


***ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF CHIEF
HOSEA KUTAKO HOMESTEAD SHRINE AND
MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN TOASIS, AMINUIS
CONSTITUENCY, OMAHEKE REGION***

2021

App - 002271

Project Name:	<p align="center">ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF CHIEF HOSEA KUTAKO HOMESTEAD SHRINE AND MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN TOASIS, AMINUIS CONSTITUENCY, OMAHEKE REGION</p>
The Proponent:	<p align="center">The Office of the President State House & Administration Private Bag 13339 WINDHOEK</p>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the proponent to conduct an environmental impact assessment for the proposed construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region. In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) the activities listed below, which forms part of the proposed operations, may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance:

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

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

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

The land within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project area is characterised by residential and farming activities. The site is in a transformed state from an ecological perspective and human interference is visible. It is thus believed that the overall cumulative impact of the proposed project on the biophysical and socio-economical environments is expected to be low.

The key characteristics/environmental impacts of the proposed project are as follows:

Positive Impacts	Negative impacts
A site of historical, cultural and heritage value will be restored and preserved.	Dust and noise will be generated during construction of the facilities and supporting infrastructure.
The completed Homestead, Shrine and Memorial will attract local and international tourists to the area which will benefit the national and local economy.	Stock theft may increase during construction of the facility. The construction team might also cause veld fires.
Temporary employment will be created during the construction and permanent employment during operations of the facility.	Dust and noise will be generated during construction of the facility and supporting infrastructure.
Facilities will be created to be used for cultural and other activities.	Vegetation will be lost to clear the area for the construction of the facility.

None of the potential impacts identified are regarded as having a significant impact to the extent that the proposed project should not be allowed. However, the construction and operational activities further on need to be controlled and monitored by the assigned developers and the proponent.

The following Environmental Impact Assessment was conducted in accordance to the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the environment was taken in full consideration throughout the assessment. Additional details will be presented in the following report.

After assessing the Environmental Impact Assessment which follow on to this paragraph, the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is herewith requested to:

1. Accept and approve the Environmental Impact Assessment;
2. Issue an Environmental Clearance for the proposed construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region and for the following listed activities:

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

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

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
LIST OF FIGURES.....	7
LIST OF TABLES.....	7
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	8
LIST OF APPENDIXES.....	9
1. INTRODUCTION.....	10
2. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT.....	10
3. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF SITE.....	16
4. HERITAGE COMPONENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE.....	17
5. HERITAGE SPECIALIST REPORT.....	24
6. CONSENT OBTAINED FROM NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL.....	27
7. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.....	30
7.1 ACCESS ROAD.....	30
7.2 WATER SUPPLY.....	30
7.3 ELECTRICITY RETICULATION.....	30
7.4 SEWAGE DISPOSAL.....	31
7.5 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL/REFUSE REMOVAL.....	31
8. TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	31
9. APPROACH TO THE STUDY.....	32
10. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	32
11. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.....	33
12. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS.....	33
13. AFFECTED NATURAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.....	39
13.1. CLIMATE.....	39
13.2. GEOLOGY, SOILS AND GEOHYDROLOGY.....	39
13.3. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION.....	40
13.4. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC COMPONENT.....	40
13.5. SENSE OF PLACE.....	41
13.6. HEALTH.....	41
14. INCOMPLETE OR UNAVAILABLE INFORMATION.....	41
15. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION.....	41
15.1. IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION.....	42
15.1.1. WATER USAGE.....	42
15.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS.....	43
15.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY.....	43
15.1.4. NOISE IMPACT.....	43

15.1.5.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY.....	44
15.1.6.	CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER.....	44
15.1.7.	SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION	45
15.1.8.	GENERATION OF WASTE	45
15.1.9.	CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER	45
15.1.10.	TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY	46
15.1.11.	FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS	46
15.1.12.	SENSE OF PLACE	46
15.2.	IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE.....	47
15.2.1.	ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS.....	47
15.2.2.	DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY	47
15.2.3.	CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER.....	47
15.2.4.	GENERATION OF WASTE	48
15.2.5.	FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES.....	48
15.2.6.	FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS	48
15.2.7.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY.....	49
15.3.	CUMMULATIVE IMPACTS	49
16.	NEED AND DESIRABILITY	50
17.	CONCLUSION	51
18.	RECOMMENDATION.....	51

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1: Locality of Project Site area (1)</i>	11
<i>Figure 2: Locality of Project Site area (2)</i>	12
<i>Figure 3: Site Layout Plan (Mali Tjitjo Architects)</i>	14
<i>Figure 4: Architect's Impression of infrastructure (Mali Tjitjo Architects)</i>	15
<i>Figure 5: Chief Hosea Kutako (Google Images, 2020)</i>	16
<i>Figure 6: Project Site before construction</i>	18
<i>Figure 7: The Late Chief's House</i>	19
<i>Figure 8: Residence of the Headman</i>	20
<i>Figure 9: Church building</i>	20
<i>Figure 10: Outbuildings</i>	21
<i>Figure 11: Shrine 3 namely Cattle Kraal</i>	21
<i>Figure 12: Holy fire</i>	22
<i>Figure 13: Tree on site</i>	23
<i>Figure 14: Roots of trees</i>	23
<i>Figure 15: Road leading to the Project Site</i>	30
<i>Figure 16: Process of the Environmental Impact Assessment</i>	38
<i>Figure 17: Average temperatures</i>	39
<i>Figure 18: Geological Divisions</i>	40
<i>Figure 19: Biomes</i>	40

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1: Grading of components</i>	26
<i>Table 2: Heritage component</i>	26
<i>Table 3: Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies</i>	35

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EC	Environmental Clearance
ECO	Environment Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

LIST OF APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

APPENDIX B: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

APPENDIX C: NEWSPAPERS NOTICES

APPENDIX D: NOTICE ON SITE

APPENDIX E: COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC

APPENDIX F: LETTER TO NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL

APPENDIX G: CONSENT LETTER FROM COUNCIL

APPENDIX H: HERITAGE SPECIALIST REPORT

APPENDIX I: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed by the proponent to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region. The Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) requires that an Environmental Impact Assessment be conducted to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the following listed activities:

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

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

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

The following Environmental Impact Assessment contains information on the project and the surrounding areas and the proposed activities.

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

It is the intension of the Proponent, the Office of the President's Department of State House & Administration (the Proponent), to construct the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region.

In 2010 the Omaheke Regional Council expressed its desire for the late Chief Hosea Kutako's homestead to be declared a National Heritage Site. The late Chief Hosea Kutako was the leader of the Ovaherero from 1968 to 1970 (*Namibian Sun Newspaper, 2018*). It was decided that the homestead be renovated, and a shrine be erected. The project site is about 395km from Windhoek. The maps below show the locality of the site:

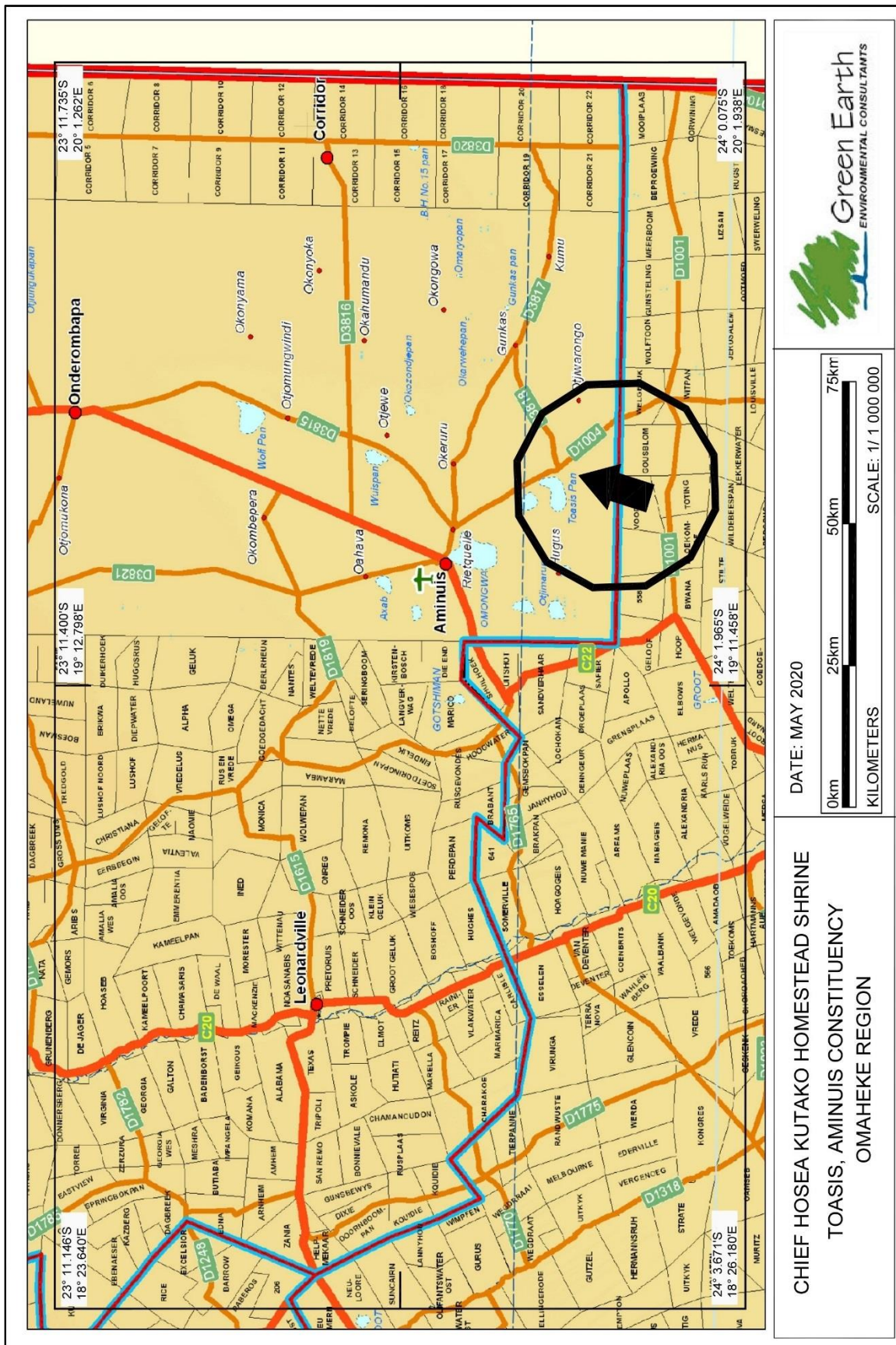


Figure 2: Locality of Project Site area (2)

The Proponent intends to construct a Homestead Shrine in honour of the late Chief Hosea Kutako. The facilities to be constructed are the following:

