2023

Environmental Management Plan Okarundu Camping and Rest Camp

ECT
ENVIRONAM CONSULTANTS TRADING

Environmental Management Plan

OKARUNDU CAMPING AND REST CAMP

PROJECT DETAILS

PROPONENT:

Okarundu Camping and Rest Camp

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF FIGURES

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
DR	Developer's Representative

EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GG	Government Gazette
GIS	Geographic Information System
GN	Government Notice
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HM	Henties Bay Municipality
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
NHC	National Heritage Council
Reg.	Regulation
S	Section
TB	Tuberculosis

1 INTRODUCTION

Okarundu is located approximately 30km south-east of Otjimbingwe and roughly 50 directly south of Karibib in the Erongo Region. The area is found in the Otjimbingwe communal area and is under the customary jurisdiction of the Tsoaxudaman Traditional Authority.

Otjimbingwe has approximately 8,000 inhabitants, the area was already a temporary settlement of some Herero in the early 18th century. Chief Tjiponda coined the name Otjizingue (Otjiherero: refreshing place, referring to the natural spring) from which the settlement's name developed.

The Rhenish church in the settlement's centre is one the settlement's main attractions. Constructed in 1867 and proclaimed a National Monument in 1974 it is Namibia's oldest church. Another proclaimed National Monument is the Pulverturm (armory tower) erected in 1870.

In order to tap into the rich history and tourism character of Otjimbingwe while at the same time providing the residents of the settlement and nearby communities with recreational amenities, Okarundu Camping and Rest Camp, hereinafter known as the proponent, has applied and obtained approval from the Tsoaxudaman Traditional Authority as well as from the Namibia Tourism Board for the establishment and operation of a multi-purpose camping and rest camp. The facilities are already in existence and have been operational, however, the proponent realised the need to be environmentally compliant and has commissioned the process of obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the operations.

The proponent appointed Environam Consultants Trading cc (ECT) to undertake the process of obtaining an ECC for the activity. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is the competent authority.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 (Government Notice No. 29), certain activities may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). This activity is included in the above-mentioned list, with particular reference to the following activities of the gazetted Namibian Government Notice No. 30 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations:

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

Activity 10.1 (a) The construction of oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines.

Activity 11.2 The construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

Key to the issuance of an Environmental Clearance Certificate is the submission of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which provides for a description of how an activity might impact on the natural environment in which it occurs and clearly sets out commitments from the proponent on how identified impacts will be avoided, minimised and managed so that they are environmentally acceptable.

An EMP is a very important output as it synthesises all of the proposed mitigation and monitoring actions, set to a timeline and with specific assigned responsibilities. An EMP will generally detail the mitigation and monitoring actions to be implemented during the following phases of a development:

- Planning and Design – the period, prior to construction, during which preliminary legislative and administrative arrangements, necessary for the preparation of the land, are made and engineering designs are carried out. The preparation of construction tender documents forms part of this phase;
- Construction – the period during which the proponent, having dealt with the necessary legislative and administrative arrangements, appoints a contractor for the construction of services infrastructure, buildings as well as any other construction process(s) within the development areas;
- Operation and Maintenance – the period during which the development will be fully functional, operational and maintained.

The infrastructure at the site already exists and are in use, therefore the EMP will only cover the operation and maintenance phase, and include the decommissioning phase (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

1.1. Surrounding Land Use

Southwest of the proposed development site lies the Tsaobis Nature Park. The surrounding land use is primarily for communal use, including communal agricultural activities.

1.2. Physical Environment

The infrastructure needs of the proposed project can be categorised into two broad classifications namely:

- Basic infrastructure that includes electricity and roads.
- Environmental infrastructure that consists of water supply, sewage and drainage systems, and solid waste management.

Potable water for the consumption of the facility is obtained from a communal borehole. A septic tank sewage management system is found on the site, with the septic tanks servicing various parts of the development. If these systems are not properly managed it may result in the pollution of surface and ground water in the area, therefore care should be taken to ensure that these systems are properly installed and maintained, and should be enclosed.

A wastewater and effluent disposal permit is required for these types of sewage systems and is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Strict conditions are set in the permit and these will need to be adhered to in order to avoid fines and to ensure that scares water resources in the area are not polluted by human waste, rendering it unsafe for human or animal use

Access to the site is currently obtained from an existing gravel road that branches off the C32 Road.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Description

The project entails the operations of the existing Okarundu Camping and Rest Camp within the Tsoaxudaman communal area. The camping and rest camp offers the following amenities: chalets, conference facility, employee accommodation, entertainment area, kitchen, main house, open braai area, outside toilets, showers, playground, store room and tent area etc. please see **Figure 2-1** below for the layout map of the area. Activities such as fishing and boat trips, desert excursions and sundowners will be available. The accommodation facilities consist of options including tented camping stands, caravan camping stands, luxury chalets and day-use stands.

The proposed site resorts under the jurisdiction of the Tsoaxudaman communal area. The Tsoaxudaman Traditional Authority has provided consent for the activities, the Namibia Tourism Board has also provided the relevant permits.

