

A scoping report on the Environmental Impact Assessment for the 20 MW Solar Power Plant at Shiyamba, Kavango East Region



Report Compiled for:

Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd

P O Box 27 Ondangwa

Email Address:

Application number:240725004451

Compiled by: Augite Environmental
Consulting

909 City Street, Windhoek

Cell number: +264 817069027

Project Details :

A scoping report on the Environmental Impact Assessment for the 20MW solar power plant at Shiyamba, Kavango East Region

Environmental Management Practitioners

<i>Name of representative of the EAP</i>	<i>Education Qualifications</i>
<i>Kaukurauee Ismael Kangueehi</i>	<i>PhD, MSc, and BSc in Environmental Geochemistry</i>

Client

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position/Role</i>	<i>Address</i>
<i>Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd</i>	<i>Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd (Proponent)</i>	<i>P O Box 87099 Eros, Windhoek</i>

List of Abbreviations

TERM	DEFINITION
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exploration Prospecting Licence
GPS	Global Positioning System
HSE	Health, Safety and Environmental
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy

NHC	National Heritage Council
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
ToRs	Terms of Reference

Contents

Executive Summary.....	7
Introduction	7
Overview.....	7
Location	7
Environmental Assessment Requirements	7
Project Alternatives.....	22
Introduction	8
Project Background.....	8
Solar Power Plant Tenure.....	10
Role Players	10
Environmental Consultant.....	10
Proponent of the Proposed Project.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Project Location.....	10
Infrastructure and Services	11
Electricity.....	11
Water supply.....	12
Refuse and Waste Removal	12
IT systems and Communication	12
Security and Fencing	12
Buildings.....	12
Roads.....	12
Fuel Distribution, storage, and supply.....	14
Storage of Lubrication and Consumables	14
Fire Fighting Provision	14
Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements	14
Purpose of the Scoping Report.....	14
Terms of Reference	15
Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology.....	19
Project Initiation and Screening	19
Initial Scoping Public Participation Process.....	19
Compilation and Review of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)	20
Final Scoping Report and Completion of the Scoping Phase.....	20
List of Specialist Studies Undertaken	21
Need and Desirability	21
Need of the Solar Energy Supply Project.....	21

Alternatives.....	22
Solar Power Plant Method Alternatives	22
No-Go Alternatives	22
Summary of applicable legislation	22
Environmental Management Act of 2007	23
Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001.....	23
Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995	24
Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990	24
Water Resources Management Act of 2004	24
Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975	24
National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004).....	25
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976	25
Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974	25
Namibian Water Corporation (Act 12 of 1997).....	26
Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015.....	26
Description of Proposed Solar Power Plant Project	26
Introduction	26
Techniques for Solar Power Plant Project	27
Identification of Suitable Land	27
Description of the Current Environment	28
4.1 Introduction.....	28
4.2 Climatic Conditions.....	28
4.3 Geology	31
4.3.1 Geological setting.....	31
Hydrogeology and Water Resources	33
4.5 Flora	35
Fauna.....	35
Avifauna (Birds)	35
Archaeology and Heritage Sites	36
Socio-Economic Environment	37
4.9.1 Demographics of Rundu.....	37
4.9.2 Social Economic Impact.....	38
5. Assessment of Impacts	38
Public Participation Process	40
5.1. Overall socio-economic benefits and issues	41
Solar Plant activity phases and associated issues	43

5.2.1. Construction of the Solar Power Plant Phase of the Project	43
5.2.2. Generating Energy Phase of the Project	45
5.2.2.1. Air Quality.....	45
Conclusion.....	55

Executive Summary

Introduction

Overview

The proponent, Epitome Energy (Proprietary) Limited, was provisionally granted land and intends to construct a 20MW solar power plant approximately 80 kilometers east of Rundu. The solar power plant substation will assist in the supply of electricity to Namibia in the future and potentially supply electricity to neighbouring countries.

The proponent intends to construct a 20 MW solar power plant. Augite Environmental Consulting was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project.

Location

The allocated area is located 80 kilometers east of Rundu at Shiyamba Sub-station at the local village Shitemo and Nyondo in the Kavango East region. The proposed solar power plant will be constructed less than 10 kilometers from Shitemo village. The coordinates for the centre of the allocated plot are -18.010609°, 20.497856°.

Environmental Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no construction of solar power facilities and activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed solar power plant. The findings of the EIA study will inform the MET and DEA decision making and provide information on the design and operation of the PV facility.

Introduction

Project Background

The proponent, Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd, was provisionally granted land approximately 7 kilometers from Shitemo village in the Kavango East region. The allocated land that is planned for this project is measures a size of 65 ha for the solar power plant project. An outline of the area is shown in the image below.

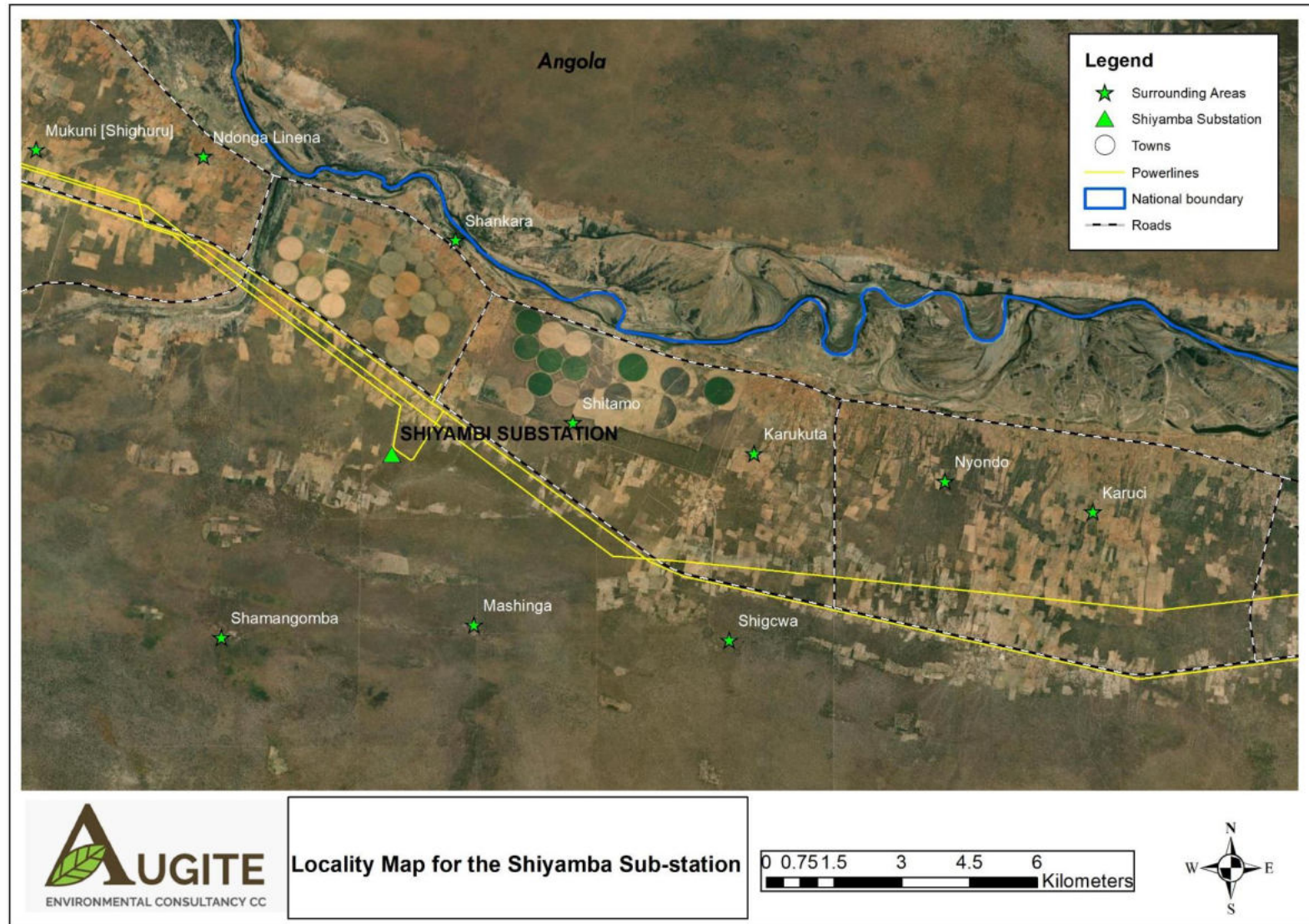


Figure 1. The surrounding roads that connect the Shiyamba sub-station and the other local villages in the area.

Solar Power Plant Tenure

The allocated land is situated in a communal area, and the proponent has applied for the piece of land via the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. A public notice to leasehold and occupational land right in the Kavango East region was advertised in the New Era newspaper. The size of the allocated solar power plant area is **65 Hectares**. It is granted for renewable energy supplying purposes where a 20 MW solar power plant will be constructed.

Role Players

Table 1. List of role players in the project.

Organization	Project Role
Ministry of Mines and Energy – Electricity Control Board	Competent Authority
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism- Directorate of Environmental Affairs	Decision making authority for environmental authorization
Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd	Proponent
Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd	Energy distributor
Augite Environmental Consultants cc	Independent Environmental Consultant (EAP)

Environmental Consultant

Augite Environmental Consulting cc was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project. Augite does not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in the proposed activity, application or appeal, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project. The public participation process and report writing was overseen by Dr Kaukuraee Kanguuehi as the EAP. CV's of various role players are annexed to the appendix section of this report.

Project Location

The area that has been earmarked is located 80 kilometers east of Rundu close to a local village known as Ndonga Linena, in the Kavango East Region. The proposed solar plant site is

accessible along the B8 tarred road and while the remaining 2 kilometers can be accessed via an informal secondary road. The coordinates for the centre of the allocated plot are -18.010525°, 20.496776°.

