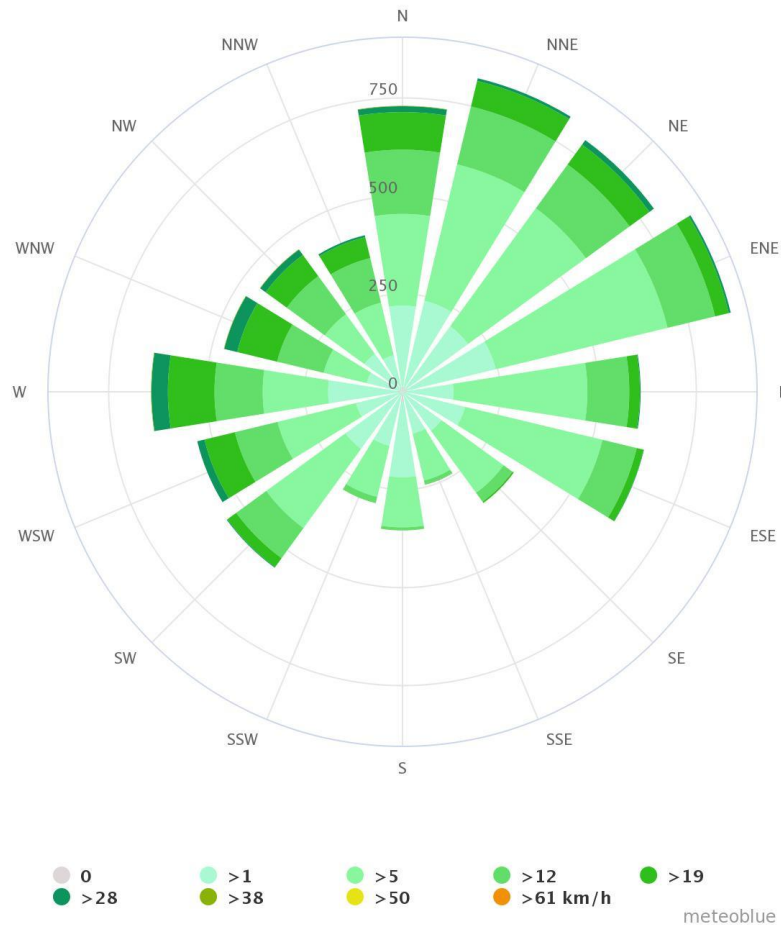


Figure 4 - Annual temperatures and precipitation at Brakwater, Khomas region (meteoblue, 2023)



**Figure 5 - Wind rose showing the hours blown per year from the indicated direction at Brakwater, Khomas region (metoblue, 2023)**

### 5.3 SOIL, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Brakwater and Windhoek area consist of Lithic Leptosols and Regosols. Leptosols soil typically form in actively eroding landscapes, are generally coarse and thin layered caused by the continuous presence of hard-rock or cemented layer within 30 cm of the surface (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2002). Due to their coarse texture, their water holding capacity is low and vegetation growing in this soil are often subjected to drought. Regosols are young soils in arid conditions or interrupted by erosion or recent deposition of sediments (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Mendelsohn, & Robertson, 2022).

The bedrock geology of the proposed area consists of the Khomas Highlands (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2002). The Khomas subgroup is the youngest of the Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex and consist of metamorphic rocks such as mica schist, traversed by micaceous quartzite, subordinate calcareous schist and impure marble, and amphibole schist (JARO Consultancy, 2016). The

topography and landscape of the proposed site is distinguished by a rugged higher lying undulating mountainous area situated to the east and west with central lower lying lowlands.

## 5.4 HYDROGEOLOGY

According to Mendelsohn, *et al* (2022) the proposed site falls near the Windhoek aquifer. The aquifer may have potential and yields more than 15 m<sup>3</sup> of water per hour. The amount of water is suitable for farming or settlements with large livestock, municipal water supplies and irrigation. The productivity of the aquifer is moderate but variable due to porosity and fractures from the mica schist. Aquifers may also form along the Klein Windhoek River nearby the Project site.

## 5.5 SURFACE WATER

The NamPower Depot is approximately 72 m from Klein Windhoek River channel and may be subjected to possible flooding, with the stormwater and run-off flowing parallel to the proposed site. The proposed project will have large volumes of oil, with one of the maximum sized transformers being 45 000 litres. Should a spill occur and possibly contaminate the fluvial river, an oil interception and separation system are proposed for each of the platforms. Mitigation measures are further elaborated in the EMP to prevent possible soil, surface- and groundwater pollution of the river channel.

## 5.6 CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate projections for Namibia shows that annual temperatures will increase rapidly, as much as 4 °C over the next century whereas annual precipitation are expected to decrease by 14% over the next century (Thomson, 2021). Rainstorms and major floods are rare occasions, and it is predicted that prolonged droughts and water scarcity issues would be more likely the trend by climate change. In the past 120 years only one flash flood was recorded in Namibia (World Bank Group, 2021). Furthermore, extreme flood events are projected to occur in the floodplains of the north-eastern parts of Namibia, and therefore is unlikely to occur in the Project area (World Bank Group, 2021).

