

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING  
REPORT FOR THE OPERATION  
AND MANAGEMENT OF THE  
NEW LANDFILL SITE IN TSUMEB

PROCUREMENT REFERENCE NO.  
SC/RP/TPM-01/2021

REPORT

Submitted to:

Ministry of Environment, Forestry  
& Tourism

10 May 2024

*Presented by*

*SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants.*





“Environmental pollution is an incurable disease. It can only be prevented”.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

DEA	Department of Environment Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EC	Environmental Commissioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESA	Environmental Scoping Assessment
ESR	Environmental Scoping Report
GIS	Geographic Information System
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry Tourism
NSWMS	National Solid Waste Management Strategy

## 1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

This Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) has been prepared to address the potential environmental impacts that could arise from the construction and operations of the new landfill facility in Tsumeb. The intended facility will be located on the outskirts of Tsumeb, planned to serve the inhabitants of Tsumeb, for about 20 years.

The purpose of the project is to alleviate the impacts of the existing dumpsite and uncontrolled solid waste disposal on the environment. Proper designs/selection, construction, and management of the solid waste landfill (and upgrading of the solid waste collection network) would mitigate such negative impacts. The main section of this report includes an overview of the legal frameworks, a description of the project and environment, an impact assessment, an identification of mitigation measures, and a presentation of an environmental management plan (EMP).

Currently, waste generated within Tsumeb town is inappropriately disposed of either in open dumpsite or directly in the environment. The situation is exposing the public to associated negative health impacts and is leading to the deterioration of the natural environment in the area. Tsumeb is considered a commercial and tourism area, and therefore impacts on the natural and esthetic value have significant negative implications. Proper waste collection, treatment, and disposal of municipal waste in the area is of utmost importance to avoid such impacts and will be addressed by the construction of the new landfill, along with other solid waste management measures, to serve the town.

The landfill site is an area of land that has been specifically engineered to allow for the deposition of waste onto and into it. Environmental regulations require proper management and control of such activities as they may cause environmental issues if not managed accordingly.

Landfilling work includes the methods of landfilling, spreading and compaction, cover requirements, and access roads. These items must be considered carefully before undertaking landfilling work as they are interlinked and interdependent. To sustain proper operation and maintenance of the landfill, it is required to develop an operation & maintenance plan. This report document is not only aimed at finding a suitable site for the development of the new landfill but most importantly it is focused on designing a functional landfill facility that will deliver the most environmentally friendly option (recycling/MRF, incineration, landfilling, and composting) for MSWM system in Tsumeb.

The Tsumeb Municipality has commissioned the Environmental study to comply with the Environmental requirements as outlined in the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Act. No.7 of 2007). This was necessitated by numerous complaints from the public about the poorly operated municipal dumpsite and associated impacts on the biophysical and social environment. In November 2020, a compliance order was served by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner to Tsumeb Municipality for illegal dumping of waste and inappropriate management of waste. The existing dumpsite is required to be closed off, and rehabilitated, and conduct an Environmental impact Assessment for the new site as per Part VII, VIII and IX of the Environmental Management Act of No.7 of 2007.

SM Dynamic was appointed to undertake and facilitate the Environmental Scoping Study. The Consultant shall facilitate the EIA process for the site selection for the new landfill. The purpose of this study is to extend beyond the traditional ways of disposing of waste and to ensure compliance with relevant legislation. The Namibian Constitution through Article 91(c) and 95 makes provision for the overarching guidance in terms of the maintenance and sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future. The Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 sets principles of environmental management which include that “the reduce, re-use, and recycling of waste must be promoted”. Article 5 of the EMA provides that a person may not discard or dispose of waste, except (a) at a disposal site declared or approved by the Minister or (b) in a manner or by means of facility or method and subject to such conditions as the Minister may prescribe. The construction of a waste facility, treatment of waste, and disposal of waste and the import, processing, use and recycling, temporal storage, and transport of waste may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The proposed site is located on the Tsumeb Tsintsabis road within the Municipal boundaries of the Tsumeb Municipality (*Latitude – 19.227703* and *Longitude – 17.705859*) and is 5 km. this area sits on an area of about 17 000m<sup>2</sup> (1.7Ha) (Picture 1 below).



**Figure 1: Study Area**





**Figure 2: Proposed New Landfill Site Location**

**Table 1: Site GPS Coordinate**

Proposed Site location		
#	Longitude	Latitude
A	17.696795	-19.219271
B	17.696339	-19.220795
C	17.696893	-19.221045
D	17.696845	-19.221801
E	17.699792	-19.222696
F	17.700459	-19.220557

## 1.1. Motivation for Proposed Site

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The proposed site is measuring about 20 hectares, and it is classified as contaminated land which is already disturbed by smelter activities. This proposed site initially belonged to Dundee Precious Metal until it was donated to the municipality council. It is surrounded by four land use types namely, private farm, main road, industrial area, and a crusher plant.

## 1.2. Advantages of the proposed site

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- Distance from town – the site selected, and the transport route don't conflict in any way with the sensitive land use and the proposed landfill development will operate in a manner that does not impact adversely on either the environmental values of the surrounding land.
- Proximity to waste source, the proposed landfill facility is sited in a manner that minimizes any adverse economic and environmental impacts arising from the transport of wastes.
- Site suitability, the site's characteristics, including topography, geology, hydrology, fauna, and flora do not trigger any adverse impacts.
- Protection and Enhancement of conservation values, Tsumeb Council will act through the siting, design, and operational phases of the project in a manner that will result in a net positive environmental benefit for the conservation values of the area surrounding the proposed landfill.
- Buffer distances, the site selected, and the transport route is sufficiently separated from sensitive land use such as rivers to ensure that the landfill facility does not under normal conditions impact adversely on either the environment values or selections of the surrounding environment.
- Zoning allows for this kind of development to occupy this site.
- Site is not visible to passer-by as compared to the old dumpsite making it ideal for the proposed development.
- The adjacent existing land uses do not conflict with the proposed development as they are located within a reasonable distance.
- The proposed site will not require heavy maintenance such as topography, drainage, or geotechnical issues.
- The soil conditions are conducive to the project's structural needs.
- The site is available to the council for the proposed development.
- There are no political issues that might oppose this development.

### 1.3. Current land use of the area

The following land use activities were identified and distance from the proposed site was measured.

**Table 2: Land Use Types**

Land Use Type	Distance from proposed site (meters)
1. <i>Agricultural farm</i>	911
2. <i>Main Road</i>	340
3. <i>Industrial Area</i>	570
4. <i>Henning Crusher Plant</i>	507

### 1.4. List of stakeholders

The key stakeholders were identified during the screening phase and background information documents with project statement letters were shared through email and hand delivery. Another follow-up stakeholder communication was delivered personally to all the key stakeholders (See attached signed documents).

**Table 3: Stakeholders list**

Name	Address	Email address	Contact Number
Mr. K.K. Grunschloss	Owner of Open area adjacent to the Municipal sewerage plant	<a href="mailto:kallie@logistixinternational.com">kallie@logistixinternational.com</a>	0811299119
Henning Crusher (PTY) Ltd	Namutoni Road Box 184 Tsumeb		067 22085
Afrox Ltd	Namutoni Street Box 499 Tsumeb Namibia	bocifo@boc.com	067 220042

Oshikoto Regional Council	Box 19247, Omuthiya	tsumeb@oshikotorc.gov.na	065 220073
Dundee Precious Metal	Box 936 Tsumeb	tsumebcommunications@dundeeprecious.com	067 2234000
Oshikoto Auto Electric	Box 655 Tsumeb		067 220427
Commercial Truck Parts Africa	Box 1419 Tsumeb	Gerry Benz <a href="mailto:ctpa@iway.na">ctpa@iway.na</a>	067 221006/7
CES Auto Trading	Box 2089 Tsumeb	<a href="mailto:cesauto@gmail.com">cesauto@gmail.com</a>	0812831104
Auto Tech Namibia		<a href="mailto:atangies@mweb.com.na">atangies@mweb.com.na</a>	0811270117 067 222912

The mitigation measures recommended in this report and the conditions of approval provided in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) record of decision apply to three phases of the project cycles namely:

**The Design Phase:** These measures relate to the detailed layout, planning, design, and decommissioning of the landfill site, and will largely be implemented by the Tsumeb Municipality, prior to the commencement of any physical activities on the proposed new site.

**The Construction Phase:** These mitigation measures are applicable during site preparation and construction on site and will thus need to be implemented by the appointed contractors and sub-contractors. The construction phase of the project is considered to include all activities related to the following:

- Site preparation
- Construction activities; and
- Operational activities.

**The Operational Phase:** These mitigation measure that are applicable during the operation of the Landfill site and must therefore be implemented by the Tsumeb Municipality or by a qualified landfill management company.

The tasks that were undertaken in this Environmental Assessment covered the investigation of the following: an appraisal of the risks, vegetation, soil & geology, climate, water, and socio-economic. The Scoping Report together with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration in the application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The following methods were adopted in this assessment to assess the environmental issues; data collection from the proponent and key stakeholders regarding the project site and multicriteria method was used for new site selection.

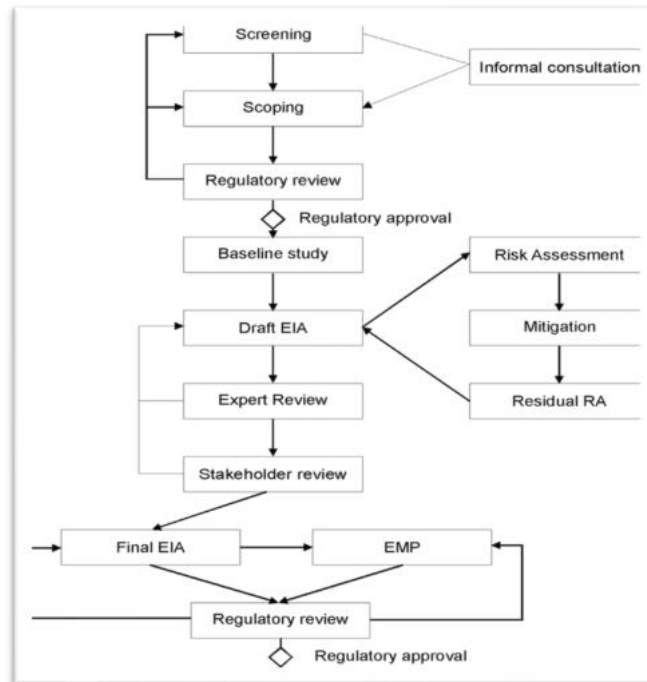
## 2. THE NEED AND DESIRABILITY

Tsumeb is a town of about 19,275 (2011) inhabitants and the largest town in Oshikoto region in northern Namibia. The town of Tsumeb is a gateway to the north of Namibia and it is the closest town linking to the Etosha National Park. The current waste disposal practice was found not suitable in terms of the set environmental requirements and needs to be closed and rehabilitated. If the office of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) does not grant Tsumeb Municipality an Environmental Clearance Certificate to develop a new landfill facility, both the municipality and residents will be forced to continue operating illegally at the current dumpsite or to pursue other less desirable waste management options. Additionally, there is a risk to human health should the current operation remain.

## 3. SCOPE OF WORK

SM Dynamic Investment cc was appointed by Tsumeb Municipality to undertake the EIA for the site selection for the establishment of a new landfill site and application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

Any other permits, licenses, or certificates that will be required further with this proposed development of the new landfill site needs to be applied for by the project proponent (Tsumeb Municipality).



**Figure 3: EIA Process in Namibia**

The Scope of work for this scoping assessment is to:

- Undertake an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the operation and management for the new landfill site in Tsumeb.
- Develop and submit a Scoping report and EMP to the Department of Environmental Affairs, as part of the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- Conduct a public consultation process and maintain a stakeholder register.
- Enforcement of Legal Framework such as the Namibian Constitution Article 95, Environmental Management Act (Act No.7 of 2007), and subsequently, the EIA regulations of 2012 (Government notice no: 30 of 2012).

## 4. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The assessment included the following activities.

- Site Assessment (site visits).
- Desktop Review.

- Conduct the EIA Process (Assessment and description of the study area, recommended sites, or the affected environment).
- Participation process (Public): Identification of the affected and interested stakeholders and authorities, Newspaper Advertisement, scheduled and hosted participation meetings and developed public consultation report.
- Develop an Environmental Scoping Assessment Report and circulate it to interested and affected parties.

Develop EMP which will comprise of the following.

- Induction and code of conduct for all staff members on the provisions of EIA and EMP.
- Communication mediums and channels during survey operations.
- Health and Safety.
- Waste Management and Pollution Control.
- Environmental and ecological systems.
- Rehabilitation and Decommissioning.

It is anticipated that should the Environmental Clearance Certificate be granted, the Tsumeb Municipality will source funding for the setting of detailed engineering designs for the new landfill facility to be constructed and operated in line with Environmental Management Act (EMA) requirements and National Solid Waste Management Strategy (NSWMS).

The overall structure, use of terminology, and approach presented in this report document will be standardized between sub-sections. It is recommended that a standard Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be adopted for the method section to ensure that the appropriate information is presented in a consistent and accurate manner to allow a simplified interpretation and implementation.

## 5. DETAILS AND CV OF AUTHOR

This report was compiled by Mr. Kluivert Mwanangombe, who is the Lead Environmental Practitioner for SM Dynamic Investment cc. Mr. Mwanangombe holds a university degree in Environmental Engineering (Cape Peninsula University of Technology), a Diploma in Land Use Planning (NUST), and an Honours Degrees in Environmental Management from Stellenbosch University. He has more than 12 years' experience in solid waste management and environmental management. Most of his experience was spent in the mining industry and local authority. He is a panel member of the National Solid Waste Advisory Committee and e-waste National Policy Formulation Committee.

## 6. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

**Table 4: Legal Framework**

LEGISLATION	PROVISION AND REQUIREMENTS
Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution	Provide overarching guidance in terms of the maintenance and sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future.
Waste Classification and Management Regulations (GN R634 of August 2013)	To ensure adequate and safe storage and handling of hazardous waste, and to inform the consideration of suitable waste management options. These regulate the classification of waste in terms of SANS 10234; prescribe requirements for the assessment of waste and destined for disposal (GN R 635); requires that disposal of waste to landfill take place in terms of GN R 636; prescribe requirements and timelines for the management of certain wastes and prescribe the general duties of waste generators, transporters, and managers.
Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007	Ensures that the significant effects of activities on the environment are considered carefully and timeously. It promotes the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision making on matters relating to the built environment.
National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2018	Provide for a coordinated funding, regulations, action plan for proper solid waste management and facilitate stakeholder collaboration.



Public Health and Environmental Act, 2015	<p>The objective of this Act is to.</p> <p>Prevent injuries, diseases, and disabilities.</p> <p>Promote individuals and community from public health risks.</p> <p>Provide for early detection of diseases and public health risks.</p> <p>Promote public health and wellbeing.</p>
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, No.11 of 1976	To provide for the prevention of pollution of the atmosphere, and for matters incidental thereto. The ordinance deals with administrative appointments and their functions; controls of noxious or offensive gases; atmospheric pollution by smoke, dust control, motor vehicles emissions; and general provisions.
The Soil Conservation Act No.76 of 1969	The Act provides guidelines for the prevention and combating of soil erosion, the conservation, improvement, and manner of use of the solid and vegetation and the protection of water sources.
Waste Disposal Site Guidelines, 2017	Provides guidelines and specifications for Sanitary Landfills and Criteria for Site Selection.
Basel Convention, Framework Convention on Climate Change	Aimed to ensure environmental sound management of hazardous waste and other waste through the reduction of their movement, for the purpose of reducing their impacts on human health and environment.