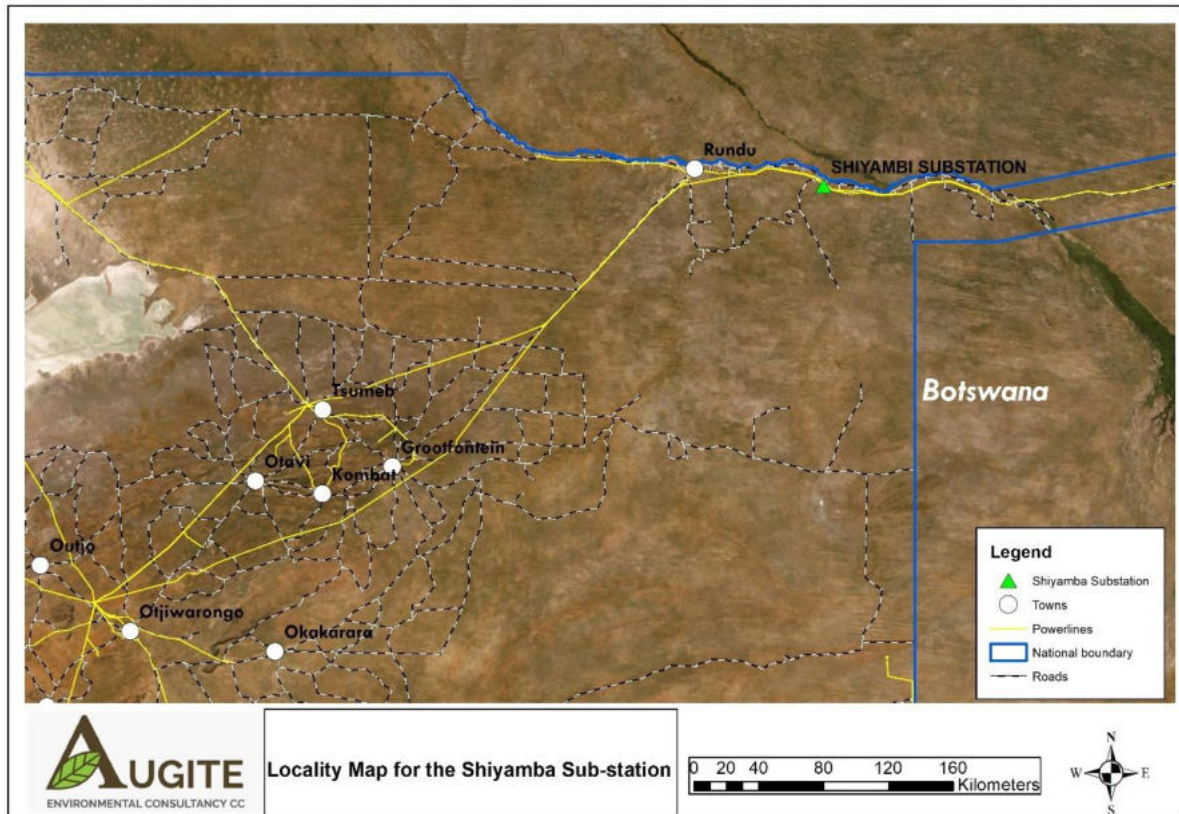


Figure 2. Agricultural area in proportion to where it is located in Namibia.

Infrastructure and Services

Electricity

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to the solar power plant site will be sourced from the existing Shiyamba substation since the activities at site will be to supply power. The power requirements for the proposed project will increase during the different construction phases of the solar power plant as power will only be required for the following activities:

- Emergency lighting.
- Powering small machinery during the construction phases of the solar power plant.
- Power supply for temporary office block or container if necessary.

Water supply

The water requirements for the project will be sourced from the extension pipeline from the Ndonga Linena agricultural project which is less than 3 kilometres from the solar power plant site. Water containers will be brought on site and utilised whenever necessary. The water will mostly be used for general consumption and cleaning.

Refuse and Waste Removal

The proponent will negotiate directly with all suppliers of consumables such as grease, oil etc. to remove these materials for disposal once they have been used and need to be discarded. The proponent will provide adequate temporary sanitary facilities and such facilities must be maintained in a hygienic condition. Sewerage will be disposed of in a manner not polluting the environment. The proponent will remove all refuse pertaining to the proponent's activities, domestic or otherwise, from the property. The proponent will undertake environmental rehabilitation, both during and at the conclusion of the solar power plant activity operations.

IT systems and Communication

Once the construction has commenced, provision will be made for two-way radios to enable the heavy machinery workers and the on-site staff to communicate effectively.

Security and Fencing

Provision has been made for fencing although strict access to and from the solar power plant site will be facilitated by personnel.

Buildings

At this stage, no agricultural camps will be set up and so provision will be made for prefabricated containers.

Roads

Access to the solar power plant site is limited as there are currently no convenient roads, except for 4x4 tracks.

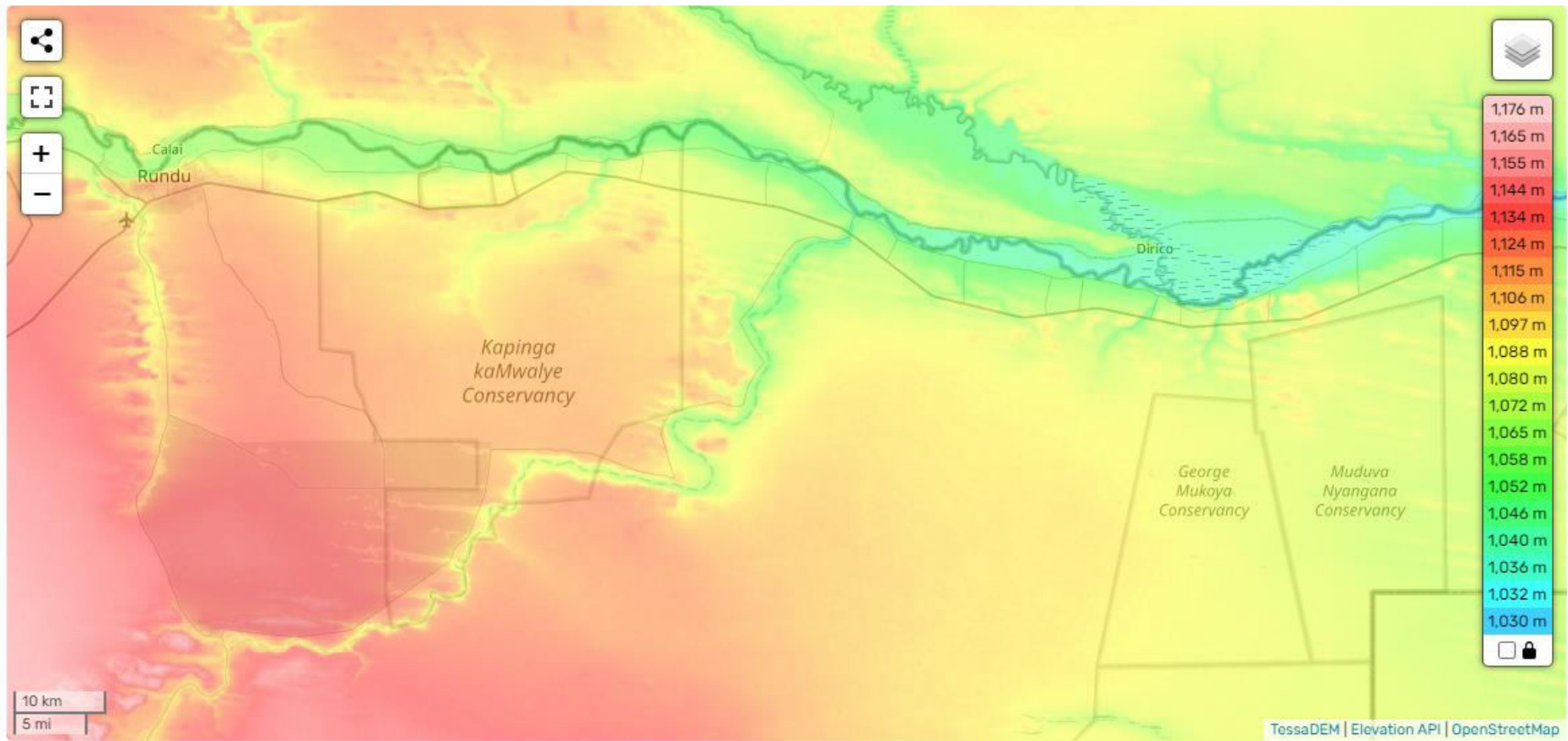


Figure 3. Topographic map showing the existing road network within the proposed solar plant area.

Mobile equipment

The proponent's vehicle fleet will be optimised during the next project phase. Provision will be made 4x4 vehicles and a heavy-duty trucks that will be used for the construction of solar power plant activities.

Fuel Distribution, storage, and supply

During the construction phase of the solar power plant activities phase, diesel will be delivered to the by road transport and offloaded into the vehicles by offloading pumps.

Storage of Lubrication and Consumables

During the construction of the solar power plant phase, consumables and lubricants will be stored in a designated area within a container. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and are assumed to be non-hazardous.

Fire Fighting Provision

Portable fire-extinguishers will be fitted, as required, in vehicles and mobile containers where possible.

Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements

The **Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012)** stipulates that no construction or a solar power plant generating farm may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed 100 MW solar power plant that will generate and supply electricity to the bigger part of Namibia.

Purpose of the Scoping Report

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed 20 MW solar power plant farm that will be constructed 80 kilometers east of Rundu or approximately 5 kilometres southeast of the local village Ndonga Linena, in the Kavango East

region. The proposed solar plant site is accessible along the B8 tarred road and while the remaining 3 kilometres can be accessed via a gravel road. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed 20 MW solar power plant project. The scoping process identifies the issues that are likely to be most important during the EIA and eliminates those that are of little concern. The scoping process shall be concluded with the establishment of terms of reference for the preparation of an EIA, as set out by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The purpose of this scoping report is to:

- Identify any important environmental issues to be considered before commencing with 20 MW solar power plant project activities on the project site.
- To identify appropriate time and space boundaries of the EIA study.
- To identify information required for decision-making.

