

Signing of a "Memorandum of Cooperation between the City of Windhoek and Karasburg Municipality".



On the picture are the two Mayors Matheus Shikongo for Windhoek and Matheus Mumbala from Karasburg assisted by the CEOs Niilo Taapopi from Windhoek and Ms Eva-Liza Nailenge from Karasburg.

The City of Windhoek signed yet another cooperation agreement with the municipality of Karasburg. Mayor Shikongo from Windhoek said that, "we believe that partnerships between local authorities both at home and at international level, are the key remedy to our local government challenges". It is against this background that the Windhoek City Council agreed to extend a hand of cooperation to Karasburg Municipality. Mayor Shikongo confirmed that extending a hand of cooperation is a catalyst of their political commitment as a Council, towards nation building and progressive development for a better tomorrow of all our people.

Shikongo further stated that Local Authority leaders, should embrace the partnership and cooperation arrangements as effective tools through which capacity building, resource sharing, experience and expertise could be exchanged.

The areas of cooperation are;

- Water and Waste Management
- HR Management & Staff Development
- Promotion Local Economic Development

- Tourism Promotion
- Planning, Maintenance of Municipal Roads Infrastructure

I am further pleased that as local authority leaders, we understand and appreciate the strategic importance of our inter-dependency and mutual beneficial friendship Shikongo said, cautioning that this cooperation remains a working partnership and not a symbolic or a mere protocol arrangement.

Karasburg is strategically located in the centre of its neighbouring towns Keetmanshoop in the north, Upington in SA in the south, and the heartbeat of the Karas Region. Its location makes it ideal for economic development and prosperity. The successful prospects of uranium mine some 160km in the south-east Karasburg, and the tourism landmark activities which exists within the vicinity, such as the Karas Mountains, Warmbad Hotsprings, Ai-Ais Hotsprings, the Orange River for fishing and canoeing, the 2nd largest in the world the mighty Grand Canyon Fish River, hunting and hiking trails are the backbone of the Karas. Further, the prosperous small stock farming; such as; Karakul and Dorper sheep farming; has great tourism and

economic development potential for the town.

The signing of cooperation agreement formalises the partnership relations between Municipal Councils. Such agreements imply a joint participation in finding solution to the problems facing local authorities. The cooperation agreement was welcomed whole heartedly by the Mayor, councillors and staff of the Karasburg Municipality.

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THE CITY CASH HALL OPERATING HOURS HAVE CHANGED.
ALL CASH HALLS WILL OPEN AT 09:00 - 15:00,
MONDAY-FRIDAY.

Editor's desk



Liz Sibindi

As I said in the March Aloe, the City is growing and we need to adapt to some changes; and technology is one of those changes both the City and the Clients alike, have to adapt to. The increasing number of the requests from our valued clients to receive their Aloe and the municipal statement electronically is commendable. Clients still interested in signing up for this service are encouraged to complete the form that is on page 6 of the March edition of the Aloe in order to receive the Aloe and monthly municipal statement of accounts electronically. Alternatively, the form can also be obtained from the City's website, cityofwindhoek.org.na and mailed back or hand delivered to the City's enquiries counter.

Having said that, the time has come that residents will also not receive statements via multiple options. From the 1st July 2010, all clients of the City will receive either a faxed, emailed or Nampost mailed municipal statement. The City is also considering the SMS option. It is against this background that all clients are encouraged to update their account detail and indicate the appropriate, most reliable medium of their choice, with The City of Windhoek. For further clarity, kindly call 290 2242/19/44 or email umu@windhoekcc.org.na or enquiry@windhoekcc.org.na

Enjoy Reading



Mayors and Cllrs. from both Windhoek and Karasburg gathered in front of Karasburg Municipality after the signing of the Cooperation agreement.

World Water day Celebrations, 25 March 2010

The Importance of protecting water resources in Windhoek

While the City of Windhoek celebrated World Water Day in style, the Editor had some time with Mr. Mr. Piet du Pisani, the Strategic Executive of Infrastructure, Water & Waste Management who narrated the history of water supply in Windhoek.



