ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT ENGHONO FARM, IN TSUMEB: OSHIKOTO REGION.

FOR

ENGHONO POWER (PTY) LTD



TRETARED BY



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PROJECT DETAILS

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	TSUMEB - OSHIKOTO REGION.
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ABBREVIATIONS

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP Environmental Management Plan

EMP Environmental Scoping & Management Plan

ECC Environmental Clearance Certificate

ECO Environmental Control Officer

EO Environmental Officer

ER Employer Representative

RA Roads Authority

NHC National Heritage Council

EMA Namibia Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)

METF: DEA Ministry of Environment, Tourism & Forestry: Directorate of

Environmental Affairs

MME Ministry of Mines and Energy

NEP National Energy Policy

Purpose of this Document

An Environmental Management Plan is one of the most important products of an Environmental Assessment (EA) process. It synthesizes all recommended mitigation and monitoring measures, laid out according to the various stages of a project life cycle, with clearly defined follow-up actions and responsibility assigned to specific actors based on the potential project impacts identified during the scoping exercise. This EMP is a legally binding document and has been compiled in accordance with the Namibian Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012) (METF, 2008). This plan describes project potential impacts, the mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented during the following phases of these developments.

The decommissioning phase was considered as a separate activity which should be dealt with on its own. The entails that decommissioning of the solar energy facility would therefore be addressed in a new EIA process to be conducted prior to the site being decommissioned. However, this EMP makes recommendations that should be considered in the new EIA process prior to decommissioning.

The components of the EMP should meet the requirements of the EIA Regulations. The EMP must address the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity on the environment throughout the project life-cycle. Furthermore, it should have an inclusion of systems for assessment of monitoring and management arrangements after the project implementation. It is therefore the responsibility of METF and the proponent to ensure that the proposed activity as well as the EMP process conforms to the principles of the EMA and should ensure that any contractors appointed comply thereto. Outrun Consultants CC therefore, compiled the EMP according to the EMA. This document should be read together with the Environmental Scoping Report and not as a stand-alone document.

Executive Summary

The applicant, Enghono Power (Pty) Ltd (EP) is a wholly Namibian owned and are planning to set up a 1000 MW Solar Plant at Tsumeb in Oshikoto Region. Construction of energy related infrastructure is a listed activity in the Environmental Management Act of 2007 making it mandatory to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate before implementing the project. Outrun Consultants CC an independent consulting company, conducted the EIA process for EP. The EIA was conducted in 2 phases, the Scoping Phase gave rise to the Scoping Report and the second phase gave rise to the draft environmental management plan report which was shared with stakeholders for their inputs. The proposed construction and operation of a solar plant poses potential environmental damage in the form of air pollution due to dust generated during land clearing, destruction of the landscape, aesthetic view and visual impacts. The predicted environmental impacts can be managed resulting in minimal or insignificant residual effects through the successful implementation of the proposed Environmental Management Plan. Specific instructions have been formulated as part of the EMP.

1. Introduction

The ever-increasing demand for energy and need to find more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy resources have prompted developers to explore new energy generation options. Increasing economic growth and social development in Namibia is placing a growing demand on energy supply. Coupled with the rapid advancement in economic and social development, is the growing awareness of environmental impact, climate change and the need for sustainable development. Namibia's abundance of solar resources and the increasing of solar technologies and applications are of a high priority for the country.

In an effort to utilise renewable energy resources, Enghono Power (Pty) Ltd (EP) is proposing to construct a 1000 Megawatt (MW) Solar Power Plant on a private commercial farm in Oshikoto Region. This project will be comprised of Photovoltaic (PV) solar technology.

This document has been drafted according to the Namibian Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of (2012) whereby various aspects of the intended development were considered under the listed activities with potential impacts on the environment. Therefore, this development requires authorisation granted in the form of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by the Environmental Commissioner (Ministry of Environment and Tourism).

EP (Applicant) appointed Outrun Consultants cc, an independent environmental Consultant to conduct the impact assessment and subsequently apply for the ECC in fulfilment of the Environmental Management Act (2012). The commitments described here form part of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) between EP and the state, as represented by the Ministry of Environment, Tourism &Forestry (METF). Noncompliance is considered illegal and may have legal consequences. The amendment, transfer or renewal of the ECC should be communicated to the Environmental Commissioner as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2007 and its EIA Regulations 2012. Any changes to this EMP will require an amendment to the ECC for these developments.

2. Environmental Management Plan

a. Planning and Design

This section outlines how environmental considerations have informed and been incorporated into the planning and design phases of the proposed 1000 MW (solar) power/ energy plant at Enghono Farm. The following design related mitigation measures have been recommended to reduce the environmental impacts and gave rise to the EMP that follows. This EMP has been structured so as to provide its various intended recipients (Developer, ER, consulting engineers and contractors) with mitigation measures immediately applicable to their respective scopes of work. The management requirements for the various recipients carrying out work for this project are divided according to the main project phases. Namibia is known for its high amount of solar radiation making solar energy an efficient renewable energy source. However, the azimuth changes over time during the day and between seasons and as a result a design factor to consider will be tracking the azimuth to harness maximum insolation.

i. Biodiversity and Ecology

The following mitigation measures are recommended for the planning and design phase to reduce the impact on the biological environment:

- Minimisation and management of impacts to indigenous or otherwise protected flora that is located on-site, including the protection of habitats therein.
- Locate access routes and other infrastructure to avoid the removal of bigger trees as far as possible.
- Limit development and associated infrastructure in sensitive areas such as riparian vegetation.
- Design electrical boundary fencing if needed, so that the first 50cm from ground level is not electrified to allow for small burrowing animals.
- The design should include covers on transformers to prevent owls and genet from nesting on them.
- Design a bund wall around transformers.

- Ensure landscaping designs prohibits the planting of potentially alien invasive plant species (e.g. Tecoma stans, Pennisetum setaceum, etc.) for decorative purposes (e.g. around offices, etc.) and incorporates indigenous vegetation (especially the protected species such as A. erioloba, Albizia anthelmintica, B. albitrunca, B. foetida, Faidherbia albida, Parkinsonia africana, Ziziphus mucronata) into the developments as far as possible (e.g. around offices, etc.).
- Promptly identify weed species and habitats and adopt specific weed control requirements.
- Design overhead transmission lines to include coils/flappers (approximately two coils/flappers within a pylon at equal lengths apart) on new pylon routes longer than 100 m to increase visibility and reduce bird mortalities.

ii. Socio-Economic

The following mitigation measures are recommended for the planning and design phase to reduce the impact on the socio-economic aspects.

- The contractor should be required to employ local labour (i.e. from Tsumeb area) where possible. The requirements for employing local people should be formalised within the contractor's contract. Should a position be offered to non-local person the contractor should be able to prove that no local person qualifies for such a position, through advertising. Follow up must be undertaken to ensure that the contractor is indeed following the guidelines as prescribed in this EMP.
- A provision stating that all unskilled labour should be sourced from local communities should be included within tenders concerning the construction and/or maintenance of services infrastructure.
- Specific recruitment procedures ensuring qualified local companies enjoy preference during tender adjudication should be included within tenders concerning the construction and/or maintenance of services infrastructure.
- Provisions promoting gender equality pertaining to recruitment should be included within tender documents concerning the construction and/or maintenance of services infrastructure.

