

Environmental Scoping and Management Report

The Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate in Respect to the Proposed Construction and Operation of Megasave's Warehouse and Livestock Handling Pens on ~ 5 Ha Plot (EFR 109) at Otjinene Village, Omaheke Region



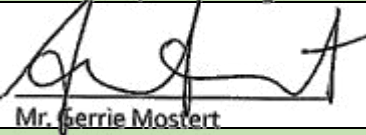
FEBRUARY 28

Compiled for: Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd
P. O. Box 354
Erf 109 Gobabis, Namibia

Authored by: Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi



DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL

| | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| Title | Environmental Scoping and Management Plan for the Proposed Construction and Operation of Megasave's. Warehouse and Livestock Handling Pens on ~ 5 Ha Plot (EFR 109) at Otjinene Village, Omaheke Region | |
| ECC Application Reference number | APP- 002825 | |
| Location | On a ~ 5 Ha Plot (EFR 109) at Otjinene Village, Omaheke Region | |
| Proponent | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd P. O. Box 354 Walvis Bay, Namibia | |
| Author: | Signature | Date |
| Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi (EAP) 1 |  | 13 March 2024 |
| Reviewer: | | |
| Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba (EAP) 2 |  | 15 February 2024 |
| Approval - Client 2 | | |
| Mr. Gerrie Mostert |  Mr. Gerrie Mostert | 16 February 2024 |
| <p>Copy Right:</p> <p><i>"This document is the intellectual property of ELC and may only be used for the intended purpose. Unauthorized use, duplication, plagiarism or copying without referencing is prohibited"</i></p> | | |

executive summary

Project Overview

Mr. Gerrie Mostert (herein referred as the Proponent), through company of Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the construction and operation a warehouse and livestock holding / feedlot facility on a Five (5) Ha plot on the periphery of Otjinene Village.

The proposed ERF 109 is located approximately two (2) kilometres south of the Otjinene Village's CBD and is directly accessible thorough the C22 connecting the Otjinene Village to Okondjatu in the North-western direction and Gobabis toward the South-western direction.

Potential impacts may vary in terms of scale (locality), magnitude and duration e.g. minor negative impacts in the form of dust and noise pollution especially during the handling (loading and off-loading) will be experienced.

Need for the Project

Namibia are is one of the world's most drought-prone countries. In Namibia, livestock constitute a relevant economic sector, representing 70% of the national agriculture sector. Additionally, livestock is a relevant driver towards social sustainability and food security. Animals participate in the household economy in a range of ways, from every-day work like traction, to securing collateral, sustained income, and thus livelihood; and they provide a formidable source of high-quality protein that thus contributes toward food security.

Namibia has already amplified its efforts to introduce strategies and actions to enable the livestock stakeholders to adapt and reduce vulnerability to future climate shocks, thus instilling resilience into the livestock sector.

However, urgent action is needed to address the impact on productivity losses in the beef industry, mainly by halting and reversing rangeland degradation, which calls for an integrated approach, piloting programs on integrated crop-livestock system, circular economy and conservation agriculture practices. Innovative, synergistic and collaborative approaches are needed for livestock to become a development force, and the time to explore them is now.

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity creates potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

Project Description

The proposed development site falls within the Otjinene Village and situated on the periphery of the village in area current allocated for the development of light-industries. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of livestock handling facility, installation of key (water and power supply) infrastructure, and the sub-sequent operations thereof. During the operation phase of the development, the key activities will entail temporary holding of about 100 cattle of different age-groups prior to auction dates.

The objective is to ensure that the livestock receive the necessary welfare services (feed and water supply, and a conducive resting environment) while being prepared for marketing. It is therefore the reason why the facility will be complemented with a warehouse in which all needed licks and feed stock is stored and becomes readily available on-site.

Water and power supply will be mainly by connection to the local NamWater pipeline and NamPower / Cenored grid powerlines, alternative, and only for emergency purpose the facility will be supplemented with a diesel powered generator. Hence, to a small degree, some volume of fuel may be stored on-site for use to generate power by generator, while in respect to water a contingent 10 000 litres water tank will be installed to store water for the livestock in time of need.

Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. As a result, companies seek to manage these impacts as part of their ethical and sustainable business conduct. Similarly, identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing impacts, is a necessary condition for Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

Therefore, Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Approach to the EIA Process

The assessment process consisted of a site visit to the project location and public consultation meetings with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). An environmental scoping and management plan (EMP) were compiled and constitute the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Office of Environmental Commissioner).

Overall Recommendation

Based on the findings of the environmental scoping assessment, which concludes that all potential negative impacts associated to the proposed Megasave's Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations are minimal and practical mitigation measures are available. Equally, the positive impacts can be harnessed to increase the net marginal benefits relating to the socio-economic aspects of the operations.

The proposed operations is considered to have an overall low negative environmental impact and an overall moderate positive socio-economic impact (with the implementation of respective mitigation and enhancement measures).

Based on this, it recommended that the proponent must upon obtaining their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), implement all appropriate management and mitigation measures and monitoring requirements as may be stipulated in their EMP and or as condition of the ECC. These measures must be undertaken to promote and uphold good practice environmental principles and adhere to relevant legislations by avoiding unacceptable impacts to the receiving environment.

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed warehouse and feedlot operation:

- i. Land use (Likely impacts are negligible; the Proposed development / project area and sites are isolated from the distant settlements, and conservation zones).
- ii. Noise (Likely impacts are low as the site is far from residential areas).
- iii. Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- iv. Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with correct PPE).
- v. Solid and hazardous waste management (Likely impacts are low with a solid waste management plan and minimal hydrocarbon fuel use).
- vi. Socioeconomic (Likely negative impacts are low)

Taking into consideration the findings of the environmental scoping assessment process and given the national and regional strategic requirements for infrastructure development and economic growth, it is the opinion of the EAP that the project benefits outweigh the costs and that the project will make a positive contribution towards steering Namibia on its pathway towards its vision of becoming an industrialized nation.

Provided that the specified mitigation measures are applied effectively, it is recommended that Megasave's are issued with an ECC in terms of the Section 32 of the EMA No. 7 of 2007 and it's EIA Regulations of 2012.

glossary

| | |
|------|---|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| BID | Background Information Document |
| BoN | Bank of Namibia |
| CA | Competent Authority |
| DEAF | National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry |
| EA | Environmental Authorization |
| ECC | Environmental Clearance Certificate |
| EAP | Environmental Assessment Practitioner |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMA | Environmental Management Act |
| GPS | Geographical Positioning System |
| MME | Ministry of Mines and Energy |
| MEFT | Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| GPS | Geographical Positioning System |
| UN | United Nations |
| | |
| | |

contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Project Overview | iii |
| Need for the Project | iii |
| Project Description | iv |
| Need for an Environmental | iv |
| Impact Assessment | iv |
| Approach to the EIA Process | iv |
| Overall Recommendation | v |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | 8 |
| 1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW | 8 |
| 1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY) | 10 |
| 1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT | 11 |
| 1.4. EIA TEAM | 12 |
| 1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP | 12 |
| 1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT | 13 |
| 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION | 14 |
| 2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE LIVESTOCK EXPORT SECTOR | 14 |
| 2.2. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY) | 15 |
| 2.3. PROJECT LOCATION | 16 |
| 2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | 17 |
| 2.5. FEEDLOT OPERATIONS: LIVESTOCK HANDLING AND MAINTAINANCE OF FACILITY | 1 |
| 2.6 CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING | 4 |
| 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT | 5 |
| 3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT | 5 |
| 3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT | 8 |
| 4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | 10 |
| 4.1 OVERVIEW OF APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS | 10 |
| 4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA | 10 |
| 4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT | 11 |
| 4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION | 14 |
| 4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS | 14 |
| 4.6 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES | 15 |
| 5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS | 17 |
| 5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION | 17 |
| 5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE | 17 |
| 5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES | 18 |
| 5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION | 18 |
| 5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT | 18 |
| 5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT | 23 |
| 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS | 27 |
| 6.1 CONCLUSIONS | 27 |
| 6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING | 28 |
| REFERENCE | 29 |
| APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTALMANGEMENT PLAN | 30 |
| APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION | 36 |
| APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITY | 39 |

1. INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (also referred to as the EMA) and its Regulations promulgated in the Government Gazette No. 4878 of 2012, stipulates that for each developmental activity, which is listed as those that may not be undertaken without obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be conducted. The proposed construction and operation a warehouse and livestock holding / feedlot facility triggers some listed activities in terms of the EMA.

Therefore, an environmental assessment must be conducted with an aim to identify, assess and ascertain potential environmental impacts that may arise as a result of undertaking the proposed operations. Hence, the environmental assessment is a process by which the potential impacts, whether positive or negative are predicted / identified, findings interpreted and communicating to interested and affected parties (I&APs) for inputs.

Additionally, this report presents findings of an environmental scoping process that evaluates the likely socio-economic and environmental effects the proposed operation, and further identifies suitable mitigation measures for avoiding or minimizing the predicted impacts. The envisioned EIA process was undertaken in a holistic approach encompassing different elements as shown in **Figure 1**.

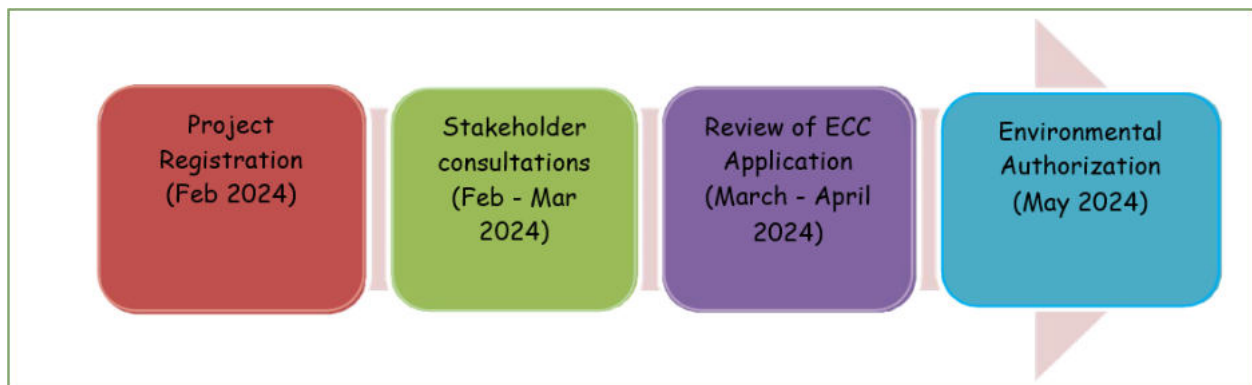


Figure 1: Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline

1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Mr. Gerrie Mostert (herein referred as the Proponent), through company of Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the construction and operation a warehouse and livestock holding / feedlot facility on a Five (5) Ha plot on the periphery of Otjinene Village.

The proposed ERF 109 is located approximately two (2) kilometres south of the Otjinene Village's CBD and is directly accessible thorough the C22 connecting the Otjinene Village to Okondjatu in the North-western direction and Gobabis toward the South-western direction.



Figure 2: Illustration of the design and material used in constructing durable feeding pens (Feedlot)



Figure 3: Illustration of supporting infrastructure used for the purpose of auctioning off cattle

The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of livestock handling facility, installation of key (water and power supply) infrastructure, and the subsequent operations thereof. During the operation phase of the development, the key activities will entail temporary holding of about 100 cattle of different age-groups prior to auction dates.

The facility will be complemented with a warehouse in which all needed licks and feed stock is stored and becomes readily available on-site. Water and power supply will be mainly by connection to the local NamWater pipeline and NamPower / Cenored grid powerlines, alternative, and only for emergency purpose the facility will be supplemented with a diesel powered generator. Hence, to a small degree, some volume of fuel may be stored on-site for use to generate power by generator, while in respect to water a contingent 10 000 litres water tank will be installed to store water for the livestock in time of need.

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

Namibia is one of the world's most drought-prone countries. In Namibia, livestock constitute a relevant economic sector, representing 70% of the national agriculture sector. Additionally, livestock is a relevant driver towards social sustainability and food security. Animals participate in the household economy in a range of ways, from every-day work like traction, to securing collateral, sustained income, and thus livelihood; and they provide a formidable source of high-quality protein that thus contributes toward food security.

Critically, for livestock to achieve its full development potential, urgent action must be taken to address environmental shortcomings and ramp up the adoption of climate-smart practices towards full sustainability. Namibia has already amplified its efforts to introduce strategies and actions to enable the livestock stakeholders to adapt and reduce vulnerability to future climate shocks, thus instilling resilience into the livestock sector (Figure 4).

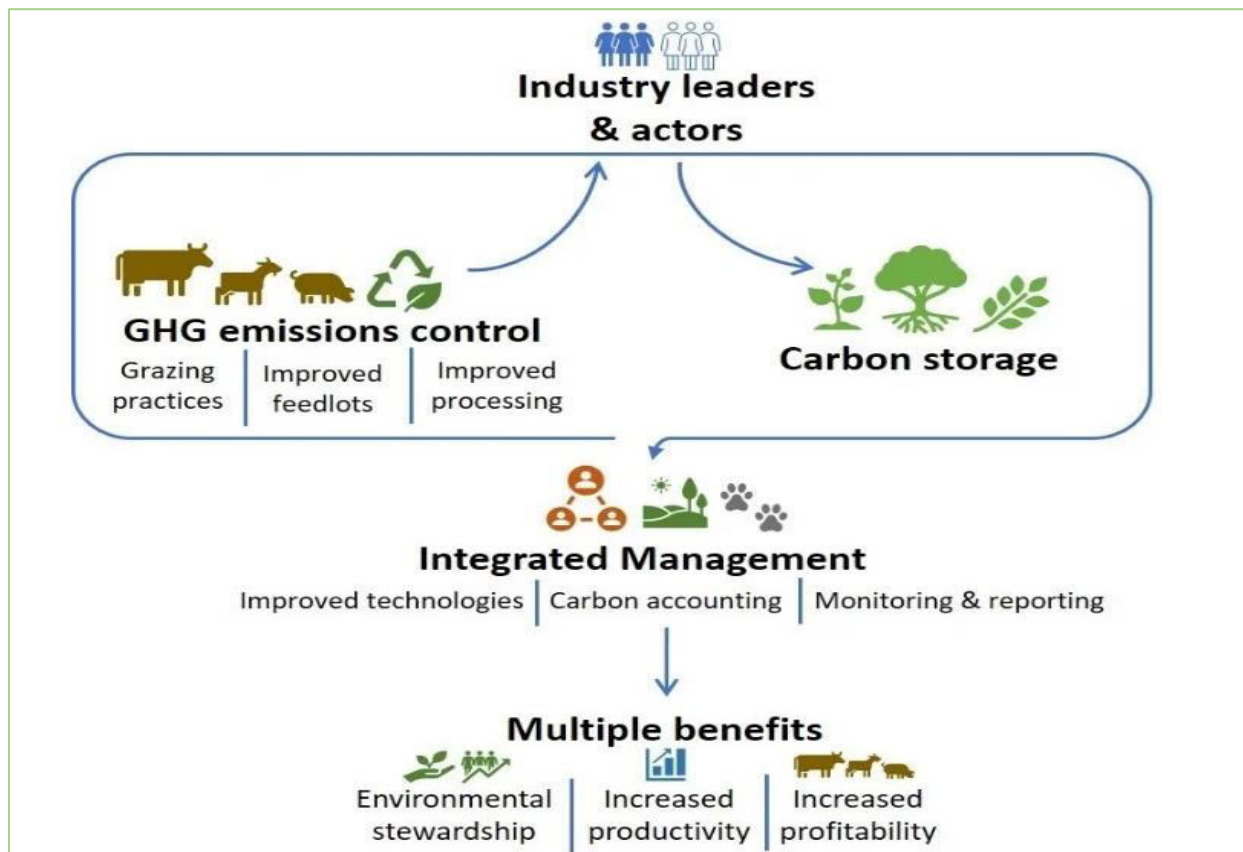


Figure 4: Framework to ramp up the adoption of climate-smart practices towards full sustainability

However, urgent action is needed to address the impact on productivity losses in the beef industry, mainly by halting and reversing rangeland degradation, which calls for an integrated approach, piloting programs on integrated crop-livestock system, circular economy and conservation agriculture practices. Innovative, synergistic and collaborative approaches are needed for livestock to become a development force, and the time to explore them is now.

Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd, were therefore wishes to grasp the opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking value addition component of the livestock trading value-chain, through the construction and operation of an intermediate feedlot facility at Otjinene.

1.2.1. Need and Desirability

Overall, the warehouse and feedlot operation is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 20-40 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed warehouse and feedlot operation project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity creates potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution to Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities
- Attainment of the SDGs 1 and 8 in Namibia

1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders.

The various negative environmental impacts of livestock production relates mainly to water consumption and pollution, land use changes, biodiversity losses and greenhouse gas emissions (Steinfeld et al., 2006). These are particularly associated with Intensive, large-scale livestock developments which is relevant to a component of the proposed Omaheke Megasave's development. It is proposed that an intermediate feedlot / handling (veterinary quarantine, holding and feeding, and loading) facilities shall be constructed both at Otjinene.

To meet market standards and address societal concerns, companies seek to manage these impacts as part of their ethical and sustainable business conduct. Similarly, identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing impacts, is a necessary condition for Omaheke Megasave's to undertake its development in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

Therefore, Omaheke Megasave's has appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate (see **Table 1**).

Table 1: List of activities identified in the EIA Regulations which apply to the proposed project

| EMA 2007 Legislation | Description of activity | Relevance to this project |
|--|--|---|
| Regulation 29(sub-regulation 1), GG 4878 of 2012: <u>Energy Generation, Transmission and Storage</u> | The construction of facilities for - (a) the generation of electricity; (b) the transmission and supply of electricity | For emergency purpose, the facility may consist of an emergency back-up generator to provide electricity as may be needed. |
| Regulation 29(sub-regulation 5), GG 4878 of 2012: <u>Land Use and Development Activity</u> | 5.3 "The construction of veterinary protected area or game proof and international boundary fences" | In order to comply with national veterinary requirements an intensive livestock holding facilities will be constructed. |
| Regulation 29(sub-regulation 9), GG 4878 of 2012: <u>Hazardous substance treatment, handling and Storage</u> | 9.2 "Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste." | The project involves management of an animal holding and handling facility which may result in the generation of organic and effluent wastes, extraction of water and storage of fuel for energy generation purposes. |
| Regulation 29(sub-regulation 9), GG 4878 of 2012: <u>Hazardous substance treatment, handling and Storage</u> | 9.4 The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location. | For undisturbed operation and given the sensitivity of the operation, the facility may consist of fuel storage for an emergency back-up generator use. |

1.4. EIA TEAM

Omaheke Megasave to undertake the EIA required for the proposed project. A public participation process (PPP) forms an integral part of the Environmental Assessment Process to aid in identifying issues and possible alternatives for consideration. Details on the PPP are included in section 4 of this Scoping Report.

Table 2: The EIA Management Team

| NAME | ORGANISATION | ROLE/ SPECIALIST STUDY UNDERTAKEN |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Environmental Assessment Practitioners | | |
| Shadrack Tjiramba | Enviro-Leap Consulting cc | Environment Practitioner |
| Lawrence Tjatindi | Enviro-Leap Consulting cc | Internal Reviewer |

1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

Over the past four years the Enviro-Leap Consulting has been involved in a multitude of Environmental Assessment projects across SADC and within Namibia. The Environmental Practitioners of Enviro-Leap Consulting has a combined of more than 35 years' experience in the environmental sector (management and policy), ecological research and stakeholder engagement. Consequently, the team offers a wealth of experience and appreciation of the environmental and social priorities and national policies and regulations in Namibia.

1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

The primary objective of this EA Report is to present stakeholders, I&APs and the Competent Authority, the DEA, with an overview of the predicted impacts and associated management actions required to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts; or to enhance the benefits of the proposed Omaheke Megasave operations.

In broad terms, the 2012 EMA EIA Regulations (GG 4878) stipulates that an EIA Process must be undertaken providing to determine the potential environmental impacts, mitigation and closure outcomes, as well as the residual risks of any listed activity. Therefore, based on these (EIA Regulations), the objectives of the Environmental Assessment (EA) Process is to:

- determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and note how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
- determine the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and the degree to which these impacts (a) can be reversed; (b) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and (c) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; and
- identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts;

In terms of legal requirements, a crucial objective of the Environmental Scoping or EIA Report is to satisfy the requirements of EIA Regulations in respecting to obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate. This section regulates and prescribes the content of the Scoping Report and specifies the type of supporting information that accompany the submission of the ECC application to the Competent Authority.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual operational overview of the contribution of livestock production to the Namibian (GDP) economy (**Figure 5**), sites and technology selection process for both the construction of holding / loading facilities, livestock carries specifications in respect to carrying capacities, health and welfare requirements, and the preferred haulage methods and routes on land and at sea

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED WAREHOUSE AND FEEDLOT OPERATION

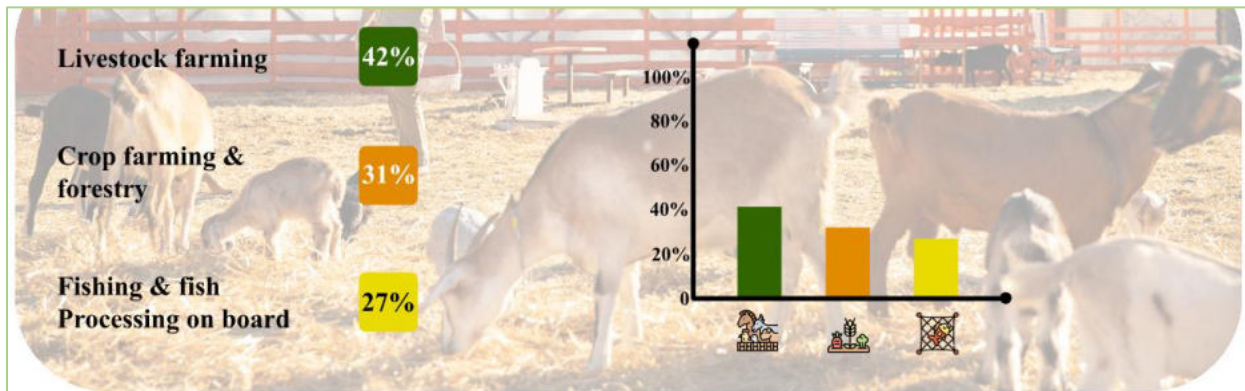


Figure 5: Percentage (%) Contribution of Livestock production to total agricultural output (NSA, 2022)

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE LIVESTOCK EXPORT SECTOR

The livestock export supply chain, begins with the operator finding a licensed exporter who negotiates a commercial transaction with an importer in the Middle-east and other countries. The importer provides the exporter with an import permit and health protocol. This includes specific requirements for the shipment, animal welfare and legislative compliance requirements.

Producers are contacted and suitable livestock are selected and purchased taking into account the following:

- Breed factors – most low-land middle-east and other markets feedlots uses only Brahman and Brahman-cross cattle and Dorper / MeatMaster for the hot and humid local conditions.
- Importing feedlot requirements – the type of animal that the feedlot requires, the period of feeding, the most suitable weight range, sex and class.
- Seasonal factors – the difficulties of sourcing stock and associated higher prices.

Health protocols requires that the exporter's / producer's establishment from where the animal are being sourced to be free of certain diseases, and thus livestock may be sourced only from establishment certificated to meet the protocol requirements by the relevant veterinary authority.

The section therefore, provides a detailed description of various activities relating to the proposed operations, and which is divided into two key components i.e. 1. Construction and operation of veterinary quarantine facilities, and 2. Haulage and loading Operations.

2.2. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.2.1 Project Motivation

The proposed activity responds to Namibia's strategic vision 2030 and the NDP5 of creating a conducive environment within which its citizens prospers and contribute to the national development goals by creating employment opportunities. Overall, this activity contribute to the nation's efforts of elevating poverty amongst the rural citizens.

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity on PROJECT 190 creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

2.2.2 Project Need and Desirability

Namibia is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa thus, its agricultural sector relies largely on groundwater. Despite the high temperatures and the scarcity of water, Namibian farmers have been raising beef cattle successfully for many decades. As of November 2020, around 70% of the country's population relied directly or indirectly on agriculture for their income, and this industry is also one of Namibia's biggest employers.

Excluding fishing, agriculture's contribution to Namibia's GDP averaged at 4% over the past five years. In 2019, its contribution to GDP was 6.6%. Meat processing comprises 0.2% to 0.4 % of GDP. According to Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH, livestock farming contributes around 66% of agricultural production in Namibia, and livestock production (particularly that of beef) is largely export-driven. South Africa is Namibia's largest import partner, and food products account for most of these imports. Other critical import partners include the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, and Morocco.

In 2019, Namibia exported around 12 400t of meat, mostly to the US, Europe, South Africa and China. Commercial farming and subsistence farming dominate the country's agriculture sector. The commercial sector is run on more than 44% of land, while subsistence farming is run on 41% thereof.

2.3. PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed ERF 109 is located approximately two (2) kilometres south of the Otjinene Village’s CBD (**Figure 6**) and is directly accessible thorough the C22 connecting the Otjinene Village to Okondjatu in the North-western direction and Gobabis toward the South-western direction.

The site selection process took into consideration key site selection factors such as land availability, proximity to sensitive receptors, site accessibility, topography, risks, current land use. Most importantly, the sites requires minimum disturbance on the natural environment in terms of land servicing i.e. no vegetation clearing will be required.

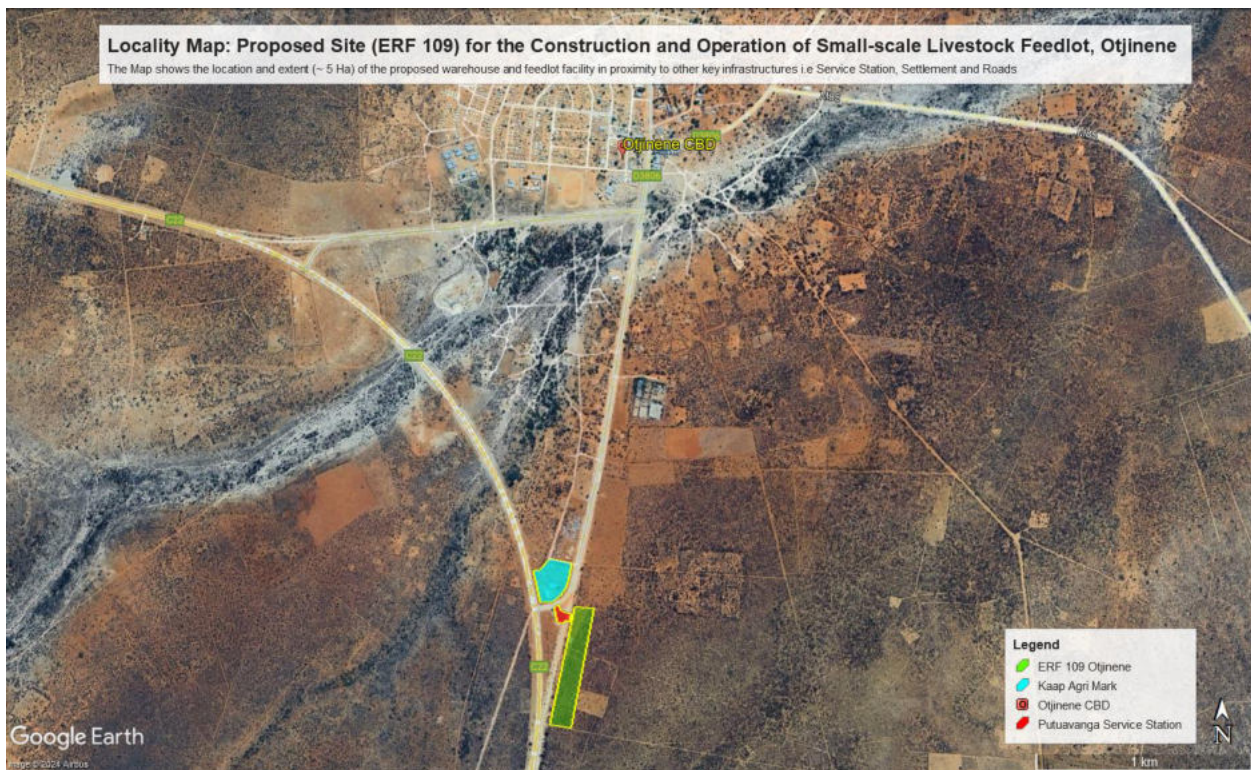


Figure 6: Show the location and area extent (~ 5 Ha) of the proposed Warehouse and Feedlot at Otjinene ERF 109

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

| Corner point | Latitude | Longitude |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| A – Conner Point 1 | -21.158876° | 18.781830° |
| B – Conner Point 2 | -21.158767° | 18.780971° |
| C – Conner Point 3 | -21.163641° | 18.779779° |
| D – Conner Point 4 | -21.163758° | 18.780765° |

2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

2.4.1 Designs Construction Requirements and Operation of the Feedlot Facilities

The construction activities will take place subsequent to the issuing of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The construction activities are expected to extend over a period of between three and six months concurrently for the respective sites (see **Table 4** for technical specifications of the respective Feedlots facilities). These assumes that normal daylight working hours shall be are adhered to in respect to the Labour Act provisions.

Table 4: Technical details of the proposed facility as required by the Competent Authority

| Component | | Description / Dimensions |
|---|--------|---|
| Height of Holding facility | | 1.2 meter |
| Areas of Holding facility | | Five (5) Hectares |
| Area occupied by buildings | | 5 % |
| Number of Livestock / cattle held at the facility Monthly | Cattle | Max 100 cattle at given point (as needed) |
| | Sheep | n/a |
| | Goat | n/a |
| Power Requirements and source | | Local Power Grid i.e. Cenored |
| Water Requirements and source | | ~ 100 000 liters per Month |
| Feeds Requirements and source | | 81 000 kg per day |
| Height of fencing | | 1.2 meter |
| Type of fencing | | Combination of iron piping and woven wire fencing |

The layout and design of the handling facilities (**Figure 7**) consists of mainly the feedlot sheds and yard, veterinary office, fodder sheds and a small administrative block (with ablution facilities) which includes a First Aid / Medical room, parking area (also used as an emergency assembly site). The facility is complemented with a Solid and Effluent waste management systems aimed providing a conducive environment for both the livestock and the surrounding community, as well as mitigation key environmental impacts.

All needed construction material (different sand and stone aggregate, cement, corrugated iron sheets, metal / wooden beams, pipes and associated accessories, and fencing materials (still wire, droppers and poles etc.) will be sourced from local suppliers, and most preferable within the Hardap and Karas regions. Equally the basic / utility service shall be sourced from the relevant local authorities or service providers.