## 5.7 BIODIVERSITY BASELINE

### 5.7.1 FLORA

The proposed site is situated in the Savanna, with the dominant vegetation type being the thornbush shrubland (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2002). The thornbush shrubland Savanna is characterised by large expanses of grasslands with *Senegalia* and *Vachellia* trees, previously known as Acacia trees. The dominant vegetation and structure are the Highland shrubland consisting of shrubs and low trees (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2002). The plant diversity (more than 500 species) and endemic species is high, estimated to be more than 35 species. Between 26 and 50 species of

large trees and shrubs are found in the Brakwater vicinity, which includes *Senegalia mellifera*, *Vachellia reficiens*, *Senegalia fleckii*, *Boscia albitrunca* and *Vachellia erioloba*.

#### 5.7.2 FAUNA

The overall terrestrial diversity is medium to high. The overall endemic bird species in this region is 6 to 7 species. In this region, there are 13 to 16 reptile species and a variety of small mammals (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). Large mammals such as gemsbok, steenbok, springbok and kudu are scarce in these areas due to increased industrialisation and disturbance of the Brakwater natural environment.

### 5.8 SOCIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The Khomas region has a total population size of 342 141, with almost 19% of Namibian population occupying this region despite being a medium sized region of 36 964 km<sup>2</sup> (Mapp, 2015). One of the foremost socio-economic problems in Windhoek (and Namibia in general) is rapid urbanisation spurred by high rates of in-migration from rural areas. The urban populations in Khomas increased from 250 262 in 2001 to 342 141 in 2011, rural communities experienced a decrease (Namibia Statistic Agency, 2011). Most of rural-urban migrants in Khomas region, i.e., Windhoek are low-skilled and are of working age seeking for working opportunities and better living conditions (Tjipetekera, Gumbo, & Yankson, 2022).

#### 5.8.1 EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 47.4% of Namibian population indicated that their main source of income is retrieved from salaries and/or wages (Namibia Statistic Agency, 2019). The total number of the employed population in Namibia was 725 742 of whom 361 508 were males, while the remaining 364 234 were females. More males than females were employed in urban areas 50.9% and 49.1% respectively, however in rural areas the number of employed females (51.7%) was more than that of males (48.3%) (National Planning Commission, 2020). According to the Khomas 2011 census regional profile, in the Khomas region, approximately 30% of the region is unemployed, which is a total of 54 368 individuals of the total working population (the age of 15 and above) of the region which is 181 334 (Namibia Statistic Agency, 2011). The unemployment rate of the Khomas region is less than the overall national unemployment rate of 33.4% (National Planning Commission, 2020).

#### 5.8.2 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Namibia had an economic growth of 3.5% in 2022, mostly due to diamond mining activities, there is however a lingering pandemic impact and Namibia is still recovering from the COVID-19 restrictions. Employment is projected to remain below pre-pandemic levels as the workforce slowly recovers. Fuel prices and inflation increased to a five-year high of 6.1% in 2022 a negative impact on consumers. One of the most important inputs for economic growth is an abundance of reliable and affordable energy in Namibia which is increasingly becoming a challenge due to

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power supply demand. Presently 61% of Namibia's energy is imported due to local generation producing 39% of electricity. Namibia's total electricity demand is currently estimated at 600 MW per annum. The country's generation capacity currently stands at approximately 486.5 MW. Total generation capacity delivers approximately 400 MW, thereby rendering a deficit of about 200 MW. The Namibian Government remains committed towards providing electricity to all educational and health facilities, and to all household, especially rural households (Republic of Namibia: Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade, 2020).

## 5.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The NamPower Depot site is not known to have a rich historical background, cultural sites or graveyards. The proposed site has no record of possible national, cultural or historical significance.



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## 6 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

