

CURRICULUM VITAE (CV)

1. Surname: **Heita**
2. First names: **Jonas Ndiwakalunga**
3. Date of birth: **03/06/1980**
4. Nationality: **Namibian**
5. Occupation: **Environmental Consultant**
6. Education:

Institution	UNESCO – IHE: Institute for Hydraulic Engineering, Water and Environment Management, Delft, The Netherlands
Date: from (month/year) to (month/year)	10/2008 to 04/2010
Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained	MSc in Environmental Science Specialization: Environmental Planning and Management

Institution	NMMU: Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, George Campus, South Africa
Date: from (month/year) to (month/year)	01/2007 to 11/2007
Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained	Bachelor of Technology (B-Tech) in Natural Resources Management (NRM), Specialization: Nature Conservation

Institution	Namibia University of Science and Technology (formerly Polytechnic of Namibia)
Date: from (month/year) to (month/year)	02/1999 to 11/2002
Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained	National Diploma in Natural Resources Management (NRM), Specialization: Nature Conservation

7. Language skills, mark 1 (worst) to 5 (best) for competence:

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	5	5	5
Afrikaans	4	4	4
Oshiwambo	4	4	4
Otjiherero	4	4	4

8. Professional experience:

Reference 1	
Client	Dundee Precious Metals Tsumeb (DPMT)
Date	October 2021 – June 2022
Location	Namibia
Position	Consultant – Social Impact Assessment
Contact	Mr. Abraham Kanime, 067 – 223 4127, a.kanime@dundeeprecious.com
Description	<p>Undertake a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and develop a Social Management Plan and Monitoring Programme for the Copper Smelter, in accordance with the environmental requirement fo the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asses the past, current social situation and the expected trends - as a result of DPMT’s activities, programs and projects ▪ Examine the legal and administrative framework regarding social management ▪ Analyze the social impacts as a result of DPMT’s activities on specific substantive parameters covering the social and socio-economic environments ▪ Develop a Social Management Plan and Monitoring Program that will be used as a tracking and implementation tool

Reference 2	
Client	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) / KfW
Date	November 2021 – October 2022
Location	Namibia
Position	Consultant – Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
Contact	Mr. Petrus Canisius Nangolo, 061 – 221733, caniisy@gmail.com
Description	<p>Undertake the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Integrated Regional Land Use Plan (IRLUP) for the Oshana Region</p> <p>Land is the means of production, socio-economic development and livelihoods. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a process of evaluating the effects of proposed policies, plans and programmes on the natural environment, social, cultural and economic conditions to support decision-making.</p> <p>SEA has the capacity to support the development of policy and planning exercises and plays a fundamental role in promoting the principles of sustainable development. Key aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation through Deforestation and Overgrazing • Environmental and water pollution through poor solid waste disposal • Land use conficts through poor land allocation and land-tenure systems

Reference 3	
Client	Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM)
Date	February – November 2020
Location	Namibia
Position	National Consultant
Contact	Mr. Mike Ramaano, mike.ramaano@orasecom.org or mike.ramaano@gmail.com
Description	<p>Undertake a Baseline Study on distribution and abundance of alien invasive species, specifically <i>Prosopis</i> in the Orange - Fish River Basin in Namibia</p> <p>a) Outline lessons learned from previous projects aimed at controlling <i>Prosopis</i>; notably the Working for Water Programme in South Africa and other projects in Namibia (Gibeon and /Ai-/Ais project). The review should put emphasis on the challenges, success and sustainability to guide potential business development ventures (fire wood, fodder, charcoal, furniture, etc)</p> <p>b) Inform a sustainable business venture based on harvesting of <i>Prosopis</i> (which may include firewood, charcoal etc) to be set up by the ORASECOM UNDP/GEF Project.</p> <p>c) Develop a monitoring plan for groundwater levels in order to quantify the impacts of <i>Prosopis</i>.</p>

Reference 4	
Client	Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)
Date	August – December 2019
Location	Namibia
Position	National Consultant
Contact	Mr. Karl Aribeb, 061 – 4317701, KAribeb@EIF.ORG.NA
Description	<p>Develop the GCF Operational Manual for the National Designated Authority (NDA). The need to strengthen the operational capacity of the Namibian NDA has been identified, and was recommended for the GCF's Preparedness and Readiness project (NAM_RS_002).</p> <p>The Green Climate Fund was set up with the objective of supporting a paradigm shift in the global response to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate-resilient development. It is established within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as an operating entity of the financial mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.</p>

Reference 5	
Client	Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)
Date	August – December 2019
Location	Namibia
Position	National Consultant
Contact	Mr. Benedict Libanda, 061 – 4317701, BLibanda@EIF.ORG.NA
Description	<p>National consultant appointed by the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) to develop Namibia’s <u>National Country Programme (strategy) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF): Programming directions 2020 – 2023:</u></p> <p>Climate change is a challenge to sustainable development in Namibia, however it also offers opportunities for a paradigm shift towards a low-emission, resilient and more inclusive and circular economy. The abundance of solar radiation and wind energy regime presents vast and untapped potential for low-emission energy generation, while the availability of seawater and saline underground water sources offers potential to overcome Namibia’s water shortage.</p> <p>The Country Programme identifies and outlines targeted climate interventions, aimed at responding to the climate change risks. These intervention areas serve as a guide to the national mitigation and adaptation priorities such as: Energy security, Ecosystems, biodiversity and land restoration, Resilient infrastructure and low carbon transport, Water security and Food security</p>

Reference 6	
Client	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
Date	March – May 2019
Location	Namibia
Position	Lead Consultant
Contact	Mr. Bryn Canniffe, +264 813 706 331, bcanniffe@yahoo.com
Description	<p>Develop the Sixth National Report on the progress related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the Aichi Targets, including national targets, for the implementation of NBSAP II measures.</p> <p>Problem Statement: The most critical threats to Namibia’s biodiversity are: Over-abstraction and unsustainable water use, Unplanned expansion of towns and mushrooming of informal settlements, without municipal services, Poor waste disposal and Littering and Rapid expansion of the mining industry, unsustainable prospecting.</p>

Reference 7	
Client	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Date	November 2017 – February 2018
Location	Namibia
Position	National Consultant
Contact	Mr. Sascha Nlabu, +264 61 231 207
Description	<p>Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC)</p> <p>Objectives: (a) Map and build evidence on the complex relationship between migration, environment and climate change in Namibia, by looking at human mobility due to environmental factors, and provide an overview of the country situation. (b) Analyze existing policy framework and provide recommendations for the integration into national policy framework.</p> <p>Problem statement: Lack of water is the key limitations to Namibia’s socio-economic development. The impacts of climate change are particularly higher among rural communities whose livelihoods are directly depended on the resources within their immediate environments. In addition, the country is exposed to high solar radiation, low humidity and high temperature, leading to high evaporation and evapotranspiration rates, which further aggravates the impacts of climate change. Climate change affects a wide range of social and ecological systems that are vital for the communities’ livelihoods.</p> <p>Conclusion: The assessment highlights (a) the relationship or interlink-ages between environment, migration and climate change (MECC), (b) information gaps, and (c) recommends pro-active measures and potential policy instruments to address information and policy gaps in relation to disaster risk management (DRM), climate change adaptation (CCA), and environmental migration.</p>

Reference 8	
Client	UNDP-GEF / Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF),
Date	October 2018 – February 2019
Location	Namibia
Position	National Consultant – CBNRM, Livelihoods, Land Degradation and Climate Change Adaptation
Contact	Ms. Martha Naanda, +264 811 500 993, ondeyaarmcandy@gmail.com
Description	Project proposal (PPG) for the Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty (NILALEG)

	<p>Objective: To promote an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural and forest landscapes, reducing poverty through sustainable nature-based livelihoods, protecting and restoring forests as carbon sinks, and promoting Land Degradation Neutrality.</p> <p>Problem Statement: Namibia has a rich endowment of natural resources. However, the natural resources (particularly forest resources) are under serious threats due to unsustainable harvesting (over harvesting). The overharvesting of forest resources is attributed to the following factors:</p> <p>Demand for firewood as a source of energy (cooking and lighting), Timber to build houses (homesteads, huts, crop field fences, etc), Clearing of forested area for crop fields, Unemployment (poor household income and poor food security) leads to overreliance on forest resources as a source of income (e.g timber harvesting to sell poles, fire wood, wood carvers, furniture, etc). These factors significantly contribute to deforestation, loss of forest resources, leading to further cascading effects and total land degradation.</p>
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Reference 9	
Client	Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)
Date	Nov – December 2017
Location	Namibia
Position	National Consultant
Contact	Mr. Karl Aribeb, 061 – 4317701, KAribeb@EIF.ORG.NA
Description	<p>Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) for the Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA)</p> <p>Objective: The Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) Project, aims to capacitate communities and maximize benefits from conservancies and community forests in-order to adapt to climate change through an ecosystem-based approach. The project aims to increase the resilience of rural communities to climate change, through the Ecosystem / Nature Based Adaptation</p> <p>Problem statement: The cumulative impacts of low and variable rainfall leads to droughts, lack of water, loss of grazing, loss of livestock, crop failure and ultimately, loss of livelihoods.</p> <p>These environmental hazards are further aggravated by the impacts of climate change, and the ESS strategy is to mitigate the impacts thereof. Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) offers opportunities for diversification of climate change adaptation activities, and improvement of community’s livelihood.</p>

Reference 10	
Client	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) / GIZ CBNRM Support Project
Date	May 2018 – June 2019
Location	Namibia
Position	Project Manager / Coordinator
Contact	Mr. Bennett Kahuure, +264 811 293 459, bkahuure@gmail.com
Description	<p>Objective: To Develop mitigation measures for Human Elephant Water Conflict and long-term strategy for Human Wildlife Conflict and to review existing policy framework.</p> <p><u>Problem Statement:</u> Successful conservation efforts and the growth of communal conservancies in the North West of Namibia resulted in significant increase in wildlife populations, including elephants. Between 1995 and 2015, Namibia’s elephant population increased from about 7,500 to about 22,300 elephants (tripled), of which about 750 is the Kunene desert adapted elephant population , which increased from around 150 to about 750 between during the same period. Despite the significant recovery of wildlife populations, living with wildlife often carries a cost due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing overlap between human settlements and elephant habitats ▪ Water infrastructure damages by elephants ▪ People and elephants sharing one water point ▪ Lack of water provision for elephants at water points (dams), leading to a destructive search for water (infrastructure damages), ▪ Lack of diesel to pump sufficient water for people, livestock and wildlife <p>Recommended interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of diesel pump with Solar pumping systems to ensure consistent and sustainable water supply for both wildlife and the people ▪ The aim is to keep the dams full, to enable the elephants to drink and leave the water points / communities without causing problems ▪ Alternative Water supply network to the homesteads to avoid people and elephant drinking and collecting water from the same water point ▪ Alternative Water provision for wildlife (far from the homesteads) ▪ Construction of new elephant dams with provision for young elephants that are unable to drink from >2m high reservoirs ▪ Protection of water infrastructure from possible damages by elephants

Reference 11	
Client	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) / UNDP-GEF
Date	July 2014 – March 2018
Location	Namibia
Position	Project Manager
Contact	Mr. Colgar Sikopo, +264 811 223 443, colgar.sikopo@meft.gov.na
Description	<p>GEF / UNDP – National Project Manager, Protected Areas System Strengthening (PASS) Project, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Namibia (July 2014 – March 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for the project implementation totaling US\$ 4 million ▪ Coordination of project activities between the government, UNDP and GEF ▪ Project focus: Improve the Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas (PAs), enhance biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and best environmental practices. ▪ Identification of new sources of income and diversification of sources of income, including bio prospecting. ▪ Mainstreaming of Project activities into national planning tools ▪ Improve law enforcement and anti-poaching strategies as well as the investigations and prosecution of wildlife crimes. ▪ Enhance revenue generation from protected areas (PA) and identify new and innovative revenue generation mechanisms. ▪ Improve fire management: Develop National Fire Management Strategy (FMS) for PAs and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Fire Monitoring Plan (FMP) for each PA. ▪ Coordination of activities relevant for the Kavango – Zambezi Transfrontier conservation areas (KAZA), covering 5 countries (Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia & Angola). ▪ Improved governance – support policy reviews and pertaining legislative framework ▪ Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) ▪ Results Based Management (RBM) and reporting

Reference 12	
Client	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) / GEF-UNDP
Date	August 2011 – June 2014
Location	Namibia
Position	Technical Advisor / Landscape Specialist
Contact	Mr. Teofilus Nghitila, +264 811 247 793 tnghitila@yahoo.com
Description	<p>GEF / UNDP – Environmental Landscape Specialist (Technical Advisor), Namibia Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAMPLACE) Project, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), (August 2011 – June 2014):</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project coordination and implementation totaling US\$ 5 million ▪ Enhance the conservation of Namibia’s biodiversity and ecosystem values to provide sustainable benefit flows at local, national and global levels. ▪ Identification and integration of landscape management approaches ▪ Ensure that land uses in areas adjacent to protected areas are compatible with biodiversity conservation, tourism and sustainable agriculture principles. ▪ Identification and implementation of viable economic activities at landscape level and establishment of supply chains, for sustainability ▪ Development and implementation of a Solid Waste management and Recycling Strategy for the /Ai-/Ais National Park ▪ Identify and recommend measures pertinent to Climate Change adaptation ▪ Foster smart Public Private Partnerships (PPP) ▪ Development of relevant environmental Policies (parks & neighbors policy)
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Reference 13	
Client	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
Date	February 1999 – April 2011
Location	Namibia
Position	MET staff (Pupil Warden, Warden, Chief Warden)
Contact	Mr. Colgar Sikopo, +264 811 223 443, colgar.sikopo@mef.gov.na
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) establishment of conservancies across the country ▪ Development of Mining rehabilitation guidelines and enforcement ▪ Environmental Assessments (EIA’s), Environmental audits. ▪ Export and import of wildlife products (Live game, trophies, protected plants) ▪ Wildlife utilization permits, import and export of wildlife products, training of new farmers on integrated wildlife and livestock farming ▪ CBNRM programs, to enhance community resilience and climate change adaptation ▪ Monitoring and coordination of human wildlife conflicts in the Omaheke region, involving species such as lions, wild dogs and elephants entering Namibia from Botswana)

10. Others (e.g. publications):

- Enhance revenue generation from protected areas (PA) and identify new and innovative revenue generation mechanisms (MEFT, 2017)
- Improve fire management: Develop National Fire Management Strategy (FMS) for PAs and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Fire Monitoring Plan (FMP) for each PA (MEFT, 2018)

- Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC), Map and build evidence on the complex relationship between migration, environment and climate change in Namibia (IOM, 2018)
- Mitigation measures for Human Elephant Water Conflict and long-term strategy for Human Wildlife Conflict Management (MEFT, 2019)
- Water Scarcity and Human Well-being – Progress toward millennium development goals – A case for Namibia (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, 2010)
- Management of international water resources – a case study for the Okavango River Basin (OKACOM), shared by 3 riparian countries (Angola, Namibia and Botswana), (UNESCO-IHE, 2009)