- Women and the physically challenged should be given preference for certain unskilled jobs (e.g. flag bearers).
- It is crucial that the project procurement criteria include requirements for training and skills development of the contractor's workforce by the contractor.
 Furthermore, this training should be able to capacitate the employees to apply for permanent positions during the operations of the solar power facilities.

iii. Heritage

The following mitigation measures have been recommended for the planning and the design phase.

 Should any archaeological artefacts be found on site during excavations, a formal application must be made through the National Heritage Council (NHC)?

iv. Roads

The following mitigation measure is recommended in line with the planning and design phase to reduce the impact on a traffic and roads perspective:

- The intersection of the access road to the Solar Facility site must be designed by a professional engineer and submitted to the Roads Authority (RA) for approval.
- Furthermore, the proponent is required to notify RA well in advance as to when the actual construction phase will begin.

v. Visual

The following mitigation measures are recommended for the planning and design phase to reduce the impact on visual resources:

- Limit offices and structures to single storey and site carefully to reduce visual intrusion.
- Select colours for buildings to reflect hues of the surrounding vegetation and/or the ground (grey green). Door and window frame colour must reference either the roof or wall colours.

- Locate the construction yard away from the new access road and retain as much of the adjacent vegetation as possible.
- Limit the size of signage and use colour tones that are visible but not dominating, so that size and colour contrast do not dominate the attention of the casual observer.
- Ensure that fencing is grey in colour and located as close as possible around the PV site.
- Keep facility lighting to a minimum, within the requirements of safety and efficiency. Where lighting is required, use energy savers and design low-level lighting shielded to reduce light spillage and pollution. Use down-lighters for external lighting (including security and perimeter lighting) so that no light falls outside the area needing to be lit and ensure that no naked light sources are directly visible from a distance.
- Should single axis tracking PV technology be used, this must be limited to 7m in height.

vi. Noise

The following mitigation measures are recommended for the planning and design phase to reduce the impact from a noise perspective:

- Ensure that the facility is designed to take into account the maximum allowable equivalent continuous day and night rating levels of the potentially impacted sites outside the project boundary. Where the noise levels at such external sites are presently lower than the maximum allowed, the maximum must not be exceeded.
- Design buildings to minimise the transmission of noise from the inside to the outdoors.
- Insulate particularly noisy plant areas and equipment and keep all plant, equipment and vehicles in good repair.
- Where possible, ensure very noisy activities do not take place at night.

vii. Cabling and wiring

- Cables should be installed in line with the manufacturer's recommendations.
 Installation should be done with care as damage can occur when pulling the
 cable into position. The correct pulling tensions and bending radii should be
 adhered to by the installation contractor to prevent damage to the cable.
 Similarly, cables attached to the mounting structure require the correct
 protection, attachment and strain relief to make sure that they are not damaged.
- Underground cables should be buried at a suitable depth (generally between 500mm and 1,000mm) with warning tape or tiles placed above and marking posts at suitable intervals on the surface. Cables may either be buried directly or in ducts. If cables are buried directly, they should be enveloped in a layer of sand or sifted soil in order to avoid damage by backfill material.

b. Responsibilities

The responsibility for the implementation of the EMP ultimately lies with Enghono Power (Pty) Ltd (the Developer), who is also responsible for the eventual operation of these developments. The implementation of this EMP requires the involvement of several key individuals, each fulfilling a different but vital role to ensure sound environmental management during each phase of these developments.

The Developer should appoint an Employer's Representative (ER) to oversee all aspects of these developments for all development phases (including all contracts for work outsourced). Furthermore, the developer may decide to assign this role to one person for the full duration of these developments, or may assign an ER to each of the development phases i.e. one for the Planning and Design Phase, one for the Construction Phase and one for the Operational and Maintenance Phase. The ER will in turn appoint an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) to oversee the implementation of the whole EMP during the Construction and Operation and Maintenance Phases of the Solar Power Facility. Again, the ER (and/or the Developer) may decide to assign this role to one person for both phases, or may assign a different ECO for each phase – i.e. one for the Construction Phase and another for the Operation and Maintenance Phase. The following positions and their respective responsibilities are outlined below:

- Employer's Representative;
- Environmental Control Officer; and
- Contractor (Construction and Operations and Maintenance).

c. Employers Representative (ER)

The ER is appointed by the Developer to manage all contracts for work/services that are outsourced during all development phases. Any official communication regarding work agreements is delivered through this person. The ER should with the commencement of the project appoint a competent ECO who will represent the Developer on-site.

During the Planning and Design and Construction Tender Preparation Phase, the ER will have the following responsibilities regarding the implementation of this EMP:

- Ensuring that the necessary legal authorisations have been obtained;
- Developing, managing implementation of and maintaining all Development;

d. Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

The ECO should be a competent person appointed by the ER. The ECO is the Developer's on-site representative primarily responsible for the monitoring and review of on-site environmental management and implementation of the EMP by the Contractor. If no ECO is appointed the duties of the ECO fall upon the ER. During the Construction Phase and Operation and Maintenance Phase the ECO's duties include the following:

- Assisting the ER in ensuring that the necessary legal authorisations have been obtained:
- Maintaining open and direct lines of communication between the ER, Developer, the Construction and/or Operations and Maintenance Contractor, and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with regard to this EMP and matters incidental thereto;
- Monthly site inspection of all construction and/or infrastructure maintenance areas with regard to compliance with this EMP;
- Monitor and verify adherence to the EMP (audit the implementation of the EMP)
 and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum;

- Be fully conversant with the Environmental Management Plan.
- Be fully conversant with all relevant environmental legislation and the Namibian Energy Policy environmental policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them.

e. Safety Health and Environmental (SHE) Officer

The SHE Officer will:

- ➤ Be fully conversant with the Environmental Management Programme.
- ➤ Be fully conversant with all relevant environmental legislation applicable to the project, and ensure compliance with them.
- Compilation of Method Statements together with the contractor that will specify how potential environmental impacts in line with the requirements of the EMP will be managed, and, where relevant environmental best practice and how they will practically ensure that the objectives of the EMP are achieved.
- ➤ Convey the contents of this EMP to the construction site staff and discuss the contents in detail with the Contractor.
- Undertake regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas in order to monitor compliance with the EMP.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMP are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible.
- Order the removal from the construction site of any person(s) and/or equipment in contravention of the specifications of the EMP.
- Report any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied to the appropriate environmental authorities, in line with the requirements of the EMP.
- > Submitting a report at each site meeting which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.
- Ensuring that the list of transgressions issued by the ECO is available on request.
- Maintain an environmental register which keeps a record of all incidents which occur on the site during construction. These incidents include:

- ✓ Public involvement / complaints.
- ✓ Health and safety incidents.
- ✓ Incidents involving hazardous materials stored on site.
- ✓ Non-compliance incidents.

f. Monitoring

A monitoring programme will be in place not only to ensure compliance with the EMP through the contract/work instruction specifications, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMP that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.