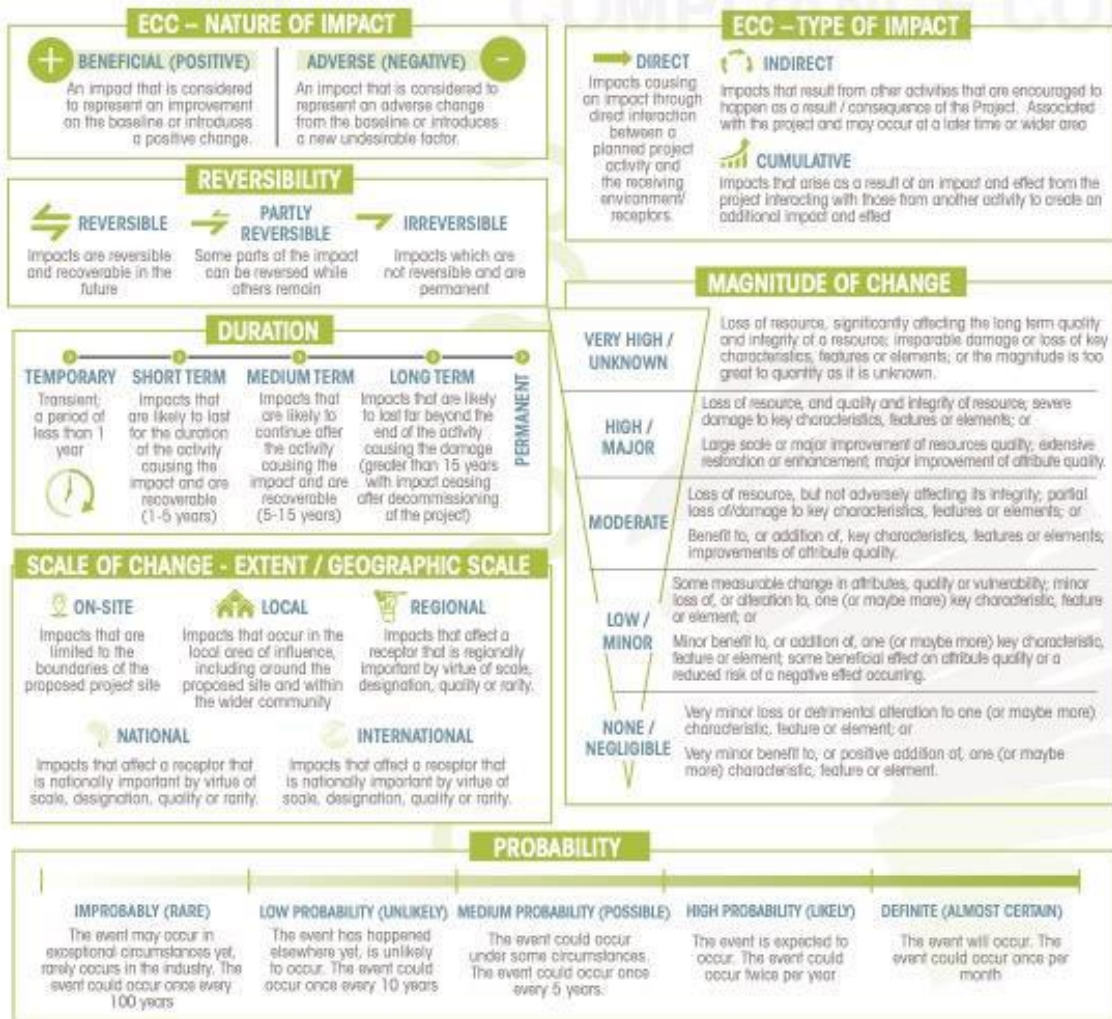
The impact assessment method described in this chapter by ECC is designed to systematically identify and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts that may arise from a proposed project. The method takes into consideration the baseline characteristics of the project area and assesses the significance of impacts based on various factors, including the sensitivity and value of environmental and social receptors, the nature and characteristics of the potential impact, and the magnitude of potential change.

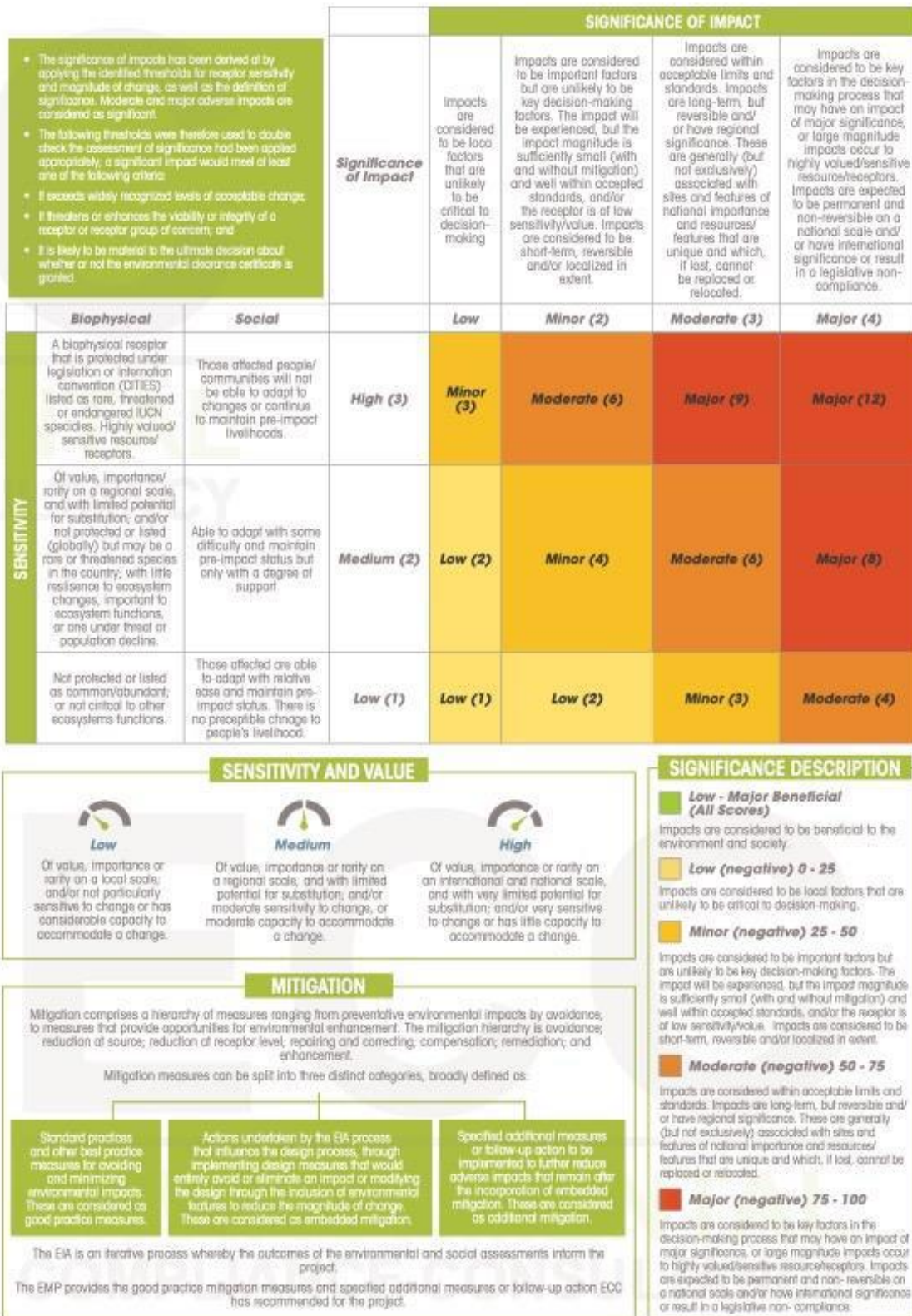
The method shown in Figure 6 provides assessment guidance that is used to evaluate impacts, and it also acknowledges any limitations, uncertainties, and assumptions associated with the assessment methodology. It outlines how impacts are identified and evaluated, and how the level of significance is derived. The method also addresses the application of mitigation measures in the assessment, and how additional mitigations are identified.