## 7. UNDERSTANDING WASTE MANAGEMENT IN TSUMEB

### 7.1. Project Rationale

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Waste management consists of various elements such as legal framework, organizational management, technology, environment, and social considerations. Instinctively, people and organizations with differing positions and opinions are involved. If the differences or conflicts in opinions on waste management make it difficult to reach a consensus, it is important to revisit the guiding principle of “maintaining and improving the sanitary environment in cities and ensuring that people can live healthfully” as committed in National legislation.

The Municipality is responsible for waste management in the entire town and intends to construct a new landfill site. The current dumpsite does not comply with the minimum waste disposal requirements and standards permitted by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), and has reached its full capacity.

An order was served by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner to stop the current illegal dumping of waste, close of the current site, rehabilitate, and find an alternative site for a new landfill site. The Tsumeb Municipality working towards improving the environmental performance at its waste disposal site to comply with the Environmental Management Acts No.7 of 2007 and its regulations of 2012.

## 8. CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### 8.1. Waste Generation

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The town generates about 500 tonnes of waste monthly, which requires to be disposed. The current existing dumpsite has reached its full capacity and needs to be closed. The Tsumeb Municipality is responsible for the daily collection and disposal of public domestic and garden refuse from residential and business areas including the maintenance of open spaces and street cleaning. The common municipal waste management practices include recycling, landfilling/open dumping. The development of waste management in Tsumeb has not kept up with the rapid increase in waste that has accompanied rapid urbanization. The collected waste is improperly disposed and open dumping together with open fires remains as the major concern of the town. Apart from the commonly known problems of insects and pests, waste can also cause contamination of surface water and groundwater from leachate, offensive odors, and fires.

## 8.2. Summary of the Main Mitigation Measures

To try to understand the current solid waste operations, the consultants carried out a baseline assessment, table 2 below indicates the number of survey aspects considered.

**Table 5: Baseline Assessment**

Impact	Mitigation Measures
Generation of landfill gas and odors from decomposing process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper ventilation</li> <li>• Applying cover material for waste on a daily and regular basis</li> </ul>
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce water flow over bare soil.</li> <li>• Reduce velocity of water by using effective contouring to reduce slope grades, ditch blocks to reduce runoff velocities and re-vegetation of bare ground whenever possible to stabilize the soil and help to reduce run-off water velocities.</li> <li>• Appropriate measures including provision of berms and silt traps during construction.</li> </ul>
Contaminations of surface and ground water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All water from the waste should be kept in an appropriate leachate pond.</li> <li>• Use appropriate liners-either natural or synthetic to contain leachate.</li> </ul>
Noise, pest, dust, and other disturbances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish buffer zones.</li> <li>• Daily proper cover of waste.</li> <li>• Use dust suppressor.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proper maintenance of machineries, vehicles, and use of low noise equipment.</li></ul>
Occupational and public health hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision and use of proper personal protective equipment.</li><li>• Regular medical check-up and provision of appropriate sanitary facilities.</li></ul>

## 9. OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NEW LANDFILL

### 9.1. Landfill Operation

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Appropriate numbers and quality of staff need to be employed to supervise dumping in the disposal area. The staff at the tipping face should ensure that users are not dumping in other areas across the site and only in the designated disposal area. The responsibility for site access at the entrance, and supervision of dumping, may be more practically undertaken by the same staff member of the contractor. This is only feasible if the entrance and the tipping face are within a short walking distance. The disposal area should be kept as small as possible and clearly defined. The area can be defined with the use of soil bunds or excavated trenches.

#### a) Cell Construction

A cell is a unit of landfilled space or area including cover material that is developed during one operating period. Ideally, one operating period is one day, but it varies from several days, a week, or even a month, depending on the availability of landfill equipment and cover materials. Sandwich Method - Waste is placed horizontally in layers for the sandwich method and is useful for filling in narrow valleys. Cell Method - An amount of solid waste is covered with soil in cells. This method is the most popular method of filling. The amount of solid waste deposited during one operating period (usually one day) determines the size of each cell. As each cell is an independent filling area covered with soil, each cell acts as a firewall to minimize the spread of any underground landfill fires. Dumping Method - This method involves rubbish trucks simply dumping solid waste into the landfill site. As the solid waste is not compacted, the landfill base is weak, and negative impacts such as bad odour and harmful vectors may develop. Due to these problems, it is not recommended as a method of landfilling.

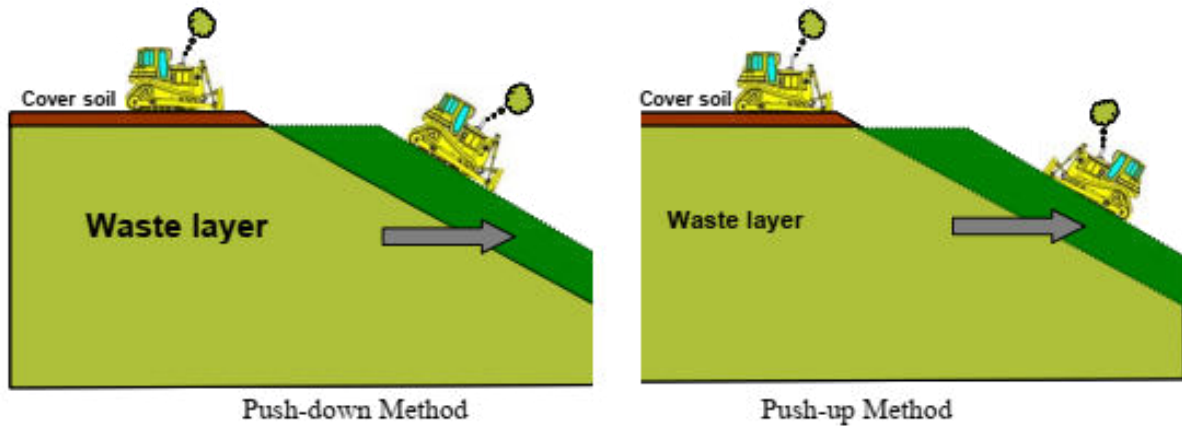
#### b) Order of Landfilling

Landfilling on a waste site can be done either of two ways: in a downstream direction, or, toward the upstream direction. Landfilling from uphill downwards allows easy access to the tipping face via the already landfilled area. However, sliding of the landfilled layer may occur if the landfilled slope is steep, especially during periods of heavy rain. In contrast, landfilling from downhill upwards gives reduced access to the tipping face but reduced risks of slippage. Front-End Loader System. These are large engineering vehicles used to pick up heavy refuse in open spaces or at illegally dumped hot spots.

#### c) Spreading and Compaction

Method - Spreading and compaction can be performed in two ways, pushing down or pushing up the slope by the compaction equipment (bulldozer, loader, and landfill compactor). It is easier to push solid waste into a uniform thickness if spreading uphill and better compaction is achieved. If solid waste is down the slope, the waste at the base of the slope tends to be thicker. The spreading and compaction of the waste have a direct influence on the capacity and stabilization of the landfill. If low compaction is achieved the landfill site will last a shorter period than that if high compaction is attained. When pushing solid waste, waste should be spread thinly out in

layers of about 30 to 50cm. The layer should be made as uniform as possible. Between each layer, the compacting equipment needs to make regular passes over the waste layer. The layers should make a lift of about 2 meters with a maximum of 3 meters. A slope gradient of 3:1 (about 20 degrees) is recommended for pushing up (compacting) the slope.



**Figure 4: Method of Spreading and Compaction**

#### d) Landfill Equipment

Landfill equipment should be carefully selected to suit the conditions of the landfill. Several factors need to be considered. Such factors include the type of waste, amount of daily incoming waste, site characteristics, weather conditions throughout the year, etc.

Typical problems with landfill equipment include breakdown from wear and tear, entanglement of wires or metal pieces caught in moving parts, loss of hydraulic pressure, or clogging of the radiator mesh due to dust and dirt. Therefore, a regular service schedule for preventive maintenance for the equipment must be followed. The activities that require the use of heavy equipment include:

- Grading and maintaining site access roads,
- Excavation of disposal areas,
- Excavation and loading of soil for cover, and,
- Spreading, compacting, and covering the deposited waste.

The equipment that can be used to undertake these activities includes bulldozers, multipurpose utility loaders, wheel-mounted loaders, landfill compactors, graders, backhoes, etc.

It is necessary, when selecting equipment, to ensure that:

- Maintenance parts and servicing are available.

- Operators can effectively use the equipment.
- Compaction efficiency is considered (which will affect the landfill life)

Considering conditions such as the amount of incoming waste, type of waste, and availability of equipment, then landfill equipment with small capacities will be sufficient for Tsumeb's operation. For instance, a small bulldozer, say 7~10 tons, is enough to handle 200 tons of waste per day. It should be also considered to share (or borrow) the equipment as much as possible with other government departments or companies to reduce the number of machineries if exclusive use at the landfill is not possible. A storage shed should also be included so that maintenance for the equipment can be located on-site.

## 9.2. Working (Tipping) Face

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The working face of a landfill should be kept as small as possible. The advantages of maintaining a small face include less litter as there is less waste exposed to the wind, better control of scavengers, less leachate generation as there is less rainwater entry, and covering and compacting waste can be undertaken more efficiently. The amount of soil cover is also minimized. A large landfill should not extend its tipping face any greater than 30m by 50m, whilst smaller operations should aim for a 20m-by-20m area. During the wet season, efforts should be taken to minimize the tipping face size as much as possible as this will help to reduce the amount of surface water penetrating the waste to produce leachate. The working face can be increased during the dry season to a wider area.

## 9.3. Cover Material and Disposal Operation

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### **Necessity of Cover Material**

To maintain sanitary conditions the waste needs to be covered on a regular basis. The frequency of covering will be dependent on several factors, such as weather conditions, the type of waste being landfilled, or the availability of landfill equipment and cover materials. Covering a small landfill site can be done manually, but at larger sites, equipment will need to be obtained to undertake the spreading, compaction, and covering of the deposited waste. Cover material needs to be identified and sourced, preferably on-site, or else from a borrow pit nearby. Cover material ideally should consist of inert, non-combustible, dry, and dense material. Once the material has been spread and compacted over the waste, then it should prevent pests and vermin from accessing the waste, minimize rainwater infiltration, prevent litter migration, and provide a stable platform for tipping vehicles. The placement of soil over solid waste also reduces the fire risk and the covered waste becomes an effective firewall. Suitable cover material could include soil, sand, crushed rock, crushed coral rock, ash, decomposed waste from another part of the site, demolition waste, sawdust, and garden waste. When covering, the thickness of the cover material should be approximately 20cm on the waste, since using too much cover material takes up a lot of space that should be filled with garbage instead.

### **Type of Cover Soil**

There are three purposes of cover soil: daily, intermediate, or final cover soil. Daily cover soil, as the name suggests, is laid each day after the waste has been dumped and compacted. The best quality soil should be reserved for intermediate and final cover soil requirements. Intermediate cover soil is laid for the base for roads or over daily cover areas where landfilling will not be occurring for an extended period of time, and it is important that rainfall infiltration is prevented. Final cover soil is the soil placed on the top of the

landfill when the final waste is placed in the landfill unit. Final cover soil should be of good quality and preferably clay to form an effective barrier against rainfall.

### **Selection of Cover Soil**

Cover soil can be classified as sand, silt, or clay and the permeability differs depending on the soil type. Permeable and porous sand types should be used for daily and intermediate cover for ease of spreading and compaction and to assist with waste decomposition at semi-aerobic landfills. The final cover soil needs to resist erosion by rainfall, be low permeability, and be suitable for sustaining plant growth. The final cover is usually clay-topped for these reasons.

### **Thickness of Cover Soil**

The type of waste will determine the amount of daily cover soil that should be used. General municipal waste should be covered with about 20cm of soil, whilst very odorous waste (i.e. dead animals) should be covered with a thicker layer. When impermeable soils such as clay are used, the daily cover should be as thin as possible. Thicker requirements, approximately 50cm, are needed for intermediate cover. When completing the landfill, it is recommended that a minimum thickness of 50cm be placed for the final cover, if small plants and bushes are being planted afterward. When larger trees are planned for landscaping, more than one meter will be required.

### **Maintenance of Final Cover**

The cover soil must be compacted uniformly to form a low permeability barrier across the top and slopes of the landfill. Care must be taken to prevent the cover being eroded by rainwater. The top of the cover should have a slope of 2-3% so that rainfall does not pass, and the side slopes should have a gradient of 20-30 degrees. Waste decomposes over time, causing settlement of the landfill and subsidence. This subsidence can cause cracking and sinking of the cover, as well as the formation of potholes. This can result in leachate volume increases, gas leakage, erosion of the cover soil, and landslides. During the following years after installation of the final cover, it should be inspected regularly for defects. Any areas of settlement should be filled in and repaired. At large and deep landfills, settlement can occur for up to 30 years after closure.

## **9.4. Leachate Management**

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Leachate management includes avoidance, collection, removal, treatment, disposal, and monitoring of leachate generated in the landfill. A program to regularly inspect and monitor leachate management needs to be developed and implemented. Leachate should be treated to the extent that it does not pose a health hazard before it is discharged into public water such as streams, rivers, wetlands, or the ocean. Normally, leachate treatment is a very costly exercise employing sophisticated systems in industrialized countries since leachate contains various chemicals and heavy metals in those countries. The quality of leachate should be tested periodically to see if there is any significant change in quality over time. Monitoring leachate quality also keeps you informed of the effectiveness of the treatment operation. The water level at the leachate retention pond needs to be monitored to ensure it is kept below the outlet of the collection pipe so that fresh air is naturally always provided into the pipe. Through the leachate re-circulation process, the amount of leachate in the retention pond can be significantly reduced by evaporation.



In order to maintain proper operations, landfill facilities must be regularly inspected and kept in good condition. Facilities to be maintained include access roads, landfill slopes, drainage, leachate collection, and the gas venting facility.

#### **Access Roads**

Access roads at landfills usually have a short lifespan. Two types of roads should be considered, trunk roads and branch access roads. The trunk roads are those roads that have existed on site for several years, while the branch access roads to the tipping face will usually only be used for a matter of months. The road should be designed according to the size of the vehicle their speed, and the geography of the land. Other considerations include safety measures such as guard rails to prevent traffic from falling steep slopes that inevitably exist at many landfill sites and also reinforcements to prevent slippage from slope failure. Diversion of water should be considered carefully across the whole site and drainage around the road network is also important.

#### **Construction of Slope**

The landfill slope is formed from the deposited waste and the exterior soil placed around the outside. It is the slope that the final form of the landfill will take and should be carefully considered as it may restrict the final usage of the site if not chosen wisely. The slope should fit in with the terrain in the area and soil characteristics of the landfill site. The earth bund is the final soil cover on a landfilled slope. Progressively building the bund as the landfill progresses is the ideal method of construction. Therefore, as each layer of the landfill is placed (approximately 2 to 3 meters high), the next layer of the bund should be constructed. When the new bund is built on the underlying landfill layers, a minimum setback of 1~2 m is recommended for every lift of 2~3 m. Even at a large landfill site, one lift should not exceed 5 m. As the landfill slope is usually built on a landfill layer, the stability of the slope is greatly dependent on the compaction and stability of the underlying landfill layers. Consult with engineers if you plan to install more than 3 lifts or 6 m high.