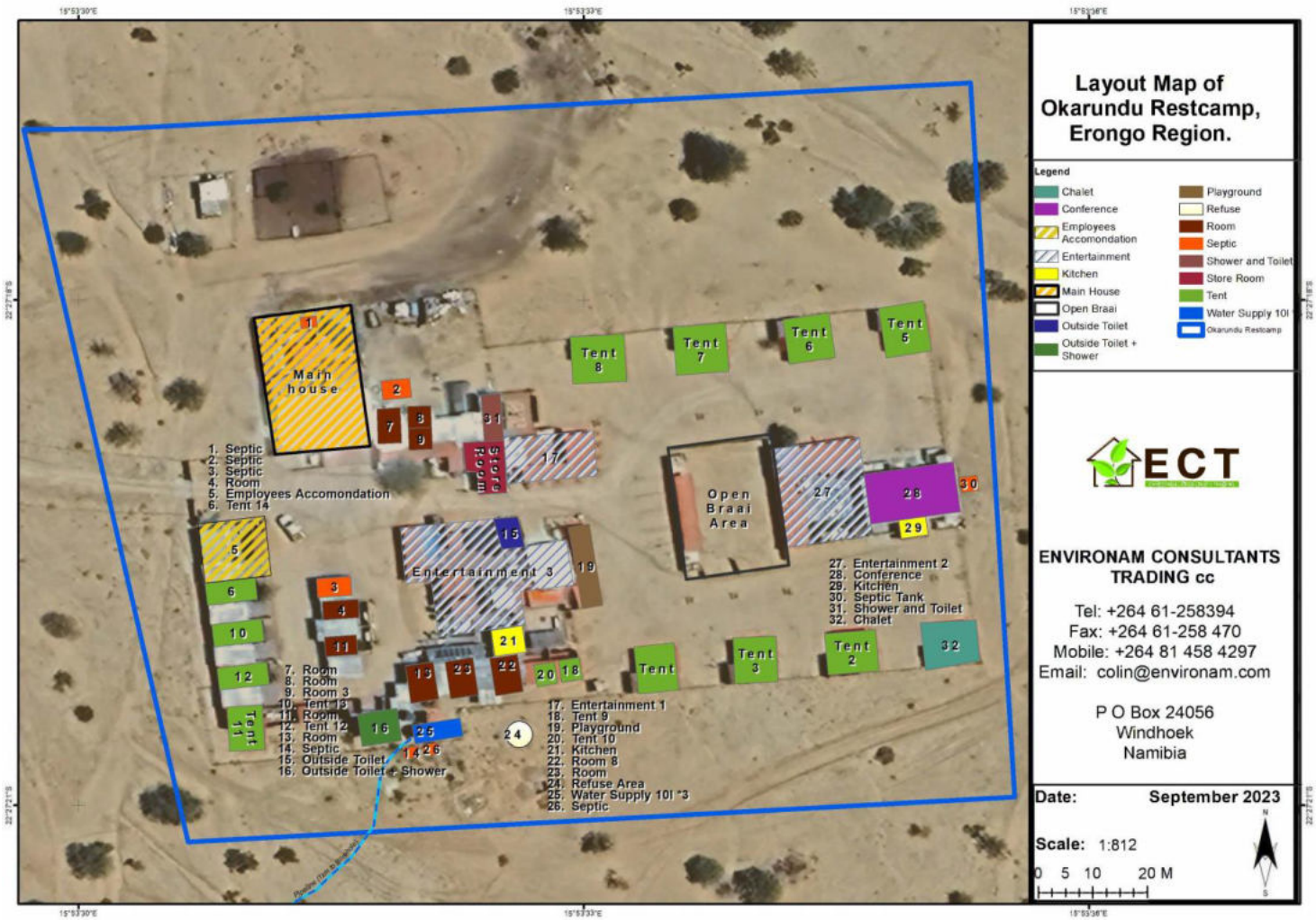

Figure 2-1: Layout Map of the Facilities

2.2 Decision Factors

The following factors served as informants and were considered when preparing the layout designs for the development:

- To provide safe and fully equipped accommodation (luxury chalets, tents, self-catering units) to tourists and visitors.
- To provide the tourists with daily excursions for sight-seeing and attractions
- To provide tourists and locals with healthy entertainment.
- To respect the natural vegetation. The area is sparsely vegetated with some large native trees. The vegetation will is respected to the greatest degree possible, making sure they do not fall within road reserves which would see them removed.

2.3 No – Go Alternative

The no-go alternative would essentially entail maintaining the current situation, whereby residents of Okarundu, Otjimbingwe and the visitors or tourists will not have access to the variety of recreational activities offered by the development. This will inhibit added growth within the locality and limit the additional commercial activities triggered by this development. In addition, the existing job opportunities will fall away leading to negative socio=economic consequences.

3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Okarundu Camping and Rest Camp cc (the Developer) is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the EMP, during the operation phase to the decommissioning phase (if these developments are in future decommissioned) of these developments. The developer will delegate this responsibility as the project progresses through its life cycle. The delegated responsibility for the effective implementation of this EMP will rest on the following key individuals:

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

3.1 Developer's Representative

The Developer should assign the responsibility of managing all aspects of these developments for all development phases (including all contracts for work outsourced) to a designated member of staff, referred to in this EMP as the Developer's Representative (DR). The Developer may decide to assign this role to one person for the full duration of these developments, or may assign a different DR to each of the development phases – i.e. one for the operation and maintenance phase and one for the decommissioning phase. The DR's responsibilities are as follows:

Responsibility	Project Phase
Making sure that the necessary approvals and permissions laid out in **Table 4-1** are obtained/adhered to	Throughout the lifecycle of these developments
Suspending/evicting individuals and/or equipment not complying with the EMP	• Operation and maintenance
Issuing fines for contravening EMP provisions	• Operation and maintenance

3.2 Environmental Control Officer

The DR should assign the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of the whole EMP on the ground during the operation and maintenance phases to a designated member of staff, referred to in this EMP as the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The DR/Developer may decide to assign this role to one person for both phases, or may assign a different ECO for each phase. The ECO will have the following responsibilities during the construction and operation and maintenance phases of these developments:

- Management and facilitation of communication between the Developer, DR, the contractors, and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with regard to this EMP;

- Conducting site inspections (recommended minimum frequency is monthly) of all construction and/or infrastructure maintenance areas with respect to the implementation of this EMP (monitor and audit the implementation of the EMP);
- Assisting the Contractor in finding solutions with respect to matters pertaining to the implementation of this EMP;
- Advising the DR on the removal of person(s) and/or equipment not complying with the provisions of this EMP;
- Making recommendations to the DR with respect to the issuing of fines for contraventions of the EMP; and
- Undertaking an annual review of the EMP and recommending additions and/or changes to this document.

3.3 Contractor

Contractors appointed by the Developer are automatically responsible for implementing all provisions contained within the relevant chapters of this EMP. Contractors will be responsible for the implementation of this EMP applicable to any work outsourced to subcontractors. Table 5-1 applies to contractors appointed during the operation and maintenance phase. In order to ensure effective environmental management the aforementioned chapters should be included in the applicable contracts for outsourced construction, operation and maintenance work.

The tables in the following chapter (Chapter 4) detail the management measures associated with the roles and responsibilities that have been laid out in this chapter.

4 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The aim of the management actions in this chapter of the EMP is to avoid potential impacts where possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, measures are provided to reduce the significance of these impacts.

The following tables provide the management actions recommended to manage the potential impacts of this development. These management actions have been organised temporally according to project phase:

- Applicable legislation (Table 4-1);
- Operation and maintenance phase management actions (Table 5-1); and

- Decommissioning phase management actions (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

The responsible persons at the Developer's team have assessed these commitments in detail and have committed to the specific management actions where indicated in the tables below.

4.1 Assumptions And Limitations

This EMP has been drafted based on the activities at the the Okarundu Camping and Rest Camp as represented by the developer. ECT will not be held responsible for the potential consequences that may result from any alterations to the initial layout and representation.

It is assumed that employees will be sourced mostly from the Okarundu, Otjimbingwe and Karibib townland areas (in that order) and that migrant labourers (if applicable) will be housed within established accommodation facilities within those localities.

4.2 Applicable Legislation

Legal provisions that have relevance to various aspects of these developments are listed in Table 4-1 below. The legal instrument, applicable corresponding provisions and contact details are provided.

Table 4-1: Legal provisions relevant to this development

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia as Amended	Article 91 (c) provides for duty to guard against "the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia." Article 95(l) deals with the "maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity" and sustainable use of the country's natural resources.	Sustainable development should be at the forefront of this development.
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)	Section 2 outlines the objective of the Act and the means to achieve that. Section 3 details the principle of Environmental Management	The development should be informed by the EMA.
EIA Regulations GN 28, 29, and 30 of EMA (2012)	GN 29 Identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. GN 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process.	**Activity 6** The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels, or other tourism and hospitality facilities. **Activity 10.1 (a)** The construction of oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines.