Below is a verbatim narration of Mr. Du Pisani, providing an elaborate historic background about the importance of water to the survival of Windhoek.

People originally settled in the area that we today call Windhoek, during the middle to latter part of the nineteenth century. The reason for the choice of location was the availability of water which could be obtained from a number of hot and cold springs.

In the Klein Windhoek Valley, springs and hand dug wells supplied sufficient water for a fair amount of agricultural activity. This establishment and availability of water was also what prompted the European settlers to choose this location to establish their presence in what was then referred to as German South West Africa. It did not take long for the growing community to outgrow the delivery of the springs, causing water tables to drop and some springs drying up.



This led to the digging of deeper wells and as early as 1912, the town management acquired their first borehole. As the settlement grew, more boreholes were drilled and groundwater supplied in all the areas of the town. In 1933, the Avis Dam and water treatment works were completed, but erratic inflow rendered this a source of little value, leaving ground water as the only dependable source. The population of Windhoek however grew steadily. By 1956, it was realised that demand had outgrown supply and the Administration proposed three alternative solutions, being the

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building of the Goreangab Dam, the drilling of boreholes into the dry Avis dam, or the reuse of sewerage effluent.

During the drought of 1957, borehole levels dropped by 57 metres in eight weeks. This alarmed the authorities to the extent that construction of Goreangab Dam started in 1958 and completion was in 1959. A conventional water treatment plant was constructed to treat water from the Goreangab Dam.

In the mean time further boreholes were drilled and today, the Windhoek well-field consists of more than 60 boreholes.

By the early sixties, it was again realized that the well-field and Goreangab Dam could not sustain the growth of the City and the reuse of treated sewerage effluent again surfaced as the only other possible source. Pilot plants were built in Windhoek and Pretoria to test different processes for turning sewerage effluent into drinking water. By late 1968, the scientists were confident that water which was not only safe, but also aesthetically acceptable, could be produced and by early 1969, the Goreangab water treatment plant was adapted to treat secondary sewage effluent from the city's Gammams plant. Direct potable reclamation, the first commercial operation in the world, went into production in early 1969.

Between 1971 and 1983, the government of the day constructed three dams, on ephemeral rivers, to secure water supply to Windhoek and the Central area. These are the Von Bach Dam at Okahandja, 70 km from Windhoek, the Swakoppoort Dam near Gross Barmen (100km away) and the Omatako Dam, approximately 160 km north of Windhoek.

Continued population growth in Windhoek, coupled with severe droughts in 1987; 1991 and 1996, prompted the City of Windhoek to again look for augmentation. In 1996, it was decided to build a new reclamation plant, able to supply up to 35% of the daily demand of Windhoek. This plant was completed in 2002, and has a capacity of 21 000 m³ per day or 7,6 M m³ per annum.

With a population growth of 5,4% per annum, work started already in 1997 to plan for the next augmentation for Windhoek. The strategy investigated, was the artificial recharging of the Windhoek aquifer. It was realized that storing water in open dams led to massive evaporation losses. The constant over abstraction of the aquifer, provided an opportunity to use this dewatered area of the aquifer to safely store water underground, rather than allowing it to evaporate. By 2004 the studies had been completed and compared to augmentation from the Tsumeb Karst Area and the link to the Okavango River, the artificial recharging of the Windhoek aquifer proved to be technically and economically far superior to the other available alternatives. The City has to date spent approximately N\$ 50 million on this project and is or will soon be able to recharge up to 3,6 M m³ per annum. The ultimate aim is to be able to recharge 8 M m³ per annum.

Protection of water resource

From the above, it should be clear that Windhoek has had a running battle with water supply for its entire existence. At present, with the implementation of artificial recharge, the sources available to the City will be optimally utilized. The loss of any of these sources will have disastrous consequences for the City. If consumption would be reduced, priority would be given to human and animal consumption while water for gardening will be the first to be cut, followed by any other non essential uses and thereafter water for industry uses. It is calculated that Industry in Windhoek contributes to about N\$20 million per day to the GDP of



the country. Imagine if industry has to be shut down for six weeks, such a loss in GDP would amount to N\$ 840 million.

Windhoek relies very heavily on reclamation. The Goreangab plant can deal with most pollutants found in domestic waste water. What it cannot deal with, is chemical substances and oils and fuel products. For this purpose the City provides a service where oils are collected free of charge to keep it out of our sewers. It is critically important that people refrain from disposing oils, greases and materials such as paint and solvents to sewer as well as, any solid and liquid wastes to riverbeds or any available open space for that matter.

A vulnerability study done on the Windhoek aquifer had shown that our open geological structures provide almost direct access for pollutants to reach the aquifer. The study also showed that the Windhoek aquifer is extremely volatile and ground water movements of 900 metres per day have been measured. Ground Water movement is normally expressed as metres per annum. What this means simply, is that a serious pollution event in a geologically sensitive area, will easily reach the aquifer and will spread rapidly to contaminate a huge part of the aquifer. As it is impossible to contain the spread of pollution in the aquifer, and depending on the severity of the event, the aquifer can be irreversibly damaged and rendered useless.

In order to minimise the potential of pollution, the City of Windhoek has declared an area in the southern Windhoek Basin as a ground water conservation zoning. By doing this, the developable erven in the southern Windhoek basin were reduced by 10 000. Conservatively estimated, the value of 10 000 erven in this prime area, would be worth between 2 and 3 billion Namibian dollars. This is the value that the city attaches to water security and the Windhoek aquifer as the medium term solution to security of water supply.

Between the City and Namwater we need N\$ 460 million to implement this scheme fully. This type of money is just not available from own resources. If this type of investment has to be recovered from the Windhoek residents, water will become a luxury good and probably unaffordable to most people in Windhoek said the well knowledgeable Mr. Du Pisani.

In the interest of the people we serve, the time has come for those in decision making to move water, our most strategic resource, to the top of the agenda and to provide the financial resources required for bulk water supply, before a situation arises where industry has to be shut down. As indicated earlier, the capital requirements to implement the aquifer recharge project, would equate to a three week shut down of industry in Windhoek, a loss we can not entertain he stressed.

Du Pisani further called to attention the Windhoek residents to remember, we live in an extremely vulnerable environment. If we do not protect it, there is no guarantee that we will be able to continue to live in the luxury of having sufficient water to service our needs, as we have become accustomed to.

If we lose any of our sources, we will not only lose water, we will lose our potential for growth, which is a prerequisite for job creation which is a prerequisite for peace and stability in our Country. I therefore call on our young people, who have the opportunity to shape our future, let us move water and the protection of our sources, to the top of the agenda. We really have no other choice.



OMAKWATHELOUYELELE UUNA TO HINGA MONDJILA YA NYUTA

Oshilando sha Venduka ohali shanga iiponga ayihe yihauto (mbyoka yimwe yomuyo ya faalela oomwenyo dhaantu), ya etwa koondjila dha nyuta nokukohinga nuhasha nenge komvula. Oshilando sha Venduka otashi gandja nee mpaka omauyeleelekwathelo nkene u na ukumonena ko ondjila ya nika oshiponga, opo u hinge nawa nowu li megameo.

1. Omolwashike okuhinga momvula sha nika oshiponga?

Uuna ondjila ya nyutu, omahoolo noongilishe ohayi kala yi li kombanda yomeya ngoka ge mondjila nenge mopate. Shika ohashi eta nee opate nenge ondjila yi kale yi na omuthenu, shoka hashi yi ningithwa kayi kwatwe we nawa komatayiyela.

2. Hinga kashona

Oshinima sha simana shoka u na okuninga opo u yande oshiponga mondjila ya nyuta, okuhinga kashona. Uuna to hingi kashona, oonyolo odhindji dhomatayiyela ohadhi kwata kopate. Kambadhala okuhinga wa pititha po ehala niihauto yilwe.

3. Kaleka po oshinano pokati koye noshihauto shoka shi li komeho goye.

Ohashi kwata lutatau okusitopa oshihauto mondjila ya nyuta, shi vuliithe mondjila ya kukuta, kutya nee omatayiyela oga longelwa wo oondjila dha nyuta nenge ge na ongusgu, ihe dhimbulukwa:

- Ino hinga u li popepi niihauto yilwe. Oshinano sha gwana iihauto itatau okukala pokati koye niihauto yilwe, oshi na egameno.
- Kala u li uupadhi kombinga yomalamba goombiliki komeho goye.
- Aluhe 'dema' omalamba goye omanene, opo iihauto yilwe yi ku mone.
- Hinga ku na omaipulo galwe, otashi ku kwathele u kale u wete ko nawa.

4. Shoka u na okuninga uuna wa nyengwa okukondolola ohauto goye

Ngele ohauto yoye oya tameke okupegeya, ninga ngeyi:

- Ino nukila koombiliki
- Tula mo oombiliki kashona nakashona
- Tanaulila olwuuli hoka ohauto yu uka
- Ngele ohauto yoye omakumba gokupata oombiliki, tula mo oombiliki noonkondo ihe ino dhi pombela mo

Ngele mondjila omu na omeya, otashi vulika u li moshiponga shokuneynga okuyi kondolola molwashoka otashi vulika ohauto yi peg-eye. Okupegeya ohaku tameke uuna omatayiyele gi idhenge mopate yi na omeya. Ngele ohauto oya tameke okupegeya:

*Kutha ko ompadhi yoye kOkalasa,

ihe ino nukila kookmbiliki meendelelo

*Ngele ohauto yoye kayi na ongele

yo 'automatika,' tula mo okalasa e

to etha ohauto yi mwe ngungumane kuyo yene

*Ngele ohauto yoye oyo 'auomatika,' kwata olwuuli nawa kashona e to tula mo ombiliki



5. Ino hinga ohauto wa vulwa

Okuhinga momvula, ou na okukala wa takamitha - unene tuu uuna to hingi uusiku. Ngele owa vulwa, mona ehala li li nawa e to vululukwa. Uuna to hingi, yanda okulya, okunwa, okupopya mongodhi, okuwatakwata Oradio nenge okupa aanona iinima ye li koshipundi shokonima. Ano yanda kehe oshinima shoka tashi ku pula u kuthe ko eke nenge omake agehe kolwuuli.

6. Tala omatayiyela goye

Okuhinga nomatayiyele ga kulupa nenge ga lika oonyolo, ohashi eta ashika uupyakadhi uunene. Ninga ngeyi:

- Aluhe kala wa tala ngele oonyolo dhomatayiyela odha kulupa, oonyolo odhi na okula dhi na uule woometa: 1/16 opo ga longe nawa uuna to hingi momvula
- Okashona kombepo na ka talwe lumwe momwedhi
- Mona makeeninga a dhingolokitha omatayiyela gohauto yoye, ong'oshinakugwanithwa shoye shaaluhe okutala ngele oga kulupa

Head of the City Police and Emergency Services Chief Abraham Kanime (Centre) flanked by SE: Finance Roger Gertze (right) and SE: ICT Luis van Wyk (Left). This was at a recent Alvarion certificate handing over ceremony in the capital after a one week CCTV training conducted by Alvarion South Africa.



The training was sponsored by Schoeman Technology. The aim of CCTV is to reduce crime as well as to assist the law enforcement in terms of quick response once a crime is committed.



Fifteen Foreign Defence Advisors/Attaches accredited to the Republic of Namibia, payed a visit to the office of the Mayor and the CEO on 8th April 2010. They were briefed on economic development initiatives, tourism attractions and historical background of the City.

Moets en Moenies: wat om te weet omtrent sypaadjies in die Stad.

Die stad lig sy inwoners voortdurend in omtrent hulle regte, moets en moenies en hierdie keer gaan dit oor 'n baie aktuele onderwerp. Sommige bure word selfs vyande oor hierdie een, die sypaadjies.

1. Oortredings: Sypaadjies en oop areas

Indieskepping van 'n omgewingsvriendelike Stad vir alle inwoners en toeriste, sal die Munisipaliteit van Windhoek enige obstruksie of aksie wat die algemene skoonheid en vriendelikheid van die stad negatief beïnvloed, of voetgangervloei belemmer, voorkom of regstel. Die lys hieronder toon sommige oortredings aan wat vervat is in die Munisipale Regulasies:

Tuinvullis, bourommel, boumateriaal op sypaadjies en oop areas, wat sypaadjies versper en beweging van voetgangers verhinder, los klippe wat van die sypaadjie op die pad spoel, los klippe op die sypaadjie wat beweging van voetgangers belemmer, verandering van sypaadjie vlakke wat dienste onder die sypaadjie gevaarlik maak.

Elektriese heinings te naby die sypaadjie wat voetgangerverkeer belemmer.

Toegangshekke op Munisipale grond, voertuig toegangspunte wat nie in ooreenstemming is met goedgekeurde planne nie, voertuig- en buswrakke, en bome wat voetgangers en motoriste se sig belemmer.

Lukrake inspeksies word uitgevoer en bogenoemde oortredings sal aan die eienaars uitgewys word. As 'n vriendskaplike oplossing nie vir enige van bg. oortredings gevind kan word nie, sal verdere stappe geneem word en die kostes daarvoor sal vir die inwoner wees. Eienaars kan ook die Hoofingenieur: Paaie en Stormwater kontak om helderheid of raad te kry as daar twyfel bestaan.

2. Plavei van sypaadjies en opritte in residensiële areas

Die plavei van sypaadjies deur huiseienaars word toegelaat en aangemoedig deur die Munisipaliteit. Geskrewe aansoeke vir die plavei van sypaadjies moet gerig word aan die Hoofingenieur: Paaie en Stormwater. Geen permissie is nodig vir die plavei van motoropritte nie. Vir alle kommersiële eiendomme sal die plavei van die sypaadjie vir parkeringsdoeleindes onderhewig wees aan die goedkeuring van die Hoofingenieur: Beplanning, Ontwerp en Verkeersvloei. In sulke gevalle moet 'n minimum van 1,5 meter gehandhaaf

word vir voetgangerbeweging en die parkeerarea moet geskei word van die voetgangerarea deur randstene.

Hier volg 'n paar moet-weet-feite oor sypaadjies en opritte:

Neem asb kennis van die plasing van mangatdeksels, klepkapdeksels, brandkrane of enige ander dienspunt wat op die sypaadjie geleë is. Hulle is baie belangrik omdat hulle toegang gee tot belangrike ondergrondse dienste en mag onder geen omstandighede bedek word nie.

Alle aansoeke moet volledige detail insluit van die plasing van alle ondergrondse dienste soos water, halfgesuiwerde water, elektrisiteit en Telecomdienste. Die detail kan bekom word by alle relevante Stadsdepartemente en Telecom. As enige mangat- of klepkapdeksels opgelig of laat sak moet word wanneer die sypaadjie geplavei word, moet die betrokke Stadsdepartement voor die tyd geraadpleeg word.

Omdat uniformiteit in die oog gehou moet word, sal slegs inmeekaarpassende (interlocking) plaveiblokke, (a) Hammer head of (b) T-Blok tipe goedgekeur word.

Neem asb kennis: die munisipaliteit behou hom die reg voor om te eniger tyd die plaveisel tydelik te verwyder, sonder enige vergoeding vir die eenaar, om ondergrondse dienste in stand te hou.

3. Die plant van bome op sypaadjies

Die plant van bome op sypaadjies word toegelaat op 'n afstand van nie nader as 15m vanaf 'n interseksie nie. Blombeddings moet ten minste 1.5m vanaf pad se rand wees op 'n maksimum hoogte van 150mm. Om moontlike skade aan dienste en padstrukture deur die wortelsisteem van bome te voorkom, mag slegs die spesies hieronder genoem oorweeg word. 'n 1,5m wye area vanaf die pad se rand moet steeds gehandhaaf word vir voetgangerverkeer. Die volgende spesies word as geskik beskou vir plant op sypaadjies:

Deciduous

Acer Negundo (Box Elder)
Acacia Galpinii (Apiesdoring)
Celtis Sinensis (Chinese Nettle)
Dais Cottonifolia (Pom-Pom)
Delonix Regia (Flamboyant)
Fraxinus Americana (Amerikaanse Asboom)

Evergreen

Brachychiton Acerifolia (Australiese Vlamboom)
Harpephyllum Caffrum (Rooipluim)
Metrosideros Tormentosa (New Zealand Kerseboom)
Olea Africana (Wilde Olyf)

Liquidamber Styraciflua (Liquid Amber)

Platanus Acerifolia (London Plane Tree)

Ulmus Parvifolia (Chinese Elm)

Phoenix Canariensis (Kanariepalm)

Cocos Plumosa (Koninginpalm)
Rhus Lancea (Karee)

Spathodea Campanulata (Oos-Afrika Vlamboom)

Washingtonia Robusta (Fanpalm)

4. Oprigting van toupale op sypaadjies

'n Toupaal is 'n swart en wit geverfde paal wat op sypaadjies geplant word. Toupale word opgerig om motorverkeer of parkering op sypaadjies te verhoed. Die oprigting van toupale word toegelaat op die volgende voorwaardes:

- 4.1 'n Minimum van 75mm diameter pyp – met dekseltjie
- 4.2 1 meter bokant die grond
- 4.3 1 meter van mekaar af
- 4.4 1 meter vanaf die rand van die sypaadjie of die kant van die pad
- 4.5 Geverf in swart en wit strepe van 300mm elk
- 4.6 Voordat die pale geplant word moet seker gemaak word van die ligging van die munisipale dienspunte
- 4.7 Toupale mag nie op konkrete oppervlaktes opgerig word nie

Neem kennis asb: Die Munisipaliteit behou hom die reg voor om te enige tyd toupale wat in die padreserwes geplant is te verwyder.

5. Aansoeke

Alle aansoeke moet die volgende inligting verskaf:

- 5.1 Erfnommer
- 5.2 Residensiële adres
- 5.3 Aansoeker se posadres en kontakbesonderhede
- 5.4 Ligging van alle ondergrondse dienste soos water, half-gesuiwerde water, elektrisiteit en Telecomdienste

Aansoeke vir **residensiële** eiendomme moet geadresseer word aan:

Die Hoofingenieur: Vervoerbeplanning, -ontwerp en Verkeersvloei

Departement van Vervoer

Posbus 59

Windhoek

Faks: 290 2060

Vir verdere inligting gebruik die volgende kontaknummers:

290 2333 / 290 2468

ACCESS TO LAND FOR ULTRA LOW INCOME EARNERS

The City of Windhoek has innovatively ensured access to land for ultra low income citizens by recognizing Savings/Housing Group schemes. Savings/Housing groups, are recognized entities through which you may purchase land.

Procedures and requirements

In order for Savings/Housing groups to join in this opportunity, a group must adhere to the following:

- A Savings/Housing group must not exceed a number of thirty members
- Group must be constituted under a formal Constitution (The City will assist)
- Group must submit copies of identification document and proof of income of each member

Compliance to the above will ensure that the City will register and list the Group on the waiting list for land allocation as and when it is available.

- A registration certificate will be issued.
- The registration certificate together with the Constitution can be used to open a savings account at a financial institution where members' contribution can be deposited.
- It is a prerequisite, that the group must register with the Ministry of Health and Social Services as a Welfare Organisation.

PLEASE NOTE:

- Ensure that the group you belong to or want to join is registered with the City of Windhoek before you start contributing any membership fees.
- No registration fee is payable in order to register a group with the City of Windhoek.
- Any group claiming to have received land from the City of Windhoek should have proof of registration otherwise the claim is false.
- Do not pay any money to a group that promise land unless the group leaders are in possession of proof from the City of Windhoek.
- Joining an existing group or forming a new one is a voluntary action. No one is forced to do so.