- A Memorial Living Museum
- A Kitchen and Restaurant
- Gathering Area
- Monument
- Churches (future phases by the community)
- Lodge and Campsite (future phase by private sector)
- Drilling of a borehole for water supply with an elevated tank
- Sewerage reticulation and treatment plant (trickle filter)
- Construction of an 8km long medium voltage overhead powerline to the site

Marley Tjitjo Architects were appointed as architects for the proposed project and made the following design and site layout:

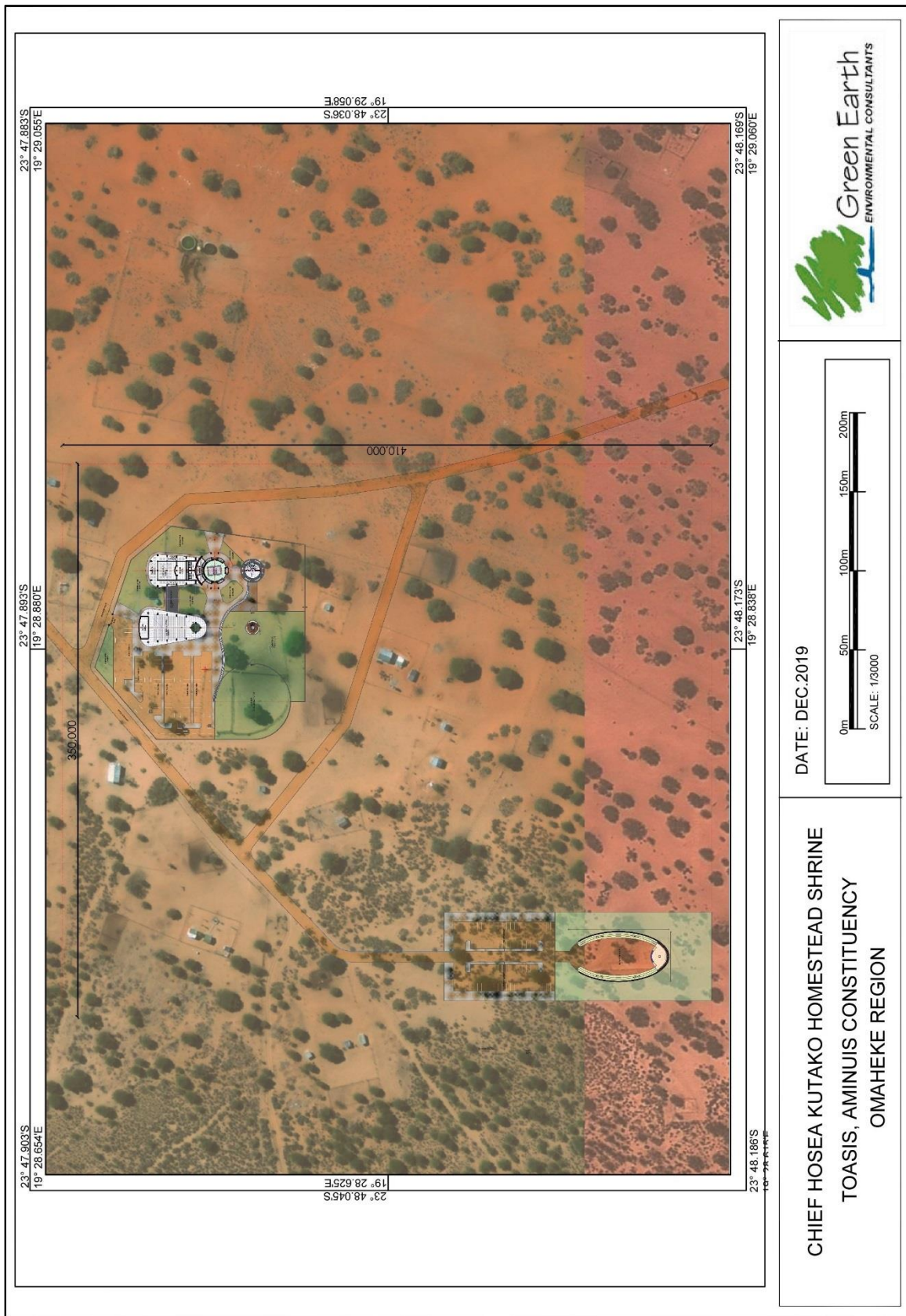


Figure 3: Site Layout Plan (Mali Tjitjo Architects)



Figure 4: Architect's Impression of infrastructure (Mali Tjitjo Architects)

3. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF SITE

The late Chief Hosea Kutako was described as a 'Man of All People' and the chief inspirer and leader of the post-war resistance movement that became the main source of modern nationalism in Namibia (*New Era*, 2009).

Chief Hosea Kutako was born at Okahurimehi in 1870. When he was 34 years old, he was the leading commander in the German-Ovaherero War of 1904 before he was injured and captured. He later became a teacher at a Rhennish Missionary School. In 1920 Hosea Kutako became the new paramount chief of the OvaHerero (*The Namibian*, 2014).

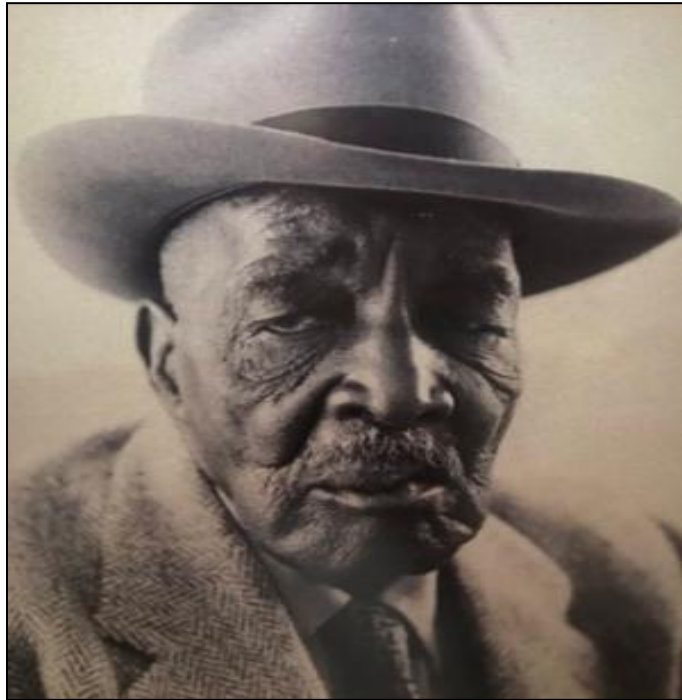


Figure 5: Chief Hosea Kutako (Google Images, 2020)

At the age of 75, Chief Hosea Kutako and Reverend Michael Scott drafted Namibia's first petition for independence. The petition was then sent to the United Nations (UN) on 26 August 1946. In 1950 Sam Nujoma met the chief for the first time. Then in 1960 Nujoma left for New York to petition the UN. Later Chief Hosea Kutako, aged 94, and other leaders launched the National Unity Democratic Organisation (NUDO). He died on 18 July 1970 (*The Namibian*, 2014).

Only 20 years after he passed, independence was granted, and Sam Nujoma became president. At his inauguration in 2002 he offered praise to his late mentor: "*Chief Hosea Komombumbi Kutako participated in the anti-colonial wars of 1904 as one of the leading commanders. He also played a historic and significant role in petitioning the United Nations Organisation demanding the placement of the then South West Africa under the United Nations trusteeship system. In this way, he played a major role in Namibia's struggle for freedom and independence. To his revolutionary spirit and his visionary memory we humbly offer our honour and respect*" (*The Namibian*, 2014).

The Project Site, which is in the Toasis Village in the Amini Constituency, accommodates the dwelling place of the late Chief Hosea Kutako and is therefore of significance. In July 2010, Kutako's dwelling place was nominated by the Omaheke Regional Council to become a National Heritage Site. Subsequently the dwelling place has been declared a National Heritage Site. The site has since been fenced in and is been looked after by descents of the late Chief and members of the nearby community. The site is also used as a place of gathering for various cultural and traditional festivals. It was therefore decided that the dwelling place be renovated, and a shrine be erected.

4. HERITAGE COMPONENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A site visit took place on 14 May 2020. A meeting took place with Mr Absai Mungendje (the Headman), Mr Kejamuina Mundgendje and Hitjevi Katjimune on site. They guided the Consultants through the existing infrastructure as well as cultural customs to be respected in the planning and construction of the proposed Homestead and Shrine.

The following structures/symbols have been observed on the site:

- House of the late Chief Hosea Kutako
- Headman's house
- The church
- Outbuildings constructed at a later stage not related to the late Chief's House
- Kraals that are of cultural value and used for the keeping and handling of animals during festivals or cultural gatherings
- Site of the holy fire
- Large trees of cultural/traditional value under which the people meet
- Parade grounds

See plan below for the locality of the structure/symbols on the site:

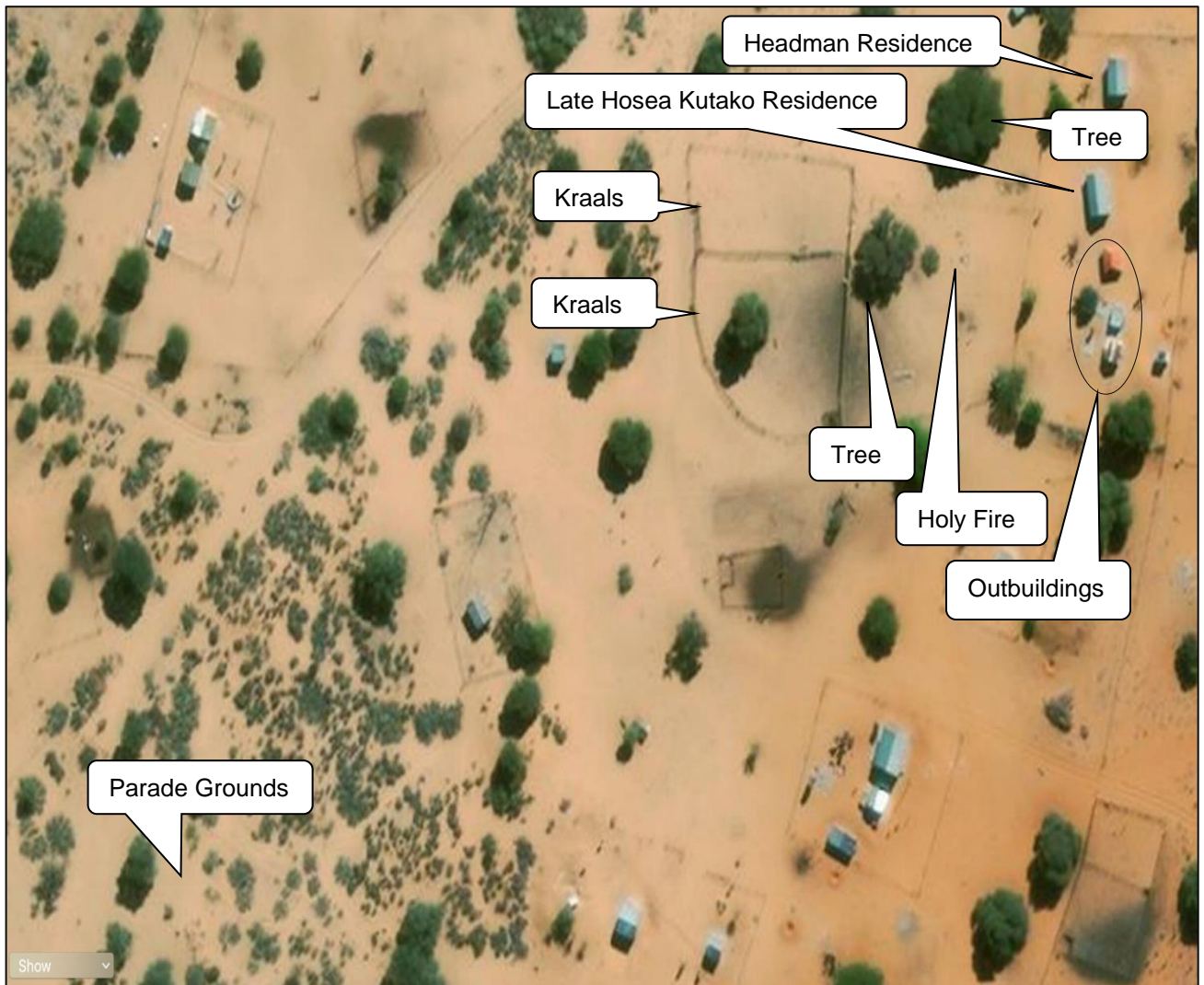


Figure 6: Project Site before construction

Below are photos of the structures observed on the site. All existing buildings, trees, fires, kraals and structures will remain. The community members and the cultural heritage will be respected throughout the construction and operation process.

Late Chief's Residence

The Late Chiefs Residence has been constructed as follows:

- The structure of the residence consists of wooden poles with timber roof trusses.
- The roof and part of the walls are cladded by corrugated roof sheeting.
- The section of the wall at the entrance of the residence, on both sides of the front door, is constructed by bricks and plastered.
- The residence has only one entrance door which is constructed of timber with a timber frame.
- There are two wooden windows on both sides of the door.
- The house has a concrete floor.
- The house is currently used for the storage of matrasses and a few other household goods.

- A gas bottle and stove, which is used by the people, guarding the premises have also been observed in the house.
- No furniture, fittings and/or artifacts with heritage value were observed in or around the house.

See photos of the house below:



Figure 7: The Late Chief's House

Residence of the Headman

The residence of the Headman is a standard brick and mortar building with a corrugated sheeting roof and a steel front door and steel window frames. The house is located in the areas earmarked for the construction of the Homestead and Shrine and will therefore be demolished. It has no heritage value. This house will be replaced with a new house that will be designed and constructed to blend in with the proposed architectural ambience of the shrine. See below a photo of the Headman's residence:



Figure 8: Residence of the Headman

The Church

The church has been constructed from brick and mortar with corrugated roof sheeting. The structure need assessment by a structural engineer to see if it is structurally sound.



Figure 9: Church building

Outbuildings without heritage value

A few outbuildings can be observed on the site. These buildings were constructed after the late Chief's occupation of the site and will be demolished where required as it has no heritage value. The structure in the photo below is one of the outbuildings to be demolished as it has no heritage value and is located in the way of the proposed site of the Homestead and Shrine.



Figure 10: Outbuildings

Kraals of cultural value

Cattle plays an important role in the life of the Herero people especially during festivals or cultural gatherings. These kraals will therefore be relocated to fit in with the rest of the proposed site utilization for the new homestead and shrine. It will also be upgraded. See photos of the existing kraals below:



Figure 11: Shrine 3 namely Cattle Kraal

Site of the holy fire

The site of the holy fire is located between the late Chief's Residence and the Kraals. The holy fire is a 'sacred shrine' or an important symbol in the life of the Herero people. The Herero religion of today is combining aspects of Christianity with traditional practices including that of the holy fire. The holy fire is a 'sacred' symbol/place for conducting prayers and rituals such as wedding ceremonies, burials, name-giving, circumcision-preparation rituals, coming-of-age rituals, and rituals to welcome a new bride. Holy fire ceremonies reportedly involve the use of ashes or water to purify the recipient against 'bad spirits or diabolic signs' and bring 'prosperity, health and good luck' (*About the Herero, 2020*).

The rising smoke of the holy fire "symbolizes a link between the living and their ancestors and god". Thus, the holy fire is a "symbolic link between the living and the dead", "the

means through which those that are in the world of the living communicate with their ancestral spirits" (*About the Herero, 2020*).

The site of the holy fire will also be incorporated into the homestead and shrine so that it can form part of the future religious and cultural festivals and gatherings. The photo below shows the current locality and structure of the holy fire:



Figure 12: Holy fire

Large trees of cultural/traditional value under which the people meet

The site has several large camelthorn trees (*Vachellia erioloba*) previously called *Acacia erioloba*. These big trees on the site are providing shade and are used as gathering place for community and other meetings.

Traditionally the camelthorn tree is associated with various uses. The pods are useful fodder for cattle and are favoured by wild animals in Africa, especially elephants who chew the pods and disperse the seed in their dung. The timber is strong and is highly prized for firewood. Dry powdered pods can be used to treat ear infections. The gum can be used for the treatment of diseases and the pulverized, burned bark can be used to treat headaches. The root can be used to treat toothache. To treat tuberculosis, the root is boiled for a few minutes and the infusion is swirled around in the mouth and spat out.

The seeds can be roasted and used as a substitute for coffee, the gum is also eaten by humans as well as animals. The root bark is used by the Bushmen to make quivers. Many wild animals like to eat the pods and will rest in the dense shade, in the heat of the African sun.

The camelthorn tree is one of the protected species that cannot be removed without a permit from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. These trees must therefore be retained and incorporated into the layout and design of the Homestead and Shrine facilities.

Some of the trees have dead branches which should be removed upon construction to prevent these branches from breaking off and damaging the homestead and shrine's facilities once constructed.



Figure 13: Tree on site

The topsoil normally covering the roots of these trees has also been eroded or blown away and the roots are thus exposed as can be seen on the photo below. Care should be taken during site preparation and construction not to damage these roots and to position the buildings as such to prevent the roots from damaging the foundations of the proposed structure.



Figure 14: Roots of trees

The Parade Ground

Remnants of the Parade Ground used in the time when the late Chief Hosea Kutako resided in the area can still be observed. From the literature review, the Parade ground came into being because of the 'Truppenspieler Movement' (Playing Soldiers) among the Herero of Namibia, 1915 to 1945.

In 1904 Herero pastoralists in Namibia suffered a devastating defeat by German colonial forces. Of the 20 percent who survived, a sizable number fled to neighbouring Botswana. Subsequent German policies completely dispossessed the Herero of all land and cattle. Conquest by Union troops in 1915 ushered in a brief period of more lenient colonial rule, which once again permitted the Herero to acquire and own cattle. Increased mobility also made it possible for widely dispersed members of the tribe to congregate on their ancestral lands. The space thus created enabled the Herero to reaffirm their customs and traditions in attempts to reestablish themselves as a pastoral community. In this context the Truppenspieler movement with its military structure, loosely modelled on that of the German colonial army, provided an organisational form. The movement was organised into regiments coinciding with administrative districts. Each regiment had its own officers. Regular drilling exercises served to bring together people from widely dispersed farms and rural settlements. Monies collected were used for welfare purposes. In the early 1930s, with South Africa's colonial system firmly in place, the movement assumed a much more political role. Its opposition to reserve headmen and chiefs as well as members of the Advisory Board in Windhoek led to increasing government intimidation and harassment towards the late 1930s. Tensions between the movement and traditional leaders seem to have been resolved over the proposed incorporation of Namibia into the Union in 1946.

This Parade ground was used for these purposes and it is intended to restore it when the proposed homestead and shrine is constructed so that it can be used during cultural and traditional festivals to show and remind people of the rich cultural history of the Herero Tribe.

5. HERITAGE SPECIALIST REPORT

A Heritage Specialist Report was conducted through fieldwork, mapping, historical research, consultation meetings, examining visual character and social-historical analysis. The heritage value of each building, component and object on site were determined. The nature and degree of significance of the heritage resources have been described in the report. See attached a copy of the Report.

Although the site has already been identified as a site of 'heritage significance', it is still important to understand the heritage values of the site, prevailing infrastructure and symbols. The main aim in assessing significance is to produce a succinct statement of significance, which summarizes an item's heritage values. The assessment of significance, and the statement that it produces, is the basis for good heritage decisions. It is a process that should be used as part of the management of all heritage items because it clarifies why the item is important (*Assessing Heritage Significance, 2001*).

In determining heritage significance, the following generic values are generally used by heritage agencies and professional consultants (*Assessing Heritage Significance, 2001*):

- historical significance
- aesthetic significance
- scientific significance
- social significance

An item should be of State (or local) heritage significance if it meets one of the following Criteria:

Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of Namibia’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);	Criterion (e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Namibia’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Namibia’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);	Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Namibia’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in Namibia (or the local area);	Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Namibia’s cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area’s cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments);
Criterion (d) An item has strong or special association with a community or cultural group in Namibia (or the local area) for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons (<i>Assessing Heritage Significance, 2001</i>);	

An item is not to be excluded from the Register on the ground that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register. While all criteria should be referred to during the assessment, only particularly complex items or places will be significant under all criteria. In many cases, items of environmental heritage will be significant under only one or two criteria (*Assessing Heritage Significance, 2001*).

Gradings of significance

Different components of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage value. Loss of integrity or condition may diminish significance. In some cases, it may be useful to specify the relative contribution of an item or its components. The grading, justification and status of the components observed on the site have been graded based

on the criteria listed above along the guidance in the *Table* below (*Assessing Heritage Significance, 2001*):

Table 1: Grading of components

Grading	Justification	Status
EXCEPTIONAL	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's significance.	Fulfils criteria for listing.
HIGH	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance	Fulfils criteria for listing.
MODERATE	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for listing.
LITTLE	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for listing.
INTRUSIVE	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for listing.

The *Table* below lists the components/infrastructure/items observed on the site, its heritage significant, the risk of being damaged during construction and how it can be mitigated.

Table 2: Heritage component

Item of heritage value	Heritage significance	Risk of being damaged/destroyed during construction	Mitigation of risk
House of the late Chief Hosea Kutako	High	High	Structure to be measured, photographed, and documented by architect. Structure to be restored using the same materials as currently used.
Headman's house	Little to Intrusive	To be demolished to make space for proposed shrine.	Not required.
Outbuildings not related to the late Chief's House	Intrusive	To be demolished to make space for proposed shrine.	Not required.
Kraals	Moderate	Low	Structure to be measured, photographed, and

			documented by architect. Structure to be restored using the traditional fencing materials.
Site of the holy fire	High	High	Site to be incorporated in layout and plan of the proposed homestead and shrine. If relocation is required, it be advised by the local headman and traditional leaders in order to ensure that it is done in a way not to offend their culture.
Large trees	High	High	Existing Camelthorn Trees should be accommodated in the layout and planning of the proposed new homestead and shrine.
Parade grounds	High	Low	Protected tree species to be retained in preparation of the site and supporting structures.