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
		Activity 11.2 The construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Article 1 lists the conservation of biological diversity amongst the objectives of the convention.	The project should consider the impact it will have on the biodiversity of the area.
Draft Procedures and Guidelines for conducting EIAs and compiling EMPs (2008)	Part 1, Stage 8 of the guidelines states that if a proposal is likely to affect people, certain guidelines should be considered by the proponent in the scoping process.	The EA process should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.
Namibia Vision 2030	Vision 2030 states that the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought after commodities and must be regarded as valuable natural assets.	Care should be taken that the development does not lead to the degradation of the natural beauty of the area.
Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013	Section 23(1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of underground and surface water bodies.	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during construction and operation of the development.
The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) Policy on HIV & AIDS	MET has developed a policy on HIV and AIDS. In addition, it has also initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments.	The proponent and its contractor have to adhere to the guidelines provided to manage the aspects of HIV/AIDS.
Township and Division of Land Ordinance 11 of 1963	The Townships and Division of Land Ordinance regulates subdivisions of portions of land falling within a proclaimed Local Authority area.	In terms of Section 19 such applications are to be submitted to the Townships Board
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	The Local Authorities Act prescribes the manner in which a village, town or municipality should be managed by the Village, Town or Municipal Council. Sections 34-47 make provision for the aspects of water and sewerage.	The development has to be comply with the provisions of the Local Authorities Act
Labour Act no 11 of 2007	Chapter 2 details the fundamental rights and protections. Chapter 3 deals with the basic conditions of employment.	Given the employment opportunities presented by the development, compliance with the labour law is essential.
Public Health Act no 36 of 1919	Section 119 prohibits persons from causing nuisance.	Contractors and visitors to the facilities are to comply with these legal requirements.
Nature Conservation Ordinance no 4 of 1975	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants	Indigenous and protected plants have to be managed within the legal confines.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976).	The Ordinance objective is to provide for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere, and for matters incidental thereto.	All activities on the site will have to take due consideration of the provisions of this legislation.
Roads Ordinance 17 of 1972	This Ordinance consolidates the laws relating to roads.	The provisions of this legislation have to be taken into consideration in as far as access to the development site is concerned.
Roads Authority Act, 1999	Section 16(5) of this Act places a duty on the Roads Authority to ensure a safe road system.	Some functions of the Roads Ordinance 17 of 1972 have been assigned to the Roads Authority.

4.3 Project Locality

The site is located approximately 60km directly south of Karibib and about 30km south-west of Otjimbingwe. The locality is known as Okarundu no. 3 (Post 9) area. It is found on coordinates -22.455346°, 15.892395°. Refer to Figure 4-1 below for the locality map of the development site.

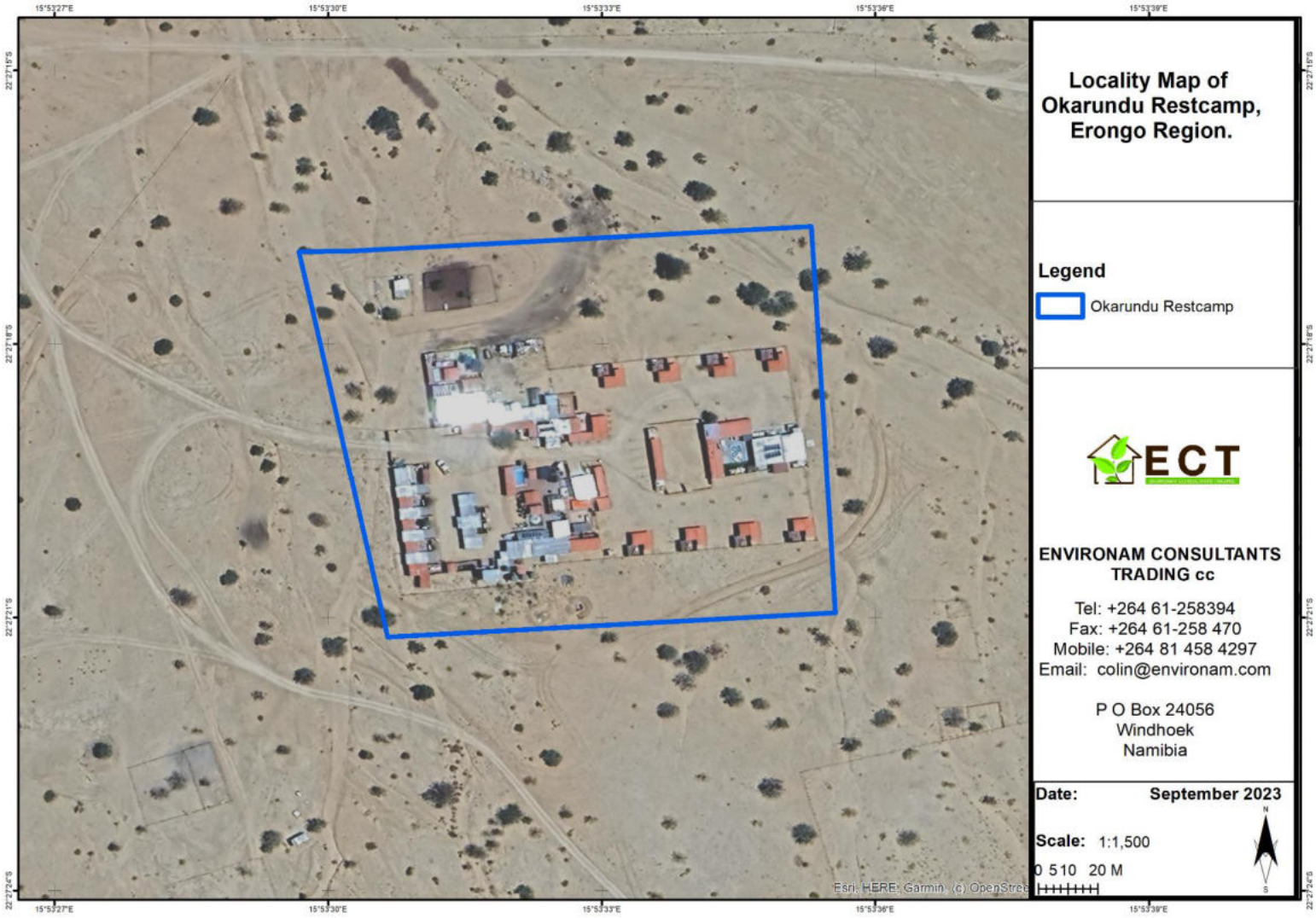

Figure 4-1: Locality Map of the Development Site

5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

This Chapter describes the potential impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environments, which may occur due to the proposed activities. These are the operational impacts of the proposed development.

The baseline and potential impacts that could result from the development are described and assessed with potential mitigation measures recommended. Finally, comment is provided on the potential cumulative impacts which could result should this development, and others like it in the area, be approved.

5.1 Operational Phase Impacts

The operational phase impacts that have been identified are: fauna and flora; surface and ground water; air quality; noise; waste management; infrastructure development; quality of life; and visual.

5.1.1 Fauna and Flora (Biodiversity)

The proposed site is sparsely populated with some large native vegetation. The existing vegetation occurring on site should be respected to the greatest degree possible. The proposed development area and associated infrastructure is relatively small (about 1ha) and thus only have localised negative implications on the environment and associated fauna and flora.

5.1.2 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

There is no any major impact on the existing infrastructure as far as water, sewerage, electricity etc. are concerned. It is important to note that the country in general is constrained and faced with a crisis in terms of water and electricity availability; and an increased demand for these amenities will further add to the predicament. The development has actually enhanced the existing infrastructure through the construction of service infrastructure, that are professionally designed and constructed.

5.1.3 Traffic Impacts

Traffic is expected to increase during the operational phase of the project especially during peak times. Due to the nature of the development and the land use, various types of vehicles will frequent the area, these would mostly consist of vehicles used by tourist and visitors to the camping site as well as delivery vehicles. Access to the site is currently obtained from an existing gravel road.

