



ANDERSSONS AT ONGAVA

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021



Prepared for the renewal of Environmental Clearance by Ongava Game Reserve (Pty) Ltd

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INFORMATION SHEET

PROJECT

Renewal of Environmental Clearance: Anderssons at Ongava

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Abbreviations

Anderssons	The lodge: Anderssons at Ongava
EC	Environmental Clearance
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Etosha	Etosha National Park
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Ongava	Ongava Game Reserve, both the company and the land

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The lodge Anderssons at Ongava (Anderssons) is located on Ongava Game Reserve, a 30,000 Ha private game reserve wholly owned by Ongava Game Reserve (Pty) Ltd. The company was registered in 1991 and owns the land, infrastructure and business. Anderssons lodge opened in 2007, before the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 came into effect.

Anderssons received Environmental Clearance (EC) in December 2017 for upgrade and expansion construction on the site of the existing lodge. In 2018 construction started and the “new” Anderssons opened in April 2019.

1.2 Scope of this document

This document contains a description of the current infrastructure and activities offered by the lodge, followed by an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in table format. The EMP table includes an evaluation of factors that could potentially have a negative impact on the environment, as well as management actions that aim to prevent or mitigate each potential impact.

This is the current EMP used by the management and staff of Anderssons and it has been updated to take into account the new infrastructure that was added since EC was given by MEFT in December 2017. It is submitted to MEFT in support of an application for renewal of EC.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location

Ongava Game Reserve is located 90 km north of Outjo on the C38, with its main entrance 50 m from the Anderson Gate of Etosha National Park. The northern boundary of the reserve is formed by the Etosha border fence (Figure 1).

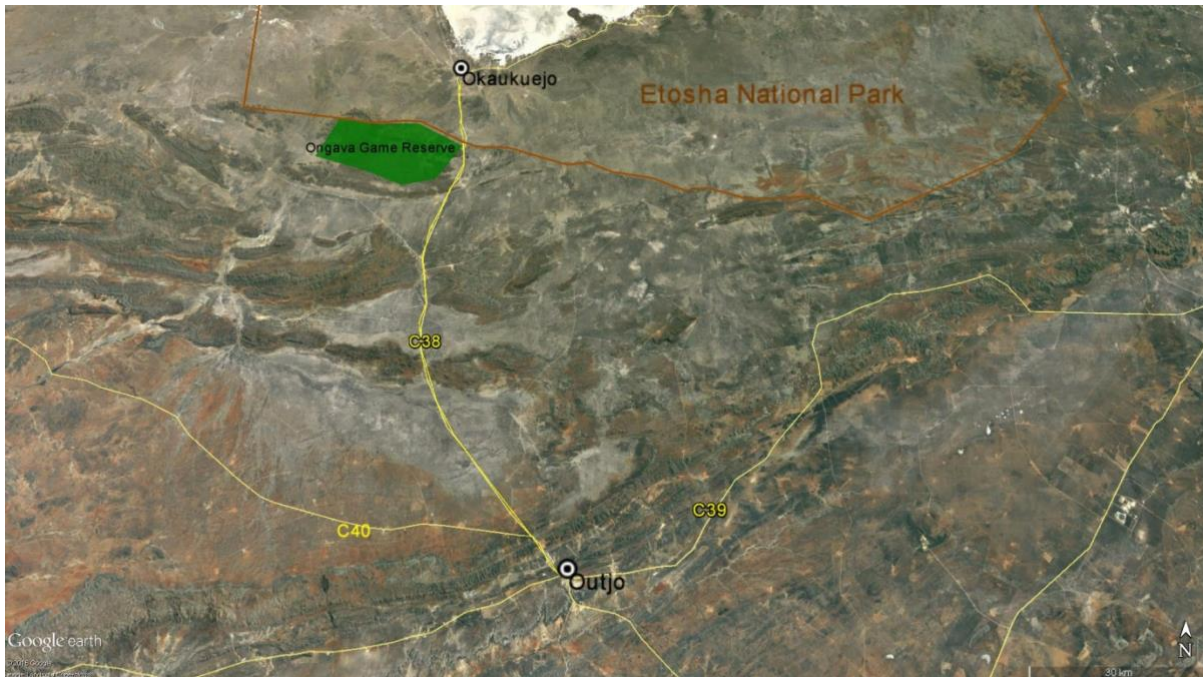


Figure 1. Location of Ongava Private Game Reserve (green area) relative to Etosha National Park and Outjo.

2.2 Wildlife

With Etosha forming the northern border and healthy populations of prey species present on the reserve, lions abound on Ongava and elephants occasionally break through the fence. All game species that occur naturally in the geographical area are present, including the endemic black-faced impala and predators such as leopard and jackal.

The protection and conservation of rhinos is a core value of the business. Ongava provides an environment in which both white and black rhino populations breed successfully. Security is ensured by a professional anti-poaching unit with the sole duty of protecting fauna and flora on the reserve.

A game fence of 2.3 m high encloses Ongava Game Reserve along its entire border. The game fence is electrified with five strands on the southern, eastern and western sides. On the northern boundary (bordering Etosha), there are four strands of electrification on a cattle fence.

2.3 Activities

Game drives on the reserve and into Etosha are conducted in open game viewing vehicles, driven by qualified guides. Guided walks on the reserve are led by qualified, firearm-proficient guides.

The Ongava Research Centre has been providing scientific data and research to the management of Ongava for the past 15 years. The research centre was moved to Anderssons, and a Visitors Centre was built. This integration of research with the lodge encourages interaction between tourists and researchers, adding value to the guest experience and playing an educational role. Guests are encouraged to meander through the self-guided exhibition area in the Visitors Centre.

2.4 Infrastructure

The fenced footprint of Anderssons and the Research Centre comprises a total of 7.7 Ha. The layout of the project is given in Figure 2.

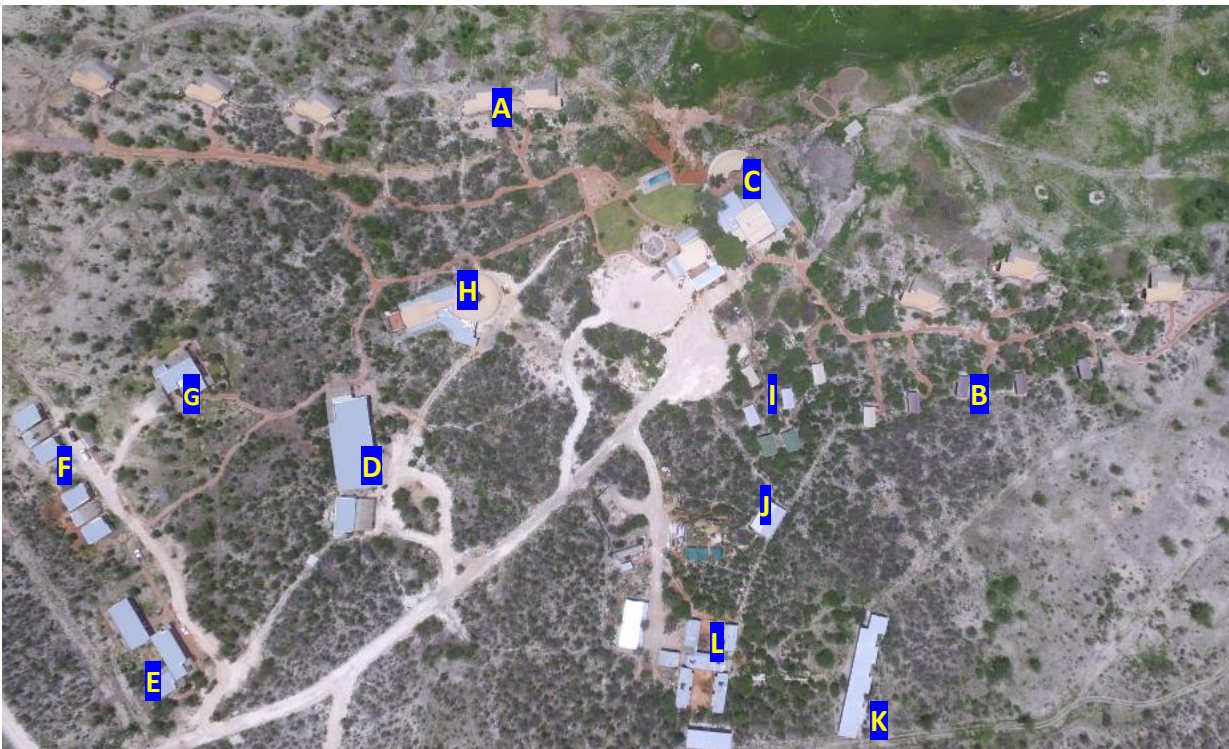


Figure 2. The layout of infrastructure at Anderssons.

- A Guest rooms
- B Pilot rooms
- C Main area
- D Research centre: Research laboratories
- E Research centre: Student rooms
- F Research centre: Researchers' houses
- G Research centre: Research director's house
- H Research centre: Visitors Centre
- I Lodge management tents
- J Lodge manager's house
- K & L Staff village

2.4.1 Main area and kitchen

The main area consists of open air and covered bar, dining and lounge areas. There is also a sunken viewing terrace overlooking the waterhole and uncovered central fire boma. The main area floors are made from granolithic screed, while the central fire boma is paved with red bricks. The cromadeck roof is covered with overhanging CCA treated latte to create shade. The sunken viewing terrace has

built-in wooden benches. The bar area with its curved Russian Spruce roof has a curved window seat enclosed with Ornilux glass. The swimming pool is surrounded by a wooden deck.

Between the main area and a circular car park is a stone building with corrugated iron roof that contains a reception, curio shop and administration area.

A pathway leads from the lounge to a covered underground hide from where wildlife may be viewed while drinking at a waterhole. Raised walkways and ground walkways connect the different areas.



Figure 3. The main area and sunken viewing deck.

The kitchen is attached to the main area and made of brick and cement with corrugated iron roof and concrete floors. It consists of a walk-in fridge/freezer and two storerooms and is connected to the main area by swing doors. Adjacent to the kitchen are two staff bathrooms and an outdoor eating area for staff.

Five storerooms and a laundry are housed in a brick and cement building with concrete floors. The storerooms are allocated as follows: laundry, housekeeping, maintenance and two general storerooms.

2.4.2 Research Centre

- Visitors centre (H in Figure 4) that houses articles, displays, historic items and records of research at Ongava. The Visitors Centre includes a 35-seat lecture theatre and projector planetarium, as well as a roof deck for cosmic viewing at night.
- Two modern research laboratories (D in Figure 4)
- Four houses for permanent scientists (F in Figure 4)
- Six double rooms for student researchers (E in Figure 4)
- Free-standing house for the director of research (G in Figure 4)
- Staff canteen
- 3 laundries

- Parking and storerooms



Figure 4. Aerial view of the Visitors Centre.

2.4.3 Guest rooms

A total of 18 guests can be housed in nine rooms. All the units are en suite with an additional outdoor shower.

The guest units are freestanding buildings, connected to the main area by a raised red brick walkway. They are built from bricks and mortar and are clad on the outside with rocks collected from the road construction areas of the reserve, so that the natural landscape is not denuded.

The roof is designed as an insulated sandwich of plywood on curved laminated timber beams. It is waterproofed with sand covered fibreglass. The waterhole-facing fronts of the suites are made of continuous aluminium-framed glass, with glazing specifications to minimise energy usage. The outside wooden decks are shaded with latte.

Visiting pilots/guides are accommodated in five en suite tents (B in Figure 2).



Figure 5. Exterior of a guest unit.



Figure 6. Interior of a guest unit.

2.4.4 Staff accommodation

Management and guides are accommodated in six en suite units consisting of canvas wrapped gum poles and thatched roofs (I in Figure 2).

A freestanding house for the camp manager (J in Figure 2) is located behind the tented units, made of bricks and mortar with two bedrooms and en-suite bathrooms.

The junior staff village consists of two buildings. Block K in Figure 2 contains 15 single units with en suite bathrooms and a kitchenette. Block L in Figure 2 contains 8 single rooms with 4 shared bathrooms, and 12 single rooms with 3 shared bathrooms.

2.4.5 Support infrastructure

There is no workshop or maintenance facility at Anderssons. All maintenance is done at the Reserve Headquarters, including vehicle servicing and maintenance. Lodge vehicles refuel at Anderssons from diesel tanks mounted on a bunded cement floor (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Diesel tanks mounted on a bunded cement floor.

2.5 Services

2.5.1 Water supply and reticulation

Water supply is from two boreholes, 16 m and 17 m deep. The main borehole is situated in camp next to reception and the back-up borehole is 150 m east of the lodge. The boreholes are fitted with submersible low-volume pumps to ensure a stable water level, and pumping is alternated between the two.

The water table in the region is very shallow (6 – 30 m) and the reserve's source water forms part of the Ombika aquifer. It is recommended that the evaporation pond be lined and sealed to prevent groundwater contamination.

2.5.2 Wastewater and sewage

Sewerage system is a 150 ltr basin system with a screen and lifter pump. Each guest unit has its own system, pumping to a collective single chamber screened septic tank. From here the sewage is pumped to a Claris fusion three-chambered bio-treatment plant. Recycled grey water is discharged into 35,000 ltr holding tank and then used on the roads for dust suppression. There is a fat trap system at the kitchen area for grey water from the main lodge and laundry. This unit has a volume of approximately 3,500 ltr and it discharges grey water into a single septic tank from where it is pumped to the main Clarus fusion plant.

2.5.3 Solid waste

Rubbish bins are provided at point of source. The bins have lids and are animal-proof. From the lodge, waste is taken weekly to a central waste storage compound that services the four lodges on Ongava Reserve. Recyclable waste is separated on site and the remaining solid waste is collected weekly in an 8-ton truck and taken to the official landfill in Outjo. Recycled waste including plastic, glass and tin is sent to Windhoek and Otjiwarongo for processing.

2.5.4 Energy

Electricity supply is main grid with a back-up generator, used only in case of grid outage. The generator is a six-cylinder engine in a self-contained metal unit, mounted on a cement floor. Geysers are a solar hybrid system, with a PV unit at each guest room and a unit at the main lodge area.

2.5.5 Roads and tracks

Ongava Reserve has a well-established road network, consisting of constructed gravel roads with camber and drainage ditches. The roads are graded by the Reserve maintenance team and they also repair and maintain speed bumps and culverts.

2.6 Design and landscaping

The architecture of Anderssons was designed to be an extension of the landscape itself, rather than an imposition on it. A sense of place is maintained by curving lines, muted natural colours, and the use of natural materials such as wood, sand, thatch and locally sourced rocks.

No trees were removed or damaged during construction and staff are trained to actively preserve naturally occurring vegetation. Paved walkways ensure that guests and staff walk in designated areas only.

3 THE EMP

3.1 Objectives

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has two main objectives:

- identify potential negative impacts associated with the project.
- propose measures to prevent or mitigate negative impacts.

Implementation actions aim to minimise negative impacts and enhance positive impacts that originate from the Project. The EMP is a living document that is updated as new information, policies, authority guidelines and technologies are developed and become available.

3.2 Tools

Ongava has the following guidelines and procedures that govern the implementation of management actions:

- Guiding Protocol
- Ongava Management Plan
- HR guidelines
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Health & Safety annual audit

3.3 EMP Implementation

Management measures to mitigate each potential negative impact are proposed in an implementation plan given in Table 2. The implementation plan is given for the operational phase only, because no significant construction is planned in the foreseeable future.

The three headings of the implementation plan are discussed here.

Nature of impact

Possible impacts on a feature or function of the environment are identified. Description of potential risk sources (impacting activities) and the mechanisms through which an impact may occur are described.

Mitigation

Mitigation measures are proposed for each identified impact. These measures consist of specific management actions that need to be carried out in order to avoid, minimise or remedy negative impacts, together with adjustments to respond to unforeseen impacts.

Responsible person

Successful implementation of an EMP relies on defined roles and responsibilities. Ongava has allocated duties to individuals and teams, and they are responsible for carrying out the required management actions (



Table 1).

Table 1. Individuals and teams in charge of carrying out the management actions, with a description of their responsibilities.

Person/Team	Responsibilities
General Manager Operations (GO)	Overall responsibility for implementation of EMP. Support to the construction team and Ongava staff for implementation of environmental management measures.
Maintenance & Asset Manager (MM)	Day to day supervision of other role players. Maintenance of buildings, vehicles, machinery, sewage and waste systems at Anderssons.
Lodge Management (LM)	Overall management of Anderssons.
Human Resource Manager (HR)	Employment of staff
Farm Manager (FM)	Maintenance of reserve infrastructure and living assets
Guides	Transport of guests. Ensuring appropriate human-wildlife interactions.
Contractor	Construction

3.4 Implementation plan: Operational phase

Table 2. Implementation guidelines

NATURE OF IMPACT	MITIGATION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Soil damage		
Compaction of and damage to soil	Only existing roads are used for driving. Making tracks next to a road is not allowed. Taking shortcuts is not allowed.	All
	New roads and tracks have to be authorised and are developed according to the road plan.	GO & MM
	No off-road driving.	All
	Vehicles may be parked only in designated parking areas.	LM
	Plains with sensitive, compactable soils should be avoided (vehicle damage to soil is irreversible).	Guides
Damage to roads and tracks	Low tyre pressure on all operational vehicles.	Guides, MM, FM
	Operational vehicles are 4-wheel drive and of standard width.	GO & MM
Soil erosion	Implement measures to disperse concentrated water flow and repair erosion at such locations.	FM
Contamination of soil by hydrocarbons	Oil pans are used in vehicle parking areas. Fuel dispensing takes place over impervious, bunded surfaces or drip trays.	GO & MM
	Vehicle servicing is done on impervious, bunded surfaces or over oil pans	GO & MM
	Used oil is stored in appropriate receptacles and despatched to appropriate waste facility.	GO & MM
	Fuel is stored in appropriate receptacles and on bunded surface.	GO & MM
	Fuel is dispensed on bunded surface	MM

NATURE OF IMPACT	MITIGATION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Contamination of soil by sewage & waste water	Discussed under "Sewage and waste water"	
Disturbance of animals, their behaviour and habitats		
Impacts associated with human-wildlife interaction	Guests and employees are made aware that they are in a sensitive environment.	LM & Guides
	Guests and employees are made aware of the appropriate way to interact with wildlife.	LM & Guides
	Driving on Ongava Game Reserve is strictly regulated by permit system. Self-drive is allowed only between main gate and lodge.	LM & Guides
	Game drives and walking activities are always led by qualified guides.	LM & Guides
	Guides are trained in conservation and cultural/historical aspects relevant to the local area. Guide training includes appropriate protocols and behaviour guidelines for the activities offered by the lodge.	HR, LM & Guides
Protected species are disturbed or destroyed by operational activities.	Avoid sites with nests, burrows, dens, etc. of protected species.	GO & Guides
Poaching by staff or contractors	The greater area around the site is searched regularly for snares.	FM
	Foot traffic is virtually non-existent on Ongava Game Reserve due to a high concentration of free-roaming lions.	All
	Unauthorised driving on tracks is virtually non-existent: patrols by the anti-poaching unit, and the constant presence of farm management staff and guides on roads and tracks are effective control measures.	FM & Guides
Damage to animal habitats	No picking of plants, collection of firewood or any other damage-inducing activity is permitted.	All
	Employees are educated on the need to refrain from the destruction of plants and animals, as well as from indiscriminate defecation, waste disposal and pollution of soil and water resources.	LM
Disturbance of and damage to vegetation		
Protected species are affected by operational activities	No protected, rare or endangered plants may be disturbed, damaged or removed.	GO & Guides
Damage to plants and habitats	Driving on Ongava is strictly regulated by permit system. Self-drive allowed only between main gate and lodge. Unaccompanied walking is allowed only in lodge area, within electrified fence.	LM & Guides
	Game drives and walking activities are always led by qualified guides employed by the lodge.	LM & Guides
	No plants or other natural resources may be disturbed, violated, mutilated, destroyed or removed.	All

NATURE OF IMPACT	MITIGATION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Firewood collection disturbs microhabitats	Fires are used only for ambience for guests, not for cooking or heating. Firewood is brought in from reputable, renewable resources, such as bush-clearing projects.	All
Spread of invasive vegetation	The lodge and surrounding area are kept free of alien and invasive vegetation.	FM
Hydrological impacts		
Disruption of surface water hydrology	No driving in seasonally inundated areas when they are flooded or moist. Drainage lines are entered and exited only at designated points.	FM & Guides
	Eroded roads and roads traversing wet areas are closed for vehicle traffic and alternative routes are used until such time as the areas are deemed suitable for traffic.	GO & FM
Contamination of surface and ground water	The use of biodegradable and eco-friendly guest amenities, soaps and detergents in kitchen and laundry should be enforced.	LM
	Oil pans are used in vehicle parking areas. Fuel dispensing takes place over impervious, bunded surfaces or drip trays.	LM & MM
	Vehicle servicing is done on impervious, bunded surfaces or over oil pans.	MM
	Used oil is stored in appropriate receptacles and despatched to an appropriate waste facility.	MM & FM
	Fuel is stored in appropriate receptacles and on an impermeable bunded surface.	MM
	Fuel is dispensed on an impermeable bunded surface.	LM
Water conservation measures	Water conservation is actively promoted among guests and staff. Guests are informed of water scarcity and encouraged to participate in water conservation.	LM
	Measure and record water use. Compare usage with targets.	LM
	Repair leaks in the water reticulation system within 24 hrs of detection.	LM & MM
Water saving devices	Dual-flush toilets with small capacity cisterns.	LM & MM
	Low-flow showers; bucket in shower to collect pre-warm water; garden irrigation only at night; reverse osmosis system for drinking water	LM & MM
Contamination of groundwater by sewage & waste water	Discussed under "Sewage and waste water"	
Air quality		
Air pollution caused by emissions	Burning of rubbish is limited to small amounts of packaging material.	MM
	Vehicles are serviced regularly and monitored for excessive exhaust emissions.	MM
	Generator is used only in case of grid outage.	LM & MM
Noise pollution		
Generator noise	Generator is housed in noise-limiting container and used only in case of grid outage.	LM & MM

NATURE OF IMPACT	MITIGATION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Other equipment	Graders, diggers, tractors, road-building equipment, power tools are used during daylight hours only.	FM
Visual impact		
Negative visual impacts	Buildings and other structures are designed and located so as to maintain a sense of place.	All
	Motorised accessibility is limited to existing roads and tracks.	All
	Only subdued or directional lighting is used.	LM & MM
Solid Waste		
Prevention of pollution through proper waste management	Solid waste is collected weekly from the Reserve holding facility and transported to official landfill in Outjo.	MM
	Waste bins are provided at the point of source. All waste bins are covered and secured to be animal proof.	LM & MM
	Solid waste is stored in a bird- and animal proof holding cage at the lodge, then taken to the Reserve holding facility at Tiervlei.	LM & MM
	Limited amounts of packaging are burned in a designated pit at Tiervlei.	FM
	Organic waste is buried in suitably designed deep, animal proof pits at Tiervlei.	FM
	Used hydrocarbons are stored in sealed drums and despatched to an appropriate waste facility.	LM & MM
Sewage and waste water		
Contamination of soil, as well as surface and groundwater, due to sewage and waste water discharge	All sewage is restricted to a closed system that terminates at a water purification plant. Purified water is used for dust suppression on the main roads of the reserve.	LM & MM
Ecological impacts	Fat traps at kitchen outlets are cleaned and maintained regularly.	LM
	Septic tanks and evaporation pond are maintained.	MM
Unpleasant odours	Qualitative monitoring of odours.	All staff on site
	Should unpleasant odours be identified, the source of the odours is identified and repaired within 1 week of identification.	MM
Energy		
Excessive use of non-renewable sources of energy	Energy use (electricity, diesel, petrol, paraffin, gas) is metered and monitored. Readings are compared with target usage to ensure optimum efficiency.	LM
Energy saving measures	Generator is used only as back-up when main grid is off.	LM
	Solar geysers provide hot water.	MM
	Cooking on gas; laundry washed in cold water; fridges and freezers are energy-efficient, insulated and sealed.	LM
	Energy-efficient light bulbs are used throughout the lodge.	LM
Health and safety		
Labour policies	The company is in compliance with all national legislation and regulations governing workplace equity and diversity.	GO & HR

NATURE OF IMPACT	MITIGATION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Staff and guest health and safety	The company is in compliance with all national legislation and regulations governing health and safety measures.	GO & LM
	Protective clothing, as appropriate to operations, is provided to employees.	LM
	Adequate first aid kits are available and regularly maintained. A suitable number of employees is trained in first aid.	LM
	On-site staff housing is large enough, secure, clean, and provided with water, sanitation and energy.	LM & MM
	Employees and guests are made aware of procedures to follow in the event of an emergency, e.g. which person to contact, how to contact him/her during the night; evacuation routes.	LM
	Employees responsible for guest transport have valid licences and public driving permits.	LM
Fire	All precautions are taken to prevent the outbreak and spread of fires. Employees are aware of the necessary precautions.	LM
	Fire fighting equipment is available, regularly maintained, and employees are trained in fire safety.	LM
	Gas canisters are stored in Bureau of Standards approved structures.	LM
	Fire extinguishers are strategically located throughout the developed area.	LM

3.5 Implementation plan: Closure & decommissioning phase

There is no intention to cease operations or decommission Anderssons in the foreseeable future. Since tourism has an indefinite projected lifespan, and since the land, immovable assets and business are privately owned and the owners have a vested interest in the success of the operation, there is currently no decommissioning plan.

Should closure and decommissioning of any of the Ongava assets be required, an extensive decommissioning plan will be drawn up and meticulously followed according to the highest standards of environmental management best practices. The priority for closure will be to return the land as closely as possible to the pre-construction condition. Measures will be taken to prevent soil erosion and provide protection so that plants can re-colonise. A site assessment will be carried out after closure to ensure that no structures remain and that site rehabilitation has been fully achieved.

Rehabilitation and Closure Objectives

There are three primary closure objectives.

1. Protect public health and safety, as well as health and safety of fauna and flora.
2. Alleviate or eliminate environmental damage.
3. Return the site to its original, pre-development condition.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Compliance with the EMP (Section **Error! Reference source not found.****Error! Reference source not found.**) is monitored regularly. Key aspects to monitor are given in Table 3 but the lodge manager and owner may add to these and may delegate specific tasks as required by the lodge operations.

Table 3. Mitigation components to be monitored. The measurable unit that is monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the person responsible are indicated.

To be monitored	Measurable	Frequency	Person
Water consumption	Usage in litres per total bednight *	Monthly	LM
Groundwater quality	Fitness for human consumption	Annually	MM
Sewerage system	Septic tanks	Monthly	MM
Sewerage pipes	Leaks	Monthly	MM
Grey water pipes	Leaks	Monthly	MM
Fat traps	Functioning equipment, clean filter	Weekly	LM, MM
Water installations	Functioning of purification equipment	Weekly	LM, MM
Trickle filter plant	Functioning equipment	Weekly	LM, MM
Solid waste	Secure storage of solid waste	Daily	LM
Solid waste	Removal of waste from site and secure storage of waste	Daily, weekly	LM, MM
Soak-aways	Drainage	Weekly	MM
Tracks & roads	Erosion	Weekly	FM
Wildlife	Wildlife sightings	Every game drive	Guides
Wildlife	Species of special interest	On-going	LM, guides
Grid electricity	Nampower records: usage per total bednight *	Monthly	LM
Diesel	Records at source tanks and generator	Daily. Monthly summary	LM
Gas	Usage	Monthly	LM
Vehicles	Oil leaks, emissions, tyres	Daily	Guides, MM

* Total bednights include every person using lodge resources: guests, staff, managers, scientists, contractors

4.1 Water monitoring

The aim of the water monitoring programme is to assess the consumption and impact of water use on groundwater quality and availability. The Maintenance and Asset Manager carries out the monitoring programme.

Groundwater

- Groundwater usage is metered and recorded monthly in order to monitor and manage water consumption.
- Groundwater quality is monitored at point of use (lodge kitchen) and tested annually for mineral and bacterial content to ensure that it is fit for human consumption (Test: *Evaluation of drinking water for human consumption, DWA, Namibia, July 1991*).

4.2 Energy monitoring

Electricity: grid source is monitored monthly

PV energy is used for hot water in a geyser hybrid system

Gas: monitored monthly

Diesel: recorded daily and monthly summaries are made

Firewood: only dead wood is collected and sourced from de-bushing operations. Fires are used only for ambience in the evenings and no cooking or heating is done with fire, either in the lodge or in the staff village.

4.3 Environmental Performance Assessment

Environmental auditing is aimed at ensuring continual improvement in environmental performance. The lodge keeps records of environmental monitoring data, which is included in an annual report to the Board of Ongava. The annual report contains details of all changes and new projects. Monthly summaries of data are used to assess the level of compliance with environmental legislative requirements and the commitments made in the EMP.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

5.1 Sewage or waste water spills

Should leaks in the sewerage or waste water system be detected, the following actions will be taken:

- The spillage will be contained and the source turned off if possible. Depending on the amount of spillage, it will be remediated in situ or in the case of a large spillage that is contained, it will be removed.
- The reason for the spillage will be rectified.

5.2 Hydrocarbon or chemical Spills

The objective is to contain and remediate spillages of hydrocarbons (petrol, diesel, oil, lubricants) or chemicals (pool cleaners, housekeeping chemicals).

- Contact management in the event of a spill.
- The spillage is contained and the source turned off if possible.
- Management organises a team to assist with cleaning.
- Demarcate the spilled area where practicable.
- Move the spill kits to the area.
- Scoop up the spilled substance along with contaminated soil or any absorbent material using the spill kit shovel. Place the scooped up substance into plastic bags.
- The waste bags must be marked as hazardous waste and disposed of as hazardous waste.
- The leakage must be stopped and reason for spill must be rectified.
- Diesel tanks are mounted on bunded concrete floors to contain spills.

6 CONCLUSION

This Environmental Management Plan describes the management measures that are implemented with the aim of preventing or mitigating negative environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts that the lodge activities may have. It is a legal document that commits Ongava Game Reserve (Pty) Ltd to comply with all the management measures, monitoring programmes and other plans as presented in this document.

The EMP is intended as a practical, working protocol to be used in accordance with the principles of adaptive management. As new information, technologies and methods become available, the management measures set out in this document may be adjusted to conform with current best practice guidelines, while staying within the economic means of the business.

Evidence that Anderssons has adhered to the provisions in this EMP is given by the fact that it has once again received four flowers from Eco Awards Namibia (Appendix 1). Anderssons was assessed by an independent Eco Awards Namibia assessor in May 2019, in an in-depth process that follows strict international guidelines for sustainability and environmental sensitivity.

The Eco Awards Namibia certification programme is recognised by international eco-certification schemes and most importantly, MEFT is a member of Eco Awards Namibia. As such, it is believed that the programme carries sufficient weight for its assessments to contribute objective and measurable information on the sustainability practices of a lodge.

7 APPENDIX 1 ECO AWARDS ASSESSMENT 2019

Eco Awards Namibia

Tel: +264 (0)61 306450
Fax: +264 (0)61 306290
Email: admin@ecoawards-namibia.org
Web site: www.ecoawards-namibia.org



Assessment Form:

Establishment details:

Name: Ongava Anderssons Camp No of beds: 9 Rooms
NTB Registration category: F2014/0434 Telephone: 067-312555
And number: _____
Physical address: Okaukeujo Fax: _____
Postal address: P/B 12041 Windhoek email: _____
Private bag 12041, Whk

Contact person:

Name: Eli Heberling and Stuart Crawford Telephone: _____
Position: Assets & maintenance manager Fax: _____
Cell-phone: _____ email: _____

	CRITERIA SUBSECTION	TOTAL SCORE POSSIBLE	TOTAL SCORE APPLICABLE	OWN SCORE	ASSESSORS SCORE	AWARDED SCORE
1.	Management	23	23	20	23	23
2.	Conservation	17	17	10	15	15
3.	Energy	16	16	10	11	11
4.	Water	20	19	8	9	9
5.	Waste, pollution, sewer	24	24	14	17	17
6.	Building & landscaping	18	18	15	16	16
7.	Staff & Health	36	36	31	35	35
8.	Guiding	6	6	3	6	6
9.	Social responsibility	13	9	1	7	7
10.	Legal/NTB Compliance	16	16	7	16	16
	SUBTOTAL	189	184	119	155	155
	PERCENTAGE	100%	100%		84	84
<i>To calculate the percentage: divide total own score by total APPLICABLE score (i.e. exclude items not applicable to your establishment specifically and exclude bonus points), multiply the answer by 100.</i>						
11.	Bonus points	10%	10%	2	2	2
	TOTAL FINAL SCORE	110%	110%	62	86%	86%
	TOTAL FINAL SCORE					

Number of Flowers applied for: (Circle applicable category):

40% or more = One Flower	55% or more = Two Flowers	70% or more = Three Flowers	80% or more = Four Flowers	90% or more = Five Flowers
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Date: 14 May 2019
Name of Assessor: Hazel Milne
Signature: Hazel Milne
Date of MC approval: _____
Signature of Coordinator: _____