As such, the key objectives of this scoping study are to:

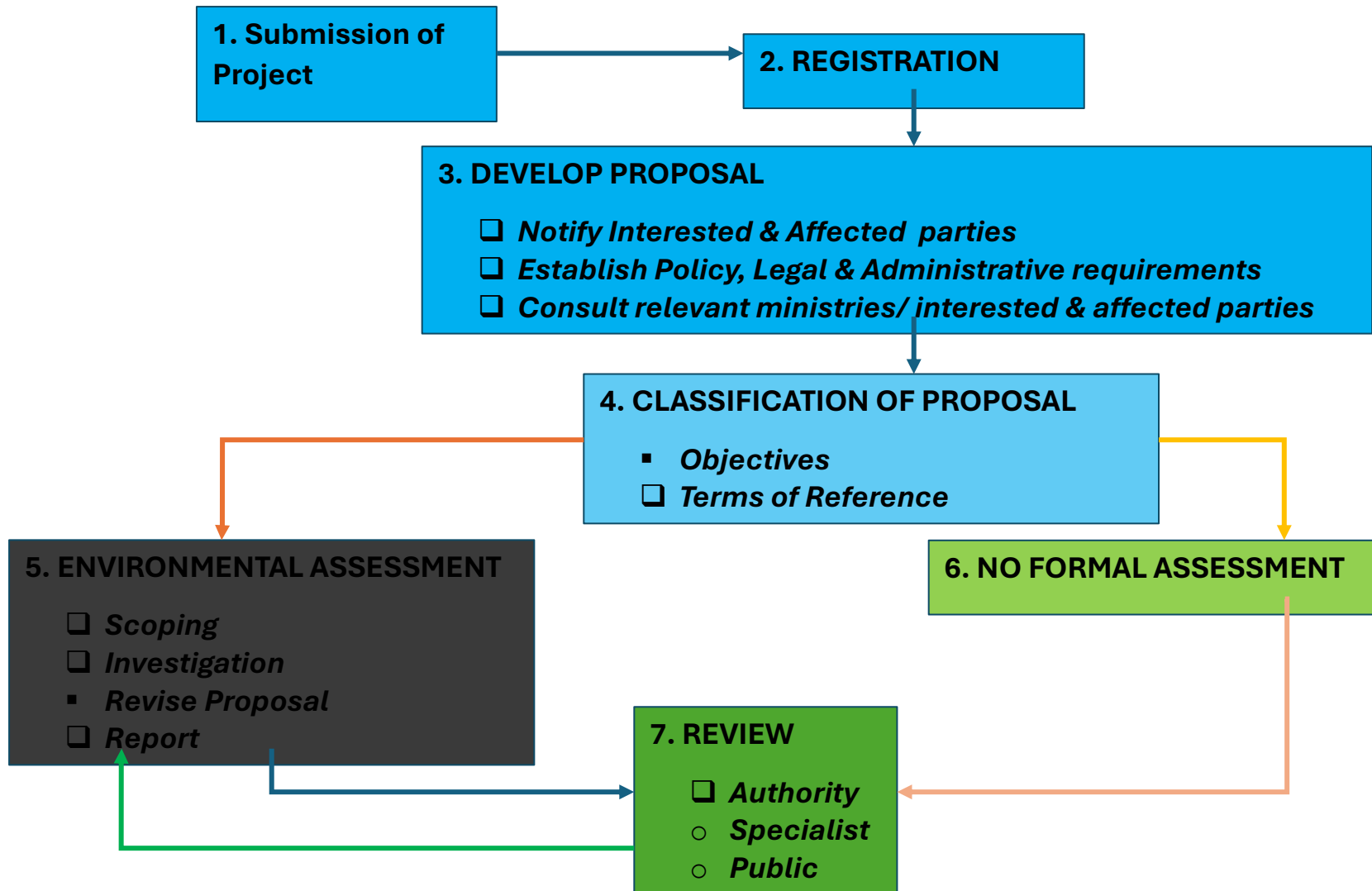
- Inform the public about the proposed 20 MW solar power plant project and activities.
- Identify the main stakeholders, their comments and concerns.
- Define reasonable and practical alternatives to the proposal.
- To establish the terms of reference for an EIA study.

Terms of Reference

The approach and methodology taken was guided by the Environmental Regulations of 2012 and the Terms of Reference (ToR) which were provided by the proponent:

- Identify all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed project.
- Identify existing environmental (both bio-physical and socio-economic) conditions of the area to determine their environmental sensitivity.
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process.
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the development and assess the significance of the identified impacts.

- Compile a Scoping Report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identifying specialist investigations, if required.
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- Submit the final scoping report to the competent authority and the Environmental Commissioner.



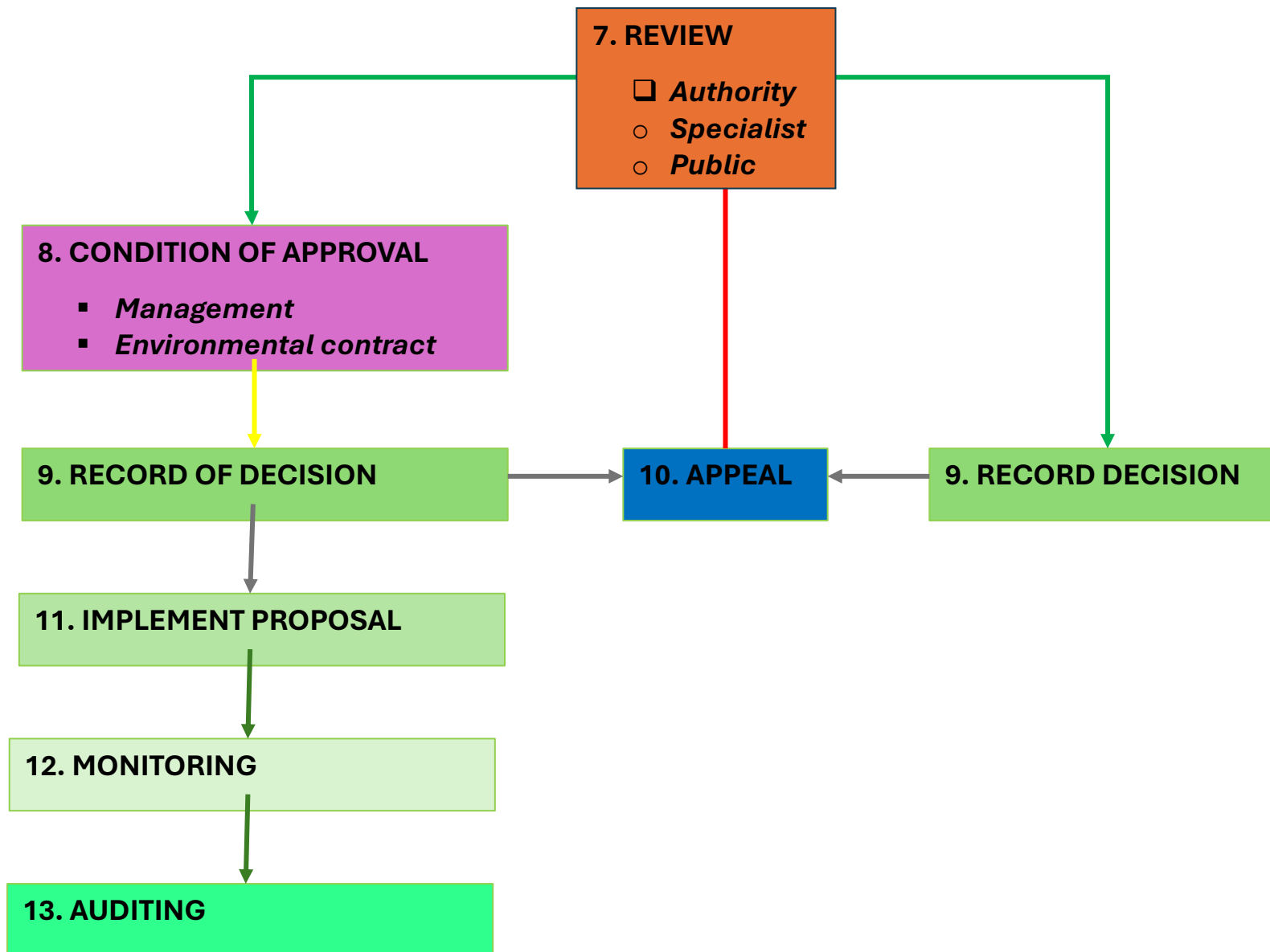


Figure 4. Flowchart of the Environmental Impact Assessment process followed in Namibia.

Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

Environmental assessment process in Namibia is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and in line with the provisions of the Cabinet approved Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995.

This report has taken into consideration all the requirements for preparation of all the supporting documents and application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and lodgement of such application to the Environmental Commissioner (EC), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

The purpose of the Scoping Phase was to communicate the scope of the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), to consider project alternatives, to identify the environmental (and social) aspects and potential impacts for further investigation and assessment, and to develop the terms of reference for specialist studies to be conducted in the Impact Assessment Phase if necessary. The steps undertaken during the Scoping Phase are summarised below.

Project Initiation and Screening

The project registered on the online ECC portal (eia.met.gov.na) to provide notification of the commencement of the EIA process and to obtain clarity on the process to be followed.

Initial Scoping Public Participation Process

The objective of the public scoping process was to ensure that interested and affected parties (I&APs) were notified about the proposed project, given a reasonable opportunity to register on the project database and to provide initial comments. Steps that were undertaken during this phase are summarised below:

- **I&AP identification:** A preliminary I&AP database was compiled using the farmers contact details that were obtained from the Ministry of Lands and contact details of other interested and affected parties that were provided by the proponent. Additional

I&APs were added to the database based on responses to the advertisements and notification letters, as well as attendees to the various meetings.

- **Notification letter and Background Information Document (BID):** A notification letter and Background Information Document was distributed for review and comment for a period of 3-4 weeks after commencement of the project.
- **Advertisements and site notice:** Advertisements announcing the proposed project, the availability of the BID, public meetings and the I&AP registration / comment period were placed in two widely distributed newspapers for two consecutive weeks. Site notices were placed on the boundaries of farm fences and on the notice boards of the Regional Council. Over and above the issues raised were incorporated into the scoping report. These submissions were collated and responded to as indicated in the public participation section of the scoping report.

Compilation and Review of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)

The DSR was prepared in compliance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations of 2012 and incorporated with comments received during the initial Public Participation Process. The DSR was distributed for a 14-day review and comment period.

Final Scoping Report and Completion of the Scoping Phase

The Final Scoping Report (FSR) summarises the following: the legal and policy framework; approach to the EIA and process methodology; the project's need and desirability; proposed project activities; key characteristics of the receiving environment; and key issues of concern that will be further investigated and assessed in the next phase of the EIA. The FSR complies with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations 2012. All written submissions received during the DSR review and comment period will be collated and responded to. The FSR was submitted to the competent authority. In terms of Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007), the competent authority is then required to make a recommendation on the acceptance or rejection of the report to Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), who will make the final decision.

List of Specialist Studies Undertaken

Section 9 (a) of the Environmental Regulations of 2012 requires a disclosure of all the tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialist to be included if necessary.

The 20MW solar power plant project has not commenced yet. This means that the proponent has not conducted any surface disturbance on the ground (i.e., clearing of land, erecting fences, and making of new roads) to start with the construction of the project. As such, no field specific specialist studies were commissioned by the proponent as no specific target area has been delineated yet. Although specialist studies were deemed unnecessary for this environmental impact assessment due to low intensity and extent of the exploration activities at this stage, a heritage impact assessment study was undertaken for this project. Specialist studies conducted in the area, in previous years, have been reviewed as part of the scoping and assessment process of this project.

Need and Desirability

Need of the Solar Energy Supply Project

Electricity plays an important role in the development of a country and an important sector. Namibia is heavily reliant on neighbouring countries such as South Africa and Zambia for electricity. Currently, the country imports up to 60% of the total electrical energy requirements. The country demands for electricity stands at approximately 600MW per year, while Namibia can potentially generate up to 487 MW. Hence, there is still a deficit of up to 200MW of power.