5.1.4 Surface and Ground Water Impacts

Surface water impacts may be encountered during the operational phase. There is also a risk of groundwater contamination. The provision of properly designed and constructed infrastructure services, which are regularly monitored and maintained, to the development will minimise the potential pollution of water sources.

5.1.5 Air Quality

Various types of activities within the development will result in increased dust and emission impacts, if not managed correctly. Dust and emissions associated with the development will mostly be generated by vehicle movement.

5.1.6 Noise Impacts

Operational noise associated with the development is likely to come from the users of the facilities, which has a potential to present a nuisance to those in close proximity. It is therefore important that mitigation measures are applied to bring these noise levels to acceptable limits.

5.1.7 Waste Management

The operational activities will likely generate a reasonable amount of solid waste, and will increase during peak times such as long weekends and the festive season when it expected that more people will visit the facilities. An adequate number of refuse receptacles should be placed on site for the collection of waste, which should then be collected by registered recycling companies or taken to the designated landfill site frequently. These waste receptacles should be kept closed when not in use at all times.

5.1.8 Infrastructure Development

The development features a lot of amenities such as chalets, conference facility, employee accommodation, entertainment area, kitchen, main house, open braai area, outside toilets, showers, playground, store room and tent area etc. These facilities will augment and raise the physical profile of Okarundu as well as improving the general aesthetics of the area.

5.1.9 Quality of Life

The development will serve as an important economic activity that provides jobs. It also serves as a critical factor that attracts people including professionals and investors to migrate to and invest in the settlement. These factors will in turn also have a positive impact on the quality of life of the residents in terms of household incomes.

5.1.10 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The development is visually prominent from many angles. While there are some existing structures in the surrounding area, the additional buildings and infrastructure erected on site may cause a higher visual impact to the natural area. The development has an impact on the sense of place of the local community. Therefore, the aesthetics quality of the structures has to be pleasing and designed to blend in with the natural surrounds.

5.2 Operation And Maintenance Phase

The management actions included in **Table 5-1** below apply during the operation and maintenance phase of this development.

Table 5-1: Operation and maintenance management actions

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	**Mitigation Measures**
Environmental monitoring and Evaluation	• An Environmental Practitioner should monitor the implementation of the EMP, and recommend any changes to this document when necessary. • The Environmental Practitioner should inspect the site on a regular basis (preferably monthly or bi-monthly). • Biannual reports are to be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.
Surface and Ground Water	• A no-go buffer area of at least 25 m should be allocated to any water bodies in the area. • No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to any surface water bodies. • Contaminated runoff from the various operational activities should be prevented from entering any surface water bodies. • Develop and implement a preventative maintenance plan for the service infrastructure. • Ensure that storage areas are paved with impermeable material to guarantee containment and prevent seepage into the underground. • Wastewater should not be discharged directly into the environment. • Hazardous waste and contaminated water and soil must be disposed of at an appropriately designated facility or by approved contractors. Hazardous waste disposal certificates must be kept on file. • All hazardous substances must be stored in a properly bunded area to prevent any spillages from entering the surrounding environment. • Ensure that surface water accumulating on-site are channelled and captured through a proper storm water management system to be treated in an appropriate manner before disposal into the environment. • Disposal of waste from the development should be properly managed. • The service infrastructure should be designed and constructed by suitably qualified engineering professionals. • Ensure that the septic tanks are bunded, enclosed and are not openly exposed to prevent incidences of spillage of raw sewer in the water bodies. • Ensure a permit for the discharge of waste water is obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	**Mitigation Measures**
Fauna and Flora	• Adapt the proposed development to the local environment – e.g., small adjustments to the site layout to avoid potential features such as existing vegetation, etc. • Preserve the large trees found on site. Incorporate them in the design of the infrastructure. • Plant local indigenous species of flora as part of the landscaping as these species would require less maintenance than exotic species. • Prevent the introduction of potentially invasive alien ornamental plant species such as; Lantana, Opuntia, Prosopis, Tecoma, etc.; as part of the landscaping as these species could infestate the area further over time. • Maintain control on movement of personnel. • Provide training to personnel on importance of protecting fauna and flora. • Prevent the collecting of wood, veld food, hunting etc.
Traffic	• Ensure that provision is made for good sightlines at road junctions or intersections along access roads. • Where feasible, limit the type of vehicles to use the internal roads e.g., heavy trucks. • Adhere to the local and national speed limits. • Implement traffic control measures where necessary.
Visual and Sense of Place	• It is recommended that more 'green' technologies be implemented within the architectural designs and building materials of the development where possible in order to minimise the visual prominence of such a development within the more natural surrounding landscape. • Natural colours and building materials such as wood and stone should be incorporated. • Visual pollutants can further be prevented through mitigations (i.e. keep existing vegetation, introduce tall indigenous trees; keep structures unpainted and minimise large advertising billboards).
Noise	• Follow Labour Act Regulations - Noise Regulations (Regulation 197), and / or WHO guidelines on maximum noise levels (Guidelines for Community Noise, 1999), to prevent hearing impairment for workers and visitors on site and a nuisance for nearby residential areas / neighbours. • Minimize or prevent noise producing activities and plan to restrict these to daytime as far as practically possible. • All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production. • Erect temporary or permanent noise barriers / sound baffles, should the need arise.

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	**Mitigation Measures**
	• Placement of noise producing equipment, e.g. compressors, in such a way that noise is directed away from receptors and / or are attenuated. • Where possible, use infrastructure to act as noise barriers to sensitive environments. • Limit the types of activities that generate excessive noise. • Continuous monitoring of noise levels should be conducted to make sure the noise levels do not exceed acceptable limits. • No activity having a potential noise impact should be allowed after 18:00 if possible.
Air quality	• Manage activities that generate emissions or dust. • Minimise the movement of vehicles in the area. • Ensure that personnel and contractors are made aware of the risks associated with the products and equipment so that they know the potential impact on them. • Report any incidents immediately. • Apply paving to the surface to avoid or minimise dust pollution. • Limit movement and number of vehicles and adhere to off road speed limit. • Ensure personnel wears correct PPE to prevent exposure to pollutants. • Building interiors and surfaces should be cleaned regularly. Strict adherence to housekeeping practices will help reduce dust levels.
Waste management	• A sufficient number of waste bins should be placed around the site for the soft refuse. • A sufficient number of skip containers for the heavy waste and rubble should be provided for around the site. • The waste containers should be able to be closed to prevent birds and other animals from scavenging. • Solid waste will be collected and disposed off at an appropriate local land fill or nearest town. this should be done in consultation with the local authority. • The area will be kept free of waste, except in designated waste storage areas. • Any wastes distributed by winds will be regularly cleaned up. • Categorise waste into various types such as hazardous, general and recyclable. • Hazardous waste to be disposed of at the appropriate facilities of the Walvis Bay Municipality or City of Windhoek.