6. CONSENT OBTAINED FROM NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL

The Specialist Heritage Report was submitted to the National Heritage Council of Namibia for evaluation and to obtain consent for the construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead and Shrine and Memorial Museum. On 17 December 2020, the National Heritage Council granted Consent in terms of Section 55 (9) of the National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004).

See below and attached the letter received from the National Heritage Council.



National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 248 872 •
E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

17 December 2020

Consent Number: 04 / 2020

CONSENT (section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)) Consent is hereby given to:

Name of applicant:
Office of the President
Department of State House and Administration
State House
Auasblick, Windhoek

For: Construction of Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead and Shrine and Memorial Museum.

Project Location: **Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region.**

In accordance with: The reviewed Heritage Impact Assessment.

The following conditions (imposed in terms of section 55(9) of the Act.) apply to this permit:

- a) that the activity authorised by the consent be supervised by a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience in the identification and conservation of heritage resources (An appropriate degree (or equivalent) at NQF Level 9 in one or more or a combination of Heritage Studies, History, Geography, anthropology, Archaeology, natural sciences.

- b) that any archaeological or palaeontological object or meteorite found in the course of the activity authorised by the consent must be recorded, conserved and dealt with as per the manual on chance find procedures of heritage resources; and
- c) that Namibian citizens, especially members of the local community in and around the project area, be engaged in the activity authorised by the consent for the purpose of identification of heritage resources in the project area as well as of receiving professional training;
- d) that the permit holder reports back to the National Heritage Council every six (6) months on compliance with the conditions of this permit
- e) This permit does not exempt the holder from any conditions that may be imposed by owners, hosts or any other relevant authorities in consultation with NHC who have a stake in the project area.
- f) NHC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities related to this permit.
- g) This permit is subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004). Should any of the conditions contained herein conflict with the Act; the provisions of the Act as per section 55 (10) shall prevail.
- h) This permit is renewable, upon submission of an application at least two months before the current permit lapses
- i) the Church building must be assessed by a structural engineer for restoration. Should the building not be structural sound proper recording of the building should be done; historical information documented; good photographic evidence of the building taken for this information to form part of the display in the museum.

This permit will be valid from 17 December 2020 to 17 December 2021


Director: National Heritage Council

17 DEC 2020
Official Date Stamp

The above named conditions will also be included in the EMP.

7. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The proposed development of the site must be supported by proper bulk services to ensure its sustainability and the efficient and practical utilization of the site. The project site will be supported by the following bulk infrastructure and services.

7.1 ACCESS ROAD

The project site is currently accessed from the north eastern side via an existing gravel road which links up District Road D 1004 from where Aminius is about 8km away.



Figure 15: Road leading to the Project Site

7.2 WATER SUPPLY

Water is currently being provided to the site from a borehole, initially constructed by NamWater but taken over by the community, which is located directly north east of the site. As part of the development a new borehole will be drilled and equipped which will be located to the west of the site. The Proponent will obtain the necessary permit for the construction of the borehole from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform for the drilling of the borehole.

7.3 ELECTRICITY RETICULATION

The site currently is not supplied by electricity. The development of the site will include the construction of an 8km long medium voltage overhead powerline to the site to be linked to the Censored Network.

7.4 SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Only household sewer will be generated on site from the toilet facilities for the staff and clients/visitors/tourists. The development of the site will include a sewage reticulation system and environmentally friendly treatment plant (trickle filter).

7.5 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL/REFUSE REMOVAL

The caretaker of the homestead and shrine will take responsibility of the solid waste management of the site. The solid waste generated on the site will be sorted into glass, metal, paper, plastic and other and stored at in enclosed area to prevent people and animals from accessing it. It will then be transported to Aminius to be disposed of at the towns landfill site.

The bulk/municipal services to be developed should be done in such a way not to negatively impact on the heritage value and ambiance of the site.

8. TERMS OF REFERENCE

To be able to implement the project, an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Clearance is required. For this environmental impact exercise, Green Earth Environmental Consultants followed the terms of reference as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act.

The aim of the environmental impact assessment was:

- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012);
- To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity;
- To inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and to provide them with an opportunity to raise issues and concerns;
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised;
- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identify specialist investigations required;
- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.

The tasks that were undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment included the evaluation of the following: climate, water (hydrology), vegetation, geology, soils, social, cultural heritage, groundwater, sedimentation, erosion, biodiversity, sense of place, socio-economic environment, health, safety and traffic.

The EIA and EMP from the assessment will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration. Environmental Clearance will only be obtained (from the DEA) once the EIA and EMP has been examined and approved for the listed activity.

The public consultation process as per the guidelines of the Act has been followed. The methods that were used to assess the environmental issues and alternatives included the collection of data on the project site and area from the proponent and identified stakeholders. All other permits, licenses or certificates that are further on required for the operation of the proposed project still needs to be applied for by the proponent.

9. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

Literature, legislation and guidance documents related to the natural environment and land use activities available on the site and area in general were reviewed in order to determine potential environmental issues and concerns.

b) Site assessment (site visit)

The proposed project site and the immediate neighbourhood and surrounding area were assessed through several site visits to investigate the environmental parameters on site to enable further understanding of the potential impacts on site.

c) Scoping

Based on the desk top study, site visit and public participation the environmental impacts were determined in five categories: nature of project, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity. The findings of the scoping have been incorporated in the environmental impact assessment report below.

10. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Stakeholders have been given the opportunity to comment on the proposed activities and engage in the planning process. Notices appeared in two local newspapers (The Namibian and New Era of 13 and 20 May 2020) notifying the public of the proposed project and inviting them to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project.

A site visit took place on 14 May 2020. A meeting took place with Mr Absai Mungendje (the Headman), Mr Kejamuina Mundgendje and Hitjevi Katjimune on site. They guided the Consultants through the existing infrastructure as well as cultural customs to be respected in the planning and construction of the proposed Homestead and Shrine.

The feedback from this consultation is included in this report. A notice was also displayed on site. See Appendix for copies of the newspaper notices and notice on site.

11. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the proponent, architect and engineers is accurate. A limitation is that no alternative site for assessment was provided. The specific site was chosen due to its heritage significance. The assessment is based on the prevailing environmental conditions and not on future happenings on the site. However, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project, and the environment will not adversely be affected between the compilation of the assessment and the implementation of the proposed construction activities.

12. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programs and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an EIA according to Namibian legislation. The administrative, legal and policy requirements to be considered during the Environmental Assessment for the proposed development are the following:

- The Namibian Constitution
- The Environmental Management Act
- The National Heritage Act
- Other Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution provides that:

“The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following:

Management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory.” This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of pollution control and waste management.

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution deals with environmental law and it states:

“Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or Act of Parliament, the general rules of public international agreements binding upon Namibia under this Constitution shall form part of the law of Namibia”. This article incorporates international law, if it conforms to the Constitution, automatically as “law of the land”. These include international agreements, conventions, protocols, covenants, charters, statutes, acts, declarations, concords, exchanges of notes, agreed minutes, memoranda of understanding, and agreements (Ruppel & Ruppel-Schlichting, 2013). It is therefore important that the international agreements and conventions are considered (see section 4.9).

In considering these environmental rights, the Proponent should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

- Implement a “zero-harm” policy on site that would guide decisions.
- Ensure that no management practice or decision result in the degradation of future natural resources.
- Take a decision on how this part of the Constitution will be implemented as part of the Environmental Control System (ECS).

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that came into effect in 2012 requires/recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be conducted for the following listed activities in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate:

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

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

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

Cumulative impacts associated with the development must be included as well as public consultation. The Act further requires all major industries to prepare waste management plans and present these to the local authorities for approval.

The Act, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines have integrated the following sustainability principles. They need to be given due consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control:

Cradle to Grave Responsibility

This principle provides that those who handle or manufacture potentially harmful products must be liable for their safe production, use and disposal and that those who initiate potentially polluting activities must be liable for their commissioning, operation and decommissioning.

Precautionary Principle

If there is any doubt about the effects of a potentially polluting activity, a cautious approach must be adopted.

The Polluter Pays Principle

A person who generates waste or causes pollution must, in theory, pay the full costs of its treatment or of the harm, which it causes to the environment.

Public Participation and Access to Information

In the context of environmental management, citizens must have access to information and the right to participate in decisions making.

THE NATIONAL HERITAGE ACT

The Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.

Under the National Heritage Act, conservation includes the following:

- The retention of the heritage significance of a place or object.
- The protection, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction or sustainable use of a place or object.

And under the National Heritage Act, heritage significance means:

- Aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance.

The Act also states that certain activities are prohibited namely a person may not remove or demolish, damage or despoil, develop or alter and excavate or export all or any part of a protected place (heritage place). A person may not relocate or disturb the position of a fixed object except if the Council issue a permit for such activity.

A person may apply to the Council for a permit to carry out works or activities in relation to a protected place or protected object. If the applicant is not the owner of the place or object, the consent of the owner is required. The activities should be carried out under the supervision of a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience.

OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

Table 3: Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:	
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990)	The Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) makes provision for impact assessment for new proposed fuel facilities and petroleum products known to have detrimental effects on the environment. It specifies that petroleum facilities must comply with relevant SANS specifications. The specific important Petroleum Products Regulations promulgated in terms of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990 (3 July 2000) that should be referred to are: Regulation 3, 16, 20, 21, 24, 27, 29, 32, 40(2), 49 & 50.
Pollution Control and	The Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill is currently in preparation and is therefore included as a guideline only. Of

Waste Management Bill (guideline only)	particular reference to the development, Parts 2, 7 and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution license issued under section 23. Part 2 also further provides for procedures to be followed in license application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licenses. Part 7 states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with sub-section (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances. The competent authority for the purposes of section 74 shall maintain a register of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions. Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.
Water Resources Management Act	The Water Resources Management Act (No. 11 of 2013) stipulates conditions that ensure effluent that is produced to be of a certain standard. There should also be controls on the disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, measures should be taken to ensure the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in a sustainable manner.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)	The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.
The Local Authorities Act (No. 23 of 1992)	The purpose of the Local Authorities Act is to provide for the determination, for purposes of local government, of local authority councils; the establishment of such local authority councils; and to define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils; and to provide for incidental matters.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)	Part 2 of the Ordinance governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.
Nature Conservation Ordinance	The Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals, problem animals, fish and indigenous plant species. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) administer it and provides for the establishment of the Nature Conservation Board.
Forestry Act	The Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001) specifies that there be a general protection of the receiving and surrounding environment. The protection of natural vegetation is of great importance, the Forestry

	Act especially stipulates that no living tree, bush, shrub or indigenous plants within 100m from any river, stream or watercourse, may be removed without the necessary license.
Soil Conservation Act	The Soil Conservation Act (No. 76 of 1969) stipulates that the combating and preventing of soil erosion should take place; the soil should also be conserved, protected and improved, vegetation and water sources and resources should also be preserved and maintained. When proper mitigation measures are followed along the construction and implementation phase of the project, the natural characteristics of the property is expected to have a moderate to low impact on the environment.
Labour Act	<p>The new Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) contains regulations relating to the Health, Safety and Welfare of employees at work. These regulations are prescribed for among others safety relating to hazardous substances, exposure limits and physical hazards. Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work promulgated in terms of the Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156, GG1617 of 1 August 1997):</p> <p>Regulation 178(2) (d), 180 refers to Chemical safety data sheets (CSDS) for all hazardous chemical substances must be prepared by the manufacturer or supplier thereof. These must be provided to every employer using such substances. The CSDS must contain essential health and safety information.</p> <p>Regulation 178(2)(d), 182 refers to hazardous substances must at any time be stored in such a manner that they do not create a risk to the health and safety of employees or other persons, nor any risk of contamination of the environment, due to seeping, leaking, fire or accidental release.</p> <p>Regulation 183 states amongst other things that hazardous waste and deposits must be removed at intervals and by methods appropriate to the type of hazard which they constitute.</p>

Green Earth Environmental Consultants believe the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which specifically guides and governs the construction and operation of the development will be followed and complied with.

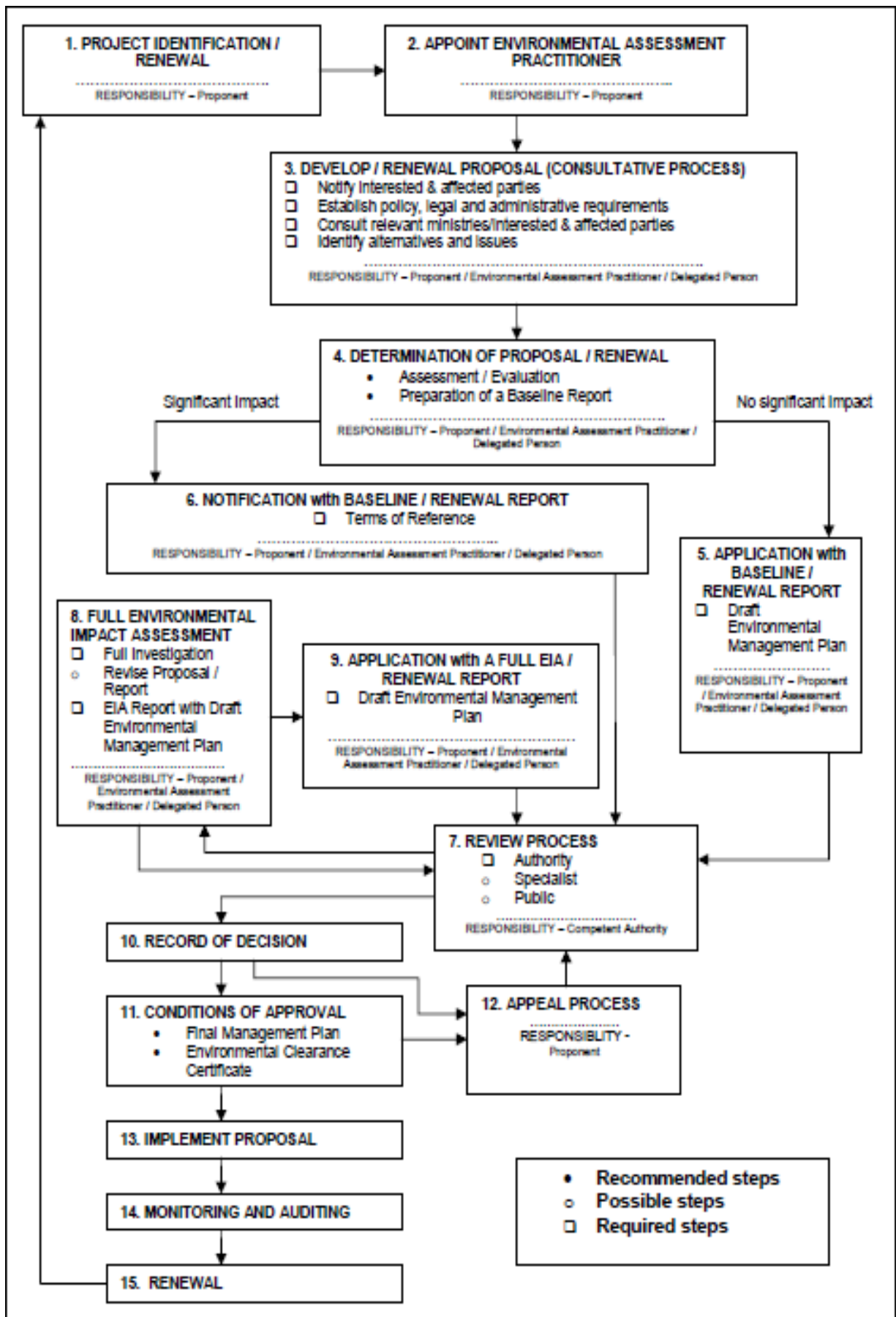


Figure 16: Process of the Environmental Impact Assessment

13. AFFECTED NATURAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

13.1. CLIMATE

No specific climate data is available for the project site. The area and surroundings in general are characterized with a semi-arid highland savannah climate typified as very hot in summer and moderate dry in winter. The highest temperatures are measured in December with an average daily temperature of maximum 34°C and a minimum of 17°C. The coldest temperatures, conversely, are measured in July with an average daily maximum of 20°C and minimum 8°C (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012).

Rainfall in the form of thunderstorms is experienced in the area during the summer months between October and April. The annual average rainfall for the area is 118mm (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012). Over 70% of the rainfall occurs in the summer months' period between November and March. Rainfall in the area is typically sporadic and unpredictable.

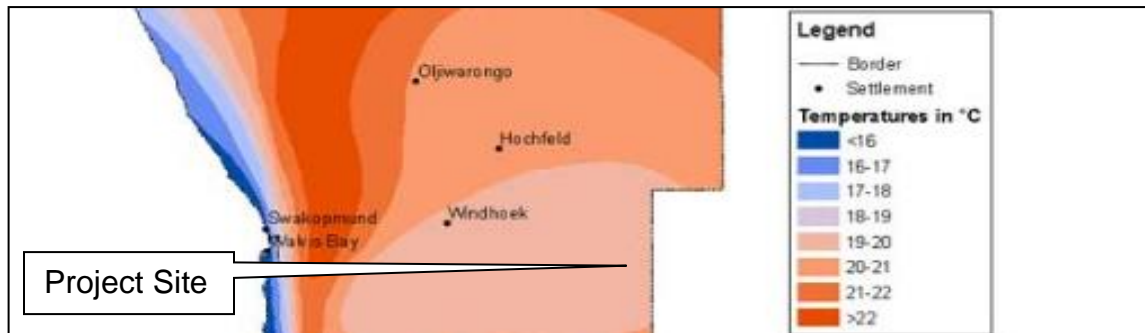


Figure 17: Average temperatures

Strong winds during certain times of the year may aggravate dust impacts during the construction phase. The proposed facilities as well as the supporting structures to be constructed must meet all prescribed requirements and therefore should not pose any environmental threat due to climatic conditions.

13.2. GEOLOGY, SOILS AND GEOHYDROLOGY

The following is a map that indicates the different geological aspects of Namibia. The project site is located on a geological area classified as the Kalahari Group. The area where the project site is located has generally not a high groundwater potential from a permeability and yield perspective (Grunert, 2003). The protection of groundwater should however be regarded as a high priority. The main uses of water in the area are for domestic purposes and farming activities.

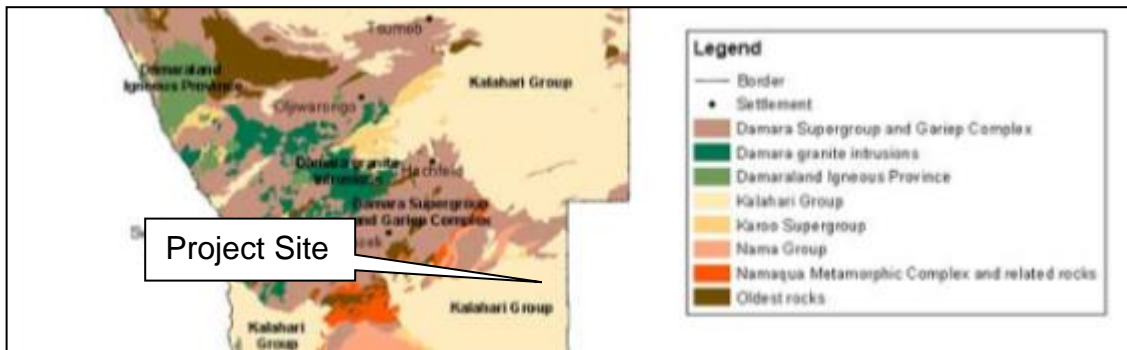


Figure 18: Geological Divisions

13.3. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

The area in general is classified as Tree and Shrub Savannah Biome.

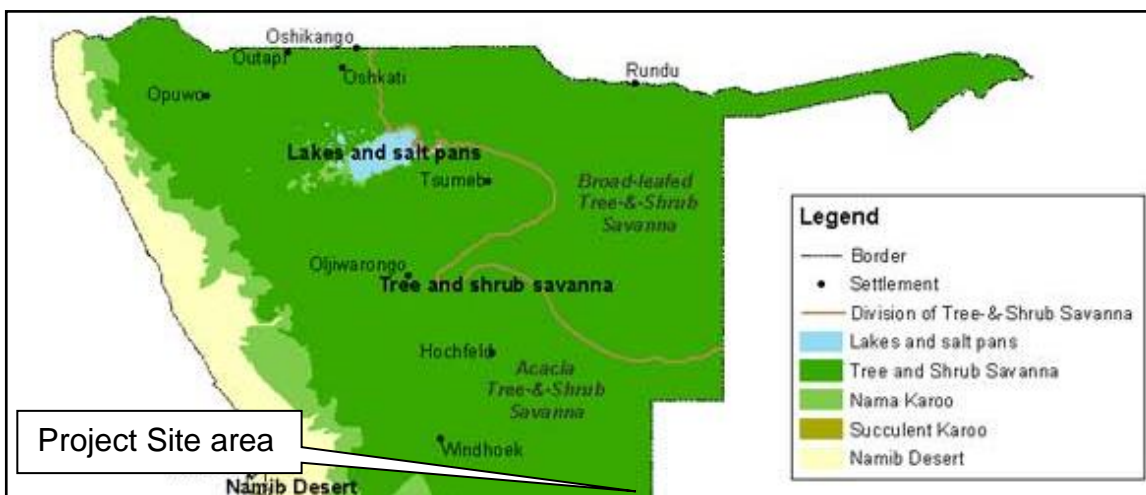


Figure 19: Biomes

Limited vegetation and grass are present on the site. The site has several large camelthorn trees (*Vachellia erioloba*) previously called *Acacia erioloba*. These big trees on the site are providing shade and are used as gathering place for community and other meetings. The camelthorn tree is one of the protected species that cannot be removed without a permit from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. These trees must therefore be retained and incorporated into the layout and design of the Homestead and Shrine facilities. The natural characteristics of the project site namely the vegetation clearance and the destruction of habitats is expected to further on have a low impact on the environment before the mitigation measures are taken and after the mitigation measures are taken, the impact will be very low.