Currently, the major electrical power suppliers are the Ruacana Hydropower Station, Van Eck Coal Power Station, Paratus Diesel Power Station and Anixas Power Station. One of the major objectives of the Harambee Prosperity Plan Goals is to increase the local electricity generating capacity of the country from 400 to 600MW. The primary goal of Witputz Energy (Pty) Ltd goal is to assist the country in achieving this goal.

The solar power plant project may assist in helping Namibia attain some of the goals set out in National Development Plans such as the National Development Plans (NDPs) and Vision 2030 strategy. During the development phase, the project will provide employment to at least 20

people from the surrounding towns and settlements. During the construction phase of the solar power plant, the low-skilled employment opportunities can contribute to social-economic development around the surrounding community.

Alternatives

During the application of the lease of land for the solar power plant, no alternative sites were considered. The proposed allocated site has shown the potential to be near the isolated from major towns and can receive maximum sunlight for the majority part of the year.

Project Alternatives

An alternative to the proposed solar power plant activity would be to allocate the land-usage to other income generating activities such as agricultural activities. The proposed project will strictly employ locals from nearby towns and settlements.

Solar Power Plant Method Alternatives

The area is poorly vegetated with open grassland and minimal heavy machinery needed to create the solar power plant farm required. Excavators, backhoes, bulldozer, grader, and a loader will be the majors equipment used in the early stages to create the necessary land. This method is more modern, effective, and environmentally friendly method.

No-Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative will mean that the current land activities such as farming and important vegetation species will not be disturbed, that is, there will not be disturbance of the flora and fauna. However, the no go alternative is not considered since it will lead to negative socio-economic impacts. The solar power plant will provide jobs and a consistent power supply to the country.

Summary of applicable legislation

All energy supply services, related to renewable energy activities such as solar power plants in Namibia, are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The acts that affect the

implementation, operation, and management of energy supply and energy delivery activities in Namibia are shown below.

Environmental Management Act of 2007

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The regulations that accompany this act lists several activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate issued in terms of the Act. The act further states that any clearance certificate issued before the commencement of the act (6 February 2012) remains in force for one year. If a person wishes to continue with activities covered by the act, he or she must apply for a new certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act.

Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

The act regulates the cutting down of trees and reads as follows “To provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials; to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest produce; to provide for the protection of the environment and control and management of forest trees; to repeal the preservation of Bees and Honey proclamation 1923, preservation of Trees and Forests Ordinance, 1952 and the Forest Act, 1968; and to deal with incidental matters”. The constitution defines the function of the Ombudsman and commits the government to sustainable utilization of Namibia’s natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians and describes the duty to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians and describes the duties to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable resources, the degradation and the destruction of ecosystem and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia. Article 95 states that *“the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting; inter alia policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians both present and future”*.

Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the State a preferent right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; to provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the State for the purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a Lands Tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The act regulates the importation and usage of petroleum products. The act reads as “To provide measures for the saving of petroleum products and an economy in the cost of the distribution thereof, and for the maintenance of a price thereof; for control of the furnishing of certain information regarding petroleum products; and for the rendering of services of a particular kind, or services of a particular standard; in connection with motor vehicles; for the establishment of the National Energy Fund and for the utilization thereof; for the establishment of the National Energy Council and the functions thereof; for the imposition of levies on fuel; and to provide for matters incidental thereof”.

Water Resources Management Act of 2004

Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

The act provides for the management, protection, development, usage, and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water resources and to provide for incidental matters.

Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The Nature Ordinance 4 of 1975 covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals (including reptiles and wild birds), problem animals, fish, and the protection of indigenous plants. It also establishes a nature conservation board. The basic set of regulations under the ordinance is contained in GN 240/1976 (OG 3556). The topics covered in the regulations include tariffs (game parks), regulations relating to game parks, swimming baths, use of boats in game parks, inland fisheries, keeping game and other wild animals in capturing. In addition, the ordinance also regulates game dealers, game skins, protected plants, birds kept in cages, trophy hunting of hunt-able game, hunting at night, export of game and game meat, sea birds, private game parks, nature reserves, regulations of wildlife associations and registers for coyote getters.

National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)

Line Ministry/Body: National Heritage Council

The National Heritage Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.

Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

This ordinance provides for the prevention of air pollution and is affected by the Health Act 21 of 1988. Under this ordinance, the entire area of Namibia, except for East Caprivi, is proclaimed as a controlled area for the purposes of section 4(1) (a) of the ordinance.

Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Safety and Security

The ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping as well as import and export. Although the environmental aspects are not explicitly stated, the ordinance provides for the importing, storage and handling.

Namibian Water Corporation (Act 12 of 1997)

Line Ministry/Body: Namibian Water Corporation

The act caters for water rehabilitation of prospecting and mineral exploration areas, environmental impact assessments and for minimising or preventing pollution.

Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services provide a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia; and to provide for incidental matters.

Description of Proposed Solar Power Plant Project

Introduction

Epitome Energy Pty Ltd is a wholly black owned entity which is legally organized as a proprietary limited within requisite parameters of the Companies Act 28 of 2004 of the Republic of Namibia. Whilst supplying solar power energy takes centre stage the concept is openly positioned to flexibly evolve with a diversified portfolio in energy business. It's an exciting state-of-the-art investment which would be one of a few in the north eastern part of Namibia with a focus on produce renewable energy marketed and exported local Namibian energy needs and demands.

Although Namibia is a semi-arid country, one of its biggest goals is to add between 300-500 MW of solar capacity to meet the expected the domestic demand for energy. The ultimate goal will be to make Namibia a net energy exporter, the country needs to increase its solar capacity to up to 3-5 gigawatts (GW) by 2030. Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd aims to add value and supply energy to Namibia, in order for the country to meet some of these goals.

Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd project is dedicated to establishing a sustainable, profitable and unique solar power energy business that will offer considerable amount of employment opportunities to skilled, semi-skilled, ordinarily employable youth of the Kavango East Region on a permanent and temporary basis.

Techniques for Solar Power Plant Project

Identification of Suitable Land

The identified land suitable for solar power plant involved certain stages, such as **searching areas with sufficient sunlight and low cloud cover supplies, remote sensing, consultation with the various farm owners to acquire land needed for a solar power plant.** Various areas in the country were investigated for this project, ranging from the south (some towns were considered), northeast (high rainfall conditions and low sunlight in comparison to other regions was an obstacle) and the northwest. After numerous consultations, the area around Shiyamba substation in the Kavango East Region was chosen as the most suitable location for this project. One of the main reasons for choosing the area was to create employment opportunities in an area where there is high unemployment and secondly because of the proximity of the allocated land to the main electrical lines. In addition, the acceptance and encouragement of the community also played a crucial role in identifying this area as most suitable in comparison to other surveyed sites.

3.2.1.2 Remote Sensing

Remote Sensing is the collection of information about an object or area without being in physical contact with it. Data gathering systems used in remote sensing are photographs obtained from manned space flights or airborne cameras, and electronic scanner or sensors such as multispectral scanners in satellites or airplanes and TV cameras, all of which record data digitally. Aerial photography and satellites allow people to work with modern techniques. Aerial photography was used to narrow down the most suitable area for this horticulture project. The proponent team collects information such as tracks, roads, fences, and habitation, as well as maps of outcrops, regolith, and vegetation cover across a region.

3.3 Labour Requirements

The proponent intends to employ about 50-150 personnel, including 10 management staff for the first phase of the project. The employees will be sourced from the local community including people from Rundu village. All employees will undergo a safety induction, first aid training course and wildlife awareness program. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to.

Description of the Current Environment

4.1 Introduction

This section aims to document the present state of the environment, the likely impact of changes being planned and the regular monitoring to attempt to detect changes in the environment. As such, this area represents a high fauna diversity. Namibia has four very large and arid regions which set them apart in various ways from the rest of the country; Kunene and Erongo region in the west and Karas and Erongo in the south (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Kunene Region occupies the northwest corner of Namibia.

The Skeleton Coast Park forms its entire western boundary with the Atlantic Ocean. The Kunene River with its Epupa Falls forms an international boundary with Angola to the north. Nationally, Kunene is bordered by Omusati Region and the western boundary of Etosha National Park. In the south it forms the southern boundary of most of Etosha National Park and borders Erongo and Erongo regions.

The Karas region is home to the Namib-Naukluft National Park, /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfronteir Park and many conservancies. The Karas Region encompasses a range of biomes or landscapes neatly arranged parallel to one another. On the west is the forbidding Namib-Naukluft National Park Coast - a region of rocks, fog, shipwrecks and desolation, washed by the waters of the Benguela current, which brings Antarctic cold to desert heat. The region's administrative capital is Keetmanshoop. The Karas Region covers an area of 161,514 km² of the total Namibian land. This figure shows a population density of 0.42 persons per km². Karas Region is the largest region in Namibia.

4.2 Climatic Conditions

4.2.1 Temperature

In the proposed area, the hot season lasts for more than half a year, from October to April, with an average daily high temperature above 32°C. The hottest month of the year in the Ndonga Linena area is December, with an average high of 38°C and low of 20°C mid-day during the winter months. The area has a hot-semi-arid climate, with hot summers and relatively mild winters (warm during the day and chilly to cold during the evenings). Even though it has a hot

semi-arid climate, the area experiences high diurnal temperature variation during the winter with average high temperatures at roughly 26 °C (79 °F) and average low temperatures at 6 °C (43 °F). This large swing in daily temperature is more commonplace among areas with cold semi-arid climates.

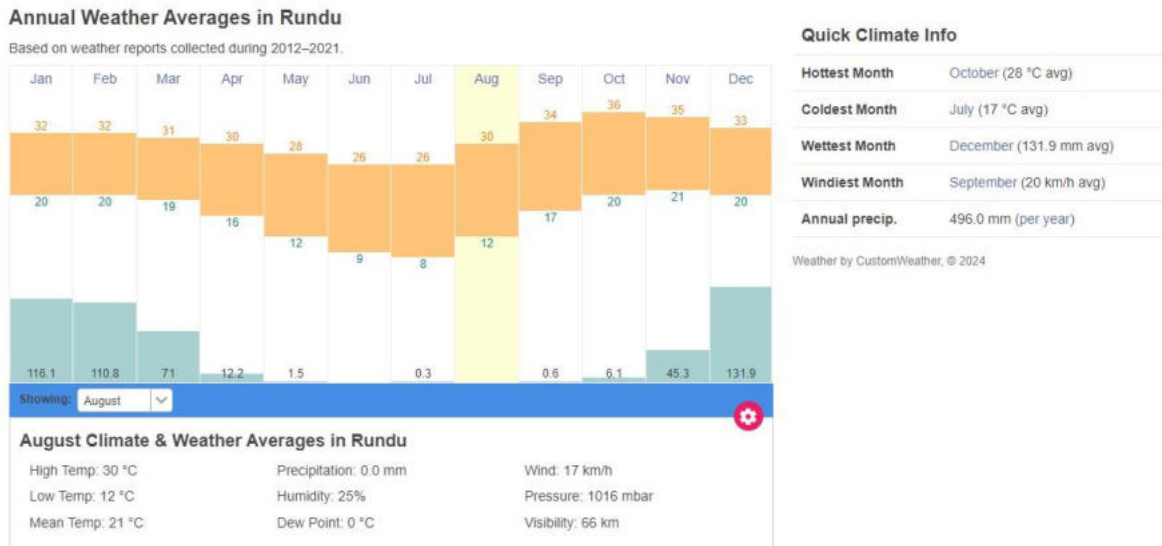


Figure 5. Average temperature for a period from 2010 to 2022 (source: <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/namibia/rundu/climate>).