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	**Mitigation Measures**
	• Adopt the waste management hierarchy i.e. prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling, energy recovery, and lastly disposal. • Engage the services of a registered waste contractor to remove and/or recycle waste. • No burning of waste should take place. • If disposal is the only option, it should take place at a designated landfill.
Quality of life	The construction of the camping site and other related developments will greatly contribute to the well being and quality of life of the Okarundu and adjacent towns' residents.
Existing Infrastructure development	• Ensure that the infrastructure is designed and supervised by suitably qualified engineering professionals. • Ensure consultation and compliance with relevant authorities responsible for services, such as the local authority, Namwater and Erongo Red. • Properly documenting all construction activities undertaken through 'as-built' drawings and associated documents. • Contractors must determine exactly where services amenities and pipelines are situated before construction / maintenance commences (utility clearance e.g. ground penetrating radar surveys). • Designs and building materials should be as such to reduce dependency on artificial heating and cooling in order to limit the overall energy demand. • Water saving mechanisms should be incorporated within the development's design and plans in order to further reduce water demands. • Train employees on the importance of water and energy savings. • Adhere to water quality guidelines in terms of The Water Resource Management Act. • Promptly detect and repair water and sewerage infrastructure. • Users to conserve water e.g., by avoiding unnecessary toilet flushing. • Ensure taps are not running when not in use. • Install water conserving taps that turn-off automatically when water is not being used. • Switch off electrical equipment, appliances and lights when not being used. • Install occupation sensing lighting at various locations such as storage areas which are not in use all the time.

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	**Mitigation Measures**
	• Install energy saving fluorescent tubes at all lighting points within the facility instead of bulbs which consume higher electric energy. • Monitor energy use during the operation of the project and set targets for efficient energy use. • Conduct regular inspections for drainage pipe blockages or damages and fix appropriately. • Ensure regular monitoring of the sewage discharged from the project to ensure that the stipulated sewage/effluent discharge rules and standards are not violated.

5.3 Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning of this development is not foreseen. In the event that this development is decommissioned a dedicated decommissioning plan has to be developed and implemented.

Appendix A – Water Quality Guidelines

ANNEXURE

Water Quality Standards for Effluent

Effluent to be discharged or disposed of in areas with potential for drinking water source contamination; international rivers and dams and in water management and other areas				
			Special Standard	General Standard
DETERMINANTS	**UNIT**	**FORMAT**	**95 percentile requirements**	
PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS				
Temperature	° C		Not more than 10^0C higher than the recipient water body	
Turbidity	NTU		< 5	< 12
pH			6,5-9,5	6,5-9,5
Colour	mg/litre Pt		< 10	< 15
Smell			No offensive smell	
Electric conductivity 25 °C	mS/m		< 75 mS/m above the intake potable water quality	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/litre		< 500 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/litre		< 25	< 100
Dissolved oxygen	% saturation		>75	>75
Radioactivity	units		below ambient water quality of the recipient water body	
ORGANIC REQUIREMENTS				
Biological Oxygen Demand	mg/litre	BOD	< 10	< 30
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/litre	COD	< 45	< 100
Detergents (soap)	mg/litre		< 0.2	< 3
Fat, oil & grease, individual	mg/litre	FOG	nil	< 2.5
Phenolic compounds	µg/litre	as phenol	< 0.01	< 0.10
Aldehyde	µg/litre		< 50	< 100
Adsorbable Organic Halogen	µg/litre	AOX	< 50	< 100
INORGANIC MACRO DETERMINANTS				
Ammonia (NH_4 – N)	mg/litre	N	< 1	< 10
Nitrate (NO_3 - N)	mg/litre	N	< 15	< 20
Nitrite (NO_2 - N)	mg/litre	N	< 2	< 3
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/litre	N	< 18	< 33
Chloride	mg/litre	Cl	< 40 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality	< 70 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality
Sodium	mg/litre	N	< 50 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality	<90 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality
Sulphate	mg/litre	SO_4	< 20 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality	< 40 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality
Sulphide	µg/litre	S	< 0.05	< 0.5
Fluoride	mg/litre	F	1,0	2,0
Cyanide (Free)	µg/litre	CN	< 30	< 100
Cyanide (recoverable)	µg/litre	CN	< 70	< 200
Soluble Ortho phosphate	mg/litre	P	< 0.2	3,0
Zinc*	mg/litre	Zn	1	5

Effluent to be discharged or disposed of in areas with potential for drinking water source contamination; international rivers and dams and in water management and other areas				
			Special Standard	**General Standard**
DETERMINANTS	**UNIT**	**FORMAT**	**95 percentile requirements**	
INORGANIC MICRO DETERMINANTS				
Aluminium	µg/litre	Al	< 25	< 200
Antimony	µg/litre	Sb	< 5	< 50
Arsenic	µg/litre	As	< 50	< 150
Barium	µg/litre	Ba	< 50	< 200
Boron	µg/litre	B	< 500	< 1000
Cadmium*	µg/litre	Cd	< 5	< 50
Chromium, (hexavalent)	µg/litre	Cr	< 10	< 50
Chromium, Total*	µg/litre	Cr	< 50	< 1000
Copper*	µg/litre	Cu	< 500	< 2000
Iron	µg/litre	Fe	< 200	< 1000
Lead*	µg/litre	Pb	< 10	< 100
Manganese	µg/litre	Mn	< 100	< 400
Mercury*	µg/litre	Hg	< 1	< 2
Nickel	µg/litre	Ni	< 100	< 300
Selenium	µg/litre	Se	< 10	< 50
Strontium*	µg/litre	Sr	< 100	< 100
Thallium	µg/litre	Ti	< 5	< 10
Tin*	µg/litre	Sn	< 100	< 400
Titanium	µg/litre	Ti	< 100	< 300
Uranium*	µg/litre	U	< 15	< 500
*Total for Heavy Metals (Sum of Cd,Cr,Cu,Hg,Pb	µg/litre	Cd,Cr,Cu, H g & Pb	< 200	< 500
UNSPECIFIED COMPOUNDS FROM ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITIES				
Agricultural chemical compounds	µg/litre		Any in-/organic compound recognized as an agro-chemical is to be avoided or reduced as far as possible. Maximum acceptable contaminant levels will be site specific, dependent on chemical usage and based the water quality of the recipient water body	
Industrial and mining chemical compounds, including unlisted metals and persistent organic pollutants	µg/litre		Any in-/ organic compound recognized as an industrial chemical including unlisted metals is to be avoided or reduced as far as possible. Maximum acceptable contaminant levels will be site specific dependent on chemical usage and based the water quality of the recipient water body	
Endocrine Disruptive Compounds (EDC)	µg/litre		Any chemical compound that is suspected of having endocrine disruptive effects is to be avoided as far as is possible. Maximum acceptable contaminant levels will be site specific dependent on chemical usage and based the water quality of the recipient water body.	
Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Ethyl Benzene, Toluene and Xylene	µg/litre		Below detection level	Below detection level
Organo-metallic compounds: methyl mercury, tributyl tin (TBT), etc.	µg/litre		Below detection level	Below detection level
DISINFECTION				
Residual chlorine	mg/litre		< 0.1 Dependent on recipient water body	< 0.3 Dependent on recipient water body

Effluent to be discharged or disposed of in areas with potential for drinking water source contamination; international rivers and dams and in water management and other areas				
			Special Standard	**General Standard**
DETERMINANTS	**UNIT**	**FORMAT**		
BIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS (Algae and parasites)				
Further treatment of the effluent dependent on: 1. the water quality of the recipient water body if any 2. the distance from any point of potable water abstraction 3. an acceptable maximum contaminant level downstream of the point of discharge 4. the exposure to human and animal consumption downstream of the point of discharge 5. any reuse option that may be implemented.				
MICROBIOLOGY				
Further treatment of the effluent are dependent on: 1. the water quality of the recipient water body if any 2. the distance from any point of potable water abstraction 3. an acceptable maximum contaminant level downstream of the point of discharge 4. the exposure to human and animal consumption downstream of the point of discharge 5 any water reuse option that may be implemented.				