#### **Erosion and Drainage**

Since the landfill slope is easily eroded, preventive measures must be taken. Preventive measures against rainfall erosion include planting of the slope with plants and grasses. The installation of a drainage system is the most effective method of preventing erosion. Rainwater should be collected and diverted from steep areas and not allowed to pierce and seep into the landfill to form leachate. Sometimes springs can form on the side of a landfill slope. These leakages of liquid must also be collected as leachate. Crushed stones can be laid on the inside of a landfill slope to act as a drainage layer and keep the liquid within the

landfill for collection by the leachate collection system. This drainage layer is most suited if a leachate collection system has been installed in the landfill. Leachate Collection and Gas Venting Pipes - As the landfilling operation progresses, the leachate collection facility and gas venting facility need to be extended. Any damage or defects experienced during landfill operation should be repaired so that the designed functions will be restored. Special care must be taken not to damage these facilities during landfilling operations. Leachate collection pipes are easily damaged at the initial stage of landfill operation by either a direct hit or an excessive load of landfill equipment. The height of the waste layer on the leachate collection pile should exceed 1.5 meters for protection.

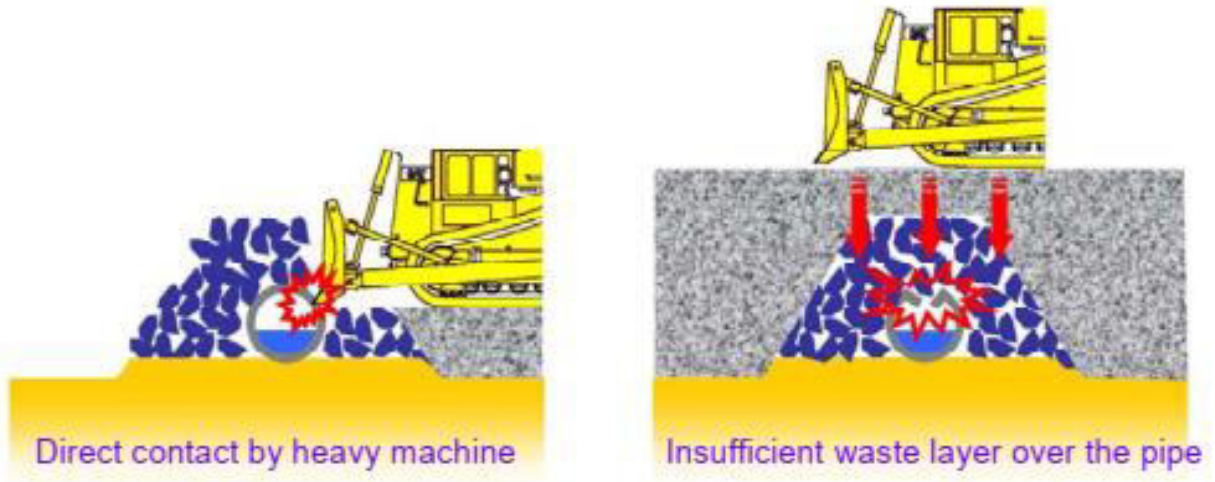


Figure 5: Causes of Damage by Landfill Equipment

## 10. CONSIDERATIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

The project proposes the operational and management of a new landfill facility in Tsumeb. However, it will require a structured assessment to ascertain if there will be any adhered impacts on the existing infrastructure (Land Use, Utilities) and the natural environment. Careful planning and EIA tools will be applied to EIA regulations and best practices.

## 11. PLANNING PROJECT SCHEDULING

If the financial, technical, and environmental/social feasibility of the project is established, the proposed key dates for the project will be as follows:

**Table 6: Project Scheduling**

Date	Milestone
August 2021	Initiate the EIA study (Environmental Screening Study)
October 2021	Environmental Scoping and Assessment (Specialist Studies if required)
March 2022	Submit EIA Scoping & EMP, Application for ECC to DEA for approval
March 2022	Record decision
April 2022	Site preparation new site
May - June 2022	Bid document preparation
July/October 2022	Construction of a new landfill facility

## 12. EIA EVALUATION METHOD

The concept behind the introduction of Environmental Assessment is to ensure local authorities adopt a consistent approach to conducting environmental risk assessments, particularly those for open disposal sites, as well as to assess the environmental impacts and mitigation options for long-standing unregulated waste disposal sites. Such sites are generally operated illegally and do not follow any legal requirements. This section assesses the pollution risk associated with the Tsumeb Dumpsite that likely poses a threat to the environment and public health. A tabulated evaluation of potential impacts identified is presented in the evaluation tables below which indicates that the impacts associated with the project vary from low to medium with mitigation.

It is possible to mitigate the potential negative impacts by committing to apply the related mitigation actions as outlined in the attached EMP. The main environmental concerns identified are dust, noise, soil, and water contamination. These impacts were evaluated using the scoring criteria outlined in Table 6 below.

Table 7: Impact rating criteria.

Significance Rating	LIST OF CRITERIA USED IN ASSIGNING A SPECIFIC RATING		
	INTENSITY	EXTENT	DURATION
High Significance	High	Regional	Medium Term
	High	National	Short Term
	High	Local	Long Term
	Medium	National	Medium Term
	Medium	Regional	Long Term
Medium Significance	High	Local	Medium Term
	High	Regional	Short Term
	Medium	National	Short Term
	Medium	Regional	Medium Term
	Medium	Local	Long Term

	Low	National	Medium Term
	Low	Regional	Long Term
Low Significance	Medium	Local	Medium Term
	Medium – High	Local	Short Term
	Medium	Regional	Short Term
	Low	National	Short Term
	Low	Regional	Medium Term
	Low	Local	Long Term
Very low Significance	Low	Local	Medium Term
	Low	Regional	Short Term
	Very low	Local	Short Term
Neutral/No impact	Zero intensity with any combination of extent and duration		

## 13. POTENTIAL IMPACT IDENTIFIED

This section describes how impact rating criteria were used to assess, evaluate impact, and develop alternatives by predicting and identifying the likely environmental impacts of the proposed landfill development including the detailed elaboration of alternatives as highlighted in table 7 above. The advantage of using these criteria is that they can act as inputs to, or double checks of, the risk appetite and risk-tolerance statement. Another advantage is that as the impact criteria become refined over time, distinguishing the types of risk that would result in immediate direct costs vs. future loss of revenue or liabilities to the organization may also be useful.

The following impacts were identified and assessed as follows:

- **Noise Pollution**

Noise levels in town are mostly influenced by community activities and are highly dependent on the wind speed. Noise simulations from SLR (consulting company for Dundee Precious Metal in Tsumeb), indicate that the proposed landfill development will not exceed the allowable noise level as per guidelines. The increase in noise levels above the background levels during the day and night will not be detectable. To mitigate this, the proponent will need to monitor the number of construction vehicles and machinery on-site during construction.

Evaluation of impact:

Aspect	Type of Impact	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-	2	2	4	2	MS	LS

- **Dust**

Based on data from SLR consultants, the ambient air quality monitoring stations in Tsumeb Town, the main contributor of airborne particulate matter (PM10) sources seem to be from the sewerage works and tailing facilities. The proposed waste facility will not produce dust that will trigger dust levels. However, a continuous dust monitoring program will be implemented on-site.

Evaluation of impact:

Aspect	Type of Impact	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust	-	2	2	4	2	M	L

- **Waste generation.**

A review of the current dumpsite was undertaken, and recommendations were made in the screening assessment for improved environmental performance. The major issues were the steep slopes (likely to cause a landslide), no fencing, open fires, and improper waste disposal practices. An order was issued by the DEA office to close the current dumpsite, rehabilitate, and find a new site.

Evaluation of impact:

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

- **Soil and Water**

The soil and geology of the proposed landfill site are not to be affected given that there are no significant excavations or construction activities to be generated by the development of the new landfill facility. Additionally, the soil and geology of the new landfill will not be affected given that no groundwater disturbance or contamination is anticipated during the construction works. However, control measures will be implemented in this EMP.

Evaluation of impact:

Aspect	Type of Impact	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Soil & Water	-	1	1	2	1	L	L

- **Contamination of Groundwater**

Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. The lining material should be installed according to specifications. No servicing of machinery on site should be allowed to avoid spillage. Spill kits should be made available on-site at all times.

Evaluation of impact:

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

- **Cumulative Impacts**

Cumulative impacts result when the effects of an action are added to or interact with other effects in a particular place and within a particular time. It is a combination of effects resulting from environmental degradation.

Possible cumulative impacts associated with this proposed project include leakages, surface water contamination, and ecological disturbance. If not well managed and controlled, these impacts are likely to become significant. They can occur at both stages (constructional and operational) of the project development.

Evaluation of impact:

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

In summary, all impacts assessed are expected to be low to medium and mostly short term and only applicable to the targeted study area and not affecting the surroundings. However, mitigation measures outlining options on how to reduce or lessen these potential impacts will be discussed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) attached.

## 14. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Landfills are sometimes referred to as a typical NIMBY facility. The reason for this is that people suffer many nuisances caused by the landfills. Appropriate measures can minimize the nuisances as illustrated below (also refer to Tables 1 & 2, Section 4.1 Review and Assessment of Existing Conditions).



## Odor

Odor is sometimes very difficult to manage at a landfill site. All sites will generate odor to some extent, and it will generally be worse in wet, hot weather. Some measures which can be taken include:

- Immediate covering of highly odorous waste.
- Regular covering of waste.
- Ensure the tipping face does not pond water.
- Encourage residents to store waste in a dry condition (so that when waste reaches the landfill it is not as odorous).
- Maintain buffer zones around the landfill site (to minimize impacts on neighboring sites).

## Dust

Dust control measures at a landfill site typically include wetting down dirt roads with a water truck. Regular rounds of the roads will need to be made by the water truck, particularly in periods of very dry weather. Water can be sourced from on-site surface water ponds or basins.

## Fire and Smoke

Fires should be minimized at landfill sites as burning rubbish can generate poisonous gases and be an environmental and health risk. The type of control measures typically considered include:

- Regular soil cover to minimize the risk of fires.
- Developing a fire management plan including maintenance of an effective fire break around the perimeter of the site, and,
- Developing emergency procedures for minor and major fires, including soil cover, water spray, excavation of trench, etc.

## Surface Water Quality

Landfill sites typically have a lot of exposed surfaces in which stormwater can become a significant source of sedimentation. A sedimentation basin or other soil erosion and sediment control measures may be useful so that water can be collected, and sediments be allowed to settle from the water before discharge from the site. Any measures constructed will need regular maintenance, particularly after heavy rainfalls. Stormwater that has traveled across the site may become contaminated. If surface waters

are contaminated, they may need to be directed for treatment along with the leachate (if a leachate treatment process is in place).

## Visual Impact

Improvement of a landfill site can contribute to reducing the NIMBY syndrome against rubbish dumps. Efforts should be made to try to keep waste from view of the public employing such measures as building a buffer zone with trees, constructing bunds, installing wooden or galvanised walls or fences, etc. This can reduce some of the potential impacts of landfill operations such as noise, dust, and odour. Even simple regular covering of soil over rubbish can significantly reduce the eyesore potential.

## Public Health and Environmental Monitoring

Public health and environmental monitoring can provide an indication of the severity of impacts at the waste disposal site and how effective control measures are in reducing the impacts. Monitoring the aquifer(s) below a landfill site will provide an indication of how effective the leachate collection system is operating. Groundwater wells should be installed upstream and downstream of the landfill so that regional concentrations (background values) can be monitored and compared to downstream values.

Groundwater monitoring is quite expensive so the wells should be chosen with care and for optimum benefit. Groundwater and surface water quality should be monitored on a quarterly (every 3 months) or bi-annual (every 6 months) frequency. It is important to account for seasonal variations in the groundwater monitoring program. In addition, the water level at the leachate retention pond needs to be monitored so that any overflow of leachate or plugging of the outlet of the leachate collection pipe is avoided.

Gas monitoring needs to be conducted where there is potential of gases to accumulate in high concentrations, such as the outlets of gas venting pipes. Regular monitoring of landfill gases will enable you to see if the semi-aerobic system is functioning. It must be emphasized that measuring gases is of utmost importance when entering a deep pit or excavated place to avoid any accident caused by a deficiency of oxygen.

There also needs to be a mechanism for reporting and responding to complaints and problem-monitoring results. Results should be reported regularly to the responsible body so that decisions can be made to minimize and manage any outstanding issues.

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## 15. SITE ASSESSMENT FOR THE NEW PROPOSED AREA

### 15.1. Site Location Proximity

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The Tsumeb municipality is faced with a major challenge of land to realize its development objectives. The town is surrounded by farmlands, mining land, and privately owned land – with limited room for expansion. The study adopted the multicriteria evaluation method for site selection (details are discussed in the next section). The study identified a portion of land situated about 5 kilometers (-19.227703, 17.705859) along the Tsumeb - Tsintsabis road. This area is located on Portion 79 (a portion of Portion B) on a farm Town of Tsumeb and there exists an old building that used to be an abattoir (figure 7). The land previously belonged to Dundee Precious

Metals until August 2021 when it was donated to the Municipality of Tsumeb to develop a new landfill facility (see attached annexure).



**Figure 6: Old Abattoir**

## 16. MULTICRITERIA SELECTION METHOD

Choosing a suitable location for landfills depends on several factors and is a complicated procedure. These site selection procedures can benefit from the appropriate use of GIS. The most common benefits of GIS include its ability to; (i) capture, store, and manage spatially referenced data, (ii) provide massive amounts of spatially referenced input data and perform analysis of the data, (iii) perform sensitivity and optimization analysis easily, and (iv) communicate model results (Parson and Frost, 2000). GIS is an operational system designed to assist decision-makers make informed decisions. It uses the logic in the sequence (Map - Evaluate – Act, process) in supporting the decision-making process.

In this site selection assessment, a two-stage, multicriteria evaluation method was used. In the first stage, to find a suitable site, GIS digital map overlay techniques were used. Different siting restrictions were considered, and numerical and qualitative criteria were applied in an explanatory investigation of the study area. The resulting alternative sites were evaluated using multicriteria evaluation methods. In the second stage, quality of life indicators that represent economic efficiency, and environmental and technical economic criteria were applied to identify the most preferred alternative. The method was applied to the new landfill site for the Tsumeb Municipality. Although they were limited in available data (no cadastral layouts) such as shapefiles available for this project, the GIS team managed to design and develop varieties of information necessary to achieve the needed results.

In this study, to maximize the benefits of a traditional decision-making support system, determining areas for landfill site selection based on information on the land use from GIS is designed with various model that enables programming to be used as a decision support model.

The study area is Tsumeb town in the Oshikoto Region. The municipal council has decided on the construction of a new landfill site which will serve the whole of its residents. The landfill site requirements carry serious restrictions certain selection criteria must be followed as stipulated below. Tsumeb town where the proposed new landfill should be situated consists of privately owned farms, a mining area, a smelter processing plant, mountains, and the Jordan River stream. For selecting site alternatives sites, GIS digital map overlay technology is used and for evaluation of alternative sites compromise programming is used.

### 16.1. Selection Criteria

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Selection criteria were given to include:

- I. site within 10km of Tsumeb Town, taking the State Hospital as the center
- II. be within a 1 kilometer from major roads to ease access. Main, arterial, and secondary roads were considered major in this case
- III. site to be located away from a conservation area, including farm areas, and mining areas such as the smelter processing plant.
- IV. Had to be at least a certain distance (100m) from the river streams depending on whether the rivers were perennial or non-perennial and in both cases, there were slope aspects to consider too.