4.2.2 Precipitation

It is predicted that a 10% decrease in rainfall will be experienced in the northern and southern regions of Namibia, and a 20% decrease in the central regions, by 2050 . These figures are expected to worsen to 20% and 30% respectively by 2080 (Tripe et al. 2010). For the Kavango Regions, the likely long-term impacts of the increasing frequency and intensity of bush fires as well as what is likely to happen to the Okavango River, which receives most of its water from the Angolan highlands remain 2 critical areas of concern.

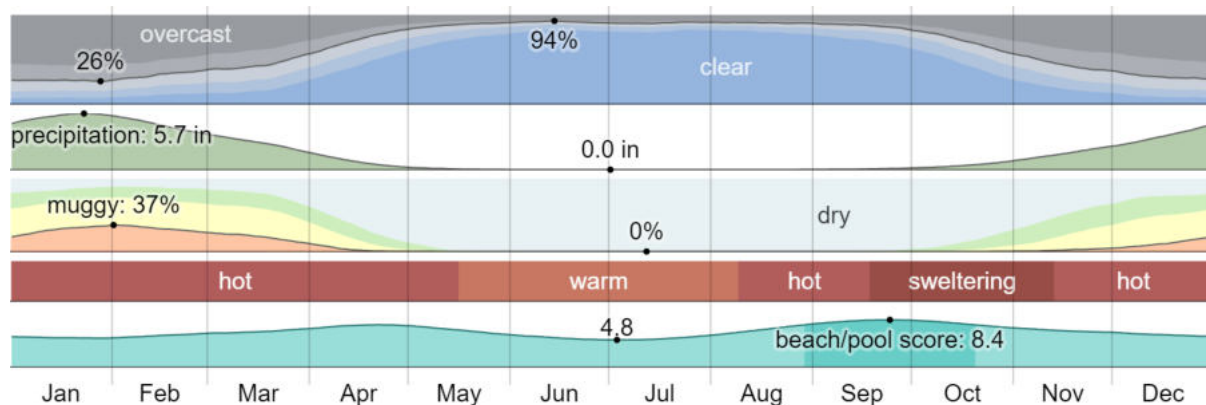


Figure 6. Average precipitation, temperature and precipitation for Rundu (<https://en.climate-data.org/africa/namibia/kunene-region/epupa-896579/#climate-graph>).

Wind

The wind experienced in an area is highly dependent on the local topography among other factors. The average hourly wind speed in Rundu experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 4.3 months, from June 22 to November 2, with average wind speeds of more than 8.7 miles per hour. The windiest month of the year in Rundu is September, with an average hourly wind speed of 10.1 miles per hour.

The calmer time of year lasts for 7.7 months, from November 2 to June 22. The calmest month of the year in Rundu is February, with an average hourly wind speed of 7.2 miles per hour.

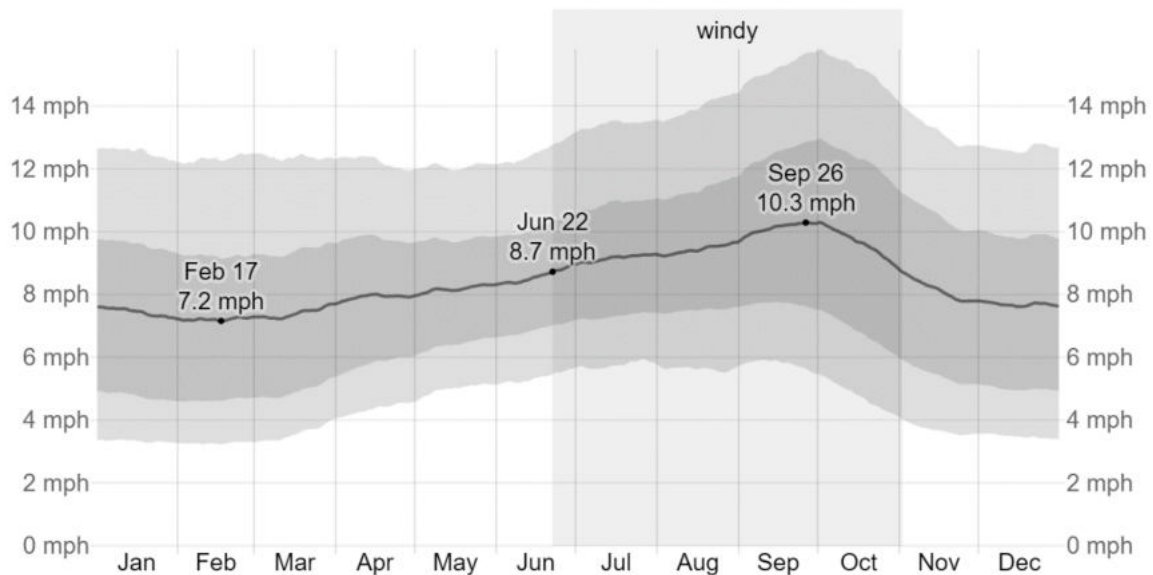


Figure 7. Average wind and maximum speed for the town of Rundu

Air Quality

Activities around the solar power plant area mainly consist of tourism and small-scale livestock farming. Besides tourism, there are no other industries or operating mines in the area. Probable sources of air pollution in the area are emissions and dust from vehicles travelling on gravel roads, dust generated by cattle grazing and wind erosion from the exposed areas. PM₁₀ describes all particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter equal to or less than 10 µm and are generally emitted from motor vehicles (diesel engines) and burning of wood. PM_{2.5} describes all particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter equal to or less than 2.5 µm and are mostly related to combustion. NO₂ and nitric oxide (NO) are formed simultaneously in combustion processes and other high temperature operations such as blast furnaces. Sources of SO₂ include fossil fuel combustion from industry and power plants. SO₂ is emitted when coal or other biomass fuels are burnt for energy.

Data from accuweather.com shows that the air quality in the area is generally excellent with an air quality index of 15 AQI. The ground-level ozone (O₃) is about 15 µg/m³ which is excellent. The fine particle matter levels (PM_{2.5}) are about 9 µg/m. The particle matter (PM₁₀) is about 9 µg/m³. The nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels in the area are recorded to be 0 µg/m³.

4.3 Geology

4.3.1 Geological setting

The Kavango region falls within the Okavango subbasin, which is part of the greater Kalahari basin, which covers northern Namibia, Botswana and southern Angola. The Kalahari Group uniformly blankets the whole district apart from a few areas of outcrop along the Okavango River near Rundu and between Mukwe and Bangani, and along the Nhoma River drainage within the Kaudom Park and at the border between the Kavango and Caprivi regions near Andara. The Kalahari increases in thickness northwestwards varying from <50m near the Botswana border to >400m thick. The oldest rocks in the region are the Damaran meta-sediments comprising of dolomites, quartzites, shale and schist. Overlying the Damaran are the Etjo Sandstone (Lebung) and the Kalkrand Plateau

Basalts of Late Karoo age (equivalent to the Stormberg flood basalts of Botswana). Ecca Group sediments are absent or have not been found from the historical drilling in the area. The Kalahari Group comprises of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated aeolian and fluvial deposits and has been divided into three main units:

- Upper – comprising aeolian sands and fluvial sands.
- Middle - comprising fluvial sands with minor Aeolian sands.
- Lower – comprising of conglomerate, red clay with a carbonate cement.

The basin shows a main southeast-northwest trending axis with two subsidiary basin axes trending southwest-northeast. These trends are the same as the dominant basement trends of the Damaran Orogeny and the dolerite dyke trends which stretch across northern Namibia into Botswana. The affects of the dolerite dyke intrusions on the groundwater flow regime of the regional Kalahari aquifer system is unknown. However, it is unlikely they act as barriers unless they come close to surface.

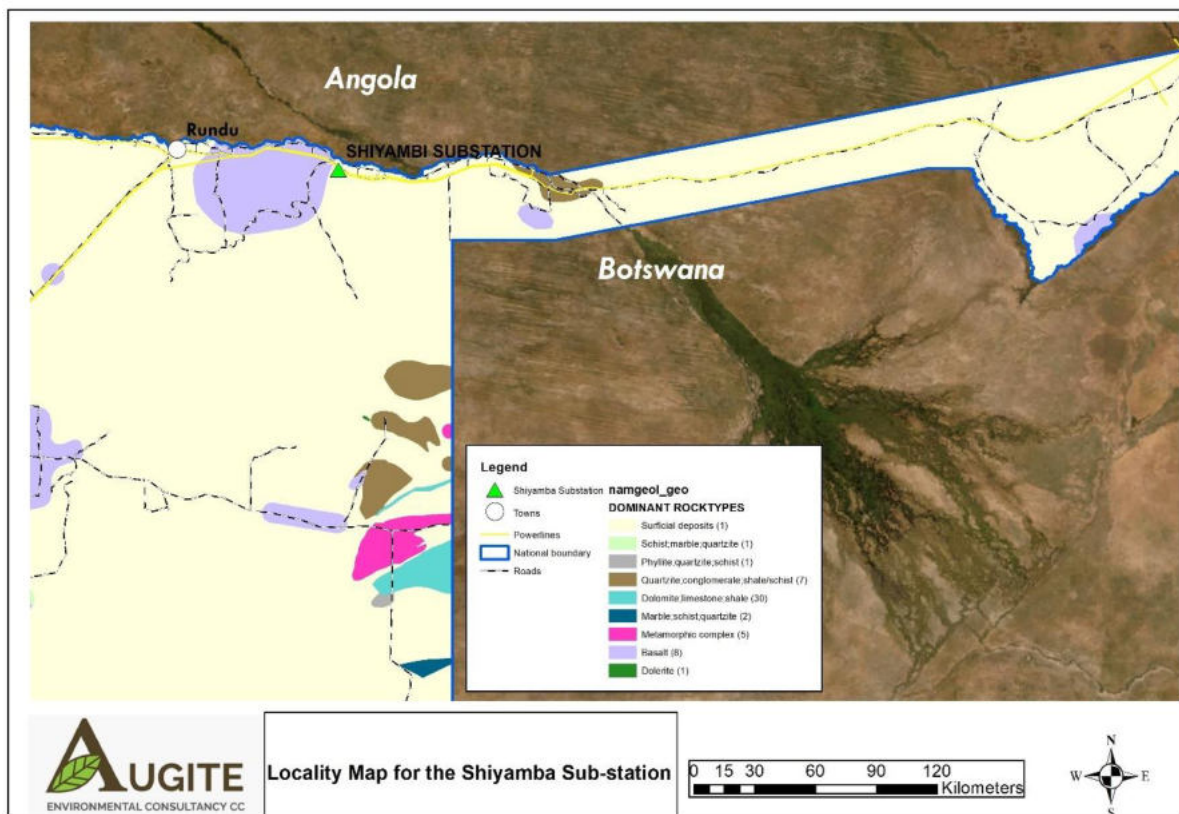


Figure 8. The various geological complexes that can be found in the area surrounding EPL8703