A monitoring programme will be implemented for the duration of the construction phase of the project. This programme will include

- ➤ Monthly audits will be conducted by the ECOs for the duration of the construction phase the ECO shall undertake this environmental monitoring with the audits considering compliance with the EMP, the EA conditions, as well as the conditions of any permits and/or licences.
- On-going monitoring is to be undertaken by the Contractors' Environmental Manager/Officer – this will include notification to the ECO and proponent EO should an incident take place.
- External auditing may take place at unspecified times by the authorities and/or other relevant authorities.
- An independent, suitably qualified, auditor will need to be contracted to conduct an audit once the construction phase of the project is completed according to the provisions of the EMP.
- The Contractor's Environmental Officer must undertake regular site inspections (at least twice weekly) to ensure all legislative requirements are adhered to. Proof of such inspections shall be kept on file for ease of reference or for audit purposes.

g. Contractor

The Contractor is responsible for the implementation of the EMP, on-site monitoring and evaluation of the EMP. It is envisaged that various contractors might be appointed at various periods for various tasks throughout the life cycle (construction through to decommissioning phase) of this project. These can be broadly grouped into Construction Contractors and Operations and Maintenance Contractors. In order to ensure sound environmental management, the relevant sections of this EMP should be included in all contracts of work outsourced thus legally binding all appointed contractors and sub-contractors. All contractors shall ensure that adequate environmental awareness training of senior site personnel takes place and that all construction workers and newcomers are inducted on the environmental, health and safety issues related to the project as well as importance and implications of the proposed EMP. The induction process shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The Contractor should keep records of all environmental training sessions, including names, dates and the information presented.

h. Environmental Specifications: Awareness, Training and Competence

It is important to ensure that all personnel have the appropriate level of environmental awareness and competence to ensure continued environmental due diligence and ongoing minimisation of environmental harm.

To achieve effective environmental management, it is important that employees, Contractors and Subcontractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMP. Environmental training may typically include the following:

- Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features
 of the construction site and the surrounding environment;
- Employees will be familiar with the requirements of the EMP and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the power station.

- Basic training in the identification of archaeological artefacts, and rare and endangered flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.
- Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.
- Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training.

Training can be done both in a written or verbal format and in an appropriate language, but will be in an appropriate format for the receiving audience. Where training has been done verbally, persons having received training must indicate in writing that they have indeed attended a training session. A regular form of written or verbal testing will have to be designed.

i. The Construction Phase and Construction Mitigation Details

All activities involved in the development phases of the solar facility have been identified together with all aspects that may have potential impacts. The construction phase of the EMP aims to address environmental and social risk pertaining to the construction phase. The following table provides a large-scale overview of all the major environmental management themes pertaining to the project activities.

Table 1: Environmental Management Plan.

Section	Aspect	Impact	Mitigation	Indicator	Responsible
					Party
Α	Waste	There is a potential	The Contractor should compile a Waste		The contractor
	Management	environmental contamination	Management Plan which should address as a		and the ECO
	Plan	and degradation from waste on	minimum the mitigation measures included		
		site.	below		
	Hazardous waste	Impact on soil and water.	All heavy construction vehicles and equipment on site should be provided	Correct handling, use and storage of	The contractor and the ECO
			with a drip tray.	materials, including	and the Loo
			 ✓ Drip trays are to be transported with vehicles wherever they go. 	hazardous material.	
			✓ Drip trays should be cleaned		
			daily and spillage handled,		
			stored and disposed of as hazardous waste.		
			All heavy construction vehicles should		
			be maintained regularly to prevent oil leakages.		
			Maintenance and washing of		
			construction vehicles should be take		
			place only at a designated workshop area.		

		•	The workshop area should be lined with concrete and sloped so as to collect and detain all run-off. The workshop should have an oil-water separator for collected run-off from washing. Spilled cement and/or concrete (wet or dry) should be treated as hazardous waste and disposed of by the end of each day in the appropriate hazardous waste containers. All hazardous substances (e.g. fuel etc.) or chemicals should be stored in a specific location on an impermeable surface that is bunded.		
General waste	The incorrect management of solid waste can result in the pollution of soil, groundwater and the general environment. Windblown litter can also contribute to a negative visual impact.	•	The construction site should be kept tidy at all times. All domestic and general construction waste produced on a daily basis should be cleaned and contained daily. No waste may be buried or burned. Waste containers (bins) should be emptied regularly and removed from site to a recognised (municipal) waste disposal site. All recyclable waste needs	No complaints from the neighbours. No windblown waste. No contamination of the ground and water resources	The contractor and the ECO

ewage and grey ater.	Incorrect management of sewage and grey waste may contaminate the soil, vegetation and underground water resources.	•	to be taken to the nearest recycling depot. A sufficient number of separate bins for hazardous and domestic/general waste must be provided on site. These should be clearly marked as such. Construction labourers should be sensitised to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not to litter. No waste may remain on site after the completion of the project Sewage should not be discharged directly onto open soil. All sewage must be removed regularly and disposed of at a recognised (municipal) sewage treatment facility. Grey water that is not recycled should be removed along with sewage on a regular basis. Separate toilets should be available for	No sewage spills on site. No sewage and grey water pools on site.	ECO
			men and women and should clearly be indicated as such.		

			Portable toilets (i.e. easily transportable)		
			should be available at the construction		
			site:		
			Sewage needs to be removed on a		
			regular basis to an approved municipal)		
			sewage disposal site. Alternatively,		
			sewage may be pumped into sealable		
			containers and stored until it can be		
			removed.		
			Workers responsible for cleaning the		
			toilets should be provided with latex		
			·		
	Open Fires	Potential for fire outbreak on	No open fires may be made anywhere	No sign of burnt	Contractor
		communal lands.	on site.	material on site.	and ECO
				No sign of smoke on	
				site at all times.	
В	Environmental	Without proper training the	All construction workers are to undergo	All employees adhere	METF and
	Training of	health and safety of workers	environmental induction (training) which should	to the mitigation	proponent
	workers	will be at risk and preventable	include as a minimum the following:	measures provided in	
		environmental impacts could	Explanation of the importance of	this document.	
		occur.	complying with the EMP.		
			, , ,		
				All operators of	
			environmental impacts of construction	Mechanical	
			activities.	equipment are	
L					

			 Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness. Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when particular work groups carry out their respective activities. Explanation of the specific mitigation measures within this EMP especially unfamiliar provisions. 	
С	Communication	Inability to communicate the Environmental obligations effectively to responsible parties can result in unnecessary environmental degradation. It can also compromise the health and safety of employees as well as disruption to existing infrastructure.	To ensure that the construction activities do not result in avoidable impacts on the environment by anticipating and managing the impacts. • The contact details of the key construction team must be available to all relevant parties. • All site instructions pertaining to environmental matters issued by the Contractor are to be copied to the ECO. • All sub-contractors, employees, suppliers or agents etc. must be fully aware of the environmental management requirements detailed in this EMP.	ECO, Contractor and proponent

			Have a copy of the EMP and ECC available on site at all times for reference purposes.		
D	Socio-economic impact	The activity could benefit local Communities through job creation, however negative impacts are also possible and must be controlled.	Adhere to the legal provisions in the Labour Act (see Table 1) for the recruitment of labour (target percentages for gender balance, optimal use of local labour and SME's, etc.) in the Contract. The Contractor should compile a formal recruitment process including the following provisions as a minimum: • Recruitment should not take place at construction sites. • Ensure that all sub-contractors are aware of recommended recruitment procedures and discourage any recruitment of labour outside the agreed upon process. • Contractors should give preference in terms of recruitment of sub-contractors and individual labourers to those who are qualified and from the project area and only then look to surrounding towns.	Contribute to employment and capacity building in the local community. Creating awareness amongst employees and the public.	Contractor and ECO

	1	T				Т
			•	Clearly explain to all job-seekers the		
				terms and conditions of their respective		
				employment contracts (e.g. period of		
				employment etc.) - make use of		
				interpreters where necessary.		
_	Haritana	I lawita na na anna anna h		Charled a haritana aita an anaba a la sianl	No boultons outstants	500
E	Heritage	Heritage resources can be	>	Should a heritage site or archaeological	No heritage artefacts	ECO,
	Resources	impacted on during the site		site be uncovered or discovered during	are disturbed or	Proponent
		clearance, earthworks and the		the construction phase of the project, a	destroyed on site and	and
		construction of the facility.		"chance find" procedure should be	the NHC is informed	Contractor
				applied in the order they appear below:	should any heritage	
			•	If operating machinery or equipment	artefacts be	
				stop work;	discovered on site.	
			•	Demarcate the site with danger tape;		
			•	Determine GPS position if possible;		
			•	Report findings to the construction		
				foreman;		
			•	Report findings, site location and actions		
				taken to superintendent;		
			•	Cease any works in immediate vicinity;		
			_	Visit site and determine whether work		
			•			
				can proceed without damage to findings;		
			•	Determine and demarcate exclusion		
				boundary;		
			•	Site location and details to be added to		
				the project's Geographic Information		
	i					

archaeologist; Inspect site and confirm addition to
--

 Employ a qualified environmental officer during the construction phase to ensure the appropriate management of the wildlife and ecological processes. Implement and maintain speed control with maximum speed limits (e.g. 40km/h). Temporary speed humps could also be used to limit the speed at which people travel but care must be taken to ensure these do not cause erosion. Avoid off-road driving and unnecessary nocturnal driving in the area. Prevent and discourage the setting of snares (poaching), illegal collecting of
detrimental to larger avian species – i.e. potentially increase collision rates. Destruction of vertebrate fauna. Destruction of unique flora and special habitats The appropriate management of the wildlife and ecological processes. Implement and maintain speed control with maximum speed limits (e.g. 40km/h). Temporary speed humps could also be used to limit the speed at which people travel but care must be taken to ensure these do not cause erosion. Avoid off-road driving and unnecessary nocturnal driving in the area. Prevent and discourage the setting of snares No setting of snares No employees enter the no-go areas. No alien vegetation establishment.
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Prevent and discourage the setting of limits and temporary speed humps.
speed humps
Strates (poaching), illegal collecting of
veld foods (e.g. tortoises, etc.),
indiscriminate killing of perceived No off-road driving
dangerous species (e.g. snakes, etc.)
and the collection of wood in and
surrounding the project area. No setting of fires
Initiate a policy of capture, removal and
relocation of fauna (e.g. slow-moving
species such as tortoises and Establish an
chameleon) encountered appropriate refuse
serendipitously within the project site. removal policy.

	•	Avoid off-road driving and unnecessary	No domestic pests
		nocturnal driving in the area.	on site
	•	Prevent and discourage the setting of	on site
		snares (poaching), illegal collecting of	
		veld foods (e.g. tortoises, etc.),	
		indiscriminate killing of perceived	
		dangerous species (e.g. snakes, etc.)	
		and the collection of wood in and	
		surrounding the project area.	
	•	Initiate a policy of capture, removal and	
		relocation of fauna (e.g. slow moving	
		species such as tortoises and	
		chameleon) encountered	
		serendipitously within the Avoid the	
		removal of bigger trees (especially	
		protected species –e.g.	
		Clospherpemum mopani [Forestry	
		Ordinance No. 37 of 1952) - during the	
		construction phase(s) - including the	
		development of access routes and other	
		infrastructure developments.	
	•	Prevent planting of potentially alien	
		invasive plant species (e.g. Pennisetum	
		setaceum) for decoration purposes.	

 T	T		
		 Any alien plants within the control zone of the must be immediately controlled to avoid establishment of a soil seed bank. Control measures must follow established norms and legal limitations in terms of the method to be used and the chemical substances used. Disposal of cleared alien vegetation must be to a licenced landfill site. Normal agricultural activities must continue in unaffected areas. Land rehabilitation and re-vegetation must commence immediately upon completion of construction. 	
Topsoil	Top soil may be removed during the site preparation and excavation process, which could lead to land degradation.	·	ECO and Contractor

G	Storm water	Contamination of storm water	Prevent storm water from eroding the land and	Storm water not	Contractor
	runoff orosion	runoff can impact on the	becoming contaminated.	contaminated by	and ECO
G	Storm water runoff, erosion, and pollution of surface water and groundwater resources		Should construction activities for the proposed infrastructure need to take place within the drainage features (i.e. linear development including roads and transmission lines) this must transect the streams at right angles and be limited as far as possible to ensure minimum disturbance of such areas. Demarcate a 100 m no-go zone from ephemeral watercourses during construction to prevent construction		
			activities from occurring near the ephemeral watercourses to prevent further loss of vegetation, erosion and watercourse sedimentation. • Any disturbed areas must be rehabilitated as Rubble, sand and waste material resulting from the construction activities must be cleared up but not disposed in any stream or drainage channels as it will impede on the flow in these channels.	Freshwater ecosystems are not unduly disturbed by construction activities within the drainage channels.	

			 The abstraction of groundwater must be properly controlled within a prescribed water demand management plan and as required by the licence conditions. A critical groundwater level must be determined and the groundwater table must be maintained above such critical levels during water abstraction periods. 		
Н	Visual impacts	Although the visual resources of the area are degraded the additional PV facility could contribute to negative visual impacts being a communal area.	to and from the site, site development works Restrict the PV structure height to 7 m. • Keep access roads clear and implement measures to minimise dust from construction traffic on gravel roads. • If site clearing is required, the topsoil must be removed and conserved for use in rehabilitation. The remainder could be used for site development, and any surplus disposed of in a manner that appears natural. • Remove all litter and no contaminants shall be allowed to enter the environment by any means.	No complaints from the public	ECO and Contractor

			Dehabilitation of all imported areas recet		
			Rehabilitation of all impacted areas must		
			commence during the construction		
			phase and continue until the state of the		
			vegetation meets the requirements of		
			the ecological assessment and is		
			satisfactory to the ECO.		
ı	Traffic	During the construction phase,	To ensure that increased traffic volume is	Traffic is orderly, free	Contractor
		it is expected that there will be	managed efficiently to minimise associated	flowing and	
		regular movement of vehicle to	impacts.	controlled.	
		and from the site for transportation of workers and materials.	 Demarcate roads clearly. Off-road driving should not be allowed. All vehicles that transport materials to and from the site must be roadworthy. Drivers that transport materials should have a valid driver's license and should adhere to all traffic rules. Loads upon vehicles should be properly secured to avoid items falling off the vehicle. Access road entrances must be demarcated, both at their exit point from 		
1			existing roads and the entry point to the site.		