This chapter provides a structured approach for evaluating the potential impacts of a proposed project on the environment and social aspects. It considers various factors to determine the significance of impacts and provides guidance on how to identify and evaluate potential impacts. It also recognises the limitations and uncertainties associated with impact assessment methodologies, which adds transparency and credibility to the assessment process.

Overall, this chapter provides a comprehensive and systematic approach for conducting impact assessments, which can help ensure that potential environmental and social impacts are thoroughly evaluated and addressed in the decision-making process for the proposed project. However, it is important to note that the effectiveness of this method would ultimately depend on its implementation and the accuracy of the baseline data and assumptions used in the assessment. Therefore, regular reviews and updates of the methodology based on new information and feedback from stakeholders would be recommended to improve its accuracy and relevance.

## ECC IMPACT PREDICTION AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY





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Figure 6 - ECC ESIA methodology based on IFC standards

## 6.2 LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Table 5 below shows the potential limitations, uncertainties and assumptions associated with the Project.

**Table 5 - Limitations, uncertainties and assumptions**

| LIMITATION/UNCERTAINTY   | ASSUMPTION   |
|--|--|
| A Physical limitation of the site is that it does not allow for oil interceptors and separators of a size required to handle an oil spill and a 1:100-year rainstorm simultaneously. | As part of the standard operating procedure, the oil interceptor will be checked daily, especially during the rainy season. In the event of a 45,000 litre spill, the oil interception contents will have to be drained immediately. |

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## **7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **7.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the findings of the impact assessment for the proposed project, with a focus on significant potential impacts. The design of the proposed project and best practice measures were considered during the assessment to identify likely significant impacts and recommend mitigation measures. A summary list of potential impacts was provided, including water (surface and groundwater), soil, landscape (visual impacts, sense of place), socioeconomics (employment, demographics, and land use), noise, ecology (fauna and flora), air quality (emissions, pollutants, and dust), and heritage (including culture, history, archaeology, and palaeontology).

Below, the impact assessment findings are presented, identifying the activities that could be the source of impacts, the receptors that could be affected and the pathways between them.

### **7.2 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS**

The term socio-economic impact assessment embraces both social impacts and economic impacts. Economic impacts include issues such as employment, changes in economic activity, and increased expenditure. The significant economic impact that holds specific interest to the community and stakeholders is employment creation and power supply which is summarised in this section. Table 6 shows the socioeconomic impact findings.

#### **7.2.1 POWER SUPPLY**

Over recent years, NamPower increased Namibia's local generation capacity by restoring and upgrading its existing generation plants through collaboration with the private sector to deliver safe and reliable power supply. To accommodate the growing electricity demand and generation integration in the country, the upgrade and maintenance of power plants including transformers are required. The transformers at the NamPower Depot are oil-immersed and the proposed platforms ensure that should an oil spill occur, the environment and infrastructure will be protected and maintained. This is in alignment with NamPower's mission – "to provide innovative electricity solutions, in an evolving market, which satisfy the needs of our customers, fulfil the aspirations of our staff and, the expectations of our stakeholders in a competitive, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner."