Hydrogeology and Water Resources

The area is underlain by rocks with little groundwater potential and aquifers with moderate groundwater potential. There are two aquifer types in the Kavango East area, firstly the primary porosity from the Kalahari group sediments, mostly found across the entire region. The secondary aquifer mostly comprises of fractures and faults from older rocks of the Damara Orogenic age (metasediments) and the Karoo basalts. Most of the bulk water supply in the area are comprised of the Kalahari Group sediments, especially in paleo-channels of the Okavango River and rural settlements.

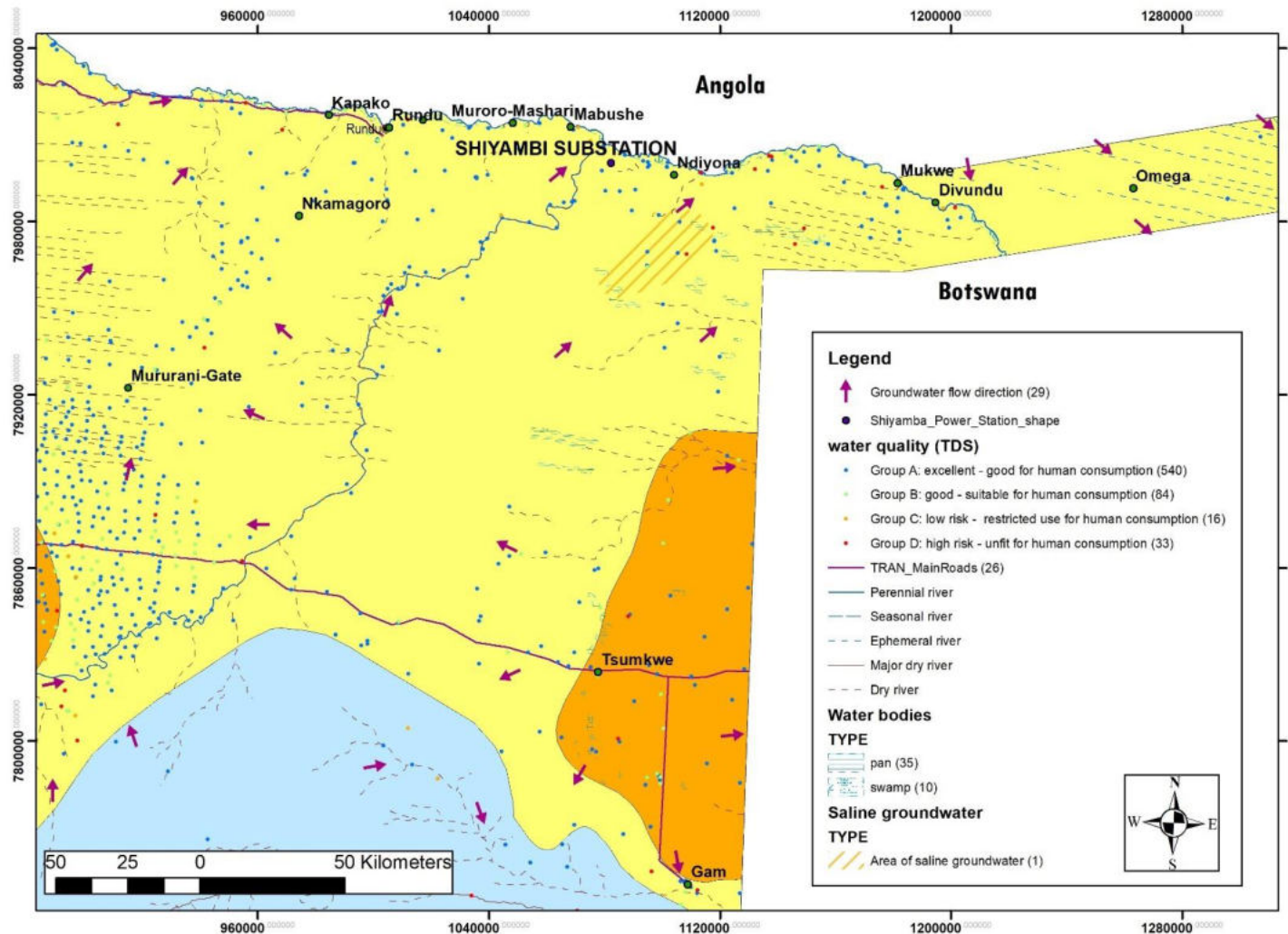


Figure 9. The hydrogeological map of the Kavango East area, where the solar power plant will be constructed.

4.5 Flora

The vegetation of the Okavango East consists predominantly of dry medium to tall woodland and savannah that are mostly found within the featureless plains. Some of the most dominant vegetation species found in the area are *Baikiaea plurijuga*, *Terminalia spp*, *Combretum spp*, *Burkea africana*, *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Lonchocarpus spp* and *Guibourtia coleosperma*. The eastern and western Kavango regions fall within the broader “Dry Forests and Woodlands of the northern Kalahari” sensu Giess (1998), or the “Zambesian *Baikiaea* Woodlands” (Vetter 2001). The Okavango valley vegetation responds to the variation in soil types along the catena from river bed to sand plateau.

Fauna

4.6.1 Introduction

The information is based on a detailed literature review and a site visit which was carried out. The area is highly abundant with wildlife, ranging from giraffes, elephants, lions, spotted hyena, African wild dog and leopards. The area borders the unfenced Khaudum National Park towards the southeast where large mammals and wild animals roam around during the wet season. The purpose of the Fauna literature review is to identify all potential amphibians, reptiles, and mammals expected on the project area and the surrounding farms in the vicinity of the Shiyamba substation area. The proposed solar plant area supports numerous faunal species but there are no species that are exclusive to the study area. Khaudum National Park and the surrounding area is one of the last sanctuaries for African Wild Dog (an endangered species) in Namibia.

Avifauna (Birds)

Simmons et al (2003) points that although Namibia’s Avifauna is comparatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas elsewhere in Africa, approximately 658 species have already been recorded with a diverse unique group of arid endemics. There are approximately 650 species of birds that have been recorded in Namibia, although the country’s avifauna is comparatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas in Africa (Brown & Lawson, 1989). Brown et al (1989) mentions that 14 species of birds are endemic or near endemic to

Namibia with the majority of Namibian endemics occurring in the Savannah of which ten species occur in a north south belt of dry Savannah in Central Namibia. Simmons (2003) recorded 240 species of birds within the vicinity of the project area. These birds consist of raptors, chats, larks and karoid species. Christian (2005) recorded the presence of the following bird species in the vicinity of the area, which include:

There are over 484 bird species found in the Kavango East area, with only two having been introduced to the area. Approximately 57% of all Namibian species are endemic but only two from this area are endemic. The project area does not fall within an Important Birding Area (IBA). Fourteen species of birds are endemic or near endemic to Namibia occurring in the savannas (30%) of which ten species occur in a north-south belt of dry savanna in central Namibia.

A full list of bird species within the area is shown in the appendix.

Archaeology and Heritage Sites

Archaeological sites in Namibia are protected under the National Heritage Act of 2004 (No. 27 of 2004). Evidence shows that, the emergence of modern humans and their ancestors have lived in Namibia for more than one million years, and there are fossil remains of lineal hominin ancestors as early as the Miocene Epoch (Kinahan, 2017). Erongo is one part of the country with high archaeological sensitive areas, with more than 37 declared national monuments in Namibia and other non-designated archaeological sites. Archaeological sites offers an abstract of the past with regards to the way our forefathers lived and interacted with the environment. All historical objects that are older than 50 years and which can be found in the state of disuse, ranging from tools, artefacts, human and hominoid remains and artificial features and structures can all be considered as archaeological objects.

Reviewing the previous reports and data has shown that there no known heritage sites close to the existing solar plant site. The only known heritage sites are located some 80 kilometres in Rundu, these sites are namely the Mataratara site and the House of Native Commissioner of Kavango. Archaeological sites are essential from a scientific, cultural, tourism and legal perspective, hence they will be protected (fenced in or removed) if discovered in the area.