Both Water (~600 m³ per day) and Electricity (< 1.5 Kilowatt per Day) will be needed both for domestic and construction use purpose during the construction and operational phases of the proposed activity. No impact on the Otjinene's water supply is expected to occur as a result of the proposed development, as water to the village is abstracted from different aquifers, situated in different catchments, more than 10km from the settlement. The site will be connect to a separate borehole (**Figure 8**), situated on the project site and initially drilled for the Okarokape Fuels Station.

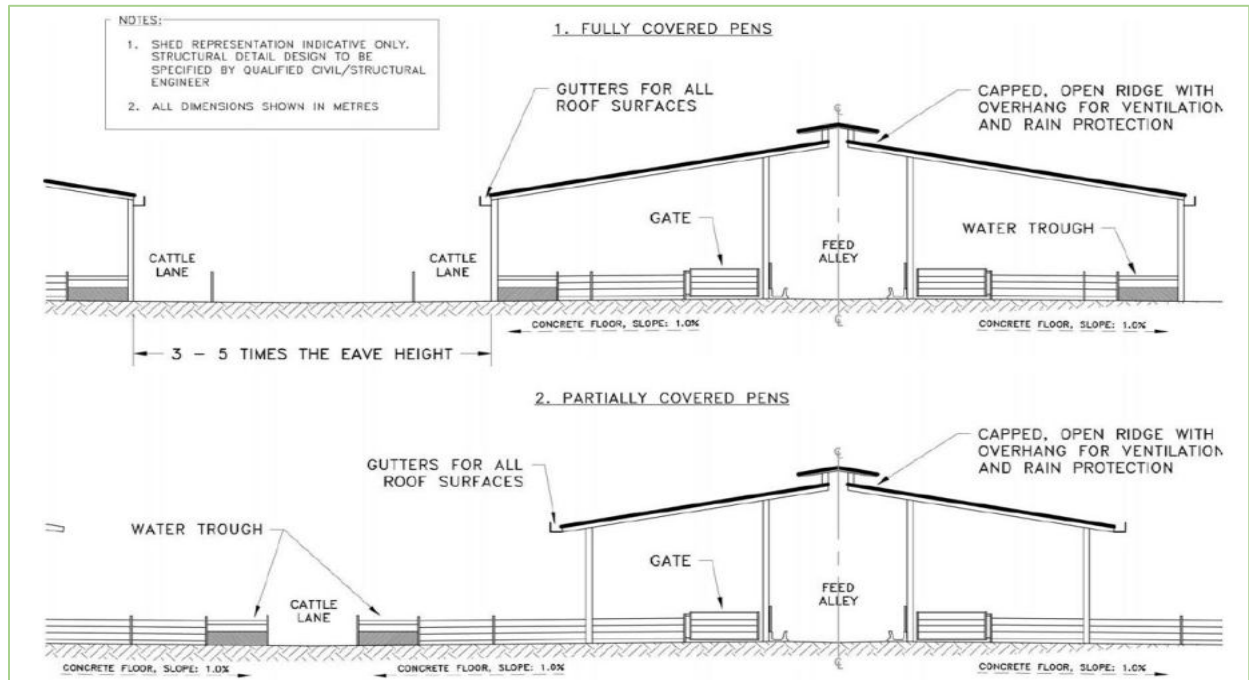


Figure 7: The technical design of a typical feedlot shed and elevations proposed



Figure 8: The technical design of a typical feedlot shed and elevations proposed

These aspects influence feedlot design (Table 5), particularly from the perspectives of animal welfare and waste management. For example, large quantities of rainfall run-off could contaminate areas of high environmental value while equally, the generally large-framed animals with high tolerances to heat and humidity has better preference for feedlot operations. Breeds with low or poor heat and humidity tolerance requires special consideration and thus some mechanization may improve the efficiency of the export livestock operations. Best practice practical examples in respect to effluent management by a feedlot is provided in Figures 9.

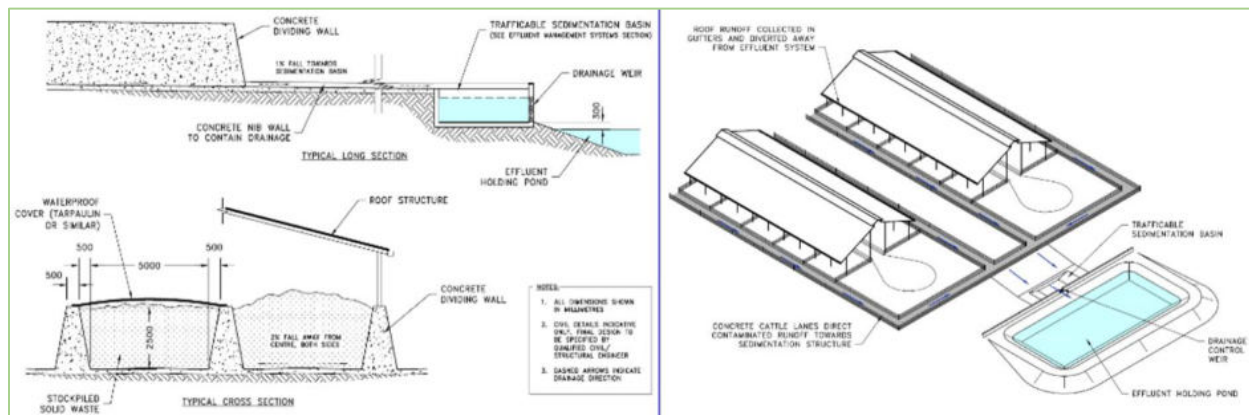


Figure 9: An illustrative diagram of the design of solid (left) and effluent (right) waste management at a typical livestock holding / feedlot facility

During the construction phase, both skilled and unskilled temporary employment opportunities will be created. It is difficult to specify the actual number of employment opportunities that will be created at this stage; however approximately 100 personnel in project support industries will be utilized during the construction phase.

The construction specific activities will involve the transportation of personnel, construction material and equipment to the site, and personnel away from the site. In terms of site establishment, laydown areas will be required at the outset of the construction phase, as well as dedicated access routes from the laydown areas to the working areas. Haul roads for construction traffic (for the delivery of concrete, paving materials and other construction materials) will be required.

2.4.2 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

In terms of waste generation and management, the predominant type of waste that will be generated during the operations, in small volumes, is domestic waste i.e. packaging material (paper, wooden box and plastic sampling bags), waste rock and potentially hydrocarbons from storage and handling of fuels and lubricants onsite. Domestic waste must be stored in heavy duty garbage bags in specifically designated bins and disposed of correctly at the Karibib waste disposal site.

Domestic Waste: Different waste containers will be provided onsite for waste sorting and safe disposal of waste generated onsite. These will be collected on a monthly basis and sent to nearest approved waste management facility in the area such as Karibib.

Sanitation: Portable ablution facilities with septic tanks will be put up for sanitation purposes for use by the staff members during the Feedlot operation periods and will be emptied in good time according to manufacturers' instructions.

Table 5: Factors to be considered when choosing the design aspect of the livestock feedlot facility

| Aspect | Description | Specifications and benefits |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Function of Housing and Holding Facilities Systems | These facilities holds livestock, provide access to feed and water and creates conditions which allow livestock to maximise their weight gain and maintain good health and allows for easy removal of manure and provide free effluent drainage. Housing provides a suitable environment for the livestock through shade and protects feed from rain without causing waste management problems. Hence feed troughs must be covered. | Pens can be fully or partially covered (over the feed trough only). Fully covered pens cost more but reduce effluent control requirements as there is no pen run-off. Partially covered pens cost less, but require more complex systems for effluent control. |
| 1.1 Pen capacity | Pen capacity is best matched with the expected numbers of cattle entering or leaving the feedlot in each consignment e.g. a standard truck / ship load. | |
| 1.2 Stoking Density | The stocking density describes the area allowed for each animal, and is based on the size of animals with larger heavier cattle needing more space than smaller lighter one. It is also based on the type of housing intended. | Fully covered pens can be stocked more densely (2.5–4 m2 per head) than partially covered pens (5–9 m2 per head). |
| 1.3 Roofing | All roof run-off should be collected in gutters and diverted away from any effluent management systems. | Roof pitches should be steep enough (between 1:2 and 1:3 slope) to promote good natural ventilation. |
| 1.4 Shed spacing | Sheds should be spaced apart a distance of 3–5 times the eave height to promote natural ventilation. | |
| 1.5 Slope | The surface should slope from the feed trough end of the pen to drain any moisture. | Slopes should be 0.5–1.5% for covered pens and 1–2% for uncovered pens. |
| 2. Feed delivery and Water Supply systems Functions | Livestock must have easy and comfortable access to fresh feed, which can be delivered by hand or by machine. Equally livestock need a constant supply of good-quality, clean and cool drinking water. | |
| 2.1 Feeding and Water trough length | <p>For the most efficient delivery of feed, troughs should be continuous along each row of pens and must be protected from rain to prevent feed being spoiled by excess moisture.</p> <p>Water troughs should be in-line with the side fences A trough positioned within the pen will allow access from both sides, provided it does not hinder cleaning of the pen. A neck rail above the centre will prevent cattle climbing into the water.</p> | <p>Each animal should have 200–300mm length of accessible feed trough</p> <p>Concrete is strongest and most durable. Provide 50cm of accessible through length per animal. Water supply pipes Reticulation systems should be able to deliver 5–6 litres/head/ hour with pipes shielded from direct sunlight to keep water cool.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 2.2 Feed delivery access | Delivery of feed and roughages to the troughs should not be obstructed by overhead cables or rails. Feed delivery roads should be wide enough for two feed delivery vehicles. | |
| 3. Solids and Effluent Waste management systems | Solid wastes from the feedlot (manure, spoiled feed and carcasses) must be contained and then allowed to dry to become beneficial, with minimal harm or nuisance to the environment and surrounding residences. Effluent waste, should be contained, treated and contaminated water from the feedlot pens and manure storage area disposed-off to prevent pollution of surrounding water resources. | |
| 3.1 Design features Solid waste Storage capacity | Solids waste are cleaned out of pens and sedimentation structures and transferred to storage areas. Solid waste management systems must have enough capacity to store solids produced from the feedlot as they dry and are processed for reuse. | Simple bunk-style storage areas can offer adequate protection and containment for minimal cost. Reuse or sale of stockpiled solid wastes will reduce the required capacity of storage systems. |
| 3.2 Design features Effluent waste Storage capacity | Effluent systems must have sufficient capacity to limit effluent overflow from any structures to once in every 20 years on average, and should be able to contain large rainfall events without overflowing. Drainage structures should direct all contaminated run-off to a sedimentation structure. | System capacity should be determined by run-off modelling using long-term daily rainfall records. Effluent management systems consist of drainage networks, sedimentation structures and effluent storage ponds. |

2.5. FEEDLOT OPERATIONS: LIVESTOCK HANDLING AND MAINTAINANCE OF FACILITY

2.5.1 General Operational Overview

The proposed Livestock Holding / feedlot facility shall be managed by general manager and, frequently, an assistant general manager. It shall be further organized into several distinct units that allow for improvements in production efficiency through the specialization of management and labour resources. These units include, but are not necessarily limited to, the administrative unit, production unit, yard maintenance unit.

The operating conditions of a feedlot are based on the local climate, the environmental sensitivity of the area, the type of livestock being held at the facility, the nature and availability of commodities and the social structure of local communities. The climate in Namibia is the single most important factor influencing the holding facility's design. It is characterized by:

- highly variable rainfall (spatially and temporally)
- hot and dry summer temperatures
- **Very cold and sometimes wet winter weather**

2.5.2 Essential Feedlot Activities

Omaheke Megasave proposes to venture into intermediate holding of livestock operation as a value-addition / complementary component to its wholesale trading operations, this puts the local community in a position to have a cash-flow within its micro-economic environment to enhance their livelihoods and this involves:

1. The use of the feedlot facility as a temporary / intermediate livestock holding facility with a total capacity of 100 cattle
2. These shall, enable farmers who wishes to obtain a credit loan to Off-load (pawn) their livestock the facility in order to temporarily obtain the necessary cash to be able to attend to their respective social needs in the absence of an auction / permit day.
3. The livestock are cared for, through the provision of feed and water by the holding facility owners, and
4. As the local livestock trading association holds an auction or permit day, the livestock is sold on behalf of the livestock owner in which case the proceeds are given to them less the balance owed to the facility owners.
5. Therefore, to complement the above activities, a holding facility (feeding and handling pens/kraals) shall be constructed at Otjinene.

Livestock Induction

In accordance (Animal Health Act No. 1 of 2011) with the relevant Namibia livestock import legislatives requirements, quarantine regulations shall apply to all the livestock arriving at the facility. Hence, the facility shall consist of an animal quarantine section where the livestock shall be kept for **21 Days** as per the Act (Animal Health Act No. 1 of 2011) during which they are inspected by quarantine veterinarians (may be subject to state veterinary) .

The new arrivals shall be given complete rest in pens with plenty of room to allow them to lie down preferably in the same groups, based on age and sex as they arrive, and also fed and watered as much as necessary. In three days from arrival, resting and rehydration, normal induction activities such as vaccinations, ear-tagging and blood testing are performed.

If animals are in good health at the end of the quarantine period, the quarantine veterinarians permit their release to join the rest of the production herds.

Veterinary Treatment Administration

With guidance of the relevant national and target market legislative requirements, the veterinary technicians shall develop and seek pre-approval of a Preventive Herd Health Plan (PHHP) or strategy. The PHHP helps with the prevention and treatment of health disorders in the livestock herds at the facility and throughout the export chain.

The preventive health programs for the export chain and the holding facilities must include:

- Biosecurity – quarantine of new arrivals for at least **21 days**, and limiting access of people and animals to the feedlot
- Stress reduction – to minimise stress from factors such as nutrition, handling, transport, and environmental, as well as from disease
- Early detection and identification of disease problems adopting a stringent regular observation and disease prevention protocols
- Vaccinations at induction – to reduce losses from easily preventable diseases and to control parasite (internal and external) at induction
- Good nutritional management
- Prudent informed use of hospital pens, antibiotics and other veterinary drugs
- Environmental management – development of good safe facilities, adequate shade, shelter, food and water, ventilation.
- Formal treatment protocols for anticipated disease problems

Diet Requirements, Delivery and Bunk Management

Given the design and magnitude of the proposed operation which adopts a feedlot approach, Omaheke Megasave prefers to implement a multiple feeding programme. This approach allows more livestock to be fed in a shorter period of time earlier in the day and helps keep them from standing without feed and water for extended period of time.

Multiple feedings in a single day reduce the amount of time in the day that the diet remains in the bunk exposed to heat or inclement weather, which keeps feed fresh and improves feed intake.

Megasave adopts for bunk-management the clean- or slick-bunk management programs, which is aimed at ensuring that:

- minimize variation in daily intake
- minimize incidence of binging or feed aversion
- frequency of digestive disorders, and ultimately
- maximize long-term feed intake and growth

With these programs, the objective is to encourage each pen of livestock to consume the prior day’s feed allotment just prior to the first feeding of the day. This strategy stabilizes consumption patterns, minimizes carryover of feed from day to day, and reduces potential for binge eating when feed is delivered.

In respect to water requirements, it is an essential nutrient for all animals and thus important for both animal welfare and business profitability that livestock have an adequate supply of good quality water. Amount and quality of water required vary between species of livestock, between classes of stock within the species, and in response to the environment in which the stock are running (**Table 6**). It is anticipated that on a daily basis Megasave will need to supply an average of **Five (5) cubic metre (m³)** of water daily or **1964160 Litres (~ 2 PROJECT)** per annum to maintain its entire operations water demand.