ANNEXURE

Table 1. Water Quality Guidelines and Standards for Potable Water

Specifications for water quality intended for human consumption from the source and piped water supply					
Status				**Ranges and upper limits**	
Interpretation				**(Ideal guideline)**	**(Acceptable Standard)**
DETERMINANTS	**Unit**	**Format**	**Concern**	**95 Percentile Requirement**	
PHYSICAL AND ORGANOLEPTIC REQUIREMENTS					
Temperature	° C		E	Ambient temperature	
Colour	PTU	or mg/litre	E	10	<15
Taste			O,E	No objectionable taste	
Odour			O,E	No objectionable odour	
Turbidity (treated surface water)	NTU	or TU	H,I	< 0,3	< 0,5
Turbidity (groundwater)	NTU	or TU	H,I	< 0,5	<2
pH @ 20 °C	pH		I	6.0 to 8,5	6 to 9
Electric Conductivity @ 25 °C	mS/m***	E.C.	H,I	< 80	< 300
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/litre		H,I	< 500	< 2 000
INORGANIC MACRO DETERMINANTS					
Ammonia	mg/litre	N	H	< 0.2	< 0.5
Calcium	mg/litre	Ca	I	< 80	< 150
Chloride	mg/litre	Cl	H,I	< 100	< 300
Fluoride	mg/litre	F	H	< 0.7	< 2,0
Magnesium	mg/litre	Mg	H	< 30	< 70
Nitrate	mg/litre	N	H	< 6	< 11
Nitrite	mg/litre	NO_2	H	< 0.2	< 0.5
Potassium	mg/litre	K	H	< 25	< 100
Sodium	mg/litre	Na	H.I	< 100	< 300
Sulphate	mg/litre	SO_4	H,O	100	< 300
Asbestos (fibres longer than 10 μm)	Fibres/litre		H	<500 000	< 1000 000
INORGANIC MICRO DETERMINANTS					
Aluminium	μg/litre	Al	H	< 25	< 100
Antimony	μg/litre	Sb	H	< 5	< 50
Arsenic	μg/litre	As	H	<10	< 50
Barium	μg/litre	Ba	H	0,5	< 2
Beryllium	μg/litre	Be	H	< 2	< 5
Bismuth	μg/litre	Bi	H	< 250	< 500
Boron	μg/litre	B	H	< 300	< 500
Bromide	μg/litre	Br	H	< 500	< 1 000
Cadmium	μg/litre	Cd	H	< 5	< 10
Cerium	μg/litre	Ce	H	<1 000	<2 000
Cesium	μg/litre	Cs	H	< 1 000	< 2 000
Chromium Total	μg/litre	Cr	H	< 50	< 100
Cobalt	μg/litre	Co	H	< 250	< 500
Copper	μg/litre	Cu	H	< 500	< 2 000

Specifications for water quality intended for human consumption from the source and piped water supply					
Status				**Ranges and upper limits**	
Interpretation				**(Ideal guideline)**	**(Acceptable Standard)**
DETERMINANTS	**Unit**	**Format**	**Concern**	**95 Percentile Requirement**	
INORGANIC MICRO DETERMINANTS					
Cyanide (free)	**µg/litre**	**CN^-**	**H**	**< 20**	**< 50**
Cyanide (recoverable)	**µg/litre**	**CN^-**	**H**	**< 70**	**< 200**
Iron	**µg/litre**	**Fe**	**H,E**	**< 200**	**< 300**
Lead	**µg/litre**	**Pb**	**H**	**<10**	**< 50**
Manganese	**µg/litre**	**Mn**	**H**	**< 50**	**< 100**
Mercury	**µg/litre**	**Hg**	**H**	**< 1**	**<2**
Nickel	**µg/litre**	**Ni**	**H**	**< 50**	**< 150**
Selenium	**µg/litre**	**Se**	**H**	**< 10**	**< 50**
Thallium	**µg/litre**	**Ti**	**H**	**< 5**	**< 10**
Tin	**µg/litre**	**Sn**	**H**	**<100**	**<200**
Titanium	**µg/litre**	**Ti**	**H**	**< 100**	**< 300**
Uranium	**µg/litre**	**U**	**H**	**< 3**	**< 15**
Vanadium	**µg/litre**	**V**	**H**	**< 100**	**< 500**
Zinc	**µg/litre**	**Zn**	**H**	**< 1 000**	**< 5 000**
Organo-metallic compounds	**µg/litre**	**-**	**H**	**below detection limit**	**below detection limit**
ORGANIC DETERMINANTS					
Dissolved Organic Carbon	**mg/litre**	**DOC-C**	**H**	**< 5**	**<10**
Phenol compounds	**µg/litre**	**phenol**	**H**	**< 5**	**< 10**
DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS					
Bromodichloromethane (Part of THM)	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 20**	**< 50**
Bromoform (Part of THM)	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 40**	**< 40**
Chloroform (Part of THM)	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 20**	**< 100**
Dibromomonochloro-methane (Part of THM)	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 20**	**< 100**
Trihalomethanes (Total)	**µg/litre**	**THM**	**H**	**< 100**	**< 150**
Bromate	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 5**	**< 10**
Chloramines	**mg/litre**	**Cl_2**	**H**	**< 2**	**< 4**
Chlorine dioxide	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 400**	**< 800**
Chlorite	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 400**	**< 4000**
Chlorate	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 200**	**< 700**
Haloacetic acids	**µg/litre**		**H**	**not detected**	**< 60**
Chlorine, free, after 30 min; GENERAL	**mg/litre**	**Cl_2**	**H,I**	**0,1 – 0,5**	**0,1 - 3,0**
Chlorine, free, after 30 min; SPECIFIC	**mg/litre**	**Cl_2**	**Turbidity: < 0,3 NTU**	**0,1**	**0,1 - 3,0**
Chlorine, free, after 30 min; SPECIFIC	**mg/litre**	**Cl_2**	**Turbidity: > 0,3 NTU**	**0,5**	**0,1 - 3,0**
Chlorine, free, after 60 min; SPECIFIC	**mg/litre**	**Cl_2**	**Turbidity: >1,0 NTU**	**1,0**	**0,1 - 3,0**