13.4. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC COMPONENT

Employment opportunities will be created and skills and technology transfer during construction and operation of the development will take place. The spending power of locals is likely to increase because of employment during the construction and operational phase. The proposed development will not have a negative impact on the social

environment as it will not be close to neighbouring activities. It will have a positive impact on the social environment since the preservation of the heritage site will take place. The socio-economic characteristics of the area will be changing as more economic activities are established.

13.5. SENSE OF PLACE

It is the intention of the proponent to construct and operate a homestead shrine and memorial museum. The proposed development will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area. An untidy or badly managed site can detract from the ecological well-being and individuality of the area. Unnecessary disturbance to the surroundings could be caused by poorly planned or poorly managed operational activities. The project site should be kept neat and clean where possible. Vegetation should not be removed or harmed if not necessary since it covers topsoil which prevents erosion. Noise and dust should be limited in the construction phase because of the neighbouring activities and tourists driving past the site.

13.6. HEALTH

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Proper Protective Equipment). A health and safety officer should be employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the workplace. The introduction of external workers into the area is sometimes accompanied with criminal activities posing security risks for neighbours. However, the proponent will take certain measures to prevent any activity of this sort. The welfare and quality of life of the neighbours and workforce needs to be considered for the project to be a success on its environmental performance. Conversely, the process should not affect the overall health of persons related to the project including the neighbours.

14. INCOMPLETE OR UNAVAILABLE INFORMATION

The number of people that will be employed on the site in the construction and operational phases will depend on the type and scope of the construction activities. Currently no exact figures are available.

15. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment sets out potential positive and negative environmental impacts associated with the project site. The following assessment methodology will be used to examine each impact identified, see *Table* below:

Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+VE	Positive

	O	No Impact
	-VE	Negative
Significance of impact being either	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

Probability:	Duration:
5 – Definite/don't know	5 - Permanent
4 – Highly probable	4 – Long-term (impact ceases)
3 – Medium probability	3 – Medium term (5 – 15 years)
2 – Low probability	2 – Short-term (0 – 5 years)
1 – Improbable	1 - Immediate
0 - None	
Scale:	Magnitude:
5 – International	10 – Very high/don't know
4 – National	8 - High
3 – Regional	6 - Moderate
2 – Local	4 - Low
1 – Site only	2 - Minor
	0 - None

The impacts on the receiving environment are discussed in the paragraphs below:

15.1.IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Some of the impacts that the development may have on the environment includes: water will be used for the construction and operation activities, electricity will be used, a sewer system will be constructed, and wastewater will be produced on the site that will have to be handled.

15.1.1. WATER USAGE

Water is a scarce resource in Namibia and therefore water usage should be monitored and limited in order to prevent unnecessary wastage. The proposed project might make use of water in its construction and operational phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-VE	2	2	4	2	L	L

15.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The proposed facilities will be constructed in a semi disturbed natural area which is home to little vegetation. Therefore, the impact on fauna and flora will be minimal/none. Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-VE	1	1	2	1	L	L

15.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Dust generated during the transportation of building materials; construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be low. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth. It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-VE	2	2	4	3	M	L

15.1.4. NOISE IMPACT

An increase of ambient noise levels at the proposed site is expected due to the construction and operation activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery might be generated. Ensure all mufflers on vehicles are in full operational order; and any audio equipment should not be played at levels considered intrusive by others. The construction staff should be equipped with ear protection equipment.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

15.1.5. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and general public are of great importance. Workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Proper Protective Equipment). A health and safety officer should be employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the workplace. Safety issues could arise from the earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used on site during the construction phase. This increases the possibility of injuries and the contractor must ensure that all staff members are made aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. The presence of equipment lying around on site may also encourage criminal activities (theft).

Sensitize operators of earthmoving equipment and tools to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. The contractor is advised to ensure that the team is equipped with first aid kits and that they are available on site, at all times. Workers should be equipped with adequate personal protective gear and properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.

No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises. Proper barricading and/or fencing around the site especially trenches for pipes and drains should be erected to avoid entrance of animals and/or unauthorized persons. Safety regulatory signs should be placed at strategic locations to ensure awareness. Adequate lighting within and around the construction locations should be erected, when visibility becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-VE	1	2	4	2	M	L

15.1.6. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete flooring. The risk can be lowered further through proper training of staff. All spills must be cleaned up immediately. Excavations should be backfilled and sealed with appropriate material, if it is not to be used further.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

15.1.7. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

The area/project site has little to no vegetation. The proposed construction and operational activities will not increase the number of impermeable surfaces. The amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase erosion. Proper storm water management measures should be implemented.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Erosion and Sedimentation	-VE	1	1	2	1	M	L

15.1.8. GENERATION OF WASTE

This can be in a form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. This waste should be gathered and stored in enclosed containers to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

15.1.9. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER

Contamination of surface water might occur through oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the equipment and machinery during the installation, construction and maintenance of bulk services at the site. Machinery should not be serviced at the construction site to avoid spills. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Hydrocarbon contaminated clothing or equipment should not be washed within 25m of any surface water body.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Surface water	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

15.1.10. TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

All drivers of delivery vehicles and construction machinery should have the necessary driver's licenses and documents to operate these machines. Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Heavy-duty vehicles and machinery must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximize visibility and avoid accidents.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Traffic	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

15.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and they are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

15.1.12. SENSE OF PLACE

The placement, design and construction of the proposed facilities should be as such as to have the least possible impact on the natural environment. The proposed activities will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area since it will be constructed in a manner that will not affect the neighbouring erven and it will not be visually unpleasing.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Nuisance Pollution	-VE	1	2	2	2	L	L

15.2. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

15.2.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Staff and visitors should only make use of walkways and existing roads to minimise the impact on the surroundings. Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-VE	2	2	4	2	L	L

15.2.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Vehicles transporting goods and staff will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure or maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services and infrastructure at the project site has to be designed to enable environmental protection.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-VE	2	2	4	3	M	L

15.2.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Spillages might also occur during maintenance of the sewer system. This could have impacts on groundwater especially in cases of large sewer spills. Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system maintenance. Oil and chemical spillages may have a health impact on groundwater users. Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exists.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater contamination	-VE	2	2	4	2	L	L

15.2.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

Household waste from the activities at the site and from the staff working at the site will be generated. This waste will be collected, sorted to be recycled and stored in on site for transportation and disposal at an approved landfill site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste Generation	-VE	1	2	2	2	M	L

15.2.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

There may be a potential release of sewage, stormwater or water into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be health hazard to surface and groundwater. Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

15.2.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

Food will be prepared on gas fired stoves. There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and they are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

15.2.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Proper Protective Equipment). No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-VE	1	2	4	2	M	L

15.3.CUMMULATIVE IMPACTS

These are impacts on the environment, which results from the incremental impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed facilities when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over time. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in it may not become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the proposed construction include, sewer damages/maintenance, vegetation, uncontrolled traffic and destruction of the environment. These impacts could become significant especially if it is not properly supervised and controlled. This could collectively impact on the environmental conditions in the area. Cumulative impacts could occur in both the operational and the construction phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Cumulative Impacts	-VE	2	3	4	2	L	L

16. NEED AND DESIRABILITY

Additional employment opportunities will be created in the construction and operation phase which will help to address unemployment as well as provide additional opportunities. Unemployment is a major concern in Namibia and therefore there certainly is a need for individuals to find jobs and earn a living. This project can provide employment to various individuals that are involved in the construction phase to construct the needed infrastructure. According to the information mentioned above, it is believed that there is a need and desirability for the project site to be developed. The advantages of the project as mentioned above are providing employment, building infrastructure and enhancing land use and providing additional facilities. The disadvantages however are the costs involved in constructing the needed infrastructure, noise and potential dust in the construction phase and the use of water and electricity for construction and operational purposes.

The Nature of the activity: a homestead shrine and memorial museum will be constructed and operated on the proposed project site. The possible impacts that may occur are that water will be used in the construction and operational phases, waste water will be produced that will have to be handled by the proponent, land will be used for the proposed activities and general construction activities will take place, namely the building of infrastructure.

The Probability of the impacts to occur: the probability of the above-named impacts to occur and have a negative or harmful impact on the environment and the community is very small. Water will still be used, and wastewater produced, however guidelines will be set that will ensure the impact is minimum.

The Extent of area that the project will affect: the specific project will most likely only have a small impact on the proposed project site itself and not on the surrounding or neighbouring even except for noise and dust in the construction process. Therefore, the extent that the project will have a negative impact on is very small.

The Duration of the project: it is believed that all the construction activities will be completed within less than a year from the approval and start of the project. The activities will most likely only have an impact on the site within the above-named year, except for water used and wastewater produced that will be on a continuous basis.

The Intensity of the project: the only change in the natural, cultural and social functions will be that the project site will now be used for the construction and operation of heritage facilities. The project site as it is currently is in a transformed state showing a disturbed natural environment. The site will change in order to accommodate the proposed activities. The intensity of the project is only limited to the site.

According to the information that was present while conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment for the site, no high-risk impacts were identified and therefore it is believed that the development will be feasible in the short and long run. Most of the impacts identified were characterized as being of a low impact on the receiving and surrounding environment.

17. CONCLUSION

In line with the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), *Green Earth Environmental Consultants* have been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region. The proposed activities will not have a negative impact on the surrounding properties and the environment.

Negative impacts that can be associated with construction on the site are most likely to include: production of solid and liquid waste, dust emissions, atmospheric emissions, noise pollution, movement of soils, increased waste water generation and the disruption of groundwater from the foundation or other structures. The negative environmental impacts that may be visible in the operational phase of the project include: increases in solid waste generation for example food and plastics, etc., increase in water consumption and waste water generation, can result in an increase in traffic on the nearby roads and there can be an impact on the occupational health and safety of workers. However, the homestead shrine and memorial museum is believed to be an asset to this area. Facilities will be made available for which there is a need.

It can be concluded that the proposed planned activities will not have a negative impact on the community, socio-economic circumstance, surrounding properties, heritage significance of infrastructure and the environment. It is believed that the proposed facilities to be constructed on the project site can largely benefit the heritage and economical needs of the area.