Table 6: Daily Water Demand by Livestock Type and estimated total for the feedlot

| Stock type | Consumption Per head per day (L) | Total Number of livestock | Total Water Requirements |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cattle | | | |
| Weaners | 25–50 | 60 | 70 680 |
| Adult dry (400 kg) | 35–80 | 40 | 93 000 |
| Goat / Sheep | | | |
| Young stock | 2–4 | – | – |
| Dry stock | 2–6 | – | – |
| Total Livestock Water Demand (Litres) | | | 163 680 |

Nutritional value and filling effect are key factors affecting effective livestock production under feedlot facilities. For instance, poor nutrition triggers stress in livestock and both leads to reduced immune responses which creates and opportunity for feedlot disease such as pneumonia.

Deficiencies of minerals can cause ketosis, transport tetany and other metabolic diseases that cause serious stress. These are caused by provision of unbalanced nutrition to the livestock while holding facilities. Therefore, TradePort Namibia, intends to procure (both locally and regionally) and provide feed and licks ration that specially designed for animal production in feedlot facilities. It is estimated that in total, TradePort shall need to procure about **70 (Kt)** of feeds and licks per month or **837.74 (Kt)** metric ton (**Table 7**) per annum to maintain its entire operations water demand (spread across the different stages and along the routes i.e. at the different feedlots and on-board the ship).

Table 7: Daily Dry Matter Feed-Intake by Livestock Type and estimated total for the feedlot

| Stock type | Consumption Per head per day (kg) | Total Number of livestock | Total Dry Matter Feed-Intake |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cattle | | | |
| Weaners | 5.5–24.5 | 60 | 33 480 |
| Adult dry (80 kg) | 9.5–39.5 | 4 | 36 332 |
| Sheep / Goat | | | |
| Young stock | 1.3 – 2 | – | – |
| Dry stock (400 kg) | 1.5–8.5 | – | – |
| Total Livestock Feed Demand (tons) | | | 69 812 |

2.6 CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING

The main aim of decommissioning is to return the land to its original, pre-construction condition. Should the unlikely need for decommissioning arise (i.e. if the facility becomes outdated or the land needs to be used for other purposes), the decommissioning procedures will be undertaken in line with the EMP and the site will be rehabilitated and returned to its pre-construction state.

A closure and **rehabilitation** plan shall be prepared and submitted to DEA for approval prior to the commencing with the on-ground de-commissioning activities. The process will entail consultations with all relevant stakeholder and consideration for alternatives uses of the facilities before demolition of the infrastructure.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the affected environment for the proposed warehouse and feedlot operation. The receiving environment is understood to include biophysical, socio-economic and heritage aspects which could be affected by the proposed development or which in turn might impact on the proposed development.

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Namibia is characterized by four land type systems, the Namib, which runs along the entire west coast from the port town of Lüderitz, northwards into southern Angola; the Succulent Karoo which lies south of Lüderitz and extends across the Orange River into South Africa; the Nama Karoo which occurs immediately to the east of the previous two desert systems and covers most of the southern third of Namibia, tapering to a narrow belt from central Namibia northwards; and the Southern Kalahari which extends eastwards across to Botswana.

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

The proposed warehouse and feedlot project area is located in the Gobabis District, Omaheke Region in central-east Namibia with daytime warm to hot temperatures throughout the year, while the nights are mild to cool in winter (**Figure 10**). The average climate data is summarised in **Table 8** below:

Table 7: Summary of climate data for Otjinene Settlement

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Average annual rainfall (mm/a) | 400-450 |
| Variation in annual rainfall (%) | 30-40 |
| Average annual evaporation (mm/a) | 2800-3000 |
| Average relative humidity (10%) | 10-70 |
| Water deficit (mm/a) | 1501-1700 |
| Average annual temperatures (°C) | 20-21 |

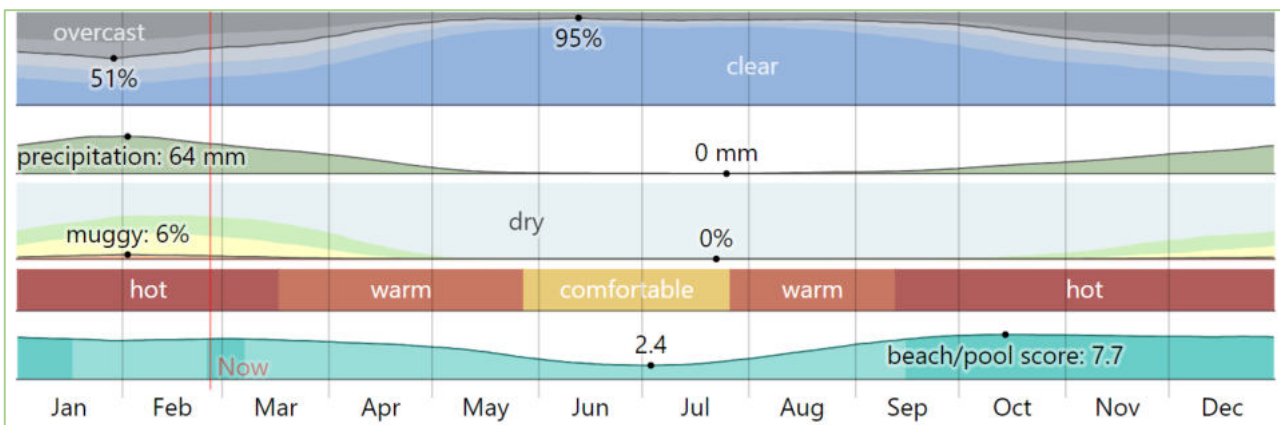


Figure 10: The summary of the climate in the Gobabis surrounding of Omaheke Region

3.1.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

The site is relatively flat with a gentle slope towards the southeast. The landscape is classified as being in the Kalahari Sandveld, which is characterized by palaeo dunes and pans. The site is located within the catchment of the Eiseb Omuramba, an ephemeral river, draining in an easterly direction. Drainage in the area is poorly developed and runoff usually collects in depressions (omurambas and pans). Water in these depressions is often used for animal watering. Proper drainage systems (e.g. erection of culverts) should be developed at the site to control the flow of surface water, in order to avoid flooding. A storm water management system should form part of the engineering designs.

Surface soil consist of eutric Fluvisols. The soils can be described as alluvial soils with fair to good nutrient status. These soils formed during the Tertiary and Quaternary Ages and forms part of the Kalahari Group. The Kalahari Group consist of sand, calcrete or gravel. Locally, subsurface geology consists of rocks that formed during the Namibian Age, Damara Sequence and comprise of schist, marble, quartzite, conglomerate and graphitic schist (Figure 11).

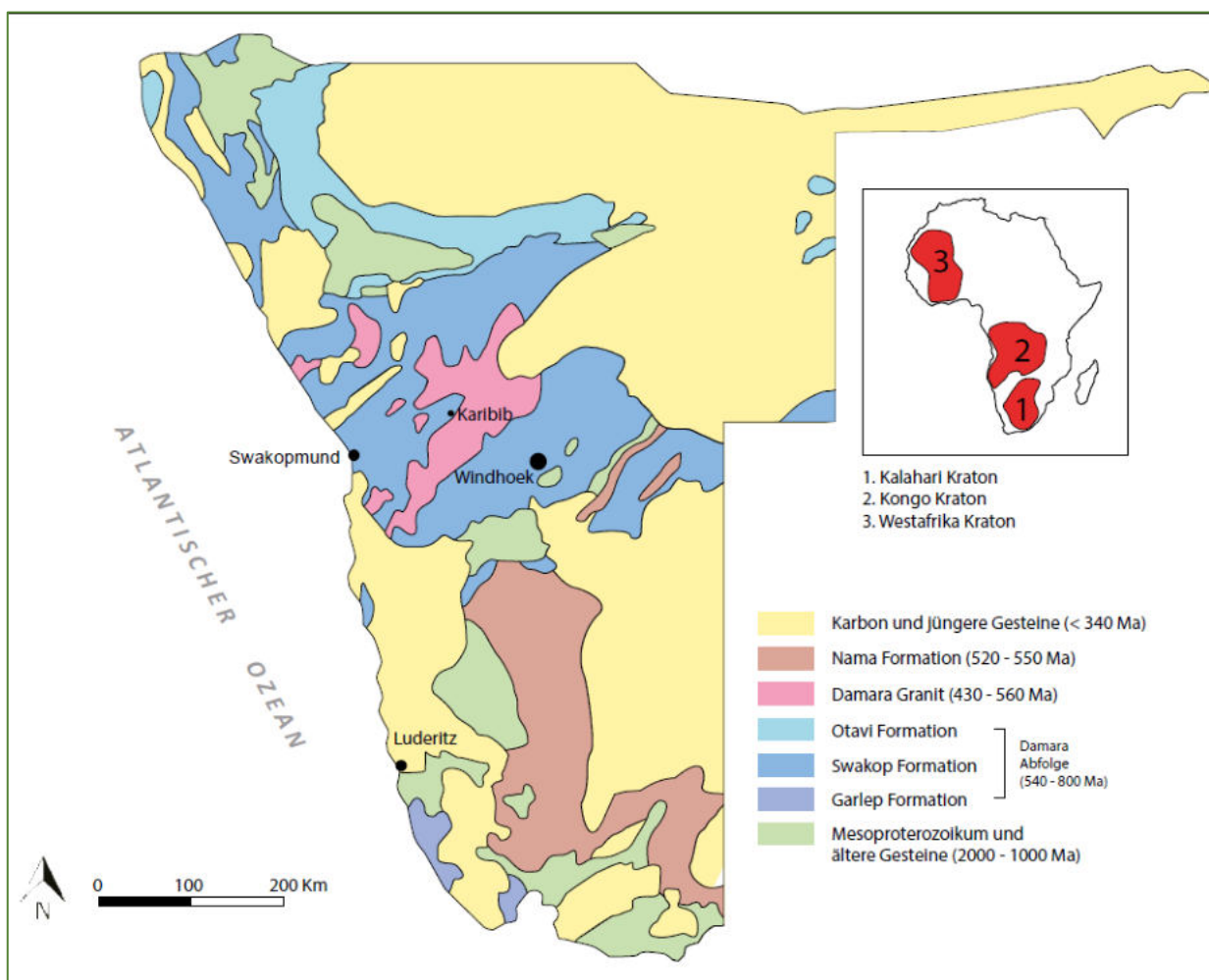


Figure 11: Simplified geology of Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008).

3.1.3 Hydrogeology

Surface geology at the site consists of sand, calcrete and gravel of Quaternary and Tertiary age, of the Kalahari Group. The Kalahari group (unknown thickness) consists mainly of unconsolidated formations, but some degree of consolidation may be present. Subsurface geology consists of schist, marble, quartzite, conglomerate and graphitic schist of the Damara Sequence – Namibian Age. Less than 100m east of the site, undifferentiated Damara Granite of the Cambrian Age is present. An auger hole was drilled to a final depth of 1.8m at the site, to determine the topsoil profile. The drill intersected a red loamy sand of unknown thickness all the way to the bottom of the hole.

Groundwater flow would be mostly through secondary porosity along fractures, faults and other geological structures present within the underlying hard rock formations. Groundwater flow from the site can be expected in a westerly direction. Local flow patterns may vary due to groundwater abstraction in the area. According to the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) database, 54 boreholes are located within a 10km radius of the site.

3.1.4 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types. These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah. The proposed project area fall mainly within the Trees and Shrub savannah biome and thus the flora is a key receptor of environmental impact particularly in case of clearing and trampling by the livestock, and potential ground contamination resulting from the project activities.

The site falls within the Tree and Shrub savanna biome, which is characterised by Camelthorn savanna type vegetation (**Figure 12**). The vegetation structure type is classified as Shrubland-Woodland mosaic.



Figure 12: Shows the vegetation type found at the project site dominated by *Acacia areiloba* and *mellifera* spp. Most vegetation at the site itself (disturbed), consists mainly of invasive alien plants, whilst the surrounding undisturbed land consists mainly of short to medium height grass, some

thorny bush and shrubs (mainly acacia species i.e. *Acacia mellifera* etc.) and scattered patches of acacia trees. *There are no conservation worthy vegetation present at the site itself, however the bigger acacia trees should be incorporated into the project and made part of the development (where feasible).*

Deducing from the Atlas of Namibia, the proposed site is within the area that is known to have 100 to 150 plant species (Mandelsohn et al, 2003). With regards to fauna, wildlife such as kudu, oryx, springbok, warthog, Damara dik-dik, Duiker, cheetah and leopards amongst others, have been observed in the vicinity of the study area. Faunal species diversity is presented in the table below:

Table 8: Shows the overall composition of Fauna diversity in Omaheke in general

| Animal Kingdom | Species Diversity |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Mammal Diversity | 76 – 90 Species |
| Scorpion Diversity | 10 – 11 Species |
| Bird Diversity | 201 – 230 Species |
| Reptile Diversity | 71 – 80 Species |
| Frog Diversity | 12 – 15 Species |
| Lizard Diversity | 28 – 31 Species |
| Termite Diversity | 7 – 9 Genera |

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Location and Land Use

The project site is located approximately 2.3 km south of the build-up Otjinene settlement, along the main road C22. The proposed development is located within the boundaries of the Ovaherero Traditional Authority (Maharero Royal House) and just outside the boundaries of the Otjinene village townlands. The settlement of Otjinene is located approximately 254km northeast of Windhoek, in the Omaheke Region.

North of the site is an undeveloped land (open communal land). East of the site is the district road C22, followed by more open communal land. South of the site is undeveloped communal land, followed by the off-ramp of the new Otjinene bypass road (unmarked), currently being built from the C22 Road. More undeveloped communal land is situated west of the site.

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

This section provides an overview of socio-economic characteristics of the study area. It provides regional and local information on the, economic activities, population dynamics, vulnerability, and social services currently available in the area.

The total current population is estimated to be 71 233 (37 217 males and 34 016 females) (NSA, 2011). Seventy-three percent of the population of the Omaheke Region over 15-years of age are literate. The estimated unemployment rate in region is 39%. The population density in the region is relatively high at 0.8 persons per km², compared to the national average of 2.1 persons per km². Otjinene is the district capital of the Otjinene Constituency in the Omaheke Region.

Otjinene is the district capital of Otjinene Constituency, which links the regional capital Gobabis, to the northern regions and Grootfontein, which is the northern gateway to neighbouring countries like Angola, Zambia and Botswana. Economic activities in the region are limited and livelihoods are heavily dependent on wages and salaries of civil servants. The livelihoods of the local community are likely to be positively impacted therefore predicted to be better than before the development of the facility in the area.

Due to enhanced employment opportunities that could be created by the envisaged project, some in-migration of job seekers to Otjinene can be expected. Depending on the amount of in-migration, local areas may start experiencing overcrowdings, over use of infrastructure, local conflicts, increase of goods prices due to increased demand etc.

3.2.2 Heritage and Culture Profile

In Namibia, archaeological resources are often vulnerable to developmental and warehouse and feedlot impacts. Typical sites do not only include those found in the mountains, hills and outcrops but also those generally found in the flat areas (Namib Desert) and or in riverbeds. Others includes surface scatters of stone artefacts, rock shelters with evidence of occupation, including rock art, graves, stone features such as hunting blinds and huts, and more recent site such as colonial battlefields, road-works and historical mines.

Some of these site types are might be obvious to some observer, such as rock art or historical mines. Others are quite ambiguous and might appear less significant than they are, such as pre-colonial stone features. This means that it is very difficult for warehouse and feedlot projects to avoid damage to archaeological heritage sites if they have not been located, identified and made known during EIA process.