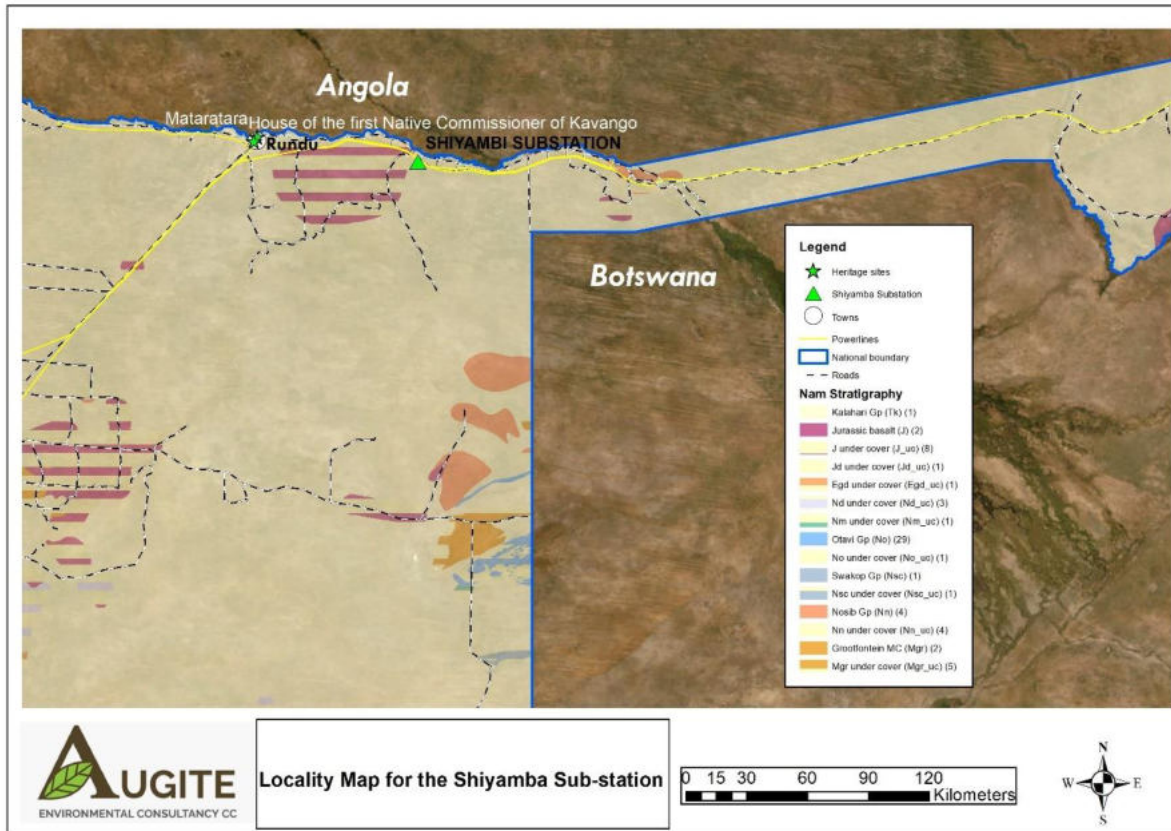


Figure 10. Map showing all the major heritage sites in Namibia

Socio-Economic Environment

4.9.1 Demographics of Rundu

The town of Rundu is located in the north eastern part of the Kavango East region bordering with neighbouring towns being Divundu towards the east. The two regions namely, Okavango East and Okavango West have a combined size of 10 311km² with 13 constituencies (Kapako, Mankumpi, Mpungu, Muses, Ncamangoro, Ncuncuni, Nkurenkuru, Tondoro, Mashare, Ndinyona, Rundu Rural and Ndonga Linena) including five conservancies (Markus Nakero, Muduva Nyangana, George Mukoya and Joseph Mbambangandu) and twelve community forests (Hans Kanyinga, Likwaterera, Cuma, Ncaute, Gwcatjinga, Mbeyo, Ncamangora, Ncumcara, Katope, Kahenge, Muduva Nyangana and George Mukoya – the latter 2 coinciding with conservancies).

The Kavango East region has a population of 27 690 inhabitants comprising of 4511 households (National Statistics Agency 2019). Each household comprises 6 persons per household with 43% of the population being younger than 15 years of age. The region's

economy is heavily reliant on the agricultural activities. The area receives much higher rainfall in comparison to the rest of the country, the region has great agricultural potential for the cultivation of various crops. There is also potential for organised forestry and agroforestry, which should stimulate furniture making and related industries. The land in the area is communal land and is being administered by various traditional authorities.

4.9.2 Social Economic Impact

Although a few people (including farmers) and animals might be negatively affected by dust and noise during the construction, the proponent must ensure that these aspects are properly mitigated. In addition, once construction has been completed, the energy generation/production is a relatively noise free and there will be no dust in the area. There will be a loss of agricultural land (roughly 65 Ha), hence this will be a negative impact. There will be closer accessibility to power and greater energy security in the country. That will be a major positive development to the country. The construction phase of the project will ensure employment creation. There will be some vegetation removal and habitat destruction during the construction phase. There will be some generation of dust and visual effects during the construction phase. There might be some birds collision from the reflection of the solar panels.

With the potential employment of 80 people, this means that 100 families will benefit from the solar power plant project. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts. Farming accounts for 35.57% of household income followed by 26.31% earn from wages and salaries. Under agriculture crop farming accounts for 60.15% and livestock farming 26.06% of household income. A well-established and active regional farmers' association, which is affiliated to the national farmers' union, advocates for the small farmers.

5. Assessment of Impacts

The purpose of this assessments of impacts section is to identify and consider the most pertinent environmental impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures that are expected from the agricultural activities from the allocated area. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Firstly, the clearing phase, and secondly the harvesting after the

cultivation are being covered by this assessment. Should the solar power plant activities cease in the future, an EIA will need to be conducted to deal with the associated changes to environment. Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are also provided in this Section. The following assessment methodology was used to examine each impact identified:

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing Impacts

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

Table 3. The various impacts consequences

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE					
SEVERITY = L					
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	M	Low	Low	Medium
	Short-term	L	Low	Low	Medium
SEVERITY = M					
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Low	Medium	Medium
SEVERITY = H					
DURATION	Long-term	H	High	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localized Within site boundary	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary	Widespread Far beyond site

Table 4. The various significance of the impacts

PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE					
PROBABILITY (of exposure to	Definite/Continuous	H	Medium	Medium	High
	Possible/frequent	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Unlikely/seldom	L	Low	Low	Medium
			L	M	H
CONSEQUENCE					

Table 5. The various interpretation of significance.

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

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

Public Participation Process

The public participation process commenced with newspaper advertisements in two widely distributed newspapers for three consecutive weeks as shown in Appendix B. Known interested and affected parties were notified directly via mail and fax. Posters were placed at the office of the Regional Council office and at the site as well. Interested and affected parties that were notified directly including farmers. No negative concerns were received at this stage. Should any interested and affected parties raise any concerns during the on-going project phase, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be immediately notified. The registered interested and affected are indicated in the table below:

5.1. Overall socio-economic benefits and issues

5.1.1. Socio-economic benefits

With the potential employment of 180 people, this means that 200 families will benefit from the project during the construction phase. The 20 MW solar PV project will a total of 180.8 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs, primarily for highly skilled personnel and construction workers. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts. The project generates 67,800MWh electricity and supplies enough clean energy to power 16 000 households. The project will consists of 33 000 modules and 100 inverters will be installed on the project site. The project will be developed in a single phase. The power will be sold to Nampower under a power purchase agreement.

5.1.1.1. Potential Direct Benefits

Direct capital investment: The solar power plant project will require a significant capital investment of at least N\$ 350 million. the project will take approximately 15 months to complete and approximately 65 hectares of land is required to supply 67.8 GWh of clean energy annually.

Stimulation of skills transfer: Due to the nature of photovoltaic projects, the proponent will implement ad-hoc training programme for some of its staff members. Training programmes will be well structured and staff members will permanently benefit from these training programmes. The employment opportunities created by the proponent growing solar energy market add to the already compelling reasons to implement robust clean energy policies at the national and region levels.

Job creation: With the potential employment of 180 people, this means that 180 families will benefit from the project during the on-going phase. The project has a great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

5.1.1.2. Potential Indirect Benefits

- The data generated from the solar power project programme will be made available to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for future research purposes.
- General enhancement of the health conditions and quality of life for a few people in the surrounding settlements.
- Of significance is the prospect of diversification of the surrounding economy, which is presently mainly focussed on subsistence communal farming.
- The setting up of this solar power plant will result in Namibia becoming a more energy reliant country and will be less dependent on neighbouring countries.

5.1.1.3. General socio-economic concerns

Notwithstanding the above benefits there are a few concerns that could reduce or counteract the above benefits related to the project, as follows:

- As the movement of staff and contractors to and from the area increases, the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS increases.
- Increased influx of people to the area as people come in search of job opportunities during the construction of the solar power plant project; and
- Increased informal settlement and associated problems.
- Scenic view that will be lost around the area
- Loss of agricultural land- a loss of 65 Ha land for communal agricultural purpose will have a negative socio-economic effect.
- Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF)- electric and magnetic fields are created with the generation and use of electricity and at the frequency of the electrical power system .
- Birds collisions- birds might collide if blinded by the solar panels reflection to the sun rays. However, birds are attracted to the shininess of solar panels, which often look like moving water when flying above. Some birds mistake panels for bodies of water and try to dive into the “water,” which hurts or kills them. Many researchers have noted birds that try to dive into solar panels are aquatic species.

Table 6. Impact evaluation for socio-economy

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	NMM	MM				

Increased spread of HIV/AIDS & Covid-19	M	L	LD	N	M	LP
Increased influx of people to the area	L	L	SD	L	L	P
Increased informal settlement in the area	M	L	MD	L	L	LP
Scenic view	M	L	LD	L	M	L
Loss of agricultural land	M	M	M	H	H	H
Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF)	L	L	L	L	L	L
Birds impact	M	M	M	L	M	LM

Solar Plant activity phases and associated issues

5.2.1. Construction of the Solar Power Plant Phase of the Project

The following potential effects on the environment during the construction phase of the solar power plant project have been identified:

5.2.1.1. Dust

Dust may be generated during this phase and might be aggravated during the winter months when strong winds occur. Dust will be generated by the vehicles moving in the area. Fall out dust settling on vegetation is likely to cause local disruptions in herbivorous and predatory complexes and should be minimised as far as possible.

5.2.1.2. Noise

Noise will most likely be generated by vehicles during the construction phase. It is recommended that vehicle movement be limited to normal daytime hours to allow nocturnal animals to roam freely at night.

5.2.1.3. Safety and Security

During the construction phase, small tools and equipment will be used on site. This increases the possibility of injuries, and the responsible manager must ensure that all staff members are briefed about the potential risks of injuries on site. The manager is further advised to ensure

that adequate emergency facilities, including first aid kits, are available on site. All Health and Safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with. Should a camp be necessary at a later stage, it should be in such a way that it does not pose a risk to the community members and wildlife that roam the area.

5.2.1.4. Visual

The allocated area is situated more than 1 km from any main road. As such, any visual impact that might be caused by the solar power plant workers team are minimal. In some parts of the area, the topography of the allocated site is very flat. Birds that are temporarily blinded by the solar panels

Table 7. Impact evaluation for the target generation phase of the project.

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
	NMM	MM				
Dust	L	L	LD	N	M	LP
Noise	M	L	SD	L	L	P
Safety & Security	M	L	MD	L	L	LP
Visual	L	L	MD	O	L	LP

5.2.2. Generating Energy Phase of the Project

During the operation phase of the project, many workers might be needed to assist with the generation and supplying of energy to the main grid line. To conveniently refuelling company vehicles without driving long distances, a small portable fuel storage tank will be brought on site.

5.2.2.1. Air Quality

In terms of air quality, emissions will be given off by 4x4 vehicles and tractors but not to an extent that warrants concern. Dust will also be produced by the tractors and the movement of vehicles in the area.

5.2.2.2. Fire and Explosion Hazard

Hydrocarbons are volatile under certain conditions and their vapours in specific concentrations are flammable. If precautions are not taken to prevent their ignition, fire and subsequent safety risks may arise.