After assessing all information available on this project, *Green Earth Environmental Consultants* believe the proposed construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region will not have a large impact on the environment.

18. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance for the proposed construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region and for the following listed activities:

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

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

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

LIST OF REFERENCES

Commencement of the Environmental Management Act, 2012. *Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism*. Windhoek. Namibia, pp. 3 – 22.

Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990. National Legislative Bodies. Namibia, pp. 6 – 63.

Environmental Management Act, 2007. *Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism*. Windhoek. Namibia, pp. 4 - 32.

Forestry Act, 2001. *Office of the Prime Minister*. Windhoek. Namibia, pp. 9 – 31.

Mannheimer, C. & Curtis, B. 2009. *Le Roux and Muller's Guide to the Trees & Shrubs of Namibia*. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia, pp. 249 – 439.

Namibian Environmental Assessment Policy, 1995. *Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism*. Windhoek. Namibia, pp. 3 – 7.

Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975. Windhoek. Namibia, pp. 4 – 47.

Soil Conservation Act, 1969. *Office of the Prime Minister*. Windhoek. Namibia, pp. 1 – 14.

Water Resource Management Act, 2004. *Office of the Prime Minister*. Windhoek. Namibia, pp. 6 – 67.

APPENDIX A: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

1. NAME : Charlie du Toit
2. DATE OF BIRTH : 29 October 1960
3. NATIONALITY : Namibian
4. EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING:

Institution:	Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl, Republic of South Africa
Date: from (month / year): To (month / year):	January 1974 December 1978
Diploma obtained:	Grade 12
Institution:	University of Stellenbosch, RSA
Date: from (month / year): To (month / year):	1979 1982
Certificate obtained:	BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy and Soil Science)
Institution:	University of Stellenbosch, RSA
Date: from (month / year): To (month / year):	1985 1987
Degree obtained:	Hons B (B + A) in Business Administration and Management

9. PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (most recent experience first):

EXPERIENCE (SELECTED RECORDS)		
Name of Project	Date	Client
EIA Omaruru Trade and Industrial Estate which includes a service station on a portion of the Remainder of Portion B and Portion 57 of Omaruru Town and Townlands No. 85	2015	NDC
EIA Kwando North Gateway Resort in the Babatwa Park	2015	Mufiljo Investment CC
EIA Farm Wanderdunen No. 23 Rezoning to Industrial	2014	Private owners and developers
EIA on Portion 52 of Farm Koichas No. 89, Mariental	2014	Private owners and developers
ERF 1581 Rundu, Regional Head Office of Ministry of Agriculture, Water	2013	NDC/Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

and Forestry. EIA for closure of public open space and rezoning of erf		
EIA Erf 376, Outjo development of Tourist Market and SME Center EIA Omugongo Trade and Industrial Estate EIA of for Industrial development on portion 51 - 52, Dobra	2013	NDC/Ministry of Trade and Industry Private Developers
EIA for industrial development on Portion 428 of Farm Brakwater No. 48 EIA for rezoning of Portion 176 of Farm Brakwater 48 to industrial EIA for rezoning to industrial and to use Portion 87 of Farm Brakwater 48 for a slaughterhouse	2012	Private owners and developers
Environmental Management Plan Taranga Island Lodge EIA Industrial development and use Portion 35 of Farm Dobra No. 49	2011	Private owners
Layout Planning and Subdivision for residential development of Portion 33 of Farm Nubaumis No. 37 Layout planning and subdivision for a residential development on Portions 89 & 90 of Farm Brakwater Application for Goreangab Waterfront Development on Erf 3188, Goreangab under Special Projects Policy of City of Windhoek	2010	Private owners and developers
Feasibility, layout planning and subdivision Portion 75 of Okahandja Town and Townlands Layout Planning and Subdivision of Oshakati Town and Townlands No. 880 EIA Portion 24 of Farm Brakwater No. 48 Layout Planning and Subdivision of Portion 24 of Farm Brakwater No. 48	2009	NDC NDC Private Developer
Layout Planning and Subdivision – new Dairy Production Unit, Farm Purple Gold 511, Seeis	2008	Private Developer
Layout Planning and Subdivision Farm Arcadia No. 134, Seeis	2008	Private Developer
Assisting in the Layout Planning and Formalization of Sukulu Wildlife Development, Farm Augeigas	2007	Private Developers

<p>Layout Planning and Subdivision of various Brakwater Portions:</p> <p>Portion Re/38, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 44, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 46, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 48, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 51, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 52, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 55, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 57, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 59, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 62, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 77, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 83, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 114, Farm Brakwater No.48</p>	<p>2006 - 2008</p>	<p>Private Owners and Developers</p>
<p>Layout Planning and Subdivision of various Nubaumis Portions:</p> <p>Portion 20/59, Farm Nubaumis No. 37 Portion 21, Farm Nubaumis No. 37 Portion 30, Farm Nubaumis No. 37 Portion 45/63, Farm Nubaumis No. 37</p>	<p>2005 -2008</p>	<p>Private Owners and Developers</p>
<p>Layout Planning and Subdivision of various Dobra Portions:</p> <p>Portion 12, Farm Dobra No. 49 Portion 17, Farm Dobra No. 49 Portion 18, Farm Dobra No. 49</p>	<p>2005 -2008</p>	<p>Private Owners and Developers</p>
<p>General Manager Commercial and Marketing – Reporting to the MD -Key responsibilities:</p> <p>Marketing - to analyse market trends and to ensure that customer expectations were met; Procurement – To establish, maintain, develop and optimise sound supplier relationships; Inventory management – to optimise the stockholding of the Group through the implementation of systems to manage slow moving and excess stock, the availability of stock and the product range;</p>	<p>2003 - 2005</p>	<p>Pupkewitz Megabuild</p>

<p>Logistics – to manage the inbound supply chain; Co-ordination with the operational, finance and admin and the human resources functions.</p>		
<p>General Manager Trade – Reporting to the CEO - Key Responsibilities</p> <p>Determination of Product range and mix; The selection of suppliers/vendors and transporters; The pricing strategy; The growth of turnover and the retention and improvement of margins; Inventory management; The simplification of processes and tasks at branch level; The reduction of shrinkage; The evaluation of Agra business units on positioning and performances; Feasibility studies on new investments.</p>	<p>1995 - 2003</p>	<p>Agra Cooperative Limited</p>
<p>Chief Agricultural Consultant</p> <p>Agricultural Specialist acting as project leader on various projects undertaken by the NDC/FNDC on own initiative or on behalf of the governmental or private institutions. The own NDC operations managed by myself include the Eersbegin Date project, the Naute Irrigation project, the Shitemo project, the Musese project, the Vungu-Vungu dairy, the Shadikongoro project and the Mahangu and Cotton Farmers' Support programs. Projects managed on an agency basis are the Etunda and Omega farmer settlement schemes. This operations include about 800 ha under irrigation and 3 000 ha under rain fed conditions. Crops like mahangu, groundnuts,</p>	<p>1989 - 1995</p>	<p>Namibia Development Corporation</p>

cotton, wheat, dates, barley and vegetables are produced.		
Agricultural Researcher with the Department of Agriculture acting as researcher and assistant other senior agricultural researcher on various assignments of the Department	1985 - 1988	Ministry of Agriculture

I hereby declare that the information portrayed in this CV is accurate and true.



Charlie du Toit

APPENDIX B: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

1. **Proposed Position** : Environmental Consultant/Practitioner
2. **Name** : Carien van der Walt
3. **Date of Birth** : 06 August 1990
4. **Nationality** : Namibian

5. Education:

Years	Institution	Degree/Diploma
2009 to 2011	University of Stellenbosch	B.A. (Degree) Environment and Development
2012 to 2013	University of South Africa	B.A. (Honours) Environmental Management

6. Languages:

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

7. Employment History:

Elmarie Du Toit Town Planning Consultants	2010/2011	Vacation Work
Green Earth Environmental Consultants	2011/2012	Permanent

8. Work undertaken that best illustrates capability to handle the tasks assigned:

Name of assignment or project:	Taranga Safari Lodge
Year:	2012
Location:	Rundu, Namibia
Client:	Mr Cobus Bruwer
Main project features:	Environmental Management Plan compilation
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Goreangab Waterfront Development Project
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek, Namibia
Client:	Green Building Construction
Main project features:	Environmental Management Plan compilation
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Erf 35, Farm Brakwater No. 48
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Brakwater)
Client:	Ms CJ Maposa

Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Rezoning to Industrial and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Erf 176, Farm Brakwater No. 48
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Brakwater)
Client:	Mr Andre van Staden
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Rezoning to Industrial and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Erf 428, Farm Brakwater No. 48
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Brakwater)
Client:	Mr D Barnard
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Rezoning to Industrial and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Erf 87, Farm Brakwater No. 48
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Brakwater)
Client:	Indraai Abattoir
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Rezoning to Industrial and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Areva Uranium Mine
Year:	2012
Location:	Near Swakopmund
Client:	Areva Uranium Mine
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Road Construction and Environmental Management Plan

Name of assignment or project:	Wispeco Namibia
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Northern Industrial Area)
Client:	Wispeco Namibia

Main project features:	Environmental Auditing Report for site and Environmental Management Plan
-------------------------------	--

Name of assignment or project:	Tsumeb Industrial Development
Year:	2012
Location:	Tsumeb
Client:	Namibia Development Corporation
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Industrial Development and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

I hereby declare that the information portrayed in this CV is accurate and true.

Carien van der Walt

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR A BEEF ABATTOIR AT KATIMA MULILO - ZAMBESI REGION.

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF AN ESA FOR THE OPERATION OF AN EXISTING BEEF ABATTOIR AT KATIMA MULILO.

The exact location of the abattoir is indicated on the map (provided in SIC). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012.

PROPOSITOR: MEAT CORPORATION OF NAMIBIA (MCO)
PROJECT ACTIVITIES: OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF AN EXISTING ABATTOIR AND ITS ASSOCIATED UTILITIES.
PROJECT LOCATION: KATIMA MULILO - ZAMBESI REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE SIC.

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 forum meeting will hence it is important to register.

Joseph Makufiri - +264 208 3078
 E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com

outrun

Green Earth Environmental Consultants

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF CHIEF HOSEA KUTAKO HOMESTEAD SHRINE AND MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN TOASIS, ANANUS CONSTITUENCY, OMAHEKE REGION.

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EIMP) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 to GN 4578 of 8 February 2012) for the proposed construction of Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Ananus Constituency, Omaheke Region.

Name of proponent: The Office of the President

Project location and description: It is the intention of the Proponent to construct the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum at Toasis, Ananus Constituency, Omaheke Region. The facility will include housing for staff, accommodation, and facilities to be used for cultural activities. A locality plan of the site is available at the offices of the Ananus Constituency in Ananus or from Green Earth Environmental Consultants at Bridgeway Offices, No. 4 Dr. Francina Ntumba Avenue, Windhoek.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held only if there is enough public interest. Only IAPs that registered will be notified of the possible public meeting to be held.

