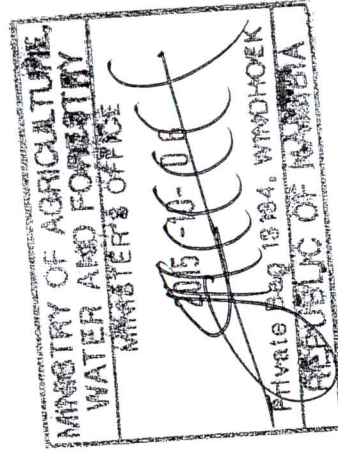


REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

**WATER SUPPLY TO THE CENTRAL AREAS (CAN): SOME SALIENT
FACTS AND TOPICAL ISSUES, BY JOHN MUTORWA, MP AND
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY (MAWF), 6
OCTOBER 2015, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA.**

1. The Central Areas of Namibia (CAN), which includes the Nation's Capital City, Windhoek, receives the bulk of its water, from:
 - (a) Omatako Dam;
 - (b) Swakoppoort Dam;
 - (c) Von Bach Dam.
2. Until the end of April 2015, the mentioned three dams, collectively, only received 6.45 million m³, or less than 12% of their combined average annual rainfall inflows of 55 million m³/per annum.
3. The poor inflows, coupled with high evaporation, and a growing water demand, have resulted in the said three dams, holding only approximately 25% of their combined maximum capacity, by the end of April 2015. This is the lowest for the last TEN (10) years!

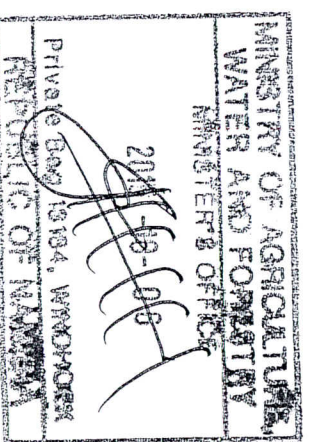


4. Without causing any alarm or panic, we are advised by the experts that: by August/September 2016, respectively, the Von Bach and SWAKOPPOORT Dams, may or will run dry, unless the 2015/2016 rainy season will yield some significant inflows.
5. Furthermore, if no further appropriate mitigating measures are practically instituted, then, it is predicted that as from October 2016, there would be a shortfall of water supply to the CAN; a situation that may have dire consequences for and to the Namibian economy.
6. The Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN), through the MAWF, NamWater and the City of Windhoek (CoW) have already identified and are seriously considering a number of mitigating measures, that are essentially meant to extend the run dry dates of Von Bach and Swakoppoort Dams, to at least May 2017.

7. Some of those mitigation measures are the following:

(a) WINDHOEK MANAGED ACQUIFER RECHARGE

- During times when surface water is plentiful, surplus water is taken from Omatako, Von Bach and Swakoppoort dams and is stored underground, in the Windhoek Aquifer.



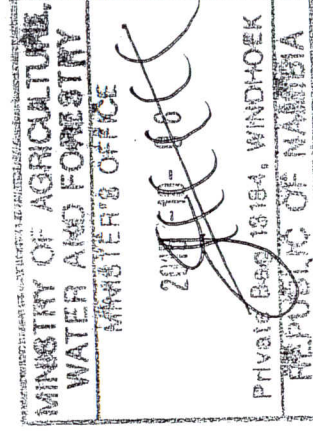
- Currently, additional infrastructures, e.g. additional injection and abstraction boreholes, water treatment, power supply and conveyance infrastructures are currently being established.

(b) REFURBISHING KARST AREA 1 (NEAR KOMBAT) BOREHOLES

- 10 Boreholes are currently operational.
- Said boreholes deliver water to the canal portion of the Country's Eastern National Water Carrier (ENWC).
- 5 Boreholes need refurbishment at an estimated cost of N\$300 000.

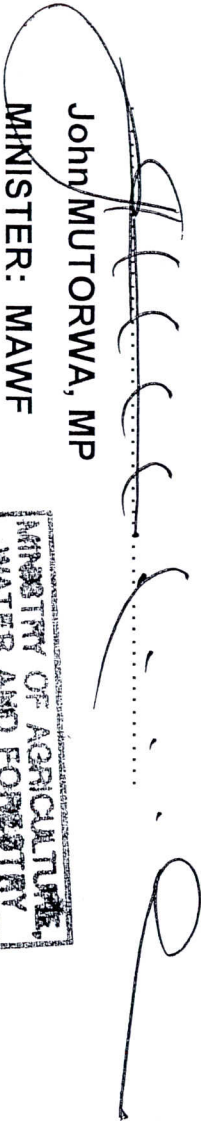
(c) BERG AUKAS AND KOMBAT MINE STANDBY PUMPS

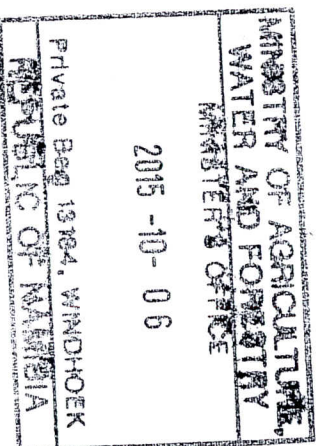
- Four (4) pumps are installed in the said two (2) mines.
- At least two (2) additional pumps need to be bought, as standbys.
- Estimated cost for two submersible pumps is approximately N\$450 000.
- Current abstraction installation in the FOUR (4) boreholes at Kombat, can pump water at 3.8 million m³/a, from a maximum depth of 140m.
- Estimation is that, more water can be abstracted from larger depths of the current FOUR (4) boreholes.