J	HIV/AIDS and TB training	Possible discrimination of infected people and medical emergencies may occur.	Erect signage to warn motorists about construction activities and heavy vehicle movement where appropriate. The Contractor should approach the Ministry of Health and Social Services to containing opt a health officer to facilitate HIV/AIDS and TB education programmes periodically on site during the construction phase.	No discrimination in the workplace. Employees are appointed fairly without being discriminated.	Contractor
К	Dust	Dust generated from materials handling, roads and stockpiles can become a nuisance to neighbouring landowners.	To avoid nuisance impacts caused by dust as far as possible. • A watering truck should be used on gravel roads with the heaviest vehicle movement especially during dry and windy conditions. • However, due consideration should be given to water restrictions during times of drought.	No complaints received from public and or site staff.	Contractor and ECO
L	Noise	The increase in traffic and operation of equipment such as welding and fixing of the racks may result in noise becoming a nuisance.	To ensure that noise from the construction activities do not exceed unacceptable levels	No noise complaints received.	Contractor and ECO

Work hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 where construction involving the use of heavy equipment, power tools and the movement of heavy vehicles is less than 500 m from residential areas. If an exception to this provision is required, all residents within the 500 m radius should	
equipment, power tools and the movement of heavy vehicles is less than	
residents within the 500 m radius should be given 1 week's written notice.	
 Workers will be required to wear ear protecting devices whenever possible. If the contractor needs to undertake activities outside the hours above, the 	
residential and community receptors within audible range of the activity must be notified within 24 hours in advance of the planned activity.	

Table 2: Establishment of the working area / mobilisation.

Section	Aspect	Impact	Mitigation	Indicator	Suggested
					Responsibility
1	Demarcate the construction site	Without properly demarcating the site, the public would be able to access the site and would be at risk. The surrounding vegetation and watercourse might also be impacted by the activities.	It is of outmost importance to prevent the encroachment of construction areas into the surrounding environments.	Proper fencing in place to demarcate the construction site.	Contractor
2	Stockpiling of equipment and materials	Incorrect storing of materials can result in water and soil contamination, dust and or erosion. Incorrect storage and handling of materials also pose a risk of environmental contamination and could jeopardise the safety of public / site staff.	Ensure that all materials and equipment handled and stored in a manner that environmental contamination and safety hazards are limited. • The IPP Contractor shall be advised by the Contractor of the housekeeping arrangements including areas intended for the stockpiling of materials. • Implement General Specifications as presented in this document.	No public complaints or water/ soil contamination Correct handling, use and storage of materials, including hazardous materials. No incidents of environmental contamination.	Contractor and ECO

3	Ablution facility	The lack of adequate ablution facilities and recess areas can compromise the health of site staff and result in environmental degradation.	To minimise the potential environmental impacts associated with workers on the site. • Implement General Specifications	No accidents or incidents related to the handling of materials. No public complaints Adequate ablution facilities are in place.	Contractors and ECO
Section	Aspect	Impact	Mitigation	Indicator	Suggested Responsibility
1	Demarcating the site area for	There may be Unnecessary environmental impacts outside the site footprint if the area is not demarcated.	To keep the site area to a minimum to avoid unnecessary impacts to the surrounding environment. • The site must be clearly demarcated with fencing or orange construction barrier to keep clearing activities to a minimum.	The site area is clearly fenced off.	Contractor and ECO

2	No-Go areas (Those areas which have been designated by the EAP as sensitive	Without No-Go areas the free moving of site staff could result in impacts to sensitive areas.	No site staff must be allowed in the area outside of the demarcated area to prevent trampling of surrounding vegetation To keep the site area to a minimum and to protect sensitive environmental areas. Implement General Specifications.	Comprehensive record, including photographic record, of compliance available.	ECO and Contractor
3	environments).	If the removal of	To ensure that the site is not prone to	Topsoil conserved	Contractor and ECO
3	vegetation	vegetation is done incorrectly it may leave the site prone to erosion and compromise rehabilitation requirements post construction.	erosion and any disturbed areas can be rehabilitated as necessary post-construction. • Implement General Specifications.	in stockpiles for later use if necessary.	Contractor and ECO
4	Excavations for bulk earthworks	Created embankments (cut and fill) and retaining walls are required to level and stabilise the site.	To limit the impact to the environment caused by excavations. • Implement General Specifications	No heaps of materials left on site after the construction phase.	Contractor and ECO

		Excavations are also required to accommodate bulk services which might impact on the environment.			
5	Removal of	If the construction	It is very imperative to leave the impacted	The area impacted	Contractor and ECO
	equipment,	site is not	area in an acceptable state.Implement General Specifications.	by the construction activities pose no threat to the	
	materials and any	decommissioned it			
	temporary	can result in		environment	
	structures	environmental			
		degradation			

j. The Operational and Maintenance Phase

The following mitigation measures should be complied with and carried out during any maintenance works associated with the services infrastructure within the planned development areas.

Table 3: The proposed mitigation measures for the respective environmental aspects of the project.

Aspect	Mitigation Measure
EMP Implementation	If any construction is to be conducted as part of maintenance works for the services infrastructure within the project area please refer to the construction mitigation measures of this EMP.
Environmental management Documentation and procedures	To ensure that the operation of the facility does not result in avoidable impacts on the environment, and that any impacts that do occur are anticipated and managed.
	 Appoint a suitably qualified, independent ECO to monitor compliance and compile an environmental audit report. Audit the compliance with the requirements of the environmental specification contained within the EMP
Socio-economic impact	To ensure that the operation of the facility maximises positive impacts on the socioeconomic environment. 1) Procurement of materials, goods and services must be from local suppliers, where possible. 2) Employ local labour for the operational phase, where possible, and particularly for day to day operations and maintenance. 3) The contractor must be required to employ skilled or semi-skilled local labour (depending on their capacity to operate the facility). The requirement to employ local labour must be incorporated in the contractor's contract. Follow-up compliance monitoring shall be undertaken. 4) Where possible encourage the use of local suppliers for procurement of goods, materials and services.

	5) Implement training and capacity building programmes to enhance the ability of local community members to take advantage of
	available employment opportunities.
Protection of ecology	To prevent unnecessary disturbance to natural vegetation and fauna.
	 Any alien plants within the site footprint must be immediately controlled to avoid establishment of a soil seed bank. Control measures must follow established norms and legal limitations in terms of the method to be used and the chemical substances used. Ensure removal and control of existing invasive alien plant species (i.e. Prosopis sp.) onsite and within the surrounding 6 m wide fire break. Maintain track discipline with maximum speed limits (e.g. 40km/h). Temporary speed humps could also be used to limit the speed at which people travel but care must be taken to ensure these do not cause erosion. Avoid off-road driving and unnecessary nocturnal driving in the area. Remove all refuse on site. Maintain coils/flappers on new pylon routes longer than 100m to increase visibility and prevent further bird mortalities. If nesting on pylon structures becomes problematic, "dummy poles" could be erected for species such as sociable weaver to avoid this problem. Initiate land rehabilitation and re-vegetation as soon as possible and continue to monitor land for early signs of degradation and erosion. Re-vegetate with more palatable plant species to enable faster stocking initiation. Prevent and discourage setting of fires as this could easily cause runaway veld fires. Do not allow domestic pets – e.g. cats and dogs to acing employee's onsite. Prevent and discourage the collection of firewood in and surrounding the project area. Maintain transformer covers to ensure that no owls, genet or other animals are nesting on the transformers. Ensure that solar panels are cleaned regularly and kept free of bird streamers.

Storm water runoff, erosion, and	Prevent storm water from eroding the land and becoming contaminated.	
pollution of surface water and groundwater resources.	 The areas likely to contribute to contaminated runoff, such as the workshop must be designed to have hardened surfaces equipped with oil and grease traps to capture any contaminated runoff. These must be maintained during operation. Should storm water infrastructure be required, a management plan must be in place to ensure as a minimum that the structures are visually monitored after large rainfall events to ensure that eroded areas do not develop. Storm water runoff from the constructed areas must be monitored to ensure that eroded areas do not develop, particularly near the outlets. Any refuse generated must be disposed of in suitable bins and removed from site at regular intervals. Maintain the groundwater table above critical groundwater levels during water abstraction periods. Ensure proper groundwater abstraction Management strategies 	
Visual impact	 Keep access roads clear Keep all lighting minimal, within the requirements of safety and efficiency. Where such lighting is deemed necessary, use shielded low-level lighting to reduce light spillage and pollution. Avoid naked light sources that are directly visible from a distance. Only reflected light must be visible from outside the site. Rehabilitation of all impacted areas must continue until the state of the vegetation meets the requirements of the ecological assessment and is satisfactory to the Environmental Control Officer. 	
Noise impact	 To ensure that noise from the operational activities does not exceed unacceptable levels. All plant, equipment and vehicles must be kept in good repair. When ordering plant and machinery, manufacturers must be requested to provide details of the sound power level. Where possible, those with the lowest sound power level (most quiet) must be selected. 	

Post-construction usage of	Borrow pits to be utilised post-construction should adhere to the same topsoil and rehabilitation measures outlined within construction		
borrow pits	mitigation measures of this EMP		
Post-construction environmental	All contractors appointed for maintenance work on the respective services infrastructure must ensure that all personnel are aware of		
training and awareness	necessary health, safety and environmental considerations applicable to their respective work.		
Monitoring	The ECO should monitor the implementation of the Property Development EMP:		
	The ECO should inspect the site before construction starts; and		
	The ECO should inspect the site at the end of the construction period.		

k. Monitoring Programmes

Table 4: Environmental Monitoring Programme.

Section	Aspect	Phase	What to monitor	Standards to be Achieved
1	Access	Construction and operation	Generation of mud on access roads after heavy rainfall event	Roads in a well-maintained condition and causing no damage to vehicles
2	Dust	construction	Dust and ensuring its suppression during construction of infrastructure	Meet the standard for the South African Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act 2
3	Erosion	Construction and operation	Area (m²) affected by erosion Effectiveness of erosion control measures (improvement over time)	No incidences of erosion occurring Should erosion occur, successful remediation of erosion, so that areas are rehabilitated
4	Pollution	Construction and operation	No incidences of pollution Zero pollution incidences	As incidents occur Fortnightly and after every event logged
5	Pollution safety	Construction and operation	 Integrity of impervious floor layer of fuel storage and dispensing areas Integrity of bund walls 	Zero pollution incidences

			 The storage and dispensing areas are secure when not in use, e.g. over-night. Clean up kits for accidental spills are available and 100% complete in terms of their contents Any pollution or safety incidence
6	water pollution	Construction and operation	Storm water system integrity Weekly or after each heavy rainfall event
7	Waste	Construction and operation	 Certificates of disposal at authorised waste facilities Incidences of waste management contraventions Distribution and integrity of waste disposal containers Awareness training for staff related to waste matters (proof of workers trained) Zero waste management infringements Application of responsible waste measures
8	Vegetation and fauna	Construction and operation	 Incidents of unauthorised entry into no-go areas Erosion (area in m²) Rehabilitation of disturbed areas Zero incidents No incidences of erosion occurring

•	Occurrence of alien species (type,	Should erosion occur, successful remediation of erosion, so that areas are
	location and area invested (m2))	rehabilitated
•	Establishment of bird nests on	Measurable targets for this must be determined by the ECO at the
	pylons and transformers as well	commencement of the rehabilitation activities
	as beneath solar panels.	Commencement of the rendamentation detivities
		Zero alien species occurring in the footprint area and a 20m buffer area around
		footprint.
		No incidences of nesting birds (owls, genets and sociable weavers)

I. Decommissioning

In terms of EMA it is necessary to consider the environmental impacts of decommissioning of any development, however, the solar facility is expected to be operational for a period of 20 years or more. Thereafter, the PV facility could either be decommissioned or upgraded, depending on the feasibility.

According to Namibian Legislation, decommissioning is considered as a separate activity which should be dealt with on its own. The decommissioning of the PV facility would therefore be addressed in a new EIA process to be conducted prior to the site being decommissioned. This section makes recommendations that should be considered in the new EIA process prior to decommissioning.

The Project Proponent should develop a closure plan to be updated on an annual basis commencing at least 10 years prior to the envisaged decommissioning. The closure plan should identify the targets and objectives for closure, and will be important in allowing operations to work toward closure objectives. The Project Proponent should commission specialist inputs from time to time to provide direction on the closure plan to ensure the end result is as closely aligned with prevailing best practice as is possible, thereby minimising the risk and potential costs associated with decommissioning phase. The various stakeholders should also be engaged as early on in the closure planning process to ensure their interests are known and catered for from the point of origin. The construction phase EMP could be used as a guideline to facilitate the detailed decommissioning phase EMP.

Specific mitigation measures have been recommended for the decommissioning phase of the project and are listed below. It should however be noted that these conditions are subject to change.

m. Recommended Mitigation Measures for the Decommissioning Phase

i. Ecology

The following mitigation measures are recommended from an ecological point of view as part of the closure phase:

Rehabilitate all areas impacted on by the infrastructure

- Remove all construction waste; rip temporary tracks, if feasible, and replace the topsoil.
- Re-introduce indigenous vegetation (especially protected species i.e.
 Mopane) should form part of the rehabilitation process

ii. Visual

The following mitigation measures are recommended from a visual point of view as part of the closure phase:

- All PV structures, associated structures and fencing must be removed and recycled as far as possible. Where it is not possible to recycle material, the waste shall be disposed of at a registered landfill site.
- Rehabilitate internal roads that cannot be used by the landowner.
- Rehabilitate and restore all impacted footprint areas as per the requirements of the ecological assessment.
- Rehabilitation of all impacted areas must continue until the state of the vegetation meets the requirements of the ecological assessment and is satisfactory to the ECO.

iii. Socio economic

The following mitigation measures are recommended from a socio-economic point of view as part of the closure phase:

- Maximise the use of local labour on decommissioning activities;
- Provide adequate notification to staff and other stakeholders of the pending decommissioning;
- Provide staff with references so that they can pursue work with other companies;
- If feasible, assist staff in finding employment at other operations.

iv. Surface water

The following mitigation measures are recommended for surface water management as part of the closure phase:

 A decommission plan should address the removal of the PV facilities and infrastructure. Such a plan must address aspects such as monitoring and management of surface water flows and erosion.

3. Conclusion and Recommendations

a. Conclusion

The construction of a 1000 MW solar plant at Tsumeb has negative environmental impacts. The EIA study findings showed negative environmental impacts to the environment to varying degrees depending on the nature of the activity and impacts arising thereof. Management and corrective measures were formulated and implementation timelines proposed depending on the gravity of threat to human life and the environment.

The identified impacts, mitigation and monitoring activities, indicators, responsible parties and monitoring frequency are indicated in the EMP. The EMP should form the obligatory conditions upon which the EIA clearance certificates will be issued and non-compliance attracts prosecution. The EMP should be implemented throughout the project lifecycle and an Environmental Management System formulated and implemented based on the EIA study findings. Environmental monitoring and performance evaluations should be conducted and targets for environmental improvement set and monitored throughout the project lifespan. It is also our determination that the findings should be incorporated earlier and sound SHE policies and supportive programmes implemented.

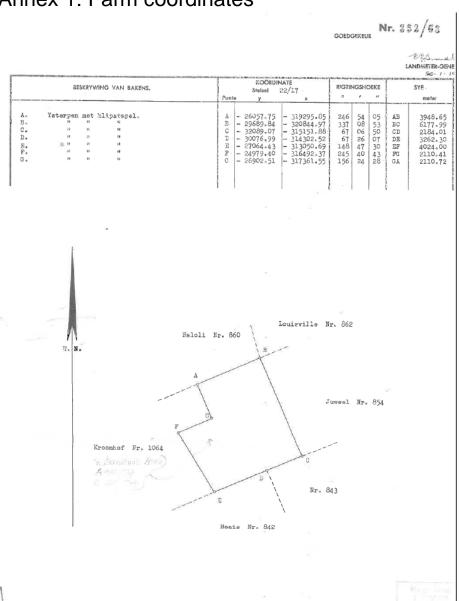
b. Recommendations

Recommendations were developed to guide the Proponent on the key activities that should be done to effectively manage safety, health and environment:

- Develop SHE policies based on the study findings and use impacts evaluation to formulate the objectives.
- Develop and implement Environmental Management Systems.
- Develop an occupational health and safety plan
- Adhere to the environmental management obligations upon which the EIA clearance certificate will be issued by the METF: DEA.

- The EIA clearance will not exempt the Proponent from obtaining other relevant permits and should do as such:
 - o Permit to remove protected trees on a portion of the project site.
 - Water abstraction;
 - o Connection to the National Grid;
 - Access roads etc.
- Provide relevant training to capacitate the workers with knowledge and skills to manage safety, health and the environment.

Annex 1: Farm coordinates



Annex 2: Registered IAPs

INSTITUTION	CONTACT DETAILS
Ministry of Mines and Energy	officeoftheminister@mme.gov.na
	061 284-8318/8308
Ministry of Public Enterprises	061 202 3623
Office of the Vice President: Marginalized	psec.mc@mova.gov.na
Communities	061 296 3110
NAMPOWER	Mr. Smat Matengu
	Smut.matengu@nampower.com.na
Oshikoto Regional Council: Planning &	
Development	liilonga@oshikotorc.gov.na

Annex 3: EIA Notices

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT TSUMEB IN OSHIKOTO REGION.

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT

TSUMEB. The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPONENT(S): EENGHONO POWER (PTY) LTD

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A SOLAR PLANT

PROJECT LOCATION: TSUMEB -OSHIKOTO REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: A FORMAL MEETING WILL BE HELD WHEN WE RECEIVE SIZEABLE

NUMBER OF RESPONSES.

VENUE: TO BE ADVISED

Josiah - 0812 683 578,

E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: AFORMAL MEETING INLL DE HELD WHE HE RECEIVE SIZEABLE MUMIER OF RESPONSES.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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PROPONENT(S): EENGHONO POWER (PTY) LTD

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A

PROJECT LOCATION: TSUMEB -OSHIKOTO REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: A FORMAL MEETING WILL BE HELD WHEN WE RECEIVE SIZEABLE NUMBER OF RESPONSES.

VENUE: TO BE ADVISED

HEALTHY BEAUTY

Manhood enlargement all size Hips and buttocks enlargemen cream

cream power and strength in bed pregnancy problems and m Mr ABI 081 4095373

Josiah - 0812 683 578,

E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com





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CONTACT: 081 220 8176

2016 . VVTi. Mini bus. Chery. Local. 14 seater. 110000km

N\$ 99500 cash or bank



Zotye Nomad/ Daihatsu 1.3L, 56000km, Good condition. N\$ 31900

CONTACT: 081 220 8176



G, Van Wyk Signature of Applicant P O Box 4699, Rehoboth Tel No.: 057,423447



Bids are hereby invited through Open National Bidding (ONB) in line with Section 29 of the Public Procurement Act No. 15 of 2015, for the following bid:

PROCURING AGENT	The Central Procurement Board of Namibia on behalf of Road Fund Administration
COUNTRY	Namibia
DESCRIPTION OF THE BID	Land Acquisition for Road Fund Administration (RFA) for Natis One Stop Shop
PROCUREMENT REFERENCE NUMBER	G/ONB/CPBN-02/2020
BID DOCUMENT PRICE	A Non-refundable amount of N\$1000-00 is payable into Central Procure- ment Board of Namible bank account once a reference number has been issued. Method of payment: EFT & Direct deposits only.
ADDRESS FOR THE COLLEC- TION & SUBMISSION OF BIDDING DOCUMENTS:	Mandume Park
DATE OF ISSUE	17 July 2020
CLOSING DATE AND TIME	20 August 2020 at 11H00 AM (No late submissions/offers will be accepted)
OPENING OF BIDS (FOR SAFE- TY MEASURES, ONLY 50 BID- DERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO ATTEND THIS SESSION)	Bids will be opened in the presence of the Bidder's representatives in at- tendance at: The Central Procurement Board of Namibla, 1st Floor, Man- dume Park, 1 Teinert Street, Windhoek, Namibla, on 20 August 2020 at 11:05
GENERAL ENQUIRIES	The Procurement Management Unit Central Procurement Board of Namible 1 Telmet Street, Mandume Park, it Ricor, Windhoek, Namible Email: procurement@epb.org.ne Tel: +224 61 47700
BID CLARIFICATIONS	All Requests for Clasfications should be addressed in writing to: cla- ification/Epiborg.nis and reach the Procuring Agent not later than 06 August 200 (14 days) prior to the closing date for submission of bids. Late requests will NOT be responded to.
(i) x294 (FQ ACT TEO (ii) prilimphorques (ii	www.colump.co 📵 PGs, Sec.2000 🕟 Mandium Park, 1 Televit Street, Windrook, Namible



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT TSUMEB IN OSHIKOTO REGION.

37

ADVERTS

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT F O R THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT TSUMEB.