### 16.2. Methodology for Site Selection

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This section outlines the methodology used in identifying potential sites. In brief, the process of selecting the ideal site entails a process of elimination of unsuitable sites according to the criteria used. There is use of a suite of tools either individually or in combination e.g. using the buffer tool or using the multiple ring buffer to eliminate options. There was the use of selection by attribute to focus on specific given conditions which would form a basis for decision making. As accessibility is important in waste management services, roads were a key feature of consideration with final shortlisting looking at major roads where refuse trucks can drive on with the additional weight without causing damage to the roads.

Furthermore, the following factors for selecting a landfill site are groundwater depth, surface water vicinity, elevation, land slope, soil permeability, soil stability, flooding susceptibility, lithology and stratification, faults, land use type, nearby settlements and urbanization, cultural and protected site vicinity, wind direction, roads, railways, proximity to building materials, pipelines and powerlines, and proximity to airports.

The multi-criteria method revealed that the most suitable site to establish the new landfill site is at a location named Portion 79 (a Portion of Portion B) of the Farm Town of Tsumeb. This Portion of land previously used to belong to Dundee Precious Metals and was donated to Tsumeb Municipality (see attached Deed of Transfer).

The proposed site meets the set standards for the selection of new landfill sites as outlined by the Ministry of Environment, forestry and Tourism which are as follows:

- More than 3 km from the existing airport.
- More than 500m from the existing residential area.
- More than 1 kilometer of the National Park.
- Not close to any area at risk of flooding.
- More than 500 m from a water source and shallow aquifers.
- More than 500 m from the surface water source (No rivers in proximity).

In summary, the proposed landfill development on the identified site proposal will have no significant impact on the physical environment in a short to long-term period at both phases of the project (construction and operational phases). However, the SM Dynamic consultant strongly recommends a full implementation of the EMP to all parties involved in this project. Continuous monitoring of project activities will assist to better manage these potential impacts.

## Results

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The final layer as presented in the map below (figure 15) shows the spatial location of various sites. Green represents suitable areas. However, most of these suitable areas are located on private Townland or located at a distance very far from town. Prevailing wind direction, terrain, and distance made it possible to select a site 5 km north of town (figure 16 below, Latitude: -19.227703 and Longitude: 17.705859).

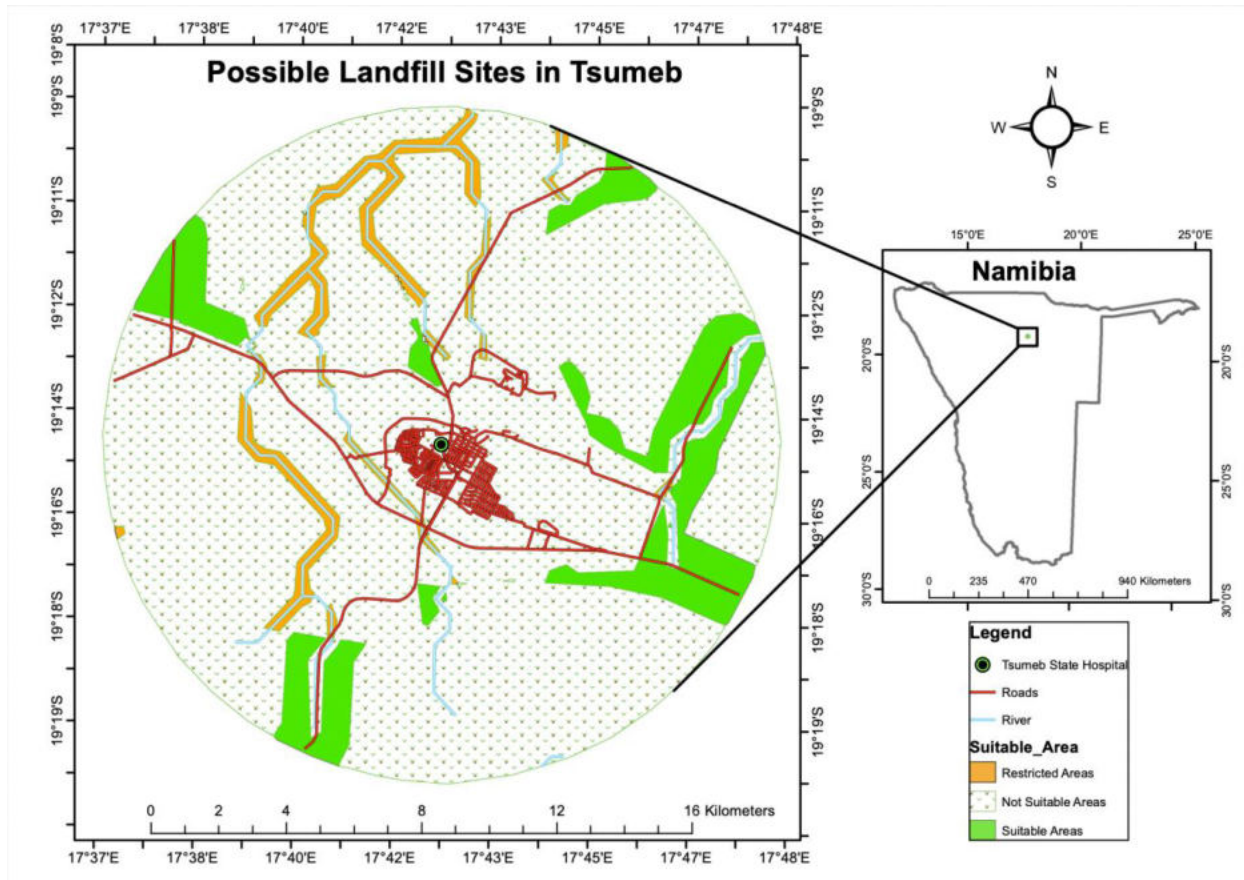


Figure 7: GIS Multicriteria Site Selection Method

## 17. SITE SELECTION & ANALYSIS

### 17.1. Topography and Hydrology

The Tsumeb town forms part of the Otavi Mountain land which has been classified into Mountain Savanna and Karstveld (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2004). There are no major river systems in the Tsumeb region. However, there is only one permanent stream known as Jordan Creek, which springs south of Tsumeb and terminates in a swampy delta area north of town (Kribek et al., 2005).

- Surface water: There are no natural water sources within the proposed site.
- Groundwater quality on and beyond the proposed site is related to both current and historical impacts from old mines and smelter activities. It is not expected that the proposed activity will lead to any measurable cumulative contribution to the current groundwater quality impacts.

Based on the findings of this Scoping report, it is not expected that the proposed development of the new landfill facility will lead to any measurable cumulative contribution to the ecological environment (i.e., without mitigation measures). It is also anticipated that, with the implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures in the EMP, any possible cumulative negative impact related to landfill operations would be reduced to a great extent.

17.3. Geology and Soil

There are 105 commercial farms around Tsumeb. The area consists largely of rolling hills covered in thorn bush. Tsumeb falls under the dry woodland, savanna vegetation zone. The soil around Tsumeb varies in quality from very fertile red loam through black turf to chalky clay and loam. The district is thus suitable for intensified farming and crop production. There is an abundance of groundwater and regular rainfall in the summer months. Irrigation makes the area even more productive. Farmers in the area grow citrus fruits with much success. The main crops grown are maize, sorghum, and sunflowers. Cattle farming is also widespread.

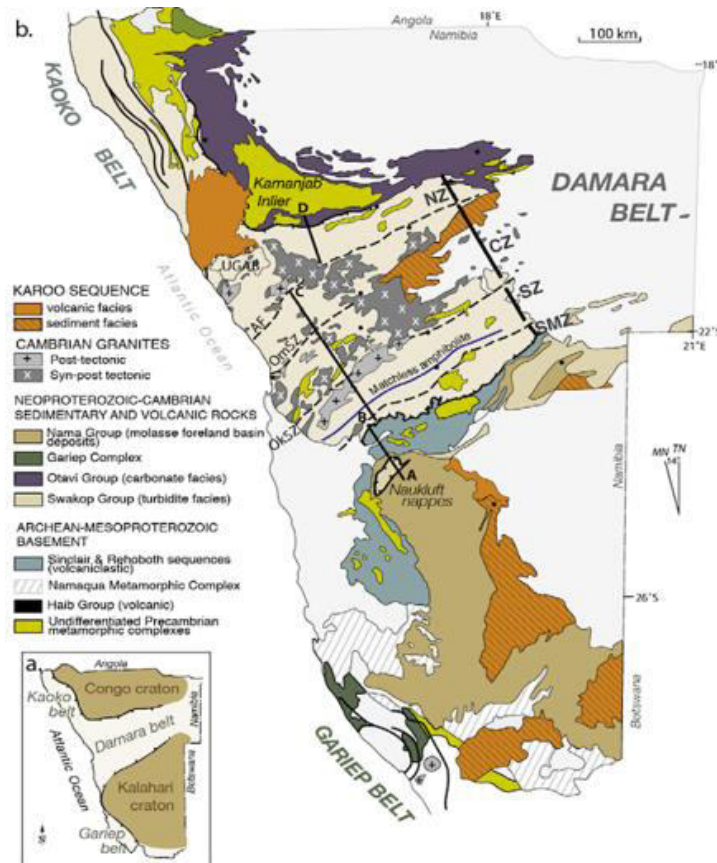


Figure 8: Geology Map

Tsumeb belongs to the world's most prolific mineralogical sites. The minerals from Tsumeb are unsurpassed in variety and quality of form. At least 170 mineral species have been cataloged, 20 minerals are found nowhere else. The concentration of ingredients for Tsumeb mineral formations originates in a sulfide deposit rich in many metals. A non-arid environment plentiful in oxygen-rich groundwater contributed to leaching and re-deposition of these elements as new minerals, sometimes in crystalline formations.

#### 17.4. Flora and Fauna

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A diverse assemblage of plants is found in the Karstveld because of the variety of topography and soil in the landscape (Mendelsohn *et al.*, 2002). Dominant woody plants are *Catophractes alexandri*, *Terminalia prunioides*, *Acacia* species and Marula tree *Sclerocarya birrea*.



**Figure 9& 10: Marula tree *Sclerocarya birrea*.**



**Figure 11: *Acacia* species**



According to Mendelsohn *et al.* (2002a), a total of 658 species of birds have been recorded in Namibia, and of these, 201 -230 bird species are found around Tsumeb. There are over 71 reptile species and 76 mammal species around The Tsumeb area Mendelsohn *et al.*, 2002a). the following mammalian species may occur around the Tsumeb area; kudu, steenbok, damara dik-dik, hyena, wild cat, and other small predators (Geo-Consult, 1996).

In summary, there is low species diversity and richness at the Abattoir Hill Site (the proposed area from the new landfill site) which is due to the high abundance of the *Terminalia prunioides* Species which is encroaching in this area. Differences in species composition are attributed to pollution from smelter plants and disturbance. Tree density at Abattoir Hill is low as compared to other sides due to tree clearance. However, grass cover is significantly higher, and this is attributed to the removal of trees.

### 17.5. Archaeological Resources

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The proposed landfill site does not cause the loss of artifacts of historical/ importance due to construction and related activities. Construction, clearing, and related activities could not result in the loss or damage of buried or surface artifacts of potential historical importance. Given the above, it is not anticipated that any significant loss or damage to historical resources will result from the development of the proposed landfill.

### 17.6. Safety and Health

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Personnel involved in transporting and handling waste at collection, transfer, and landfill sites can encounter different health and safety hazards. These may include exposure to biological hazards (bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms), chemical hazards that may include various chemical disposals such as dust and others, physical hazards such as noise, weather factors cold and hot weather, and mechanical hazards. These hazards are preventable by taking the required safety and health measures.

## 18. PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL DUMPING

It is possible that there will be some individuals and private companies that may attempt to dispose of their waste and stray animals may also enter the closed dumpsite. The following mitigation controls must be applied.

Signage shall be installed at the entrance(s) prohibiting open burning of fires, people squatting, and dumping of waste.

Fencing will be installed around the dumpsite to enclose the area and prevent unauthorized entry to the site.



**Figure 12: Illegal Dumping at Dumpsite Entrance**

## 19. BASELINE POLLUTION & ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Based on the potential environmental impacts (Table 6) identified during the screening assessment, a risk assessment was undertaken as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) to reflect the planned activity's operations. Given that landfill is listed as activities under the Environmental Management Act (EMA), suitable environmental controls have been identified and will be implemented and monitored continuously. Environmental Risk assessment is a tool used to identify and define hazards (possible sources of harm) to the environment in other words it is a process for evaluating how likely it is that the environment may be impacted because of exposure to one or more environmental stressors.

**Table 8:** Potential Environmental Impacts Identified

Risk/Hazard	Environmental risk	Likelihood of occurrence
Air quality (dust & odor)	Emission of air pollutants and odor above the allowable standards.	Low levels of risk due to the large buffer distance between the landfill facility and the sensitive receptors.
Surface water	Contamination of surface water	Possible with control measures, but unlikely due approved engineering controls to manage the facility.
Noise	Increased noise impacts above the allowable limits. Impacts on the local community.	Rare due to the large buffer distance between the landfill facility and the sensitive receiver.
Pest, disease and agriculture related impacts	Introduction of pests and the spread of diseases as a result of the proposed development.	Possible without control measures, however unlikely due to approved operational management measures.

Socio economic	Negative impact on the existing social conditions and the economic vitality of Tsumeb town if left unattended.	Rare as the project will generate additional employment demand, while amenity impact is low.
Traffic and transport	Significant impacts on local community, impacting levels of service and traffic flow.	Rare due to the relatively low level of truck movement.
Hazard and risk	Increased risk to human health and the environment from the proposed development, especially from dangerous material and gases.	Rare as hazardous substances may not be received at the landfill facility.
Cumulative impacts	Possible cumulative impacts include noise air quality and odor, surface water, groundwater, and traffic	Possible with adequate control measures and management techniques.

The assessment criteria ensures that a comprehensive assessment of potential is undertaken to determine the overall impacts significance. The following criteria should be taken into consideration:

- The nature of impact i.e., positive, negative, direct, indirect:
- The extent and location of the impact:
- The duration of the impact i.e., short term, long term, intermittent or continuous:
- The magnitude/intensity of the impact occurring:
- The extent to which the impact can be reversed:
- The degree to which an impact may cause irreplaceable loss of a resource:
- The cumulative impacts:
- The mitigatory of potential impacts; and
- The significance of the impact on local, regional, or global level.

Mitigation measures should subsequently be identified and recommended for all impacts to reduce the overall impact significantly to an acceptable level, where applicable. Mitigation measures should aim to address the following:

- More environmentally sound designs, concepts, layouts, technologies, etc., are investigated and implemented, if feasible:
- Environmental benefits of proposed activity are enhanced:
- Negative impacts are avoided, minimized, or enhanced; and
- Residual negative impacts are within acceptable levels.

## 20. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The principle of the Environmental Management Act of 2007 along with the EIA Regulations of 6 February 2012, is to provide for a sufficient and transparent process to share information regarding a proposed project and to allow the Interested and Affected Parties to comment and ensure that all concerns are identified and included throughout the decision-making process.

Notices appeared in the Namibian and the New Era Newspaper. See attached copies of newspaper notices to this scoping report. Other notices were displayed on-site and on the Municipal Notice Board of Tsumeb Municipality. No objections or comments on the proposed activity were observed or received.



**Figure 13: Public Meeting in Tsumeb**

### 20.1. Objectives of the Public Participation Process

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The public participation process is designed to offer enough, accessible, and fair platforms to share or to include the affected and interested parties in information about the project. The process must allow those issues of concern to benefit both parties and be addressed fairly throughout the process. It also should verify that these issues have been captured. All issues should be verified by the technical investigations. Comments and issues raised must be included in the EIA report.

### 20.2. Announcing the Opportunity to Participate

---

The opportunity for stakeholders to participate in the EIA was announced as follows:

- A3 posters were placed on noticeboards at the following places: Tsumeb Municipality, on-site, and shopping mall.

- Background information document (BID) was distributed to stakeholders.
- Newspaper advertisements were placed in the following newspaper (see annexure attached).
- Namibian Newspaper 09,11,15, 18 November 2021.
- New Era 09,11, 15, 18 November 2021.

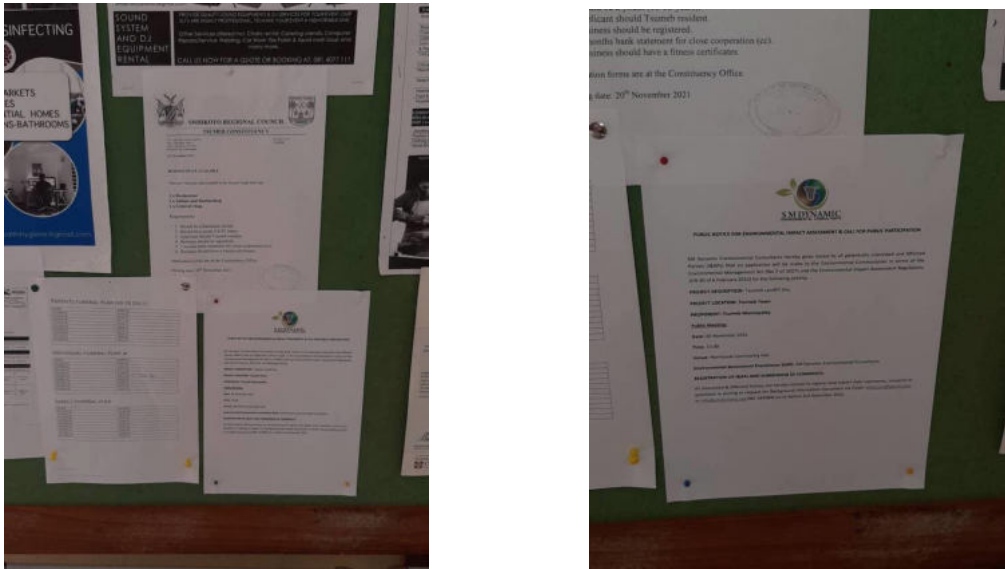


Figure 14: Public Notice Board

### Announcement for report availability

The availability of the draft report was announced by way of:

- All initial contact and public consultative meetings with stakeholders.
- All initial calls for registration as Interested and affected parties in newspaper advertisements.

### Distribution of draft report

The report was distributed for comment as follows:

- A copy was issued to the Health Department, Tsumeb Municipality.
- Posted on [www.smdynamic.org](http://www.smdynamic.org) website.
- MEFT ECC application portal

### 20.3. Stakeholder Briefing and Community Consultation

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A meeting was held on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2021 and the attendance register was distributed and only one person attended. No comments or issues were raised at this meeting.

Another follow-up communication was shared in March, April, May, and June 2023 with the key stakeholders (see attached document), and no objections were raised.

### 20.4. Raised Issues for Investigation by EIA Specialists

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Stakeholders had the opportunity to raise issues either in writing, by telephone, or by email, during the meeting held on 30 November 2021. To date, no issues have been received.

### 20.5. Review of the Draft Scoping Report and Issues and Response Report

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Stakeholders were given two months to comment and share their concerns so they could be captured in this final Scoping Report. Stakeholders had an opportunity to verify information in the first draft and raise further issues and comments on any aspects of their concerns. A period for comment lapsed without any comments from them.

### 20.6. Final Scoping Report and Issues and Responses

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The final Scoping Report was prepared at the end of the comment period end of 21 December 2021. No comments from stakeholders were registered.

### 20.7. Ongoing Progress Report

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As the process progressed, all stakeholders who attended the meeting were added to the distribution list and received personalized letters. These will report on progress to date, thank those who attended the public consultation meeting, and outline the next step in the process.

## 21. SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

At a landfill, you will often see unauthorized people roaming around the tipping face. Those people are called waste-pickers who collect recyclables or valuable materials. They sometimes disrupt the landfill operation and vandalize the landfill facility if you try to remove them from the landfill area without their consent. It has become more and more important to consider the social aspect of solid waste management. Indeed, waste-pickers are a diligent workforce from the standpoint of recycling waste. It is not quite a good solution to remove them from the circle of solid waste management. Rather, you will be better off if you can come up with an idea to keep them in the system of waste management. Such an idea may be employing them as registered landfill workers, setting up a separate waste segregation point, or providing training for other skills, etc.



## 22. RECOMMENDATION

This section highlights key considerations that should be addressed in the waste management practices of the Tsumeb Municipality.

- I. To protect the environment and to assure better public health and safety, the current dumpsite needs to be closed and replaced by a controlled landfill facility and complimented with other waste disposal technologies and methods.
- II. The engineering designs for the new landfill site/facility must incorporate all details of the EIA and EMP.
- III. An appropriate weighing method/facility must be formalized and commissioned to record the type and volume of waste received.
- IV. Data management should be undertaken in terms of the relevant regulations, norms, and standards.
- V. No open-air burning of waste must be allowed in the old or new waste facilities. If burning will be required, the construction process for a proper incinerator facility must be undertaken by EMA requirements.

It is recommended that a standard Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be adopted for the method section to ensure that the appropriate information is presented consistently and accurately to allow a simplified interpretation and implementation. A tabular format may be applicable. Finally, SM Dynamic recommends that the new landfill should be operated together with the recommendation for the closure plan.

## 23. CONCLUSION

In terms of Environmental Management No. 7 of 2007, SM Dynamic undertook an Environmental Assessment and prepared an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the new proposed landfill site in Tsumeb. An Environmental Management Plan was designed to eliminate and manage potential impacts and to guide both the construction and operational phases of the new proposed landfill establishment. It must be updated regularly to address the environmental challenges as they arise.

The process of site selection was undertaken and it entails a process of eliminating the unsuitable sites using the two-stage, multicriteria evaluation method. In the first stage, to find a suitable site, GIS digital map overlay techniques were used. Different siting restrictions were studied, and numerical and qualitative criteria were applied in an explanatory examination of the study area. The resulting alternative sites were evaluated using multicriteria evaluation methods. In the

second stage, quality of life indicators that represent economic efficiency, and environmental and technical economic criteria were applied to identify the most preferred alternative.

Choosing a suitable location for landfills depends on several factors and is a complicated procedure. The selection method revealed that Portion 79 (a portion of portion B) is suitable for the new landfill site. The proposed landfill development on the identified site proposal will have no significant impact on the physical environment in a short to long-term period at both phases of the project (construction and operational phases). However, the SM Dynamic consultant strongly recommends a full implementation of the EMP to all parties involved in this project. Continuous monitoring of project activities will assist to better manage these potential impacts.

The consultants thus recommend the DEA's office to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate to Tsumeb Municipality as the municipality has been operating illegally since 2020 on the old dumpsite that has been decommissioned.

ANNEX A: COMPLIANCE ORDER



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM

Tel: (00 264) 61 284 2111  
Fax: (00 264) 61 232 057

Cnr Robert Mugabe &  
Dr Kenneth Kaunda Street  
Private Bag 13306  
Windhoek  
Namibia

E-mail: salmo.djuulume@met.gov.na  
Enquiries: Mr. Salmo Djuulume

16 August 2021

OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

Ms. Karolina Damaseb  
Chief Executive Officer  
Tsumeb Town Council  
P.O. Box 275  
Tsumeb, Namibia

Dear Ms. Damaseb

**SUBJECT: COMPLIANCE ORDER FOR ILLEGAL DUMPING OF WASTE AND INAPPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE NEAR KUVUKI LAND, TSUMEB TOWN COUNCIL**

The above subject has a reference.

Kindly, note that your town council has been issued an extension period to conduct a full Environmental Impact Assessment together with an Environmental Management Plan for submission to this Ministry before the 30 September 2021.

Yours sincerely,

  
Timoteus Mufeti  
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER



**“Stop the poaching of our rhinos”**

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

## ANNEX B: APPOINTMENT LETTER

Enquiries: G.E. KEARNS

Ref.: SC/RP/TBM-01/2021

Tel.: +264 (0)67 221056/7/8  
Fax.: +264 (0)67 221464/221067

TSUMEB MUNICIPALITY

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Private Bag 2012  
Tsumeb  
NamibiaSeptember 29<sup>th</sup>, 2021

**SM DYNAMICS INVESTMENT CC**  
P.O.BOX 8387  
**Ocean View**  
Namibia

Dear Sir/Madam

**REF: APPOINTMENT OF SM DYNAMICS INVESTMENT CC FOR A FULL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY ON CURRENT TSUMEB WASTE SITE AS WELL AS ON THE NEW ENVISAGED WASTE SITE OF TSUMEB MUNICIPALITY**

The Tsumeb Municipality hereby further appoints SM DYNAMIC INVESTMENT CC to conduct a Full Environmental Impact Assessment Study on the current Tsumeb Waste Site as well as on the New Envisaged Waste Site after adopting the Environmental Screening Report as per Council Resolution (C77/08/21) held on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021 during the Ordinary Monthly Municipal Council Meeting.

The Council Resolution (C77/08/21) reads as follows;

- a) **THAT** Council approve the Waste Site Screening report & Technical Feasibility Study which is to be executed by SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants;
- b) **THAT** Council approve that the closure as well as the rehabilitation be done simultaneously;
- c) **THAT** feasibility study of the new land fill site may only commence upon the acceptance/approval of the site;
- d) **THAT** the Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism be informed that the period for this project will be approximately three (3) months;  
**It is further resolved that the Health Manager provide regular reports on the progress of the project.**

The Tsumeb Municipal Council further informs you that this is a Capital Budget Project, thus as soon as the line minister approves the Council's budget will you be informed to proceed.

We look forward to be working with your organization.

Yours sincerely

Monique Muturi  
**ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

MM/gek

**Vision:** "To be a well - Managed Modern City Offering Diverse Services and Opportunities to its Community and the Town of Choice in the Oshikoto Region for investors and Visitors"

## ANNEX B: DEED OF DONATION



OUR REF : MC/tjm/S21251  
11 August 2021

The Directors  
ONGOPOLO MINING LIMITED  
TSUMEB  
By email to [A.Thomson@weatherlyplc.com.na](mailto:A.Thomson@weatherlyplc.com.na)  
Cc [hans.georg.nolte@gmail.com](mailto:hans.georg.nolte@gmail.com)  
[mmuturi@tsumeb.org.na](mailto:mmuturi@tsumeb.org.na)

Dear Sirs,

**RE: DONATION TRANSFER: ONGOPOLO MINING LIMITED / MUNICIPALITY OF TSUMEB**


**PROPERTY: "UPPER LEVELS"**

We refer to the Deed of Donation entered into between the parties for the "Upper Levels" land and the Municipal Rubbish Dump.

We confirm that our client Ongopolo Mining has now obtained the Title Deed for the "Upper Levels" land, namely Portion 79 (a Portion of Portion B) of the Farm Town of Tsumeb and has instructed us to attend to the transfer of the land to you and that we will attend to this now.

The Municipal Rubbish Dump falls within Portion 49 of Farm Tsumeb. This land cannot be transferred to you yet, as the subdivision must still be finalised.

Yours faithfully,  
MARINDA COLEMAN ATTORNEYS

  
COLEMAN, M., (MS)

Marinda Coleman Attorneys

10 Dr AB May Str.  
P.O.Box 325, Windhoek, Namibia  
Tel: (+264) 61 444 400  
info@marindocoleman.com

Attorneys, Notaries and Conveyancers  
Marinda Coleman B.A. Law (Stell) LLB (UCT)  
Authorized and regulated by the Law Society of Namibia

# Omafumbiko gaanona yosikola ga ningwa moNiger

Aanona yosikola 26 mboka ya zi moshiponga shomulilo koshilando Maradi, shili kumbagantu gwaNiger oga ningwa ohele.

Elaka lyomulilo oya kwa onguha yosikola ndjoka ya loyowa mti nimibengati moka mwali aanona mbaka.

Aakuluntu yaanona oyali ya ngundumana onguha yitayali pekila yoshipangelo shophahipolwa, ya ka kala ko umahala nganona oyo yaka ninge omalumbilo.

Aanona mbaka oyali yeli Pkati komuonatanoomvula lantun. Kapu na maana uyeyele wa gwana kutya ohele sha etsha

omulilo ngoka gwa hanaguha po osikola yaanona aashona ndjoka yali dhikwa miihwal. Aanambelewa yipangelo mwa kwatwea komisista, sayo oko ya yi komafumbiko ngoka, oku ka hekerika salilasa. Aanona oyendji oyeli moshipangelo taya pangwa mbeha ilililo, ohele oya muna iponga noonkoloo.

Okewa gandjwa omasiiku gitatu gosa ngoka ga tanzile ohele. Nuumivo, moNiger omwa ningwa iponga oyendji yomililo koozikola, niiponga mbyoka oya faalele omwevnyo dhaanona oyendji komahala nomahala mwa kwatwelewa moshilandopangelo Niamey.

Epangelo oya kala oku pewa usama, kwa talika kurya tali longoshagwana okalaleka po egameno yaanona noku kela iponga koozikola.

Okulongela moongulo dhozikola dhihwal okwa keetwelewa moshilongo, the epangelo inalitula posha pehala lyasidika.

Niger oku na ompumbwe yikwathilongo ya kolonda, mwa kwatwelewa ompumbwe yoyungulo dhozikola moshilongo shoka oshi na santu oyendji kaaye shi oku lesha, noshili wo shirwe shomilongo mbyoka yi na santu oyendji yeli moshilongo. -BBC



Rukwama yomabepeko popahala oyendji moEthiopia inayi muna ekwatho.

# Ethiopia ina hala aakiintu ya hepekwa miihulo ya mone ekwatho

**O**LOPOTA yehangano lyuwembwa gwoomuntu oya ulike epangelo lyathhiopia omatangane sho atowa tali yi moshipala omakwatho ngoka taku karobadulwaga pewa akintuyamwe ya ninga shihakawwa yilulo sho omulongo shi kule yomakoyungulo oyendji yita yopashigwama.

Omusangwaga gwomupanda 89 ogwa nyasa nkene akintu taya hepekwa pululo moshilongo moka, ta ga yi aakiintu naanona yaakadhona yeli pokati komizochamano nohlo oya kala taya mono shana moTigray oku za moNovember omurwo gwazi ko.

Epangelo lyathhiopia monakurwa oyali lya ipatana tali ti ina li kala tali yi moshipala omakwatho ngoka tags gandjwa koTigray.

Ehangano ndika otali ti oombinga adhibe ndhoka dhi na mo okyala mita yomoshilongo odha katha wo

ombinga monabepeko gashikano ngokagashigwama, mshikano mbyoka taya vula oku kwatwelewa, otayi tashilwa shukha.

Oomuhangwa ngoka gwa nyolwa imago thiga ko sha, oyo ti akintu moka oya ningwa omabepeko pamashiladhiho nokomalutu, sha kwatwele mo pahulo, yamwe oya kumana, yamwe oya tawa noombele namamwe oya yigana pamashiladhiho mwa omabepeko ngoka.