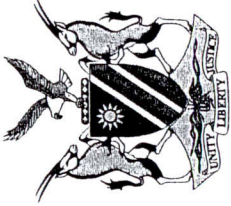


(d) LONG TERM SOLUTION

To get water from permanent reliable source e.g. a perennial river, sea etc. to augment or reinforce the borehole water, through the ENWC, to the Omatako, Von Bach and Swakoppoort Dams and therefore to the whole Central Areas of Namibia (CAN).


John MUTORWA, MP
MINISTER: MAWF





REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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WINDHOEK
2 October 2015

PUBLIC NOTICE

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA'S (GRN) LONG TERM PLANS AND STRATEGIES TO SUPPLY WATER TO THE CENTRAL COASTAL TOWNS AND SOME INDUSTRIAL (BUSINESS) ENTITIES, IN THE ERONGO REGION OF NAMIBIA.

1. INTRODUCTION

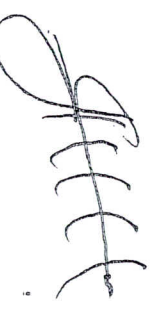
- (a) Numerous enquiries are directed to the MAWF, with regard to water supply issues in the Country, generally; and water supply issues to Coastal Towns and Businesses, in Erongo Region of Namibia, in particular.
- (b) Through this PUBLIC NOTICE, some relevant information will be and is provided.
- (c) ARTICLE 100 of the Namibian Constitution, under the heading: "Sovereign Ownership of Natural Resources," categorically states the following: "land, water and natural resources below and above the surface of the land and in the continental shelf and within the territorial water, shall belong to the State, if they are not otherwise lawfully owned."
- (d) Furthermore, the WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013 (ACT NUMBER 11 of 2013), defines the concept WATER RESOURCE as: "the whole or any part of a watercourse or an aquifer and includes the sea and meteoric water." The said Act "provide for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of

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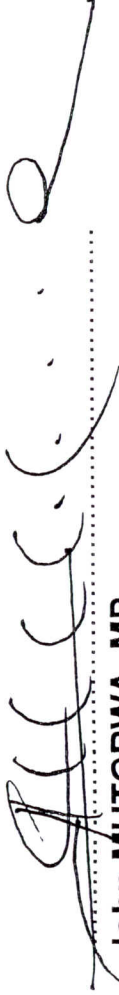
water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters.”

2. WATER SUPPLY SITUATION AT THE COASTAL AREAS IN THE ERONGO REGION.

- (a) Almost, if not all the Central Coastal towns and businesses, in the ERONGO REGION of Namibia, have been, historically supplied with water, from the KUISEB- and OMDEL aquifers. The aquifers' volumes or quantity of waters have been decreasing over the years.
 - (b) Currently, almost all the MINING CUSTOMERS are largely supplied with DESALINATED WATER, from the Atlantic Ocean.
3. In September 2014, the GRN (the Cabinet), appointed a GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATING TEAM (GNT), consisting of the most Senior Civil Servants, from different GRN Offices, Ministries and Agencies (O/M/A's), to handle all relevant issues, relating to the Cabinet's appropriate DECISIONS, to purchase the only available DESALINATION PLANT, in the Country, which is currently privately owned.
4. The two Parties, involved in the negotiation, have, hitherto, made substantial positive progress. In terms of the agreed negotiation schedule, it is expected that, the two Parties will reach finality towards the end of October 2015.
5. It is the Cabinet's expectation, to receive the final Report, from the GNT, on this matter, via the Line Minister and Chairperson: Ministerial Committee on Desalination, during the course of November 2015, for final consideration and decision by the Cabinet.
6. Through this PUBLIC NOTICE, the GRN, through the Line Minister, responsible for Water issues, in our Country, hereby strongly reiterates the Cabinet's standing DECISIONS, that: the NEGOTIATING PARTIES, must do everything possible, to speed up and successfully conclude the negotiation process, as per the relevant agreement(s) and adopted time



table(s); which, negotiations, must ideally and practically result in the purchasing of the said DESALINATION PLANT, by the Government of the Republic of Namibia, on behalf of and for the Namibian State.



John MUTORWA, MP

**MINISTER: MAWF AND CHAIRPERSON: MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
ON DESALINATION.**

Friday, 2 October 2015, Windhoek, Namibia.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY
MINISTER'S OFFICE
2015 -10- 0 2
Private Bag 13134, WINDHOEK
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