The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPONENT(S): EENGHONO POWER (PTY) I TD PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A SOLAR PLANT PROJECT LOCATION: TSUMEB -OSHIKOTO REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: A FORMAL MEETING WILL BE HELD WHEN WE RECEIVE SIZEABLE NUMBER OF RESPONSES. VENUE: TO BE ADVISED

Josiah - 0812 683 578, E-Mail: outruninvest@ hotmail.com





PROCURIN

COUNTRY

DESCRIPTI

PROCUREI NUMBER

BID DOCU

ADDRESS TION & SUBMISSIO **DOCUMEN** Friday 24 July 2020 I NEW ERA 37

ASSIFIE

Tel: (061 2080800

Fax (061) 220584

Green Earth

Email: Imeroro@nepc.com.na

P O BOX SMIS Olympis, Windhook Tel: 005-204-0622 / 053-432 7 180

Nutice for publication in the Government Guzette on: 24* July 2020

CERTAIN: Bf B ff87 Rehoboth

A whole 12 today...

Happy Birthday Sweety!

#Love Mon#

OAZE NO: HO-NO-LAB-AA-2015/00186

Legal Notices Legal Notices Legal Notices Legal N

 CHANGE OF SURNAME -THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME I, (1) HDATEGA VICTORIA ASHEELA residing at ERS OMUNGONDO STREET OBUS 10 CO NOT THE AMERICAN AND ACCUSTORS AND ACCUSTOR ACCUSTORS AND ACCUSTOR ACC

contact CO SEPT

THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1) KASHE RAKKEL LIPOMWENE residing at UNIANA, ONLINO STREET and cerying on business I employed a (2) UNBIMPLOYED beamd applying to the Mediator of Name Addis for embody under section 9 of the Addis Section 4.5527, to ensure the section 9 of the Addis Section research UNBIA for the messons that (3) BACAMISE ALL OF MY SCHOOL DOCUMENTS ARE UNITED ADDISORATED BACK TO A SECTION 1.555 MAY SCHOOL DOCUMENTS ARE UNITED ADDISORATED BACK TO A SECTION 1.555 MAY SCHOOL DOCUMENTS ARE SECTION 1.555 MAY SCHOOL DOCUMENTS A

WINDHOEK 14-07-2020

- CHANGE OF SURNAME THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

) ALUVILU TWELIMONA GEROSA-reidingst CKANANDA HETO NO. 1, ERF 229 and ying on business/employed a (2) carrying on business / employed a (2) UNEMPLOYED intend applying to the Billiniator of Home Affairs for authority

WNDHOEK 1947-2020

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATIONS COMMENTS

Name of proponent: Hould's Group Phi Ltd

THE ALLENS ACT, 1907 HOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHEMICE OF SURBAME PETRUS KALENGA residing OKAUKUEJO ERF NO.4 and ming on business / employed a (Z. SSISTAWT RANGER, AT THE INISTRY KOF ENVIRONMENT ND TOURISM, THE REPUBLIC OF

WILSARD SIMON GWAMITHWE residing at GULUNGU - OSHEEDHIYA

Contact details for regis information:

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATE All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors

Period allowed for lodgement of claims if other than 30 days: 30 days only

Olympia, Winarro-Tel: 081-384 8632 081-092 7199

NOTICE

New signoprocet: Hostin Yung, Pallul, Project Lendin and Hostin Yung, Pallul Lendin and Hostin and

PROPONENT(5): EENGHONO POWER

REZONING OF ERF 24 WINDHOEK NO. 15 DOLEWICK STREET, OM RESIDENTIAL WITH NEMSTY OF 1-900W TO SINESS WITH A BULK 1.0

Notice

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT TSUMEB ІN ОЅНІКОТО

REGION.

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT F O R T H E CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT TSUMEB.

The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPONENT(S): EENGHONO POWER (PTY) LTD PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A

SOLAR PLANT
PROJECT LOCATION:
TSUMEB -OSHIKOTO REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: A FORMAL MEETING WILL BE HELD WHEN WE RECEIVE SIZEABLE NUMBER OF

VENUE: TO BE ADVISED Josiah – 0812 683 578, E-Mail: outruninvest@ hotmail.com

RESPONSES.



Notice

NOTICE

Take notice that PLAN AFRICA CONSULTING CC, Town and Regional Planners on behalf of the owner intends to apply to the Municipality of Keetmanshoop

- REZONING OF ERF 1046 KRONLEIN EXTENSION 1, AROAB ROAD FROM 'RESIDENTIAL 2' WITH A DENSITY OF 1:150M2 'BUSINESS'
- REZONING OF FRE 1509 (A PORTION OF ERF 1450) KEETMANSHOOP, C/O OF FOURTEENTH AVENUE AND THIRD STREET FROM 'RESIDENTIAL 1' WITH A DENSITY OF 1:750M2 TO BUSINESS WITH A BULK OF 1.0
- REZONING OF ERE 876 KEETMANSHOOP, C/O ERENST KALWEIT AND WARMBAD STREETS FROM 'RESIDENTIAL 1' WITH A DENSITY 1:600M² TO 'RESIDENTIAL 2' WITH A DENSITY
- CONSENT TO START WITH CONSTRUCTION WHILE THE REZONING IS IN PROCESS

Erven 1046 and 1509 are 1 350m2 and 2 053m² respectively in extent. The intention of the owners is to erect business buildings with a total floor area of 1 350m2 and 2 053m² respectively.

Erf 876 is 1 983m2 in extent. The intention of the owner is to construct flats.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board Keetmanshoop Municipality, No.37 Hampie Plichta Avenue, Keetmanshoop.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Municipality of Keetmanshoop and with Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections 14 August 2020)

REZONING NOTICE

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PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT IN TSUMEB – OSHIKOTO REGION.

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF AN EIA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000MW SOLAR **PLANT AT TSUMEB.** The exact location of the solar plant is indicated on the map (provided in BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012.

PROPONENT(S): ENGHONO POWER (PTY) LTD

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A SOLAR PLANT

PROJECT LOCATION: TSUMEB -OSHIKOTO REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: IAPs are invited to register with the consultant and communicate issues / concerns via email. No physical public meeting will be done but a zoom meeting only hence it is important to register

Josiah Mukutiri – +264 81 268 3578 E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



FOR ADVERTISING

Contact: Mandy • T: 061 24 6136 C: 081 895 8296



pool and 3 car garage

Ludwigsdorf - \$8.2mil for sale /35 000 to rent, from 40 000 - Uripi 081 122 3797 4 bed 5 bath, newly renovated luxury villa with swimming pool plus self contained flat

SOLE MANDATE Ludwigsdorf - \$55 000 to rent -Uripi 081 122 3797 5 bed 4 bath, 4 car garage, cottage - rent includes pool and garden service

Windhoek Central - \$850 000 - Uripi 081 122 2 bed 1 bath modern open plan apartment

with outdoor space.

Elisenheim - \$2,45mil - Joan 081 445 9386 3 bed 2 bath, open plan living areas, single garage and beautiful garden

Eros - \$2.9mil - Joan 081 445 9386 3 bed 2 bath, great entertainment areas, pool

and double garage.

Khomasdal - \$1.3mil Moses 081 344 6719/081 222 3127 3 bed 2 bath with beautiful kitchen and living

areas Grysblok - \$1.45mil Moses 081 344 6719/081 222

3 bed 2 bath with lapa and single garage and boundary wall.

Dorado Park - \$700 000 Moses 081 344

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