Ehangano ndika tali pula oyo African Union, noUnited Nations ngagandi yomakwatho gopashigwama oyo ya thiminka epangelo lyathhiopia lya hualithe po omashinika nomayongulo gashamba gwomuntu, lya li pitike amakanakano mupolha mbyoka yomabepeko taya popwa. -BBC

# Mauritius a pata osikola molwa iipotha yoCovid ya londa

Mauritius okwa pata osikola adhibe moshilongo molwa iipotha oyindji yoCovid-19 ndjoka taya ihanda pombanda.

Ominista yelongo Leela Devi Dookhan-Latchoosun okwa ningi etseytho momuhangwa ngoka a ningi koTV miihwal.

Taivotandidhoshokoa adhibe otadhi ka tanzika oku ningwa komalungula oku tanzika miihwal lyoshidike tashi ya.

Oshilongo oshilopotolipotha 1,356 yoCovid-19 miihwalidhilo yelongo oku za momatika 18 Koutba. Ominista ndjoka yili medata lyandika omashimbo ngoka oya kala yili momayakadhi gwoCovid-19 momashidike shaza ko omwa kopowa omase 42, naantu yeli 14 oyeli kabi yomimvo 60.

Konyalitanayidhalyakadhi moMauritius oya tanzika.

Ominista yuhaka shidike shika okwa lombwele epumbo hupashigwama kutya santu yeli 81 mboka ya tanzika etuzelo lyathhi oya lualitha koCovid-19 miihwal oyo ayibe moshilongo shidike oku za molomali.

Aantu yeli 45 oya tanzile moSinopharm, ta ti ngakaka. Epangelo talitanzakweshigwama omusimvo oyo yaka wembwe owenda notintata. -BBC

**KAMANJAS VILLAGE COUNCIL**

**INVITATION FOR BIDS**

**PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

**CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)**  
**PROCUREMENT REFERENCE NUMBER: EOI/RFP/KVC /007/2021**  
**SETTING UP /ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS - PRODUCTS FACTORY AND SUPPLY OF CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS TO KAMANJAS VILLAGE COUNCIL 2022-2030**

**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE**  
 The Kamanjas Village Council as part of its strategic goals to create the much needed employment, to stimulate economic stability locally by extending invitation to investors with technical and financial capabilities to establish an industrial construction material or product plant or factory which shall produce construction products locally. To minimize cost of delivery, time, transport to collect the product and the experience of COVID-19 restriction on movement, KVC is proactive to stimulate all challenges that hinder various capital projects implementation due to high cost of procuring such from outside the region. KVC annually as per approved programme operational and capital project between 2022-2032. Council shall implement the following projects:

1. Improve all streets, sidewalk and pedestrian crossing with interlock, cement and road tarps and annually targeting 2km with own funds and RFA funding.
2. Construction of 300 Low cost houses and annually 150 houses (Below Low, Low Cost and Middle income under the various programme such as ODFI, Shack Dweller's Federation, NHE and by private Developers.
3. Construction of various capital projects such as upgrading of offices, fire station, sewerage reticulation etc.
4. Establishment of public amusement parks annually and of which cement furniture shall be needed.

**INCENTIVE TO INVESTOR BY KVC**

1. Avail a 2ha of virgin land for lease over a period of 30 years and more, with an option to buy.
2. Approval for the investor to obtain a sand mining license.
3. Provide subsidised bulk water supply from own borehole.
4. Council annually shall procure related products, allowing by registration or more by directly procuring the needed various construction products from the construction material plant subject to affordable prices.
5. Approval for mining of rocks to provide crush stones for various construction use.
6. All Bids for quantities for various projects to be implemented by KVC shall be aligned to product produced locally by the factory.
7. Exemption of taxes for 3 months to enable the investor

To set up the factory:

1. Fixed 5% per annum on lease amount for the 1st five years of operation.

**PROPOSED CEMENT OR CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS:** Road tarps, interlock, pavas, concrete roof tiles, marbles, bricks various sizes for the construction of houses, hotels, and cement furniture for public parks etc.

**EXPRESSION OF INTEREST PROPOSAL**  
 In line with the Public Procurement Act no 25 of 2003 the project information should also include supporting documents:

- Proof of economic and financial standing to implement the factory/plant.
- Valid and certified copy Company Registration Certificate, Staff Company Profile, Employment sheet for local residents, Proof of financial capability to establish the year Safety measures at the proposed plant, Marketing Strategy.
- Proposed MOU between Council and the investor for the supply and procuring of needed material.
- Outline Social responsibility over a period of 10 years.
- Quality testing of product measures.
- Bid security for provision of land.
- Expected implementation of the project implementation sheet. Proposed lease amount per month to Council.

Closing Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2021 @11:00.

**PROPOSAL OF EXPRESSION OF INTEREST SUBMISSION**  
 Proposal in sealed envelopes should be deposited in the Council Tender Box at the Customer Flyer and should be clearly marked:

**EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)**  
**PROCUREMENT REF NO EOI/RFP/KVC /007/2021**  
**SETTING UP /ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS - PRODUCTS FACTORY/ PLANT AND SUPPLY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL - PRODUCT TO KAMANJAS VILLAGE COUNCIL.**

**HEAD OF PROCUREMENT UNIT**  
**KAMANJAS VILLAGE COUNCIL**  
**P O BOX 83 KAMANJAS**

**Oshitopolwa sha Kilimanjaro sha pupyala inaashi monika nale**

Oshitopolwa sha Kilimanjaro mo Tanzania, shoka shi na ondamu onde mo Africa kaaku na wa, mozwedhi ngoka osha monika shi na ovyi inanga monika nale.

Astoyinawa mitimwa rapamba

onkalo yombepo oya ti onkalo yoyuyi oya londa pombanda moGC moshitopolwa, noya adha po36,4C, oku yelikantha noomuvagali pethimbo nga ndika.

Itopolwa likwao mwa kwatwelewa omashiladhi gwaDar es Salaam na Ruwama. Kumbagantu gwooshilongo, mayo oyo pupyala noonkoloo shi vutshile shi.

Onkalo yombepo ya pupyala noonkoloo okwa tegelwa yi tshikile mozwedhi agahle gwaNovember sigo omuDecember uho omvula taya ka tanzika oku leka. -BBC

**SM DYNAMIC**

**PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and affected parties (SIAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2001) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2018 of 4 February 2021) for the following activity:

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** New Proposed Landfill Site.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Tsumeb Town.

**PROPOSITOR:** Tsumeb Municipality

**PUBLIC Meeting:**  
 Date: 02 November 2021.  
 Time: 13:00.

Name: Karamitsh Community Hall  
 Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants.

**REGISTRATION OF SIAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:**  
 All interested & Affected Parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, objections or suggestions in writing or request for background information (Document no Email: [SIAP@smdynamic.co.na](mailto:SIAP@smdynamic.co.na) or [SIAP@smdynamic.co.na](mailto:SIAP@smdynamic.co.na) or [SIAP@smdynamic.co.na](mailto:SIAP@smdynamic.co.na) on or before 30th December 2021.

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to be paid against transfer to be secured by a Bank or Building Society or other acceptable guarantee to be furnished to the Deputy Sheriff within 14 (fourteen) days after the date of Sale. The full Conditions of Sale will be read out by the Deputy Sheriff on the day of the sale, but may be inspected at any time prior to the sale at the offices of the Deputy Sheriff or at the office of the Plaintiff's attorneys, DATED AT WINDHOEK THIS DAY OF AUGUST 2021. (INCLUDING SHERIFF & PARTNERS CLAO210005681

CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-COIN-2019/02133 IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA In the matter between: NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED Plaintiff and HANS JOHN SHAMANKA SPRING Defendant NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in pursuance of a judgment of the above Honourable Court dated 30 October 2020, a sale will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, WINDHOEK, at Erf 1177 Eshelie Street Gossangab Extension No.2, Windhoek, on 22 NOVEMBER 2021, at 15H00, of the under mentioned property: DEBIORUM 10A/1177 Gossangab Extension No. 2 SITUATE: in the Municipality of Windhoek Registration Division "C".

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2 x 1x Bathrooms (T/S), 2 x Guest Toilet, 1 x Entertainment Area, 1 x Storeroom, 1 x Veranda. TERMS 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneer's commission; must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and be for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, WINDHOEK and at the offices of the execution creditor's attorneys, AUCTIONEER'S NOTE: REFUNDABLE REGISTRATION FEE OF N\$5 000.00 DATED AT WINDHOEK THIS 20th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2021. DR WEDER KAUTJA & HOVEKA INC. Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff 3RD Floor W9H House Jan Jordan Road WINDHOEK (PUN:pp/MAF42729) CLAO210007914

CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-COIN-2019/00079 IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA MAIN DIVISION in the matter between: DEVILCUMENT BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED EXECUTION CREDITOR and NORTHERN STEEL CC FIRST EXECUTION DEBTOR (ELPHAYE TULAMWIVA NCHISHEGOMWA) 10A/1177 Gossangab Extension No. 2 SITUATE: in the Municipality of Windhoek signed by the Registrar of the High Court of Namibia on 10 October 2018, the following immo-

Notices • Legal •

able properties will be sold on 10 November 2021 at 09H00 at Erf No. 2496, Extension 8, Ondangwa. CERTAIN: ERP NO 2496 ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 SITUATE: in the Town of Ondangwa Registration Division "A" Oshana Region MEASURING: 2004 (Two zero zero four) square meters HELD: by Deed of Transfer No. T 0145/2015 AND CERTAIN: ERP NO 2008 ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 SITUATE: in the Town of Ondangwa Registration Division "A" Oshana Region MEASURING: 2044 (Two zero four four) square meters HELD: by Deed of Transfer No. T 0145/2015 The properties are offered for industrial purposes and consist of the following improvements: 1. Open workshop measuring 263 m<sup>2</sup>; 2. An industrial crane covering an area measuring 876 m<sup>2</sup>; 3. An outbuilding measuring 36 m<sup>2</sup> consisting of 2 bathrooms and a storeroom; 4. Parking area on the premises. CONDITIONS OF SALE: The sale takes place subject to the conditions of sale, which can be inspected at the offices of the Deputy Sheriff, Tsumeb. DATED AT WINDHOEK THIS 11th DAY OF OCTOBER 2021. FRANCIS ERASMUS & PARTNERS LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF'S CONRADIE STREET, WINDHOEK. REF. F06/DEV/0020/2018 CLAO210008212

Notices • Legal •

OF NAMIBIA MAIN DIVISION - WINDHOEK CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-DEL-2021/01476 in the matter between: NISARA MFTULENE PLAINTIFF And DANIEL AMARALI DEFENDANT NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in association

Notices • Legal •

of a judgment against the above Defendant granted by the above Honourable Court on the 30 August 2021, the following will be sold by public auction on 25 November 2021 at 12H00 at Advanced Refrigeration, Main Road, Oshana, by the Deputy

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Sheriff, Tsumeb: 1 x SLEUZIG (REG) NO N658998) TERMS OF SALE: VICTORY AND CASH DATED AND SIGNED AT WINDHOEK ON THIS 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER 2021. DR WEDER, KAUTJA & HO-

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EKA INC. PUN: MBL 5 VENTER LEGAL PRACTITIONER FOR THE PLAINTIFF 3RD FLOOR W9H HOUSE JAN JORDAN ROAD WINDHOEK (PUN:PP/MAF42729) CLAO210007914

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Closing date: 31 December 2021

Kindly email applications to: [janet@smc.co.na](mailto:janet@smc.co.na) Tel: 064 - 204 231



PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all generally interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2002) for the following activity: PROJECT DESCRIPTION: New Proposed Landfill Site. PROJECT LOCATION: Tsumeb Town. PROPONENT: Tsumeb Municipality. Public Meeting: Date: 30 November 2021. Time: 15:00. Venue: Tsumeb Community Hall. Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants. REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All interested & Affected Parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing or request for Background Information Document via Email: [info@smdynamic.co.na](mailto:info@smdynamic.co.na) or [info@smdynamic.co.na](mailto:info@smdynamic.co.na) ORS 1441800 on or before 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2021.

REHOBOTH TOWN COUNCIL PUBLIC NOTICE CLOSED BID FOR IMPROVED GENERAL RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS ERVEN SALE OF 6 GENERAL RESIDENTIAL AND 2 BUSINESS ERVEN BY WAY OF CLOSED BID TO THE PUBLIC IN TERMS OF SECTION 63 (3) (b) OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 23 OF 1992, AS AMENDED. TITLE: Sale of 6 General Residential and 2 Business Erven by way of Closed Bidding. BID DOCUMENT: Bid documents with conditions and maps will be available at the Council Head Office, Namas Drive Street, Erf No. 851, Block A, Rehoboth as from Monday 15th November 2021 at a non-refundable fee of N\$ 300.00 (VAT inclusive). CLOSING DATE AND TIME: Two bid documents to be submitted, one original and one copy thereof in a sealed envelope marked "Sale of 6 General Residential and 2 Business Erven by way of closed bidding: Notice NCM/PR/17C-02/2021" must be addressed and submitted, to air air herewith, on sale day: 12H00 on Monday 29th November 2021. No bid documents will be considered if such documents had not been deposited in the Bid Box - Room 26 of Council Head Office by that time and date herein mentioned. INFORMATION SESSION: A Non-Compulsory Information Session will be held on Monday 22nd November 2021 (10H00), at Council Head Office, Namas Drive Street, Erf No. 851, Block A, Rehoboth to advise bidders on the requirements and completion of the bid documents. ENQUIRED: Sigrid-Lee Knits Merisa Bouts Ester Jurnes Tel: +264-62 521 813 E-mail: [info@rethc.org.na](mailto:info@rethc.org.na) DELIVERY ADDRESS: Room 26, Council Head Office, Namas Drive Street, Erf No. 851, Block A, Rehoboth, Marked as "Sale of 6 General Residential and 2 Business Erven by way of closed bidding: Notice: NCM/PR/17C-02/2021". PLEASE NOTE: THE SALE OF THESE ERVEN IS LIMITED TO REHOBOTH RESIDENTS ONLY! Simon Kautjes CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER Issued by: Infrastructure, Town Planning & Technical Services Division of Housing & Properties

Vacancies at PwC Namibia

Join our network of professionals! Internal Audit Manager - Windhoek: Must be a Namibian citizen with a valid passport & work permit. B.Com/B.Ec. or Degree (preferably Accounting/Finance/Accounting/Finance) with honours/70% or higher. Minimum of 5 years' experience in an auditing environment (including completed audits and previous exposure in Internal Audit). Excellent interpersonal and communication skills including negotiating & Director and Audit Committee levels. Report writing skills. The ability to work independently. Attention to detail. Be able to perform under pressure. Forensic Manager - Windhoek: Must be a Namibian Citizen or have a work visa and work permit. Completed Bachelor's (preferably Accounting/Finance/Accounting/Finance) with honours/70% or higher. Minimum of 10 years' experience in the Forensic field. Must have a good internal and external audit background. Excellent interpersonal and communication skills including negotiating & Director and Audit Committee levels. Report writing skills. The ability to work independently. Attention to detail. Must be able to perform under pressure. Closing date: 19 November 2021

# the bottomline

News, views and everything you need to know about the economy



**WHAT THEN? ...**  
 The world's historic pivot toward curbing carbon emissions is likely to spur unprecedented demand for some of the most crucial metals used to generate and store renewable energy in a net-zero scenario. A resulting surge in prices for materials, such as cobalt and nickel, would bring boom times to some economies that are the biggest exporters - but soaring costs could last through the end of this decade and could derail or delay the energy transition itself.