It is safe to assume that Otjinene will have some sites of archaeological significance and that these will probably date to the late precolonial and early colonial periods thus the proponent must not disturb major natural cavities that may be unearthed because they could hold some highly significant historical or cultural sites that would require detailed documentation and possibly mitigation measures to be adopted in the event of encroachment by warehouse and feedlot activity.

However, it remains necessary that in the absence of extensive heritage and culture studies in the region there remains a possibility of encountering numerous undeclared artefacts / sites of heritage importance. A search and find procedure (**Appendix C**) must be strictly followed in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act in the highly unlikely event that artefacts are found in the sand warehouse and feedlot area.

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents the approach to the Environmental Scoping Assessment process, for the proposed Omaheke Megasave's warehouse and feedlot operation and gives particular attention to the legal context and guidelines applicable to this assessment. The assessment approach and the steps in the Public Participation component of this scoping report were undertaken in accordance with Regulations 29 and 30 of Government Notice No. 30 of 2012. Overall, this section highlights information including the approach to stakeholder engagement, identification of issues, overview of relevant legislation, and key principles and guidelines that provide the context for this scoping assessment process. Hence, in a nutshell, the purpose of the environmental assessment is to:

- Address issues that have been identified through the Scoping Process;
- Assess alternatives to the proposed activity in a comparative manner;
- Assess all identified impacts and determine the significance of each impact; and
- Recommend actions to avoid/mitigate negative impacts and enhance benefits.

4.1 OVERVIEW OF APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations. The Scoping Report was made available for a 14-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in local newspapers **Confidente** newspaper on **Confidente** newspaper on **16 – 22 Feb 2024** and **23– 29 Feb 2024**, and then in **The Villager** newspaper on the **23th** and **28th January 2024** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

As previously noted, the Scoping Report includes an Environmental Management Plan (EMP, **Appendix B**). The EMP is based broadly on global environmental management principles and embodies an approach of continual improvement and mitigation actions.

These are drawn primarily based on the identified potential impacts for both the construction and operational phases of Omaheke Megasave's proposed operations. If the project components are decommissioned or re-developed, this will need to be done in accordance with the relevant environmental standards and clean-up / remediation requirements applicable at the time.

4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

In accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazette and the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007), the activity to be undertaken by Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

As the main source of legislation, the Namibian constitution makes provision for the creation and enforcement of applicable legislation. In this context and in accordance with its constitution, Namibia has passed numerous laws (those of relevant to this project are listed in Table 2) intended to protect the natural environment and to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

Namibia's policies provide the framework to the applicable legislation. Whilst policies do not often carry the same legal recognition as official statutes, policies can be and are used in providing support to legal interpretation when deciding cases. Below are several of the key legislations applicable to the governance of certain component / aspects of the proposed operation activity. Key acts and policies currently in force include:

- Namibia's Environmental Assessment (EIA) Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1995)
- Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012)
- Namibia Agriculture Policy of 2015
- Namibia Vision 2030, and other national development plan e.g. Harambee Prosperity Plan
- Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)

4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

The environmental management act No.7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and provides the framework for the environmental and social impact assessment, demands precaution and mitigation of activities that may have negative impacts on the environment and provision for incidental matters. Furthermore, the act provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate.

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

- a) to ensure that people carefully consider the impact of developmental activities on the environment and in good time
- b) to ensure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
- c) To ensure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment see **Figure 13.**

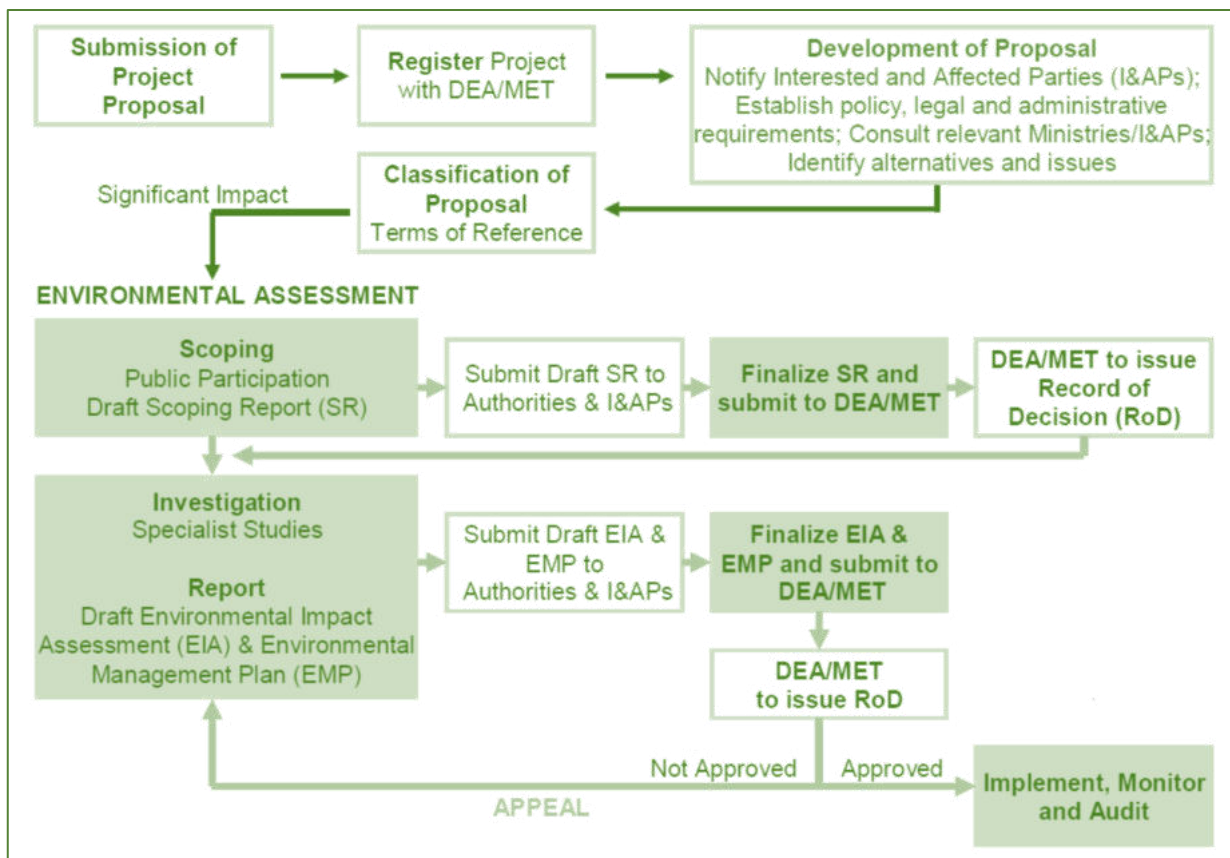


Figure 13: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

The Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable development and Environmental Conservation emphasize the importance of environmental assessments as a key tool towards implementing integrated environmental management. Sets an obligation to Namibians to prioritize the protection of ecosystems and related ecological.

The policy subjects all developments to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. The policy advocates that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all potential impacts and processes mitigations measures should be incorporated in the project design and planning stages (as early as possible).

4.3.12 s Act

This Act No. 33 of 1992 provides a legal framework for regulating and governing all activities that explicitly entails the Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations, and warehouse and feedlot of s within the boundaries of Namibia and the Ministry of Mine and Energy is the competent authority in this regard.

It also makes explicit reference to the protection and conservation of the natural environment by requiring for the development of an environmental impact assessment and management plan in which measures to avoid and or mitigate potential impacts relating to s development activities are clearly considered.

4.3.3 Other Legal Requirements and relevance to the proposed activity

In addition to the EMA and the Environmental Assessment Policy, there exist other regulatory frameworks that Omaheke Megasave must comply with. This is due to the supporting infrastructure that are needed to compliment the proposed logistics hub. As such, MDL will be required to obtain additional specific permits for the supporting infrastructure as listed in table 4 below. The process of obtaining the additional permits can be undertaken concurrently to the EIA process.

Furthermore, the proponent has the responsibility to ensure that the project activities conform to all other relevant legal documents and guidelines as listed in **Table 9** below).

Table 9: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof

| Legislation | Relevance |
|---|--|
| Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour matters, rights and duties of employees. • Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety; • Electrical safety; Machinery safety; • Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions; |
| Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Social Security Commission • Administration of a pension and incidental matters fund – affirmative employment opportunities |
| The Forest Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources • Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated. |
| Nature Conservation Amendment Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of protected areas and protected species. |
| National Heritage Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state |

4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

The Precautionary Principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about proposed development possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied.

Equally, the Polluter Pays Principle ensures that the proponent takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility and cost to clean up the environment.

4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

The PPP for this Scoping Process was driven by a stakeholder engagement process that includes inputs from authorities, I&APs and the project proponent. In respect to provisions of the EIA Regulations, “Public Consultation” means a process referred to in regulation 21, in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters. This stems from the requirement that people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and that they must be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also improves the ability of the Competent Authority (CA) to make informed decisions and results in improved decision-making as the view of all parties are considered.

Contrary, it is important to recognize and highlight two key aspects of public participation which must be considered at the outset:

- There are practical and financial limitations to the involvement of all individuals within a PPP. Hence, public participation aims to generate issues that are representative of societal sectors, not each individual. Consequently, the PPP is designed to be inclusive of a broad range of sectors relevant to the proposed activity.
- The PPP will aim to raise a diversity of perspectives and will not be designed to force consensus amongst I&APs. Certainly, diversity of opinion rather than consensus building is likely to enrich ultimate decision-making. Therefore, where possible, the PPP will aim to obtain an indication of trade-offs that all stakeholders (i.e. I&APs, technical specialists, the authorities and the development proponent) are willing to accept with regard to the ecological sustainability, social equity and economic growth associated with the project.

4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The key steps and or approach adopted for this particular Scoping assessment has been confirmed with the DEA through the registration of the proposed activity / operations on their Online EA system.

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Despite the national Lockdown due to the COVID19 pandemic, which affected the possibility for public meetings, adverts were placed consecutively (at 14 days interval) in local newspapers **Confidente** newspaper on **16 – 22 Feb 2024** and **23– 29 Feb 2024**, and then in **The Villager** newspaper on the **23th** and **28th January 2024** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

The correspondence sent to or received from I&APs and other competent authorities during the Scoping Phase were incorporated into the stakeholder engagement report appended to this report (**Appendix A**).

4.6 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

Potential environmental impacts were identified through both desktop literature review and consultation with I&APs, regulatory authorities, specialist and Enviro-Leap Consulting. In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The impacts are discussed under issue headings in this section. The discussion and impact assessment for each sub-section covers the construction, operational, decommissioning and closure phases where relevant. This is indicated in the table at the beginning of each sub-section. Included in the table is a list of project activities/infrastructure that could cause the potential impact per warehouse and feedlot phase.

Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the ERCP report that is attached in **Appendix B**. In most cases (unless otherwise stated), these mitigation measures have been taken into account in the assessment of the significance of the mitigated impacts only.

Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in **Table 10**. This method complies with the method provided in the Namibian EIA Policy document and the draft EIA regulations. **Part A** provides the approach for determining potential impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from **Part B** and **C**. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in **Part D**. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

Table 10: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

| PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA | | |
|--|--|--|
| Definition of SIGNIFICANCE | Significance = consequence probability | |
| Definition of CONSEQUENCE | Consequence is a function of severity, spatial extent and duration | |
| Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts | H | Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action. Irreplaceable loss of resources. |
| | M | Moderate/measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints. Noticeable loss of resources. |
| | L | Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints. Limited loss of resources. |
| | L+ | Minor improvement. Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints. |
| | M+ | Moderate improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. No observed reaction. |
| | H+ | Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favorable publicity. |
| Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts | L | Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short-term |
| | M | Reversible overtime. Life of the project. Medium-term |
| | H | Permanent beyond closure – Long-term. |
| Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of Impacts | L | Localized-Within the site boundary. |
| | M | Fairly widespread–Beyond the site boundary. Local |
| | H | Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/national |
| PART B: DETERWAREHOUSE AND FEEDLOT CONSEQUENCE | | |

| SEVERITY = L | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| DURATION | Long-term | H | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| | Medium term | M | Low | Low | Medium |
| | Short-term | L | Low | Low | Medium |
| SEVERITY = M | | | | | |
| DURATION | Long-term | H | Medium | High | High |
| | Medium term | M | Medium | Medium | High |
| | Short-term | L | Low | Medium | Medium |
| SEVERITY = H | | | | | |
| DURATION | Long-term | H | High | High | High |
| | Medium term | M | Medium | Medium | High |
| | Short-term | L | Medium | Medium | High |
| | | | L | M | H |
| | | | Localized Within site boundary Site | Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary Local | Widespread Far beyond site boundary Regional/national |
| SPATIAL SCALE | | | | | |

| PART C: DETERWHAREHOUSE AND FEEDLOT SIGNIFICANCE | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts) | Definite/Continuous | H | Medium | Medium | High |
| | Possible/frequent | M | Medium | Medium | High |
| | Unlikely/seldom | L | Low | Low | Medium |
| | | | L | M | H |
| CONSEQUENCE | | | | | |

| PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE | |
|--|--|
| Significance | Decision guideline |
| High | It would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation. |
| Medium | It should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated. |
| Low | It will not have an influence on the decision. |

*H = high, M = medium and L = low and + denotes a positive impact.

This section outlines the assessment methodology and legal context for specialist studies, as recommended by the DEA 2006 Guideline on Assessment of Impacts. In addition to the above, the impact assessment methodology includes the following aspects:

Spatial extent – The size of the area that will be affected by the impact/risk:

- Site specific;
- Local (<10 km from site);
- Regional (<100 km of site);
- National or International (e.g. Greenhouse Gas emissions or migrant birds).

Consequence – The anticipated consequence of the risk/impact:

- Extreme (extreme alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they permanently cease);
- Severe (severe alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease);
- Substantial (substantial alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease);
- Moderate (notable alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where the environment continues to function but in a modified manner); or
- Slight (negligible alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where no natural systems/environmental functions, patterns, or processes are affected).

Duration – The timeframe during which the impact/risk will be experienced:

- Short term (less than 1 year);
- Medium term (1 to 10 years);
- Long term (the impact will cease after the operational life of the activity (i.e. the impact or risk will occur for the project duration)); or
- Permanent (mitigation will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (i.e. the impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning)).

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

- Very likely or Likely;
- Unlikely or Very unlikely; and
- Extremely unlikely

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This chapter discusses the alternatives, as well as the selection process of the preferred alternatives that have been considered and assessed as part of the Scoping Phase. The 2012 EIA Regulations (GG4878) define “alternatives”, in relation to a proposed activity, “as different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the:

- property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken;
- type of activity to be undertaken;
- design or layout of the activity;
- technology to be used in the activity; or
- operational aspects of the activity; and
- Includes the option of not implementing the activity”.

The Scoping Report therefore provided a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site. It further includes the following as a minimum:

- The consideration of the no-go alternative as a baseline scenario;
- A comparison of the reasonable and feasible alternatives; and
- Providing a methodology for the elimination of an alternative.

5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed Omaheke Megasave’s proposed Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations does not realize. This alternative entails that the operations would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the proposed development / project site.

It favors the *status quo* or baseline against which other alternatives are compared and will be considered throughout the report. However, the likely negative environmental impacts of other current and future user that may still happen in the absence of the proposed activities includes: Natural dust and generation of particulate matter during windy event particularly resulting from other regional economic activities such as construction, warehouse and feedlot and tourism, pollution and environmental degradation associated with current land use along and around the proposed project route and sites.