**Table 6 – Socioeconomic impact assessment findings**

| Description of activity                 | Receptor      | Description of impact  | Effect/Description of magnitude  | Value of Sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Significance of impact |
|---|---------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Power Supply – operational phase</b> | Socioeconomic | Safe and reliable power supply is beneficial for the socioeconomic growth in Namibia | Beneficial<br>Direct<br>Reversible<br>Major<br>Long Term<br>Regional<br>Definite | Medium               | Major               | Beneficial<br>Major    |

## 7.3 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS

### 7.3.1 IMPACTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS

During the construction phase of the project, various activities are involved such stockpiling, levelling and vehicle movement. Trampling by employees may result in soil compaction and erosion while construction material may cause soil infertility and affect the regrowth rate of vegetation. Furthermore, construction material, excess concrete or waste may contaminate the nearby intermittent river, Klein Windhoek River and seep into the groundwater causing long term impacts. Table 7 below presents the impacts of the construction of the transformer platforms and the activities associated with the construction phase.

**Table 7 - The impacts of the construction of concrete transformer platforms**

| Description of activity                                   | Receptor      | Description of impact  | Effect/<br>description of magnitude   | Value of sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Significance of impact | Residual impact after mitigation |
|---|---------------|--|---|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Design and construction of five concrete platforms</b> | Soil          | Construction activities may lead to soil infertility, soil erosion which may hinder regrowth rates | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Reversible<br>Negligible<br>Long Term<br>On-site<br>Possible | Low                  | Minor               | Low (2)                | Low (1)                          |
|   | Groundwater   | Construction material and waste may seep into soil and contaminate groundwater                     | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Irreversible<br>Minor<br>Medium Term<br>Local<br>Possible    | Low                  | Minor               | Low (2)                | Low (1)                          |
|   | Surface water | Construction material or waste   | Adverse   | Medium               | Minor               | Minor (4)              | Low (2)                          |



| Description of activity | Receptor | Description of impact                     | Effect/<br>description of magnitude                                  | Value of sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Significance of impact | Residual impact after mitigation |
|-------------------------|----------|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                         |          | may contaminate nearby intermittent water | Direct<br>Irreversible<br>Minor<br>Temporary<br>Regional<br>Possible |                      |                     |                        |                                  |

Impact management or control measures may include but are not limited to the following:

- Minimise clearance areas through proper planning of the construction activities;
- Route new tracks around established and protected trees, and clumps of vegetation;
- Identify rare, endangered, threatened, and protected species;
- Where possible rescue and relocate plants of significance with the appropriate permits in place beforehand;
- Any spills must be cleaned up, good housekeeping should be practiced;
- Materials must be located where there isn't a risk of them being washed into waterways; and
- Secure all the chemicals to avoid spillage and conducting the chemical-heavy jobs away from bodies of water.

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### 7.3.2 IMPACTS OF EFFLUENT WASTEWATER AND OTHER WASTE

Effluent wastewater refers to sewage that has been treated in a septic tank or sewage treatment plant. There is a sewer system on the proposed site and continuous increase of workers on site will lead to increased effluent wastewater and possible generation, collection and disposal of other wastes. Possible leakages or unpermitted discharges may result in contaminated/polluted groundwater and surface water including the river adjacent to the proposed site. Effluent wastewater may result in soil salinisation and affect vegetation growth. Table 8 below presents the impact assessment findings associated with effluent wastewater and other waste.

**Table 8 - Impacts of effluent wastewater and other waste on the biophysical environment**

| Description of activity   | Receptor    | Description of impact  | Effect/ description of magnitude   | Value of sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Significance of impact | Residual impact after mitigation |
|---|-------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Effluent wastewater and other waste generation, collection, transport and disposal during construction and operational activities | Avifauna    | Contaminated/ polluted surface water may be dangerous to birds drinking from these water sources as it may lead to death | Adverse<br>Indirect<br>Irreversible<br>Moderate<br>Short Term<br>Local<br>Possible | Medium               | Moderate            | Minor (4)              | Low (2)                          |
|   | Groundwater | May contaminate groundwater, hindering groundwater quality   | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Irreversible<br>Minor<br>Long Term<br>Local<br>Possible       | Low                  | Minor               | Minor (3)              | Low (2)                          |
|   | Soil        | Effluent wastewater may result in soil salinisation and  | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Partly reversible   | Low                  | Minor               | Low (2)                | Low (1)                          |

| Description of activity | Receptor              | Description of impact  | Effect/ description of magnitude   | Value of sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Significance of impact | Residual impact after mitigation |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                         |                       | accumulation of heavy metals affecting biodiversity                                    | Minor<br>Medium Term<br>Local<br>Possible  |                      |                     |                        |                                  |
|                         | Surface water quality | Accumulation of heavy metals in the Klein Windhoek River adjacent to the site          | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Reversible<br>Moderate<br>Short Term<br>Local<br>Possible           | Medium               | Moderate            | Minor (4)              | Low (2)                          |
|                         | Biodiversity          | Impact may hinder vegetation growth and may lead to loss of possible sensitive species | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Partly reversible<br>Negligible<br>Medium Term<br>Local<br>Possible | Low                  | Minor               | Low (2)                | Low (1)                          |