— See full opinion on page T2.

Photo: Unplash

## Women micro entrepreneurs certified

• SHANTE MAHALIE

THE gender ministry trained women in the basics of entrepreneurship last week, in an effort to break the spell of dependency, encourage the registration of formal businesses, as well as participation in tenders.

This was done through the ministry's Acceleration of Women-Owned Micro-Enterprises (AWOME) programme, through its partnership with the United Nations and the De Beers Group of Companies.

Explaining its mandate, executive director in the ministry Esther Lasepapi says the programme provides comprehensive support to women micro entrepreneurs, which entails training on a package called Improve Your Business (IYB).

This package is further complemented by coaching aimed at improving women's business acumen.

"The IYB training package consists of six sets of manuals, including: planning for your business, costing, buying, stock control, record keeping, marketing, as well as people and

productivity," says Lasepapi.

The programme is designed to provide women micro entrepreneurs with the ability to grow their businesses through different aspects of business and life skills training, as well as to increase the capacity of Namibian women's business associations, says Lasepapi.

Programme trainer Anastasia Shivya says trainers in the AWOME programme mobilised themselves to train women in their various businesses.

Lasepapi encourages more women entrepreneurs to register their businesses with the Business and Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA), Social Security, the Ministry of Finance and other relevant local authorities.

"This enables you to participate in the public procurement process in order to reap the general benefits of business registration," she says.

"It is important to note that the AWOME Namibia programme is expanding its terms of training packages. Our trainers have been capacitated to deliver training in other modules such as, the Generate Your Business Idea (GYBI) and Start Your Business (SYB) pack-

ages," she says.

"The programme will be in a position to deliver training and support to entrepreneurs whose businesses are at various stages in 2022.

In 2019, the president of the African Development Bank, Akinwumi Adesina, said smart nations invest in women, as "women are more bankable".

He quoted available data suggesting that the African continent has a US\$42 billion financing gap between men and women, leaving 70% of women excluded financially.

Adesina said despite the fact that women are bankable, and are the majority of farmers in Africa, they face a financing gap of close to US\$16 billion (NS240 billion).

The bank's president added that 90% of women pay back their loans, "yet, there exists globally close to US\$1.5 trillion (NS22 trillion) financing gap for women-led small and medium sized enterprises."

"Smart nations [ought to] invest in women," he said.

— Email: shante@namibian.com.na

## Stock shortages lower new vehicle sales

• MATTHEW DLAMINI

A TOTAL of 714 new vehicles were sold in Namibia during the month of October 2021, compared to 767 sold in the prior month and 565 sold a year ago.

This is according to figures Simonis Storm Securities obtained from the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers South Africa and released on Friday.

"Vehicle sales increased by 27,3% y/y and decreased by 6,9% m/m in October 2021," said Simonis.

A total of 7 935 vehicles have been sold year-to-date in Namibia, of which the top five brands accounted for 71,3% (5 673 vehicles).

Year-to-date, Toyota (37%), Volkswagen (15%), Ford (7%), Nissan (7%) and KIA (5%) continue to dominate the local vehicle market in terms of market share.

The annual increase was mainly driven by increased purchases of

passenger and light commercial vehicles, accounting for 49,9% and 41,3% of sales during October.

"During October, extra-heavy commercial vehicles saw the largest annual increase in vehicle sales rising by 75,0% y/y from 20 to 35 units," said Simonis Storm.

The report added that sales of light commercial vehicles rose by 35,9% y/y from 217 to 295 units, while passenger vehicles rose 19,5% y/y from 298 to 356 units and medium commercial vehicles rose by 22,2% y/y from 18 to 22 units.

Local dealerships indicated that vehicle sales would be significantly higher if only stock was available.

The non-availability of stock and delayed delivery times for imported vehicles could potentially also weigh on instalment credit uptake by both individual and corporate customers.

According to Simonis, Toyota - Japan's biggest carmaker - has

cut global production for November by as much as 15% (between 100 000 and 150 000 cars), with company representatives blaming the ongoing global shortage of microchips used in the production of vehicles.

Toyota cut production in September and October as well.

"Chipset shortages resulted from Covid-19 infections among factory staff and lockdown-related restrictions in Malaysia and Vietnam, which lowered their production."

"In our report last month, we mentioned that Toyota Namibia has seen an increase in its backlog from 300 to 350 vehicles. In other words, customers who have paid deposits are still waiting for their new cars to be delivered in Namibia since early this year," said Simonis Storm.

In 2021, Volkswagen celebrates 70 years of production in South Africa, where the first vehicle to roll off the Uitenhage production

line was a Beetle in 1951.

"Similar to other brands globally, the manufacturing plant in Uitenhage is experiencing a production backlog, implicating our local dealerships in Namibia," said Simonis.

Imports of Volkswagen models are delayed due to the shortage of cargo ships and containers, leading to local dealerships taking a cutback on their allocated orders. Market expectations are that constrained supply of new vehicles will remain unchanged until mid-next year.

Dealerships with a short supply of most model ranges for both passenger and commercial ranges have lost a market share, as some impatient customers take what is available elsewhere instead of waiting for imports to arrive.

In terms of pricing, Volkswagen has seen price increases every three months of between 1,5% and 2% on average in Namibia during 2021.



### The Management Tip Learning Should Be a Daily Practice

NO matter what industry you're in or how long you've been in it, the ability to learn is an essential skill.

It's not as simple as acquiring knowledge though, rather it's the regular practice of trying out new things and seeing the world in new ways.

Conduct experiments as part of your daily work, whether it's using a new productivity tool or trying out a new approach to meetings. Keep a log where you track the experiments you're running and reflect on what you're learning along the way.

You might also look for opportunities to learn from others. Set a goal of having one 'curiosity coffee' each month, virtually or in person, with someone you haven't met before. This might be someone in a different department who will help you view your organisation through a new lens or someone in your profession at another company who could broaden your knowledge.

You can also make learning a team activity. Try a weekly or monthly skill's swap, where people can share a skill they're happy to help others learn.

*\*This tip is adapted from 'Make Learning a Part of Your Daily Routine', by Helen Tapper and Sarah Ellis.*

Contact our friendly sales team for your advertising requirements in The Namibian Newspaper and Online. 061 279 664, 061 279 692, 061 279 663, 061 279 652 or Fax: 061 229 296. Email: sales@namibian.com.na



#### PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 8 February 2012) for the following activity:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	New Proposed Landfill Site
PROJECT LOCATION:	Tsumeb Town
PROPOSITOR:	Tsumeb Municipality
Public Meeting:	
Date:	30 November 2021
Time:	15:00
Venue:	Nomtsaub Community Hall

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants.

#### REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:

All interested & Affected Parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing or request for Background Information Document via Email: [sm@smdynamic.com.na](mailto:sm@smdynamic.com.na), [sm@smdynamic.com.na](mailto:sm@smdynamic.com.na) or [sm@smdynamic.com.na](mailto:sm@smdynamic.com.na) 085 1443500 on or before 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2021.





Tragic... The accident scene where Denis Pansen Kashoma (19) died while he tried to run across the road on Friday after allegedly stealing a bucket of vetkoek from a nearby house.

# 7 die on Erongo roads in two days

■ Eveline de Klerk

**W**ALVIS BAY - Erongo police have called on motorists and visitors to exercise caution on the region's roads after seven people died in two days in two separate accidents. Inspector Ilani Shapumba on Saturday said four occupants of a seven-seater died on Friday evening near Usakos when the vehicle collided with a double-cab Isuzu bakkie. He explained that the seven-seater with seven occupants was travelling from Windhoek to Walvis Bay when they collided with the pick-up of two Brazilian nationalists who were travelling

from Arandis towards Usakos. "Four occupants of the seven-seater, including the driver, died on the spot. The other three occupants sustained serious injuries and were taken to hospital in Windhoek for treatment," he added. The Brazilians sustained slight injuries. Meanwhile, two people also died on Thursday when the driver of another seven-seater lost control over the vehicle when a rear tyre burst between Karibib and Okahandja. "One passenger died at the scene, while the second passenger passed away in an ambulance on the way to Windhoek for treatment. The driver is in a critical

condition, and is receiving treatment in the Katutura State Hospital. The deceased have been identified as Elsie Titan (29) and Selma Kalimbo (47)". The seventh person died on Friday morning when he allegedly grabbed a bucket of vetkoek from a house in Kniesbosd and tried to run across the road to Narriaville. He was hit by an NDF vehicle. "We can analyse information in these accidents, including the one in which a person lost his life in Walvis Bay yesterday morning. The statistics also reflect that most of these persons who lost their lives were young people. Conversely, we have observed a bad trend of drunken drivers

arrested on our roads, particularly in Walvis Bay and Swakopmund," Shapumba stated. He observed that traffic volumes are expected to increase as the festive season approaches. "We are reminding all road users, including young drivers, to exercise caution, exhibit a sense of responsibility, and to drive alert. Our roads should, as they are intended to, serve as a means to take us all to our destinations safely. This is possible when we act responsibly through strict compliance with the rules on the roads, driving within the speed limit, ensuring vehicle fitness at all times, and driving safely," the officer appealed.



Fight continues... Mike Nghipunya

## Nghipunya to wait for constitutionality challenge

■ Maria Amakali

Former National Fishing Corporation of Namibia (Fishcor) CEO Mike Nghipunya was last week dealt a double blow by the courts when two cases he is involved in were postponed. He has to wait for 11 more weeks to argue his constitutional challenge against parts of the Criminal Procedure Act (CPA). Nghipunya was also before Judge Shamana Uetole in the High Court, fighting to be released on bail, pending the finalisation of the multi-million-dollar Fishcor bribery scandal. That matter was also postponed on Friday to run from 24 to 25 January, 31 January to 4 February and 21 to 25 February 2022. According to Nghipunya's affidavit, he was hoping the constitutionality challenge would be finalised before his bail hearing as he wanted the court to

consider him for bail without making use of section 61 in the CPA, which gives the court authority to refuse bail to accused persons on grounds of the administration of justice or public interest. But Judge Thomas Masuku relayed the view of Judge-President Petrus Damaseb, who had said the constitutionality challenge should be heard by a full bench of judges. This case was thus postponed until 31 January 2022. In his application, Nghipunya is seeking a review and setting aside of a section in the CPA containing those words, declaring it unconstitutional, null and void, and of no force and effect in law. According to him, the words unduly play an unreasonable limitation to his rights in Articles 7, 10, 11, 12, 22, 24 and 23 of the Namibian Constitution, and they curbed the limits of a constitutionally compliant law. Nghipunya also wants the court to

review and set aside section 61 in the CPA. The State has indicated it will oppose the application. Nghipunya is in police custody following his arrest in February 2020 on charges of fraud, contravening the Anti-Corruption Act and corruptly using an office for gratification, as well as money laundering. He is charged alongside former fisheries minister Bernhard Enas, former minister of justice Sackey Shanghula, former investor Asset Management Namibia managing director James Hatuikulipi, Enas's son-in-law Tamson Hatuikulipi and Pius Mwatehelo. The prosecution is alleging Nghipunya, alongside Enas, Shanghula and James used their offices or positions in a public body to obtain gratification and gain millions paid to them or entities of their choice between August 2014 and December 2019. He has since denied the allegations. -[mamakali@nepc.com.na](mailto:mamakali@nepc.com.na)



**SM DYNAMIC ENVIRONMENTAL**  
PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (APAs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2002) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (No 26 of 2004) for the following activity:

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** New Proposed Landfill Site.  
**PROJECT LOCATION:** Tsumeb Town  
**PROPOSITOR:** Tsumeb Municipality

**Public Meeting:**  
Date: 20 November 2021  
Time: 11:00  
Venue: Tsumeb Community Hall

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants.

**REGISTRATION OF APAs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:**  
All interested & Affected Parties are invited to register and submit their comments, queries or questions in writing or request for Background Information Document via Email: [info@smdynamic.com](mailto:info@smdynamic.com) or 0800242424 or 065 3443950 on or before 20 December 2021.



**EXTERNAL VACANCY**

**BRANCH ADMINISTRATOR X1 (ONLINE APPLICATION)**  
DEPARTMENT: OPERATIONS  
DUTY STATION: OPUWO  
ENQUIRIES: HR DEPARTMENT - 064 204508/11  
CLOSING DATE: 18 NOVEMBER 2021

[www.nepc.com.na](http://www.nepc.com.na) for further details

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BRINGING FISH TO THE NATION

# Oniipa CEO disputes legality of suspension

## ... says he is not going anywhere

By Obrein Simasiku

The CEO of Oniipa Town Council, Janias Jakob, has refused to budge despite being suspended by council late Tuesday afternoon, arguing that the meeting at which he was relieved of duties was illegal and unprocedural.

Jakob said he will not go anywhere and as it stands, according to him, he still remains the legitimate CEO, further saying his alleged removal is just a plot. His suspension was confirmed by mayor David Kamboonde as well as management committee (MC) chairperson Jefet August, who Jakob has accused of a witch-hunt.

Jakob, who has been the CEO of Oniipa since 2016, was suspended indefinitely with all benefits to pave way for an investigation into allegations of corruption relating to an electrical servicing tender that was awarded in 2020.

"Council through its special meeting resolved to suspend the CEO because the allegations levelled against him are very serious. Even though he was refusing the suspension claiming that it is being done unprocedurally, but we informed him that when he signed and agreed to enter into the electrical tender agreement, it was done unprocedural, as council was not aware. The same applies when he breached the agreement to which he committed himself," said MC chairperson August.

"So, he is suspended with all benefits pending the finalisation of the investigations. Once we are done, the suspension will be lifted but we have informed the minister accordingly in this regard," he added.

However, the CEO hit back. "The mayor indicated that the council was indeed bodiless by the management committee and he could not do anything about it. The mayor and his present councillors were questioned on the legality of their meeting and whether the MC has legitimate power to suspend



Going nowhere... Suspended Oniipa CEO Janias Jakob. Photo: Contributor

the CEO but could not answer. The mayor could also not answer apparently the question whether the suspension was consented by the minister," Jakob countered.

The tender to provide electrical services was awarded to West Trading CC, which sought financial assistance from Namibia Procurement Fund (NamPro Fund).

However, NamPro Fund had a cessation agreement with West Trading relating to a financing scheme, which was awarded to the contractor as start-up capital. This deal has since gone sour after Oniipa Town Council, under the stewardship of Jakob, breached such a contract and paid monies directly to the contractor, in contrast to NamPro Fund as initially agreed.

Part of the condition was that Oniipa Town Council pays all dues to NamPro Fund's account, which will then advance whatever remains to West Trading.

It is alleged that it is the breach of that specific clause that landed Jakob in hot water as he approved

funds to be paid to West Trading. NamPro Fund is now suing West Trading and its director, while Oniipa Town Council is listed as a defendant.

The breach amounted to N\$448 149.24 on 18 November 2020, as well as another amount of N\$200 000 advanced into West Trading account on 28 November. While the initial tender was for over N\$1 million.

In his defence, through a 1 800-word letter provided to the media, Jakob said allegations levelled against him are baseless. Instead, he accused August of spearheading a witch-hunt and trying to taint his professional image.

"This is an internal administrative issue that through his political immaturity went to the extent of politicising and publicising it in the public domain - a conduct which is in contravention with the Code of Conduct of Members of Local Authority Councils of April 2015.