Therefore, in terms of the “No-go Alternative”, potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities do not go-ahead include: loss in income for both the local community and the partnering investor, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from current and future export and import trading opportunities. Most importantly, is the reduced regional integration in terms of trade and investment, loss of direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments and various taxes payable to the Government.

5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

Namibia's industrial ambition is articulated in Vision 2030, which stipulates that the country should be an industrialized nation with a high income by the year 2030. In terms of the production and export structure, Namibia aspire to build the bridge from producing and exporting predominantly primary commodities to offering value added and service-orientated products. The production and export structure would also be more diverse, enabling the economy to better withstand exogenous shocks.

Despite the limited capacity to process beef locally, Namibia is considered a preferred nation of choice in terms of producing premium free-ranging beef. Alternative Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations techniques and use equipment is recommended as far as enhancing socio-economic (community livelihoods) environmental safety is concerned.

In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The No-Action Alternative comparative assessment, suggests that environmental impacts of a future in which the proposed activities do not take place, may be good for the receiving environment because there will be no potential negative or positive environmental impacts associated with the proposed activities.

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the EMP report that is attached in **Appendix B**. In most cases (unless otherwise stated), these mitigation measures have been taken into account in the assessment of the significance of the mitigated impacts only

5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical (**Table 11**) environment involves particularly the terrestrial environments and relate mainly to the Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations and warehouse and feedlot activities in regard to sampling (drilling and or bulk – sampling).

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 11 - 9**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive warehouse and feedlot development activities but rather limited to Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved park areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

Table 11: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Proposed development / project site layout and levelling

| Impact Event | Disturbances on Biodiversity | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Description | The proposed Feedlots facilities could have implications on the terrestrial ecology particularly during the construction and operation phases. However, careful site selection drastically eliminated the impacts as both site are to be located within build-up environments, and on suitably zoned area. The use of on the major road and rail network further reduces potential implication on wildlife and livestock (road-kills). | | | | | |
| Nature | Impacts on the terrestrial environment as a result of the project could result from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of dust contaminating the environment • Secondary impacts such as Fauna and Flora Poaching • Truck / Train – animal (Wild / Livestock) collisions, where the road passes through farms and protected areas i.e. conservancies. | | | | | |
| Phases: Phases during which sources of terrestrial ecology impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the operational phase which presents a long term risk. | | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | Operational Phase | | | Decommissioning Phase | Post Closure | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land preparation and construction activities • Temporary lodging for construction staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing of Proposed development / project area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) | | | N/A | N/A | |
| Severity | Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low. | | | | | |
| Duration | The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term. | | | | | |
| Spatial Scale | Low, localized although the affected environment extend the length of the entire transportation route incidents occurrence may be highly localized | | | | | |
| Probability | Very Low, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision as most livestock are contained in farms while the Karas regions has very low wildlife population | | | | | |
| Unmitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | H | L | M | H | L | H |
| Mitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | M | L | M | L | L | M |
| Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • Feedlot operations must be limited to the pre-identified footprint of the proposed development / project area • Strict compliance with the EERP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Dust and noise suppression measures must be strictly observed at all times particularly during the construction and operation phases • All facilities (Trucks and Feedlot) must appropriately equipped emergency response kits (fire extinguishers and spill kits) to prevent any contaminations | | | | | |

Table 12: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Welfare while held at the feedlot

| Impact Event | Anthropogenic impacts of the species | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Description | The global trade in live farm animals has more than quadrupled in size over the past 50 years, but patchy regulation means animals may be put at risk on some journeys, or exposed to cruelty when they reach their destination. These concerns has led animal welfare campaigners to call for banning of live export, it has not been banned in either New Zealand or Australia but rather stringent measures were proposed. | | | | | |
| Nature | <p>Numerous exposes, investigations and reports conducted destination countries have produced evidence of severe and systemic animal cruelty and welfare issues in overseas destinations which affect the Namibian beef industry as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to the national reputation • Robs the local economy of the ‘value-add’ beef market | | | | | |
| Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk. | | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | Operational Phase | Decommissioning Phase | | Post Closure | | |
| • N / A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of by truck / rail • Operation and maintenance of the feedlot facility • Back-up water supply | N/A | | N/A | | |
| Severity | Given the target market, requiring strict procedures for which the cattle may be exposed to stressful conditions while at the feedlot. The responsibility of Omaheke Megasave in respect to ensuring animal welfare is to ensure that the facility is equipped / supported with all necessary veterinary and welfare services. | | | | | |
| Duration | The Significance of the potential impacts on the beef market is non-existent or very low, as there is slaughtering of animals on-site envisaged. | | | | | |
| Spatial Scale | Low, export is conducted though Namibia the impact on export is entirely subjected to the operator involved in the speculation and export of livestock | | | | | |
| Probability | Very Low, strictly no sourcing of livestock from Namibia is foreseen thus supply for the local processing / value addition shall remain unaffected. While reputational damage is subject to livestock export carrier appointed. | | | | | |
| Unmitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | M | L | L | H | L | M |
| Mitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | L | L | L | L | M |
| Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC) and other relevant legislations (Animals Protection Act. 71 of 1962) and the Animals Protection Amendment Act. 7 of 1972) is highly recommended in respect to addressing animal welfare concerns • Strict monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the proposed operations to the relevant competent authorities i.e. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (Directorate of Veterinary Services) and Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry). | | | | | |

Table 13: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

| Impact Event | Waste generation and disposal | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Description | Operational activities relating to mainly the lodging and to a lesser degree the actual operation of the feedlot activities present an opportunity for the generation of both solid waste (litter material) and effluent / organic waste (manure, hydrocarbons from fuel spillage). | | | | | |
| Nature | <p>In general, Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and • Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used • Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles | | | | | |
| Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays. | | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | Operational Phase | Decommissioning Phase | | Post Closure | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Construction envisaged at this stage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park | N/A | | N/A | | |
| Severity | Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated. | | | | | |
| Duration | The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature | | | | | |
| Spatial Scale | Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project | | | | | |
| Probability | Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project | | | | | |
| Unmitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | L | L | M | L | L |
| Mitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements • In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Omaruru or Usakos Towns • A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) • Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host’s requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site. | | | | | |

Table 14. Impact on the Terrestrial Environment – Waste Management (Solid and Bio-matter)

| Impact Event | Waste generation and disposal | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Description | Operational activities relating the delivery, and handling and feeding program present room for the generation of both solid waste (packaging material) and bio-waste (animal manure). Livestock in holding facilities tend to generate large amounts of manure and about 0.08% mortalities are record, thus consideration for practical mitigations were made. | | | | | |
| Nature | <p>In general, feedlot facilities generates very little domestic solid waste includes but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packing materials i.e. feed bags, veterinary cartons, wood pallets and minor hydrocarbons (fuels and lubricants) • Bio-waste includes animal manure and dead carcasses • Possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles | | | | | |
| Phases: Phases during which sources of terrestrial ecology impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the operational phase which presents a long term risk. | | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | Operational Phase | Decommissioning Phase | | Post Closure | | |
| N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • husbandry activities (Feeding and veterinary care) | N/A | | N/A | | |
| Severity | Taken together, waste generation in feedlots facilities presents impacts that are of low severity as in general little is generated. | | | | | |
| Duration | The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus medium to long-term in nature | | | | | |
| Spatial Scale | Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the feedlot related activities and thus to s, hence very localized | | | | | |
| Probability | Very High, Livestock in holding facilities tend to generate large amounts of manure and about 0.08% mortalities are record, although very low in respect to domestic waste generation. | | | | | |
| Unmitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | M | H | L | M | M | H |
| Mitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | L | L | L | L | M |
| Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic solid-waste shall be collected and temporarily stored on-site till its collect by the town or village council solid waste units / departments • Hydrocarbon waste shall be contained and stored separate from the domestic waste, transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling facility in Keetmanshoop • I respect to bio-matter, manure will be scraped every six (6) months from the feeding pens (or during rotation cycles of the operation) and appropriately stockpiled, and it will then be sold in bulk to customers able to fetch it with trucks. While the carcasses can be donated to wildlife conservation facility or dogs and other domestic animals rescue homes. • A sufficient number of sill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly in the maintenance workshop facility area to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted. These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) | | | | | |

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 15: Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

| Impact Event | Disturbances to the social environments | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Description | During the Feedlot operation stage, social impacts are most likely to be minimal and often positive. At this stage, usually the level of interaction between project staff and or project equipment with the local community is significantly minimum and therefore potential health and safety risks very low. However, given the Corvid-19 pandemic it is recommended that all protocol in this respect are observed throughout the Feedlot operational phase. | | | | | |
| Nature | The inter-migration of project staff in-and-out of the region may present potential risks of disease transmission particularly in respect to Corvid-19 and other contagious diseases between the local community and project staff. The most significant impact in respect to health is the potential for increasing the strain on the already under capacitated local health services facility should project staff fall ill while in the field. | | | | | |
| Phases: Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below; | | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | Operational Phase | Decommissioning Phase | | | Post Closure | |
| N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions | N/A | | | N/A | |
| Severity | In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High | | | | | |
| Duration | The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the compliance with national health protocols, however given the minimal interaction of project staff and the local community impacts are classified as incidental and short-term. | | | | | |
| Spatial Scale | Medium, in case of near-miss incidents (were cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized. | | | | | |
| Probability | Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed | | | | | |
| Unmitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | H | M | M | H | L | H |
| Mitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | M-L | L | L | M | L | H |
| Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Corvid-19, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Corvid-19 Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended. | | | | | |

Table 16: Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

| Impact Event | | Disturbances to the social environment | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Description | Although, animals in a confined environment are subject to less movement thus reducing the potential risk of dust generation, a large group of cattle may produce some degree of noise. | | | | | |
| Nature | Depending on the occupancy (stocking rate) at a given time during the operation of the feedlot and construction phase, potential noise impacts relating to cattle mooing, and use of large vehicles such as delivery truck and or earth-moving trucks, noise nuisance and dust may be generated. | | | | | |
| Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below; | | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | Operational Phase | Decommissioning Phase | | Post Closure | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites Setting-up Base-camp for project staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocking a large number of livestock at once may result in noise nuisance Maintenance of the infrastructure and facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff | N/A | | | |
| Severity | Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low. | | | | | |
| Duration | The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term. | | | | | |
| Spatial Scale | Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas. | | | | | |
| Probability | Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning | | | | | |
| Unmitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | L | L | M | L | H |
| Mitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | L | L | L | L | H |
| Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Park) must be accordingly adhere to. | | | | | |

Table 17: Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

| Impact Event | Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Description | The rapid on-ground survey and desktop review for cultural and heritage sites, reveals that generally there were low/no occurrence of known cultural heritage or archaeological sites, hence the assumption is that the occurrence of undiscovered sites within the Proposed development / project area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed at Omaruru or Usakos Towns. | | | | | |
| Nature | Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous feedlot operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area. | | | | | |
| Phases: Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below; | | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | Operational Phase | Decommissioning Phase | | Post Closure | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and construction activities Temporary lodging for construction staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff | | N/A | | |
| Severity | Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations | | | | | |
| Duration | The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature | | | | | |
| Spatial Scale | Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the Proposed development / project area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys. | | | | | |
| Probability | Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits warehouse and feedlot operation to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the warehouse and feedlot area. | | | | | |
| Unmitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | L | M | H | L | H |
| Mitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | L | L | H | L | M |
| Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed warehouse and feedlot operations. A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed warehouse and feedlot operation on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties. | | | | | |

Table 18: Impact on the Economic Aspect

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| Impact Event | Disturbances on social and economic aspects | | | | | |
| Description | Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities does not go-ahead include: loss in potential alternative income for the town, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from future warehouse and feedlot development opportunities. | | | | | |
| Nature | However, it is imperative that the community is made aware that a major possible impact of Feedlot operations the unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most Feedlot operation activity will not advance to mine development. | | | | | |
| Phases: Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below; | | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | Operational Phase | Decommissioning Phase | | | Post Closure | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and construction activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions Potential Mine development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure | |
| Severity | In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium. | | | | | |
| Duration | The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential | | | | | |
| Spatial Scale | Low, localized and only limited to the Omaruru or Usakos Towns Settlement community | | | | | |
| Probability | Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during exploration) and long-term (during Mine development and operation) phases | | | | | |
| Unmitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L-M | L | L | L | L | L |
| Mitigated | Severity | Duration | Spatial Scale | Consequence | Probability of Occurrence | Significance |
| | L | M+ | M+ | H+ | H+ | H+ |
| Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd activities To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Omaruru or Usakos Towns Settlement and Erongo at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed It is strictly recommended that Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs) | | | | | |

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. Therefore, to ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

Overall, potential impacts may vary in terms of scale (locality), magnitude and duration e.g. minor negative impacts in the form of visual intrusion, dust and noise pollution especially during the field-based activities i.e. sampling and or trenching. Below (**Table 19**) is a summary of the likely potential impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd.'s Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations activities:

Table 19: Summary of the likely potential impacts

| Potential Source of concern | Description of Potential Concern | Assessment classification i.e. positive / negative |
|--|--|--|
| Surface Ephemeral Watercourse and Groundwater Contamination | | |
| Site preparation and construction activities | Potential release of sediments resulting in high concentration of total suspended solids in watercourse | Localised, Low negatives impacts |
| Construction of linear infrastructure i.e. access roads, water pipelines and powerlines | Potential for effects on aquatic ecosystem resulting from stream-crossing due to creation of access roads | Localised, Low negatives impacts |
| Fuel and Chemical storage, handling and haulage | Potential release of hydrocarbons from petroleum product and chemicals in an event of spillage may lead to contamination of waters | Localised, Low negatives impacts |
| Operation and maintenance of mine equipment on-site e.g. vehicles etc. | Potential release of sediments resulting in high concentration of total suspended solids in receiving water | Localised, Low negatives impacts |
| Terrestrial Biodiversity and Ecosystem disturbance | | |
| Site preparation and construction activities associated with the proposed mining and exploration | Clearing of vegetation around the mine site may impact on biodiversity i.e. in the case where rare, threatened or keystones are present in the ML area | Localised, Low negatives impacts |
| Construction of linear infrastructure i.e. access roads, water pipelines and powerlines | Activities might dislocate or disrupt local wildlife and migratory species | Localised, Low negatives impacts |

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Enviro-Leap environmental practitioner confidently recommends that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF. The proposed operations is considered to have, overall low negative environmental impacts and potential for the enhancement of socio-economic benefits provided all protocols including the proposed mitigation measures are adhered to.

Based on this, it recommended that the proponent must upon obtaining their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), implement all appropriate management and mitigation measures and monitoring requirements as stipulated in this Scoping Report. These measures must be undertaken to promote and uphold good practice environmental principles and adhere to relevant legislations by avoiding unacceptable impacts to the receiving environment.

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed Feedlot and Livestock Handling operations project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 20** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

Table 20: Actions relating to stakeholder communication

| Issue | Management commitment | Phase |
|---|--|-------|
| Development and maintenance of a Stakeholder engagement plan | On obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate and other relevant authorization it is recommended that the proponent undertakes a stakeholder engagement process to develop a Communication and Monitoring Plan for continuous reporting and feedback | All |
| Understanding who the stakeholders are | Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations. Ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups are included building on pre-identified and registered I&APs. | All |
| | A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers and contractors, indigenous populations, local communities, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs, shareholders, the investment sector, community-based organizations, suppliers and the media. | All |
| | Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process. | All |
| | Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development. | All |
| Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life | Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy. | All |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On-contract) | |

A stakeholder engagement plan is an important tool in ensuring that a good working relationship is maintained between the proponent and the community within which the activities are undertaken. It is crucial that this plan is developed in the same transparent manner and approach as the environmental assessment, and that it remains a living document which allows the stakeholder to engage with throughout the duration of the proposed activity.