Specifications for water quality intended for human consumption from the source and piped water supply					
Status				**Ranges and upper limits**	
Interpretation				**(Ideal guideline)**	**(Acceptable Standard)**
DETERMINANTS	**Unit**	**Format**	**Concern**	**95 Percentile Requirement**	
BIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS					
Algae					
Chlorophyll α	**µg/litre**		**E,O**	**< 1**	**< 2**
Blue-green algae	**cells**	**/ml**	**H,O**	**< 200**	**<2 000**
Mycrocystin	**µg/litre**		**H**	**< 0.1**	**< 1**
Geosmin	**ηg/litre**		**E, H**	**< 15**	**< 30**
2-Methyl Iso Borneal (2 MIB)	**ηg/litre**		**E, H**	**< 15**	**< 30**
OTHER DETERMINANTS					
Agricultural chemical compounds			**H**	**Any organic compound recognized as an agro-chemical should be in accordance with the WHO and EPA requirements.**	
Industrial chemical compounds			**H**	**Any organic compound recognized as an industrial chemical should be in accordance with the WHO and EPA requirements.**	
Endocrine disruptive chemicals			**H**	**Any chemical compound that is suspected of having endocrine disruptive effects shall be in accordance with the WHO and EPA requirements.**	
RADIOACTIVITY				**95 Percentile Requirement**	
Gross alpha activity	**Bq/litre**		**H**	**< 0.2**	**< 0.5**
Gross beta activity	**Bq/litre**		**H**	**< 0.4**	**< 1.0**
If Gross alpha and beta is above specification calculate Dose based on individual radionuclide concentrations	**mSv/a**		**H**	**≤ 0.04**	**≤ 0.1**
ANALYSIS QUALITY CHECK* **					
Ion balance: Total anions			**-**	**< 3 -Tolerance = 0.2 m equivalent 3-10 – Tolerance 2% on +- balance 10-800 – Tolerance 5% on +- balance**	
TDS Balance: determined / calculated	**ratio**		**-**	**~ 1**	**~ 1**
Ratio TDS / EC (EC as µS/cm)	**ratio**		**-**	**~ 0,66**	**0,55 – 0,7**

"Concern" refers to impact if the limit is transgressed: H = health concern; O = organoleptic effect;
I = effect on infrastructure, structural; E = aesthetic effect

* Based on a viral cell culture-dependent method and not on cell culture-independent methods (e.g. PCR)

** Indicative of faecal pollution having occurred, even when the residual disinfectant levels are safe.

*** Comply with SANAS Guidelines

Table 2: Microbiological and Biological Requirements

MICROBIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL POTABLE WATER					
Microbiology	**cfu**			**95 percentile**	**1 of samples maximum**
Heterotrophic bacteria HPC or TCC	**counts**	**/ml**		**100 at 37^0 C**	**1 000 at 37^0 C**
Total Coliform	**counts**	**/100 ml**	**H**	**0**	**5**
E.Coli	**counts**	**/100 ml**	**H**	**0**	**1**
Entrerococci	**counts**	**/100 ml**	**H**	**0**	**1**
Somatic Coliphage	**counts**	**/100 ml**	**H**	**0**	**1**
Clostridium perfrigens inclusive spores	**counts**	**/100 ml**	**H**	**0**	**1**
Enteric viruses	**viral count***	**/10 L**	**H**	**0**	**1**
Parasites (Protozoa) applicable to all potable water				**95 percentile**	**99 percentile**
Giardia lamblia	**cysts**	**/100 litre**	**H**	**0**	**1**
Cryptosporidium	**oocysts**	**/100 litre**	**H**	**0**	**1**
Giardia lamblia and Giardia lamblia (Grab sample)	**cysts or oocysts**	**/10 L**	**H**	**0**	**0**

Table 3: Special Requirements for the Protection of Infrastructure

Specifications for water quality intended for human consumption from the source and piped water supply for the protection of infrastructure against corrosion					
Status				**Ranges and upper limits**	
Interpretation				**(Ideal guideline)**	**(Acceptable Standard)**
DETERMINANTS	**Unit**	**Format**	**Concern**	**95 Percentile requirement**	
CORROSIVE AND SCALING PROPERTIES					
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential	**mg/litre**	**CCPP**	**I**	**4 - 5**	**3 - 6**
Alkalinity/Sulphate/ Chloride Ratio	**Equi-valents**	**Corrosivet y Ratio**	**I**	**With SO_4 and Cl above 50 mg/litre Ratio=(Alk/50)/(SO_4/48+Cl/35.5) > 5.0 Water is Stable Ratio= (SO_4/48+Cl/35.5)/(Alk/50) > 0.2 Water is Corrosive**	
Total Hardness (Ca & Mg)	**mg/litre**	**$CaCO_3$**	**I**	**<200**	**< 400**

Table 4: Frequency of Microbiological Monitoring for Bulk Water Supply

Size of population served	Turbidity 95%**	Frequency of sampling
> 250 000	< 0,5 NTU	**Thrice weekly *** **
100 001 – 250 000	< 1,0 NTU	**Twice weekly**
50 001 – 100 000	< 1,0 NTU	**Once weekly**
10 001 – 50 000	< 1,0 NTU	**Three times every month**
< 10 000 reticulated	< 1,0 NTU	**Once every 1 month***
< 10 000 non-reticulated	**1 – 2 NTU**	**Once every 1 month***

* Upon complaints by the consumers or of medical practitioners and after incidents such as pipe breaks, the frequency should be increased until the situation has returned to original counts and been declared safe;

** Average or 95 percentile turbidity of the water supplied

*** The frequency should be stepped up by one extra sampling per week for every 100 000 residents (including the estimated number of visitors residing within the area at any time) in the area served, over and above 250 000.

General Information

1. The area being monitored shall be defined by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for health and, where applicable, relevant officials from the Regional and Local Authorities;
2. At the time of sampling the operator shall also take a "free chlorine" reading of the same water under examination but prior to sampling for microbiological sampling, whilst using a portable device designed for that purpose and accepted by the Minister; this 'reading' is to be recorded and reported together with the results from the microbiological analyses;
3. As for field 'screening' of water supplies for microbiological contamination there exist portable devices designed for that purpose and accepted by the Minister; these 'readings' are to be recorded and reported together with the results from the microbiological analyses;
4. The results of the microbiological monitoring together with the free chlorine readings is to be reported as per mutual agreement to the ultimate supplier (bulk water supplier, Local Authority, or any other supplier) for remedial action where required, and to the Minister for record and monitoring purposes and follow up actions;
5. The costs of routine monitoring shall be borne by the authority commissioning the monitoring;

Methodology for Sampling and Analyses

The methodologies followed for sampling and during transit and storage of samples prior to analysis shall be as prescribed.

1. Preferably samples are to be taken in borosilicate glass bottles with a glass or polypropylene screw-cap lid;
2. Where this is not feasible or practical polyethylene bottles with internal seal and with screw-lid can be used;
3. Samples shall, as far as practical, be analysed within 24 hours of sampling;
4. Where there are special requirements for the period between sampling and analysis to be less than 24 hours, such requirement should be attended to as far as is practical;
5. Samples are to be kept and stored, even during transit, at as low a temperature as is practically manageable, whilst preventing the risk of the sample freezing;
6. The sample shall be kept away from light and shielded from sunlight, to reduce chances of micro-/biological growth to a minimum;
7. The use of preservation chemicals should be considered, planned and executed with extreme care;
8. Where sample preservation is appropriate or required an extra smaller volume sample should be taken so as to not upset any other analyses that are affected by the preservation chemical(s);
9. Certain determinants may be monitored 'in the field' at the time of sampling; such field-data are to be measured in a receptacle or container different from the sample container; data so obtained shall be recorded as "field measurement" and cannot replace laboratory analysis for the parameters concerned;
10. The methodologies followed for physical, chemical and microbiological analysis shall be in agreement with the specifications listed in the latest edition of the SANS 241, Drinking Water Standards, published by the SABS.
11. The cost of routine, regulatory inspections and monitoring, for the purpose of fulfilling the provisions of this regulation shall borne by the service provider.

Appendix B – Supporting Documents

a) Tsoaxudaman Traditional Authority Consent Letter
b) Community Support Register
c) Namibia Tourism Registration Documents

TSOAXUDAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY ATSAS

Fax: +264 (0) 64 551046 Tel: +264 (0) 64 531073 Otjimbingue P.O.Box 131 Karibib

NAMIBIAN POLICE
SWAKOPMUND
14 OCT. 2021
CHARGE OFFICE

05/10/2021

Enquiries: Senior Headman (Tsoaxudaman Traditional Authority)

Jonathan Neumbo

Cell:081 341 1080

To Whom it may concern

RE: Recognition on residential and proposed business address.

This letter served to informed the reader that the Tsoaxudaman Traditional Authority is established under act 25 of 2000 is the only legitimate Authority in this area and that it wish to certify that we know **Mr. Ernst Masilo ID No{ 72111200441 }** the owner of **Okarundu Camping and Rest-Camp** at **Okarundu no 3 { Post 9}** area under the Jurisdiction of this Traditional Authority in Erongo Region.

This traditional Authority has no hesitation in recommending **Mr. Ernst Masilo** for any application as long as he meets the relevant criteria.

This Traditional Authority thanking you in advance or your support to this request.

Yours truly

.....

Jonathan Neumbo

Senior Headman {Tsoaxudaman TA}

TSOAXUDAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY ATSAS
2021 -10- 05
P.O. Box 403
Karibib. Namibia
Tel: +264 64 551073
Fax: +264 64 551046

APPLICATION - OKARUNDU CAMPING AND RESTCAMP - TSOAXUDAMAN COMMUNAL AREA

	Name	Area	Telephone number	Sign. Object / No Object
1	S.M. KAZEKONDJO	OKARUNDU WEST	0812230606	No Object
2.	L. SHIWEDIA	OKARUNDU WEST P 9	0811282662	-No object
3.	M. Kaisamatua	Okarundu no. 9.	0816749525	No object
4	R. Kahingunga	OKorundu NO-9	0815528132	No object
5	I. Muzengua	Okarundu no.9	[illegible]	No object.
6	C. KAZEKondjo	Okarundu WEST P.9	081	No Object
7	E. Ekodich	Okarundu... West	0812750126	No Object.
8	[illegible]	Okarundu opstal	0815953872	[illegible]
9	KERNER /AWARAB	Okarundu Opstal	0817073660	-no opstal
10.	DANIEL /AWARAB	Okarundu opstal	0818002428	No job
11	MOSES M. ZAUANA	TSAOBISMUND 156	0815766046	No Objection
12	SACATIEL /AWARAB	Okarundu opstal	0813706005	No object
13	KEFAS KOEK	Okarundu opstal	081	No objection
14	S. W. MEKANI	OKARUNDU WEST 9	081128993 2	No objection
15	D. Tjizumune	Okarundu East	0814828441	No object.

CLOSE

SHEARA

APPLICATION - OKARUNDU CAMPING AND RESTCAMP - TSOAXUDAMAN COMMUNAL AREA

	Name	Area	Telephone number	Object / No Object
	MONIKA Auene	Okarundu number 2	0812000945	M. Auene - No Object
	Arnold NGEAMA	OKARUNDU EAST Number Pos6	081292336 9	- No objection
	Edison Tjikune	Okarundu East Pos 6	081 227 1009	Tjikune No Objection
	George Tjikune	Okarundu East Pos 6	0816345655	No objection
	Monica. Tauis	Okarundu Opstal	0812966311	

Certificate no.: 5588

Certificate of Registration

for Accommodation Establishments

It is hereby certified that

Okarundu camping and Rest camp

having complied with the requirements relating to the registration of accommodation establishments in terms of the Namibia Tourism Board Act, 2000(Act No. 21 of 2000), section 20 is registered as a:

Rest Camp

Registration Number:

RES01038

The registration is only valid with effect from :

6/9/2021

Digu //Naobeb
Chief Executive Officer
Namibia Tourism Board

22/09/2021
Date awarded

Certificate no.: 5588

Certificate of Registration

for Accommodation Establishments

It is hereby certified that

Okarundu camping and Rest camp

having complied with the requirements relating to the registration of accommodation establishments in terms of the Namibia Tourism Board Act, 2000(Act No. 21 of 2000), section 20 is registered as a:

Rest Camp

Registration Number:

RES01038

The registration is only valid with effect from :

6/9/2021

Digu //Naobeb
Chief Executive Officer
Namibia Tourism Board

21/09/2021
Date awarded

This certificate is issued without alteration or erasure of any kind. It is an offence in terms of Section 19 of the Namibian Tourism Board Act, 2000 (Act No 21 of 2000) to operate on accomodation business without a valid registration certificate. This certificate remains property of the Namibian Tourism Board, and must be returned in accordance with the regulations relating to the registration regulations.

Enquiries: Theobald Kamatoto
Tel: +26461 290 6016
Fax: +264 61 401 401
theo@namibiatourism.com.na

07 September 2021

The Manager
Okarundu Camping & Rest Camp
P.O. Box 55029
Windhoek
Namibia

Registration Number: RES01038

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Approval for Registration of Accommodation Establishment

I have the pleasure to inform you that **Okarundu Camping & Rest Camp** has been granted approval for registration as a **Rest Camp**, in terms of section 20 of the Namibia Tourism Board Act, 2000 (Act No. 21 of 2000). This registration approval is effective from the **07 September 2021.**

Your Registration Certificate will be issued in due course, but meanwhile this letter serves as proof of your registration.

We would also like to draw your attention to the regulation 37 under the regulations of Accommodation Establishments No. 139, published on the 14th July 2004; you would be required to use only the name designating the class of Accommodation Establishment for which your business is registered for. Failure to do so would constitute an offence.

I wish you all the best for the future of your establishment.

Sincerely yours,

Bonnie Mbidzo
Head: Business Development & Operations
Namibia Tourism Board

Namibia Tourism Board
0 8 -09- 2021
P / Bag 13244, Windhoek
Tel: +264 (61) 290 6000
Fax: +264 (61) 25 4848
www.namibiatourism.com.na

Enquiries: Theobald Kamatoto
Tel: +264 61 290 6078
Fax: +264 61 401 401
theo@namibiatourism.com.na

07 September 2021

The Manager
Okarundu Camping
PO Box 55029
Windhoek
Namibia

Registration Number: CMP01085

RE: CLOSURE OF BUSINESS

We acknowledge the receipt of your change of category application form from a **Campsite to a Rest Camp, RES01038.**

This is to officially inform you, in writing, that the registration of **Okarundu Camping** has been withdrawn on your request. You are, therefore, advised not to advertise as a **Campsite** anymore or to conduct business as such. Please, be reminded, if this happens, you shall be contravention of section 19 of the Namibia Tourism Board Act, 2000(Act No.21 of 2000) and necessary action will be taken against you in accordance with the said Act.

You are further requested to return your NTB Certificate to our office.

I trust that you would find this in order. Should you still have any query please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Bonnie Mbidzo
Head: Business Development & Operations
Namibia Tourism Board

Namibia Tourism Board
0 8 -09- 2021
P/Bag 13244, Windhoek
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