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Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Proposed Establishment of the 'Huab Under Canvas' Tented Camp for Ultimate Safaris in the Kunene Region

Final Scoping Report

ECC Application No.: APP-001010

April 2023

ULTIMATE SAFARIS
LIFE ENRICHING JOURNEYS

Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd

Executive Summary

Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent) proposes to establish and operate a tented Camp, 'Huab Under Canvas' (HUC), located about 75km southwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region (hereinafter referred to as the project). The project has been in operation since 2016 in the //Huab Conservancy, but due to mining activities in the area, the Camp needs to be relocated. The Proponent has an agreement for this project with the three conservancies which manage the Joint Management Area (JMA), namely the Uibasen, Sorris Sorris and Doro !nawas Conservancies. This will be a one year pilot project in the new location.

The Camp will provide a unique experience for high-end clients with an emphasis on a wilderness experience and speciality wildlife-based activities. The Camp will form part of a route that highlights a number of conservancy attractions, and will enhance the value of wildlife and landscape tourism in the area.

Public Consultation

The engagement with I&APs as part of the first round of public consultation ran from 8 February to 1 March 2023. Interested and affected parties (I&APs, including authorities) were given an opportunity to register and submit comments on the proposed project.

Public Consultation Activities

To ensure effective and adequate interested and affected parties (I&APs) involvement, the following activities were undertaken:

- Fifty-one (51) I&APs were registered. The list includes representatives from government institutions (national, regional and local), traditional authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and some members of the public.
- Public notices announcing the EA and an invitation to register as an I&AP were placed in *The Namibian* and Market Watch's *Namibian Sun, Allegmeine Zeitung & Die Republiken* newspapers dated 08 and 15 February 2023.
- A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled and shared via email to all pre-identified I&APs, by 16 February 2023.
- Key decision-making stakeholders in the Kunene Region were consulted in face-to-face meetings.
- A2 sized public notice posters were placed at the Khorixas Constituency Office and at the D2612 road near Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy Office.

Assessment

The following can be concluded with respect to the social and biophysical environment:

- Increased dust, deterioration of gravel roads and tracks, and increased likelihood of traffic accidents are possible but likely to have a negligible negative impact;
- Occupational hazards on site are a very small negative possibility due to the small number of workers, the small size of the construction project, and the small numbers of staff and guests on site during operations;
- Potential disturbance to fauna and flora constitutes a negative impact of low significance owing to the relatively small extent of the project activities;
- Impacts associated with pollution of soil and water resources, because of the small scale of the proposed activity, constitute a negative impact of low significance. Similarly, the low level of water consumption during both construction and operations are unlikely to negatively impact the groundwater in a significant way. To keep track of this, monitoring of the capacity of the borehole is specified in the EMP.
- Potential increase in poaching is unlikely due to the small number of contractor staff brought into the area, and the extra human presence and vigilance in the area from a reputed tourism company. This constitutes a negative impact of low to medium significance. The deterrent effect on illegal activities by the project actually is an improvement for the conservancies.
- The creation of semi- and unskilled jobs and associated income for local Namibians is a positive impact of low-medium significance.
- Financial contributions towards conservation via payment of concession fees and conservancy fees, and supporting the work of Community Game Guards, is a significant positive impact.
- Diversification of the local economy, with growth of the Namibian tourism sector, is a small but significant positive impact.
- Partnerships such as the proposed one enhance the Community Based Natural Resource Management programme of the MEFT.

Mitigation measures and recommendations are prescribed in this report and the EMP to reduce the significance of the negative impacts to acceptable levels.

Recommendations

The establishment of the Huab Under Canvas Camp and the resulting socio-economic and biodiversity benefits are expected to help the involved conservancies meet their objectives of managing and utilising wildlife for the benefit of their members. It is recommended that an ECC be issued for the proposed Huab Under Canvas construction and its eventual operations, subject to the implementation of mitigation measures set out in this report and the EMP.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BID	Background Information Document
DEAF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GG / GN	Government Gazette / Government notice
HUC	Huab Under Canvas
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
JMA	Joint Management Area
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
NACSO	Namibian Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
SRT	Save the Rhino Trust
ToR	Terms of Reference

Appendices

Appendix A: Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate

Appendix B: Environmental Management Plan

Appendix C: CV's of EAPs responsible for the Environmental Assessment

Appendix D: Proof of Public Consultation

- Appendix D1: List of Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs)
- Appendix D2: Copies of newspaper notices placed in the printed media (The Market Watch newspapers *(Die Republikein, The Namibian Sun & Allegmeinne Zeitung)* and *The Namibian*)
- Appendix D3: Notification email sent to I&APs (including authorities)
- Appendix D4: Proof of hand delivery of BID to the relevant/key stakeholders consulted in the Kunene Region
- Appendix D5: Proof of Project/EA Site notices placed in Khorixas (at the Khorixas Constituency Office) and at the D2612 near Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy Office
- Appendix D6: Proof of Circulation of the draft scoping report to the registered stakeholders/Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs)

Glossary

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

Environment - As defined in Environmental Management Act - the complex of natural and anthropogenic factors and elements that are mutually interrelated and affect the ecological equilibrium and the quality of life, including – (a) the natural environment that is land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms and (b) the human environment that is the landscape and natural, cultural, historical, aesthetic, economic and social heritage and values.

Environmental Management Plan – as defined in the EIA Regulations (Section 8(j)), a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environments effects are to be mitigated, controlled and monitored.

Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) - in relation to the assessment of a listed activity includes - (a) any person, group of persons or organisation interested in or affected by an activity; and (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

Mitigate - practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.

Proponent – as defined in the Environmental Management Act, a person who proposes to undertake a listed activity.

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

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Location

The project: Ultimate Safaris proposes to establish and operate a tented Camp, '*Huab Under Canvas*' (HUC) hereinafter referred to as the *Camp*, located about 75km southwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region (Figure 1-1). The project has been in operation since 2016 in the //Huab Conservancy, but due to mining activities in the area, the Camp needs to be relocated. The Proponent has an agreement for this project with the three conservancies which manage the Joint Management Area (JMA) between them, namely the Uibasen, Sorris Sorris and Doro !nawas Conservancies. This will be a one year pilot project in the new location.

The Camp will provide a unique camping experience for high-end clients with an emphasis on a wilderness experience and speciality wildlife-based activities. It will form part of a route that highlights a number of conservancy attractions, and will enhance the value of wildlife and landscape tourism in the area.

The proponent: Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd is a Namibian owner-managed Conservation Travel company. The company is dedicated to the protection, conservation and sustainability of the areas in which they operate as these are some of the most pristine and delicate wilderness areas on earth.[1] The Proponent has experience in operating similar facilities in Namibia. An example of such facility is the Onduli Ridge Camp in the Doro !nawas Conservancy.

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Resilient Environmental Solutions cc (RES) was appointed by Ultimate Safaris to undertake an environmental assessment (EA) for the purpose of applying for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the project.

[1] https://www.ultimatesafaris.na/about/we-are

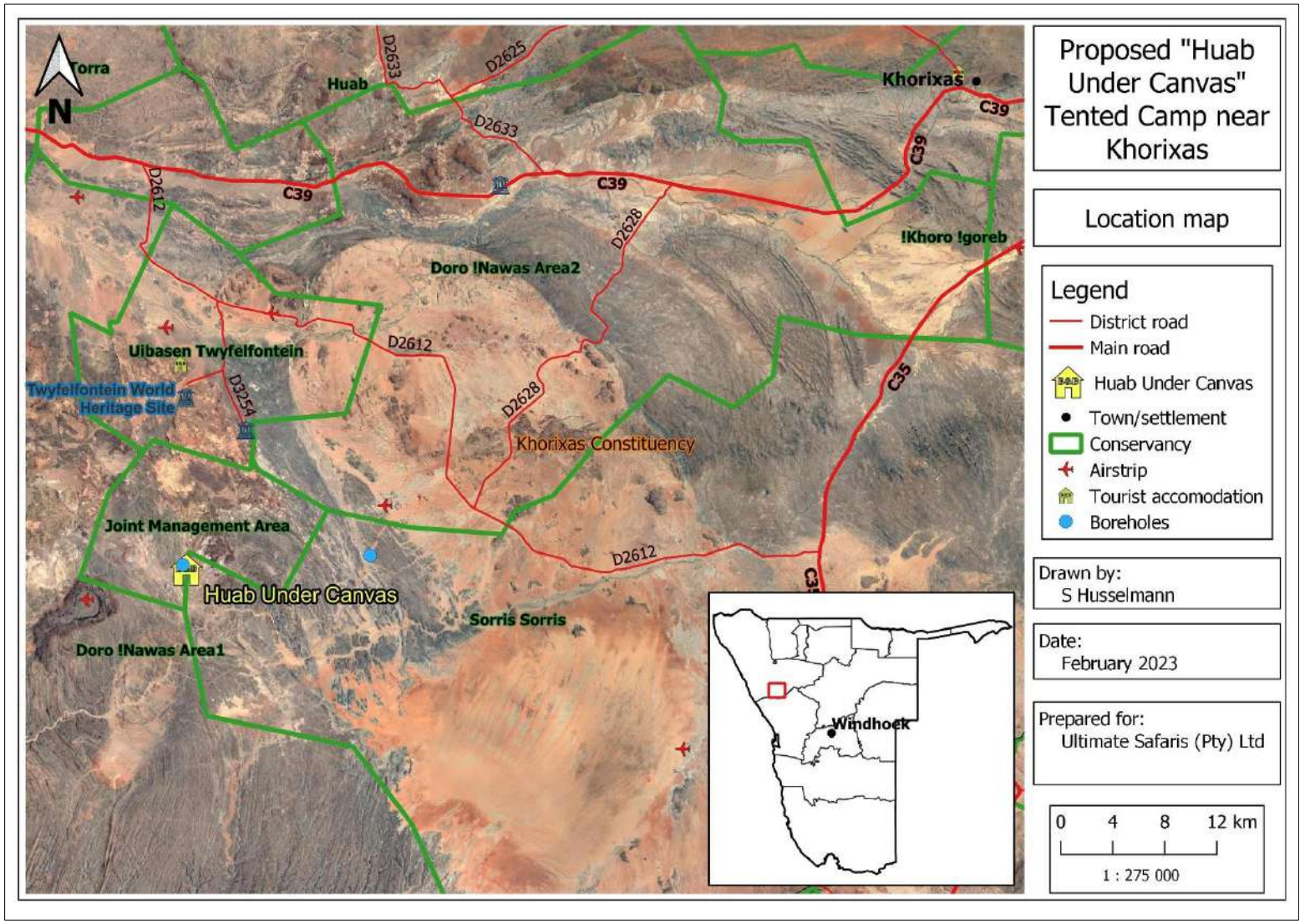


Figure 1-1: Location of the proposed tented camp, Huab Under Canvas, in the Kunene Region

1.2 Project Need and Desirability

Namibia's Vision 2030, Namibia's National Development Plan 5 and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) all recognise a need for and place significant value on economic growth and employment creation. Tourism is one of the main contributing sectors to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and the proposed Camp has the potential to contribute to both of these national priorities.

The growth of the tourism industry requires sufficient hospitality facilities for the tourists. Damaraland is one of the favourite tourist areas in the Kunene Region.

The project has been in operation since 2016 in the //Huab Conservancy, but due to mining activities in the area, the Camp needs to be relocated. One of the Proponent's objectives in this area is to cater for tourists in terms of accommodation facilities and wilderness experience.

Furthermore, during key stakeholder consultations for this project, it was indicated that the presence of the HUC in that area will help to protect wildlife because it is alleged that poacherssometimes use that area to hide out from authorities, as it is very remote. The project will therefore aid the three conservancies in managing the JMA activities. The residents from the nearby areas to the project site will also benefit through the provision of opportunities associated with the construction and operation of the Camp (see Section 7.3).

1.3 Terms of Reference

There were no formal Terms of Reference (ToR) provided by the Proponent for this EA. Therefore, the ToR were taken to be the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GN. No. 30 of 2012). See Chapter 4 for the Legislation Relevant to the Project.

This EA has been conducted with the aim to apply for an ECC only. Any additional permits or licenses and/or approvals that are required (see Chapter 4) for the operation of the project should be applied for by the Proponent.

1.4 Environmental Assessment Process

1.4.1 Registration of Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate

The listed activities which the proposed project entails, as stipulated in the 'List of Activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate' (GN. No. 29 of 2012), are as follows.

Tourism Development Activities

Listed Activity 6: The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

Water Resource Developments

Listed Activity 8.1: The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.

Section 32 of the EMA requires that applications for an ECC be submitted to the relevant Competent Authority. The Competent Authority is defined as that authority having the jurisdiction to approve or permit a particular listed activity in accordance with the relevant national legislation. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) was identified as the Competent Authority. Therefore, the application for an ECC was launched on the ECC portal of the MEFT, and a hard copy of the ECC application has been submitted to the Environmental Commissioner at the MEFT.

1.4.2 The Scoping Phase

After the ECC application was submitted, the scoping phase commenced, culminating in the production of a draft scoping assessment report (this report). This report includes the following:

- A description of the proposed project in Chapter 3 (including the no-action alternative);
- Legislation relevant to the proposed project (Chapter 4);
- A description of the biophysical and social conditions of the receiving environment (Chapter 5);
- A description of the public consultation process followed (Chapter 6);
- A description and significance assessment of all identified potential impacts (positive and negative) associated with the proposed project (Chapter 7); and
- Management and mitigation measures required to avoid or minimise the potential negative impacts as outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Appendix B).

The purpose of this draft scoping report is to provide all affected authorities and registered I&APs with information on the EA process conducted to date.

1.5 Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to this EA:

- It is assumed that the information provided by the Proponent is correct and that all necessary information has been disclosed.

- It is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project or the affected environment between the compilation of this report and implementation of the proposed project that could substantially influence findings and recommendations with respect to mitigation and management.

2 Project Team

The project team for this EA consists of John Pallett and Fredrika Shagama, both of whom have significant experience conducting scoping and assessment level EAs in the Namibian environmental context.

2.1 John Pallett

John Pallett is a certified Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), with qualifications in geology (BSc) and zoology (BSc Honours). He specialises in providing environmental advice and evaluating environmental issues, particularly through Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and strategic SEAs, for the benefit of managers, decision-makers and the lay public. He has been affiliated to the Southern African Association for Impact Assessment (SAIEA) since 2008, and the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia – Environmental Evaluation Associates of Namibia (DRFN-EEAN) for 14 years up to 2008. The Curriculum Vitae is attached as Appendix C1.

2.2 Fredrika Shagama

Fredrika Shagama holds a BSc in Geological Engineering (2013) and MSc (2015, *Cum Laude*) in Geological Engineering with a primary focus in Hydrogeology.

Since starting her professional career 7 years ago with GCS Water Environmental Engineering Namibia (Pty) Ltd and briefly with Excel Dynamic Solutions CC as hydrogeologist and Environmental Assessment Practitioner, Fredrika has gained valuable experience in the earth, environmental and water sector. She has been involved in numerous groundwater (hydrogeological), geotechnical, environmental impact assessment projects (including public participation and meeting facilitation) and environmental compliance monitoring on sites. Groundwater projects undertaken have focused on groundwater investigation for new water supply sources, groundwater impact/risk assessment and monitoring. Fredrika is a registered with the Environmental Assessment Professionals of Namibia (EAPAN) as an ordinary practitioner member, full (online) member with the International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH) and a member of the Namibian Hydrogeological Association (NHA) - a national chapter of the IAH. The Curriculum Vitae is attached as Appendix C2.

3 Project Description

The project represents an innovative approach to developing a new tourism product with a strong emphasis on bringing value to conservancy biodiversity and tourism assets. The Camp will be a simple tented camp with a small footprint, targeted for high- end clients, as part of a circuit where guests stay in more fully equipped camps during the rest of the tour. Activities at the Camp will include scenic drives and game walks.

During the first year pilot phase of the project, occupancy at the Camp will be about ten days per month from April to November, as demand dictates.

3.1 Project Overview

The Camp components and associated infrastructure are as follows:

- Camp footprint: The proposed Camp and its associated infrastructure will cover approximately 17,450 m^2 (1.7 hectares).
- Guestrooms: Six prefabricated guest tents constructed on elevated platforms with wooden bases of 8x4m dimension. The tents will be equipped with en suite toilets and running showers with flow restrictors to reduce water usage. The toilets will link to a septic tank system. Each pair of rooms will share one septic tank.
- Guest food preparation: The dining area will be an under canvas structure on levelled ground.
  All food preparation shall be undertaken in a field kitchen. The food will be prepared by using gas, fire and solar ovens, and stored in a one solar powered fridge and two freezers.
- Staff accommodation: Four tents for staff accommodation and two shipping containers support infrastructure (e.g. storerooms and laundry room). The staff will share two showers.
- Water supply will be piped from an existing borehole about 500m from the Camp. Bulk water storage tanks for 2x5m^3 will be established on site. Use of the borehole has been agreed with the Conservancy JMA. The capacity of the borehole has been assessed to ensure the supply will be adequate and sustainable.
- Sewage management: All sewage will be treated with chambered septic tank systems designed according to recognised standards (e.g. South African National Standards), with one septic tank per two tents. The treated effluent will lead to a small evaporation pond, leaving only a small biodegradable residue that will be cleared when necessary – roughly once per year.
- Solid waste management: All solid waste will be sorted to recover the recyclables as far as possible, which shall be transported back to Windhoek. To reduce the use of

disposable plastic water bottles, each guest shall be issued with a re-useable water flask filled from a bulk drinking water container.

- Electricity (power supply): The Camp will be self-sufficient for electricity. There will be a single photovoltaic installation, comprising mounted solar panels within the Camp footprint. Water heating will be with heat pumps. A diesel generator will serve as a backup electricity source.
- Site accessibility and vehicle parking: The access road will be an existing vehicle track to the site. It will need minor road works and a small deviation to cater for the Camp's operations and maintenance. There will be a level area to park safari vehicles transporting guests.
- Site security: No fencing will be erected on site.

3.2 Construction Phase

3.2.1 Construction Workforce and Duration

The Proponent will appoint a contractor for the establishment of the Camp and related infrastructure. The construction crew of about 10 people will be housed in temporary accommodation on-site for the duration of the construction works, which is expected to last about 6 weeks. Labour will be drawn from existing Ultimate Safaris employees as well as outside contractors.

3.2.2 Construction Services and Utilities

The services and utilities required during the construction phase include:

3.2.2.1 Water Supply

Water for construction works will be piped from the existing nearby borehole. Consumption during this period is expected to be approximately 50m^3.

3.2.2.2 Fuel Supply

A small amount of fuel (for backup generator) will be stored either in a secure mobile storage tank or in a stationary tank on an impermeable bunded surface on-site.

3.2.2.3 Electricity Supply

Electricity will be provided by generators supplied by the appointed contractor.

3.2.2.4 Sewage Management

A sufficient number of portable toilets will be supplied by the contractor during the construction phase. The contractors will remove the toilets upon completion of construction work.

3.2.2.5 Solid Waste Management

The waste will be collected in a secure central place on-site, removed from the area and disposed of at the nearest waste management site (probably Windhoek).

3.3 Operation and Maintenance Phase

The Proponent will manage the operations of the Camp. The following activities will be undertaken on-site:

- Upmarket camping.
- Guided game walks. Ultimate Safaris has a reputation for skilled and knowledgeable guides.
- Guided cultural tourism walks.
- General hospitality services (restaurant, bar, administration) to the clients.
- General site maintenance works.

3.3.1 Operation Workforce

The Camp operations will require three caretakers who will be employed from the conservancies (one from each), as well as a Camp manager and chef. Their responsibility will be to maintain and look after the site and infrastructure, and to prepare for and look after the guests.

The Camp workforce will be accommodated on-site in the staff tents. The number of personnel is anticipated to be five.

The Proponent will keep on-site maintenance to a minimum. All operational phase vehicles will be serviced in Windhoek, not on-site.

3.3.2 Operational Phase Services and Utilities

The wastewater (sewage) and electricity requirements for the Camp have been detailed in Section 3.1 above. The remainder of the services requirements and other operational management activities are as follows:

- Water supply – The Camp is expected to use up to 1,000 to 1,500 litres per day. Water will be sourced from an existing solar powered borehole located about 500m northwest of the proposed Camp. Two water storage tanks with a capacity of 5,000

litres each will be installed on-site to store water. The water stored in the tanks will ensure that there is enough water on the Camp, in the case that something happens to the borehole pumps (i.e. temporary fault or damage to the infrastructure).

- Road access – The project site will be accessed via an existing single-track road from D2612 road (on the Sorris Sorris Conservancy) and D3254 (from the Uibasen Tywfelfontein Conservancy side). No road upgrade will be required or done by the Proponent. The Proponent has also indicated that the access road towards the Camp will be closed off to prevent unauthorized drive-ins into the Camp area.
- Airstrip – There is an airstrip facility located 7km south of the existing Ultimate Safaris' Onduli Ridge Camp and about 50km northeast of the proposed Camp. The airstrip will continue to be used solely for the Proponent's operations.
- Solid waste management – Waste will be sorted on-site for the purpose of recycling and transported to Windhoek once a week, where it will be collected by a waste management company.
- Sewage management: All water-borne sewage and waste water will be piped to sealed plastic septic tanks. Three 1,100 litre sealed units will each serve six tents and will be concealed. This system has an enclosed chemical-assisted decomposition process that breaks down solid waste. Cleaned water exits the tank into a French drain 'soakaway' and returns to the ground water. This is a highly efficient water recycling system as water is "borrowed" from groundwater, used, cleaned and returned to the groundwater.

3.4 No-Action Alternative

In the event that the proposed project is denied an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), the proposed Camp would not be established and there would be no tourism operations on the site. The status quo of the proposed site, being just a rock area in the JMA, would continue. The no-action alternative would mean the following of the identified impacts would not occur.

The loss of a few potential jobs would represent a small opportunity cost given the unemployment situation in Namibia in general, and the Khorixas area in particular. The current land use in the Kunene Region (subsistence farming and tourism) will not be adversely affected by the Camp activities, and these activities would continue without the additional income accruing from the Camp. The small increase in pressure on existing infrastructure such as roads and water would not occur, but this would be a minor advantage. Importantly, the increased vigilance over the area provided by Ultimate Safaris and guests would not occur. This would allow self-drives and other illegal activities to continue in the area.

Based on the above, the “no-go” alternative is not favourable to the local social and biophysical environment.

4 Legislation Relevant to the Project

This chapter provides an overview to the legislation that is applicable to both the assessment process and the various project activities. It is accordingly divided into: (i) national legislative requirements – i.e. the legal framework for environmental management in Namibia applicable to the activities of the proposed project; and (ii) relevant international legislation that the Proponent should comply with.

4.1 National Legislative Requirements

The legal framework for EA in Namibia and national sectoral legislation pertaining to various environmental aspects are listed in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1: Legislation applicable to the project

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
Environmental Assessment Legal Framework		
The Namibian Constitution (1990)	Article 95 (l) states that "*the State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at… maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis"* Article 100 stipulates that all natural resources are vested in the state, unless otherwise legally owned.	The project should support the provisions of the Namibian Constitution with respect to ecosystems, biological diversity, and natural resources.
Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007)	Section 3(2) of the EMA provides a set of principles that give effect to the provisions of the Namibian Constitution for integrated environmental management. Section 27(3) stipulates that no party, whether private or governmental, can	The project should adhere to the principles provided in the EMA. An ECC should be obtained for the proposed project.

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	conduct a listed activity without an ECC obtained from the Environmental Commissioner. Section 40(1) stipulates that an ECC remains valid for a period not exceeding three years, subject to cancellation or suspension.	The Proponent should renew the ECC (if granted) every three years.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation in the environmental assessment process (Rs21-24). Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (R8) and an Assessment Report (R15).	The EIA Regulations should inform and guide this EA process.
National Sectoral Legislation (Including Approvals/ Permits)		
Namibia Tourism Board Act 21 of 2000	This act establishes the Namibia Tourism Board and provide for its functions, which include the registration and grading of accommodation establishments	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorisation from and/or register with the Namibia Tourism Board.
National Policy on Tourism for Namibia	The Policy aims to provide a framework for the mobilisation of tourism resources to realise long term national goals defined in Vision 2030 and the more specific targets of the Third National Development Plan, namely, sustained economic growth, employment creation, reduced inequalities in income, gender as well as between the various regions, reduced poverty and the promotion of economic empowerment.	The Proponent should ensure that their operations are in line with the National Policy's aims and objectives.

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that "No person shall possess or store any fuel except under authority of a licence or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area"	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorisation from the MME for the storage of fuel on-site.
Water Act (No. 54 of 1956)	Makes provision for a number of functions pertaining to the management, control and use of water resources, water supply and the protection of water resources.	The Proponent should prevent any potential pollution of groundwater. Water should be used in a sustainable way.
Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013	Provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Part XIII of the Act requires that efficient water management practises be applied by each and every person or organisation and organ of state. This Act has not yet been brought into force.	Water abstraction and use should be done in a responsible and sustainable manner and compliant with any permit/license requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.
Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001)	Part IV of this Act provides for the general protection of the environment. Permits are required for the removal of protected plants species.	Permits should be obtained if there will be any removal of or damage to protected plant species.
Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975 (as amended)	Makes provision for the protection of indigenous flora and fauna.	The Camp operations should comply with the requirements of this

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	Permits are required for the removal of protected plants species.	Ordinance as well as compliance with the JMA Regulations and Rules
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	Provides for the prevention and combating of soil erosion; conservation, improvement and manner of use of soil and vegetation, and protection of water sources.	Removal of vegetation cover and contamination of soil must be minimised as far as practicable.
Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (September 2003) (not yet enforced)	Promotes sustainable development and relates to preventing and regulating the discharge of pollutants to the air (Part 2), water and land (Part 3); integrated pollution control (Part 4) and to regulating noise, dust and odour pollution (Part 5); and to establishing a system of waste planning and management (Part 6)	Pollution to the air and water should be avoided. Dust pollution should be prevented. Waste management should be applied.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919 (as amended)	Provides for the prevention of pollution of public water supplies. Section 119 of this Act prohibits the existence of a 'nuisance' on any land owned or occupied by any person.	A general obligation not to pollute the water bodies in the area. Care should be taken to limit dust and noise pollution.
Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007)	The Labour Act of 1992 (Act 6), the New Labour Act of 2007 (Act 11) and Government Notice 156 of 1997: Labour Act, 1992: Regulations Relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work, governs working conditions of employees. These regulations are prescribed for among others safety relating to hazardous substances,	The Proponent should comply with health and safety regulations pertaining to the health and safety of their employees.

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	exposure limits and physical hazards. Special consideration must be given to: Chapter 3: Welfare and Facilities at Work-Places Chapter 4: Safety of Machinery Chapter 5: Hazardous Substances Chapter 6: Physical Hazards and general provision	
National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004)	Provides for the protection of cultural and archaeological sites.	Any protected heritage resources discovered, need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be relocated.
Road Ordinance 1972 (Ordinance 17 of 1972)	Width of proclaimed roads and road reserve boundaries (S3.1) Control of traffic on urban trunk and main roads (S27.1) Infringements and obstructions on and interference with proclaimed roads. (S37.1)	The conditions applicable to Roads Authority (RA) proclaimed roads and road accesses should be adhered to.

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
The Road Traffic and Transport Act (No. 22 of 1999)	The Act provides for the establishment of the Transportation Commission of Namibia; for the control of traffic on public roads, the licensing of drivers, the registration and licensing of vehicles, the control and regulation of road transport across Namibia's borders; and for matters incidental thereto.	Should the Proponent wish to undertake activities involving road transportation or access onto existing roads, the relevant permits will be required.

4.2 International Treaties and Conventions

The international treaties and conventions applicable to the project are listed below in Table 4-2 below.

Table 4-2: International Treaties and Conventions applicable to the Project

STATUTE	PROVISIONS	PROJECT IMPLICATIONS
The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Addresses land degradation in arid regions with the purpose to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change.	Activities should not be such that they contribute to desertification.
Convention on Biological Diversity 1992	Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use. Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings.	Removal of vegetation cover and destruction of natural habitats should be avoided and where not possible minimised.

STATUTE	PROVISIONS	PROJECT IMPLICATIONS
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm (1972)	It recognizes the need for: "a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment."	Protection of natural resources and prevention of any form of pollution.

5 Description of the Receiving Environment

5.1 Biophysical Environment

5.1.1 Climate

The proposed site is located in central western Namibia, characterized by semi-arid climatic conditions. Annual average rainfall is between 150 and 200 mm (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022). Characteristic of a dry climate, there is great variability in rainfall, with the highest recorded rainfall received by the Khorixas area of 577mm in February 2012 (Figure 5-1 below, World Weather Online (2023). The monthly average rainfall of the area is shown in Figure 5-2.

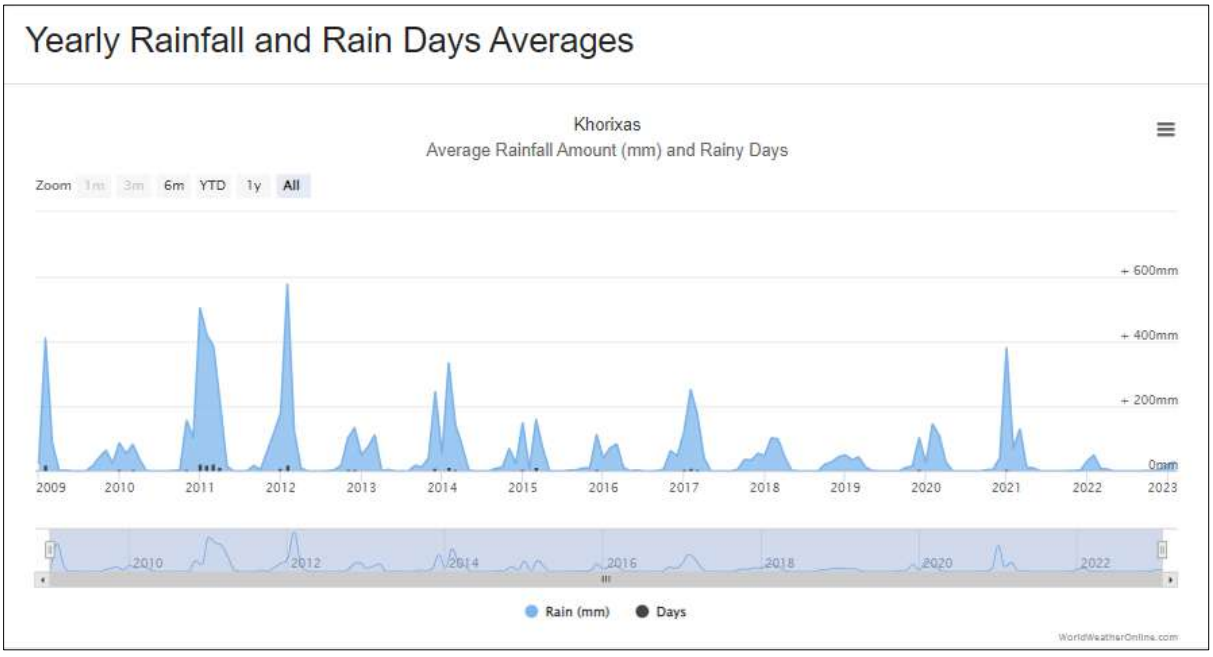


Figure 5-1: Annual rainfall and rainy days for Khorixas area from 2009 to 2022 (World Weather online, 2023)

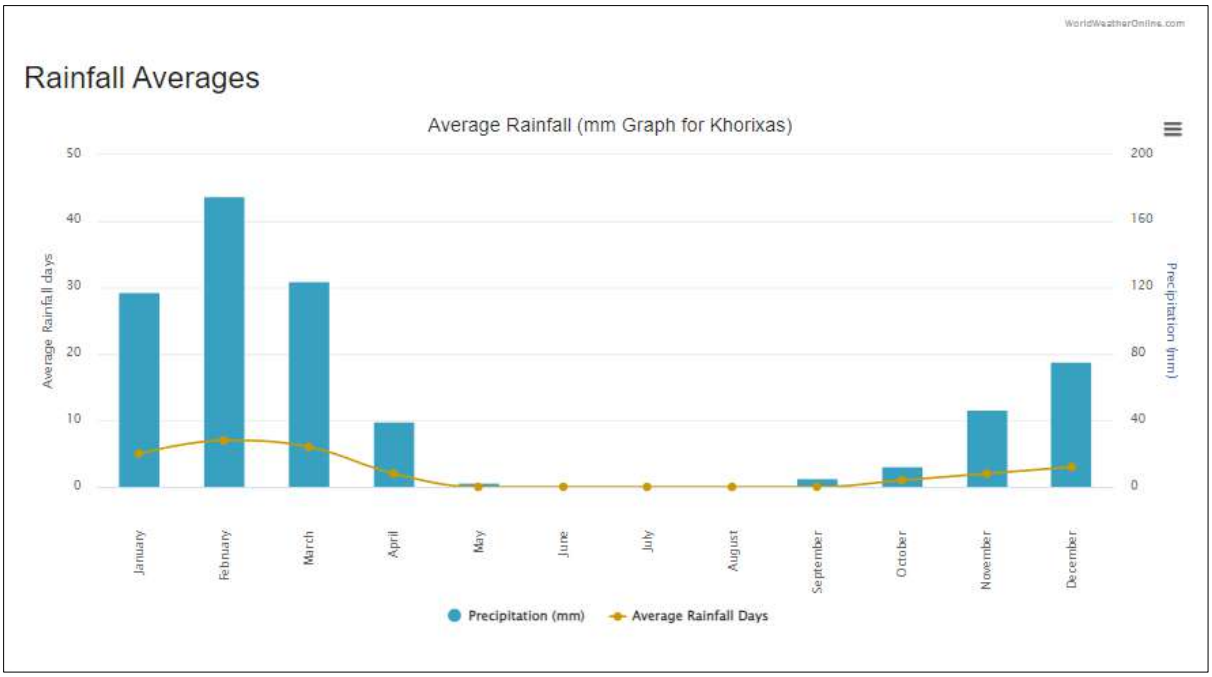


Figure 5-2: Average monthly rainfall for the Khorixas area from 2009 to 2022 (World Weather online, 2023)

The average maximum temperature for the Khorixas area is between 32 and 34°C, whereas the average minimum is about 8°C (Figure 5-3).

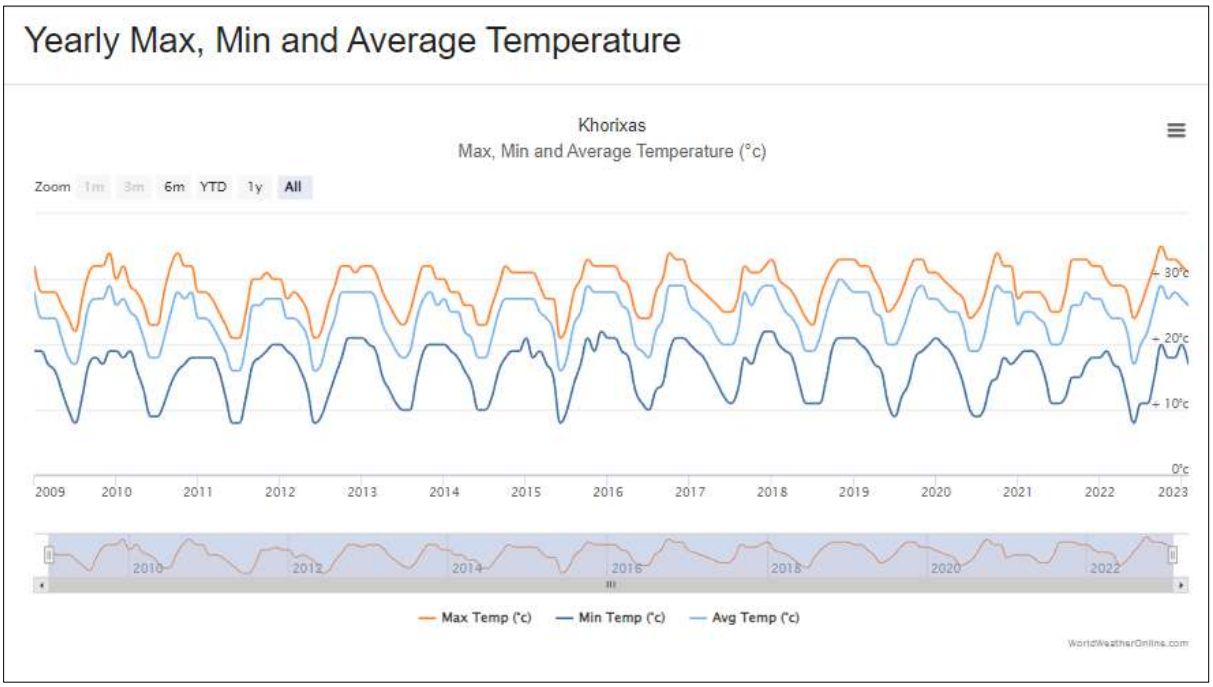


Figure 5-3: Annual maximum, minimum and average temperatures for the Khorixas area from 2009 to 2022 (World Weather online, 2023)

The chart for the average temperatures of the project area shown in Figure 5-4.

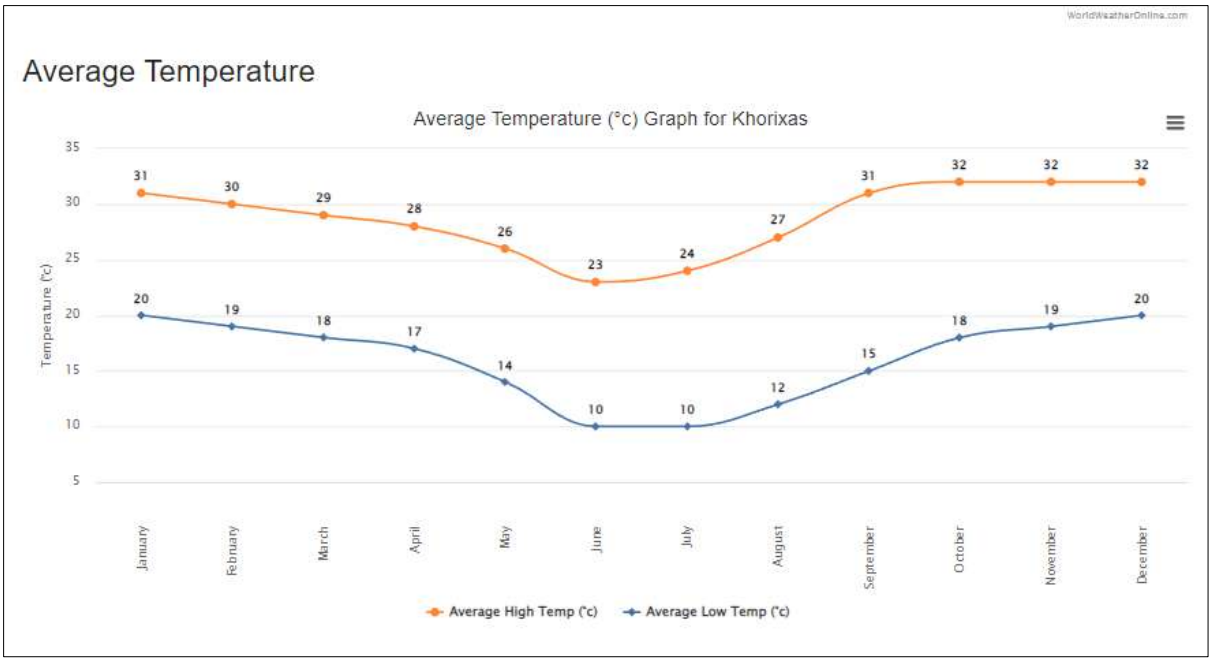


Figure 5-4: Average temperatures for Khorixas area from 2009 to 2022 (World Weather online, 2023)

5.1.2 Landscape and Topography

The project area is surrounded by undulating hills and mountains visible from site (Figure 5-5 and Figure 5-6). The camp is situated on the edge of a small tributary of the Goantagab River.

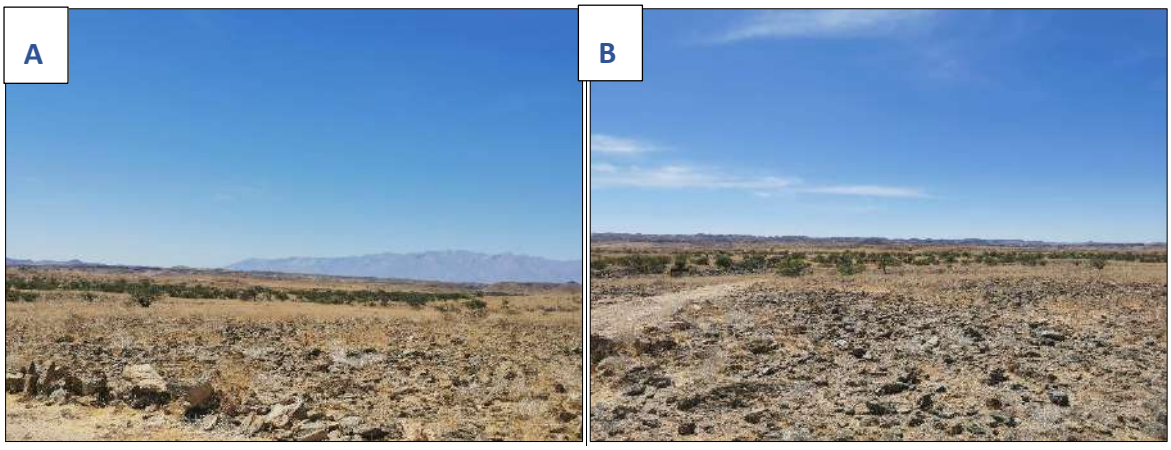


Figure 5-5: Surrounding topography of the Camp site; A- view to the southeast and B- view to east of the site

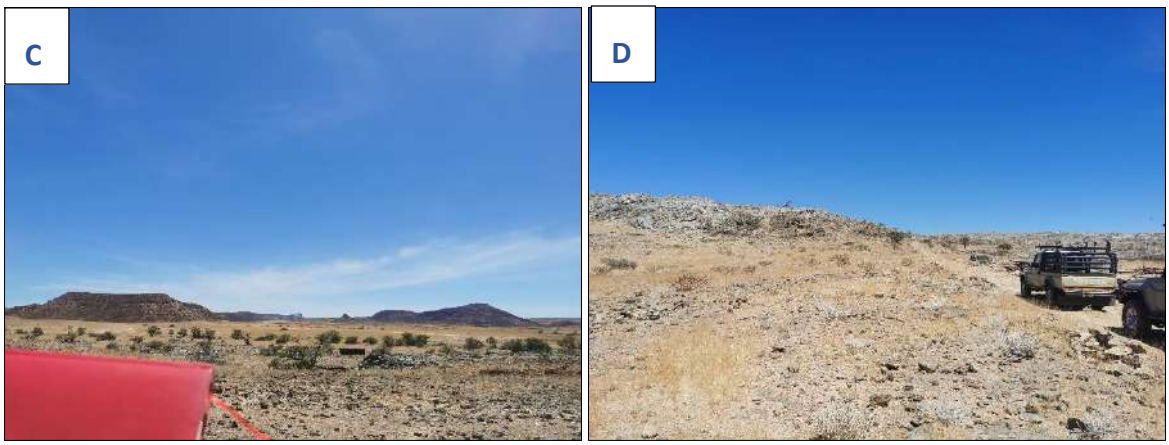


Figure 5-6: Continued surrounding topography of the Camp site; C- view to the northeast and D- view to immediate west of the site

5.1.3 Geology and Soil

The geology of the project area comprises of schists, quartzites and marbles of the Swakop Group (Figure 5-7).

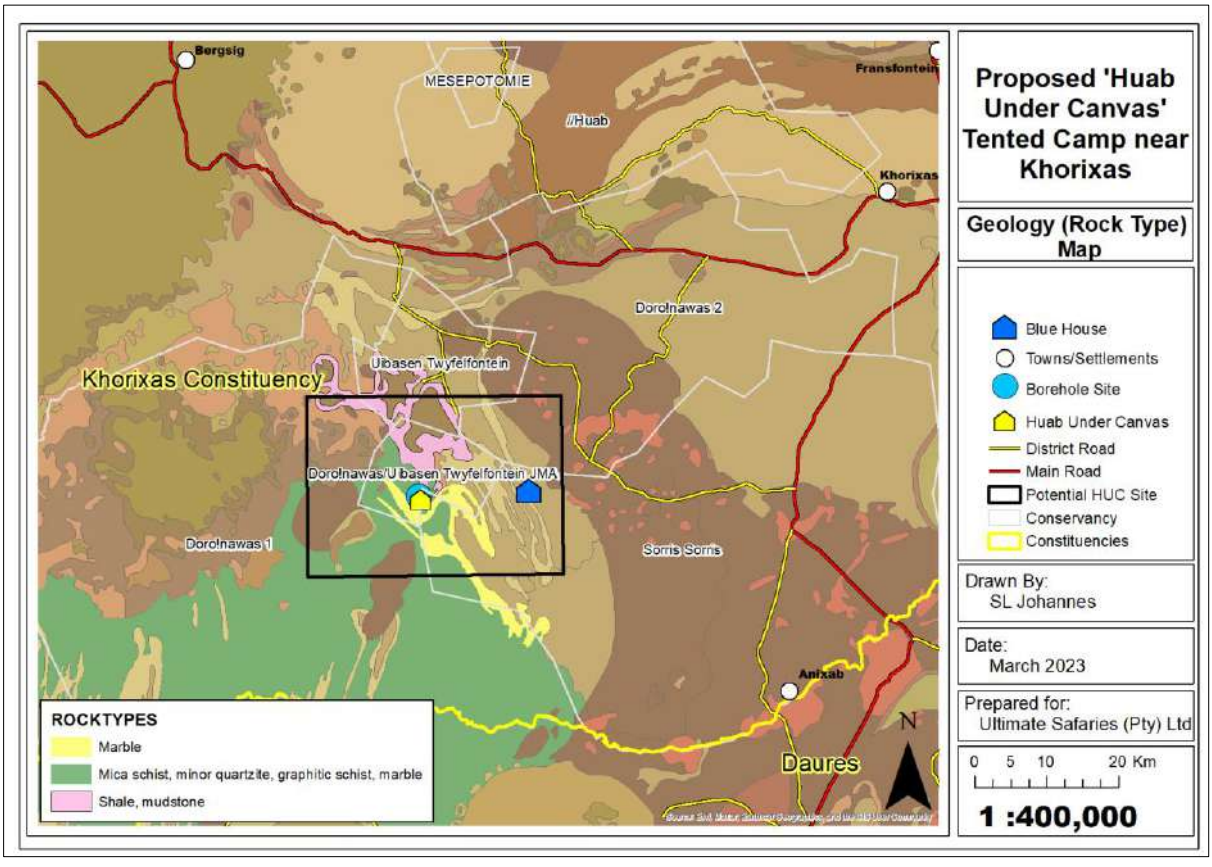


Figure 5-7: The geology map of the project site area

The site is covered by thin brown to grey sandy-gravelly soils strewn with loose rock fragments. There is little grass and vegetation cover (Figure 5-8).

Figure 5-8: Typical soils on and around the project site

5.1.4 Geohydrology

The project area is in the Namib and Kaokoveld groundwater basin and has moderate groundwater potential. The moderate potential may be explained by the presence of partially fractured dolomites and sandstones in the area. Knowledge of the aquifers in this area is sparse, due to the low number of boreholes and few investigations on groundwater (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011).

High yield can be found at areas where dolomites are in contact with other rock types, particularly the non-porous sandstone, conglomerate and quartzites of the Nosib and Mulden Groups. Most of the borehole yields in this groundwater basin are low (5 to 10 m^3/h), depending on the type of rock unit (aquifer) and presence of faults and joints. Boreholes drilled in bedrock nearby ephemeral rivers are recharged by alluvial groundwater and their yield will likely be higher (Christelis and Struckmeier, 2011).

The groundwater potential is shown in the geohydrology map in Figure 5-9.

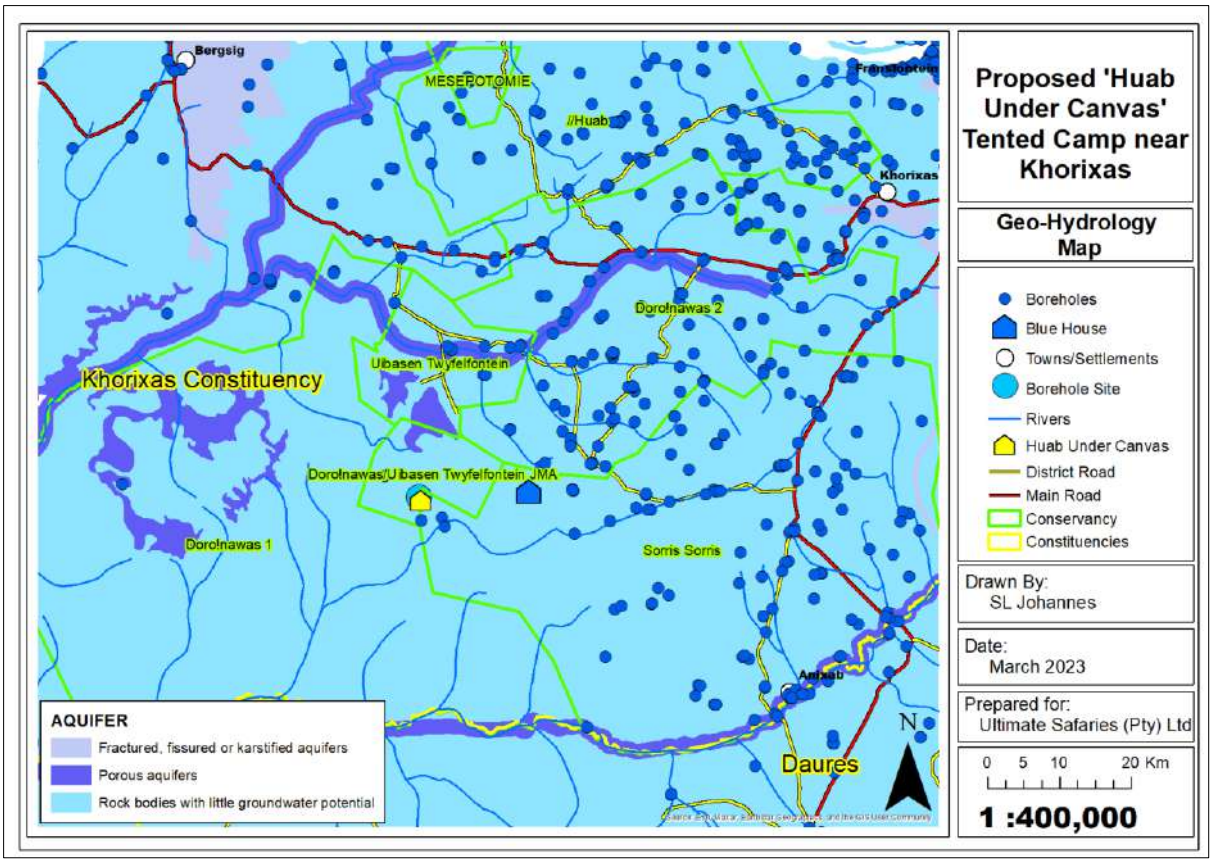


Figure 5-9: Geohydrology map with the site borehole

There is a borehole 500m northwest of the site (Figure 5-10) at -20.719192 S, 14.371290 E). The borehole was allegedly drilled by a previous developer in the area. Ultimate Safaris has rehabilitated the borehole to supply the project activities. The borehole was drilled at a depth of 70m, and the pump installed at 50m. The water level is said to be at 28m with a yield of $6m^3$/hr. The good yield is probably due to the fact that the borehole is drilled near the ephemeral river passing on the immediate eastern side of the site (in a western-southeast trend), thus acting as a recharge source to the borehole. The borehole is indicated on the groundwater (geohydrology) map above.

Figure 5-10: The solar powered borehole near the Camp site

5.1.5 Biodiversity

5.1.5.1 Fauna

The project site is found within the JMA. The area is home to wildlife such as oryx, springbok, giraffe and ostrich, all of which are categorised as Secure (Griffin and Coetzee 2005). Elephant (categorised as Vulnerable, Blanc 2008) and black rhino (Critically Endangered, Emslie 2020) are rare in the area but these form an important part of the attraction; they are afforded special protection through patrolling activities of the Save The Rhino Trust. The faunal species expected to occur on-site are expected to occur in similar habitats within the wider project area. The Etendeka round-eared sengi (*Macroscelides micus*) is the only Namibian endemic mammal that is likely to occur in the area; the known range is confined to the Etendeka range a short distance to the west, so it is not clear whether this species occurs at the project site.

The footprint of the Camp – only 1.7 ha – and the associated human activities such as vehicle deliveries and movements of guests and staff, are so small that there is no threat to any priority mammal, bird or reptile species in the area.

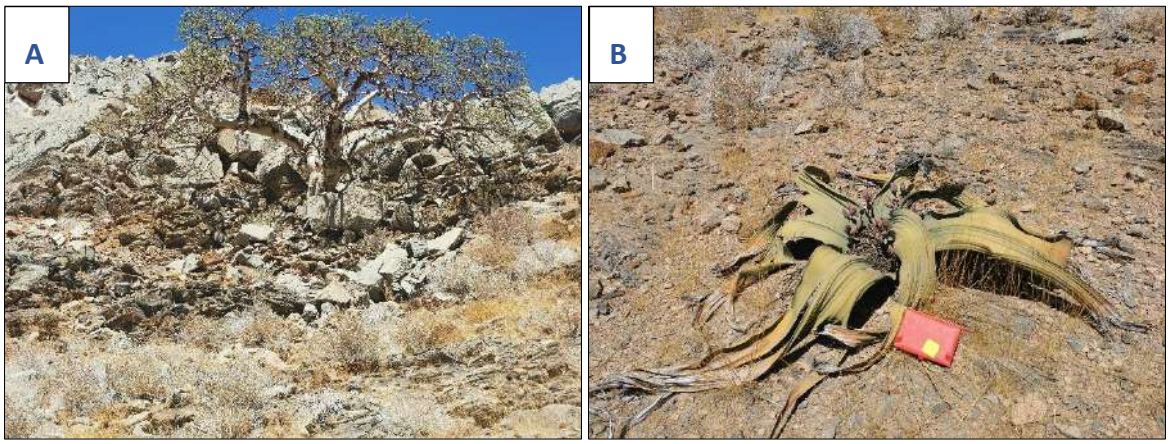
In terms of livestock, goats and cattle that belong to the residents of the conservancies also occur in the broader area, but these are not permitted in the JMA.

5.1.5.2 Flora

Based on the site visit conducted on 18 February 2023, the following plants were observed at the site and surroundings:

- Young and mature mopane trees (*Colophospermum mopane,* Protected under the Forest Act (2001) concentrated in the dry river beds;
- African star-chestnut (*Sterculia africana*) and *Moringa ovalifolia* trees (both Protected) growing as sparsely scattered individuals on rock outcrops;
- Scattered smelly shepherds' trees (*Boscia foetida*)
- Welwitschia plants (*Welwitschia mirabilis,* Protected) growing on the site itself and patchily common elsewhere in the surroundings;
- Fairly common bushes of *Commiphora kraeuseliana* and occasional individuals of *Commiphora saxicola*; on the camp site itself there are a few *Commiphora virgata* bushes (all Protected species);
- Fairly common low shrubs, mostly *Calichorema capitata* and *Petalidium* sp.;
- Uncommon and rather stunted Purple-pod terminalia trees (*Terminalia prunioides*), as well as occasional *Acacia reficiens* trees;
- Fairly common large Damara milk-bush (*Euphorbia damarana*) on the plains, and occasional individuals of *Euphorbia virosa* on the rocky hillsides
- Isolated individuals of elephant's foot plants (*Adenia puchuelii,* Protected).

Some of the vegetation observed around the site is shown in Figure 5-11 below.



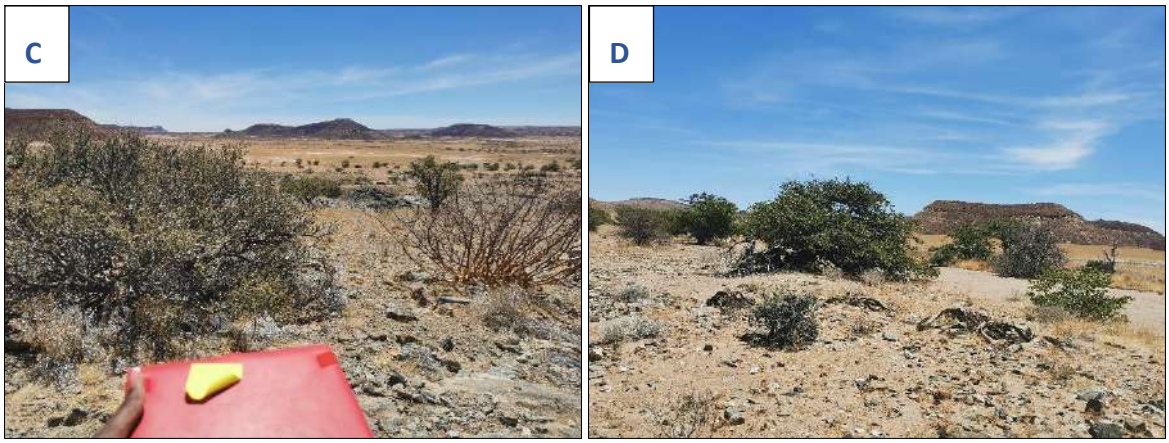


Figure 5-11: Vegetation on and around the project site (A - African star-chestnut, B – Welwitschia, C - Smelly Shepherds bush & Commiphora virgata, and D – Mopane)

5.2 Socio-Economic Environment

5.2.1 Regional Demographic Overview

The Kunene Region has a population size of 86,856 (43,253 females and 43,603 males), with about 74% of the population living in in rural areas Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) (2014).

5.2.2 Khorixas Constituency

5.2.2.1 Demographic Profile

The proposed Camp will be in the Khorixas Constituency. According to the NSA (2014), the Constituency had an estimated total population of 12,566 in 2011, approximately 14.5% of the total regional population.

5.2.2.2 Economic Profile

The main sources of household income in the Khorixas Constituency were from farming (12%), wages & salaries (46%), cash remittance (9%), business, non-farming (8%), and pension (21%) (NSA, 2014).

5.2.3 Land Use

The dominant land uses in the Kunene Region are tourism, subsistence farming, mining and fishing (Kunene Regional Council, 2019). The Khorixas Constituency houses tourist sites such as Twyfelfontein (a World Heritage Site), the Petrified Forest and the Burnt Mountain. Potential for growth lies in industrial development and tourism.

5.2.3.1 Joint Management Area (JMA) and Zonation

According to the Management Zones map in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy Office, the JMA area is found within an 'Exclusive Wildlife' Zone where only tourism is allowed but without hunting. The JMA zonation (where the *Huab Under Canvas* is situated) is shown in Figure 5-12 below.

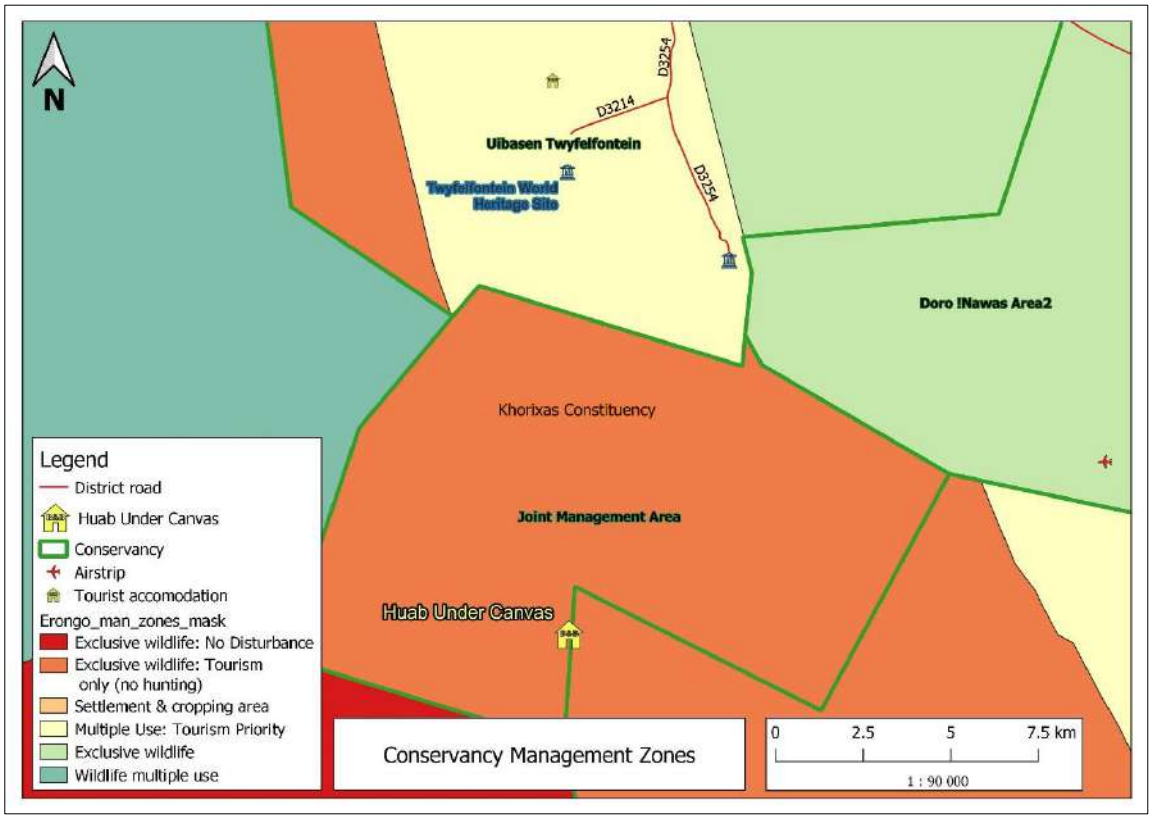


Figure 5-12: Management Zones at Sorris Sorris Conservancy with the JMA (project site) Zonation

5.2.3.2 Doro !nawas Conservancy

According to NACSO (2023), Doro !nawas Conservancy was legally registered in December 1999. Named after Doros Crater which means 'the place where rhinos roam' in Khoekhoegowab, the Conservancy covers an area of 3,978km^2, and houses about 1,579 people.

5.2.3.3 Uibasen Twylfelfontein Conservancy

The Uibasen Twylfelfontein Conservancy was registered in December 1999 and covers an area of 286km^2 (NACSO 2023). The Conservancy is home to the Twyfelfontein World Heritage Site housing a high number of interesting rock engravings; as well as Burnt Mountain and the Organ Pipes geological formations (NACSO, 2023).

5.2.3.4 Sorris Sorris Conservancy

Registered in October 2001, the Sorris Sorris Conservancy covers an area of 2,290km^2 and hosts a population of 950 people (NACSO, 2023).

5.2.3.5 Conservation and Tourism

Kunene Region's rugged landscapes and traditional practices make tourism a key economic sector for the region. The region offers geo-tourism, eco-tourism and adventure-tourism (Kunene Regional Council, 2019).

The main tourism attraction sites found in proximity of the project area, are the Twyfelfontein World Heritage Site, Burnt Mountain, Organ Pipes and the Petrified Forest. Furthermore, conservancies (46% of the nation's conservancies are in Kunene) host wildlife and offer guided tours with trained guides.

5.2.4 Archaeology and Heritage Resources

The well-known archaeological and heritage sites within proximity of the project site area are:

- Brandberg Mountain - Namibia's highest mountain and home to the famous 'White Lady' rock painting.
- Twyfelfontein - a rocky hillsidewith thousands of rock engravings.
- The Burnt Mountain and Organ Pipes are geological features about 12 km NE of the proposed Camp, in the Uibasen Conservancy.
- The Petrified Forest, another geological feature, is more than 30 km to the NE, located in Doro !nawas Conservancy.

These heritage features attract tourists to the overall area, which supports the relatively high number of tourism establishments particularly in Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy. There is no risk that the proposed Camp will impact on the integrity and value of these sites, because it is very small and more than 10 km from these attractions.

The specific site of the Camp carries no archaeological or heritage value. This is justified on the bases that there are no features that hold archaeological potential, such as shelter amongst rocks or large trees, or a natural spring to provide water, at or near the site. Furthermore, there is no evidence of hunting blinds or stone tools at or near the site. The absence of any visible signs of past human habitation or activities demonstrates that there is no risk to anything of historical or archaeological heritage value at the site.

6 Public Consultation

Public consultation is an important aspect of an Environmental Assessment (EA) process. During public consultation, potential impacts that the proposed project may have on the receiving environment were identified. Consultation with interested and affected parties (I&APs), both state and non-state, helped to identify impacts that the project may have on the receiving environment, and enables transparent decision-making.

This chapter describes the details of the public consultation process that was followed and the I&APs that were notified of the EA being undertaken. It also includes the main issues and concerns raised during the public consultation process.

6.1 First Round of Public Consultation

The engagement with I&APs as part of the first round of public consultation commenced on 08 February 2023 and concluded on 1 March 2023. During the first round of consultation, I&APs (including authorities) were given an opportunity to register and submit comments on the proposed project.

6.1.1 Public Consultation Activities

In order to ensure effective and adequate I&AP involvement, the following activities were undertaken:

- A total of fifty-one (51) stakeholders (I&APs) were registered as I&APs. The list included representatives from national, regional and local government institutions, traditional authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and some members of the public.
- Public notices announcing the commencement of the EA and an invitation to register as an I&AP were placed in *The Namibian* and Market Watch's *Namibian Sun, Allegmeine Zeitung & Die Republiken* newspapers dated 08 & 15 February 2023 (Appendix D1).
- A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled and shared via email or by hand with all registered I&APs (Appendix D2) before 16 February 2023.
- Proof of hand delivery of the BID to key stakeholders during consultation meetings in the Kunene Region (Appendix D3). Photos taken during these meetings are shown in Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2 below.

Figure 6-1: A briefing of the EA process and project at; A- Khorixas Constituency Office in Khorixas, B - ≠Aodaman Traditional Authority Office in Khorixas, C - MEFT: Parks & Wildlife Office in Khorixas, D - MAWLR: Rural Water Supply Office in Khorixas on 17 February 2023

Figure 6-2: A briefing of the EA process and project at: A- Doro !nawas Conservancy Office on 17 February 2023, B - Onduli Ridge, with the Uibasen Conservancy manager on 18 February 2023 and C - Sorris Sorris Conservancy Office, with the Conservancy manager, on 19 February 2023

- A2 sized public notice posters were placed at the Khorixas Constituency Office in Khorixas, and at the D2612 near Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy Office as shown in Figure 6-3 and attached as Appendix D4.

Figure 6-3: The public notices at the Khorixas Constituency Office notice board (A) and adjacent to the Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy office (B)

6.1.2 Comments Received and Responses Provided

All comments and feedback regarding significant issues received from the key stakeholders' briefings above are summarised in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1: Comments received and responses provided during the first round of public consultation

No.	Date	Name of Stakeholder & Institution	Comment/Issue	RES Response
1.	13 February 2023	Mr J. Hoffmann, retired geologist	- There are no active or likely EPLs or Mining Claims in the area of the proposed lodge. Potential tin and tantalum deposits exist in the area, but the rights to these are held by Uis Tin Mine and are dormant at the moment, and unlikely to be developed in future due to their remote location and small size. - Black granite at the Doros Crater might become a focus for quarrying and dimension stone in future.	Noted
2.	17 February 2023	Ms. G. //Awases: Khorixas Constituency	-The Proponent should consider giving opportunities to the local communities nearest to the site and in the Constituency -Safety of the guests/tourists: Ultimate Safaris to put up warning signs for dangerous wild animals that may roam around the Camp and caution tourist against unguided walks in the night. -Protect water tanks against elephant damage.	Noted

No.	Date	Name of Stakeholder & Institution	Comment/Issue	RES Response
3.	17 February 2023	Ms. Euginie Tsaes: #Aodaman Traditional Authority	-Ms. Tsaes indicated that they would discuss the BID in their upcoming weekly meeting on Monday 20 February 2023.	
4.		Mr. Thomas Shapwa: MEFT Parks & Wildlife, Khorixas	-Is Ultimate Safaris planning to translocate rhinos into the area? -In terms of predators in the area, there are leopards but mainly in the Torra area. However, they might reach the Camp area too. -What is the zonation or current land use of the JMA according to the conservancies?	-Any translocation of rhinos would probably be done through the Conservancy with the SRT, not by Ultimate Safaris. -The zonation map will be obtained from the conservancies and included in the EA Report.
5.		Ms. Narlothia C. Awases: MAWLR Rural Water Supply	-The MAWLR Office would like the GPS coordinates of the borehole and community using the borehole (if any). -The community name should be provided to MAWLR office to ensure that there are no future conflicts over water use between Ultimate Safaris and the community.	-The GPS coordinates for the borehole are -20.719192 14.371290. -There are no community living within proximity of the Camp site. Thus, the borehole will be solely used by the Camp operations and possibly by SRT rhino rangers when passing through on tracking rhinos in the area.

No.	Date	Name of Stakeholder & Institution	Comment/Issue	RES Response
6.		Mr. Moses Eiseb: Doro !nawas Conservancy	- Mr. Eiseb indicated that he is aware of the proposed Camp through communications sent to their office, and believes that the project would continue to assist conservation of wildlife as he has been in biodiversity management for years.	Noted.
7.	18 February 2023	Ms. Laurensia Naobes: Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy	-Ms. Naobes had no comment.	
8.	19 February 2023	Ms. Latoya Huses: Sorris Sorris Conservancy	-Increased movement of people and risk of poaching. -The issue of exploration (exclusive prospecting licenses (EPLs) and mining related activities) in the JMA would defeat the purpose of the area as it is marked as '*Exclusive wildlife: Tourism only (no hunting)'.* For 8 years working at the Conservancy, out of the EPLs in the Conservancy, there has only been one public consultation meeting done for an EPL's EIA Study. The rest of the EPLs are just there and no one knows if they are still coming for EIAs or not. -Off-road driving by self-driving tourists may stress rhino which affects their population. Eg the tourists would make so much noise that the rhino gets frightened, flees from the area and ends up running over the calves and killing them. Off-road driving also make it easy for poacher to get away as they make use of these many tracks.	-The points were noted. -The site is remotely in the concession area and the only people who will move in that area would be Ultimate Safaris, their staff and tourist, as well as rhino rangers from SRT. The other extra people will be 6 people from Khorixas who will assist Ultimate Safaris with construction for the period of 6 weeks.

No.	Date	Name of Stakeholder & Institution	Comment/Issue	RES Response
			-Poaching in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy has significantly decreased over the years. There has not been recorded poaching for 22 years in the Conservancy. -The presence of the *Huab Under Canvas* Camp in that area will greatly help wildlife protection because it is alleged that poachers sometimes use that area to hide from authorities, since the area is so remote. The Camp will help to keep them out of the area. -From experience at the Ultimate Safaris' old *Huab Under Canvas*, they did well in terms of waste management and water saving measures, and they avoid off-road driving. -Emphasis that conservation positively impacts communities, for instance the Conservancy has been assisting local students for 4 years with registration and tuition fees for studying at higher institutions.	
9.	19 February 2023	Ms. Adelma Uises: Daure-Daman Traditional Authority	Ms. Uises had no comment.	N/A

6.2 Outcome of First Round of Public Consultation

No critical issues, with the potential to stop the proposed Camp, were raised during the first round of public consultation. The following is a summary of the issues raised by I&APs during the first round of public consultation:

- Positive impact on local wildlife, by reducing the likelihood of poaching and preventing the movement of outsiders in the JMA.
- Safety of guests/tourists: the possibility of dangerous wildlife roaming around the Camp site.
- Exploration and mining activities in the JMA would defeat the purpose of the project as it is demarcated as 'Exclusive wildlife: Tourism only (no hunting)'. Exploration activities in the area should be prohibited.
- Off-road driving by self-driving tourists may stress rhino which affects their population. Off-road driving makes it easy for poacher to get away due to many road options. The Camp will help to prevent unregulated self-drives.
- Local employment: the request for the employment of available local skills.

6.3 Outcome of the Second Round of Public Consultation

The copy of the draft scoping report, EMP and associated appendices were circulated to the registered I&APs for review and comments. The review period ran for the period of sixteen (16) days, i.e., from the 13th of March 2023 to the 28th of March 2023. The email proof of circulation of the draft report to I&APs is attached as Appendix D6.

There were no further comments received on the draft report.

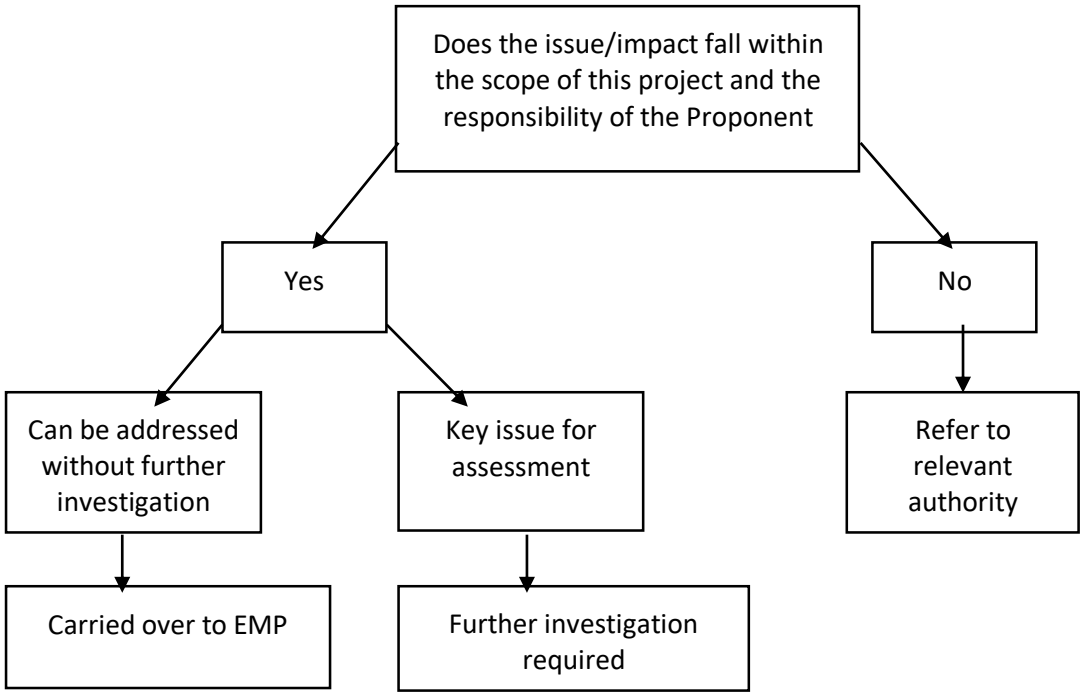
7 Impact Assessment

The proposed project is expected to have varied impacts on the receiving socio-economic and biophysical environment. An understanding of these impacts, together with effective mitigation measures, can minimise or help to avoid such impacts.

This chapter provides a description and assessment of potential impacts stemming from the project. Mitigation measures relevant to the construction and operational phase of the project as appropriate are recommended. These measures are aimed at avoiding, minimising or mitigating negative impacts while maximizing potential benefits. The significance of potential impacts without and with mitigation is provided.

7.1 Assessment Method

Each of the potential impacts identified by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) during stakeholder consultation and by the EAP based on professional experience was screened according to a set of questions (Figure 7-1), which resulted in highlighting the key impacts requiring further detailed assessment.



This list of impacts that were subjected to a detailed assessment is presented in Table 7-2.

Figure 7-1: Screening process for determining key impacts

7.2 Comprehensive Assessment

The identified impacts are assessed according to a synthesis of criteria required by the integrated environmental management procedure. This entails the establishment of the

expected impact's duration (time scale), extent (spatial scale), magnitude (intensity), probability, and status, in combination providing the expected significance (see Table 7-1).

Table 7-1: Criteria applied to each potential impact

Criteria	Category
Impact	This is a description of the expected impact.
Nature **Describe the type of impact.**	*Positive:* The activity will have an environmental (social or biophysical) benefit. *Neutral:* The activity will have no effect. *Negative:* The activity will have an environmentally (social or biophysical) harmful effect.
Extent **The area affected by the impact.**	*Site Specific:* Expanding only as far as the activity itself *(on-site)* *Small:* Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1 km of the site *(limited)* *Medium:* Within 5 km of the site *Large:* Beyond 5 km of the site *(regional)*
Duration **Predicts the lifetime of the impact.**	*Temporary:* < 1 year *Short-term:* 1 – 5 years *Medium term:* 5 – 15 years *Long-term:* >15 years (impact will stop after the operational or running life of the activity, either due to natural causes or by human interference) *Permanent:* Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural causes or by human interference will not occur in a particular means or in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary.
Magnitude **Describe the scale/size of the Impact.**	*Very low:* Affects the environment in such a way that natural and/or social functions/processes are not affected. *Low:* Natural and/or social functions/processes are slightly altered. *Medium:* Natural and/or social functions/processes are notably altered in a modified way. *High:* Natural and/or social functions/processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.

Criteria	Category
Probability of Occurrence **Describe the probability of the Impact actually occurring.**	*Improbable:* Not at all likely. *Probable:* Distinctive possibility. *Highly probable:* Most likely to happen. *Definite:* Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.
Degree of Confidence in Predictions **State the degree of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge**	*Unsure/Low:* Little confidence regarding information available. *Probable/Medium:* Moderate confidence regarding information available. *Definite/High:* High confidence regarding information available.
Significance **The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.**	No significance: The impact is not substantial and does not require any mitigation action; Low: The impact is of little importance, but may require limited mitigation; Medium: The impact is of importance and is therefore considered to have a negative impact. Mitigation is required to reduce the negative impacts to acceptable levels; and High: The impact is of major importance. Failure to mitigate, with the objective of reducing the impact to acceptable levels, could render the entire project proposal unacceptable. Mitigation is therefore essential.

7.3 Key Impacts Identified

The potential impacts associated with both the construction of the Camp and eventual operations are presented in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Key potential impacts expected during the construction and operational phases

Aspect	Potential Impacts
	Negative -Deterioration of local roads, and increased risk of traffic accidents. -Potential excessive dust. -Occupational health and safety impacts. -Disturbance of local fauna and flora. -Soil and groundwater pollution from various waste products. -Impact on water availability -Potential poaching and other illegal offtake of wildlife and plants. - **Positive** -Employment creation and skills development. -Financial contributions via payment of concession and conservancies' fees. -Social and environmental investments in the conservancies. -Diversification of the local economy, and partnership with conservancies. -The presence of reputable tourism operators provides a deterrent against illegal wildlife-related activities. -The partnership with the conservancies helps the Community Based Natural Resource Management programme of the MEFT, allowing rural communities to benefit from wise use of the natural resources. -Diversification of livelihoods is key for building resilience against climate change.

Sections 7.3.1 and 7.3.1.1 give a description and assessment of each potential impact expected during the construction and operational phases, respectively. Mitigation measures are presented in the tables below and in the Environmental Management Plan (Appendix B).

7.3.1 Negative impacts

7.3.1.1 Deterioration of local roads, and increased risk of traffic accidents

The project site is accessed from D2612 and/or C39 via single-track roads. These two roads are the transportation route for all services and materials from outside the project area. Activities associated with the project, especially during the construction phase may increase slow moving heavy vehicular traffic along the roads.

Table 7-3 below presents an assessment of the potential traffic safety impact.

Table 7-3: Assessment of road deterioration and traffic safety impact

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Road deterioration and traffic safety impacts
Nature	**Negative impact**. The movement of slow-moving heavy vehicles may lead to deterioration of the roads and tracks, and might negatively impact road traffic safety along the routes.
Extent	Local
Duration	Medium-term
Magnitude	Low
Probability	Improbable
Significance (no mitigation)	Low-medium
Mitigation	-All drivers of the project vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses to operate such vehicles, and should adhere to standard road safety rules. -Project vehicles should be in a roadworthy condition and serviced regularly in order to avoid accidents as a result of mechanical faults. -No heavy trucks or project-related vehicles should be parked outside the designated project site boundaries.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	High

7.3.1.2 Dust impacts (air quality)

Movements of vehicles on the gravel roads, especially in the dry season, may lead to the generation of a significant amount of dust. Dust generated from construction and operations vehicles may reduce visibility on the roads and could cause a short-term decrease in local air quality.

Given the scale and nature of the proposed project, and the surrounding wide open spaces, the impact on the air quality is expected to be very limited in extent and duration and therefore negligible.

Table 7-4 below presents an assessment of dust impacts.

Table 7-4: Assessment of dust impacts

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Dust impacts
Nature	**Negative impact** through the generation of dust may lead to a decrease in surrounding air quality. The dust generated on gravel roads may reduce visibility and could result in road accidents.
Extent	Site-specific
Duration	Temporary
Magnitude	Low
Probability	Improbable
Significance (no mitigation)	Low
Mitigation	-Where dust becomes problematic, dust suppression methods should be employed to minimise dust generation, especially on local gravel roads.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	Moderate

7.3.1.3 Occupational health and safety impacts

Activities associated with the project have the potential to cause accidental injury to the staff and contractors. On-site safety of all personnel is the responsibility of the Proponent and should be adhered to as per the requirements of the Labour Act (No 11 of 2007) and the Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919). The heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel storage area should be properly secured in order to prevent any harm or injury to guests, personnel or local animals.

The presence of wild animals in the vicinity of the Camp and during tourism activities poses a small danger to guests and staff. Notices of the risks should be displayed, and caution should be applied.

Table 7-5 below presents an assessment of the potential health and safety impacts.

Table 7-5: Assessment of occupational health and safety impacts

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Health and safety impacts
Nature	**Negative impact** through potential injuries occurring during construction and operational activities. Explosion of fuel storage and associated injury to guests, personnel or local wildlife.
Extent	Local
Duration	Short to long-term
Magnitude	Medium
Probability	Improbable
Significance (no mitigation)	Medium
Mitigation	-The Labour Act's Health and Safety Regulations should be complied with. -All personnel should be sensitised to the potential health and safety risks associated with their respective site jobs. -Prior to operating and using site machines and equipment, personnel involved in different project tasks should be trained on how to properly and correctly use these, if not familiar. -Appropriate personal protective equipment should be provided to personnel. -Heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel storage site should be properly secured and appropriate warning signage placed where visible. -An emergency preparedness plan should be compiled and all personnel appropriately trained. -Train all employees and contractors on environmental awareness, the company's Environmental Health and Safety Policy, and the Environmental Management Plan.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	High

7.3.1.4 Disturbance of fauna and flora

Construction will result in the disturbance of some site plants (in some cases clearance) and animals. Secondary habitat disturbance effects include the generation of noise and dust.

The animal life in the project area may be disturbed by the noise and activities of construction and operations.

Table 7-6 below presents a detailed assessment of the impact associated with the disturbance of fauna and flora.

Table 7-6: Assessment of impact associated with disturbance of flora and fauna

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Disturbance of fauna and flora
Nature	**Negative impact** through the disturbance of some site plants and animals by project activities.
Extent	Site-specific
Duration	Temporary
Magnitude	Low-medium
Probability	Probable
Significance (no mitigation)	Low
Mitigation	-The Camp is designed so that excavations on site will be negligible. Tents will be secured to platforms on short stilts above the ground surface. -Personnel should refrain from damaging or cutting down plants that are outside the Camp footprint and that do not necessarily require removal for the project activities. -High priority plants, such as Welwitschias in the Camp, should be properly demarcated with hazard tape during construction, to prevent any damage to them. They should be appropriately marked to protect them when the camp is operational, and they should be highlighted for the interest of guests. -Sought-after plants in the plant trafficking trade, notably 'elephant's foot' *Adenia pechuellii* specimens, occur in the rocky areas in the surroundings. They could be highlighted for the interest of guests. More importantly, this could serve as a way for Ultimate Safaris staff to record and monitor the plants, which may be of interest to the National Botanical Research Institute.

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
	-Movement of vehicle and machinery should be restricted to existing roads and tracks, and should be restricted to daylight hours only, to prevent unnecessary disturbance to plants and animals.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	High

7.3.1.5 Soil and water pollution

The project activities will be associated with a variety of potential pollution sources (i.e. lubricants, fuel and wastewater) that may contaminate surrounding soils and eventually surface and groundwater. Surface water pollution would occur through run-off of polluted water to nearby surface water bodies such as ephemeral rivers during rainy seasons. Groundwater pollution would occur through leaching of liquid wastes from the surface into the groundwater systems.

Pollution to groundwater could negatively affect downstream areas where abstraction from the same aquifer may occur. It should be noted that the scale and extent of the activities where potential pollution may occur will be small and very localised.

Table 7-7 below presents the detailed assessment of impact associated with soil, surface and groundwater contamination.

Table 7-7: Assessment of impacts associated with soil and water pollution

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Soil, surface and groundwater contamination/pollution
Nature	**Negative impact**: Hazardous substances (i.e. wastewater, fuel and lubricants) will be stored, handled and used during the construction and operational phases. Leakages from vehicles, and accidental spills of fuel, wastewater and lubricants might occur, causing contamination of soil and groundwater.
Extent	Local
Duration	Temporary but possibly for longer if there is underground pollution
Magnitude	Low-medium

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Probability	Improbable
Significance (no mitigation)	Low-medium
Mitigation	-All precautions are to be taken to prevent contamination of the soil, surface and groundwater. Proper training of the Proponent's personnel would reduce the possibility of the impact occurring. -Polluted soil must be collected and transported away from the site to an approved and appropriately classified hazardous waste treatment facility. -Soil contamination should be minimised by lining the ground with durable plastic where spills and leaks are likely. -Toilet water should be treated using portable toilets and periodically emptied out before reaching capacity and transported to a wastewater treatment facility, or pit latrines. -The fuel storage tank on-site should be placed on a bunded and impervious surface. -Washing of equipment contaminated with hydrocarbons, as well as the washing and servicing of vehicles should take place at a dedicated area, where contaminants are prevented from contaminating soil or water resources. -An emergency preparedness plan should be compiled and all personnel appropriately trained. -All wastewater and hydrocarbons should be contained on site in designated containers and disposed of in accordance with recognised discharge standards, so that they do not reach to local groundwater systems.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	High

7.3.1.6 Pollution from generation of waste

Like any other development, different types of wastes will be generated during construction and operations, including domestic, general, hazardous and other wastes. Improper handling, storage and disposal of wastes may lead to environmental degradation/pollution.

Table 7-8 below presents an assessment of the potential impact on the environment (waste).

Table 7-8: Assessment of potential environmental pollution

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Environmental pollution from waste
Nature	**Negative impact**: Personnel may irresponsibly dispose of domestic, sewage or hazardous waste, leading to pollution at the site and surrounding environment. If not disposed of in a responsible manner, domestic or general waste may be consumed by wildlife in the area and this may affect their health.
Extent	Local
Duration	Short to long-term
Magnitude	Medium
Probability	Improbable
Significance (no mitigation)	Medium
Mitigation	-Project personnel should be sensitized to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not to litter. -The project sites should be equipped with different waste bins for each waste type. Ensure that there is no waste left scattered on site, but rather be disposed of in allocated waste bins and thereafter to the nearest waste management facility. In the construction phase, portable toilets or pit latrines should be provided for human waste. -For operational phase, the sewage must be treated with chambered septic tank systems designed according to recognised standards (e.g. South African National Standards). -No burying or burning of waste is allowed on site or anywhere else throughout the project lifecycle. -All general waste produced on a daily basis should be contained until such that time it will be transported to designated waste sites on a weekly basis or as required. -Provide animal-proof waste receptacles for temporary storage until transportation to the nearest waste facility. -The Proponent should recycle waste that can be recycled, during all project ativities.

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	High

7.3.1.7 Impact on water availability

The required water volumes will be sourced from the existing borehole in the vicinity of the Camp. The Camp construction activities will utilise approximately 50 litres of water per person and 1,000 litres per day for the actual construction works for the period of 1.5 months. The amount of water required for construction purposes is relatively small compared to standard development construction works. For the operational phase, up to 1,500 litres per day will be required for domestic use by both guests and Camp staff.

As stated in Christelis and Struckmeier (2011), the groundwater resources in the Namib and Kaokoveld basin are of moderate potential. The presence of partially fractured dolomites and sandstones in the area explains the reasonable yield from the borehole Therefore, given the amount of water required for the construction phase and the duration of water use, the impact on groundwater will be minimal.

Table 7-9 below presents the detailed assessment of the impact associated with an increase in water demand in the area.

Table 7-9: Assessment of impact associated with water abstraction and use in the area

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Reduction in availability of water resources
Nature	**Negative impact** if there is unsustainable and excessive water abstraction, which could negatively affect the local communities and environment that depends on the same aquifer in the area.
Extent	Medium
Duration	Short-term
Magnitude	Low
Probability	Probable
Significance (no mitigation)	Medium
Mitigation	

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
	-The borehole should be pumped for not more than 3 hours per day to fill up the tanks, and the pump should be switched off to allow borehole recovery. -Final effluent from septic tanks must not reach aquifers or springs and must not be allowed to accumulate on the surface. -"Environment friendly" detergents and soaps should be provided for use by guests and staff. -Fat traps should be installed in the mobile kitchen to ensure that water from the scullery can enter the "soak aways" effectively. -Encourage water savings measures such as recycling and re-use. -The Proponent should adhere to any licence/permit requirements of the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Therefore, a groundwater abstraction and use permit should be applied for.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	Medium

7.3.1.8 Impact of poaching and illegal activities on plants and wildlife

The construction workers may poach local wildlife or valuable plants in the area, or may facilitate such illegal activities by other parties. This may result in a potential loss of valuable wildlife and plants, which are important attractions for the conservancies in the area.

The assessment of the impact associated with poaching is presented in Table 7-10.

Table 7-10: Assessment of impact associated with wildlife and plant poaching

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Poaching of local wildlife and plants
Nature	**Negative impact**: If not managed effectively, the potential poaching of wildlife by the construction workers in the area would negatively affect the JMA's natural resources.
Extent	Local to regional
Duration	Long-term
Magnitude	Medium

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Probability	Probable
Significance (no mitigation)	Medium
Mitigation	-Site personnel should refrain from killing, poaching or snaring or intentionally disturbing any local animals that may be found on and around the site. Any contravention should be quickly dealt with, and offenders should be immediately dismissed from site, and charged. -The Proponent should work together with the local conservancies, law enforcement bodies and anti-poaching units in the area to combat this crime. -Anti-poaching awareness should be raised among the site workers to inform them of the poaching impacts on the environment, specifically the functionality of the conservancies. -The Proponent should request SRT and/or MEFT to have a visible presence in the area during construction.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	Medium

7.3.1.9 Impact on the visual landscape and sense of place

If designed poorly, the Camp structures and associated infrastructure could be an eye-sore to the area, particularly if the structures included shiny and bright surfaces that contrast against the surroundings.

However, the proposed development will be small and designed to blend in with the surrounding landscape features. Exterior materials will be canvas, and the tents and dining area shall nestle within the surrounding vegetation and rock outcrops. There is no human habitation for over 10 kilometres in all directions, and the site is not visible from any proclaimed road, settlement or village.

Table 7-11 below presents the detailed assessment of the impact associated with an increase in water demand in the area.

Table 7-11: Assessment of impact associated with visual landscape in the area

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Contrasting view in the landscape

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Nature	**Negative impact** If designed poorly, the Camp could be an eye-sore to the beauty of the surrounding landscape. However, the design of the Camp, and the example of other camps established by Ultimate Safaris (e.g. Onduli Ridge Camp), shows that the visual landscape will not be negatively affected.
Extent	Local
Duration	Short-term
Magnitude	Low
Probability	Probable
Significance (no mitigation)	Medium
Mitigation	-Ultimate Safaris has already committed to mitigating the visual impacts and the maintenance of the "sense of place" by designing the infrastructure to blend in with surrounding landscape and vegetation. The tents shall be secured to platforms hence excavation of the site will be negligible. -Water storage facilities should be of neutral colours to minimise visual impact.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low
Confidence level	Medium

7.3.2 Positive impacts

7.3.2.1 Employment and Skills Transfer

A. Employment

The proposed Camp activities will provide a few temporary skilled employment opportunities and a few local individuals from the project area with temporary semi-skilled and unskilled jobs during the construction phase. Some permanent employment opportunities will also be created during the operational phase. The income generated will benefit the individuals' households. Furthermore, the proposed activity will result in the improvement in skills and therefore improved employability for the staff employed.

B. Training

Ultimate Safaris is committed to providing training for all levels of staff while also mentoring Camp staff. Training and experience in the tourism industry does more than unlock human capital as it makes people mobile in the job market while also serving as valuable role models in the community. Training and experience also allows staff to move through the ranks and build a career in the tourism sector and this is especially important for those who have not had the benefit of completing their school education or lack of access to tertiary education.

The rhino trackers shall benefit from the additional training that Ultimate Safaris shall offer. Although they are skilled trackers, exposure to guests and their needs requires additional training. This will broaden their skill sets, raise their profiles and status and demonstrate the additional positive impacts that tourism can have in unlocking human potential.

Table 7-12 below presents an assessment of the impact associated with employment and income generation.

Table 7-12: Assessment of impact associated with employment creation and associated opportunities

Criteria	Description
Potential impact	Employment creation (a few temporary skilled and unskilled opportunities) for both construction and operational phases as well as training during the operational phase.
Nature	**Positive impact** through the employment opportunities will be created enabling a small reduction in unemployment in the area. Training and experience in the tourism industry unlock human capital as it makes people mobile in the job market while also serving as valuable role models in the community. It also open doors in the tourism sector for those who have not had the benefit of completing their school education or lack of access to tertiary education.
Extent	Local to regional
Duration	Short-term
Magnitude	Low
Probability	Probable
Significance (no mitigation)	Low
Recommendation	-Namibian citizens and permanent residents from the locally affected area should be employed for the unskilled, semi-skilled and, if possible, for skilled labour positions. -Equal opportunity should be provided for both men and women.

Criteria	Description
	-A recruitment and training policy should be developed in consultation with the JMA Committees.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low-medium
Confidence level	High

7.3.2.2 Financial contributions to the three Conservancies

The operations of the proposed Camp in the JMA will result in income generation for the conservancies via concession fees. The concessions granted to conservancies are conditional upon conservancies tendering out management of tourism in concession areas to private sector operators with both experience and capacity. Income then goes to conservancies, to the private sector, and to government, thus stimulating the economy both locally and nationally.

Financial contributions from the Proponent also arise from social and environmental investments in the community, through revenue for the JMA which supports the work of Community Game Guards.

Table 7-13 below presents an assessment of the impact associated with financial contributions towards conservation.

Table 7-13: Assessment of impact associated with financial contribution to the conservancy

Criteria	Description
Potential impact	Financial contributions towards conservation via payment of concession and conservancy fees
Nature	**Positive impact**: The presence and operations of the Camp in the area will lead to the payment of concession and conservancy fees. This will help in improving the JMA and operations of the three conservancies.
	Social and environmental investments in the community, i.e., the revenue for the JMA will allow investments in biodiversity management by supporting work of Community Game Guards
Extent	Local and regional
Duration	Short-term
Magnitude	Low

Criteria	Description
Probability	Probable
Significance (no mitigation)	Low
Recommendation	-The Proponent should adhere to the payment and operating fees as set for the JMA.
Significance (with mitigation)	Low-medium
Confidence level	High

7.3.2.3 Diversification and partnership with the JMA Conservancies

The presence of the Camp will add to and diversify the local economy with growth of the Namibian tourism sector. The presence of reputable and trusted tourism operators provides a deterrent against illegal wildlife-related activities. This was indicated by the Sorris Sorris Conservancy, that poachers may use such remote areas to operate. The presence of the Camp, and guided game drives for tourists, makes it more difficult for poachers to operate in the area. Therefore, having the *Huab Under Canvas* in the JMA helps to deter such illegal activities.

Table 7-14 below presents an assessment of the impact associated with the Camp presence in terms of local economy and Proponent-Conservancies/JMA partnership.

Table 7-14: Assessment of impact associated with diversification and partnership

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Potential impact	Diversification and partnership with the conservancies
Nature	**Positive impact**: The presence of the Camp will encourage the diversification of the local economy. The presence of a reputed tourism operator in the area will provide a deterrent against illegal wildlife-related activities. The JMA-Proponent partnerships will serve as a legitimate form of land-use and improve conservation outcomes.
Extent	Local to regional
Duration	Long-term
Magnitude	Medium
Probability	Probable

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Significance (no mitigation)	Medium
Recommendation	-The Proponent should adhere to the partnership terms and conditions of operations in the JMA.
Significance (with mitigation)	Medium
Confidence level	High

7.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are defined as "those that result from the successive, incremental, and/or combined effects of developments when added to other existing, planned, and/or reasonably anticipated future ones" (International Finance Corporation, 2013).

Some of the cumulative impacts to which the project contributes are:

- Increased vehicle and human activities associated with tourism, which might deteriorate the desert wilderness appeal of this remote area;
- Easier access along well kept roads and tracks, which might encourage more self-drives or entry into the area for illegal activities.

However, given the small scale of the project and the commitment to monitor and prevent more public entry into the concession area, these scenarios are unlikely. While the contribution of this project will not be cumulatively significant, the effective implementation of mitigation measures is essential.

8 Conclusion and Recommendations

8.1 Summary and conclusion

This study was conducted to assess the potential impacts associated with the relocation/establishment and operations of the HUC to the three-conservancy managed JMA. The HUC has been in operation since 2016 in the //Huab Conservancy, but due to mining activities in the area, the Camp needs to be relocated. The Proponent has an agreement for this project with the three conservancies which manage the Joint Management Area (JMA), namely the Uibasen Twyfelfontein, Sorris Sorris and Doro !nawas Conservancies. This will be a one year pilot project in the new location.

Based on the findings of this impact assessment, the following can be concluded with respect to the social and biophysical environment:

- Increased dust, deterioration of gravel roads and tracks, and increased likelihood of traffic accidents are possible but likely to have a negligible negative impact;
- Occupational hazards on site are a very small negative possibility due to the small number of workers, the small size of the construction project, and the small numbers of staff and guests on site during operations;
- Potential disturbance to fauna and flora constitutes a negative impact of low significance owing to the relatively small extent of the project activities;
- Impacts associated with pollution of soil and water resources, because of the small scale of the proposed activity, constitute a negative impact of low significance. Similarly, the low level of water consumption during both construction and operations are unlikely to negatively impact the groundwater. To keep track of this, monitoring of the capacity of the borehole is specified in the EMP.
- Potential increase in poaching is unlikely due to the small number of contractor staff brought into the area, and the extra human presence and vigilance in the area from a reputed tourism company. This constitutes a negative impact of low to medium significance. The deterrent effect on illegal activities by the project actually is an improvement for the conservancies.
- The creation of semi- and unskilled jobs and associated income for local Namibians is a positive impact of low-medium significance.
- Financial contributions towards conservation via payment of concession fees and conservancy fees, and supporting the work of Community Game Guards, is a significant positive impact.
- Diversification of the local economy, with growth of the Namibian tourism sector, is a small but significant positive impact.
- The presence of a reputable and trusted tourism operator in the area, providing a deterrent against illegal wildlife-related activities, is a significant positive impact.

- Partnerships such as the proposed one enhance a key MEFT programme (Community Based Natural Resource Management) as a legitimate form of land-use, and ensuring that rural communities benefit from well managed resources, are significant positive impacts.

Mitigation measures and recommendations have been prescribed in this report and the EMP to reduce the significance of the negative impacts to acceptable levels.

The establishment of the Huab Under Canvas Camp and the resulting socio-economic and biodiversity benefits are expected to help the conservancies meet their objectives of managing and utilising wildlife for the benefit of their members. It is also an opportunity to demonstrate that wildlife and tourism is a valid form of land use in the region and that it can return tangible benefits. The proposed Camp offers a model of sustainable tourism that has minimal ecological impact. Ultimate Safaris has shown a commitment to conservancy development and has supported conservation in the Kunene Region.

The implementation of the recommended measures to mitigate negative impacts should be monitored by the Proponent to ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed.

8.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that an ECC be issued for the proposed Huab Under Canvas construction and its eventual operations, subject to the implementation of mitigation measures set out in this report and the EMP. The construction contractor should sign off on the EMP. The Camp management and staff should also be fully familiar with the requirements of the EMP.

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Appendix A: Dated Stamped Copy of the ECC Application submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT)

Revenue Stamps

NAMIBIA

REVENUE

N$100

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM
DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
03 MAR 2023
RECEIVED
Signature

ANNEXURE 1

FORMS

Form 1

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (No. 7 of 2007)

(Section 32)

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (APP-001010)

PART A: DETAILS OF APPLICATION

PROPONENT/APPLICANT'S INFORMATION:	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT'S INFORMATION:
1. **Name (Person or Business):** Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd	1. **Name (Person or Business):** Resilient Environmental Solutions CC
2. **Business Registration / Identity No.:** CY/2008/0117	2. **Business Registration / Identity No:** CC/2018/05415
3. **Correspondence Address:** Po Box 9970 Windhoek, Namibia	3. **Correspondence Address:** P. O. Box 90709 Windhoek
4. **Name of Contact Person:** Mr. Tristan Cowley	4. **Name of Contact Person:** Mr. John Pallett
5. **Position of Contact Person:** Managing Director	5. **Position of Contact Person:** Environmental Assessment Practitioner
6. **Telephone /Mobile No.:** 264 61 248 137	6. **Telephone / Mobile No.:** +264 (0) 81 240 2528
7. **Fax No:** +264 61 238707	7. **Fax No:** Not Applicable
8. **E-mail Address:** tristan@ultimatesafaris.na	8. **E-mail Address:** resilient.environment@gmail.com

PART B: SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

1. THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE IS FOR:

The 'listed activities' that might be affected are listed below:

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Listed Activity (6): The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

Listed Activity (8.1): The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.

Listed Activity (8.6): Construction of industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plants and related pipeline systems.

2. DETAILS OF THE ACTIVITY(S) COVERED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE:

2.1 Title of Activity

The Proposed Establishment of the 'Huab Under Canvas' Tented Camp for Ultimate Safaris in the Kunene Region.

2.2 Location of Activity

The construction of the proposed private mobile camp (Huab Under Canvas) for tourist accommodation will be located on a 17,450 m^2 (1.7 Hectare (Ha)) area in the Joint Management Area (JMA), approximately 75km southwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region as shown on the locality map attached at the end of this ECC Application and in the Background Information Document (BID) accompanying this Application.

2.3 Nature of Activity

The full details on the nature of the activity associated with the proposed mobile camp establishment and operations are presented in the BID.

2.4 Scale and Scope of the Activity

The Camp site area footprint will only be restricted to areas where the camp and its related facilities and services infrastructure will be erected and installed, respectively. The construction of the entire

Appendix B: Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Resilient Environmental Solutions cc
P. O. Box 90709, Windhoek
76 Dr Frans Indongo St, Windhoek West

The Proposed Establishment of the 'Huab Under Canvas' Tented Camp for Ultimate Safaris in the Kunene Region

Draft Environmental Management Plan

ECC Application No.: APP-001010

April 2023

ULTIMATE SAFARIS
LIFE ENRICHING JOURNEYS

Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd

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List of Figures and Tables

Abbreviations and Acronyms

DEAF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GG / GN	Government Gazette / Government notice
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
JMA	Joint Management Area
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform

MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
SHE	Safety, Health & Environment

Appendices

Appendix A: Chance Find Procedures (National Heritage Council)

Glossary

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

Environment - As defined in Environmental Management Act - the complex of natural and anthropogenic factors and elements that are mutually interrelated and affect the ecological equilibrium and the quality of life, including – (a) the natural environment that is land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms and (b) the human environment that is the landscape and natural, cultural, historical, aesthetic, economic and social heritage and values.

Environmental Management Plan – as defined in the EIA Regulations (Section 8(j)), a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environments effects are to be mitigated, controlled and monitored.

Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) - in relation to the assessment of a listed activity includes - (a) any person, group of persons or organisation interested in or affected by an activity; and (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

Mitigate - practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.

Proponent – as defined in the Environmental Management Act, a person who proposes to undertake a listed activity.

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

1 Introduction

The project: Ultimate Safaris proposes to establish and operate a tented Camp, '*Huab Under Canvas*' (HUC) hereinafter referred to as the *Camp*, located about 75km southwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The project has been n operation since 2016 in the //Huab Conservancy, but due to mining activities in the area, the Camp needs to be relocated. The Proponent has an agreement for this project with the three conservancies which manage the Joint Management Area (JMA) between them, namely the Uibasen, Sorris Sorris and Doro !nawas Conservancies. This will be a one year pilot project in the new location.

The Camp will provide a unique Camping experience for high-end clients with an emphasis on a wilderness experience and speciality wildlife-based activities. It will form part of a route that highlights a number of conservancy attractions, and will enhance the value of wildlife and landscape tourism in the area. Activities at the Camp will include scenic drives and game walks. These represent a unique Camping and wilderness experience targeted for high- end clients. The Camp will be part of a circuit where guests stay in more fully equipped camps during the rest of the tour. The project represents an innovative approach to developing a new tourism product with a strong emphasis on bringing value to conservancy biodiversity and tourism assets.

During the first year pilot phase of the project, occupancy at the Camp will be about ten days per month from April to November, as demand dictates.

Namibia's Environmental Management Act (EMA) (7 of 2007) requires that an EMP is put in place before a project is implemented. This is usually prepared as part of an Environmental Assessment (EA). The Camp is not expected to result in significant negative environmental impacts, therefore a scoping-level EA has been conducted.

This EMP is valid for the planning, construction and operational phases of the proposed Camp. Each phase has a number of sub-activities, which all need to be managed in a specific way. The closure of the Camp is not specifically addressed in this EMP. The activities are however similar in nature to that of general construction activities. Therefore, the relevant instructions to the construction contractor (see Chapter 5) will apply to the appointed closure contractor.

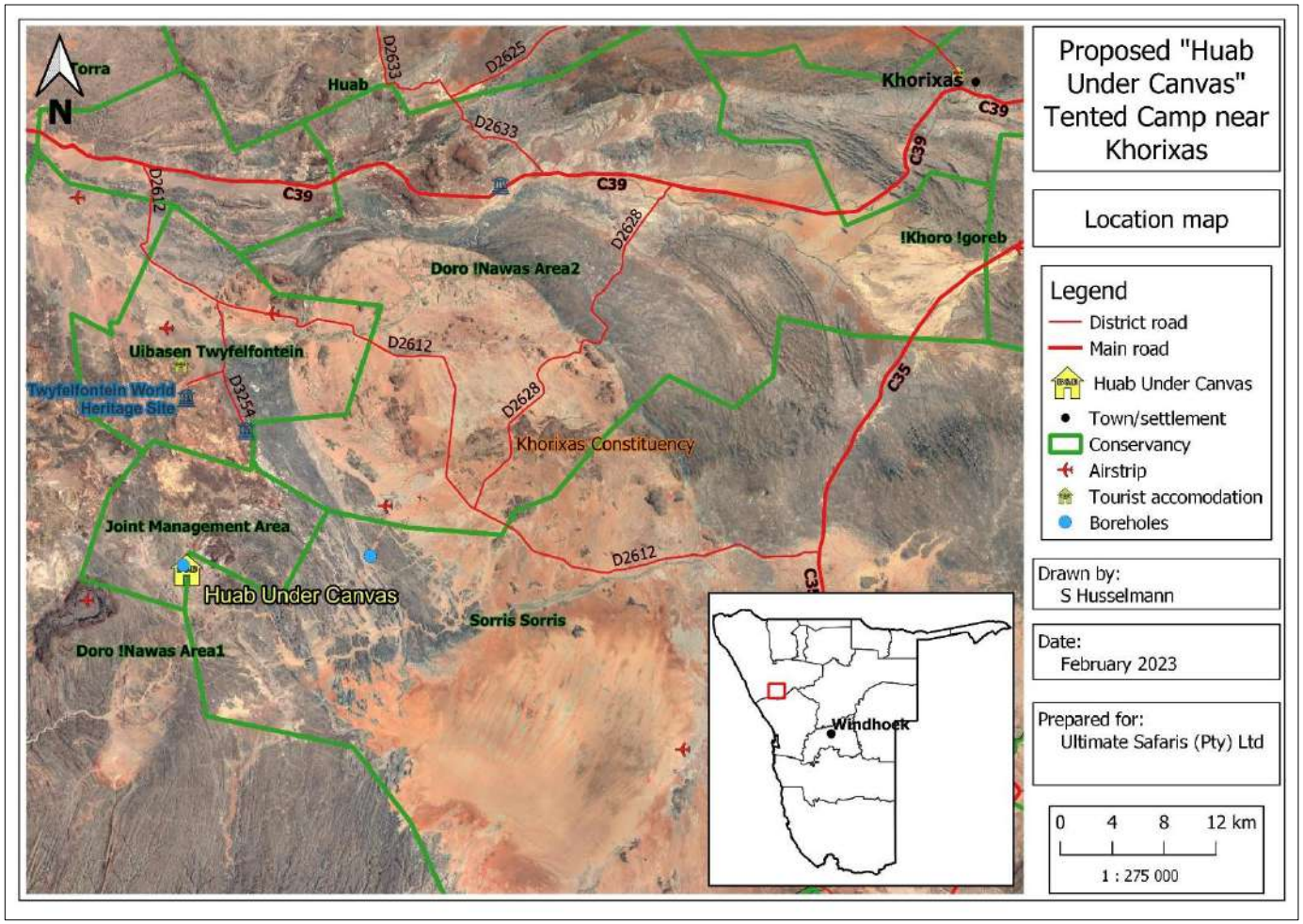

Figure 1-1: Location of the proposed tented Camp, Huab Under Canvas, in the Kunene Region

2 Project Overview

The private Camp components and associated infrastructure are as follows:

- Camp footprint: The footprint for the proposed Camp and its associated infrastructure is approximately 17,450 m^2 (1.7 hectares).
- Guestrooms: Six prefabricated guest tents constructed on elevated platforms with wooden bases of 8x4m dimension. The tents will be equipped with en suite toilets and running showers with flow restrictors to reduce water usage. The toilets will link to a septic tank system. Each pair of the rooms will share one septic tank.
- Guest food preparation: The dining area will be an under canvas structure on levelled ground.
  All food preparation shall be undertaken in a field kitchen. The food will be prepared by using gas, fire and solar ovens, and stored in a one solar powered fridge and two freezers.
- Staff accommodation: Four tents for staff accommodation and two shipping containers support infrastructure (e.g. storerooms and laundry room). The staff will share the showers.
- Water supply will be piped from an existing borehole approximately 435m from the Camp. Bulk water storage tanks for 2x5m^3 will be established on site. Use of the borehole has been agreed with the Conservancy JMA. The capacity of the borehole has been assessed to ensure the supply will be adequate and sustainable.
- Sewage management: All sewage will be treated with chambered septic tank systems designed according to recognised standards (e.g. South African National Standards), with one septic tank per two tents. The treated effluent will lead to a small evaporation pond, leaving only a small biodegradable residue that will be cleared when necessary – roughly once per year.
- Solid waste management: All solid waste shall be sorted to recover the recyclables as far as possible, which shall be transported back to Windhoek. To reduce the use of disposable plastic water bottles, each guest shall be issued with a re-useable water flask that shall be refilled from a bulk drinking water container.
- Electricity (power supply): The Camp will be self-sufficient for electricity. There will be a single photovoltaic installation, comprising mounted solar panels within the Camp footprint. Water heating will be with heat pumps. A diesel generator will serve as a backup electricity source.
- Site accessibility and vehicle parking: The access road will be an existing vehicle track to the site. It will need minor road works and a small deviation to cater for the Camp's operations and maintenance. There will be a level area to park safari vehicles transporting guests.
- Site security: No fencing will be erected on site.

3 Project Phases

3.1 Construction Phase

3.1.1 Construction Workforce and Duration

The Proponent will appoint a contractor for the establishment of the Camp and related infrastructure. The construction crew of about 10 people will be housed in temporary accommodation on-site for the duration of the construction works, which is expected to last about 6 weeks. Labour will be drawn from existing Ultimate Safaris employees as well as outside contractors.

3.1.2 Construction Services and Utilities

The services and utilities required during the construction phase include:

3.1.2.1 Water Supply

The water required for construction works will be piped from the existing nearby borehole. Consumption during this period is expected to be approximately 50m^3.

3.1.2.2 Fuel Supply

A small amount of fuel (for backup generator) will be stored either in a secure mobile storage tank or in a stationary tank on an impermeable bunded surface on-site.

3.1.2.3 Electricity Supply

Electricity will be provided by generators supplied by the appointed contractor.

3.1.2.4 Sewage Management

A sufficient number of portable toilets will be supplied by the contractor during the construction phase. The contractors will remove the toilets upon completion of construction work.

3.1.2.5 Solid Waste Management

The waste will be collected in a secure central place on-site, removed from the area and disposed of at a reliable waste management site (probably Windhoek).

3.2 Operation and Maintenance Phase

The Proponent will manage the operations of the Camp. The following activities will be undertaken on-site:

- Upmarket Camping.

- Guided game walks. Ultimate Safaris has a reputation for skilled and knowledgeable guides.
- Guided cultural tourism walks.
- General hospitality services (restaurant, bar, administration) to the clients.
- General site maintenance works.

3.2.1 Operation Workforce

The Camp operations will require three caretakers who will be employed from the conservancies (one from each), as well as a Camp manager and chef. Their responsibility will be to maintain and look after the site and infrastructure, and to prepare for and look after the guests.

The private Camp workforce will be accommodated on-site in the staff tents. The number of personnel is anticipated to be five.

The Proponent will keep on-site maintenance to a minimum. All operational phase vehicles will be serviced in Windhoek, not on-site.

3.2.2 Operational Phase Services and Utilities

The wastewater (sewage) and electricity requirements for the Camp operational phase have been detailed under Section 2 above. The remainder of the services requirements and other operational management activities are as follows:

- Water supply – The Camp is expected to use up to 1,500 litres per day. Water will be sourced from an existing solar powered borehole located approximately 500m northwest of the proposed Camp. Two water storage tanks with a capacity of 5,000 litres each will be installed on-site to store water. The water stored in the tanks would ensure that there is enough water on the Camp, in the case that something happens to the borehole pumps (i.e. temporary fault or damage to the infrastructure).
- Road access – The project site would be accessed via an existing single-track road from D2612 road (on the Sorris Sorris Conservancy) and D3254 (from the Uibasen Tywfelfontein Conservancy side). No road upgrade will be required or done by the Proponent. The Proponent has also indicated that, the access road towards the Camp will be closed off to prevent unauthorized drive-ins into the Camp area.
- Airstrip – There is an airstrip facility located within 7km south of the existing Ultimate Safaris' Onduli Ridge Camp and about 50km northeast of the proposed Huab Under Canvas Camp. The airstrip will continue to be solely used for the Proponent's operations.

- Solid waste management – Waste will be sorted on-site for the purpose of recycling and transported to Windhoek once a week, where it will be collected by a waste management company.
- Sewage management: All water-borne sewage and waste water will be piped to sealed plastic septic tanks. Three 1,100 litre sealed units will each serve three tents and will be concealed. This system has an enclosed chemical-assisted decomposition process that breaks down solid waste. The septic tanks will be concealed. Cleaned water seeps out of the tank into a French drain and returns to the ground water. This is a highly efficient water recycling systems as water is “borrowed” from groundwater, used, cleaned and returned to the groundwater.

4 EMP Roles and Responsibilities

The EMP has identified the Architect, Site/Project Manager, Contractor, Camp Manager and Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Officer, also known as Environmental Control Officer (ECO). These are important roles to guide the environmental management of the Camp design and planning, construction and operational activities. These roles might however be combined and carried by fewer persons. A list of specific responsibilities and duties to be undertaken by each role are provided below.

It should be noted that the above roles are delegated roles, and the owners of Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd are ultimately responsible for the implementation of the EMP.

4.1 Architect

The architect's responsibilities in the EMP implementation include:

- Designing aspects of the Camp.
- Advising the Proponent on the best and suitable Camp infrastructure designs and related services.

4.2 Construction Site Manager (Project Manager)

The responsibilities of the site manager during the construction phase will be to:

- Implement and ensure compliance with the environmental management measures proposed in this document.
- Ensure compliance with relevant environmental and related authorisations and license conditions.
- Implement and maintain an Environmental Management System per project phase and as required.
- Maintain stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms;
- Identify and appoint appropriately qualified specialists (where necessary) to undertake the work components in a timeous manner and to acceptable standards.

4.3 Contractor and Subcontractors

The contractor representatives will:

- Ensure that the relevant commitments contained in the EMP are adhered to.
- Compile relevant method statements for approval by the site manager prior to initiation of activities.
- Ensure their staff are appropriately trained to carry out procedures in the EMP.
- Maintain records of all occurrences or incidents which have an environmental impact.

4.4 Camp Manager

The Site Manager will be responsible for the following:

- Operating the Camp and overseeing all activities on-site during operations.
- Managing and overseeing the implementation of this EMP.
- Preventing non-compliance with the EMP and if necessary, dealing with perpetrators.
- Liaising with relevant interested and affected parties/stakeholders.
- Ensuring all incidents are recorded and documented.
- Undertaking an annual review of the EMP and amending the document when necessary.

4.5 Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) or Environmental Control Officer

The SHE Officer will be responsible for the following activities:

- Planning and carrying out site inductions to the workers on-site and visitors to the Camp.
- Ensuring that the requirements of the EMP are carried out throughout the project life span.
- Monitoring the overall implementation of the EMP.
- Preparing EMP monitoring reports on a 6-monthly basis.

5 Environmental Management Plan Actions

The aim of the management actions laid out below is to avoid negative impacts where possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, measures are provided to reduce the significance of these impacts.

The following tables provide the mitigation measures recommended to manage the potential impacts identified in the scoping report for the project. These mitigation measures have been arranged in the EMP as follows:

- Applicable legislation in terms of permitting/licensing (Table 5-1);
- Planning and Design phase management actions (Section 5.1);
- Construction phase management actions (Section 5.2) and respective monitoring under Section 5.2.2; and
- Operation phase management actions (Section 5.3) and the monitoring under Section 5.3.2.

The Proponent and their appointed Project Manager, who are in charge of the whole operation, have the final responsibility for implementation of the EMP.

The Environmental Management Act implies that the EMP should be monitored. Monitoring needs to be more intensive (weekly) during the construction phase, while during the operational phase it can be monthly. Renewal of the ECC (after 3 years) depends on the results of this monitoring.

The Proponent should assess these commitments in detail and should acknowledge their obligation to the specific management actions detailed in the tables of the following Sections.

Table 5-1: Legislation applicable to the project in terms of permitting and licensing

Legislation	Provisions	Contact Details
Environmental Management Act 2007 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (EIAR) (GG No. 4878)	Activities listed in Government Notice (GN) No. 29 of GG No. 4878 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The amendment, transfer or renewal of the ECC (EMA S39-42; EIA Regs19 & 20). Amendments to this EMP will require an amendment of the ECC. The ECC needs to be renewed every 3 years.	Mr Timoteus Mufeti: Environmental Commissioner at MEFT Tel: 061 284 2701

Legislation	Provisions	Contact Details
Labour Act 11 of 2007 Health and Safety Regulations (HSR) GN 156/1997 (GG 1617).	Adhere to all applicable provisions of the Labour Act and the Health and Safety regulations.	
Water Act (54 of 1956) Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013	License and permit requirements of the applicable water and wastewater legislation	Mr Franciskus Witbooi MAWLR: Water Affairs (Water Law Administration & Policy) Tel: 061 208 7226
Road Traffic and Transport Act 52 of 1999 and its 2001 Regulations	Provides for the control of traffic on public roads and the regulations pertaining to road transport, including the licensing of vehicles and drivers.	Mr Eugene de Paauw (Roads Authority – Specialist Road Legislation) Tel.: 061 284 7027
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that "No person shall possess or store any fuel except under authority of a licence or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area"	Mr Carlo Mcleod (Ministry of Mines and Energy: Acting Director – Petroleum Affairs) Tel.: 061 284 8291
Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001)	Permits are required for the removal of protected plants species.	Northwest Regions Forestry Offices (MEFT) Tel: 061 208 7320 Or MEFT Head office in Windhoek Tel: 061 284 2111
Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975 (as amended)	Permits are required for the removal of protected plants species.	
Namibia Tourism Board Act 21 of 2000	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorisation for the Camp and register with the Namibia Tourism Board.	Namibia Tourism Board Tel: 061 290 6013 Windhoek
National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)	Discovered heritage resources should be reported to the National Heritage Council.	Mrs. Erica Ndalikokule National Heritage Council: Tel: +264 61 301 903

5.1 Planning and Design Phase

Objective: The Camp should fit into the natural environment, making full use of the natural features of the site and adding to the 'sense of place'.

Environmental performance indicator: Guests who visit the Camp cite attractiveness and 'environment-friendly' design of the Camp as reasons why they do so.

Who is responsible?

The Architect and the Proponent must design the Camp for minimal impact on the available resources and sensitivity to the sense of place.

5.1.1 Mitigation Measures

Aesthetic issues

- The Camp buildings should be aesthetically pleasing, in a style that fits in with the natural environment.
- Use shapes that do not contrast with the surroundings.
- Use colours that are sympathetic (i.e. do not contrast) with the environment.
- Use natural materials as much as possible (e.g. rocks from the area, wooden poles and thatch).
- Place television signal receptors, solar panels, water tanks and other necessary features at sites that make them inconspicuous from the access roads and approaches.
- Where possible, camouflage installations such as water tanks using elements from the surrounding environment, or construct a rough pole screen around tanks so that they are not conspicuous.
- Signs at the Camp should not be intrusive. For example, a parking sign could be painted on a rock, rather than metal made.
- Avoid neon signs and anything that flashes light.
- Lighting along the walkways should be modest and should be directed downwards to minimise interference with starlight and the moon, and to prevent creating a 'glow' into the night sky. Do not place lights to intentionally light up trees or rocks.
- Avoid excessive lighting at swimming pool(s).
- Walkways should be demarcated simply by rocks along the edges.
- Walkways must not be straight, but rather winding, taking care to go around major obstacles (trees).
- Avoid razor wire, security fences and burglar bars as much as possible.
- Minimise the use of shade cloth – rather use reeds or poles (shade cloth becomes shabby after a short while).

- Specify that all services (e.g. pipes and cables) are to be buried underground as far as possible.
- Place service areas (e.g. parking, storage, clothes drying) out of sight of tourists.

Water efficiency

- All toilets should drain into properly designed septic tanks (i.e. using the relevant South African National Standard) and placed at least 5 metres from any structure.
- The borehole should not be pumped at rates beyond the sustainable yield, thus ensuring that groundwater flow directions are not altered or induced toward the borehole.
- As far as possible install only showers in the Camp, not baths, to reduce water consumption.
- Specify low-flow shower-heads for the showers.
- Specify appropriate minimal-water flushing devices in the toilets.

Energy efficiency

- The guest rooms should be designed to facilitate passive cooling.
- Solar power systems should be used to run the Camp apparatus as much as possible. Generators should be used as little as possible.

Pest control

- Specify fly-screens on open-able windows in the guest rooms, Camp area, kitchen area etc., so that there is less need to use insect repellents.
- Design scavenger-proof storage areas for food and waste.

5.2 Construction Phase - Instructions to the Contractor and Subcontractors

Objective: To construct the Camp with minimal disturbance to the surrounding biophysical environment.

Environmental performance indicator: The environmental footprint of the Camp is limited to the Camp area itself, with the surrounding areas and resources largely unaffected.

Who is responsible?

- The construction contractor must be instructed in writing by the Project Manager to implement the mitigation measures. It is then his responsibility to ensure that ALL the measures are implemented.

- The Project Manager should inspect the site at least twice per month to make sure that the measures are being implemented.
- The Project Manager must do a final inspection once the Camp is built and issue the building contractor with a completion letter once s/he is satisfied that the job has been done in accordance with this EMP.

5.2.1 Mitigation Measures

a. Site preparation

- The Contractor should mark out (e.g. on the ground or with danger tape) the areas of all Camp buildings before any workers, equipment or building materials are brought in. A 2-metre buffer can be allowed around the perimeter of buildings to allow building activities.
- The marked-out area should be inspected and approved by the Project Manager. Thereafter, all site staff should be clearly informed that they may not move or disturb any areas beyond those limits.

b. Sourcing of building materials

- Building sand and other locally-derived building materials should only be procured from sites which have ECCs.
- Rocks that will be used for construction or cladding should be collected from the Camp site.

c. Clearing of land

- The only land that may be cleared is the roads, the areas where buildings will be erected, parking bays, driveways and pathways.
- As much land clearing as possible (e.g. the removal of rocks) should be done by hand. Heavy earthmoving equipment, which will disturb the soil, create dust, and leave tracks and scars, should be used minimally or not at all.
- As far as possible, all lay-down areas, such as the areas where building materials and equipment are stockpiled, should be areas that will later be used for parking, building, or driveways. In other words, do not stockpile materials in surrounding areas beyond the actual final Camp footprint.
- The construction contractor may only disturb an area up to 2m around each building site or development area (e.g. the main Camp, rooms, staff quarters, driveway, parking area). This is enough space to move around with wheel barrows, scaffolding and other equipment. As noted earlier, this 'footprint area' should be demarcated from day 1, with metal droppers and hazard tape so that everyone on site knows exactly which areas are off-limits.

- Site personnel should refrain from killing or snaring or intentionally disturbing local animals that may be found on and around the site.
- Personnel should not damage or cut down vegetation that is outside the Camp footprint, and should not unnecessarily damage or remove any plants within the footprint unless required to do so for the project activities.
- Movement of vehicles and machinery should be restricted to existing roads and tracks to prevent unnecessary damage to vegetation.

d. Facilities for workers

- All workers should be housed on a brownfield site, and where facilities such as water and energy are easily available.
- Wherever the workers are housed, they must be provided with water, toilet and washing facilities.
- Cooking facilities must be provided, preferably with gas cookers rather than open fires. If open fires are used, these must be made in a designated cleared kitchen area so that there is no possibility for starting a veld fire. Firewood should not be collected from the local environment, but should be provided by the site manager who procures it responsibly.

e. Management of waste and hazardous substances

General waste

- Project personnel should be sensitized to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not to litter.
- The project sites should be equipped with different waste bins for each waste type (except for sewage that will be contained in the provided portable toilets, or pit latrines for construction phase).
- Ensure that there is no waste left scattered on site, but rather be disposed of in allocated site waste bins and thereafter to the nearest waste management facility.
- No burying of waste is allowed on site or anywhere else throughout the project lifecycle.
- All domestic and general waste produced on a daily basis should be contained until such time that it will be transported to designated waste sites on a weekly basis or as required.
- Provide animal-proof waste receptacles for temporary storage until transportation to the nearest waste facility.
- Separate all organic waste (e.g. kitchen waste), and dump this in a designated compost heap. This should be an enclosed place where it cannot be dug out and scattered about by scavengers.
- All combustible waste (e.g. empty cement bags), should be burned in a drum or enclosed container, with the necessary care taken to avoid the possibility of starting a veld fire.

- All non-combustible but recyclable waste (e.g. bottles, tins, plastic packaging) should be neatly stored separately to optimise re-use and recycling or must be removed from site at least once a week.
- Any waste that is stored temporarily at the site must be secured to avoid it being blown into the surrounding areas, and to prevent it being scavenged by animals.
- Measures must be taken to prevent any waste from attracting scavengers (e.g. kitchen waste should not be left to rot in the open so that it generates smells which will attract animals).
- Any waste that cannot be composted or re-used or recycled or burned should be dumped only at a properly managed waste disposal facility.

Hazardous waste

- No paint, solvents, thinners, diesel, oil or any other harmful substances may be poured onto the ground. They must be collected in a container and removed from site for proper disposal.
- All fuels and other chemicals must be stored in leak-proof containers, ensuring that they cannot react with each other or be spilt into the ground. Bulk fuel and other liquid hazardous substances should be stored on an impervious bunded surface, with sufficient capacity to contain 1.5 times the volume of fuel/hazardous liquid (in the event of a significant spill/container failure).
- No vehicles or other equipment are to be serviced or repaired on-site. However, should this be done (in cases of emergency), any grease, oil etc. must be collected in a container and removed from the site for proper disposal (see waste management section below for details).

f. Soils and water resources pollution

- All precautions are to be taken to prevent contamination of the soil, surface and groundwater. Proper training of the Proponent's personnel would reduce the possibility of the impact occurring.
- Polluted soil must be collected and transported away from the site to an approved and appropriately classified hazardous waste treatment facility.
- Soil contamination should be minimised by lining the ground with durable plastic where necessary.
- Toilet water should be treated using portable toilets or pit latrines. Portable toilets should be periodically emptied out before reaching capacity and transported to a wastewater treatment facility.
- The fuel storage tank on-site should be placed on a bunded and impervious surface.
- Washing of equipment contaminated hydrocarbons, as well as the washing and servicing of vehicles should take place at a dedicated area, where contaminants are prevented from contaminating soil or water resources.
- An emergency preparedness plan should be compiled and all personnel appropriately trained.

- Liquid wastes and hydrocarbons should be contained on site in designated containers and disposed of at a suitable waste treatment facility, so that they do not contaminate local groundwater systems.

g. Use of water during construction

- Although water is needed for many aspects of construction, it should be used sparingly at all times.
- All taps, pipes and tanks must be managed and maintained so that they do not leak.
- Water reuse/recycling methods should be implemented as far as practicable.
- The Proponent should adhere to any licence/permit requirements of the applicable water and wastewater legislation.

h. Protection of wildlife

- The killing or trapping of wild animals for any reason whatsoever should be strictly prohibited.
- One or two members of staff should receive training on how to handle snakes. This will ensure that snakes can be safely removed from site when necessary as opposed to being killed.
- Any suspected poaching activities should be immediately disciplined, and should be reported to the nearest law enforcement officers.
- The Proponent should work together with local law enforcement staff and any local anti-poaching initiatives in the area to combat this crime.
- Anti-poaching awareness should be raised among the site workers to inform them of the impacts of poaching on the environment and the functionality of the conservancies.

i. Transport and storage of fuel and other materials

- Loads upon vehicles must be properly secured to avoid items falling off the vehicle at any time.
- All materials (e.g. cement, bricks, poles, stones, pipes, etc.) must be stored at a central storage area on site so that the site is neat and orderly, and to avoid a situation where materials are lying scattered about on the project site.
- All fuels, paints, solvents and other chemicals must be stored in watertight containers, ensuring that they cannot react with each other or be spilt onto the ground.

j. Vehicular traffic safety

- All drivers of the project vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses to operate such vehicles.
- Vehicle drivers should adhere to the road safety rules.

- Project vehicles should be in a roadworthy condition and serviced regularly in order to avoid accidents as a result of mechanical faults of vehicles.
- Vehicles drivers should not be allowed to operate vehicles while under the influence of alcohol.
- No heavy trucks or project related vehicles should be parked outside the allocated or designated project site boundaries.

k. Dust generation

- Personnel should be provided with dust masks when operating in dust generating environments or tasks.
- Vehicles and machinery should be regularly maintained to ensure they do not emit harmful gases into the air.
- Dust suppression methods should be employed to minimise dust generation, especially on problematic local access roads.

l. Noise in the area

- Noise from vehicles and equipment on site should be reduced as far as possible to acceptable levels (e.g. regularly servicing the vehicles, or if necessary replace them).
- When operating noisy equipment on site, workers should be provided with applicable personal protective equipment (PPE), such as earplugs.
- Construction and operational activities should only be done during daylight hours.

m. Boreholes

- Water should be pumped by solar pumps or as a minimum a combination of solar with a backup generator.
- If possible, the pump should be hidden from view of tourists or general traffic.

n. Health and safety

- The Labour Act's Health and Safety Regulations should be complied with.
- All personnel should be trained in/sensitised to the potential health and safety risks associated with their respective site jobs.
- Prior to operating and using site machines and equipment, personnel involved in different project tasks should be trained on how to properly and correctly use these, if they are not familiar with them.
- Appropriate personal protective equipment should be provided to personnel.
- Heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel storage site should be properly secured and appropriate warning signage placed where visible.

- An emergency preparedness plan should be compiled and all personnel appropriately trained.
- Train all employees and subcontractors on environmental awareness, the Proponent's internal Environmental Health and Safety Policy, and this Environmental Management Plan.

o. Laying of pipelines

- Pipelines should be buried underground or be covered with rocks where burying is not possible.
- Where possible, pipelines should be laid next to Camp roads. This is to avoid the need to make another scar on the landscape, and tp make it easier for staff to inspect the pipeline. However, care should be taken not to make the pipeline vulnerable to damage during road maintenance.
- Trenches excavated should be kept open for the shortest practicable time. If practicable, trenches should be excavated in short sections at a time as opposed to the entire length of the proposed infrastructure.

p. Discovery of heritage resources

- In the event that heritage resources are discovered, the steps outlined in the National Heritage Council's 'Chance Finds Procedure' (see Appendix A) should be adhered to.
- Caution should be exercised when carrying out excavations associated with the construction activities in the event that archaeological/heritage remains are discovered.
- The worksite manager should familiarise themselves with the NHC's Chance Find Procedure and if uncertain about the procedure should receive training by a suitably qualified archaeologist with respect to the identification of archaeological/heritage remains and the procedures to follow in the event that such remains are discovered during operation.
- Personnel should be informed not to not destroy /damage or throw away any unknown object found/discovered on site during operations, but to report these objects to the site manager who then informs the National Heritage Council.
- If any significant archaeological materials are found, the National Heritage Council's Chance Find Procedures should be followed. Furthermore, the worksite manager should be notified and all on-site (construction) activities stopped immediately.

5.2.2 Monitoring

Depending on how the Proponent drafts the contract, the Contractor might have one of his staff carrying out the role of Environmental Control Officer – i.e. person responsible for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures detailed above. However, the Proponent may designate one of their staff to carry out the role of ECO independent from the Contractor. Either way, the ECO should, as stated above, carry out frequent (possibly daily or weekly) monitoring during the construction phase. The findings of this monitoring should be

incorporated in the Camp Manager's monthly/two-monthly environmental reports (see Section 5.3).

5.3 Operation Phase - Instructions to the Camp Manager

Objective: To manage the Camp with minimal disturbance to the surrounding biophysical environment, and to ensure that guests to the Camp behave in a way that does not impact negatively on the environment, wildlife and other land owners or users (e.g. tourist activity).

The term 'environment' includes the biophysical and social environment, which is why this EMP deals with both. However, the EMP does NOT cover equally important aspects such as customer care, financial management, stock control, etc. These 'business management' issues are outside the scope of an EMP, though of course they are critical in running a Camp properly.

Environmental performance indicator:

- Visitors notice the efforts being made by the Camp to be 'environmentally friendly' and they cite this as one of the main reasons why they return to stay at the Camp in future.

Who is responsible?

- The Camp Manager is responsible for ensuring that the entire operation (on and off-site) of the Camp conforms to the standards usually ascribed to 'eco-tourism'.
- The Camp owner or Proponent should write the job description for the Camp Manager, ensuring that the relevant sections of this EMP are included as his/her duties
- The Camp Manager should compile an environmental report on a regular basis (e.g. quarterly or semi-annually) according to a prescribed format. These reports will aid in the compilation of the annual monitoring reports, which will be required when renewal of the ECC is needed after 3 years.

5.3.1 Mitigation Measures

The following environmental management issues require attention:

A. Waste management
B. Water management
C. Energy management
D. Tourist management
E. Pest management

F. Maintaining sense of place
G. Wildlife management and protection

A. Waste Management

Human waste

- All toilets should drain into two- or three-chambered septic tanks, which are designed according to recognised standards (e.g. South African National Standards) and able to cope with high and low flow rates. The bacteria within a septic tank require a certain minimum flow to keep active.
- Notices must be placed at each toilet to remind guests not to flush foreign objects down the toilet.
- Each septic tank should have a grate trap at the inflow, and this should be cleaned regularly.
- Use appropriate, bio-degradable toilet cleaners that do not kill the bacteria in the septic tank (various products are available on the market).
- Drains from kitchens must have an oil trap and a grate trap. The purpose of these is to trap oily waste, which can clog up or slow down decomposition in the septic tank, and to catch kitchen off-cuts such as scraps of meat, vegetables etc. The traps must be cleaned daily, and the scraps must be thrown into the appropriate bin.
- The Proponent should adhere to any licence/permit requirements of the applicable water and wastewater legislation.

Domestic waste (kitchen scraps, tins, bottles, plastics, paper, etc.)

- Reduce the amount of waste that is generated. In this regard, try to:
    - Buy supplies in large containers (e.g. cooking oil, tinned food, cleaning materials) so as to avoid too many empty bottles, tins, etc.
    - Avoid purchases that are packaged excessively – e.g. rather buy 5 loose, unpackaged lettuces and put them in a cool box than buying 5 lettuces packaged individually in plastic and styrofoam.
- Separate all organic waste (e.g. kitchen waste), and dump this in a designated compost heap on site. This should be an enclosed place where it cannot be dug out and scattered about by scavengers.
- All recyclable waste (e.g. bottles, tins, plastic packaging, cardboard boxes, paper) should be neatly stored to optimise re-use and recycling, or must be removed from site at least once a week.
- Any waste that is stored temporarily at the site must be secured to avoid it being blown into the surrounding areas, and to prevent it being scavenged by local wild animals such as jackals, hyenas etc.

A. Waste Management

- Measures must be taken to prevent any waste from attracting scavengers (e.g. kitchen waste should not be left to rot in the open so that it generates smells which will attract animals).

Bulky waste (e.g. building rubble)

- All combustible waste (e.g. empty cement bags), should be burned in a drum or enclosed container, with the necessary care taken to avoid the possibility of starting a veld fire.
- Bulky materials that can be re-used (e.g. wooden planks, metal offcuts, tyres) should be stored separately and neatly, so that they can readily be found and used when needed.

Hazardous waste (batteries, paints, solvents, thinners, used or expired medical equipment)

- These types of waste must be kept separate from other waste and should not be dumped in the general waste dump.
- Hazardous waste should be collected and disposed of periodically at a hazardous waste treatment facility (e.g. Walvis Bay or Windhoek).

Waste disposal

- Any waste that cannot be composted or re-used or recycled or burned should only be dumped at a properly managed waste disposal site.
- When transporting the waste to the dump site, ensure that there is no possibility of waste blowing or falling off the vehicle. The best solution is to load the bins onto the vehicle so there is no need to transfer the waste from one drum to another. This means that at least 2 sets of bins will be required, because set number 2 will be in operation while set number 1 is being transported to and from the dump.
- At the dump, the bins should be completely emptied and dried. They must be returned to the Camp clean and dry.

General

- Make collaborative arrangements with neighbouring establishments (e.g the local community or nearby lodges) to streamline waste management and improve economies of scale.
- All chemicals used on the site (e.g. for cleaning and polishing) should be of the biodegradable type.
- Compile a purchasing policy that emphasises:

A. Waste Management

- Organic, biodegradable products or with non-toxic ingredients
- Buying in bulk
- Using containers that can be re-used
- Minimal packaging
- Avoiding disposable items which add to the amount of waste that must be recycled or disposed of.

B. Water Management

Minimise water consumption

Aim to keep water consumption average to below 150 litres of water per day per person. Adopt the following strategies:

- Install low-flow shower heads.
- Insert aerators in showers and taps – these add air to the water and reduce the amount of water that flows through.
- Install minimal-water flushing devices in the toilets (e.g. dual-flush toilet systems). Do not install any automatic flushing devices anywhere.
- Place a prominent notice in each room and in all staff quarters informing users about the importance of saving water. Specifically request guests to:
  - Take short rather than long showers
  - Turn taps off after washing
  - Use towels more than once before asking for them to be laundered
  - Not wash their vehicles whilst at the Camp
  - Only flush the toilet when necessary
- Water reuse/recycling methods should be implemented as far as practicable
- Do not create any lawns or large gardens that need to be watered (a small vegetable garden using grey water (if possible) is permitted).
- Ensure that pools are covered when not in use.
- Wash vehicles with a bucket, not a hose.
- Clean driveways and parking areas with a broom, not with water.
- Ensure that all pipes are well maintained and that leaks are repaired immediately.
- Ensure that all taps are turned off after use.

B. Water Management

- Install water metres at places where consumption can be usefully monitored. Keep a register of water consumption (daily / weekly measurements) so that trends can be monitored. Use this information to gradually improve consumption levels.
- Create incentive schemes for staff to reduce their water consumption.

Prevent water pollution

See waste management notes above.

C. Energy Management

Promote renewable energy

Use as much renewable energy as possible and limit the use of fossil fuels in the generation of energy. This can be achieved by:

- Generators should be used as little as possible.
- The solar energy systems should be well maintained so that they remain efficient.
- Where fires are used for creating ambience in the Camp, or for warmth (during winter), use wood that comes from bush encroaching species, if possible. Ensure that there are no significant negative environmental impacts associated with the supply of wood (e.g. over-exploitation of a certain non-encroaching species or cutting of protected species).
- The site generator(s) should be automatically switched on once every week so that it is / they are not idle.

Reduce energy consumption, avoid energy wastage

Lights:

- Install only power-saving bulbs (e.g. compact fluorescents or LEDs (light emitting diodes). LED lighting products produce light up to 90% more efficiently than incandescent light bulbs.
- Use daylight switches on all outside lights that must be on at night (so that they switch off during the day).
- Use movement-activated lights outside as much as possible.
- Instruct staff to switch off lights and air-cons if guests do not do so when leaving their rooms.

D. Tourist Management

At the Camp

Place information materials in each guest room, in which tourists are informed about:

- The importance of conserving water.
- How to be energy-efficient.
- The rules regarding feeding of animals.
- Appropriate pest control (e.g. swot a fly rather than spray insecticide).
- Not placing foreign objects down the toilet.
- Avoiding unguided walks or wandering around the Camp in the night (risk of dangerous wildlife roaming around the Camp. Therefore, for safety reasons, tourists/guests should stay in their rooms or safe place onsite at night).
- Respecting the rights of other guests (e.g. refraining from making a noise, playing radios, musical instruments, etc.).

On game drives with the Camp vehicle

When tour guides see wild animals such as lions and elephants away from the roads, they might drive off the existing road tracks leading to damaging of soils and grass. The following measures are recommended to manage the impacts related to off-road driving:

- The Proponent should implement strict protocols and provide training to their guides pertaining to off-road driving in order to minimise the impact on off-road areas.
- The tour guides should be instructed to limit the vehicles tracks to existing road as far as possible.
- The guide may only take guests to sensitive sites (e.g. ecologically, archaeologically etc.) if arrangements have been made beforehand and if there is agreement on what the guests may see and do when at these sites.
- The guide must maintain an appropriate level of control during the drive – specifically:
    - No littering allowed (always have a refuse bag in the vehicle).
    - No noise.
    - No throwing of objects at wildlife.
    - No throwing of burning objects off the vehicle (e.g. cigarette butts).

D. Tourist Management

While the Camp has no control over what people do when they are in their own vehicles, they can encourage good behaviour by providing guidelines. These should be set of 'dos and don'ts' that people can take with them on their drive. The guideline should strongly discourage:

- Off-road driving (off-road driving promotes wildlife criminal activities such as creating additional roads for poachers' easy escape).
- Littering.
- Harassing of wildlife.
- Speeding.
- Excessive noise (e.g. hooting, revving the engine, etc. as this has an impact on rhino behaviour, i.e., stress).
- Throwing of burning objects off the vehicle (e.g. cigarette butts).
- Going to the toilet in the veld.

E. Pest Management

Since the Camp is located in a conservation area, it is to be expected that various species of wildlife will be attracted to the Camp, and some (e.g. birds, lizards) may even live in the Camp. It is important that the right balance be maintained in ensuring the comfort and safety of staff and guests, while at the same time accepting that the presence of wildlife is inevitable and, in some cases, desirable. Specific management safeguards are:

- Never feed wildlife (except birds, and then place food in hanging bird feeders).
- Never leave food uncovered or in a place where it is accessible to wildlife.
- Manage waste properly, so that it does not attract scavengers.
- Try non-poisonous remedies or direct hitting for insect control, before using insecticides.
- Use traps for rodents and not poison.
- Capture and remove dangerous snakes, rather than killing them.
- Never kill useful animals, such as chameleons, lizards, bats, etc. which will help the Camp to control unwanted insects such as flies and mosquitoes.
- Maintain high levels of cleanliness, especially in the kitchen.
- Install fly gauze doors and fly screen over selected windows to reduce the numbers of flies and other insects entering buildings.
- Switch off lights when they are no longer needed (lights attract insects).

E. Pest Management

- Supply mosquito nets.
- Do not have lawns or beds of exotic plants, since these often require intensive pest control.
- At least one or two members of staff should receive training on how to handle snakes. This will ensure that snakes can be safely removed from site when necessary as opposed to being killed.

F. Maintaining Sense of Place

Sense of place is a vague term and can be interpreted differently by different people. It means a number of things, including atmosphere, vibe, style and general ambience. While it is difficult to define exactly, it becomes very obvious when a Camp loses its sense of place. This usually happens if the Camp is badly designed in the first place (see instructions to Architect), but it can also happen as a result of bad management.

Management must not cause the Camp to lose its sense of place, by specifically avoiding:

- Inappropriate furniture (plastic tables and chairs, etc.).
- Shabbiness – dirty linen, dust, dirt, poorly-dressed or unclean staff, untidiness, un-emptied ash-trays, etc.
- Disrepair – dilapidated infrastructure creates a very poor impression.
- Noise – no radios, TVs, hi-fi's, noisy staff, "revving" vehicles, rattling air conditioners, low-flying aircraft, motorcycles, quad bikes, etc.
- Smells – make sure that waste is properly managed so that people do not smell the rubbish bins. Also keep drains etc. clean so that these are not smelly. However, avoid the use of highly potent cleaners – guests do not want to smell detergents either.
- Over development – do not have too many signs, or any other objects that detract from the natural beauty of the area. Visitors to the area want a nature experience, with an uncluttered atmosphere.
- Scrap – make sure there are no old vehicles or pieces of old equipment lying around.
- Sterility – whilst it is important to keep the Camp clean, do not sterilize it – this is a Camp, not a hospital.
- Too many people – this will quickly destroy sense of place. Guests to the Camp want a certain degree of privacy. Also, there should not be people loitering around at the Camp, whether visiting staff or looking for work.

G. Wildlife Management and Protection

Protection of wildlife against poaching

The presence of the Camp may attract many people into the area, and that may not only attract tourists, but wildlife poachers as well. This would potentially lead to a loss of important wildlife in the area. The loss of wildlife would negatively affect the operations of the Camp as well as the conservancies/JMA functions, because the wildlife presence would be the reason the tourists visit the area and accommodated in the Camp. The following measures have been recommended to mitigate potential poaching in the area:

- No wild animals may be trapped or killed for any reason whatsoever.
- At least one or two members of staff should receive training on how to handle snakes. This will ensure that snakes can be safely removed from site when necessary as opposed to being killed.
- The mere presence of reputable and trusted tourism operators provides a deterrent against illegal wildlife-related activities. Therefore, with their experience in the industry, the Proponent should consider implementing stringent anti-poaching measures.
- Any suspected poaching activities should be reported to the nearest Police Station and the Proponent should work together with the nearest Police Station and/or anti-poaching unit in the area to combat this crime.
- Anti-poaching awareness should be raised among the site workers as well as the community to inform them of the impacts of poaching on Camp operations, environment and eventually their own lives (e.g. income generated from their jobs).

5.3.2 Monitoring

The role of the ECO – i.e. the person responsible for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures detailed above, might be carried out by a dedicated member of staff, or might form part of the Camp Manager's responsibilities. Either way, the ECO's monitoring responsibility should be carried out on a regular basis (possibly monthly or twice a month) during the operation phase. The monitoring findings should be incorporated into the monthly/two-monthly environmental reports. As stated above these reports will aid in the compilation of the annual monitoring reports, which will be required when renewal of the ECC is needed after 3 years.

APPENDIX A: CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE (AFTER KINAHAN, 2020)

Areas of proposed project may be subject to heritage survey and assessment at the planning stage. These surveys are based on surface indications alone, and it is therefore possible that sites or items of heritage significance will be found during development work. The procedure set out here covers the reporting and management of such finds.

Scope: The "*chance finds*" procedure covers the actions to be taken from the discovery of a heritage site or item to its investigation and assessment by a trained archaeologist or other appropriately qualified person.

Compliance: The "chance finds" procedure is intended to ensure compliance with relevant provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), especially Section 55 (4): "*a person who discovers any archaeological …. object ……must as soon as practicable report the discovery to the Council*". The procedure of reporting set out below must be observed so that heritage remains reported to the NHC are correctly identified in the field.

The Project/Site Manager must report the finding to the following competent authorities:

- National Heritage Council (Head Office: 061 244 375 / Technical Office 061 301 903)
- National Museum (061 276 800), and
- National Forensic Laboratory (061 240 461).

Archaeological material must NOT be touched. Tempering with the materials is an offence under the heritage act and punishable upon conviction by the law.

Responsibility:

Operator: To exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found

Foreman: To secure site and advise management timeously

Superintendent: To determine safe working boundary and request inspection

Archaeologist: To inspect, identify, advise management, and recover remains

Procedure:

<u>Action by person identifying archaeological or heritage material:</u>

a) If operating machinery or equipment stop work

b) Identify the site with flag tape

c) Determine GPS position if possible

d) Report findings to foreman

Action by foreman

a) Report findings, site location and actions taken to superintendent

b) Cease any works in immediate vicinity

Action by superintendent

a) Visit site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings

b) Determine and mark exclusion boundary

c) Site location and details to be added to project GIS for field confirmation by archaeologist

Action by Archaeologist

a) Inspect site and confirm addition to project GIS

b) Advise NHC and request written permission to remove findings from work area

c) Recovery, packaging and labelling of findings for transfer to National Museum

In the event of discovering human remains

a) Actions as above

b) Field inspection by archaeologist to confirm that remains are human

c) Advise and liaise with NHC and Police

d) Recovery of remains and removal to National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory, as directed.

Appendix C1: CV for John Pallett (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

CURRICULUM VITAE

JOHN RICHARD PALLETT

Born: 13 October 1960

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I specialise in evaluating environmental issues and providing ecological and biodiversity advice for the benefit of managers, decision-makers and the lay public. This encompasses environmental assessments and compilation of publications on environmental issues. My work experience includes liaising with people on different levels such as rural communities, scientific researchers, engineers and directors in government departments, to improve management of natural resources for greater long-term benefit.

I have science qualifications in zoology and geology, experience in research and project management, a sharp eye for detail, and a keen interest in the natural sciences and conservation. I draw on my skills in writing, presentations and editing, to provide information that must be simple yet accurate, so that issues of natural resource management are correctly conveyed and understood.

Qualifications

- Accredited with the Environmental Assessment Professionals Association of Namibia (EAPAN) as a Practitioner, Lead Practitioner and Reviewer.
- Integrated Environmental Management certificate, University of Cape Town, 1991.
- B.Sc Honours Zoology *cum laude*, University of the Witwatersrand, 1986.
- B.Sc Zoology and Geology, University of the Witwatersrand, 1984.
- Joint Matriculation Board certificate, St. Stithians College, Johannesburg, 1977.

CV - J R Pallett

Work experience

Time period	Institution, role and experience
July 2018 - present	**Co-Director,** Resilient Environmental Solutions cc (RES). • Manage and conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)
Oct 2008 - present	**Principal Scientist**, Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA) • Coordinate and compile Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and natural resource management projects; • Guide and review Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs); • Give training in EIA, SEA and Sustainable Development, in Namibia and other African countries.
Nov 1992- Sep 2008	**Environmental Practitioner** at Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) and its consulting arm Environmental Evaluation Associates of Namibia (Pty) Ltd (EEAN). • Coordinate the Publications, Library and Information Management Desk – write, compile and manage information materials; • Coordinate the Energy Desk, focussed on renewable energy; • Consultant for EEAN, provide biodiversity specialist input to EIAs; • Facilitate community-based management of water and rangeland resources.
1992 - present	**Freelance editor and author** • Editor of Red Data Assessment of Carnivores of Namibia. • Editor/author of books on the Cuando River, Namib Desert, !Nara melons, southern African water, and the Sperrgebiet. • Edit scientific and lay publications for various clients: o GIZ (Basin Management Training Manuals) o Research and Information Services of Namibia (RAISON) (profiles of North-Central Namibia, Kavango) o Unam Multidisciplinary Research Centre (MRC) (project reports) o Lars Andersson (Ph.D thesis). • Co-author of Life Science textbooks.
Nov 1987 – Oct 1992	**Curator** of Mammals at the State Museum of Namibia, Windhoek. • Study behavioural interactions between yellow mongoose and Cape ground squirrels • Facilitate community participation in controlling bubonic plague in north-central Namibia. • Conduct mammal survey of West Caprivi in conjunction with Ministry of Environment and Tourism for Integrated Natural Resources and Community-Based Management. • Expand and curate the mammal scientific collection.

Project experience

Year, company	Project
2019-2022 RES	EIA of the proposed **Ondili Waterberg Lodge,** Otjozondjupa Region. For Ondili Lodge Management (Pty) Ltd
2019-2022 RES	EIA of the Proposed **Opuwo Abattoir Upgrade,** Kunene Region. For Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.
2021-2022 SAIEA	Rapid Strategic Environmental Assessment of **Namibia's Central Marine Spatial Plan**. Led by SAIEA for GIZ.
2022 SAIEA	External review to IFC standards of EIA: Proposed **Wind Power Plant near Rosh Pinah**. For Envirodynamics.
2020 - 2022 SAIEA	Revision of the **Forest Act and Regulations**. Led by SAIEA for GIZ.
2021 SAIEA	External review to IFC standards of EIA: **Proposed Wind Power Plant near Lüderitz**. For Envirodynamics.
2019 - present RES	EIA of the **Proposed establishment of the Africa Millimetre Telescope on Gamsberg Plateau**. For Stichting Katholieke Universiteit and Radboud University, The Netherlands.
2019 SAIEA	Team member in the **Strategic Environmental and Socio-economic Impact assessment on Walvis Bay Corridor Group Corridors for Development of Namibia into a Logistics Hub for Southern Africa.** Led by SAIEA for GIZ.
2019 RES	EIA of a **Lodge Complex on Farm Oberland near Etosha** National Park, Kunene Region. For Ondili Lodge Management (Pty) Ltd
2019 SAIEA	External review to IFC standards of EIA: **Encroacher Bush Biomass Power Project** in Namibia. For NamPower.
2019 SAIEA	EIA of **Biological control of alien invasive cactus plants** in Namibia. For Namibian Chamber of the Environment.
2019 SAIEA	Environmental and Social Management Framework for the **Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Project**. For WWF Namibia
2018 RES	EIA of **8 EPLs in Omaheke Region**. For Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
2018 SAIEA	External review of EIA: **Polihali Dam and associated infrastructure EIA, Lesotho.** For Lesotho Highlands Development Authority
2017 IEC	Fauna & flora specialist for **EIA: Proposed export abattoir in Outjo**. EIA led by Quivertree Consulting CC, for Fu Hai Trading Enterprises.
2017 SAIEA	External review to IFC standard of EIA: **Concentrated Solar Power facility near Arandis in the Erongo Region**. For NamPower.

CV - J R Pallett

Year, company	Project
2017 SAIEA	External review of EIA: **3D Seismic Surveys in Petroleum Exploration License Areas (PEL) 82 and 83, Namibia.** For GALP
2017 SAIEA	External review of EIA: **Bumbuna II Hydroelectric Project, Sierra Leone.** For Joule Africa.
2016-2017 IEC	EIA of **Right-of-way servitude and operations of Reiser Taxidermy**, Brakwater.
2015-2017 SAIEA	Team leader for the **Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Omaheke Integrated Regional Land Use Plan**. Led by SAIEA for the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement.
2016 SAIEA	External review of EIA: **Proposed pipeline from the Temane Liquids Processing Facility to a Floating, Storage and Offloading Unit in Inhambane Province, Mozambique.** For Sasol Petroleum Mozambique Limitada.
2016 SAIEA	Environmental input to **Oranjemund Integrated Urban Spatial Development Framework**. Led by SAIEA for Stubenrauch Planning Consultants.
2016 SAIEA	Environmental input to **Helao Nafidi Integrated Urban Spatial Development Framework**. Led by SAIEA for Stubenrauch Planning Consultants.
2016 SAIEA	External review of Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment for the **Freetown International Airport Project**. For Ministry of Trade and Aviation, Sierra Leone.
2015-2016 SAIEA	Team leader for the **Strategic Environmental Assessment of Large-scale bush thinning and value-addition activities in Namibia.** Led by SAIEA for the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).
2015 SAIEA	Review of the current **Social and Environmental status, regulatory and institutional frameworks governing the extractive industry in Namibia**. Contribution to the Country Mining Vision, as a component of the African Mining Vision and the SADC Protocol on Mining, for UNDP Namibia.
2014-2015 SAIEA	Team Leader for **SEA of the Master Plan for the International Logistics Hub in Namibia**. Led by SAIEA for the Japan International Cooperation Agency.
2014 IEC	Bird specialist for the **EIA of the 400 kV Power Line from Ruacana to Oshivelo**. Led by EnviroDynamics for NamPower.
2014 IEC	Bird specialist for **EIA of the Proposed Okanjande graphite mine** and exploration activities. Led by EnviroDynamics for Gecko Graphite.
2014-2015 SAIEA	Team leader for the **Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Zambezi Integrated Regional Land Use Plan**. Led by SAIEA for the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement.
2013-2014	Team leader for the **Strategic Environmental Assessments** of the

CV - J R Pallett

Year, company	Project
SAIEA	Tourism Sector for the **NamPlace Projects** in the Greater Sossusvlei – Namib Landscape Area and the Greater Fish River Canyon Landscape Area. Led by SAIEA for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2013 SAIEA and EMS	Namibian consultant for the project **The Application of Economic Instruments for Waste Oils and Used Lead Acid Batteries in Namibia.** Led by EMS Consulting (Belgium) for the Africa Institute.
2013 SAIEA	External review of EIA: **Proposed changes to Husab Mine**. EIA conducted by SLR for Swakop Uranium (Pty) Ltd.
2013 SAIEA	Team member in the project **Management Plan for the Proposed Bwabwata-Okavango Ramsar Site**. Led by SAIEA for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2013 SAIEA	Team leader for the **Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Kavango Integrated Regional Land Use Plan**. Led by SAIEA for the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement.
2012 SAIEA	Team leader for the **Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Hardap Integrated Regional Land Use Plan**. Led by SAIEA for the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement.
2012 SAIEA	Capacity assessment of EIA sector and **SEA Training Workshop** for Guinea Environment Bureau (*Bureau Guineen d'Etudes et d'Evaluation de Environnement)*
2011 SAIEA	Compilation of **Park Management Plans** for the coastal parks (**Namib-Naukluft, Dorob and Skeleton Coast National Parks**) for Nacoma. Led by SAIEA for Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2011 SAIEA	Provide guidance on EIA and SEA, and facilitate **SEA Training Workshop** for Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency (SLEPA).
2011 SAIEA	Team member for EIA Scoping for **Vision Industrial Park**, Swakopmund. Led by SAIEA for Gecko Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
2010-11 SAIEA	Country specialist for the **Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Karas Integrated Regional Land Use Plan**. Led by Planung+Umwelt for the GIZ and Ministry of Lands and Resettlement.
2010 SAIEA	Team leader for the **Strategic Environmental Assessment of CBEND replication** (Combating Bush Encroachment for Namibia's Development). Led by SAIEA for the National Planning Commission Secretariat.
2009-10 SAIEA	Biodiversity specialist in the **Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Central Namib Uranium Rush**. Led by SAIEA for Ministry of Mines and Energy.
2009 SAIEA	Trainer in the **Training Course for Communal Land Boards** on Sustainable Development and Environmentally Sound Decision-making. Led by Legal Assistance Centre and SAIEA for Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

CV - J R Pallett

Year, company	Project
2008-09 SAIEA	**Policy Review** for Namibia's Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management Support and Adaptive Management in Namibia. Led by SAIEA for Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2008-09 SAIEA	Compilation of **Process Framework for the NACOMA Project**. Led by SAIEA for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2008 EEAN	Project coordinator of **Valencia Environmental Monitoring**. For Valencia Uranium Ltd
2007-08 EEAN	EIA of **Proposed Visitor's Centre for the Sperrgebiet National Park**. Input to Feasibility Study undertaken for Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Programme (SKEP), led by Nina Maritz Architects.
2007-08 EEAN	Project coordinator for **Rössing Biodiversity Assessment** as part of Rössing Mine Expansion EIA team, led by Ninham Shand.
2007-08 EEAN	EIA of **Proposed Uranium Mine at Goanikontes**. Ecology component of the EIA led by Alexandra Speisser Environmental Consultants, for Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia.
2007 EEAN	EIA of **Powerlines associated with Trekkopje Uranium Project and desalination plant at Wlotzkasbaken**. With Turgis Consulting, for Uramin.
2007 EEAN	EIA of **EPL 3573 Trekkopje Uranium Project**. With Colin Christian and Associates, for Uramin.
2007 DRFN	Project coordinator for **Biomass National Symposium** as part of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Capacity Building Project (Reeecap).
2006-07 EEAN	EIA of **Kavango Biofuels Project**. Research and review component of the EIA led by Colin Christian and Associates, for Prime Investments (Ltd).
2006-08 EEAN	Environmental Control Officer inspection at **Trekkopje Uranium Project**. For Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2005-07 DRFN	Assistant team leader for **Participatory Poverty Assessment** of Karas Region. With Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, for National Planning Commission.
2005-2006 EEAN	EIA of **Proposed railway line from Katima Mulilo to the coast**. With Urban Dynamics, for Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication.
2005 EEAN	EIA of **Proposed powerlines from Kudu power station at Uubvley to Obib Substation**. Terrestrial ecology component of the EIA led by Envirodynamics, for Nampower.
2005 EEAN	EIA and Environmental Management Plan of **Proposed Kudu CCGT power station at Uubvley**. Terrestrial ecology component of the EIA led by Envirodynamics and CSIR, for Nampower.

CV - J R Pallett

Year, company	Project
2005 EEAN	EIA and route selection for **Proposed 132 kV power line from Kokerboom to Namib substations.** Terrestrial ecology component of the EIA led by Envirodynamics, for Nampower.
2004-06 EEAN	EIA component of **Prefeasibility Study of a future port facility in the vicinity of Cape Fria-Angra Fria**. With Technology Systems and Management, (Pty) Ltd, for Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication.
2004 EEAN	Team leader for **Regional and local-level capacity assessment under the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) project**. For Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2002-2003 EEAN	EIA of **Regional Rural Water Supply Development Plan for Kavango Region.** In partnership with Lund Consulting Engineers for Directorate of Rural Water Supply, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development (MAWRD).
2001 Private	**Assessment of seals and sealing in Namibia.** For the Wildlife Society of Namibia.
2001-2002 EEAN	Researcher for **State of the Environment Report on Waste Management in Namibia.** Led by EEAN for Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2001-2002 EEAN	EIA of **Upgrading of Power Supply to Windhoek Central Business District.** In partnership with Bicon Namibia Consulting Engineers, for City of Windhoek.
2000-2002 EEAN	EIA of **Elimination of River Crossings in Sam Nujoma Drive.** With Klein Windhoek Valley consortium (Africon, Lund Consulting Engineers, Stewart Scott Namibia, EEAN) for City of Windhoek.
2000 EEAN	EIA of **Upgrading of Windhoek-Aris Road at Kruin.** In partnership with Stewart Scott Namibia for Namibia Roads Authority.
1999 EEAN	EIA of **Upgrading of Ondangwa-Oshikango road.** In partnership with Weder Meyer Louw Consulting Engineers, for Namibia Roads Authority.
1999 EEAN	EIA of **Ruacana South Rural Water Supply Scheme.** In partnership with Alexander and Becker Consulting Engineers, for Directorate of Rural Water Supply, MAWRD.
1999 EEAN	EIA of **Okakarara East Rural Water Supply Scheme.** In partnership with Stewart Scott Namibia, for Directorate of Rural Water Supply, MAWRD.
1993 EEAN	EIA of **Upgrading of Trans-Caprivi Highway.** In partnership with VKE Namibia Consortium Consulting Engineers, for Department of Transport, Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication.
1990 State Museum	**Mammal survey of West Caprivi**. Input to the biodiversity and social profile of West Caprivi Game Park, for the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism, Namibia.

Abbreviations:

CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
EEAN	Environmental Evaluation Associates of Namibia
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management Systems Consulting
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
IEC	Independent Environmental Consultants
MAWRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
RES	Resilient Environmental Solutions cc
SAIEA	Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

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Appendix C2: CV for Fredrika Shagama (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

PERSONAL DETAILS

Full Names:	Fredrika Ndeutala Shagama
Profession:	Hydrogeologist / Geohydrologist (Groundwater) & Environmental Assessment Practitioner / Consultant
Cellphone No:	+264 (0) 81 407 5536 / +264 81 749 9923
Email address:	fredrika@serjaconsultants.com / fshagama@gmail.com
Posta Address:	P. O. Box 27318, Windhoek, Namibia
Nationality:	Namibian

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE, CORE SKILLS AND EXPERTISE

Fredrika is a Geological Engineer (Hydrogeologist) with over 7 years of experience in Groundwater and Environmental Consulting, with experience both in Namibia, South Africa and the Czech Republic. She is a diligent, focused, passionate, hardworking professional, either as an individual or in a team. Her core skills are in Hydrogeology (Groundwater exploration, Supply, Drilling supervision, and Impact Assessment), Geotechnical investigation phase 1, Proposal and Project Technical Report Compilation. Although Fredrika is a geological engineer (Hydrogeologist) by qualification and experience, she has also gained experience in conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and compilation of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Site Environmental Auditing, facilitating EIA Consultation meetings and Stakeholders' Engagement, and incorporating specialists' inputs into EIA Reports.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS (AFFILIATIONS)

- **International Association of Hydrogeologists** - Full Member, No.139790 https://iah.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/IAHSpring2019Newsletter_web.pdf on **page 19,** since 2017
- **Namibian Hydrogeological Association** - Member, http://namhydro.com/wp/members/, since 2015
- **Environmental Assessment Professionals of Namibia (EAPAN)** - Ordinary member practitioner, http://eapan.org/registered-members, Membership No. 183., since 2016.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Educational Institution	Qualification obtained	Study period
VSB - Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic	**PhD. Student: Civil Engineering (Geotechnics & Hydrogeology)**	2019/2020 (ongoing)
VSB - Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic	**MSc. Geological Engineering (*Cum Laude*)** – with a primary focus in Hydrogeology	2013 - 2015

Educational Institution	Qualification obtained	Study period
	Thesis title: *Groundwater Pollution Transport from Tsumeb Copper Smelter in Namibia* **Professional course attended**: Groundwater Flow Modelling with GMS (MODFLOE, MODPATH) by AQUAVEO at VSB-Technical University of Ostrava, June 2015	
VSB - Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic	**BSc. Geological Engineering** **Mini thesis title**: *Water Quality Prediction in the Skorpion Mine Pit Lake in Namibia*	2010 - 2013
Charles University in Prague, Marianske Lazne Study Centre (UJOP), Czech Republic	**Certificate Level B2**, Czech Language for academic purposes	2009
University of Namibia	**BSc. Environmental Science & Geology** – studies ended upon obtaining a scholarship to study in the Czech Republic	2008 – 2009

LANGUAGES

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Oshiwambo	Excellent/Native	Excellent/Native	Excellent/Native
Czech	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

Since starting her professional career over 7 years ago, Fredrika has been involved in numerous groundwater (hydrogeological), geotechnical, Environmental Impact Assessment projects. Groundwater projects have been focusing on groundwater investigation for new water supply sources, groundwater impact assessment and monitoring. The specific groundwater, geotechnical and environmental project responsibilities range from proposal writing, technical report compilation, environmental assessment public meeting facilitation, site visits (fieldwork) & supervision, environmental compliance monitoring on sites and project management. The projects have been mainly based in different areas in Namibia, with one groundwater project (monitoring) and hydrocarbon contamination assessment that were based in Limpopo Province and Gauteng (Johannesburg), early 2016, respectively. Since January 2020, under her PhD Study Department of Geotechnics & Underground Engineering (VSB – TU Ostrava) in the Czech Republic, Fredrika has been involved in some technical projects responsible for Groundwater (Data) Management projects for Czech environmental and water management firms/organizations as part of the University-Industry collaborations.

Fredrika has been employed as per order of employment record below:

Period	Name of Employer, Position and Responsibilities
Aug 2020 to date	**Serja Hydrogeo-Environmental Consultants CC (Self-Founded)** **Position:** Principal Hydrogeologist and Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) **Responsibilities:** Conducting Groundwater (Hydrogeological) Studies (Exploration and Impact Assessment), Groundwater Monitoring, Project Management, Technical & Financial Proposal Compilation, Technical Report compilation, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Management Plans, Compiling project technical reports for Groundwater studies (as a specialist's input to EIAs) and adding input into projects' Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) where needed, Renewal of Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) and Conducting Environmental Monitoring (Compliance Auditing) as well as Mentoring/Training of Environmental and Water Management graduates (young consultants)
1 Jan 2020 to date	**VSB – Technical University of Ostrava, Ostrava** **Position:** PhD Student: Assistant Hydrogeologist / Groundwater Modeller and Researcher **Responsibilities:** Conducting Research on Water, Geotechnical and Environmental Technical (Industrial) Projects, Data Preparation and Analysis, Numerical Surface Water and Groundwater Modelling (using MIKE SHE and GMS: MODFLOW, resp. - **Beginner**)
1 Apr 2019 to date	**Independent Water and Environmental Consultant, Windhoek / Ostrava** **Responsibilities:** Conducting Groundwater studies, Environmental Impact Assessments, advising clients on Environmental and Water management, Project Management, compiling project proposal and technical reports for Groundwater studies (including reports for water permit applications) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). ***Association/Collaborations: Mafuta Environmental Consultants CC and OMAVI Geotechnical & Geo-Environmental Consultants cc*** **Highlight:** Contracted by the African Development Bank (AfDB) with four other independent consultants for a 3.5-month project under the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) *for the Namibia Water Sector Support Programme*'s *Strategic Environmental & Social Assessment (SESA)* Duration: August 2019 to November 2019. https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/environmental-and-social-assessments/namibia_water_sector_support_program_nwssp_phase_1_esmf_p-na-e00-005.pdf.

1 Jan 2019 to date	**Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd, Windhoek** **Position: Associate Consultant / Technical Advisor -** Hydrogeology and EIAs **Responsibilities:** Conducting Groundwater (Hydrogeological) studies, Environmental Impact Assessments, Groundwater Monitoring, Project Management & Staff management, Proposal and Technical compilation of Groundwater studies and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) reports as well as Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). Training and mentoring of young Consultants.
3 Aug 2015 – 31 Dec 2018	**GCS Water Environmental Engineering Namibia (Pty) Ltd (*GCS Namibia*), Windhoek** **Position:** Country Hydrogeologist, Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and Safety, Health & Environmental (SHE) Officer **Responsibilities:** Conducting Groundwater (Hydrogeological), Geological & Geochemical studies, Geotechnical investigations, Groundwater Monitoring, Air Quality Monitoring, Project Management, Proposal and Technical Report writing and Environmental Impact Assessments & Environmental Management Plans. Further responsibility included training of junior geologists and environmental assessment practitioners and ensuring health and safety implementation in the office.
1 Jul 2014 – 30 Sept 2014	**Dundee Precious Metals Tsumeb (DPMT), Tsumeb** **Position:** Intern Geologist / Hydrogeologist in the Environmental Department (under the Supervision of GCS Water & Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd) **Responsibilities:** Measuring Groundwater Levels, Water Sampling and Preservation.

SOME OF THE KEY PROJECTS (EXPERIENCES) UNDERTAKEN, CLIENTS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND PERIOD

- Environmental Impact Assessment Studies (EIAs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) No. 7603 Located Northwest of Usakos, EPL No. 8521 Located Northwest of Usakos, EPL No. 8241 Located Northwest of Omaruru, EPL No. 7640 Located Northwest of Omaruru, and EPL No. 7582 Located North of Omaruru in the Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client(s): Dwyka Investment cc / Loudima Resources Pty (Ltd) partners and Mr. Tarah Hainana (EPL7582). Responsibilities:** Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Participation & Engagement, Project Man., and Compilation of EIA Reports & EMPs. **Year: 2022, EPL 7582 (ongoing).**
- Hydrological & Hydrogeological Assessment Study for the Construction (Establishment) and Operation of a Bulk Fuel Storage Facility at the Eros Airport, Windhoek in the Khomas Region, Namibia. **Client: Central Oil Namibia (Pty) Ltd**. **Responsibilities**: Compilation of the Water Resources Impact Assessment Report. **Year:** 2022.

- Hydrogeological (Geohydrological) Impact Assessment for the Proposed Establishment of a Mixed Residential and Commercial Property Development (Avis Ridge) at Avis Dam of the Klein Windhoek Suburb, Windhoek – Khomas Region, Namibia. **Client: OMAVI Geotechnical & Geo-Environmental Consultants for KHD Investment cc. Responsibilities:** Site Visit & Assessment, and Compilation of the Hydrogeological Impact Assessment Report. **Year: 2022.**
- Hydrogeological Assessment for the Upgrading Scenario of MR033 Mata-Mata Border Post - Gochas - Stampriet (291 Km) in Hardap Region: Road Construction Water Supply. **Client: Archetype Project Consultants, D&P Consulting Engineers, and Amir Consulting Services (ADA-JV)** for Roads Authority of Namibia. **Responsibilities**: Site Visit & Assessment, Data Collection & analysis, and Compilation of the Groundwater Assessment section. **Year: 2022.**
- Hydrogeological Impact Assessment for the Proposed Mining Activities on Mining License No. 247 near Karibib in the Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client: Africa Big Rhino Mining (Pty) Ltd. Responsibilities:** Site Visit, Data collection and analysis, Compilation of the Study Report. **Year: 2022.**
- Socio-economic Impact Assessment (and Action Plan) for B2Gold Otjikoto Mine (status and mine closure preparation) in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia. **Client: Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA) for B2Gold Namibia**. **Responsibilities**: Conducting Employee Interviews (One-on-One) / Socio-Economic Surveys with the B2Gold Namibia (Otjikoto Mine) employees from the Mining, and Environmental Departments / Sections (for the representative sample of 330 employees). **Year: 2022**
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Upgrade of the Ohangwena II Wellfield Water Supply Scheme in the Ohangwena Region, Namibia. **Client: NamWater** under Outrun Consultants cc. **Responsibilities (Subcontractor)**: Public & Stakeholders' Consultation and Disclosure Meetings Facilitation, Representative Site Visits and Assessments. **Year: March to November 2022.**
- Comprehensive Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Operations and Maintenance of the Existing 3-Megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Park within the Townlands of Arandis in the Erongo Region, Namibia: An Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). **Client: Ohlthaver & List Centre (OLC) Arandis Solar Energy Pty Ltd**. **Responsibilities:** Site Visit & Auditing, Compilation of the Comprehensive EMP and Project Management. **Year: 2022.**
- Feasibility Study (Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report & Management Plan (ESMP)): Upgrading Scenario for MR033 Mata-Mata Border Post - Gochas -Stampriet (291 Km) in the Hardap Region and small part of //Karas Region, Namibia. **Client: Archetype Project Consultants, D&P Consulting Engineers & Amir Consulting Services (ADA-Joint Venture)** for **Roads Authority**. **Responsibilities:** Site Visit & Assessment, Co-Author of the ESIA and ESMP and Socio-Economic Report. **Year: 2022**
- Environmental Scoping Assessment Study for the Proposed Mineral Prospecting & Exploration Activities on five (5) Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) No. 8655, 8656, 8664, 8671 & 8672 located northeast of Gobabis in the Omaheke Region, Namibia. **Client: Noronex Exploration and Mining Company Pty Ltd,** under Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd. **Responsibilities:** Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP. **Year: 2022**
- Comprehensive Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for the Existing Solid Waste Dumpsites: Rehoboth in the Hardap Region and Rundu in the Kavango East Region, Namibia. **Client: Rehoboth Town Council & Rundu Town Council** under Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd. **Responsibilities**: Site Visits & Assessments,

Data Collection & Analysis, Compilation of Comprehensive EMPs, Project Supervision of the interns / environmental trainees on the projects, and Project Documents Review. **Year: 2022**

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study and Development of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Proposed Oniipa Town Solid Waste Dumpsite in the Oshikoto Region, Namibia. **Client: Oniipa Town Council** under Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd. **Responsibilities**: Site Selection, Visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public/Stakeholders Consultation & Engagement (including Consultation Meetings), Compilation of the EIA Report & EMP, Project Supervision of the intern / environmental trainee on the project, and Project Documents Review. **Year: 2022 – ongoing.**
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Existing Rehoboth Solid Waste Dumpsite in Hardap Region, Namibia. **Client: Rehoboth Town Council** under Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd. **Responsibilities**: Project Supervision of 4 interns / graduates working on the projects, Site Visit and Assessment, Data Collection, and Project Documents Review. **Year: 2022**
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study for the Oxidation Ponds and Sewage Treatment Plant in Eenhana Town, Ohangwena Region, Namibia. **Client: Eenhana Town Council** under Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd. **Responsibilities**: Project Supervision of 4 interns / graduates working on the projects, Site Visits and Assessments, Project Documents Review. **Year: 2022-ongoing**
- Development of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Existing Effluent Treatment Plant in Lüderitz, //Karas Region, Namibia. **Client: Lüderitz Town Council** under Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd**. Responsibilities:** Project Supervision of 4 interns / graduates working on the projects, Site Visits and Assessments, Project Documents Review. Year: 2022 -current. **Year: 2022-ongoing**
- Development of the Environmental Compliance Guideline Manual for the Flexible Land Tenure System (FLTS) Implementation by the Relevant Authorities in Namibia. **Client: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (supported by GIZ Namibia under D&P Engineers and Environmental Consultants**. Responsibilities: Compilation of the Guideline Manual and preparation of the Draft FLTS Manual Presentation. **Year: 2022**
- Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Study for the Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of a New Waste Dumpsite for the Helao Nafidi Town Council, Ohangwena Region, Namibia. **OMAVI Geotechnical & Geo-Environmental Consultants CC (O. B. O Helao Nafidi Town Council)**. **Responsibilities**: Compilation of the ESA Report and Environmental Management & Rehabilitation Plan (EMRP). **Year: 2022**
- Environmental Assessment for the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) No. 8234 & 8323 near Aus, EPL 8350 between Tses & Asab and Gibeon in the //Karas Region and Hardap Region, respectively. **Client: Dwyka Investment CC**. **Responsibilities:** Site visits & Assessments, Facilitation of Public Participation & Engagements and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Reports & EMPs and Project Management. **Year: 2022**
- Renewal, Amendment and Transfer of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the Continued Operation of the Existing Walvis Bay Stone Processing Facility on Farm No. 38 and Reclamation / Rehabilitation of an Abandoned Quarry within the Walvis Bay Rural Constituency, Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client: OMAVI Geotechnical & Geo-Environmental Consultants CC (O. B. O BC Stone Products Namibia (Pty) Ltd)**. **Responsibilities:** Compilation of the ECC Renewal, Transfer & Amendment Applications, Environmental Overview, Management & Rehabilitation Plan (EMRP), Public/Stakeholder Updated & Consultation Facilitation, and Site visit & assessment. **Year: 2022**

- Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Construction and Operation of Four Oxidation Ponds in the Tses Village, //Karas Region. **Client: Dunamis Consulting Engineers & Project Managers (Pty) Ltd**. **Responsibilities:** Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Participation and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP. **Year: 2021**
- Renewal of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the 22.80 Mega-Watt (MW) Trekkopje Solar (Photovoltaic) Park and ongoing Bi-Annual Environmental Auditing near Arandis in the Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client: Sertum Energy Namibia Pty Ltd a subsidiary of Enertronica Santerno Group (Italy))**. **Responsibilities:** Compilation of the ECC Renewal Report/Updating the EMP, Site Assessment, Project Management, and Continued / Ongoing Bi-Annual Environmental Auditing. **Year: 2020 to date**
- Renewal of the ECC for the ongoing Construction and operational activities of a 5-megawatt (MW) Solar (Photovoltaic) Power Plant and ongoing Bi-Annual Environmental Auditing in Okatope, Oshikoto Region, Namibia. **Client: Unisun Energy (Pty) Ltd (Enertronica Santerno Group (Italy))**. **Responsibilities:** Environmental Clearance Certificate Renewal Report, Site Visit, Environmental Compliance Check, Project Management, and Continued Environmental auditing. **Year: 2021 to date**
- Hdrogeological Assessment for the Proposed Upgrade to Bitumen Standard of the DR1953 Karibib-Otjimbingwe Road (56km) in the Erongo Region, Namibia: Road Construction Water Supply. **Client: Tweya Consulting Engineers** for **Roads Authority of Namibia**. Responsibilities: Data collection & analysis, compilation of the Groundwater Report. **Year: 2021**
- Hydrogeological Assessment for the Proposed Upgrade to Bitumen Standard of the DR3616 Tsandi-Onesi-Epalela road (48km) in the Omusati Region, Namibia: Road Construction Water Supply. **Client: D&P, Archetype and Tweya (DAT-Joint Venture) Consulting Engineers for Roads Authority of Namibia**. **Responsibilities:** Data collection & analysis, compilation of the Groundwater Report. **Year: 2021**
- The Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Windhoek Municipal Council (City of Windhoek) for the period of 2020 to 2030 in the Khomas Region, Namibia. **Client: Windhoek Municipal Council** (under Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty Ltd). Responsibilities: Groundwater Baseline & Assessment Component and Legal Framework Review. **Year: 2021 -2022**
- Detailed Environmental Assessment for the proposed exploration and mining of dimension stone on Mining Claims No. 71609 to 71617 near Arandis in the Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client: OMAVI Geotechnical & Geo-Environmental Consultants CC (O.B.O Okonde Mining and Exploration CC). Responsibilities:** Facilitation of Public Participation, Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP and incorporating specialists' input into the Report and EMP**. Year: 2021**
- Desktop Hydrogeological Assessment (DGA): Proposed Groundwater Abstraction for Agricultural activities along the Orange River between Oranjemund (Namdeb Mining area) and Rosh Pinah in the Oranjemund Constituency, //Karas Region, Namibia. **Client: KPM Environmental Consulting (O.B.O Oranjemund Constituency Office**). **Responsibilities:** Baseline Hydrogeological Assessment, Data Analysis and Compilation of the Report. **Year: 2020**
- Hydrogeochemical Data Management for the Kladno District Project in the Central Bohemian Region, Czech Republic. **Client: Green Gas DPB a.s** (under the VSB Technical University of Ostrava). **Responsibilities**: Groundwater and soil chemistry Data Analysis in Preparation for Reporting & Database entry. **Year: 2020**
- Groundwater Data Management for the Prackovice D8 (highway) Landslide Project in the Litoměřice District, Ústí nad Labem Region of the Czech Republic. **Client: Czech Geological Survey** under VSB-Technical

University Ostrava projects. **Responsibilities**: Borehole Data Analysis in Preparation for Reporting & Numerical Modelling. **Year: 2020**

- Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Studies for the Proposed Exploration Activities of Dimension Stone and Industrial Minerals on Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) 6139 and 7008 near Karibib in the Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client: OMAVI Geotechnical & Geo-Environmental Consultants CC (O.B.O Agulhas Mineral Resources CC & Naris Mineral Resources CC**, respectively). **Responsibilities:** Facilitation of Public Participation and Engagements, Site visits & assessments, Compilation of Environmental Assessment Reports & EMPs**. Year: 2020**
- Desktop Hydrogeological Assessment (DGA) as part of the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) - The Proposed Eco-Friendly Seawater Desalination Plant in Henties Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client: Namib Eden Trading CC**. **Responsibilities**: Desktop Study and Compilation of the Water Impact Resources Report. **Year: 2019/2020**
- Desktop Hydrogeological Assessments as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for the Proposed Pilot Desalination Plants in Bethanie Town and Grünau Settlement in the //Karas Region, Namibia. **Client: KPM Environmental Consulting (O.B.O NamWater**). **Responsibilities:** Baseline Hydrogeological Assessment, Data Analysis and Compilation of the two Reports. **Year: 2019**
- A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) / Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Namibia Water Sector Support Program (NWSSP), Namibia. **Client: African Development Bank Group (AfDB) with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Responsibilities:** Baseline Hydrogeological and Environmental Assessment, Reports & Framework Compilation, Key Stakeholders Engagement, and Internal Documents Review. **Year: 2019/2020**
- Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Construction and Operation of a Wastewater Treatment Plant for Linus Shashipapo Secondary School in the Kavango East Region, Namibia. **Client: Dunamis Consulting Engineers & Project Managers**. **Responsibilities**: Project Management, Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Participation (including public meeting) and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP. **Year 2019**
- Environmental Scoping Assessment for the Proposed Construction of a 5-Megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Plant on Sollum Farm No 251 Alleem Kamp near Aranos, Hardap Region, Namibia. **Client: Climate Dynamics cc (O.B.O. Sollum Solar Power CC). Responsibilities**: Site visit, Compilation of the Environmental Report and EMP, Co-Facilitation of Public Engagement (as per IFC Standards) and Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner and Advisor. **Year: 2019**
- Hydrogeological Assessment and Groundwater Abstraction and Use Permit Application & Environmental Scoping Assessment for the proposed Lucerne Irrigation Scheme on Farm Klein Nabas 137 (Marlo Portion) near Stampriet, Hardap Region, Namibia. **Client: Green Team Consultants (O.B.O Jonkheer Boerdery Pty Ltd)**. **Responsibilities**: Site visit and assessment, Compilation of Desktop Groundwater Report and Technical Report for Groundwater Permit application and Environmental Assessment Report & EMP. **Year: 2019**
- Hydrogeological Study for the Expansion of Tsumeb Smelter Monitoring network (new boreholes) in the Oshikoto Region, Namibia**. Client: Dundee Precious Metals Tsumeb (DPMT). Responsibilities:** Borehole siting (geophysical survey), Drilling & borehole construction supervision& data analysis**. Year: 2018**
- National Environmental Assessment for the MTC Namibia 100% Population Coverage: Proposed new 554 network towers / sites in all the Regions of Namibia. **Client: Mobile Telecommunications Limited (MTC**

Namibia). **Responsibilities:** Facilitation of (Northern Regions) Regional Focused Consultation Meetings, Compilation of 14 Draft & 14 Generic EMPs, Site visits, Landscape (soil, topography, hydrology, and hydrogeology) specialist, and Environmental Assessment Reports. **Year: 2017-2018**

- Environmental Assessments of two 66 kV powerlines for the Solar PV sites near Keetmanshoop, //Karas Region and Mariental, Hardap Region, Namibia. **Client: GreeNam Electricity (Pty) Ltd**. **Responsibilities:** Compilation of Environmental Assessment Reports & EMPs and Public Consultation. **Year: 2017**
- Updating of the Numerical Groundwater Flow Model for the Lower Kuiseb River Aquifers near Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client: Namibia Water Corporation Limited (NamWater). Responsibilities:** Co-Training of NamWater Project Staff (Modelling) and Data Collection & Collation, assisted with the updating of the numerical model, and overall Model Update Report Compilation. **Year: 2018**
- Groundwater Monitoring as part of Environmental Audit and Groundwater abstraction & use permit license renewal for Okatji Mine, Erongo Region, Namibia. **Client: Okatji Marble Mine cc**. **Responsibilities:** Training of mine personnel on EMP implementation and groundwater level measurement & sampling and Environmental monitoring report. **Year: 2017/2018**
- Oranjemund Water Sustainability Study Phase 1 & 2, //Karas Region, Namibia**. Client: Freedthinkers**. **Responsibilities**: Data Analysis, Hydrogeochemical Component & Report Compilation (contributing author). **Year: 2017**
- Hydrogeological Investigation of the Groundwater Resources at Outjo and the Possible Impact of the Development of 60 New Residential Plots in the Kunene Region, Namibia. **Client: Municipality of Outjo**. **Responsibilities:** Field Investigation, Project Management, Data collection & Analysis Technical Report Compilation and Client Liaison. **Year: 2016**
- Groundwater Quality Assessment for Sambyu Village Water Supply Scheme, Kavango East Region, Namibia. **Client: Iliso Consulting Namibia** O.B.O NamWater. **Responsibilities:** Groundwater sampling, Site visit, Groundwater impact assessment, Compilation of groundwater quality report and Project management. **Year: 2017**.
- Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling for the De Brochen Project in the Limpopo Province, South Africa. **Client: Anglo American Platinum**. **Responsibilities:** Groundwater Level measurement, Surface water sampling. **Year: 2016**
- Environmental Hydrocarbon Contamination Assessment Phase 1 for Interchain Logistics and Nulaid Fuel Stations in Johannesburg, Guateng Province, South Africa. **Client: SASOL**. **Responsibilities:** Site Inspection, Measurement of water levels in tank observation wells, Soil Augering and sampling. **Year: 2016**
- Groundwater Pollution and Level Monitoring and Sampling. **Client: Dundee Precious Metals** Tsumeb (DPMT) in the Oshikoto Region, Namibia. **Responsibilities:** Hydrocensus, Borehole profiling and Data analysis. **Year: 2015 to 2017**
- Skorpion Zinc Mine Closure Plan in the //Karas Region, Namibia. **Client: Skorpion Zinc (Pty) Ltd**. **Responsibilities:** Compilation of Mine Closure Report, Geochemical and Groundwater input, Integrating specialists' inputs in EIA report. **Year: 2015**

REFERENCES

Mr. Nerson Tjelos (Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd: Managing Director & Principal Geologist)

Tel: +264 61 259 530, Mobile: +264 81 152 4420**,**

Email: ntjelos@edsnamibia.com

Ms. Martha L. Hangula (Mafuta Environmental Consultants CC: Managing Director & Principal Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

Cell: +264 81 220 0816

Email: martha@mafutaconsultants.com / mafuta20@gmail.com

Mrs. Eloise Carstens (Previous GCS Namibia Country Manager)

Environmental Management and Authorization Unit, Tel: +64 27 258 9337

Email: eloise@ec-it.org

Mr. Kobus Troskie (GCS Johannesburg: Previous Technical Supervisor)

Water Resources, Oil and Gas Sub-Unit, Tel: +27 (11) 803 5726

Email: kobus@gcs-sa.biz

Prof. Ing. Naďa Rapantova, CSc. (Professor and PhD Study Supervisor)

Department of Geotechnics & Underground Engineering (Faculty of Civil Engineering): VSB – Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

Tel: +420 597 321 942

Email: nada.rapantova@vsb.cz

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe me, my educational qualifications, and professional experience.

……

Signature

Date: 15 December 2022

Appendix D1: The List of Interested & Affected Lists (I&APs)

List of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Proposed Establishment of the *Huab Under Canvas* Camp for Ultimate Safaris in the Kunene Region

No	Name	Position	Tel / Fax / Cell:	Postal and Email Address
Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd (Proponent) Representatives				
1.	Mr. Tristan Cowley	Managing Director	[redacted]	
2.	Mr. Jason Nott	Operations Manager		
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)				
3.	Mr. Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	[redacted]	
4.	Mr. Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner		
5.	Ms. Saima Angula	Deputy Director		
6.	Mr. Johnson Ndokosho	Director: Forestry		
7.	Ms. H. Iileka	Coordinator: CBNRM		

No	Name	Position	Tel / Fax / Cell:	Postal and Email Address
8.	Mr. Tomas Shapwa	Warden: MEFT Parks & Wildlife	[redacted]	
Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform				
9.	Mrs. Ndiyakupi Nghituwamata	Executive Director	[redacted]	
10.	Ms. Maria Amakali	Director - Directorate of Resource Management		
11.	Mr. Petrus Nangolo	Director: Land Reform		
12.	Ms. Narlothia C. Awases	Rural Water Supply: Khorixas		
National Heritage Council (NHC) of Namibia				
13.	Mrs. Erica Ndalikokule	Director: NHC	Te	
14.	Ms. Agnes Shiningayamwe	Regional Heritage Officer	Te	
Kunene Regional Council				
15.	Hon. M. Sheya	Governor	T F	
16.	Ms. T. Awises	Private Secretary to Governor		

No	Name	Position	Tel / Fax / Cell:	Postal and Email Address
17.	Mr. George P. Kamseb	Chief Regional Officer (CRO)	[redacted]	
18.	Mrs. Alexandrine Shilongo	Senior Private Secretary to the CRO		
19.	Mr. I. Namwoonde	Chief Development Planner		
20.	Hon. Sebastian !Gobs	Councillor - Khorixas Constituency		
21.	Mr. Charlton Richter	Control Admin Officer – Khorixas Constituency		
22.	Mrs. Fabiola	Admin - Khorixas Constituency		
23.	Ms. Golttine Awases	Office Support - Khorixas Constituency		
Non-Governmental Organisations				
24.	Ms. Maxi Louis	Director - NACSO	[redacted]	
25.	Mr. Simson Uri-Khob	SRT: Chairperson		
26.	Mr. Andrew Malherbe	Chief Operations Officer, SRT Save the Rhino Trust		

No	Name	Position	Tel / Fax / Cell:	Postal and Email Address
27.	Raymond	Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy: Chairperson		
28.	Ms. Laurensia Naobes	Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy: Manager		
29.	Dr Elia Manga	Sorris Sorris Conservancy: Chairperson		
30.	Ms. Latoya Huses	Sorris Sorris Conservancy: Manager		
31.	Mr. Hofny So-Oabeb	Doro !Nawas (DN) Conservancy: Chairperson		
32.		DN Conservancy: Manager		
33.	Mr. G. Namiseb	DN Conservancy Chairperson		
34.	Ms. J. !Nauses	DN Conservancy Committee Member		
35.	Mr. A.R. A. Haradoeb	DN Conservancy: Vice Chairman		
36.	Mr. U. Howaseb	DN Conservancy: Vice-Secretary		
37.	Mr. Moses Eiseb	DN Conservancy: Member		
38.	Mr. C. Naomab	NNF		

No	Name	Position	Tel / Fax / Cell:	Postal and Email Address
39.	Mr. J. Muntifering	Conservation biologist, SRT		
40.	Mr U. Ndjavera	WWF		
Traditional Authorities				
41.	Chief P. Uukongo	#Aodaman Traditional Authority: Chief		
42.	Ms. Euginie Tsaes	#Aodaman Traditional Authority: PA to the Chief		
43.	Mr. Kleopas Tsuseb	#Nao-Daman Traditional Authority: Representative		
44.	King Justus //Garoeb			
45.	Chief Zacharias Seibeb.	Daure-Daman Traditional Authority: Chief		
46.	Ms. Adelma Uises	Daure-Daman Traditional Authority: Secretary		
General Members of the Public				
47.	Mr. J. Hoffman	Geologist		
48.	Mr. T. Mureko	Director: Redstone Investment Group		
49.	Mr. W. Goagoseb	Area Representative		

No	Name	Position	Tel / Fax / Cell:	Postal and Email Address
50.	Mr Stephan Bezuidenhout	EAP: Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC)	[redacted]	[redacted]
51.	Ms. Liesl Liebenberg	Hotel Manager - Hotel School: NUST	[redacted]	
52.	Mr. Ndelimona Iipinge	Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society		

Appendix D2: The Newspaper Adverts (The Market Watch (*Die Republikein, Namibian Sun & Allegmeinne Zeitung*) and *The Namibian*)

Economic Indicators

Exchange Rates

Currency	Spot	Currency	Spot
USD/NAD	17.6235	NAD/AUD	0.081732
EUR/NAD	18.88868	NAD/NZD	0.089597
GBP/NAD	21.18734	NAD/BWP	0.7389161
NAD/CHF	0.3844314	NAD/JPY	7.48

Forward Cover

	1M	3M	6M	12M
USD/ZAR	17.6705	17.7568	17.8773	18.1058
EURO/ZAR	333.9690	335.6681	338.0404	342.7523
GBP/ZAR	374.5901	376.4489	379.0502	384.0008
ZAR/JPY	7.4324	7.3329	7.1847	6.9013

Please call your Private Banker or alternatively SMS **PMM** to 34778

**Effective rate (withholding tax still to be applied)*

Electricity crisis

PHOTO REUTERS

Load shedding costs SA R900m a day

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) lowered its economic growth forecast for this year to 0.3% from 1.1%.

South Africa's electricity crisis is costing the economy as much as R899 million per day, according to central bank estimates.

Rolling blackouts of about 6 to 12 hours a day, or so-called stage 3 and stage 6 outages, detract between R204 million and R899 million from the economy daily, the South African Reserve Bank said in an emailed response to questions on Monday.

Load shedding is needed to protect the grid from collapse when Eskom's aging and poorly maintained and mostly coal-fed plants can't meet demand.

The company, which produces almost all of South Africa's electricity has imposed stage 6 cuts, the most severe yet, for 10 days so far this year, according to Bloomberg calculations.

The Reserve Bank lowered its economic growth forecast for this year to 0.3% from 1.1%, with Governor Lesetja Kganyago saying power disruptions will shave 2 percentage points off output growth. It predicts that electricity will be rationed for 250 days in 2023, which if realized will be a record.

While outages have affected the country for about 15 years, South Africa is now experiencing its worst bout of power rationing yet with cuts occurring for more than 200 days in 2022 and every day this year. Blackouts are likely to continue for at least two more years as Eskom overhauls its electricity-generating fleet.

Eskom has repeatedly said an additional 4 000 to 6 000 megawatts of electricity generating capacity are needed end the load shedding.

President Cyril Ramaphosa is expected to announce measures to address the crisis in his state of the nation address on Thursday. In January, the country's National Energy Crisis Committee was planning a new law to fast-track plant development. The body is run out of the president's office.

-Fin24

South Africa's President Cyril Ramaphosa.
PHOTOS REUTERS

South Africa's Reserve Bank Governor Lesetja Kganyago.

> ***Power disruptions will shave 2 percentage points off output growth.***
>
> **Lesetja Kganyago**
> **Governor: SARB**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT:
PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A TENTED CAMP FOR ULTIMATE SAFARIS IN THE KUNENE REGION

Notice is hereby given to Interested and Affected Parties that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations as follows:

Proponent: Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Resilient Environmental Solutions cc (RES)
Location: To be established in the Joint Management Area between the Uibasen, Sorris Sorris and Doro !Nawas Conservancies, located about 70km SW of Khorixas.
Project Description: Establishment and operation of a camping facility for tourists, with the focus on a wilderness experience with simple tented amenities.

Registration of I&APs and Submission of Comments: Interested and affected parties are invited to register, request more detailed information and submit their comments in writing to RES.

Deadline for comments: Wednesday 1 March 2023
Contact: Mr. John Pallett or Ms. Fredrika Shagama at resilient.environment@gmail.com

Market Watch Kleinadvertensies • Classifieds

SPERTYE: 13:00 TWEE WERKSDAE VOOR PLASING
DEADLINES: 13:00 TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT

TEL: 061*297 2175 **FAX:** 061*239 638
EMAIL: classifieds@synergi.com.na

Geen advertensies sal telefonies aanvaar word nie.

No advertisements will be accepted telephonically.

INHOUDSOPGAWE / CONTENTS

RATES & DEADLINES

To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously. Classified smalls, notices and display smalls: 13:00, two working days prior to placing.
A handling fee of 15% is payable on cancellations received in writing by 13:00 two days before scheduled publication. No cancellation will be accepted if received after this deadline.

RATES:
(Monday * Friday)

- Classifieds Smalls: N$105 for the first 20 words and N$2.40 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter
- Display Smalls: N$108.10 per col/cm (15% Vat included)
- School notices: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Churches: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Sport Clubs: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Births, engagements, marriages, deaths, In memoriam: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Legal Notices: N$697 for the first 300 words and N$2.40 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE:
Republikein reserves the right to withhold or cancel any advertisement order that has been accepted. Republikein accepts no liability for failure to publish an advertisement received by telephone.

ERRORS:
Please report errors immedi*ately. Republikein accepts no responsibility for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement of any cost beyond the cost of the space occupied by the faulty advertisement. No re*publication will be given due to small typographical errors which do not lessen the effectiveness of the advertisement. Republikein does not accept responsibility for mispresentation in advertisements.

BOOK & PAY FOR YOUR CLASSIFIED ADS ONLINE

Visit https://classifieds.my.na * log in via your my.na account and follow the easy steps to upload your classified ad.

TODAY IS... WORLD HIPPO DAY

Fancy waddling in a mud bath, getting angry with some tourists and yawning a lot while opening your mouth really, really wide? Then World Hippo Day, a chance to celebrate these water-loving creatures, sounds like the perfect occasion for you!

005 Kennisgewings Notices

DEATH, FUNERAL COVER Love is caring even after death do us part. Get N$100 000 death or funeral cover for only N$150 p/m, depending on age and smoking habit. Call: Ernst Hanstein at 081-1220040 or 081-6118156.
DM0202300407896

008 Betrekkings gevra Employment Wanted

LEENA (39), is looking for a cleaning job, security guard or general worker in Windhoek. I have experience in them all. Obtaining Grade 12 certificate. Call: 081-6374400.
DM0202300408137

MARIA (25) is looking for any housekeeping, cleaning, ironing and household work . 081-7771680
DM0202300408139

009 Vakatures Vacancies

MASTERPARTS: Windhoek South. Storeman/Driver (Code-B).
We offer a competitive salary plus provident fund and optional medical aid for a presentable, reliable, punctual, and professional person with sober habits.
A valid Code-B license with clear driving record is required.
Must be familiar with Windhoek and surrounding areas.
Experience in a store or warehouse is advantageous.
Will be required to work in the warehouse and do deliveries.
References are required.
Indicate "Stores/Driver" in the e-Mail subject line.
E-mail applications to: jobswindhoek@masterparts.co.za or you can drop your application off at Masterparts Windhoek (24 Bell Street, Windhoek).
DM0202300408035

METZGER KORA NYARA TRADING CC: is looking for a farm manager for Musese Green Scheme Farm in Kavango West near Nkurenkuru.
Candidates must have at least the following experience: *Minimum fifteen years' experience in, wheat, soybean and cover crop rotation under irrigation on sandy soils with controlled grazing of cover crops to build carbons in the sandy fields.
*Potato and onion production experience will be an advantage.
Responsibilities:
*Production, seed production, preparation and storage of the above-mentioned crops.
The profitable management of the 650 ha irrigation farm with personnel, equipment, transport, workshop, silos, mill, processing plant and feedlot.
*Cropping program planning and execution.
* Mentorship and assistance to ten trainee farmers on their 10 hectare irrigation plots.
*Remuneration for the suitable candidate will include a competitive market related salary, free housing, water and electricity.
Suitably qualified candidates must mail a comprehensive CV to: mdrilling@afol.com.na.
Only shortlisted candidates will be invited for interview.
Closing date: 24 February 2023.
DM0202300408087

WORKSHOP/ STORE SUPERVISOR, with at least 5 years welding experience, must have a driver's license, Code-10 would be an advantage. Tel: 061-249097
DM0202300408073

009 Vakatures Vacancies

MASTERPARTS WINDHOEK NORTH- GENERAL ADMIN CLERK: We are urgently looking for an honest, reliable, and diligent General Admin Clerk with at least five (5) years' experience. The individual must have good accuracy & strong numeracy skills. Must be computer literate and fluent in English and Afrikaans. Please e-mail CV to: jobswindhoek@masterparts.com, or for any assistance, please contact: HR at 021-5055757.
DM0202300408028

SPUR- STEAK RANCHES: Junior Accountant:
*Pastel processing up to Trial Balance.
*Creditors Reconciliation.
*VAT report reconciliation.
*Knowledge of D-Bit.
*Accounting diploma.
*Knowledge and experience of Pastel.
*ITAS knowledge and experience.
*3-4 years' experience in accounting processing environment.
Please send your CV to: schoonbeej@wmasnam.com
DM0202300408036

010 Spesiale dienste Services

DO YOU URGENTLY NEED CASH? Park your car and get up to 45% of it's value! Cash in your account in 30 min! No payslip, no bank statement, just the car! Auto cash: 061-400676. It's that simple!
DM0202300407566

CALL JERRY, for any Building, Tiling, Painting, Interlocking etc. Contact: 081-2686827
DM0202300408068

ECONOMIX RENOVATIONS CC: For all your building, renovations, painting, tiling, roof sealing, plumbing, welding and many more. Contact Winned 081-4222103 or 061-213597. E-mail: economixreno@iway.na
DM0202300408125

016 Te huur To Let

ACADEMIA: Garden flat available 1 March 2023. 1 Bedroom (en-suite). Open plan kitchen with stove, dining room + lounge. Built-in cupboards in kitchen and bedroom. Electric fencing, security gates, safe parking, remote control entrance. N$5 200 pm, W & E included. Deposit Negotiable. No pets. Contact: 081-2569130. No response on SMS.
DM0202300408126

WINDHOEK NOORD: Naby Unam kampus, Bacheler woonstel.
Ideal vir student of enkelloopende persoon.
N$ 3 500 + deposito, onderhandelbaar.
Onmiddelik beskikbaar, baie veilig (Alarm). Geen drinkers.
Skakel: 081-1404994
DM0202300408136

EQUIPMENT FOR HIRE: JCB, 4- and 10-Ton Tipper Trucks available daily locally and outside Windhoek. Contact: 081-2220359.
DM0202300407905

HOCHLANDPARK: One bedroom unfurnished garden flat with alarm, air-conditioning and one covered parking for N$5 700.
Available from 16 February 2023. Deposit, water and electricity excluded.
Contact: 085-7742194.
DM0202300407967

KHOMASDAL: Gladiator Court close to Augustinium School. Spacious two bedroom duplex flat, full bathroom, open-plan living-area, small courtyard. N$6,800. Available 1 April. Annelize 081-1285451
DM0202300408075

032 Veilings Auctions

agra Auctions
JJ BLAAUW & SEUNS PRODUKSIE VEILING - DIGITAAL EN OP PERSEËL
DONDERDAG 09 MAART 2023
AGRA / BANK WINDHOEK RING WINDHOEK
18:00

10 Afrikaner bulle
5 Drakensberger bulle
25 Afrikaner verse
10 Drakensberger verse
20 Boerbok ramme
4 Kalahari Red ramme
25 Boerbok ooie
5 Kalahari Red ooie
20 Van Rooy ramme
10 Meatmaster ramme
20 Van Rooy ooie
20 Meatmaster ooie

NAVRAE
Paul Klein - 081 128 6731
Jan Blaauw - 081 311 8066
AGRA-Auctions

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY Notice is hereby given in terms of section 63(2)(b) of the local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act 23/1992) as amended, that the Municipality of Walvis Bay intends to lease by private transaction, a portion on the Mautamanene Fire Station Drill Tower to Bitstream Internet Solutions (PTY) LTD.
DESCRIPTION- Portion of the space on the Mautamanene Fire Station Drill Tower.
AREA (M2)-Undetermined
LEASE PRICE EXCLUDING 15% VAT (N$)- N$2 500.00 Full particulars pertaining to the lease will lie for inspection by interested persons until Monday 6 March 2023 at room 02. Mautamanene Fire Station, Kuisebmund. For more information Mr. Tutaleni Kathindi can be contacted at telephone (064) 21 4402 during office hours. Any person objecting to the proposed lease, may in writing lodge an objection together with the grounds/motivation thereof, to the Manager. Housing and Properties at the above address or to Private Bag 5017,Walvis Bay, before or on Monday, 06 March 2023 at 12:00.
DM0202300408132

IN THE : HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
Held at Oshakati
Case No. HC-NLD-CIV-ACT-CON-2018/00290
In the matter between:
Stephanus Sheepo Gideon, Plaintiff and
Jackson Tangeni Ntinda, Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In pursuance of a judgment of the above honourable court dated 7th of October 2019 and writ of execution dated 9th of October 2022 the following goods will be sold in a sale in execution on 23rd of February 2023 at advanced refrigeration, main road, Oshakati at 12h00.
1x Lounge Suite, 1x Tea Table, 1x Flat Screen TV, 1x DStv, 1x Hi-Fi, 1x TV Stand, 1x Washing Machine, 1x Double Door Fridge, 1x Microwave, 1x Electric Stove, 1x Table, 1x Defy Fridge, 1x Dressing Table, 1x Double Bed, 1x Head Board, 1x Wardrobe, 1x Queen Bed, 1x Dressing Table, 1x Head Board, 1x Double Bed, 1x Wardrobe
Terms of sale: Voetstoots and cash to the highest bidder.
Dated at Oshakati this 7th day of February 2023.
Aingura Attorneys
Legal Practitioners for Plaintiff
S Aingura
Room 101, Palms Complex
Cnr of Robert Mugabe & Main Road
Oshakati
(Ref: S20072)
DM0202300408101

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

NOTICE OF INTENTION: NOTICE OF INTENTION IN TERMS OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT OF 2018 (ACT 5 OF 2018): SUBDIVISION OF ERF 5811, SWAKOPMUND, EXTENSION 18, INTO PORTION A AND REMAINDER; AND THE SUBSEQUENT REZONING OF PROPOSED PORTION A, FROM GENERAL RESIDENTIAL 1 WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100M² TO PARASTATAL
Please take note that Van Der Westhuizen Town Planning and Properties CC, on behalf of our client, intends to apply to the Swakopmund Municipal Council for the Subdivision of Erf 5811, Swakopmund into Portion A and Remainder and the subsequent Rezoning of proposed Portion A, from General Residential with a density of 1:100m² to Parastatal.
Erf 5811, Swakopmund, currently measures 6 363m² in extent and is located on the corner of Chobe Streets in Extension 18 (Dunes Development), East of Kramersdorf. The property is currently standing vacant and is not being utilized for any purpose. It is the intention to subdivide the property and use the newly created Portion A (100m²) for an electrical substation. It is thus required and necessary to formally apply to the Local Authority and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development for the proposed rezoning of the property.
Please further take note that -
(a) the plan of the erf can be inspected at the Public Notice Board of the Swakopmund Municipality located on the Corner of Rakotoka Street & Daniel Kamho Avenue.
(b) any person having objections to the proposed rezoning or who wants to comment thereon, may lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds thereof, in writing to the Municipality and the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.
Please be advised that the written objection must be forwarded within the prescribed time as required by the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018. Such written objection or comment must therefore be submitted by no later than 17:00 on 1 March 2023.
Applicant: Van Der Westhuizen Town Planning & Properties CC
Contact Persons: A van der Westhuizen
Cell: 081 122 4661
Email: andrew@vdwtp.com
P.O. Box: 1598, Swakopmund, Namibia
DM0202300407974

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia (Main Division – Windhoek)
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/00859
In the matter between:
STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Judgement Creditor and
JENNIFER BEKEUR, Judgement Debtor
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
IN EXECUTION of a Court Order of the High Court of Namibia, given on the 13th of MAY 2022 in the abovementioned case, a judicial sale by public auction will be held on the 03rd of MARCH 2023 at 15H00 at Erf 7, Unit 19, Lemero Court, Von Marees Avenue, Veddersdal, Okahandja of the following:
PROPERTY:
A UNIT CONSISTING OF-
(a) Section No. 19 as shown and more fully described on Sectional Plan No.46/2012 in the building or buildings known as LEMERO COURT, situate at VEDDERSDAL, in the Municipality of OKAHANDJA, Registration Division "J", Otjozondjupa Region, of which the floor area according to the said Sectional Plan is 55 (FIFTY FIVE) square metres in extent; and
An undivided share in the common property in the land and building or buildings as shown and more fully described on the said Sectional Plan, apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota of the said section specified in a scheduled endorsed on the said Sectional Plan.
HELD under Certificate of Registered Sectional Title 46/2012(19)(UNIT) dated 06 November 2012.
Subject to the conditions therein contained.
CONDITIONS OF THE SALE:
1. The terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff of the Court, Okahandja and at the offices of the Execution Creditor's Attorneys.
2. In addition to the above, a 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneers' commission must be paid on the date of the sale.
Dated at Windhoek on this day of January 2023.
ANGULACO. INCORPORATED
Legal Practitioner for Judgement Creditor/Plaintiff
11 SCHUSTER STREET
WINDHOEK
Ref: DEB1812/EPH
DM0202300408123

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A TENTED CAMP FOR ULTIMATE SAFARIS IN THE KUNENE REGION

Notice is hereby given to Interested and Affected Parties that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations as follows:

Proponent: Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner:
Resilient Environmental Solutions cc (RES)
Location: To be established in the Joint Management Area between the Uibasen, Sorris Sorris and Doro !Nawas Conservancies, located about 70km SW of Khorixas.
Project Description: Establishment and operation of a camping facility for tourists, with the focus on a wilderness experience with simple tented amenities.

Registration of I&APs and Submission of Comments: Interested and affected parties are invited to register, request more detailed information and submit their comments in writing to RES.

Deadline for comments: Wednesday 1 March 2023
Contact: Mr. John Pallett or Ms. Fredrika Shagama at resilient.environment@gmail.com

Heartbeat namibian
Happy you, Healthy you

AGONY... Easter Arupe (73) has been living with leprosy since 1975. She sits next to bottles of medicine she buys from pharmacies to ease her pain.

Suffering from 'yingondwe'

...more than 77 leprosy patients struggling to receive treatment

• PETRUS MURONGA

EASTER Arupe (73) cannot do anything without leaning on her daughter.

She suffers from *yingondgwe*.

This is what the Rukwanali call the age-old disease that has afflicted her since 1975.

At the hospital, the doctors call it leprosy.

After examining her gaping wound last November, she was sent home because there was nothing more the doctors could do to treat it.

Seventy-six other people suffering from *yingondwe* at Muroro in the Mashare district have also been struggling to get treatment at the Rundu State Hospital.

Some have died due to poverty over the years. Arupe has managed to hang on, but the disease is slowly taking its toll.

Her daughter Martha Katjotjo is forced to buy medicine from private pharmacies because state facilities have run out of stock.

In January, Katjotjo spent over N$2 000 on medicine for her mother, which is becoming increasingly challenging as she is unemployed.

Her mother's wish for a wheelchair seems unlikely as there's simply no money.

So, she spends her days lying in the same position under the shade of a tree.

"This wound was bad when she came [to me], there were even maggots crawling from it," said Katjotjo, who was cleaning chicken feet to cook and sell during the interview with *The Namibian*.

Photos: Petrus Muronga

LONELY DISEASE... John Ndjamba (67) has been living with yingondwe (leprosy) for 42 years. Most of his days are spent in bed.

Arupe's story is similar to others living with leprosy in the village who have voluntarily come together because of their shared experiences, stigma and isolation.

AN ANCIENT DISEASE

Leprosy affects the skin, peripheral nerves, mucosa of the upper respiratory tract, and the eyes, resulting in discolouration and lumps on the skin and, in severe cases, disfigurement and deformities.

Leprosy is transmitted through nose and mouth droplets during close and frequent contact with untreated cases and is curable with multi-drug therapy.

Treatment in the early stages can prevent disability.

According to the World Health Organisation, leprosy occurs in 120 countries, with more than 200 000 new cases reported annually.

In the run-up to World Leprosy Day, observed on 30 January every year, *The Namibian* visited some of those living with the disease at Muroro, home to Namibia's most significant community of people with leprosy.

The village once hosted a leprosarium until the late 1980s, when the country's struggle for independence led to its closure.

Arupe was transferred from the Onandjokwe Lutheran Hospital to the leprosarium at Mashare when she was first diagnosed with the disease many years ago.

She has been living under her daughter's care in Rundu's Ndama location since last December after being discharged from the Rundu State Hospital where she was admitted with a severe wound on her left foot.

Katjatjo said it has been difficult to get assistance and medical supplies such as bandages and ointments to treat her mother's wound at the village. Since the closure of the leprosarium, Katjotjo said her mother has not received the necessary medical assistance from the state hospital.

ANOTHER SUFFERER

John Ndjamba (67) has been suffering from the disease since 1981.

A chair in the corner of his shack holds a basin full of nappies and toiletries.

Ndjamba is bedridden and said his only hope is for someone to help him with an electric wheelchair as one leg is deformed, while the other was amputated. His niece, Maria Konde, said his entire pension is spent buying nappies, linen and washing powder.

"We are really struggling to live with leprosy patients. You always have to ensure there is someone at home to help him when he needs something. Even food, you need to feed him."

People living with the disease have appealed to the government to open a hospital specifically to treat leprosy patients, because they do not receive fair treatment at state hospitals.

A nurse at the Mashare clinic, Alfons Dikuwa, said of the 77 people living with leprosy in the area, only one is a new case, detected last year.

To protect the community, they always encourage people to visit the clinic when they suspect leprosy symptoms. When they identify a person with leprosy, they are transferred to the Rundu State Hospital for a final diagnosis, he said.

"Once they are placed on treatment, they are referred back to the clinic and once they are done with treatment, they are integrated back into the community," said Dikuwa.

Kavango East acting health regional director Woita Kampumburu said he was unable to comment as the programme officer dealing with leprosy cases was not available.

"He is in Windhoek, where they are going to look at new strategies to manage TB and leprosy cases.

"We want to strengthen our line of communication with the public and assist them accordingly. If they have problems that they are not happy with in regard to the hospital, or treatment, the officers are here to assist. These offices are here to serve the community," said Kampumburu.

namibian mOshiwambo

Tuma etumwalaka lyoye efupi nenge "sms" konomola ndji 99902, omanga inoo shanga etumwalaka lyoye, tameka noshitya Oshi opo ihe to landulithako "osms" yoye. Osms kehe ota yi gu N$1.

'Eta okanona ketu'

... aakwanezimo ya nakuhulithila moshiponga ya lombwele Shikongo

AAMWAYINA ya nakusa Frans Ndengu (27), ngoka a hulithile moshiponga shoshihauto pethimbo oshihauto shawo shi idhenge omutse nomutse noshihauto shondjayi yetango lyopolisi moshilongo, Joseph Shikongo, okwa popi kutya oya hala omuhona gwopolisi a galula mumwayina.

Shoka oye shi popi yi ikwatelela konkundana ya piti omasiku ngaka kutya Shikongo okwa hala okufutitha nenge okufala omunandjungu gwongundu yo-Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters, Michael Amushelelo – ngoka a ningi omasiku ta popi nokuthindila kongudhi oveta opo yi tule miipandeko Shikongo mekwatathano noshiponga shoka.

Amushelelo okuza omasiku ga zi ko okwa kala ta popi okupitila komalungula kutya okwa hala Shikongo a tulwa miipandeko ngaashi naanaa hashi ningilwa aayetithi yiiponga yiihauto uuna pwa kanithilwa oomwenyo dhaantu.

Amushelelo okwa kala ta tula kiikundaneki yopankalathano [komalungula] uuyelele mboka ta pewa okuza moshigwana kombinga yomatamaneko gaShikongo mekwatathano noshiponga shoka nokuwete uuyuuki itaawu longwa.

Shoka osha thiminike, Shikongo oshiwike sha zi ko okupitila muhahende gwe Nambili Mhata a gandje elondodho nelombwelo ku Amushelelo a hulithe po "okutaandeleka omifofodho" ndhoka ta nyanyangidha komalungula nongele hasho ote mu futitha oshimaliwa shoomiliyona N$1 omolwenyateko lyedhina.

Aamwayina ya nakusa Frans, Fillemon, Esther naNabot Ndengu oya lombwele oThe Namibian mOmaandaha kutya Amushelelo okwa pewa oshinakugwanithwa kofamili yawo opo e ya kalelepo.

"Ngele nani Shikongo okwa hala ofuto, ina futitha Amushelelo, na futithe ofamili yetu. Otatu mu futu oshimaliwa she shoomiliyona N$1 ashike sho ti ile oshimaliwa she, neetelele omumwaameme," osho Esther a popi ngaaka.

Esther okwa popi kutya opamwe nofamili yawo kaye shi uvite ko kutya omolwashike Shikongo e na oonkondo dhokushangela Amushelelo ombapila oku mu mweneka, omanga inaa thika kaandjawo opo a

Frans Ndengu

gandje omahekeleko kofamili yawo ndjoka ya thigwa po komuholike gwawo.

Okwa popi kutya aavali yawo oya thigwa keso lyomwana monkalo tayi ehameke noya kanitha nokuli iiyemo okuza komwana ngoka oye awike kwa li he eta omboloto megumbo.

"Shikongo na gandje oshiholelwa koshigwana shaNamibia. Na tulwe miipandeko," osho a popi ngaaka.

Esther okwa gandja wo etumwalaka kaapolisi mboka ya li pehala lyoshiningwanima mpoka pwa hulithile Frans, ya galule okatse koshilongo ka mumwayina, omukanda gwokuhinga [olisense] osho wo okandjato ke kiimaliwa.

Fillemo okwa pula kutya omolwashike oshihauto shaShikongo sha kuthwa po mbala pehala lyoshingwanima.

Okwa hala wo okutseya kutya omolwashike opolisi kwa li yi indike aakwanezimo ya thaneke omathano goshihauto sha mumwayina konima yoshiponga.

Okwi indile Shikongo a kwatathane nokutsakanena nofamili yawo.

Fillemon okwa popi kutya aanona yamwe mofamili yawo oya kala itaaya yi we kosikola molwashoka Frans ngoka oye kwa li he ya yambidhidha, okwa hulithile poshiponga shoka shoshihauto.

"Oshihauto she osho owala kwa li hashi eta mo iiyemo megumbo".

Nabot okwa popi kutya ofamili yawo oyi wete inaayi simanekwa kuShikongo molwashoka ineya pa omahekeleko nenge e ke ya popithe sho mumwayina a kanithile omwenyo moshiponga shoka.

Shikongo ota ningilwa omakonakono ge na sha noshipotha shedhipago lyaashi lyoshiningilawina, nokuhinga nuuhasha sha landula sho oshihauto shoka a li ta hingi sha mono oshiponga sho shi idhenge omutse nomutse notuukala, sha ningwa uusiku mopate, pwIindangungu, mopate yopokati kaNdangwa naShikango, momasiku 30 Desemba 2022.

Shikongo okwa hupu moshiponga shoka nokwa li a taambelwa moshipangelo shaMediPark, mOngwediva.

Otaku hokololwa kutya Shikongo okwa li ta hingi oshihauto she shopaumwene shoToyota Hilux shoondunda mbali, sho i dhenge omutse nomutse notuukala yoHyundai.

MoHyundai otaku hokololwa Frans a li mo naSofia Natangwe Ananias (22), osho wo Stefanus Hafeni Lukas(22) mboka nayo ya hulithile pehala lyoshiningwanima.

Nonande Shikongo ina tulwa miipandeko mekwatathano noshiningwanima shoka, opolisi oyi ipyakidhila noku mu ningila omakonakono goshipotha shedhipago lyaashi lyoshiningilawina, osho wo okuhinga nuuhasha shoka ta tamanekelwa.

Otamu vulu okuninga nawa nonande omuli mootenda – Wakudumo

NGOLONEYA gwoshitopolwa shaKavango Uuzilo, Bonifatius Wakudumo oshiwike sha zi ko okwa talele po osikola yedhina Rundu Project School, ndjoka yi na aalongwa 1 090 haya longelwa mootenda.

Ngoloneya okwa popi kutya okukala mootenda inashi pumbwa okuya teya omukumo, nonkene naya longe nuudhiginini opo ye ete iizemo tayi shambula.

"Shoka hashi kala mongulusikola oshi li owala pokati komulongi nomunasikola. Kehulilo lyomumvo opo owala hatu mono ngele elongo olye enda nawa nenge hasho. Onda hala ndi tye kutya nee omotenda nenge opongalangala, ngele ngoye omulongi wu na uulongelwe nowiitula mo, ondi na einekelo kutya oto vulu oku shi enditha nawa. Otandi shi endulula kutya onkene to vulu oku shi enditha nawa," osho Wakudumo a popi ngaaka.

Ngoloneta okwa talele po osikola ndjoka opo i italele ko yemwene konkalo yelongo mootenda, sha landula omvula ndjoka ya ningile omasiku tayi loko moRundu.

Aanasikola mboka ohaya longelwa mootenda kumwe dhi li 20 ndhoka dha gandjwa okupitila mOmbelewa yomuprimaminista opo ku shilipalekwe kutya, aanasikola mboka kwa li ya hupuko inaaya mona omahala numvo moshikandjolongo shaRundu, oya monenwa omahala.

Wakuduma ngoka a li nosheendo she sha kwatela mo aanambelewa yoshikondo shelongo, okwa pandula elelo lyosikola ndjoka osho wo aalongi sho taya longo yi itula mo nonande kaye li momudhingoloko gwo opalela nawa.

Wakudumo okwa popi kutya ootenda ndhoka otadhi longithwa owala ongomukalo gwopakathimbo, omanga oshikondo shelongo moshitopolwa tashi ningi omalongekidho gokutungitha po osikola ndjoka tayi ka kala ya kwathela mekandulopo lyomukundu gwoosikola moshitopolwa.

"Ongepangelo li na oshimpwiyu, otatu longo twa tula ombunda moshihwa okushilipaleka kutya osikola yeni oya tungwa," osho ngoloneya a shilipaleke ngaaka, nokwa popi kutya oshimaliwa osha gandjwa nale opo ku tungwe osekundo.

Wakudumo okwa tsu omukumo aanasikola yi ilonge neitulemo nonande otaya longelwa monkalo inaayi opalela.

"Kutya nee onkalo oyi li nawa nenge oya nika iipa yombwa, eitulemo nuudhiginini weni otawu vulu okwe eta po shomupondo. Nanye aalongi . . . Otushi kutya onkalo hayo ombwaanawa, ashike otatu pandula oonkambadhala dheni."

Wakudumo okwi indile aakuthimbinga moshimpungu shelongo ya tule uukuni kumwe nelongelokumwe opo ye shi pondole okwa adha elalakano lyongushu yelongo.

Bonifatius Wakudumo

Omulumentu a tsu mukwawo omolwoshimaliwa shomalovu

OMULUMENTU gwomufekelwa [gwomimvo 21] otaku hokololwa a tsu kuume ke gwomimvo 19 sho anuwa a ndopa okugalula oshimaliwa she shomalovu shoka kwa li e mu pe.

Oshiningwanima shoka osha ningwa mOlyomakaya, mOtjiwarongo, nopauyelele wolopota yopolisi ookuume mboka okwa li ya tula kumwe oshimaliwa mEtitano shoku ka nwa omalovu, ashike omufekelwa ina nwa we omalovu esiku ndyoka.

MOlyomakaya, omufekelwa okwa penduka ongula u uka kaandjawo ya kuume ke a ka pule oshimaliwa she, noontamanana odha tukuka ndhoka dhe eta olugodhi nolwanima omufekelwa okwa kutha mo ombele yOkapi nokutsa kuume ke momuligu.

"Nakuninga oshihakanwa okwa falwa koshipangelo meendelelo nolwanima okwa tuminwa koshipangelo kOvenduka, nokuli monkalo ombwinayi," osho olopota yopolisi ya popi ngaaka.

Moshiningwanima sha yooloka, Daniel Paulus (26), otaku hokololwa a hulitha sho a gwile mondama, sha ningilwa momukunda Okadolwena moshitopolwa shaHangwena.

Pauyelele wolopota yopolisi, Paulus okwa li nokuume ke yahamano pethimbo ya li taya yogo omeya mondama.

"Ookuume okwa li ya ningi onkambadhala yoku mu hupitha ashike inaye shi pondola. Omudhimba onkene gu li mondama ndjoka naayogi yopolisi yaShana oya tseyithilwa opo ya ka kwathele," osho olopota ya popi ngaaka.

Aapambele yanakusa oya tseyithilwa nale onkundana yoluhodhi.

Appendix D3: Notification email sent to I&APs (including authorities)

Notification for the Environmental Assessment Study: The Proposed Establishment of the 'Huab Under Canvas' Tented Camp for Ultimate Safaris in the Kunene Region

Inbox ×

Resilient Environmental Solutions cc <resilient.environment@gmail.com> Thu, Feb 16, 9:13 AM (13 days ago)

to bcc: Fredrika, bcc: John, bcc: shusselmann, bcc: tristan, bcc: jason, bcc: info, bcc: gkamseb, bcc: titiroshilongo, bcc: ihnamwoonde, bcc: sebecca, bcc: charlton.richter, bcc: deploniak, bcc: maxi, bcc: officemanager, b

Dear Stakeholder,

This email serves to inform you that Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd (The Proponent) proposes to establish and operate a '*Huab Under Canvas*' tented camp (relocating from Huab Conservancy area) to a site located about 75km southwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region - Please refer to the attached Background Information Document (BID) for more information.

According to the 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007, an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is required for tourism & hospitality facilities and camping sites. The ECC would be issued by the Environmental Commissioner upon evaluation and approval of an Environmental Assessment (EA) Study. Therefore,to fulfil the requirements of the EMA and its EIA Regulations, the Proponent has appointed Resilient Environmental Solutions CC (Independent Environmental Consultants) to conduct the required EA Study process, which includes Public/Stakeholders' informaiton sharing, consultation and apply for the ECC on the Proponent's behalf.

Should you have any comments or issues that you would like us to include in the Environmental Assessment Report, please submit them to us in writing before the end of the day on **Wednesday, 01 March 2023**.

Best regards,

John and Fredrika: Environmental Assessment Practitioners
Resilient Environmental Solutions CC
Mobile No.: +264 81 [redacted](John), +264 81 [redacted](Fredrika)

One attachment • Scanned by Gmail

PDF

Background_Info...

Appendix D4: Proof of hand delivery of BID to the relevant/key stakeholders consulted in the Kunene Region

Resilient Environmental Solutions cc
P. O. Box 90709, Windhoek
76 Dr Frans Indongo St, Windhoek West

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 'HUAB UNDER CANVAS' TENTED CAMP FOR ULTIMATE SAFARIS IN THE KUNENE REGION – APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC)

PUBLIC CONSULTATION – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT - DELIVERY REGISTRY

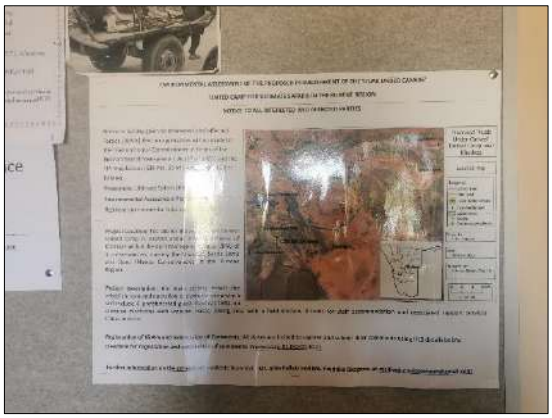
No.	Name and Surname	Village Name / Institution	Contact Number and Email	Date of Receipt	Signature
1.	Golttine //Awases	Khorixas Constituency Support Office	0814491617 golttineawases@gmail.com	17/02/2023	[signature]
2.	Euginie Tsâes	Kh Traditional Authority ǂAodamas	081 6339074 etsaes@gmail.com	17/02/2023	[signature]
3.	Tomas Shapwa	Warden MEFT Khorixas	0812521111 shapwatomas2@gmail.com	17/02/2023	[signature]
4.	Narlothia Christa Awases	MAWLR Khorixas Rural Water Supply	0812104516 0818738695 narlothiachristaawases@gmail.com	17/02/23	[signature]
5.	Moses Eiseb	Doro !Nawas C.	0814186553	17.02.2023	[signature]
6.	Laurensia Naobes	Uibasen T. Conserv	0814139174	18/02/2023	[signature]
7.	Latoya Huses	Manager Sorris-Sorris	0815947632	19/02/2023	[signature]

Resilient Environmental Solutions cc
P. O. Box 90709, Windhoek
76 Dr Frans Indongo St, Windhoek West

No.	Name and Surname	Village Name / Institution	Contact Number and Email	Date of Receipt	Signature
8.	Adelmo Ulises	Uis D.D.T.A	daureldamara@gmail.com 0813702167	19/02/2023	
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					

Appendix D5: Proof of Project/EA Site notices placed in Khorixas (at the Khorixas Constituency Office) and at the D2612 near Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy Office

The public notices at the Khorixas Constituency Office notice board

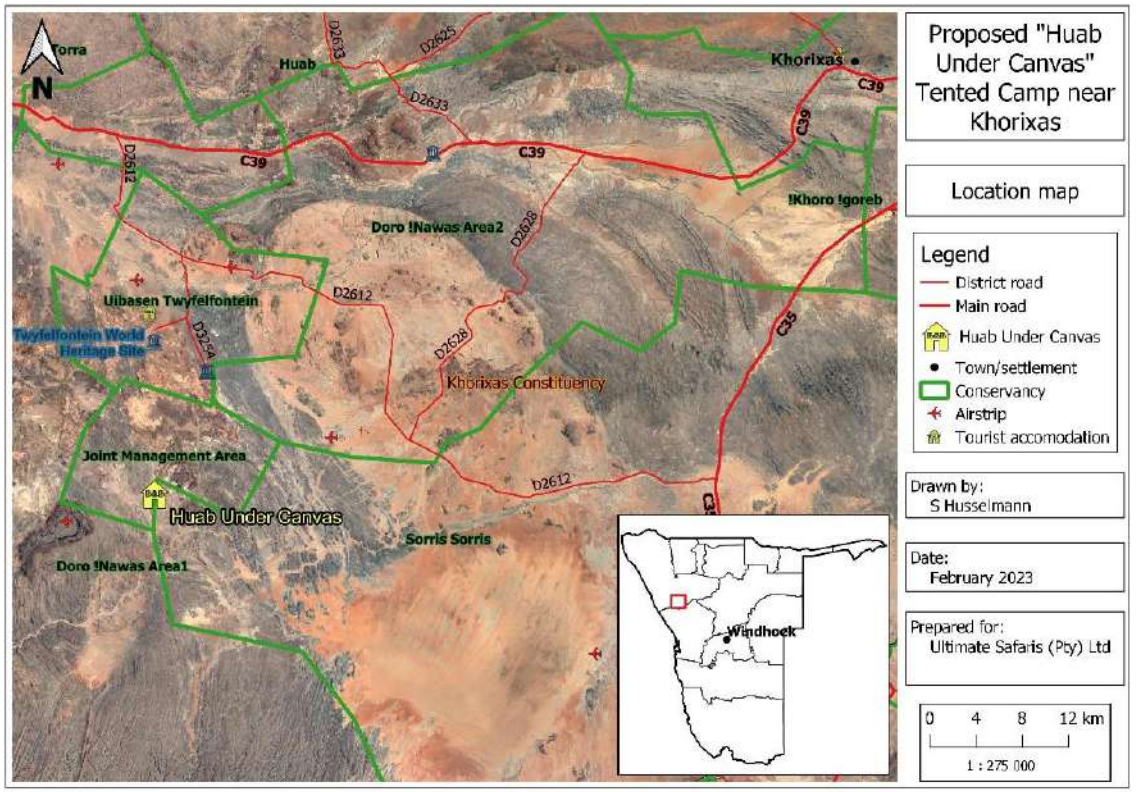


The public notices at the D2612 near Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy Office in Twyfelfontein

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 'HUAB UNDER CANVAS'

TENTED CAMP FOR ULTIMATE SAFARIS IN THE KUNENE REGION

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES



Notice is hereby given to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations (GN. No. 30 of 6 February 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Ultimate Safaris (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Resilient Environmental Solutions (RES) CC

Project Location: The site for the *Huab Under Canvas* tented camp is located about 75km southwest of Khorixas within the Joint Management Area (JMA) of 3 conservancies, namely the Uibasen, Sorris Sorris and Doro !Nawas Conservancies in the Kunene Region.

Project Description: the main activity entails the establishment and operation of a private camp which will include 8 prefabricated guest (tourist) tents on elevated platforms with wooden bases, dining area with a field kitchen, 4 tents for staff accommodation and associated support services infrastructure.

Registration of I&APs and Submission of Comments: All I&APs are invited to register and submit their comments using the details provided below.

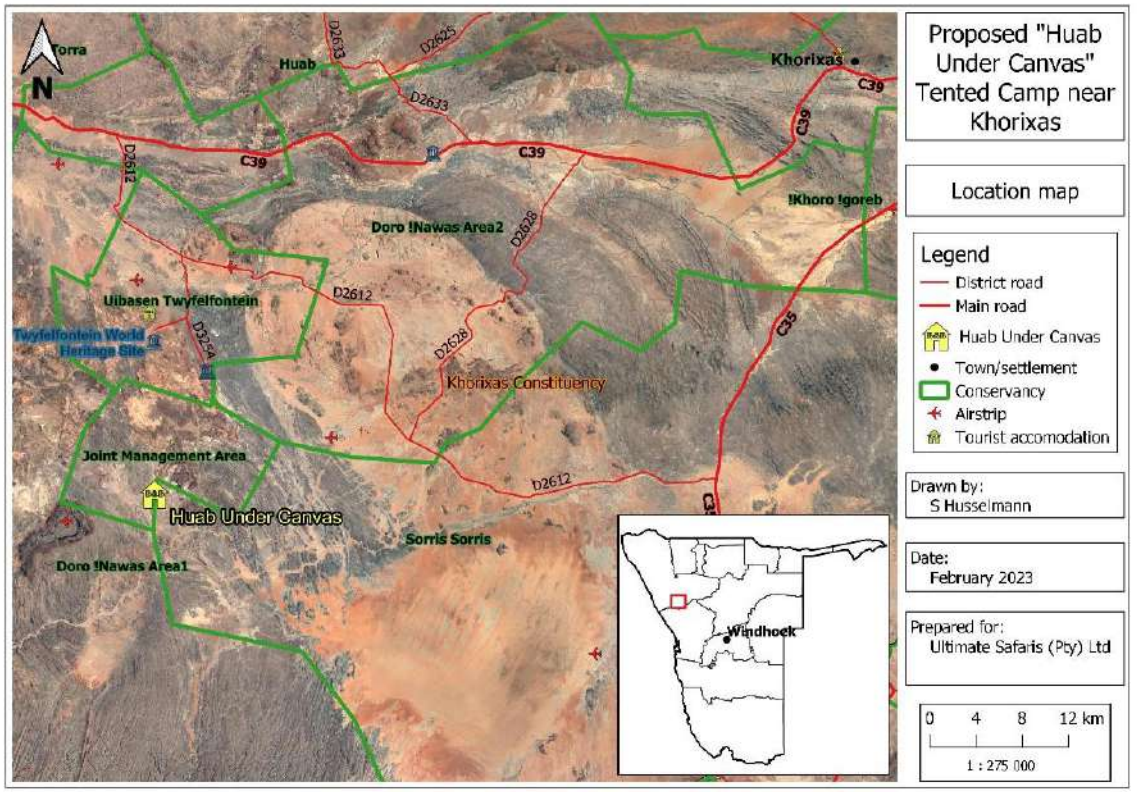
Deadline for registration and submission of comments: Wednesday, 01 March 2023.

Further information on the project are available from RES: **Mr. John Pallett and Ms. Fredrika Shagama at resilient.environment@gmail.com**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 'HUAB UNDER CANVAS'

TENTED CAMP FOR ULTIMATE SAFARIS IN THE KUNENE REGION

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES



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Registration of I&APs and Submission of Comments: All I&APs are invited to register and submit their comments using the details provided below.

Deadline for registration and submission of comments: Wednesday, 01 March 2023.

Further information on the project are available from RES: **Mr. John Pallett and Ms. Fredrika Shagama at resilient.environment@gmail.com**

Appendix D6: Proof of Circulation of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report to the Stakeholders/I&APs

Resilient Environmental Solutions cc <resilient.environment@gmail.com> Mon, Mar 13, 11:43 AM

to bcc: Fredrika, bcc: John, bcc: shusselmann, bcc: tristan, bcc: jason, bcc: info, bcc: gkamseb, bcc: titiroshilongo, bcc: ihnamwoonde, bcc: sebecca, bcc: chai

Dear Stakeholder/Interested & Affected Party,

Following the communications we had on the Environmental Assessment Study referred to in the email below (from 16 February 2023), we would like to inform you that the Draft Scoping Report is ready and available for your review and further comments in the WeTransfer link below (due to possible server/email size limitations for some stakeholders if we attach the Report as an attachment).

https://we.tl/t-iqQi1vVLeW

The period for review and comments is from today (Monday), 13 March 2023 to Tuesday, 28 March 2023 by end of the day. Therefore, kindly send us your comments in writing **on or before the end of the day on Tuesday, 28 March 2023**.

Once you have reviewed, we will incorporate your comments (if any) into the final Scoping Report and finalize for submission to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for the Environmental Commissioner's evaluation and decision on issuing the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the project.

Kind regards,

John (+264 81 240 2528) and Fredrika (+264 81 407 5536)

Environmental Assessment Practitioners

Resilient Environmental Solutions

---------- Forwarded message ---------

From: **Resilient Environmental Solutions cc** <resilient.environment@gmail.com>

Date: Thu, Feb 16, 2023 at 9:13 AM

Subject: Notification for the Environmental Assessment Study: The Proposed Establishment of the 'Huab Under Canvas' Tented Camp for Ultimate Safaris in the Kunene Region