REFERENCE

- Bar-On, Y.M., Phillips, R., Milo, R., 2018. The biomass distribution on Earth. *P. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 115 (25), 6506–6511.
- Beukes, N.J. Swindell, E.P.W. Wabo, H. 2016. deposits of Africa. *Episodes* 39 (2): 285-317.
- Brimblecomb, P. and Grossi, C.M. 2010. Potential Damage to Modern Building Materials from 21st Century Air Pollution. *The Scientific World Journal* 10: 116-125. Directorate of Environmental Affairs, 2008. Procedures and Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP), Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Windhoek.
- Government of the Republic of Namibia. 2004. Namibia Vision 2030: Policy Framework for Long-Term National Development. Office of the President, Windhoek.
- Geological Survey of Namibia, 1999. Regional geological map of Namibia. Ministry of Mines and Energy, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Government Gazette, 27 December 2007. No. 3966, Act No. 7, 2007 Environmental Management Act 2007.
- Henderson, L. 2001. Alien Weeds and Invasive Plants: A Complete Guide to Declare Weeds and Invaders in South Africa. Plant Protection Research Institute: Agricultural Research Council. Herbarium of Namibia (WIND). 2015. BRAHMS Database. National Herbarium of Namibia (WIND), National Botanical Research Institute, MAWF, Windhoek, Namibia.
- JICA. 2015. An International Logistics Hub for SADC Countries in the Republic Of Namibia. The Government of the Republic of Namibia, Windhoek.
- Klaassen, E. & Kwembeya, E. 2013. A Checklist of Namibian Indigenous and Naturalised Plants. National Botanical Research Institute: Windhoek.
- Mannheimer, C. & Curtis, B. A. (eds) 2009. Le Roux and Müller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia.
- Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C. & Robertson, T. 2003. Atlas of Namibia. David Phillips Publisher. Cape Town.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2002. Atlas of Namibia. Comp. J. Mendelsohn, A. Jarvis, T. Roberts and C. Roberts, David Phillip Publishers, Cape Town.
- Müller, M.A.N. 1984. Grasses of South West Africa/Namibia. John Meinert Publishers, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Newmans, K. Birds by Colour, Southern Africa Common Birds Arranged by Colour, Struik New Holland Publishing 2000.
- Namibia Statistics Agency, 2014. Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey 2016 Report. Namibia Statistics

APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd warehouse and feedlot development project:

- To comply with national legislation and standards for the protection of the environment.
- To limit potential impacts on biodiversity through the minimization of the footprint (as far as practically possible) and the conservation of residual habitat within the mine area.
- To keep surrounding communities informed of warehouse and feedlot activities through the implementation of forums for communication and constructive dialogue.
- To develop, implement and manage monitoring systems to ensure good environmental performance in respect of the following: ground and surface water, air quality, noise and vibration, biodiversity and rehabilitation.

KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) document is designed to meet legal requirements and avoid or minimize the impacts associated with the implementation of Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd Feedlot operation and warehouse development. It is the intention that this EMP should be seen as a “living document” which will be amended during the operation, as the activities might change or new ones be introduced.

Should a listed activity(s) as defined in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) be triggered (as a result of future modifications/changes at the mine), this EMP will be updated as a result of another EIA process as stipulated in the regulations.

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 21. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Proposed development / project site Access and use of vehicles

| Issue | Management commitment | Phase |
|--|--|-------|
| Understanding who the stakeholders are | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations. • A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers, indigenous populations, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs or community-based organizations • Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process. • Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development. | All |
| Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life | Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy. | All |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

Table 22. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Proposed development / project site

| Impact Event | Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to access tracks | |
|------------------------------|---|-----|
| Desired mitigation outcome | The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance on biodiversity is avoided and prevented while the proposed Feedlot and Livestock Handling operation's activities is undertaken. | |
| Proposed Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • Feedlot operations must be limited to the pre-identified footprint of the proposed development / project area • Strict compliance with the EERP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Dust and noise suppression measures must be strictly observed at all times particularly during the construction and operation phases • All facilities (Trucks and Feedlot) must appropriately equipped emergency response kits (fire extinguishers and spill kits) to prevent any contaminations | All |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

Table 23. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Land Preparation and levelling

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Impact Event | Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities | |
| Desired mitigation outcome | The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance particularly on wildlife (poaching) and flora (clearing / damage) species is reduced and or prevented. | |
| Proposed Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Should the proponent require clearing, removal and transplantation of any protected plant species – services of an appropriately qualified botanist / ecologists must be sought and relevant permissions obtained prior to any such activity being undertaken • A plant survey must be conducted and all protected species clearly marked and protected prior to setting-up any sampling site and or digging any trench for geological sampling • Feedlot operation must be limited to the area authorized for the propose development’s / project site footprint • Unless necessary and agreed with the relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Omaruru or Usakos • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons | All |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd. and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 24. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

| Impact Event | Waste generation and disposal | Phase |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Desired mitigation outcome | The objective of the mitigation in respect to waste generation is to ensure that the best scenic value and integrity of the affected environment maintained and or enhanced by reducing chances of littering through proper use of waste management facilities. | |
| Proposed Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental awareness is an important aspect of environmental management, therefore all project staff and service providers must be educated of the environmental compliance requirements and urged to comply accordingly on induction with the project site. Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Omaruru or Usakos Towns A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host’s requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site. | All |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

Table 25. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

| Impact Event | Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks | Phase |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Desired mitigation outcome | The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance | |
| Proposed Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Corvid-19 Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited | All |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

Table 26: Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

| Impact Event | Disturbances to the social environment | Phase |
|------------------------------|---|-------|
| Desired mitigation outcome | The objective of the mitigation in respect to ambient air quality and sense of place / noise and chance is to ensure that all possible receptors are identified and practical measures are put in place to reduce these impacts and or respond with appropriate mitigation to complaints | |
| Proposed Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. • All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. • Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Town) must be accordingly adhere to. • As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer). | |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

Table 27: Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

| Impact Event | Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment | Phase |
|------------------------------|---|-------|
| Desired mitigation outcome | The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on cultural and archaeological heritage integrity is to ensure that at all times, project staff are vigilant of the potential to intrude, disturb and or damage important artifacts and therefore must avoid wondering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site. | |
| Proposed Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed Feedlot operation and test warehouse and feedlot operations. | |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

Table 28: Impact on the Economic Aspect

| Impact Event | Disturbances on social and economic aspects | Phase |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------|
| Desired mitigation outcome | The objective of the mitigation in respect to economic impacts relating to the proposed activity, is to ensure that potential negative economic impacts on other and existing land-use are prevented, reduced and or mitigated and the positive ones enhanced. | |
| Proposed Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd 's activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Omaruru or Usakos Towns Settlement and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed • It is strictly recommended that Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs) | All |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

Table 29: Site Closure and Rehabilitation

| Impact Event | Disturbances on social and economic aspects | Phase |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------|
| Desired mitigation outcome | The Proponent will commit to establishing a rehabilitation plan as part of the mine closure plan. A conceptual mine closure plan with costing is under development must be compiled by InterContinental Warehouse and feedlot in association with Enviro-Leap and forms part of the environmental compliance and monitoring programme. | |
| Proposed Mitigation Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Megasave's shall submit regular (bi-annual or annual Environmental Reports) to the relevant Ministry stating the warehouse and feedlot operation and environmental performance of the project. • Staff of the MET or Ministry of Mines and Energy may at any time inspect the Feedlot operation area. Internal and external monitoring should involve InterContinental Warehouse and feedlot's safety and environmental officer and members of the MEFT. • Should the decision be taken that the project is not economically viable the area will be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation measures that are set out in the Rehabilitation Plan (to be compiled and approved by MEFT) are binding to all personnel on site including the crew and contractors. | Closure |
| Responsibility | Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis) | |

Friday, 23 February 2024



OPINION

9

The Inclusion of Men in Family Planning Dialogues



Risto Mushongo

Amidst the challenges of unemployment and limited recreational opportunities facing Namibia's youth, there is a critical issue that demands our attention: the absence of men in the family planning conversation.

Many young people, lacking constructive outlets for their energy, turn to their relationships for solace and companionship.

Yet, without proper education on sexuality and relationships, young men often struggle to navigate these dynamics beyond mere sexual activity.

Sadly, discussions about sexuality education

primarily focus on girls, leaving boys ill-equipped to engage meaningfully in healthy relationships.

This imbalance of knowledge and power within relationships can have profound consequences, particularly in rural areas where cultural norms often dictate early parenthood as a marker of maturity for young women.

Consequently, girls may find themselves bearing children they did not plan for, perpetuating a cycle of unplanned pregnancies and limited opportunities.

It is time to change this narrative. Men and boys must be active participants in the family planning dialogue, gaining an understanding of its importance in shaping their futures.

Family planning empowers individuals and couples to make informed choices about the timing and spacing of their children, leading to healthier families and communities.

In today's economic climate, where resources are scarce and opportunities limited, the need for men to lead these conversations is more pressing than ever. By taking an active role in family planning, men can support their partners, share the responsibilities of parenthood, and contribute to building a brighter future for themselves and their families.

I urge men across Namibia to join the discussion on family planning, recognising that it is not only a matter of women's health but also

a vital component of men's responsibility as partners and parents.

Let us work together to break down barriers, challenge stereotypes, and create a more equitable society where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.

Risto Mushongo is a passionate advocate for men's sexual and reproductive health in Namibia.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF OIMBIKE MEGASAVE'S WAREHOUSE AND SHORT-TERM LIVESTOCK HOLDING PENS AT OIMBIKE, OIMBIKE REGION


1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **12 March 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Lawrence Ejjandji, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.trigon@gmail.com



ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

101 De Witt Rd, Windhoek, Namibia | Tel: +264 61 233 1100 | Email: esp@trigon.com

The Role of Preservation Funds in Shaping Financial Legacies



Ndadhi Ndoroma

In the world of financial planning, the preservation of wealth stands as a vital component in establishing a durable financial legacy.

With their strategic position, preservation funds emerge as prosperity guardians, guaranteeing future generations' financial well-being.

This article will explore the critical function preservation funds play in preserving and transferring wealth.

Preservation funds are essential to financial planning.

These funds are fundamentally about protecting assets from unwarranted depletion and volatility.

Preservation funds, in contrast to conventional investment vehicles, place a higher priority on capital preservation and provide protection from market and economic volatility.

The flexibility of preservation funds to adjust to the evolving needs and objectives of individuals is a crucial feature.

Preservation funds are flexible instruments that complement the ever-changing landscape of financial planning, whether one is planning for retirement, financing school, or guaranteeing a seamless wealth transfer.

Preservation funds offer a tax-efficient avenue for transferring benefits from a previous retirement fund, streamlining the process for individuals looking to preserve their savings.

With a low minimum investment threshold, preservation funds cater to a wide range of investors, ensuring accessibility for many.

The flexibility inherent in preservation funds allows investors to make multiple withdrawals within the initial three years, providing liquidity when needed, which is particularly advantageous for those navigating changing financial circumstances.

The flexibility inherent in preservation funds allows investors to make multiple withdrawals within the initial three years, providing liquidity when needed, which is particularly advantageous for those navigating changing financial circumstances.

Additionally, a one-time administration fee simplifies the setup process, making it hassle-free for investors. Preservation funds also have the potential to deliver inflation-beating returns, safeguarding the long-term value of investments against rising prices.

Moreover, immediate withdrawal options add further convenience, granting investors timely access to their funds when required, aligning with the core purpose of preservation funds.

Ndadhi Ndoroma is the general manager: Personal Financial Advice at Old Mutual Namibia.

The views expressed here do not necessarily represent the opinion of the editorial board or The Villager and its owners.

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 • T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenambibia.com



BU BUTCHERY
 All the Best Quality Meat

NAMIBIA GOAT MEAT SPECIALIST

- Goat Chilli Bites
- Goat Driewors
- Goat Smokey Bites
- Goat Carcasses

PRODUCTS

- Beef
- Boerewors
- Goat Meat
- Mince
- Lamb
- Game
- Matangara & Smiles

CONTACT US

+264 81 606 7666
 @butfarming

WE ARE LOCATED AT:
 Dorcas Valley Shopping Complex
 c/o Am & Dr. Kusina Riuako Street

Long Fire Investments pty ltd invites the Namibian citizen and permanent resident holder to fill the following positions:

- Drillers x3
- Mining electrician x3
- Mining safety Manager
- Project engineer X 4
- Geologist x3
- Mining engineer
- Chinese Chef
- Mining rehabilitation manage
- Product Foreman
- Personal assistant for Long Fire founder
- Lab Tester x3
- Maintenance Mechanic and data Scientist
- Chief for man for Adification process
- Chief for man for Leaching Process
- Chief for man for day time operation
- Chief for man for night time operation
- Chief for man for centrifugal equipment
- Chief for man for agra tration treating process
- Chief for man for evaporation of sodium sulphate process

Send your CVs to
longfireinvestments@gmail.com



SHOP With NDAPUA

- SANDALS & FLAKIES
- CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
- PERFUMES & COLONES
- BEARDING DEPARTMENT

Organic HAIR PRODUCTS

Dombeko Oil & Eenanga Oil

TO ORDER OR VIEW ITEMS CALL:
0816514111

We Deliver Country Wide

PROFESSIONAL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING SERVICES

DRESSED IN TIME LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS

SUMMER SPECIALS

Washing of DUVETS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS

Wedding Dresses - N\$350
 Blankets - 2 for N\$150

Washing / Ironing / Folding

We also Clean Curtains

All items to be prepaid!!!

Call us on +264 81 606 7666
 Visit us on our location in Dorcas Valley Shopping Mall

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghtwvra Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 609, Aristoteles Street, Academia, intends to apply to the Windhoek Municipal Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

Re zoning of Erf 609, Aristoteles Street, Academia from "Residential" with a density of 1:500 to "Restricted Business" with a bulk of 0.4.

Erf 609, is located in Aristoteles Street, Academia and currently measure 1728 sq m in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the rezoning in order to allow for the erf to be used for vehicle rental business purposes.

Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking may be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Windhoek Municipality: Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Suen Street, Windhoek and the Applicant: 141, Werner List Street, Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (Nghtwvra Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is: 29 March 2024.

Applicant: Nghtwvra Planning Consultants, P.O Box 41900, Aussenpostplatz
 Email: planning@nghtwvra.com.na
 Tel: 085 9232 230

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghtwvra Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of 35 van 1481 and 1482, Ondangwa Extension 4, intends to apply to the Ondangwa Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Consolidation of Erven 1481, and 1482, Ondangwa Extension 4 to form Consolidated Erf X, and
- Re zoning of Erven 1481 and 1482 (Consolidated Erf X), Ondangwa Extension 4 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "Institutional".

Erven 1481 and 1482 are located in Ondangwa Extension 4 and currently each measure a1 352 m² in extent. The erven are currently zoned for "Single Residential" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the consolidation and rezoning in order to formalize a Retail Care Facility (Hospital) already operating on the properties.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Ondangwa Town Council: Grand River, Main Road, Ondangwa and the Applicant: 141, Werner List Street, Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Ondangwa Town Council and with the applicant (Nghtwvra Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is: 29 March 2024.