Impact management/ control measures may include but are not limited to the following:

- Minimise the loss of untreated waste and prevent leakage;
- Waste for further treatment should be collected;
- Septic tanks should be sized to accommodate at least 24 hours of wastewater flow or the minimum size, while still allowing for sludge and scum retention;
- Should a sewer system be on site, it should be maintained and checked often to prevent leakage;
- Minimise wastewater generation, Reuse wastewater, prevent wastewater from entering the intermittent river; and
- Storm water management should be included in the EMP.

### 7.3.3 IMPACTS OF POSSIBLE CATASTROPHIC OIL SPILLAGE EVENTS

The major cause of oil spills or leakage from a power transformer would likely be because of an aging sealant or a tear/crack in the transformer. This may be detrimental as it may contaminate the nearby intermittent river, and poison fauna and birds that drink water from the river. Oil spills or leakage may change the chemistry, structure and properties of soil, reduce soil fertility and possibly cover plant's roots which may prevent growth of vegetation. Table 9 below shows the impact assessment findings associated with possible catastrophic oil spillage events.

**Table 9 - Impacts of an oil spillage event on the biophysical environment**

| Description of activity                         | Receptor              | Description of impact  | Effect/<br>description of magnitude  | Value of sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Significance of impact | Residual impact after mitigation |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Possible catastrophic oil spillage event</b> | Avifauna              | Sticky contaminants can be ingested by birds and can damage internal organs and may lead to increased deaths | Adverse<br>Indirect<br>Irreversible<br>Major<br>Long Term<br>Regional<br>Possible        | Medium               | Major               | Moderate (6)           | Minor (4)                        |
|   | Surface water quality | Oil in water will decrease oxygen in water and will result in the loss of species loss                       | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Partly reversible<br>Very high<br>Long Term<br>Regional<br>Possible | Medium               | Major               | Moderate (6)           | Minor (4)                        |

| Description of activity | Receptor     | Description of impact   | Effect/<br>description of<br>magnitude  | Value of<br>sensitivity | Magnitude of<br>change | Significance of<br>impact | Residual impact<br>after mitigation |
|-------------------------|--------------|---|---|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                         | Soil         | Oil spills changes in chemical composition, structure and properties of soil, and reduces soil fertility                      | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Partly reversible<br>Major<br>Long Term<br>Local<br>Possible | Low                     | Major                  | Minor (3)                 | Low (2)                             |
|                         | Biodiversity | Oil spills could cover the plant's roots, preventing them from absorbing oxygen. It may lead to deaths of freshwater species. | Adverse<br>Direct<br>Partly reversible<br>Major<br>Long Term<br>Local<br>Possible | Low                     | Major                  | Minor (3)                 | Low (2)                             |

Impact management/ control measures may include but are not limited to the following:

- Good housekeeping;



- Training through toolbox talks and induction;
- Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption material) to be collected and cleaned as soon as possible;
- In the event of spills and leaks, polluted soils must be collected and disposed of at an approved site;
- Bioremediation of oil contaminated soil following possible accidental spills should be conducted; and
- Any major spill is reported to the project manager and Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).

## **8 CONCLUSION**

ECC's impact assessment methodology was used to conduct the scoping report for the proposed construction of transformer platforms and associated upgrades to identify if there is a potential for significant impacts to occur as an outcome of the project. This scoping report identified that there was no major potential risk that requires further specialist studies and assessment. The identified impacts were found to be minor after the implementation of mitigation measures. The various mitigation measures have been identified and listed for implementation in the scoping report and EMP to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practical. This will ensure that the environment is protected, and unforeseen effects and environmental disturbances are avoided.

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## 9 REFERENCES

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**The construction of five concrete transformer platforms and the  
upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater,**

**Namibia**

Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd

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## **APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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## **APPENDIX B – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT**

## APPENDIX C – NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

TUESDAY 6 FEBRUARY 2024

Market Watch

Regulation **Sun** **AS** **Member Online** 7

**VACANCY**

1. Junior Advisor – Urban Planning (Helao Nafidi)
2. Junior Advisor – Urban Planning (Opuwo)
3. Junior Advisor – Urban Planning (Rehoboth)
4. Advisor – Human Settlements (Windhoek)

GIZ provides viable, forward-looking solutions for political, economic, ecological and social development in a globalised world. Our corporate objective is to improve people's lives on a sustainable basis.

Applications from highly motivated professionals are invited for the position as indicated above.

**A comprehensive CV and Cover Letter should be uploaded together as one document for this position.**

Interested candidates should follow the link below for full details of this vacancy:  
<https://giznamibia.mcidirecthire.com/external/CurrentOpportunities>  
Closing date for applications is **Tuesday, 13 th February 2024.**

GIZ Namibia is an Equal Opportunity Employer and values diversity; people from previously disadvantaged backgrounds are encouraged to apply. We are committed to create an inclusive working environment for all employees.

**Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.**  
Kindly consider your application unsuccessful, should you not hear from us within eight (8) weeks.

**NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY AT BRAKWATER, NAMIBIA**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd, provides this notice to members of the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made for the proposed construction of transformer platforms and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater, Namibia. Members of the public are invited to register as an interested and affected party (I&APs) and provide input into the environmental clearance certificate application process.

**Applicant:** Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamPower)  
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd  
**Location:** NamPower Depot in Brakwater, Namibia

**Proposed Activity:** Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd, contracted by NamPower, proposes to construct five transformer platforms to assist in the process of loading transformers and to upgrade the existing wash and service bay. Apart from the above-mentioned activities, Burmeister & Partners proposes to also conduct the design and construction of a catchpit for the collection of possible oil spillage and separation.

**I&APs Registration:** The purpose of the registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to allow interested and affected parties (I&APs) to register and comment on the project and to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, so that they can be considered and assessed during the impact assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 06 February 2024 to 20 February 2024. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the Project at: <https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-of-five-concrete-transformer-platforms-and-the-upgrade-of-an-existing-wash-and-service-bay-at-brakwater-khomas-region-namibia/> or call ECC to register.

The team at ECC will maintain contact with registered I&APs to engage and to keep them informed as the EIA process develops. ECC will also provide registered I&APs input opportunities and review periods throughout the assessment process.

Contact: Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek | Tel: +264 81 669 7608  
E-mail: [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com)  
Website: [www.eccenvironmental.com/projects](http://www.eccenvironmental.com/projects)

**TEKNOPOOP**

**SKOON ROLLE WIT KOERANTPAPIER VIR VELE GEBRUIKE**

- PANEELKLOPPERS
- NYWERHEDE
- RESTAURANTE
- SKOLE
- VERPAKKINGSMATERIAAL

per kg

**Prys op aanvraag**

**SKALEL: +264 61 330 500 OF 330 502**  
**2 - 4 EIDERSTRAAT, LAFRENZ INDUSTRIEEL**

**In Memorium**  
**Dr. Hage Geingob**  
03 Aug 1941 - 04 Feb 2024

With profound sadness, we join the nation of Namibia in mourning the loss of President Dr. Hage Geingob. Our heartfelt condolences extend to Madam Monica Geingob, the children, the entire Geingob family, and the nation.

President Geingob's legacy of unity and leadership will forever inspire us. Let us stand together during this difficult time, finding strength in our shared bond as a nation.

Rest in peace, President Hage Geingob.

In solidarity,  
Momentum Metropolitan

**REMEMBERING OUR LEADER, HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. HAGE G GEINGOB**

The Pupkewitz Group of Companies and the Pupkewitz Foundation wish to express their very deepest sorrow at the passing of His Excellency, Dr. Hage G Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia. We pass sincere condolences and wishes of strength and courage during this difficult time to the First Lady, Madam Monica Geingob, and the family.

The lifelong commitment that His Excellency made in service of his country, and the passion, steadfastness, vision and inclusive leadership with which he carried this out, have left an indelible mark on our country and will remain a celebrated legacy and source of pride for the Namibian nation, as also his family.

May we all take inspiration from this exceptional statesman and Pan-Africanist, both in Namibia and beyond.


**#Kith ink ek ra...sida di President... Rest in Peace, our President.**

**NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY AT BRAKWATER, NAMIBIA**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd, provides this notice to members of the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made for the proposed construction of transformer platforms and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater, Namibia. Members of the public are invited to register as an interested and affected party (I&APs) and provide input into the environmental clearance certificate application process.

**Applicant:** Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamPower)  
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
**Location:** NamPower Depot in Brakwater, Namibia

**Proposed Activity:** Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd, contracted by NamPower, proposes to construct five transformer platforms to assist in the process of loading transformers and to upgrade the existing wash and service bay. Apart from the above-mentioned activities, Burmeister & Partners proposes to also conduct the design and construction of a catchpit for the collection of possible oil spillage and separation.




**I&APs Registration:** The purpose of the registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to allow Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register and comment on the project and to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, so that they can be considered and assessed during the impact assessment process.


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The team at ECC will maintain contact with registered I&APs to engage and to keep them informed as the ESIA process develops. ECC will also provide registered I&APs input opportunities and review periods throughout the assessment process.

**Contact:** Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek | Tel: +264 81 669 7608  
E-mail: [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com)  
Website: [www.eccenvironmental.com/projects](http://www.eccenvironmental.com/projects)



**POST ENUMERATION SURVEY (PES)**



**RECONCILIATION PHASE**

**01 February 2024**  
-  
**14 February 2024**



**DHPS**  
Deutsche Höhere Privatschule Windhoek

Please note: This vacancy is published in German only, so proficient knowledge of the German language is essential for this position. Thank you for your understanding.