"The council was advised to wait until the legal route of the case is exhausted by the court, but the MC chairperson decided to bulldoze other councillors to pursue an investigation in the project of West Trading CC. I will leave council when it's the right time. I was appointed by council with prior approval of the minister and not by the MC chairperson," he stressed.

Jakob revealed their long standing difference stems from clashes when he refused to allow councillors to use council vehicles to attend Swepo meetings, also for refusing to concede to directives of employing people from outside before according the opportunities internally.

Others, include the extension of an internship programme, as well as matters related to procurement, including issues of land compensation and the interference into administrative operations.

osimasiku@nepc.com.na

# Thete calls for speedy realisation of SEZs

By Staff Reporter

Swapo parliamentarian Natangwe Thete has called for speedy implementation of special economic zones.

He said once implemented, Namibia will become independent from other economies and achieve its aspirations of industrialisation, economic diversification, and development.

Thete made the call in parliament on Tuesday while contributing to the mid-term budget review tabled by finance minister Iipumbu Shani earlier this month where he announced N\$2.2 billion has been made available for reallocation.

Thete said the medium-term budgetary review does not only facilitate the monitoring by providing a benchmark against budgetary developments over time but it also helps ensure fiscal discipline by making more apparent the impact of policies on the government balance in the coming years.

"I welcome the review because although the country has experienced its worst economic downturn, we continue to thrive and grow with limited revenue," he said.

He said the reallocations of funds to the health ministry to boost the country's Covid response and to the anti-poaching activities as well as support the operations of Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR) is crucial.

He said these reallocations are crucial to the recovery of the economy

and ensure that Namibia is ready to face another wave of Covid-19 is to come. He said during the first and second quarters of 2021, Namibia's economic environment was confronted by numerous macroeconomic shocks as well as the Covid-19 pandemic that inflicted the entire global economy.

Besides the loss of lives, Thete said the pandemic destabilised the economy through disruptions in trade, tourism, production, productivity, supply chains, and other various integration mechanisms.

Additionally, he said the real GDP has also contracted in the first and second quarters of 2021.

With regard to the domestic economy, Thete said the impact of the pandemic has transmitted through trade and tourism restrictions, low commodity demand, and international commodity prices.

He said the contraction in the economy was observed across all sectors. Furthermore, he said, Covid-19 did not only affect the domestic economy but also the trade balance, as the country continues to experience a trade deficit although the total trade has improved over the two quarters.

"It is imperative that even during these trying times, we remain resilient and continue with the implementation of development policies and strategies to ensure that not only the GDP of the country improves but also increase the productivity and government earnings," he said.



Key... Swapo MP Natangwe Thete. Photo: Ntanga

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Contact: Ms White-Love J.T Kadibila  
Tel: 061 234911  
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Due Date: 23 November 2021

**SM DYNAMIC**

**PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and affected Parties (SIAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commission in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (ER 11 of 2 February 2012) for the following activity:

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** New Proposed Landfill Site

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Swakop Town

**PROPOSED TO:** Swakop Municipality

**Public Meeting:**  
Date: 30 November 2021  
Time: 15:00  
Venue: Nambuthu Community Hall

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants

**REGISTRATION OF SIAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:**  
All interested & affected Parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing or request for Background Information Document (BID) Email: [info@smdynamic.com.na](mailto:info@smdynamic.com.na) or Tel: 061 234911 on or before 3rd December 2021.

**ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) TUBE 01/20, KUNENE REGION.**

Notice is hereby invited to inform all potentially interested and/or affected Parties that an application will be made to the Environmental Commission in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity:

**Proposed:** Catapults Comminution (Pty) Ltd

**Project Name:** Exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone and precious metals on EPL 7125, Oupje, Kunene region.

**Project Location:** EPL 7125, Oupje, Kunene region

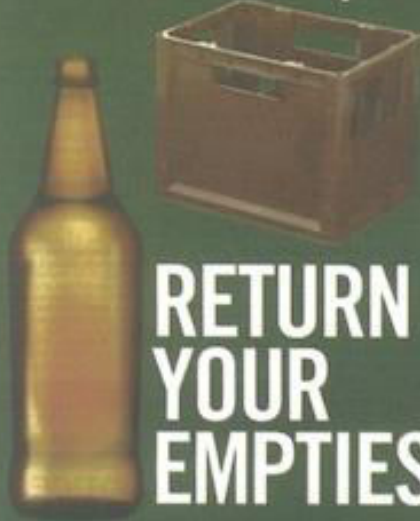
**Environmental Consultant:** Green Team Consultants has been appointed by Catapults Comminution (Pty) Ltd as an independent environmental practitioner to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone and precious metals on EPL 7125, Oupje, Kunene region. Schedule of public meeting to be follow.

**Date:** 27th November 2021  
**Time:** 10:30 AM  
**Venue:** Gellingsen Lodge, Karanburg

**All interested and Affected Parties (SIAPs) are encouraged to register with this study. Submit all issues, comments and questions before 28th November 2021.**

Contact person: Sibeleli H Ntshole  
Tel: +264 61 222990  
Email: [gn@gtcc.com.na](mailto:gn@gtcc.com.na)

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### PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following activity:

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** New Proposed Landfill Site  
**PROJECT LOCATION:** Tsombi Town  
**PROponent:** Tsombi Municipality  
**Public Meeting:**  
**Date:** 30 November 2021  
**Time:** 15:00  
**Venue:** Namisobu Community Hall

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants

#### REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:

All interested & Affected Parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing or request for Background Information Document via Email: [tsombi@smdynamic.co.za](mailto:tsombi@smdynamic.co.za), [tsombi@smdynamic.co.za](mailto:tsombi@smdynamic.co.za) or [tsombi@smdynamic.co.za](mailto:tsombi@smdynamic.co.za) on or before 27<sup>th</sup> December 2021.

### BEJAARDESORGVERENIGING OKAHANDJA WO 39



Huis Sonder Sorge



### VACANCY

We invite applications for the following position:

**MANAGER for:-  
ABENDFRIEDER RETIREMENT VILLAGE  
(Okahandja) (Managed by the Okahandja  
Association for the Care of the Aged)**

#### Requirements:

- Administrative skills
- Computer literate
- Strong human relations and communication skills
- English, Afrikaans- and possibly German speaking
- Namibian Citizen
- Practical Maintenance Skills
- Prior work Experience in a Retirement Village or Old Age Home Environment will be an advantage

#### Benefits:

- Market related salary
- Pension fund
- 20 Calendar days per annum
- 36 Sick leave days over 3 years

Closing date for applications will be  
Tuesday, 30 November 2021 at 13:00.

Only successful candidates will be contacted.

Please mail your applications to The Manager,  
[bestuurder@okahandja.org](mailto:bestuurder@okahandja.org) or Deliver to:  
The Manager, Huis Sonder Sorge, 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue,  
Erf 1181, Okahandja



Consulting Agency

## Sentiono Consulting

### Hospitality Manager @ Ongava - Lodge Based

#### Purpose of the Position:

The Position directs the overall Hospitality management and guest experience for the Ongava group and the role includes but is not limited to; all personnel and departmental management, interaction with guests and ensuring professional guest experience delivery, development of human capital, quality control, administrative and financial records, product development and delivery of a five-star guest experience and the management of the camps in line with the standards and ethos of the Ongava group.

#### Minimum Requirements:

- Minimum of 5 years' experience of senior management in the tourism industry in a 5-star property.
- Relevant tertiary education.
- Experience with needs assessment techniques, quality standards and satisfaction evaluation techniques.
- Experience training and evaluating staff.
- Excellent communication skills (oral and written)
- Completely computer literate with excellent administrative skills.
- Fluent in English. Additional languages would be advantageous.
- Familiarity with industry's latest development would be advantageous.

#### Key Requirements and Competencies:

- Personnel, departmental and guest relation management.
- Administrative and financial record keeping.
- Budgeting and stock control.
- Planning and organizing skills.
- Adequate knowledge of personalized services principles and processes.
- Highly responsible and reliable with professional presentation.
- Should be able to work long, flexible hours, unsupervised and under pressure.
- Clean disciplinary record.
- No criminal record.
- Have a valid driver's license and PDF.

Apply for this vacancy by sending an updated CV to [recruitment@sentionoconsult.com](mailto:recruitment@sentionoconsult.com)

ONLY SHORTLISTED CANDIDATES WILL BE CONTACTED

Closing date for Applications:  
30 November 2021



Another round of consultations with stakeholders was carried out from March to May 2023, this was after the Environmental Commissioners shared his concern regarding unattendance of public meeting. The identified key stakeholder signed notice of extension of consultation phase.





Date: March 15, 2023

Dear Interested and Affected Party,

**NOTICE OF EXTENSION FOR STAKEHOLDER AND AFFECTED PARTIES TO SUBMIT COMMENTS AND REGISTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS, FOR THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NEW PROPOSED LANDFILL SITE IN TSUMEB OSHIKOTO REGION.**

Notice is hereby given that the Municipality of Tsumeb intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) in terms of the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 and in line with the Environmental Impact Assessment regulations (GN of 6 February 2012).

This notice serves to notify stakeholders of the extension for the second round of the stakeholder engagement period which will run for 21 days ending 10 April 2023. The first round of stakeholder engagement was held on 30 November 2021 to 31 December 2021. Interested and affected parties are encouraged to submit their comments to the details provided in this document.

The Tsumeb Municipality has commissioned the Environmental study in order to comply with the Environmental requirements as outlined in the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Act. No.7 of 2007). This was necessitated by numerous complaints from the public about the poorly operated municipal dumpsite and associated impacts on the biophysical and social environment. In November 2020, a compliance order was served by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner to Tsumeb Municipality for illegal dumping of waste and inappropriate management of waste. The existing dumpsite requires to be closed off, rehabilitated and conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the new site as per Part VII, VIII and IX of the Environmental Management Act of No.7 of 2007. SM Dynamic was appointed to undertake and facilitate the Environmental Scoping Study. The Consultant shall facilitate the EIA process for the site selection for the new landfill.

The purpose of this study is to extend beyond the traditional ways of disposing waste and to ensure compliance with relevant legislation. The Namibian Constitution through Article 91(c) and 95 makes provision for the overarching guidance in terms of the maintenance and sustainable use of natural



resources for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future. The Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 sets principles of environmental management which includes that "the reduce, re-use, and recycling of waste must be promoted". Article 5 of the EMA provides that a person may not discard or dispose waste, except (a) at a disposal site declared or approved by the Minister or (b) in a manner or by means of facility or method and subject to such conditions as the Minister may prescribe. The construction of a waste facility, treatment of waste and disposal of waste and the import, processing, use and recycling, temporal storage, transport of waste may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The proposed new site is located on the Tsumeb Tsintsabis road within the Municipal boundaries of the Tsumeb Municipality (Latitude – 19.227703 and Longitude – 17.705859) and is 5 km. this area sits on an area of about 17 000m<sup>2</sup> (1.7Ha) (Picture 1 below).

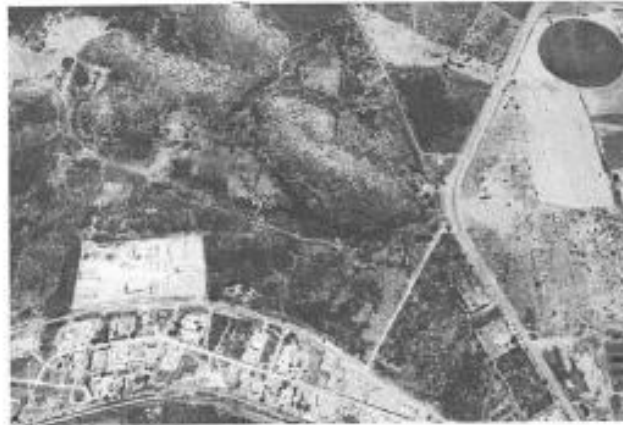


Figure 1: New Proposed Site

The proposal requires the next authorizations before it can be commissioned:

- Environmental Clearance Certification under the provisions of the Environmental Management Act NO 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 6 February 2012.
- Stakeholder notification



- giving written notice to the owners and occupiers of land adjacent the site where the activity is or to be undertaken or to any alternative site.
- The local authority council, regional council, and traditional council, as the case may be, in which the site or alternative site is situated.
- Any other organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity.

SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants has been appointed as the independent environmental assessment practitioners to obtain the relevant authorizations and facilitate the EIA study. The Environmental Clearance Certification is subjected to a full Scoping and Environmental Assessment Process which will be integrated in the Environmental Management Plan for the Management and Operation of the proposed new landfill. The application is subject to public participation, and we are required to inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) about the project to solicit their views, comments and recommendations on the application.

This letter serves as notification of the proposed development, and we draw your attention to the following:

- An invitation to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP)
- The availability of the Background Information Document (BID) for comment

#### **Register as an I&AP**

You are hereby invited to register as an I&AP on the project and to participate in the process by completing the enclosed Comments and Registration Form attached to the BID.

#### **Background Information Document (BID) available for public comment and review**

The enclosed BID provides an overview of the EIA process and invites I&APs to participate and register on the process. The first round of BID review period was 30 November 2021 to 21 December 2021 and the second round for BID review is from 20 March 2023 until 10 April 2023. Interested and affected parties can still submit their comments and concerns regarding the application until 10 April 2023.

The BID together with Comment Registration Forms, are available for public comment at the following public venues:

- Tsumeb Municipality Office, Contact the Health, and Parks Manager Mr. Glenn Kearns at +264 67 221056/7/8 or gkearns@tsumebmun.org.na



Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

MWO

Kluivert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800: Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name K GRUNSCHEISS

Capacity OWNER

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Date 13/4/2022



# HENNING CRUSHER (PTY)

# LTD



Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kluivert Mwanangombe".

Kluivert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800; Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name Schalk Henning

Capacity Managing Director

Signature A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Schalk Henning".

Date 29/03/2023

email: tia@henningcrusher.com





Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

MWO

Kluvert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800; Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name M. Luca

Capacity Supervisor - AFROT LTD - TSUMEB

Signature Luca

Date 17/03/23

# OSHIKOTO REGIONAL COUNCIL



Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Kluivert Mwanangombe".

Kluivert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800: Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name Lovisa N. Iiyambo

Capacity Control Administrative officer

Signature A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Lovisa N. Iiyambo".

Date 13 April 2023





Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

Kluivert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800; Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name Barcelona Tsases

Capacity Director Sustainability & Business Transformation

Signature Digitized by  
Barcelona Tsases  
www.smdynamic.org

Date 08-May-2023



# OSHIKOTO AUTO ELECTRIC



Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

*KM*

Kuivert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800; Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name *Ashiko Auto Electric*

Capacity *Owner*

Signature *[Signature]*

Date *17/03/23*

# COMMERCIAL TRUCK PARTS AFRICA



Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

*MKW*

Kluyvert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800; Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name G Bence

Capacity General Manager

Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*

Date 30/05/23

# CES AUTO TRADING



Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

*KW*

Kluivert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800: Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name *CES Auto Trading*

Capacity *Owner*

Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*

Date *13/04/2023*

# AUTO TECH NAMIBIA



Thank you for your participation.

Regards,

MW

Kluvert Mwanangombe  
SM Dynamic Environmental Consultants  
Address: 5973 Southern Street, Ocean View  
Cell: +264 85 144 3800; Fax 088 636 903  
Email: [info@smdynamic.org](mailto:info@smdynamic.org)

Received By:

Name Ango Tala

Capacity Owner

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Date 17/03/2023



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P.O. Box 8387  
Swakopmund, Namibia

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[www.smdynamic.org](http://www.smdynamic.org)