Applicant: Nghtwvra Planning Consultants, P.O Box 41900, Aussenpostplatz
 Email: planning@nghtwvra.com.na
 Tel: 085 9232 230

NOTICE

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS, on behalf of the owner of the respective erf, intends to apply to the Rehoboth Town Council and the Urban Regional Planning Board for:

- Re zoning of Erf Nr. Rehoboth A 678 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:500 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100; and
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf Rehoboth, A 678, measures 1333 m² in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:500. The proposed rezoning to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100 will enable the erf owner to develop flats on the erf. Parking to the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme.

Further take notice that the plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Rehoboth Town Council and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Rehoboth Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Thursday, 22 March 2024).

Contact: Heidi Kelling
 Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC
 Town and Regional Planners
 P.O. Box 5207, Windhoek
 Cell: 081 071 0479
 Fax: 060046451
 Email: heidi@harmcc.com.na

ONDANGWA CAR HIRE

No journey is too far
 What you need are *wheels*



Rent a car today!

OFFICES IN ONDANGWA, RUNDU AND WINDHOEK

Ondangwa Airport Lodge +264 081 165 4031
 Hotel Rundu +264 85 148 0856
 Windhoek +264 85 148 0858

info@ondangwa-carhire.com

www.ondangwa-carhire.com

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF OMAHEKE MEGASAVE'S WAREHOUSE AND SHORT-TERM LIVESTOCK HOLDING PENS AT OTJINENE, OMAHEKE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd. (the Proponent), intends to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of its warehouse and livestock holding pens on a five (5) Ha plot at Otjineene Village. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of livestock handling facility, installation of key (water and power supply) infrastructure, and the subsequent operations thereof.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA), Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **12 March 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
 Mr. Lawrence Tjendi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: law@enviroleap.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC

Enviro Leap Consulting
 10177 Windhoek, 10177 Windhoek, Namibia
 P.O. Box 12134, Windhoek | Tel: 081 071 0479 | law@enviroleap.com

MSME / SME OR CORPORATE GIANT, WE OFFER THE PERFECT PLATFORM FOR YOUR BRAND

CONFIDENTE

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classified advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidenteramb.com



NAMIBIA GOAT MEAT SPECIALIST

- Goat Chili Bits
- Goat Droewors
- Goat Smokey Bits
- Goat Carcasses

PRODUCTS

- Beef
- Boerewors
- Goat Meat
- Mince
- Lamb
- Came
- Matangara & Smileys

CONTACT US
 +264 81 606 7686
 @buframing

WE ARE LOCATED AT
 Dorado Valley Shopping Complex
 c/o Ana & Dr. Kwana Sitwako Street
 Windhoek, Namibia



GET GOING IN ONE OF OUR RENTAL CARS



| | | |
|---|---|--|
| OND Ondangwa +264 81 305 4074 Windhoek, Namibia | NDU Rundu +264 85 348 0956 Rundu, Namibia | WDH Windhoek +264 85 148 0958 Mokkale Office |
|---|---|--|

info@ondangwa-carhire.com
www.ondangwa-carhire.com



SANDALS & FLAKKES

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

PERFUMES & COLONGES

BEDDING DEPARTMENT

Organic HAIR PRODUCTS

Coombeke Oil & Eenanga Oil

TO ORDER OR VIEW ITEMS CALL: 0816514111

We Deliver Country Wide

PROFESSIONAL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING SERVICES

DRESSED IN TIME LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS

Valentines Day SALE

Washing of DUVETS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS

Wedding Dresses - N\$150
 Blankets - 3 for N\$180

Washing | Ironing | Folding

We also Clean Curtains

All items to be prepacked

Call us on: +264 81 606 7686
 Visit us on www.dressedintime.com

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF OMAHEKE MEGASAVE'S WAREHOUSE AND SHORT-TERM LIVESTOCK HOLDING PENS AT OTJINE NE, OMAHEKE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd. (the Proponent), intends to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of its warehouse and livestock holding pens on a five (5) Ha plot at Otjine NE Village. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of livestock handling facility, installation of key (water and power supply) infrastructure, and the sub-sequent operations thereof.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA), Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 12 March 2024.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
 Mr. Lawrence Tjandri, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: esp14gen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8586 IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS & PRECIOUS METALS, ERONGO & OTJONONDJUPA REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Raurigandu Mining cc, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel on EPL 8586 in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA), Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES


Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 31 July 2023.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
 Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: esp14gen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

MY EXPERTISE LIES IN

GRAPHICS DESIGNING



Design with me

SPUKU CHAVES
 085 791 0745

FLYER / POSTER // SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS // BROCHURES // BANNERS // LETTERHEADS // MENU DESIGN
 LOGOS // BUSINESS CARDS // MODERN 1 PAGE CV // COMPANY PROFILE // MOCKUPS // MOTION GRAPHICS

LAO & JOHN INVESTMENTS CC
 Managing Director

+264 81 295 0550
 +264 81 330 4247

P.O. Box 2535
 Oshikango

OUR SERVICES

- CLEANING SERVICES
- ALUMINIUM DOORS & WINDOWS
- SECURITY SERVICES
- RENOVATION & CONSTRUCTION
- DEBUSHING
- PLUMBING & ELECTRICAL

AND MANY MORE SERVICES RELATED TO THE BUSINESS

MSME/ SME OR CORPORATE GIANT, WE OFFER THE PERFECT PLATFORM FOR YOUR BRAND

CONFIDÉNTÉ

Trade Union Eyes Promised Salary Hikes in 2024 Budget

Justicia Shipena

The Trade Union Congress of Namibia (Tucna) Secretary General, Mahongora Kavihuha, is hopeful that the 2024 national budget will honour the promised salary increments for civil servants.

In November last year, the Namibia Public Workers Union (Napwu) announced a monthly salary increase of N\$600 for employees in grades 15 and 14, accompanied by a 5% raise in basic salary for those in grades 13 to 1, set to commence in April 2024.

"We expect the budget to fulfil the salary increases that were agreed upon," stated Kavihuha.

In the preceding financial year, public servants had advocated for an 8% salary raise across all positions, a 20% hike in housing allowance for non-management staff, an 8% increase in housing allowance for management, an adjustment in the kilometre tariff to N\$7 per kilometre, and a 20% increment in transport allowance for non-management roles for the fiscal year 2023/2024.

However, the approved salary adjustments include a monthly increase of N\$600 for employees in grades 15 and 14, coupled with a 5% rise in basic salary for employees in grades 13

to 1, starting from April 2024. In February last year, Finance and Public Enterprises Minister Iipumbu Shiimi presented an N\$84.6 billion budget in the National Assembly for the 2023/24 financial year, reflecting a 9.7% increase from the previous year.

Shiimi characterised the budget for the year as focused on "Economic Revival and Caring for the Poor."

Kavihuha expressed concern about the budget's tendency to inflate expenses in election years, emphasising the need for a more sustainable approach.

"So you will realise that the budget for the past two years before the election year, its expenses increases and I don't think that is a sustainable approach," he said.

He underscored the importance of transparency regarding foreign debt and its repayment, particularly in light of Namibia's greylisting issue, advocating for a shift from debt incurred for consumption to debt for investment.

"We have seen that Namibia's prospect for loan becomes a problematic area and we are also demanding transparency in the issue of debt," said Kavihuha.



Kavihuha called for a transition to employment-centred budgeting, where every state agency's budget includes a component addressing employment.

"We need to have a budget that is employment centred. By doing so, it means that the budget that is coming from every state agency must have a component that deals with employment," he said.

Additionally, he highlighted the need for significant tax reforms, asserting that the current tax structure does not favour the impoverished and requires substantial improvement.

SOEs Have Turned into Financial Parasites - Baumann

Justicia Shipena

As the National Assembly awaits the tabling of the 2024/2025 national budget today, human rights activist Linda Baumann has criticised the operations of the state-owned enterprises (SOEs) arguing that the entities have now morphed into financial parasites draining the government's resources.

Finance Minister Iipumbu Shiimi is poised to present the 2024 national budget this afternoon, outlining projected revenues and crucial national spending priorities. "Over the years, we have witnessed how these SOEs have be-

come leeches on the government's finances," Baumann remarked.

While acknowledging that the establishment of SOEs was initially a commendable effort to bolster the country's social economy, Baumann noted a recurring trend of SOEs either shutting down or experiencing operational failures over time.

"The issues of governance, transparency, and accountability surrounding SOEs are highly questionable," she added.

In the aftermath of the mid-term budget review in late 2023, Minister Shiimi expressed concern about the continuous financial bailouts directed towards SOEs, stressing that it diverts resources from vital social investments.

During that period, a substantial portion of N\$1.2 billion was allocated for subsidies and transfers to government organisations.

This included N\$376.3 million to address student funding shortfalls at NSFAF, N\$230.0 million to support TransNamib operations, N\$200 million to cover an anticipated deficit in the Public Servants Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS), and N\$105.3 million to bolster the contingency budget.

Moreover, an additional N\$602.8 million was earmarked for fulfilling other statutory obligations, particularly through government-guaranteed loans to entities like MeatCo and the Sea flower Whitefish Corporation, as reported in the

previous year's budget review.

In the near future, an extra N\$250 million was allocated to MeatCo during the ongoing fiscal year.

Looking ahead, there are also provisions for the anticipated US\$100 million loan commitment by NamPower, linked to the planned expansion of transmission infrastructure and battery energy storage projects in 2025.

This is in addition to the planned N\$2.6 billion loan aimed at enhancing rail operations.

Baumann highlighted concerns about certain SOEs receiving funding despite their dwindling relevance in operations.

"We are neglecting the opportunity to redirect these resources to revive other institutions," she lamented.

Baumann also raised issues regarding questionable employment practices within SOE leadership, citing politically motivated appointments that hinder development efforts.

Meanwhile, Rinaani Musutua from the Basic Income Grant Coalition anticipates a reduction in funds allocated to SOEs in the upcoming budget.

"I fail to comprehend why we continue to inject money into them. It's a waste of resources that could otherwise be used to enhance the living conditions of Namibian citizens," Musutua asserted.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF OMAHEKE MEGASAVE'S WAREHOUSE AND SHORT-TERM LIVESTOCK HOLDING PENS AT OJHENE, OMAHEKE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd. (the Proponent), intends to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of its warehouse and livestock holding pens on a five (5) Ha plot at Ojhenene Village. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of livestock handling facility, installation of key (water and power supply) infrastructure, and the subsequent operations thereof.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and (EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith required to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **12 March 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Lawrence Tjintini, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.lg@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
11057 101st Street, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264 61 234 1101 | Fax: +264 61 234 1102 | Email: info@enviroleap.com

APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITY



Tel: 062 567 653

Postal Address: P O Box 45, Otjinene, Namibia

MAHARERO ROYAL HOUSE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

The Chairperson
Omaheke Communal Land Board
P.O. Box 667
Gobabis

CONSENT LETTER

APPLICATION FOR LEASEHOD FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSE OUTSIDE A DESIGNATED AREA (Form 6)
(Section 30 and Regulation 12: Communal LAND Reform Act (Act No.5 of 2002))

NAME OF THE APPLICANT: Omaheke Megasave
ID NUMBER: M00207031
VILLAGE NAME: Okarokape

The Maharero Royal House/ Traditional Authority hereby like to inform the Omaheke Communal Land Board that Mr./Ms. Omaheke Megasave applied for a leasehold for agricultural purpose outside a designated area (form 6) referred to in Section 30 and Regulation 12 of the Communal Land Reform Act (Act No.5 of 2002). The application is for a piece of land at Okarokape village of the Otjinene Communal area. The applied Land is approximately 2,5 ha in size for the purpose of customary land Right

The Maharero Royal House/Traditional Authority hereby: Recommended/~~Not~~ Recommended the application.

Comments: _____


Chief/Senior Traditional Councilor

Date Stamp



MAHARERO ROYAL HOUSE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

RESUME OF EAP

...a Leap towards better environmental compliance.

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. SHADRACK TJIRAMBA
Research and Environmental Management Specialist

ID Number : 80011910445 EMAIL: eap.trigen@gmail.com
Country of Residence : Namibia Cell: +264-816229933
Nationality: Namibian

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia, South Africa.

Languages:

English (fluently written, spoken and read);
Otjiherero (fluently spoken, written and read)
Afrikaans (well spoken, fairly written and read),

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

| | | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|
| 2009 | The University of Western Cape | Post-Graduate Diploma Sustainable Land Management (NQA Level 8) Sustainable Development, Resource Economics, 2009), South Africa |
| 2007 | University of South Africa (UNISA) | Bachelor of Laws (LLB) |
| 2005 | Polytechnic of Namibia | B-Tech Land Management, 2005 |

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

May 2020-Current: Enviro-Leap Consulting Cc

Position: Lead Consultant Environmental Management

- Compile and review environmental assessment reports (environmental scoping and management plans (EMP)) for our clients in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 and its regulations of 2012
- Compile and review environmental policies and audits
- Reviewed and updated the Solid Waste Management Policy for Dundee Metals Mining
- Conduct environmental compliance inspections and audits
- Facilitate stakeholder engagement
- Coordinate closure and rehabilitation of development projects, such as mining sites, hazardous substance spill sites
- Prepared training manuals and facilitated workshops for Communal Land Boards

August 2015 – July 2018 (fixed- term 3 years)

Position: Project Coordinator-Basket Fund, GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale) Responsibilities:

- Coordinate project activities in the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa Region's
- Provide technical expertise/advise to various regional councils, land boards, traditional authorities, local level planning committees
- Coordinate the processes of revising and developing the Namibian environmental legislations (plans, strategies, regulations and Act amendments), as well as dissemination of information on these tools
- Prepare tender documents
- Coordinate project procurement needs in line with GIZ procurement policies.
- Financial reporting in line with financial guidelines for grant agreement GIZ
- Coordinate, manage the planning and implementation of project consultants' key performance areas.
- Supervise project staff and resource allocation
- Reporting in line with donor requirements

 O. Box 25874, Windhoek  +264 81 622 9933  eap.trigen@gmail.com

January 2019 – June 2019

Position: Social Policy Consultant – Gender Mainstreaming: Benguela Convention Commission. Responsibilities:

- Conducted and compiled a draft Situation Analysis Report, summarizing the findings of desk review, gender survey through the field mission and interviews
- Compiled a draft Action Plan for BCLME III Project and Gender Policy for BCC
- Hosted and facilitated a situation analysis findings validation workshop
- Produced final Situation Analysis Report, Gender Action Plan for BCLME III Project, including a proposed gender-responsive Project Results Framework with gender-responsive outputs, sex- disaggregated indicators, baseline and targets. Gender Policy for BCC

August 2011 to Dec 2012

Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

- Managed the Millennium Challenge Accounts Namibia Agriculture and Environment project's activities.
- Co-Developed, implemented and monitored local-level integrated activities and annual work plans for the CBNRM.
- Undertook and provided training and technical support to the targeted conservancies as per the objectives of the CBNRM
- Ensured project compliance with donor requirements through production of and submission of technical reports according to Donor procedures trainings for land management for farmers

February 2004 – March 2009

Researcher: Land, Environment and Development Project-Legal Assistance Centre. June 2006 – November 2009

- Assist with desktop and field research on land, environmental and urban housing (informal settlements).
- Assist in the compilation of research questionnaires
- Conduct interviews
- Assist with project administration
- Liaise with stakeholders NGO's, Government Agencies, Farmer's Associations, Ministry of Environment
- Draft research reports

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, Shadrack Tjiramba, hereby certify to the best of my knowledge that the information provided herein correctly describe me, my qualifications and experience.

Date: 26 September 2022

Signature: 