The last date for comments and/or registration is 5 June 2020.
 Contact details for registration and further information:

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
 Contact Persons: Cherie Du Toit/Caron van der Walt
 Tel: 0811271145
 E-mail: charie@greenearthconsultants.com and caron@greenearthconsultants.com

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE

I, Saagonga Tuganywa, FANSHING INVESTMENTS CC of (061)2080800 151 14 VON ARBACH'S STREET 7 POINTE ROYALE, WINDHOEK hereby give notice of my intention to apply to the CITY OF WINDHOEK for a contractor's license in terms of paragraph 57 Part 2 of the Electricity Supply Regulations.

Any person having just and valid objection to the issue of such license is invited to submit written or oral objection, in writing on or before 14 0000 2020 in date at least seven days into the 200 of the last publication of this notice with the Strategic Executive, Electricity P.O. Box 3071, Windhoek, Namibia.

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Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc were appointed by Green Building Construction Namibia (Proprietary) Limited, the registered owner of Erven 3693, 3706, 3711, 3713, 3717, 3719, 3720, 3721, and 3722 GOREANGAB Extension 5, to apply on their behalf to the City of Windhoek and Namibia Planning Advisory Board (NAMPIAB) for the following:

- REZONING OF ERF 3693, GOREANGAB EXTENSION 5, FROM "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH DENSITY OF 1:100 TO "INSTITUTIONAL";
- REZONING OF ERVEN 3711 AND 3713, GOREANGAB EXTENSION 5, FROM "BUSINESS" WITH A BULK OF 0.5 TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100;
- REZONING OF ERVEN 3706, 3717, 3719, 3720, 3721 AND 3722, GOREANGAB EXTENSION 5, FROM "BUSINESS" WITH A BULK OF 1.0 TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100.

Erven 3693 (5736 m²), 3706 (2472 m²), 3711 (2232 m²), 3713 (3326 m²), 3717 (8426 m²), 3719 (3141 m²), 3720 (2895 m²), 3721 (8866 m²) and 3722 (6443 m²) are situated adjacent to the neighbourhood of GOREANGAB Extension 5.

According to the Windhoek Town Planning Amendment Scheme:

- Erf 3693, GOREANGAB Extension 5 is zoned for "General Residential" purposes with a density of 1:100;
- Erven 3711 and 3713, GOREANGAB Extension 5 is zoned for "Business" purposes with a bulk of 0.5, while
- Erven 3706, 3717, 3719, 3720, 3721 and 3722, GOREANGAB Extension 5 are zoned for "Business" purposes with a bulk of 1.0.

Our office is in process of amending the layout of GOREANGAB Extension 5 to accommodate the GOREANGAB Hall development. According to the City of Windhoek Resolution 18107/2014, 10% minor changes in the land use can be made to the layout of Extension 5. As such, it is the intention of our client to limit changes done to the layout by swapping zonings through the rezoning of Erven 3706, 3711, 3713, 3717, 3719, 3720, 3721 and 3722, GOREANGAB Extension 5 from their respective zonings to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100, as well as rezone Erf 3693, GOREANGAB Extension 5 to "Institutional".

The proposed rezonings are aimed at minimizing changes made to the layout and maintaining the land use composition of GOREANGAB Extension 5 as initially approved by the City of Windhoek.

Sufficient onsite parking will be provided in accordance to the City of Windhoek Town Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality map of the erf lies for inspection during normal office hours on the town planning notice board at the Customer Care Centre of the City of Windhoek and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed change in land use as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the City of Windhoek and with the applicant in writing before Friday, 12 June 2020.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants PO Box 1404 Windhoek Tel: (061) 251189 Our Ref: W/20007

Stubenrauch Planning Consultants **SPC**



Green Earth Environmental Consultants

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF CHIEF HOSEA KUTAKO HOMESTEAD SHRINE AND MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN TOASIS, AMINUIS CONSTITUENCY, OMAHEKE REGION

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed construction of Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region.

Name of proponent: The Office of the President

Project location and description: It is the intention of the Proponent to construct the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum at Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region. The facility will include housing for staff, accommodation, and facilities to be used for cultural activities. A locality plan of the site is available at the offices of the Aminuis Constituency in Aminuis or from Green Earth Environmental Consultants at Bridgeview Offices, No. 4 Dr. Kwame Nkruma Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held only if there is enough public interest. Only I&APs that registered will be notified of the possible public meeting to be held.

The last date for comments and/or registration is 5 June 2020.

Contact details for registration and further information:

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt
Tel: 0811273145
E-mail: charlie@greenearthnambibia.com and carien@greenearthnambibia.com

Education

Intake



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- Kavango Centre of Excellence at Ndama / Sun City.
- The Chairperson Kavango Centre of Excellence P.O. Box 1037, Rundu

For enquiries: Mrs. Kudumo H. 0812223596/ 0814531045 FOREIGN NATIONALS ARE ENCOURAGED TO APPLY. (Closing date 27 May 2020)

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Suitable candidates should forward their CVs to: info@broadpharma.com.na



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ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)

Location: Volmoed Farm 1000, 75km Located 75km South-East Of Windhoek (Rehoboth Council Jurisdiction), Hardap Region, Namibia

Proposed Development: Township Establishment On Portion A Of Farm Volmoed No. 1000

Proponent: Private Developer

EAP: Erongo Consulting Group

Competent Authority: Ministry of Environment & Tourism

The proposed development may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) as enshrined in the Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007) and its Regulations.

Interested and Affected Parties are hereby invited to register and participate in the public consultation process to give input, comments, and opinions. Please submit your comments in writing not later than **29 May 2020**.

COMMENTING PERIOD: 15 – 29 May 2020, 1700 Hours

- Erongo Consulting Group
- +26481272797 or +26485272797
- Email: info@erongoconsultinggroup.co.za / erongoconsulting@gmail.com
- www.erongoconsultinggroup.com

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APPENDIX D: NOTICE ON SITE



APPENDIX E: COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC

From: Carien
Sent: Wednesday, May 27, 2020 2:30 PM
To: 'zebby.mukungu@transnamib.com.na' <zebby.mukungu@transnamib.com.na>; 'zebbymukungu@gmail.com' <zebbymukungu@gmail.com>
Cc: 'charlie@greenearthnamibia.com' <charlie@greenearthnamibia.com>
Subject: Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine Toasis, Aminius Constituency, Omaheke Region

Dear Sir/Madam

Your WhatsApp registering as Interested and Affected Party has been received, we hereby register you (Otja Hosea Peer Group) as Interested and Affected Party and will send you the Background Information Document as soon as it is finalized.

Kind regards

Carien



1st floor Bridgeview Offices & Apartments, No. 4 Dr Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek, Namibia
PO Box 6871, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek
Phone: +264 61 248010
Fax: +264 61 248608, Email: carien@greenearthnamibia.com

Carien van der Walt

Thanks Carien,

I will be awaiting this document with keen interest.

Best regards,

Mr. Zebby Mukungu
Manager: Marketing and Sales
Tel: +264 61 298 2330 | Cell: +264 81 122 6074
| Zebby.Mukungu@transnamib.com.na | www.transnamib.com.na



TransNamib, Bahnhof Street 16, Windhoek
Private Bag 13204, Windhoek, Namibia



APPENDIX F: LETTER TO NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL

1



1st floor Bridgeview Offices & Apartments, No. 4 Dr Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek, Namibia
PO Box 6871, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek
Phone: +264 61 248010

The National Heritage Council of Namibia
No. 52, Robert Mugabe Avenue
Windhoek
Namibia

22 September 2020

For Attention: Dr. Alma Nangela

Dear Dr. Nangela

HERITAGE SPECIALIST STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF CHIEF HOSEA KUTAKO HOMESTEAD SHRINE AND MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN TOASIS, AMINUIS CONSTITUENCY, OMAHEKE REGION

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the proponent, the Office of the President's Department of State House and Administration, to conduct a Heritage Specialist Study for the proposed construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region. See attached a copy of the Heritage Specialist Study.

In terms of Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act 2007 (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012), the National Heritage Council of Namibia is the relevant Competent Authority for the proposed project. In line with Section 24 (1) of the Environmental Management Act 2007 (No. 7 of 2007), the National Heritage Council of Namibia has been identified and listed as an 'Organ of State' for the purpose of the Act.

The National Heritage Council of Namibia is herewith requested to grant consent for the construction of the Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead Shrine and Memorial Museum in Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region as per the requirements of Section 24 (2) of the Environmental Management Act 2007 (No. 7 of 2007).

We trust that our application for consent will receive your favourable consideration. You are however welcome to contact us if more info is required.

Thank you for your kind assistance in this regard.

Yours faithfully



Charlie du Toit



APPENDIX G: CONSENT LETTER FROM COUNCIL



National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 246 872 •
E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

17 December 2020

Consent Number: 04 / 2020

CONSENT (section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)) Consent is hereby given to:

Name of applicant:
Office of the President
Department of State House and Administration
State House
Auasblick, Windhoek

For: Construction of Chief Hosea Kutako Homestead and Shrine and Memorial Museum.

Project Location: **Toasis, Aminuis Constituency, Omaheke Region.**

In accordance with: The reviewed Heritage Impact Assessment.

The following conditions (imposed in terms of section 55(9) of the Act.) apply to this permit:

- a) that the activity authorised by the consent be supervised by a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience in the identification and conservation of heritage resources (An appropriate degree (or equivalent) at NQF Level 9 in one or more or a combination of Heritage Studies, History, Geography, anthropology, Archaeology, natural sciences.

- b) that any archaeological or palaeontological object or meteorite found in the course of the activity authorised by the consent must be recorded, conserved and dealt with as per the manual on chance find procedures of heritage resources; and
- c) that Namibian citizens, especially members of the local community in and around the project area, be engaged in the activity authorised by the consent for the purpose of identification of heritage resources in the project area as well as of receiving professional training;
- d) that the permit holder reports back to the National Heritage Council every six (6) months on compliance with the conditions of this permit
- e) This permit does not exempt the holder from any conditions that may be imposed by owners, hosts or any other relevant authorities in consultation with NHC who have a stake in the project area.
- f) NHC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities related to this permit.
- g) This permit is subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004). Should any of the conditions contained herein conflict with the Act; the provisions of the Act as per section 55 (10) shall prevail.
- h) This permit is renewable, upon submission of an application at least two months before the current permit lapses
- i) the Church building must be assessed by a structural engineer for restoration. Should the building not be structural sound proper recording of the building should be done; historical information documented; good photographic evidence of the building taken for this information to form part of the display in the museum.

This permit will be valid from 17 December 2020 to 17 December 2021


Director: National Heritage Council

17 DEC 2020
Official Date Stamp

APPENDIX H: HERITAGE SPECIALIST REPORT

APPENDIX I: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN