

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CHIMELU VALLEY CAMP IN UIBASEN TWYFELFONTEIN CONSERVANCY, KUNENE REGION

Environmental Scoping Report

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBTP	Community Based Tourism Policy
CLB	Communal Land Board
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESP	Environmental Assessment Policy
I & AP	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
NTB	Namibian Tourism Board
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflicts
NHC	National Heritage Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dimab Development Trust, here referred to as the Developer in joint venture with Chiwani Business Trust, here referred to as Operator, intends to establish a new lodge to be named “Chimelu Valley Camp”. The proposed development site is 31ha in size and is located about 2km east of Dimba pos village. It is a communal land under the Aodaman Traditional Authority led by Chief Uukongo. Politically, the proposed land falls under the Khorixas Constituency of Kunene Region. The proposed land also falls under the communal conservancy of the Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy, Kunene Region.

The operator (Chiwani Business Trust) is a renowned tourism operator who are already operating two successful lodges in the Uibasen Conservancy, these are Mowani Mountain Lodge and Lodge Kipwe. The lodge size will be somewhere between that of Lodge Kipwe and that of Mowani Mountain Lodge. The proposed lodge facilities include, main building, luxury suites, service facilities, managers and staff accommodation. The Lodge will also be built as environmentally friendly as possible, to ensure minimal impact on the environment.

According to the Environmental Management Act, No. 07 of 2007 and its Regulations (No.03 of February 2012) the proposed activities may not be undertaken without Environmental Impact Assessment study being carried out and Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) being obtained. Hence, Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc has been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study, develop an Environmental Scoping Report and Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP) and apply for an ECC for the proposed lodge

The main purpose of this document is to present the findings of the EIA study. It also contains various mitigation measures for the Planning and Design, Construction and Operation of the proposed lodge. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) contains practical measures that must be taken to ensure that potentially negative impacts upon the environment (ecological and social) are minimized or completely avoided. This document, upon approval by MEFT, should serve as a legal bidding document to which the operator of the Lodge should adhere to and a copy should be kept at the site at all time.

PROJECT TEAM

i). Proponent

The Dimab Development Trust has been established by the Dimab Community to alleviate poverty and create income generating businesses for their community jointly with the Uibasen Twyfelfontein conservancies. It is against this background that the Dimab Development Trust has engaged in smart partnership with Chiwani Business Trust, to set-up Chimelu Valley Camp. Whereby, the Dimab Development Trust has launch an application of leasehold with the Communal Land Board of Kunene Region to effect such development of tourism activities, at Dimab farm. The income generated from the agreement will be managed by Board of Trustees, Chairperson, and Manager of the Uibasen Twyfelfontein conservancy and two (2) Traditional members of #Aodaman Traditional Authority for transparency.

ii) Operator

Visions of Africa, which is now operating under the Chiwani Business Trust name, was established in 1993 by Andre Louw. During this time, Andre Louw has built and established eight very successful lodges throughout Namibia. Currently there are two Lodges running very successfully in the Uibasen Conservancy which fall under the Chiwani Business Trust. These are Mowani Mountain Lodge and Lodge Kipwe. Mr. Andre Louw also built and established the successful Onguma Lodges (The Fort, BushLodge, Tented Lodge and Tree Top) in which he is now a silent partner.

Before going into the Lodge Industry Andre Louw ran a very successful Guesthouse in Windhoek and built the renowned Kulala Desert Lodge, him a vast amount of experience and knowledge as well as success in the Tourism Industry.

iii). Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Green Gain Consultants cc is a Namibian based professional environmental and natural resources consulting firm established and driven through belief, passion and dedication to sustainable development. Established in 2012, Green Gain has grown into a substantial team of environmental practitioner in Namibia providing innovative and cost-effective solutions to environmental challenges and helping our clients meet regulatory and stakeholder expectations for environmental performances. Mr. Joseph Amushila is a co-owner and a Consultant Manager. He is an environmental specialist with a Master's Degree in Environmental Management coupled with many years of experience in the field of environmental consultancy.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The intended Chimelu Valley Camp will be located in the Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy, Kunene Region. The idea is to build a lodge with a fort style look for the main building using traditional African building styles and techniques which will mould and blend into the environment by way of form and colour. The lodge size will be somewhere between that of Lodge Kipwe and that of Mowani Mountain Lodge. The Lodge will also be built as environmentally friendly as possible, to ensure minimal impact on the environment.

According to the Environmental Management Act, No. 07 of 2007 and its Regulations of February 2012, “tourism establishment” is one the activities which cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained. The main purpose is to make sure that all potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts resulting from these activities are mitigated and that the positive impacts are enhanced. It was for this reason that Green Gain Environmental Consultants was appointed by the Chiwani Business Trust to conduct an Environmental Impacts Assessment and apply for the Environmental Clearance Certificate with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

1.1 Purpose of the EIA

The main purpose of the EIA study is.

- To investigate any environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with this project (both positive and negative).
- To suggest the most suitable mitigation measures to reduce the nature and extent of any negative impact associated with this project.
- To investigate the current and pending legal framework to which this project will need to comply,
- To identify and consult with all relevant stakeholders and incorporate their concerns.
- Above all, to comply with the Environmental Management Act (EMA, No.07, of 2007)

1.2 Terms of References

The Terms of Reference (ToR) provided for this study is aligned with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of February 2012.

The scope of work required the consultant to establish a baseline of assessment, conduct an Environmental Scoping Assessment and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The following environmental management issues were considered.

- Suitability of the proposed development site
- Maintenance of sense of place
- Community Relations
- Impact on local Biodiversity
- Waste Management impacts
- Water Management impacts
- Energy Management impacts
- Tourism Management impacts
- Household Hygiene and Sanitation impacts

1.3 Summary of Key Findings

- The proposed development site is located within the Farming and Settlement zone as per the Conservancy zoning map
- The proposed development site is 31ha in extent to accommodate different facilities
- The lodge size will be between that of existing lodges in the same area (Camp Kipwe and Mowani Mountain Camp)
- Local materials will be used for the construction of structures
- The proponent already has two lodges in the same area and there is presently a good relationship between the lodge management and local communities
- The proponent intends to support a Community Garden at Dimba pos as part of community outreach
- The proposed lodge will contribute to income generation, employment creation and tourism development in the area.
- No objections or complaints has been received so far with regards to proposed lodge

2. Approach and methodology

2.1 Assessment process

Information pertaining to the receiving environment and its social surroundings has been sourced through baseline site investigations which entails the following steps;

- Notify and Registration of the project with MEFT
- Site visits to collect primary data;
- Stakeholder and IAP consultations
- Public meeting
- Review of relevant Legal instruments
- Gleaning over existing relevant information
- Scoping assessment and prepare Scoping Report
- Prepared an Environmental and Social Management Plan

Information obtained through these methodologies were analysed, assessed and an Environmental Scoping Report (this report) was compiled. The information obtained were found to be comprehensive and no further investigations, no specialist studies are required as no major flaws have been observed and no objections or concerns has been brought forward to prevent the project from being operated. This has been explained in detail in the following chapters.

2.2 Alternatives

The EIA Regulations stipulates that the Scoping process should investigate alternative development options to any proposed developments/activities. The following alternatives were considered for the proposed development.

- **Land use alternatives;**
 - *Alternative site:* No alternative land use option was provided to the EAP.
 - *The do-nothing (“no go”)* option would entail not using the site and maintaining the site as is. By not implementing the proposed lodge, potential socio-economic benefits (i.e. job creation, income generation, tourism development will not be realized, hence it not a viable option.
- **Layout design alternatives;** the layout of the proposed development is based on the environmental parameters, local landscape and existing land uses i.e. grazing. Assessment of potential impacts based on the initial design and layout was considered in this study and recommendation provided in the ESMP.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project location

The site is in Uibasen Conservancy which is roughly 100km west of Khorixas on the D2612 road. The proposed development site is located less than 2km south-east of Dimab Pos village on the following GPS coordinates; 20°33'28.03"S, 14°27'35.02"E.

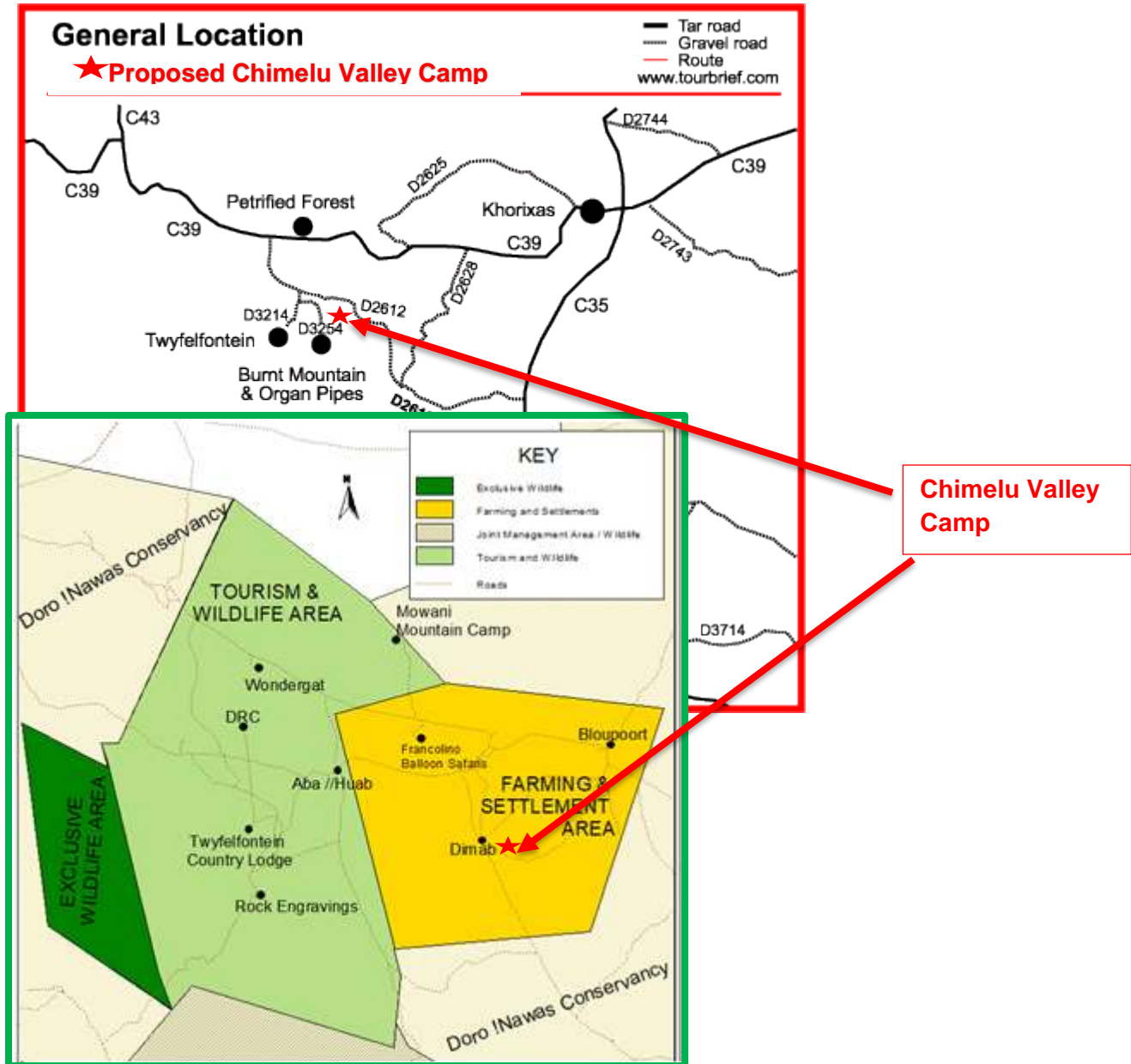


Figure 1: Location map

3.2 The major elements of the proposed lodge

3.2.1 Proposed facilities and supporting structures

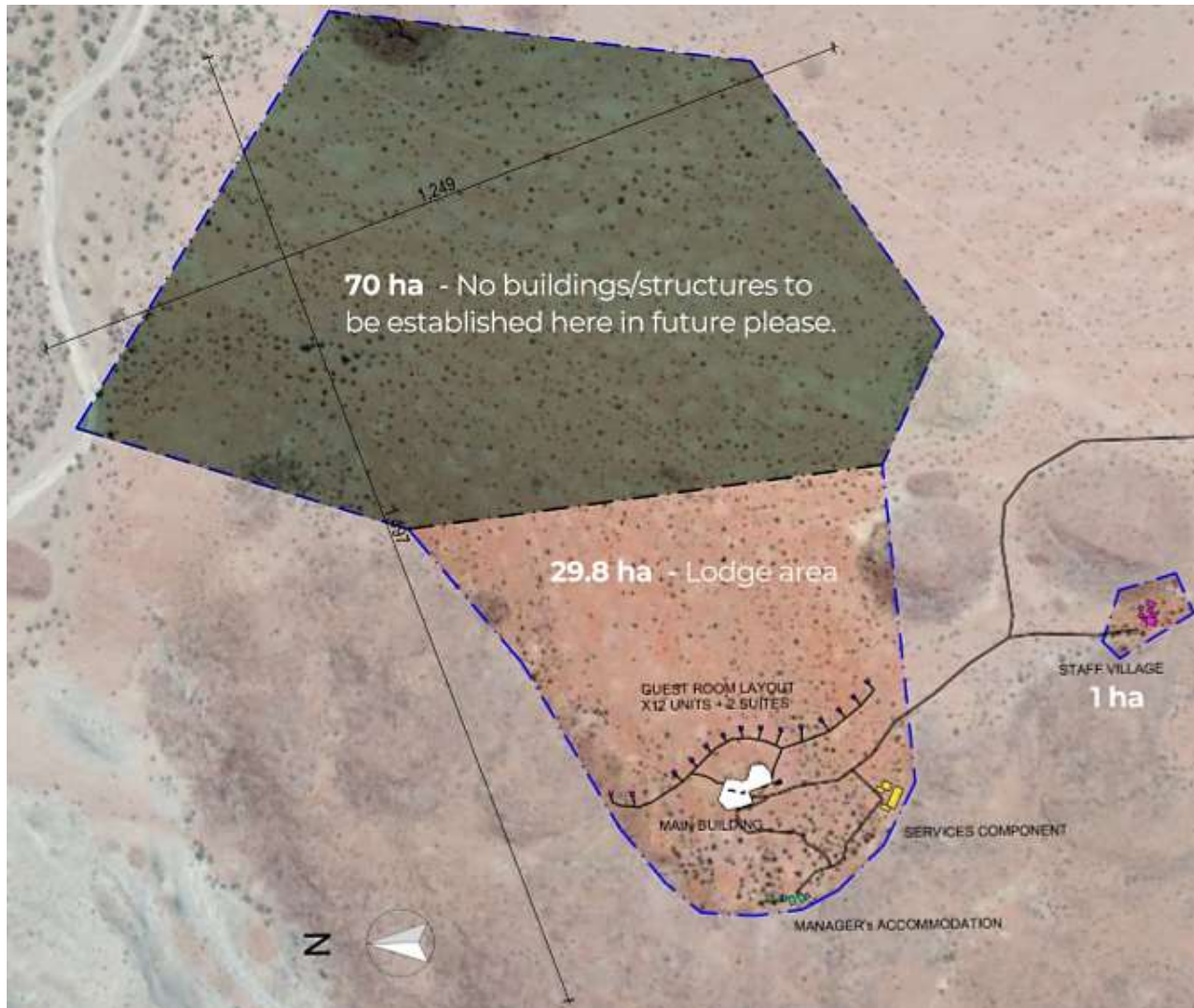


Figure 2: Proposed Lodge facilities

The lodge will consist of the following facilities

- **Main buildings (Luxury tent)** luxury thatched building in fort style look with a lounge, a minibar and equipped with a satellite television and a double bathroom.
- **Guest Rooms:** 12 units with shared bath rooms and 2 luxury suites with private lounge, satellite television and en-suite bathrooms.
- **Service room:** loading and offloading
- **Staff accommodation**
- **Manager's accommodation:**
- **Open area:** for future development
- **Solar power** (40kilowatts)

3.2.2 Proposed Design and Layouts of structures

The idea is to build a lodge with a fort style look for the main building using traditional African building styles and techniques which will mould and blend into the environment by way of form and colour. The main building will be accompanied by Luxury tents shaped to perfection, to accomplish the aesthetic look and become part of the surroundings and also add two suites. The lodge size will be somewhere between that of Lodge Kipwe and that of Mowani Mountain Lodge. The Lodge will also be built as environmentally friendly as possible, to ensure minimal impact on the environment.

- The buildings range in materials from canvas and wood to insulated staff blocks and brick and mortar construction.
- The lodge will be powered by means of a diesel generator
- Water is supplied from a borehole and wastewater is re-cycled.

3.2.3 Proposed tourism services

The proposed lodge will offer the followings services

- Serve passing tourists with a safe, exclusive and comfortable accommodation
- Drive the tourist in an open-air vehicle and experience the rush of Africa.
- Local guides will share with their guests an intimate knowledge and respect for the land that they have built up over a lifetime.
- With new insight into local traditions, tourists also come to fully appreciate the geology, botany and wildlife of the area.
- Visits local villagers who are welcoming and keen to share their experiences.

Main activities

- The Elephant nature drive (+- 4 to 6 hours, morning) to explore the area with your knowledgeable guide - searching for the rare desert adapted Elephants
- The Twyfelfontein, Burnt Mountain and Organ Pipes excursion (+- 2 hours, afternoon) including drinks.
- Nature walks in the areas surrounding the Lodge to explore the smaller details of the bush up close and personal
- Lounging by the pool, or relaxing on your private deck is also a wonderful

3.3 Need and Desirability of the proposed lodge

Namibia's Tourism industry has reported an increase in number of tourists in the past years, with over 1.45million tourists in the year 2017 (about 2.2% increase). Uibasen Twyfelfontein conservancy being one of the significant tourism area received a considerable number of tourists. The area is one of tourist hotspot in the country due to the presence of the Namibia's first World heritage sites and the endless views of Damaraland.

The area receives a considerable number of tourists each year. The booking statistics of existing lodges of Lodge Kipwe and Mowani Mountain Lodge for 2017 shows up 90% bed occupancy during high seasons and also a considerable number of bookings that were turned down due to unavailability of spaces.

There is no doubt that the proposed lodge will contribute immensely to the tourism potential by attracting more tourists in the area. It will go a long way to benefit the poorest members of the community through income generation, employment opportunities, secondary businesses etc. Moreover, the new lodge will play a primary role in the communal conservancy's environmental, tourist and financial blueprints which will give the conservancy a competitive edge to jostle to the top of the National communal conservancy programme.

The rationale for this project is justified by the both direct and indirect benefits of the lodge as follows;

a). Income generation

- The income generated is used to cover expenditures such as, employee salaries, operational cost, conservancy fees, contribution to NTB and re-investment in the lodge development
- Community at large will generate indirect from the establishment through sale of local curios such as pottery, baskets which they sale directly to tourists, especially the international tourists
- Community also receives direct income and other donations by means of remittance paid to them by visitors during village tours
- The lodge will contribute to the GDP of the country through other rates and taxes

b). Employment

- More than 10 permanent employment are employed, with preferences given to the local people
- Employees to constantly trained in different areas for career advancements
- In-direct employment through spin-off business activities which result into self-employment

c). Tourism development in the region

Namibia's conservancy programme was created to balance the needs of people and wildlife simultaneously. As a result, the rights over the wildlife and tourism in their areas were handed by Government to the communal farmers. In this way, rural populations were given a chance to take ownership of their land, and to make decisions that would boost income while at the same time ensuring the judicious management of the surrounding environment.

Undoubtedly, the lodge has played a primary role in the communal conservancy's environmental, tourist and financial blueprints, which have jostled the conservancy to the top of the charts of Namibia's conservancy programme, the lodge contributes immensely to the tourism potential in the region by attracting more tourists in the region, creation of new tourist routes, i.e. village tours and offering the best tourism services in the region. This will go a long way to benefit the poorest members of the community. In addition, the project of this nature will also contribute to edu-tourism which is vital to the school go children and ensure sustainability of the tourism industry in the country.

d). Training and Development

- Employees are trained and empowered to senior levels
- Educate community on various issues vital to their livelihood
- The developer will use the opportunity to combine conservation, development, education with community needs and tourism

4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

In order to pursue a state of sustainability the project will take a cognizance of relevant legislations, policies and guidelines which may influence or regulate certain aspects of activities of the lodge.

Table 1: Applicable legislations

FRAMEWORK	APPLICABLE REGULATION/S	RELEVANCY TO THIS PROJECT
Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007	The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment; to establish the Sustainable Development Advisory Council; to provide for the appointment of the Environmental Commission and environmental officers; to provide for a process of assessment and control of projects which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters. The Act gives legislative effect to the Environmental Impact Assessment Policy.	Has been complied with by preparing an EMP and apply for Clearance certificate.
Draft Integrated Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	The purpose of this Bill is to regulate and prevent discharge of pollutants to the air, water and land in Namibia, and to enable the country to fulfil its international obligations in this regard. The draft Bill forbids any person from discharging or disposing any water without a water pollution licence (aside from the discharge of domestic waste from a private dwelling or the discharge of pollutants or waste to a sewer or sewage treatment works).	Is been complied with, a three bin system will be adopted for waste management purposes.

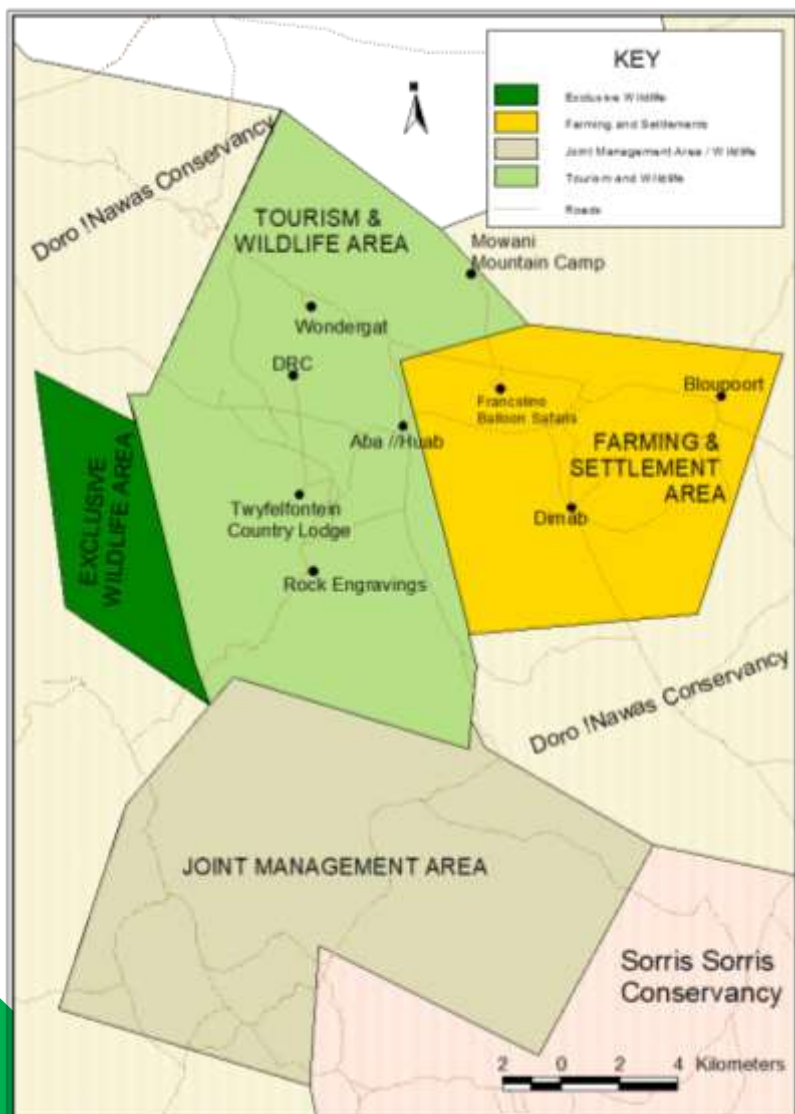
<p>Draft Tourism Policy 2001 - 2010</p>	<p>The purpose of this policy is to present a vision for tourism in Namibia in the next decade, its objectives and roles of stakeholders. Successful tourism requires that all key stakeholders work together: government, private sector and NGOs. This policy aims to provide the framework for that collaboration within strategies and programs to fit within it. Furthermore, Communal Conservancy legislation within the Draft Tourism Policy provides adequate rights and responsibilities for responsible consumptive utilisation of wildlife. Due to the fact that the Lodge is playing a vital role in tourism industry in Namibia, this study took a very serious consideration of this Policy.</p>	<p>Is been complied with, the Lodge has been registered with NTB and will promote eco-tourism activities.</p>
<p>Community Based Tourism Policy (CBTP)</p>	<p>This policy recognizes that “a growing number of tourism activities and enterprises are being developed by local communities on communal land, in addition to existing and planned private sector developments”. The policy document provides a framework for ensuring that local communities have access to opportunities in tourism development and are able to share in the benefits of tourism activities that take place on their land. Furthermore the policy supports the involvement of rural community in tourism enterprises in order to;</p> <p>a). to implement the government policy of giving communities access to development opportunities</p> <p>b) Because where tourism is linked to wildlife and wild landscapes, the benefits to local communities can provide important incentives for conservation of these resources.</p>	<p>Has been complied with</p>
<p>CBNRM Policy</p>	<p>The CBNRM programme is mandated to devote power and management authority over natural resources to the community organisations, i.e. conservancies to act collectively in pursuit of the developmental goals. It also placing significant pressure on Government and NGOs to provide necessary support</p>	<p>Is been observed and to be complied with when applicable.</p>

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Communal Land Reform Act	Provide for the allocation of rights in respect of communal land; to establish Communal Land Boards; to provide for the powers of Chiefs and Traditional Authorities and boards in relation to communal land; and to make provision for incidental matters.	Is been complied with, a Leasehold has been applied and awaits for the clearance certificate to be completed.
National Labour Act	MOL is aimed at ensuring harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	Is been complied with. All employees are subjected to normal working hours (08-17;00) and overtime is applied in case of extra working hours. All employees are registered with Social Security Commission.
General Health Regulation (G.N. of October 1969)	The Government through the Ministry of Health and Social Services make provisions for general health regulations for carrying on a business/trade. These regulations ensure, proper sanitation, safe food preparation and storages for human consumption. Other general regulation relevant are that of smoking in public places, pest control.	Has been complied with as the Health Fitness Certificate has already been obtained from the Ministry of Health and Social Services.
National Liquor Act, No.06 of 1998	The Government through the Ministry of Trade and Industry have established a National Liquor Act to regulate the selling, dealing in, or disposing of liquor. The act state that a trade licence is required for such sale, dealing in, or disposal Further, it requires that no liquor shall be sold to persons under the age of 18 and also give time restrictions on the sale of alcohol during Sunday and public holidays a depicted on the specific licence.	Has been complied with as the Liquor licence has been obtained from the relevant ministry
National Heritage Act, 2005	The National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) is a government organization in Namibia responsible for historic preservation. It was created by the National Heritage Act of 2004, which is an act "to provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters".	The area were the lodge operates from is protected under Section 54 of the National Heritage Act, hence this regulations is duly bidding.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE AREA

5.1 Land tenure and existing land uses



The proposed development site is a communal area under the auspices of the Aodaman Traditional Authority led by Chief Uukongo. Politically the area falls under Khorixas Constituency of Kunene Region. As mentioned above the land is within the Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy. The development of conservancies in Namibia is regarded as the driving force behind natural resource conservation, tourism and rural development in communal areas.

Uibasen Twyfelfontein covers 446km² of which 160km² is managed jointly with Doro !Nawas and Sorris Sorris Conservancies. The conservancy was declared in 1999 and the state has devolved user rights of land, wildlife and natural resources to the Uibasen Twyfelfontein community to manage and to benefit from the conservation of resources in the conservancy. Conservancy members have identified four land use zones namely;

- Farming & Settlement (with development in the future)
- Tourism & Wildlife
- Exclusive Wildlife.
- Joint management area with Doro !Nawas & Sorris Sorris Conservancies

The proposed development site for the new lodge is located within the farming and settlement zone.

Figure 3: Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy zoning map

5.2 About the area

Twyfelfontein is a rocky site situated in the Kunene Region of north western Namibia. The site contains around 2,000 rock carvings and in 2007, UNESCO approved it as Namibia's first World Heritage Site. The site is one of the largest and most important concentrations of rock art in Africa, and was proclaimed a National Monument in 1952.

The site has been inhabited for 6,000 years, first by hunter-gatherers and later by Khoikhoi herders. Both ethnic groups used it as a place of worship and a site to conduct shamanist rituals. In the process of these rituals at least 2,500 items of rock carvings have been created, as well as a few rock paintings. Displaying one of the largest concentrations of rock petroglyphs in Africa.

The potential of Twyfelfontein area is made of three main aspects namely, the *History and Artwork, Archaeological and Tourism potentials*.

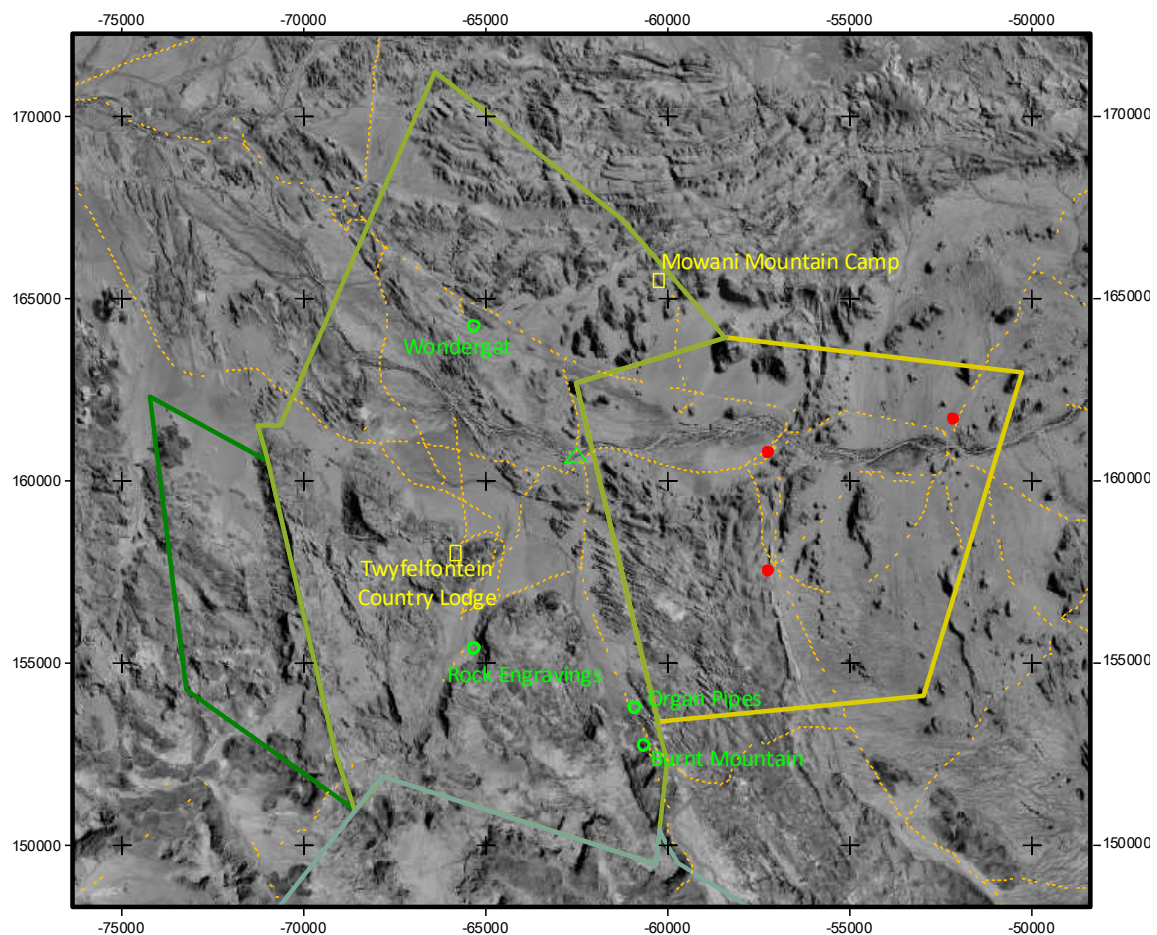


Figure 4: Places of Interest in the area

a). History and Artwork

The Twyfelfontein Uibasen Conservancy, boasts various rock engravings and paintings. These are a silent testimony to the first hunter-gatherer and subsequent Khoi-San inhabitants of 6 000 years ago, who used the area as a place of worship and shaman rituals. There are 17 different sites of rock paintings, totalling 212 stone slabs. Twyfelfontein was proclaimed a national monument in 1952. It first came to the attention of the wider world when Reinhard Maack included the site in a report in 1921. He is thought to have been informed of the engravings in the area by a land surveyor. The imagery suggests it was part of the Khoi-San belief system, who lived in the area up to about 1 000 years ago when they were displaced by the Damara. No Khoi-San currently inhabit the area, but the beliefs of San 800 km away give insight to the meaning of the paintings and engravings. To preserve this unique history, Twyfelfontein became Namibia's first UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007.

Sandstone rocks at Twyfelfontein are covered by the so-called desert varnish, a hard patina that appears brown or dark grey. Engravings were effected by chiseling through this patina, exposing the lighter rock underneath. The indentations were created over the course of thousands of years. The oldest engravings might be as old as 10,000 years, and the creation of new works probably ended by the arrival of pastoral tribes around 1000 AD.

b). Archaeology

The National Heritage Council of Namibia, an organizational institution enacted by the Heritage Act of 2004 was also empowered to manage the country's national heritage resources, including the Twyfelfontein World Heritage Site, situated within the boundary of the Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy. The archaeological name of the site is Twyfelfontein 534. It is subdivided into 15 smaller sites as described by Scherz in 1975. Objects from the site include a variety of stone tools made mostly from quartzite. Type and shape of these tools indicate not only the use on rock but also the prevalence of wood and leather working. Artwork such as pendants and beads from ostrich eggshell fragments have been found at several places. Of the items of daily use charcoal and bone fragments have been excavated as well as undecorated pottery fragments, although the pottery might have originated from early farmers rather than the Stone Age culture that produced the rock art.

The archaeological value of the site does not compare with its importance as rock art collection. The findings do, however, support the shamanist origin of the engravings because food remains from the site proved to be bones of small antelope, rock dassie and even lizards rather than the large species depicted.

c). Tourism potential

The tourism potential of traveling and tourism also to a greater area containing nearby tourist attractions: *the rock engravings, the Organ Pipes (Namibia), Burnt Mountain, Doros crater, and the Petrified Forest*. The World Heritage Site covers the area of rock engravings.

5.3 Existing tourism development

The area of Twyfelfontein is one of the more popular tourist destinations in Namibia of which as many as 40 000 people visits the area every year. Currently there are five major tourist accommodation in the Uibasen Conservancy. These are as follow;

- Mowani Mountain Lodge
- Camp Kipwe Lodge
- Mandisa lodge
- Twyfelfontein country lodge
- Aabandi camp

5.4 Site protection and recognition

Under Namibian legislation, the site is protected under Section 54 of the National Heritage Act. In 2007, UNESCO approved Twyfelfontein as Namibia's first World Heritage Site as one of the largest concentrations of rock petroglyphs in Africa. The organisation recognised "a coherent, extensive and high quality record of ritual practices relating to hunter-gather communities over at least two millennia" (criterion iii), and "links between ritual and economic practices in the apparent sacred association of the land adjacent to an aquifer" according to criterion V of the cultural selection criteria. Twyfelfontein was Namibia's only World Heritage Site until 2013 when the Namib Sand Sea was listed.

To achieve having the site listed by UNESCO, the government of Namibia defined a buffer zone of 91.9 km² (35.5 sq mi) to protect the visual setting. In the 0.6 km² (0.2 sq mi) core site, grazing is restricted and the establishment of tourism facilities is prohibited (John and Jill Kinahan, 2005).

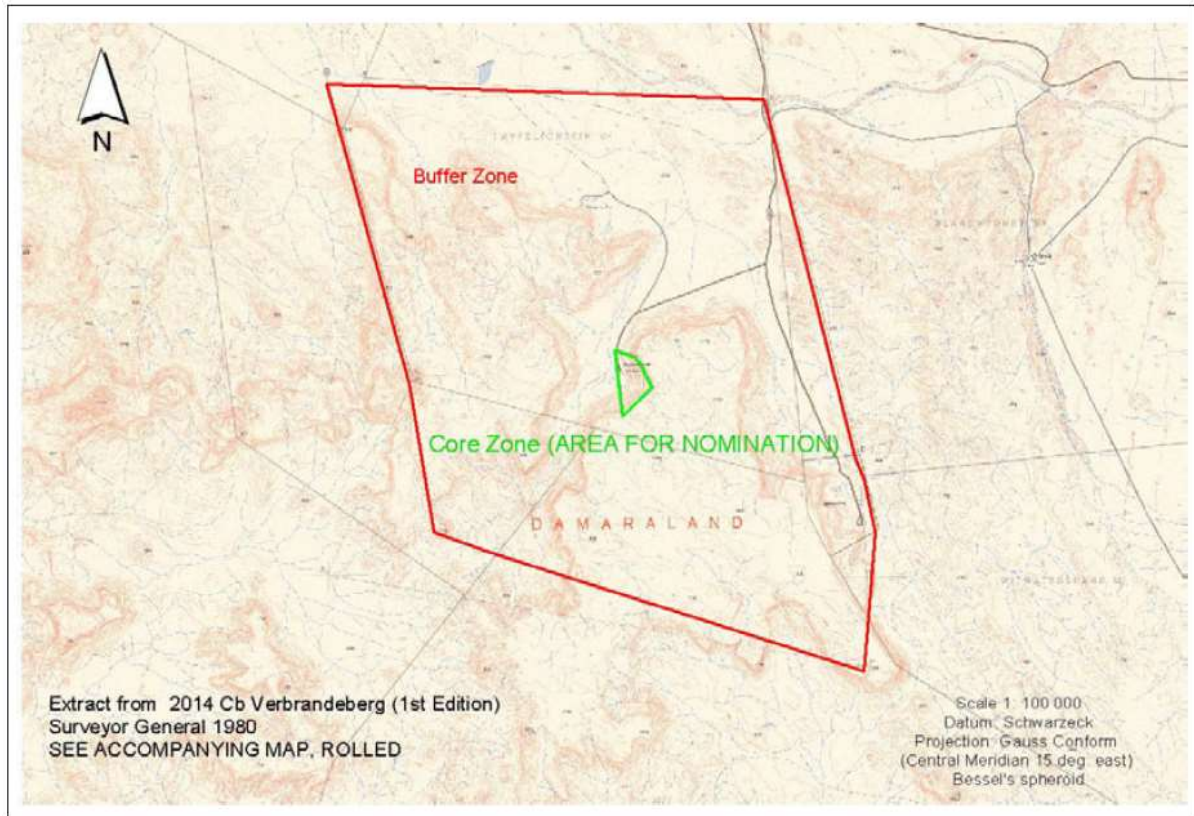


Figure 5; Twyfelfontein buffer area (Source, John and Jill Kinahan, 2005).

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6. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Climate

Twyfelfontein is a transitional zone between semi desert, savannah, and shrub land. Average rainfall is approximately 100mm/annum, with a coefficient of variation exceeding 80%. The area is a moderately hot location, with an average annual temperature of 20 - 22°C (avg. maximum 34 - 36°C and avg. minimum 8 - 10°C). However, summer maximum temperatures in excess of 45°C have been recorded, mainly due to the effects of re-radiation from the surface of the rocky terrain. Solar radiation levels are moderately high, ranging from 5.8 – 6.0 kWh/m²/day (Emma, 2016).

6.2 Topography and Landscape

The landscape of the proposed lodge area consist of granite kopjies, spares savannah on sandy plain flanked by the slopes of a sandstone mountains.



Figure 6: Landscape of the proposed lodge development site

6.3 Soil and Geology

The geology of the Twyfelfontein area consist of Sandstones of the Etjo Formation and shales of the Gai-As Formation, both of the Karoo Sequence that is underlain by dark Kuiseb Formation schists of the Damara Sequence bound the valley (Emma, 2016).

6.4 Biodiversity (Flora and fauna)

a) Flora

The flora of the prosed development site and its surrounding is mainly characterised by vegetation such as Mopane *Colophospermum mopane* and some annual grass species which dominate the sandy plains and *Commiphora angolencis*, *Petalidium variabile* and *Sterculia Africana* which are found on the rocky hillside.



Figure 7; Local flora

Other flora species that were observed or known to occur in the area and surrounding are such as; Ana *Faidherbia albida*, *Maerua schinzii* and Shepherd's tree *Boscia albitrunca*, False ebony *Euclea Pseudabenus*, *Terminalia prunoides* and some succulents i.e. Milkbush *Euphorbia damarana*.

Although the Kunene Region contains a significant number of plants endemic to Namibia, the area of Twyfelfontein only contains only one confirmed local endemic, *Hemizygia floccose*. However, numerous plants in this area have well documented applications in traditional medicine and cosmetics (John and Jill Kinahan, 2005).

b). Fauna

According to Mendelsohn et al, 2002, the fauna of Twyfelfontein is both abundant and diverse, but the presence of species and their population size are prone to severe fluctuation according to season and rainfall. These includes;

Mammals: The small mammal faunas includes many small species of *shrews, mice, gerbils and bats*, which are not readily observed. Large mammals includes; *Desert-Elephants, Springboks, Oryx, Ostrich, Zebra, Impala (black-faced), Hartebeest, Giraffe, Kudus, Gemsbok, Steenboks Rhino (black)* which roam these plains while their images are found etched in the rocks. Others animals includes *Baboon, Damara dik dik, Klipspringer, Steenbok, Bat-eared Fox, Cheetah, Hyaena (brown) and Jackal (black-backed)* (Uibasen Conservancy, 2011).

Avian fauna: It is noted that more than 140 bird species occur in the Twyfelfontein area, and during times of higher than average rainfall, certain migratory species will extend their range to include this part of the country. Among the more common birds of Twyfelfontein are the *Grey Hornbill Tockus nasutus, Red-crested Korhaan Eupodotis ruficrista, Pearl-spotted Owl, Glaucidium perlatum, Rock Bunting Emberiza tahapisi, Black-chested Prinia Prinia flavicans, Plum-coloured Starling Cinnycinclus leucogaster, Black Eagle Aquila verreauxi, Booted Eagle Hieraaetus pennatus, Rock pigeon Columba guinea, Namaqua sandgrouse Pterocles namaqua, Pririt Batis Batis pririt, Dusky Sunbird Nectarinia fusca, Familiar Chat Cercomela familiaris, Mountain Chat Oenanthe monicola and Bokmakierie Telophorus zeylonus. Most of these birds are easily observed within the core area of Twyfelfontein, several having become highly habituated to the presence of people.*

Reptiles: Reptiles are well represented at Twyfelfontein, and among the snakes Anchieta's Dwarf Python *Python anchietae*, Angola File Snake *Mehelya vernayi*, Black-necked Spitting Cobra *Naya nigricollis nigricincta* and Horned Adder *Bitis caudalis* have been observed recently. A variety of skinks, lizards and geckoes such as Namibian Rock Agama *Agama planiceps* and the Striped Skink *Mabuya striata wahlbergi* have been recorded.

6.5 Surface and groundwater resource management

Twyfelfontein receives about one twentieth of the amount of water that it loses to evaporation. The average water deficit is in the region of 2 100 – 2 300mm/annum, meaning that in strict terms of precipitation (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). The Aba //Huab river which runs through the Conservancy provides a route for migrating desert elephant and supports a variety of wildlife throughout the year. Groundwater is generally scarce, and springs such as Twyfelfontein tend to be weak and fickle. Boreholes are needed to obtain water for farming purposes and the rest level of the water supply is frequently more than 100m below surface.

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

One of the principles that underpin sustainable development is the process of stakeholder participation. The purpose of stakeholder consultation is to ensure Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) form part of the decision making process. As part of the regulated EIA process; Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) should be informed of the proposed developments and their input, concerns and opinions obtained. Matters raised by I&APs will, among other matters, be addressed as part of the Environmental Scoping process.

7.1 Identification and Consultation with I&APs

Section 21 of the EIA Regulations details steps to be taken during a given public consultation process and these steps have been used in guiding this process. Communication with I&APs about the proposed developments was facilitated through the following means;

- Key stakeholders were identified and invited to submit their input/comments on the proposed development. Their contact details are added onto the stakeholders list (**Appendix A**).
- To ensure that all I&AP's were notified about the project, notices inviting members of the public to register as I&AP's regarding the proposed development were placed in widely circulated national newspapers (**Appendix E**). In this case, local newspapers New Era (14 and 18 March 2019) and Confidante (14 and 21 March 2019) were used. Furthermore, local communities that are affected by the development were invited through the Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy.
- A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled that contained essential information about the proposed development. The BID was sent to all registered I&APs.
- Extensive consultation with the members of the Community, Traditional Authority, Conservancy Management Committee and the Dimab Development Trust (See Appendices B-D) Consent letters.

7.2 Public Meeting and Presentation

A public meeting was organised for members of Community and Conservancy. Invitation to the meeting was included the new public notices which circulated in local newspapers and public notices as explained above. The public meeting took place on the 22 March 2019, at the Conservancy office, Time: 09:30. A second consultative meeting between the EAP and the Conservancy Management team was held to discuss the identified impacts and management plan of the proposed lodge.



Figure 8: Public meeting

7.3 Summary of Issues from consultations

a). The following are the issues, inputs submitted by different stakeholders;

- The lodge must operate within the framework of the law, especially the National Heritage Act which guides the tourism activities in the area of Twyfelfontein
- More consultation meetings must be held with the TA, Conservancy and Lodge management in order to maintain a smooth relationship
- The lodge proponent currently in good standing with NTB and really contributing much to the tourism development in the region and the country at large
- The proponent must ensure that the community benefits from the presence of the lodge by employing local people
- Local people must also be trained in tourism development activities so that they can be able to take up management positions in future
- Community members should be allowed to sell their curios to tourist at the Lodge

b). The following are the issues, inputs submitted during 1st Public Meeting;

- Will the EAP present the findings of the EAI to us? **Yes, a second meeting will be held and the Scoping Report will also be made available before submitting to MET**
- The lodge must establish a water point for domestic animal since it's located within the main route for animals.
- Since the proposed development is within the Farming zone, will the proponent put up a fence to prevent animal from going inside their lodge? **Only the lodge area will be fenced**
- The lodge developer promised to upgrade the community garden at Dimab, can this issue be included in the Contract please? **Noted**
- Will the lodge employ people from other areas? **This can be possible but, local people must be given preferences for the job?**
- Why do they only employ man in their lodges (i.e. Lodge Kipwe?) **Will forward the question to the proponent, however, whatever the case maybe, the proponent is advised to consider gender balance in recruitment as per national objectives on gender.**
- People who are fired from the job and they are not from the area must be taken back to their respective areas rather than be allowed to scatter around the area.
- People employed in the area from elsewhere must bring limited number of extended families in the area.
- The lodge must provide accommodation and transport for all their employees
- Employment requirement for some jobs is too high for local people to compete
- Self-drive tourists from other countries often drive offload and uncontrolled

8. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

In this chapter, various environmental and socio-economic issues associated with the project have been analysed to assess the possible impacts that could result from the operation of the Lodge. The following actions form the basis of the primary monitoring activities that shall be executed regularly in order to function within the environmental and operational parameters as prescribed. However, the actions below must be undertaken within the context of the measures and monitoring outlined in the EMP. The significance of the impact and the resulting management priority arising from the occurrence of an aspect is considered to be a function of the two factors described below:

1) Likelihood of the impact:

An environmental aspect is considered to be the “trigger mechanism” that will result in the occurrence of the environmental impact or consequence. The potential significance of the impact is therefore a function of the likelihood that the impact will occur. (Note: The assessment of likelihood is specific to the occurrence of the aspect and not the activity). The likelihood of an impact is related to the level of control associated with the activity under normal and abnormal conditions and the potential for accidents to happen. A score is allocated to each impact according to the following table:

Likelihood	Highly likely	3
	Could Occur	2
	Impossible	1

2) Consequence of the impact:

Assuming that the impact has taken place, the consequences of the impact is assessed. The effect of pollution to the environment and the business are considered when determining the consequences. A score is allocated to each impact according to the following table:

Consequence	Severe effect	3
	Medium effect	2
	Minor effect	1

3) Overall Impact Rating:

The likelihood and the consequence scores are then multiplied to allocate an overall rating.

High	7 to 9
Medium	4 to 6
Low	1 to 3

8.1 Impacts related to Biodiversity

The Damaraland where the proposed lodge is located is dominated by desert adapted floras and faunas. The vegetation of the proposed area is mainly the woodland plain consisting mainly of *Colophospermum mopane* and grass species. These vegetation is suitable for both domestic animals and wildlife for grazing and browsing. The local fauna of the area includes domestic animals and wildlife such as mammals, reptiles and avian fauna and domestic animals. If not properly managed, the proposed lodge activities could result into serious impacts to both flora and fauna during the construction and operation phases.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
<i>Likelihood</i>	3	3
<i>Consequences</i>	2	2
<i>Overall rating</i>	6	6

Mitigations: It is the responsibility for the lodge management to administer the *in-situ* operational activities in such a way that it has a minimal or no disturbance to the surrounding natural environment. The lodge should be designed in such a way that no large tree is to be removed to make way for any buildings. Since the proposed area is frequent by domestic animals for grazing, no fencing should be allowed for the whole proposed area (31ha). However, small fencing can be provided for main building and accommodation facilities (each separately) for security purposes.

It is also the responsibility of the lodge to ensure that guests do not behave in a way that impact negatively on the environment, wildlife and local communities. To achieve these goals, the lodge management should consider the following biodiversity management tips;

- Speed limit is kept at minimum (40km/h) during game drive
- Only few tracks/trails should be used for nature walk
- Only Daytime tours are allowed
- No offload driving, only use existing access routes
- unsupervised hiking or driving, walking should be discouraged and/or forbidden in some places
- The use of firewood should be limited
- No noise or loud music is allowed
- Wastewater should be contained
- No littering
- All human-wildlife conflicts should be handled as per the HWC policy of MET

8.2 Impact on landscape and topography

The proposed area consist of unique landscapes of scenic views such as granite koptjies and mountains views etc. If not properly planned, the construction of the lodge facilities could block these scenic views and its natural attractiveness. This could cause the place to lose its placelessness and natural beauty.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
<i>Likelihood</i>	2	2
<i>Consequences</i>	2	1
Overall rating	4	2

The design should also creatively embrace the scenic view of the local landscapes. The materials to be used should conform to the local views of the site in terms of colour and height. This can be achieved by using local available materials i.e. rocks, thatch, wood etc.

8.3 Impact on other land use activities

The proposed development site is located in the conservancy's Farming and Settlement zone. Lodge construction activities could interfere with other land use activities in the area. The local community will also lose a grazing land due to the lodge establishment. Conflicts could occur between lodge operators and local farmers and wildlife overland uses.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
<i>Likelihood</i>	3	3
<i>Consequences</i>	2	2
Overall rating	6	6

Mitigations: Only use existing access route when accessing the site during construction and operation phase. Do not fence off the whole lodge area (31ha) as it will restrict movement of animals (both domestic and wildlife). Fencing can be provided around main lodge facilities for security purposes. All facilities must be properly secured from wildlife and domestic animals. Do not shoot, kill or trap any wildlife or domestic animal for whatever reason. All human-wildlife conflicts should be handled in consultation with the Conservancy.

8.4 Impacts on archaeology, culture and heritage

It must be noted that lodge is operating within the area of archaeology and heritage which is the Namibia's first World Heritage Site protected under the National Heritage Act. Past tourism activities in the area such as self-driving, hiking trail and unsupervised access rock-art sites are said to have severely compromised the integrity of the rock engravings in this area.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
<i>Likelihood</i>	3	3
<i>Consequences</i>	2	2
Overall rating	6	6

Mitigations: All tourism activities in the area, particularly with regards to visitor management should be conducted in accordance with the National Heritage Act. As such, unsupervised activities i.e. hiking should not be allowed. It remain the responsibility of the lodge management to inform the guest about procedures of the area. Tourists should not conduct themselves in the way that compromise the culture and values of the local people.

8.5 Impacts related to Water Management

The lodge will source water from the borehole which is shared with the community. Water at the lodge will mainly be used for household use i.e. cooking, washing, sanitation and no other additional activities are intended. All rooms are to be served with flushing toilets, a wash basin and shower heads and no bath tabs. Wastewater is channelled into septic tank and no direct discharge into the environment.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
<i>Likelihood</i>	3	2
<i>Consequences</i>	2	2
<i>Overall rating</i>	6	4

Mitigations: Water should re-cycled for other uses i.e. watering in the surrounding trees and activities that consume water such as washing of vehicles should not be allowed. No wastewater should be discharged in the environment. Water consumption at the lodge should be metered and monthly usage should be recorded for monitoring purposes.

8.6 Impacts related to Energy Management

Energy will be required to provide light and for other domestic uses during construction and operation phases. It is not expected that the Lodge will be connected to the national electricity grid, as it's very far and as such a fuel generator will be used.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
<i>Likelihood</i>	3	3
<i>Consequences</i>	1	2
<i>Overall rating</i>	3	6

Mitigations: The lodge must develop an energy management programme which aims to reinforce the natural environment in which it operate, by prioritising on the use of renewable energy. For instance, use of energy saving bulbs in guest rooms and the use of old fashioned wood burning 'donkey' for warming of water. In addition, all staffs and guest should be informed about the Lodge energy management policy by means of a general notice in the rooms. Should the lodge decide to connect to the national grind, a separate EIA study should be conducted and an EMP for this particular activity be prepared.

8.7 Impacts related to Waste Management

The lodge establishment and operation will result in generation of different types of waste from general household solid waste, hazardous waste to sewage or liquid waste. Lack of proper waste management can result into serious environmental risks both to the wildlife, domestic animals and people.

a). Solid Waste (litters)

The main household solid wastes expected are such as plastic, papers, bottles and cans.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
Likelihood	3	3
Consequences	2	3
Overall rating	6	9

Mitigations: The Lodge management is very sensitive about the waste management at their existing lodges and thus have established a three-way bin system (tins, papers and plastics). It is expected that the same waste management plan will be implemented at the new lodge.

b). Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste that can be generated at the lodge can be batteries, tyres, paints, solvents, thinners, used or expired medical equipment.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
Likelihood	3	3
Consequences	2	2
Overall rating	6	6

These wastes are generated in a very small quantity and normally separated from other wastes and are not dumped in the same procedures as household waste. Since they are not produced in large quantity, they should be collected periodically and also transported to Walvis Bay or Windhoek for proper disposal.

c). Wastewater

The Lodge is expected to generate a certain quantity of liquid waste from wastewater as a result of cooking, cleaning, ablution facilities and showers.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
Likelihood	3	3
Consequences	2	2
Overall rating	6	6

Mitigation: All the toilet facilities at the site must be flush types and drains into a septic tank. Guests are not allowed to flush any foreign material into the toilet. Microbial worms (micro-organism) are added in the septic tanks to hasten the digestion of then sludge. The overflow from the septic tank must be contained in a soak-away and wastewater can recycled and used to irrigate surrounding shade trees.

In the kitchen, a mesh “waste trap” must be placed in the drain where kitchen water flows into, this trap helps to trap kitchen off-cuts such as scraps of meat, vegetables etc. The trap should be cleaned at the end of each day, and the scraps are thrown into the appropriate bin. Leftover of food sand vegetable are being kept in a compost drum and distributed to community for feeding pigs. All waste generated during game drives must be collected and disposed at the lodge. The lodge should keep their guest informed about waste management tips at the site and within the conservancy area.

8.8 Impacts related to household hygiene and sanitation

The Lodge is expected to generate a certain quantity of liquid waste from wastewater as a result of cooking, cleaning, ablution facilities and showers.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
<i>Likelihood</i>	3	3
<i>Consequences</i>	2	2
<i>Overall rating</i>	6	6

Mitigations: Rules regarding the hygiene and housekeeping at the lodge must be developed and strictly adhered to. Attention must be paid to the types of floor and toilet cleaners/chemicals that are used at the site. Only recommended bio-degradable chemicals maybe used for cleaning of toilets, basins, floor, etc. This is to ensure that the chemicals used are not harmful to the bacterial in the septic tank and that are safe for human inhalation. In the

8.9 Impacts related to Community Relation

It must be noted that this Lodge is located within the proximity of a communal conservancy, it is therefore paramount importance that Lodge management maintain a healthy relationship with the community and respect the management structures in place.

Rating	During Construction	During operation
<i>Likelihood</i>	3	3
<i>Consequences</i>	3	3
<i>Overall rating</i>	9	9

Mitigations: The Lodge management are well known tourism operators in the same area, hence should build on the existing relationship. The lodged owners must obtain all necessary required permits and legal documents such as; Consent letter from TA, the leasehold from the Communal Land Board.

Furthermore, the Lodge management must maintain a healthy relationship with the community within which it operates in the following way;

- Respecting of rights of neighbours and that of community at large by informing guests that they are the guests of the community and thus have to respect the community rights at all time
- Through goodwill donations and benefit sharing. The Lodge management must make sure the community at large also benefit from the operation of the Lodge by encouraging goodwill donations by visitors or encourage Community to sell curios such pottery, hand-made baskets to visitors.
- Sourcing from local community; the Lodge can source most of its items such as vegetables, wood etc. from the surrounding community.
- There must be an information centre at the Lodge were Guests are provided with accurate information on the history, culture, customs and values of the community which include cultural activities as part of the tourism product.
- No collection, damage or changes to any cultural or archaeological sites is allowed.

8.10 Cumulative Impacts

The lodge is operating in an area dominated by other similar tourism developments mainly lodges and campsites. Hence, the following cumulative impacts are expected;

- Increased number of game drives in the area – This impact is not directly associated with the lodge establishment as the area itself serves as a tourist hotspot by nature.
- Waste generation – Waste generated at the lodge and other tourism activities hosted by the lodge should be managed as per the EMP.
- Water management – Implement water saving techniques at all times
- Employment creation (positive) – An additional lodge means more opportunities in terms of employment creation

8.11 Potentials Positive impacts

The proposed lodge will not only bring about negative impacts in the area but also positive ones such as;

8.11.1 Income Generation

The new lodge will generate income both for the lodge operators, the community and the state

- The income generated will be used to cover expenditures such as, employee salaries, operational cost, conservancy fees, contribution to NTB and re-investment in the lodge development
- Community at large will generate indirect from the establishment through sale of local curios such as pottery, baskets which they sell directly to tourists, especially the international tourists
- Community also receives direct income and other donations by means of remittance paid to them by visitors during village tours
- The lodge will contribute to the GDP of the country through other rates and taxes

8.11.2 Employment creation

The lodge will contribute to direct and indirect job creation in the area. Priority should be given to local people.

8.11.3 Tourism Development

Undoubtedly, the lodge will play a primary role in the communal conservancy's environmental, tourist and financial blueprints. The lodge will contribute immensely to the tourism potential in the region by hosting more tourists in the region, creation of new tourist routes, i.e. village tours and offering the best tourism services in the region. This will go a long way to benefit the poorest members of the community. In addition, the project of this nature will also contribute to edu-tourism which is vital to the school-going children and ensure sustainability of the tourism industry in the country.

8.11.4 Contribution to GDP

It is a known fact that tourism is an important industry in Namibia. It currently contributes significantly towards the Gross Domestic Product, making it a valuable sector within the country. Unlike other segments which have not been spared by the tough economic challenges the country is going through, the tourism industry has witnessed a tremendous boost over the past two years. This tells us of the resilience within the industry, and the key role it can play towards the attainment of the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP), fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) and the ultimate success of Vision 2030.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The objective of the Scoping Phase was to define the range of the impact assessment and determine the need to conduct any specialist study. The other objective was to identify the gaps of information, hence determine the need for any specialist studies. It is believed that these objectives have been achieved and adequately documented in this Report. All possible environment aspects have been adequately assessed and necessary control measures have been formulated to meet statutory requirements.

It is a known fact that tourism is an important industry in Namibia. It currently contributes significantly towards the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), making it a valuable sector within the country. Unlike other segments which have not been spared by the tough economic challenges the country is going through, the tourism industry has witnessed a tremendous boost over the past two years. This tells us of the resilience within the industry, and the key role it can play towards the attainment of country development goals.

Hence, establishing the proposed lodge will not have any appreciable negative impacts. The few identified inevitable impacts during construction and operation phases are manageable provided that the proposed mitigation measures are duly implemented. The approval of this application would not compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area. Moreover, the proponent (Chiwani Business Trust) are already operating two successful lodges in the Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy. The EAP has the following recommendations;

To the proponent (Chiwani Business Trust)

- Implement various mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP section of this report
- Compile Quarterly monitoring report and submit to MET and Conservancy
- Conduct its activities within the framework of the ESMP, the Legislative framework and that Conservancy Management Plan.
- The lodge manager is responsible for ensuring that the entire operation (on and off-site) of the lodge conforms to the common and legal standards usually ascribed to “eco-tourism” and also a complete adherence by every person at the lodge every time.
- The lodge management will on the other hand be responsible for intensive monitoring and a good maintaining a good relation with the conservancy.
- Finally, to ensure a smooth relationship between the Lodge and the community within which it operates, it is very imperative that a mutual understanding be maintained between the two parties. This can be achieved through regular meetings.

To the Environmental Commissioner;

- Do accept the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan and its attachments, be accepted.
- Do consider issuing an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the **proposed Chimelu Valley Camp in Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy to Dimab Business Trust.**

10. REFERENCES

- John and Jill Kinahan, 2006. Twyfelfontein, /Ui-//aes. World Heritage Site. National Heritage Council
- Wildlife Management Plan for Uibansen Conservancy
- Emma Immalwa, 2016, Analysis of the Management of Twyfelfontein World Heritage Site, Namibia. Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro

11. APPENDICES

Appendix A: List of IAPs

Appendix B: Letter from #Aodaman Traditional Authority

Appendix C: Dimab Development Trust

Appendix D: Proof of Consultation Trust



Appendix E: ESMP

Appendix A: Interested and Affected Party Register

ORGANISATION	REPRESENTATIVE AND TITLE	CONTACT DETAILS
Chiwani Business Trust	Mr. Stefan Manager	0812054645
	Mr. Craig Collins Group Manager	gm@visionsofafrica.com.na
	Mr Andre Louw	Tel: +264-61-232 009, Fax: +264-61-222 574
Dimab Development Trust	Mr. Frans Gaoseb Founding Trustee	fpginvestment@gmail.com / 0812621695
Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy	Mr Adolf A Thaniseb Chairperson Conservancy	tjoglinde@gmail.com
	Ms. Joglide Tauros Manager	0814871146
	Brandt Selma	brandtselma40
Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Ms. Kaagwana Ambabi – CBRNM	kaagwana@gmail.com
	Mr. Christoph Munwela Parks and Wildlife Utilization	cmunwela@met.gov.na
WWF	Mr. Samson Muronga	smulonga@wwf.na
#Aodaman Traditional Authority	Chief Petrus Uukongo	0812614142
NACSO	Mrs. Maxi Louis	maxi@nacso.org.na
National Heritage Council (NHC)	Ms. Beverley van Wyk Marketing and Public Relations Officer	Tel: 061 - 244 375 Fax: 061 - 246 872 Email: beverley@nhc-nam.org
Ministry of Land Reform- Kunene Region	Mr. Gerry Nekongo	0811416202
Kunene Regional Office	Office of the CRO	pmu.kunenerc@gmail.com

Appendix B: Consent Letter from #Aodaman Traditional Authority

#AODAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY





Logo: "Mā-/hao, Go-oo, #Gom-l Gā"

TEL: 067-331228	P.O Box 9
Fax: 067-331311	Khorixas
CELL: 0812614142	Namibia
EMail: ukongopetrus@gmail.com	

Eng: CHIEF PETRUS UKONGO 06./02./2020

ATT: ERNST AMPORO
CHAIRMAN
COMMUNAL LANDBOARD
KUNENE



ATT: MR. ERNST AMPORO
RE: APPLICATION FOR LEASEHOLD RIGHTS

Dear Sir,


The above mentioned subject matter refers.

The #Aodaman Traditional Authority hereby recommend to your good office that the right of leasehold be issued to Mr/Mrs/Ms. ANAB DEVELOPMENT TRUST
 ID no. COMMUNITY LEAD residing at SMAB COMMUNAL FARM
 In Khorixas Constituency, Kunene Region. COMMUNITY LEADER Mr Jona Dosee
No. No. 68082800953 CELL: 0812621691


We trust that you find this in order


Assuring you of our highest esteem

Yours in traditional matters



CHIEF PETRUS UKONGO
#AODAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY





Appendix C: Dimab Development Trust Registrations

T3



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

MASTER OF THE HIGH COURT

TRUST CERTIFICATE

(Issued in terms of the TRUST MONIES PROTECTION ACT 34 OF 1934)

NO.: T 1/2020

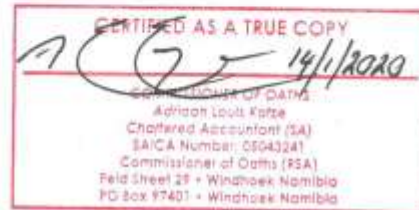
I CERTIFY that the trust known as: "DIMAB DEVELOPMENT TRUST"

Constituted under DEED OF TRUST dated 18 NOVEMBER 2019

Protocol No: has been registered in my office.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the Trustees of this Trust, viz:

1. MAUREEN LISKEN MUBASEN GAOSES
2. MOREEN SHIRLEY HOES
3. KLEOPHAS NORMAN TSUSEB
4. FRANS !GAOSEB



have not been called upon to furnish security/~~have furnished security~~ to my satisfaction in terms of section 3(1) of Act 34 of 1934.

MASTER OF THE HIGH COURT