KINDLY DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT THE KATUTURA CUSTOMER CARE CENTRE FOR MORE INFORMATION OR CLARITY AT +264 61 290 3301/3302/3311/3317

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World Health Day

The City of Windhoek participated in the recently held World Health Day Event. On the right is Ms. Mag Muningirua distributing some promotional materials to the visitors at the City's stand while Cllr. Veico on the picture below, is having a relaxing moment with her counterparts Mrs Tangeni Angula, CEO of NIP and High Commissioner of Botswana, his exelency Mr Gobopang Leshoko.



Independence Celebration

The City of Windhoek also participated in the recently held Independence celebration Float procession as can be seen on the pictures below.



Vendors selling Pre-paid Electricity in your area!!!

Vendors	Location
Beukes Spar	Khomasdal
Caltex Bach Street	Windhoek West
Cimbebasia Supermarket	Cimbebasia
Dehli Square	Otjimiuse
Dvd Dot Com	Khomasdal
East End Service Station	Klein Whk
Engen Academia	Academia
Engen Hochland	Hochland, Pelican Square
Engen Monte Christo	Lafrenz industrial
Engen Jan Jonker	Ausspannplatz
Eros Manor Retirement Home	Eros
Fountain OK Foods	Pionierspark
Nabta Service Station	North industrial Area.

Vendors	Location
Nampost / Smartswitch outlets	Different location
NEPT Head Office	Southern industrial area, Old power Station centre.
OK Hypersave Supermarket	Game Centre
Post Street Mall 1 & 2 , Payzone	City Centre, Town
Rocky Crest Supermarket	Rocky Crest
Single Quarters	Katutura
Soweto Market	Katatura
Tom Thumb Supermarket	Windhoek West.
Trade Centre	Kleine Kuppe
Walters Motors	Pionierspark.
Woermann & Brock (All Shops)	Different Location



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WHAT AND WHERE IN WINDHOEK

MAY 2010

REGULAR

Every Tuesday

Windhoek Harriers Road Running Club all runners and walkers are invited to attend time trials commencing at 17h45 every Tuesday from United Sports Club in Olympia. Beginners and advanced runners and walkers are welcome. Races are held on a monthly basis. Charles Gordon can be contacted at Tel: +264 (0) 811 249471.

Every Saturday

Green Market/ Biomarket, fresh vegetables are available and milk products and many organic products are on sale. Venue: 3-5 Umland Street in Klein Windhoek. Time: 09h00-12h00. For more information please contact Inge Glau: 061 - 239 555.

EXHIBITIONS

04-25 May

Geovanny Leite: Behind the Curtains, a photography exhibition, Official opening 3 May 2010 at 18h00. Mon-Fri 09h00-18h00, and closed on Sat and Sun. For more information please contact, FNCC at (0)61 387 337, e-mail: communication@fncc.org.na.

MUSIC PERFORMANCES

01 May

Big Ben performs live at the Zoo Park. Starting time 20h00 and tickets cost N\$45-00 in advance and N\$50-00 at the door. For more information contact Omalaeti Entertainment Tel: 061 222 555.



03 & 05 May

Chinese Cultural Troupe, performs at the NTN, and starts at 19h00 for 20h00. For more information please contact Mr. Andre Strauss at 061- 293 3164 / 0811223894 or e-mail astrauss@mec.gov.na.



06 May Polytechnic of Namibia HIV Awareness Campaign. Please come and support this worthy course as it is free of charge. For more information please contact Ms. Alta McNally, at amcnally@polytechnic.edu.na or call 061-207 9111.

11 May

Sandra Nkake, soul diva performs at Protea Hotel Thuringerhof. Show starts at 19h00 for 20h00. Advance tickets N\$ 40-00 and N\$ 50-00 at the door. For more information please contact, FNCC at (0)61 387 337, e-mail: communication@fncc.org.na.

"USE US TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR CITY CLEAN."
"WE ARE HERE FOR YOUR HEALTH BENEFITS"



BUSINESS WASTE

GENERAL & STREET WASTE

BUILDING & GARDEN WASTE

HOUSEHOLD WASTE

The vehicle population in the City of Windhoek statistics

Jan-Dec 2008 = 100 834
Jan-Dec 2009 = 108 030



THE CITY OF MANY FACES