**Wir suchen Lehrkräfte für Französisch, Deutsch und Mathematik in der Oberstufe.**

**Du/Sie erfolgreiche Bewerber/In sollte**

- ein Lehrstudium für Gymnasien nachweisen können,
- eine Unterrichtsbefähigung für die Deutsche Internationale Abiturprüfung (DIA) haben,
- über mehrjährige Unterrichtserfahrung verfügen,
- Deutsch auf muttersprachlichem Niveau sprechen und sehr gute Englischkenntnisse vorweisen.


Die Deutsche Höhere Privatschule bietet Ihnen einen Arbeitsplatz in einem angesehenen Team, ein lehrergerichtetes Gehalt sowie Beiträge zur Kranken- und eine Rentenversicherung.

Bei Interesse richten Sie bitte Ihre aussagekräftige Bewerbung mit vollständigen Lebenslauf und Lichtbild an:

**Die Personalabteilung** | **Bewerungsfrist: 28.02.2024**  
P.O. Box 76, Churchstone 11 – 18 | **Fax: 063-221 308**  
Windhoek | **E-Mail: [hr@dhps-windhoek.com](mailto:hr@dhps-windhoek.com)**

**Namibia Statistics Agency**  
P.O. Box 2128,  
FGB House, Post Street 1 to 8,  
Windhoek, Namibia

Tel: +264 51 481 5296  
Fax: +264 61 481 2258  
Email: [2023-census@nso.org.na](mailto:2023-census@nso.org.na)  
[www.nso.org.na](http://www.nso.org.na)



**Message Of Condolence**  
IN LOVING MEMORY AND CELEBRATION  
OF THE LIFE OF  
*His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob*  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA  
03 AUGUST 1941 – 04 FEBRUARY 2024


**W**e have learned, with shock, about the untimely passing of His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia.

We wish to join, with humility, the Namibian nation and the rest of the world in mourning the death of His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob.

We wish to convey, with fondness, our condolences and sympathies to the Namibian nation and the bereaved family. May you find solace in God the Almighty. May HE give you strength to persevere during this time of pain and sorrow.

May the legacy of selflessness and humility of His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob unite us in the common course to improve humanity beyond borders. May the legacy of his contributions at national and international level towards a united global village become a beacon of hope for all of us.

*May his gentle soul rest in eternal peace.*



**RERA**  
Regional Energy Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA)

From Chairman and Members of the Regional Energy Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA).

**TE KOOP** SKOON ROLLE WIT KOERANTPAPIER VIR VELE GEBRUIKE

• PANEELKLOPPERS • NYWERHEDE • RESTAURANTE  
• SKOLE • VERPAKKINGSMATERIAAL per kg

**Prys op aanvraag**

SKAKEL: +264 61 297 330 500  
2 - 4 EIDERSTRAAT, LAFRENZ INDUSTRIEEL

APPENDIX D – SITE NOTICE



GPS Coordinates:  
 Lat: -22° 24'52.98" S  
 Long: 17° 04'21.57" E



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## **APPENDIX E – EAP CVS**

## APPENDIX F – STAKEHOLDER LETTER

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd  
PO Box 91103 Klein Windhoek Namibia  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
+264 81 669 7608



ECC-140-469-LET-08-D

29 January 2024

Prosopis Timber & Decking  
P.O Box 90492  
Windhoek  
Namibia

RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: / /

### IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER AND POTENTIALLY INTERESTED PARTY FOR:

#### NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FIVE CONCRETE TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY, BRAKWATER, KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been appointed by Burmeister and Partners (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamPower) as the environmental assessment practitioner for the proposed construction of five concrete transformer platforms and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater, Khomas Region, Namibia.

We are reaching out to potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to inform you about the ongoing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and provide a means of communication with ECC.

The project entails the construction of five concrete transformer platforms to assist in the process of loading transformers and to upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater. Apart from the above-mentioned activities, Burmeister and Partners proposes to also conduct the design and construction of a catchpit for the collection of potential minimal oil spillage and separation.

Public participation is an integral part of the EIA process, enabling I&APs to gather information about the project and provide their feedback. We engage with I&APs through various means, including newspaper advertisements, public notices, public meetings, and the distribution of a Background Information Document (BID). The BID can be accessed online at (<https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>)

Registered I&APs will receive notifications about the availability of the draft scoping report for review. During this review period, I&APs have the opportunity to raise any concerns or issues they may have. If you wish to register as an I&AP, please complete the registration form on the ECC website using the following link: <https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-of-five-concrete-transformer-platforms-and-the-upgrade-of-an-existing-wash-and-service-bay-at-brakwater-khomas-region-namibia/>

+264 81669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
PO BOX 91193  
Klein Windhoek  
Namibia



If you encounter any difficulties with the online registration form, kindly reach out to us via email at [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com) for assistance.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or require further information.

Yours sincerely,



**Stephan Bezuidenhout**  
stephan@eccenvironmental.com



**Jessica Bezuidenhout Mooney**  
jessica@eccenvironmental.com