All fuel storage and handling facilities in Namibia must however comply with strict safety distances as prescribed by SANS 10089. SANS 10089 is adopted by the Ministry of Mines and Energy as the national standard. It must further be assured that enough water is available for fire firefighting purposes. In addition to this, all personnel must be sensitised about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials including rubbish, dry vegetation, and hydrocarbon-soaked soil from the vicinity of the exploration area. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment and pollution control materials at the solar power plant site.

All fire precautions and fire control at the site must be in accordance with SANS 10089 1:1999, or better. A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed.

Experience has shown that the best chance to rapidly put out a major fire, is in the first 5 minutes. It is important to recognise that a responsive fire prevention plan does not solely include the availability of firefighting equipment, but more importantly, it involves premeditated measures and activities to timeously prevent, curb and avoid conditions that may result in fires. An integrated fire prevention plan should be drafted before harvesting.

5.2.2.3. Generation of Waste

Solid waste be generated from contractors, staff members and other visitors to the area. Care should be taken when handling waste material. The types of waste that could be generated during operation include hazardous industrial waste (e.g. lubricants), general industrial waste (e.g. scrap material), and domestic waste (e.g. packaging). The waste will be temporarily handled and stored on site before being removed for final disposal at permitted waste disposal facilities. A registered Waste Management Company would be contracted to remove all hazardous waste from the exploration site. Ablution facilities will use chemical toilets and/or sealed septic tanks and the sewerage taken to the local village periodically. No waste will be discharged on site.

5.2.2.4. Health and Safety

Occupational exposures are normally related to the dermal contact with fuels and inhalation of fuel vapours during handling of such products. For this reason, adequate measures must be brought in place to ensure safety of staff on site, and includes:

- Proper training of operators;
- First aid treatment;
- Medical assistance;
- Emergency treatment;
- Prevention of inhalation of fumes;
- Protective clothing, footwear, gloves and belts; safety goggles and shields;
- Manuals and training regarding the correct handling of materials and packages should be in place and updated as new or updated material safety data sheets becomes available;
- And Monitoring should be carried out on a regular basis, including accident reports.

5.2.2.5. Fauna

Solar power plant generating facilities may have minor disturbances on the habitat of a few species but no significant impacts on the animals are expected. The proponent shall ensure that no animal shall be captured, killed or harmed by any of the employees in any way. Wildlife poaching will strongly be avoided as this is an offence and anyone caught infringing in this regard will face suspension from the project and will be liable for prosecution.

5.2.2.6. Vegetation

The natural vegetation is seemingly undisturbed in the project area except for grasses, which have been grazed by livestock and wild animals. Some vegetation species in the area may be adversely impacted by the project. The solar power plant site will also be fenced off. The type of vegetation that might be affected by the project are:

- Bushes
- Ephemeral grasses
- Small trees

Some of the sensitive vegetation types in the area include:

- Shallow drainage line vegetation
- Scrublands surrounding the mineral exploration area

Certain species regarded as particularly important for conservation may yet be identified and made known via an Addendum to this report. If particularly important species are found, they will be located by GPS and their locations communicated to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Such locations will then be demarcated and completely avoided.

5.2.2.7. Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, tourist or contractor. Should the employees observe any bird nesting sites for vultures, they will be reported to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the site will be avoided.

5.2.2.8. Alien Invasive Plants

Disturbance to the natural environment often encourages the establishment of alien invasive weed species. Some of the plant species that could become invasive in the area are listed below:

- *Prosopis glandulosa*

- Lantana camara
- Cyperus esculentus
- Opuntia imbricate
- Cereus jamacara
- Melia azedarach

There are numerous ways in which invasive species can be introduced deliberately or unintentionally.

5.2.2.9 Heritage Impacts

Although no archaeological sites have been identified yet in the project area, appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering any new archaeological sites. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed. The Act also requires that any archaeological finds be reported to the Heritage Council Windhoek.

Table 8. Impact evaluation for the operational phase of the project.

Identified Impact	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
	NMM	MM				
Air Quality	M	L	LD	L	M	HP
Fire & Explosion Hazard	H	L	SD	O	M	LP
Generation of waste	M	M	SD	O	M	D
Health and Safety	H	M	LD	N	M	P
Fauna	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Vegetation	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Avifauna	M	L	MD	L	M	LP
Alien Invasive Plants	M		L	MD	L	P
Heritage	M		L	O	H	LP

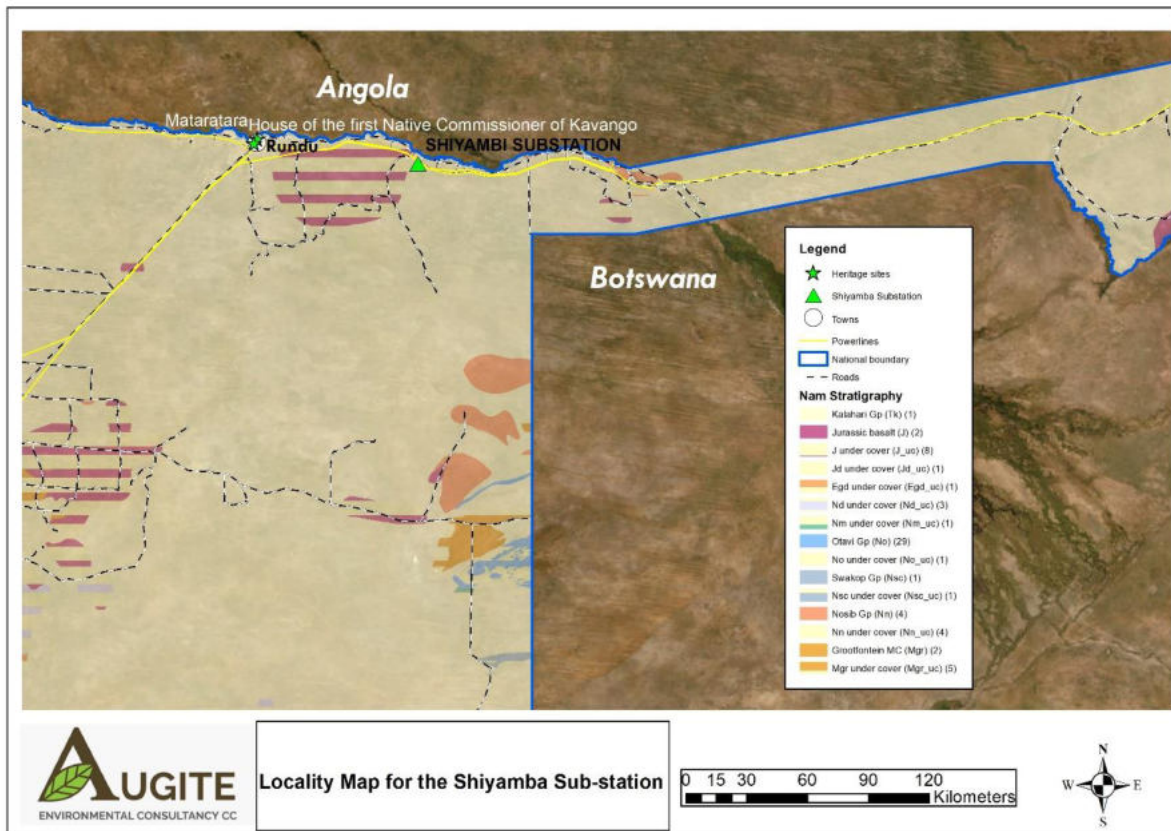


Figure 11. Map showing all the major heritage sites in the Kavango East region.

5.2.2.10 Groundwater Impacts

Solar Power Supply services will not affect the availability of water and or the quality therefore works may affect the water availability for deep rooted trees in riverbeds. Surface water for animals may be affected by the energy supply activities during the construction phase. In rare instances, the quality of the groundwater for water consumption may be compromised by energy supply activities only during the construction phase. The water consumption of a solar power plant is minimal to non-existent when the solar power plant is in full operation.

River Morphology

Solar power plant will not most likely impact the environment even under controlled circumstances, because the plant will be constructed five kilometres from the river. There will be no direct contact with the river, hence no morphological changes are expected to occur.

Mitigation Application Phase

Planning and Designing Phase	
Impact	Mitigation measures
Flora and Fauna (Biodiversity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not clear cut the entire development site, but rather keep the individual trees/shrubs not directly affecting the developments as part of the landscaping. • Protected trees are not to be removed without a valid permit from the local Department of Forestry

Constructional Phase Impacts	
Impact	Mitigation measures
Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent the destruction of protected and endemic plant species. • Prevent contractors from collecting wood, veld food, etc. during the construction phase. • Recommend the planting of local indigenous species of flora as part of the rehabilitation at sites where sand, gravel and rock has been removed as these species would require less maintenance than exotic species. • Prevent the introduction of potentially invasive alien ornamental plant species such as; <i>Lantana</i>, <i>Opuntia</i>, <i>Prosopis</i>, <i>Tecoma</i>, etc.; as part of the landscaping as these species could infest the area further over time. • Protected trees and plants are not to be removed without a valid permit from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No dumping of waste products of any kind in or near surface water bodies or in the riverbed. • Heavy operations vehicles should be kept out of any surface water bodies (including the river) and the movement of construction vehicles should be limited where possible to the existing roads and tracks.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that oil/ fuel spillages from operation vehicles and machinery are minimised and that where these occur, that they are appropriately dealt with. • Drip trays must be placed underneath operation vehicles when not in use to contain all oil that might be leaking from these vehicles. • Contaminated runoff from the operation sites should be prevented from entering the surface and ground water bodies. • All materials on the operation site should be properly stored. • Disposal of waste from the sites should be properly managed and taken to the designated landfill site. • Operation workers should be given ablution facilities at the operation sites that are located at least 30 m away from any surface water and regularly serviced. • Washing of personnel or any equipment should not be allowed on site. Should it be necessary to wash operation equipment these should be done at an area properly suited and prepared to receive and contain polluted waters.
Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate erosion control structures must be put in place where soil may be prone to erosion. • Checks must be carried out at regular intervals to identify areas where erosion is occurring. • Appropriate remedial actions are to be undertaken wherever erosion is evident.
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project management should be made aware of the provisions of the National Heritage Act regarding the prompt reporting of archaeological finds. • In the event of such finds, construction must stop, and the project management or contractors should notify the National Heritage Council of Namibia immediately.
Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel should not overnight at the site, except the security personnel. • Ensure that all personnel are properly trained depending on the nature of their work.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for a first aid kit and a properly trained person to apply first aid when necessary. • Restrict unauthorised access to the site and implement access control measures. • Clearly demarcate the operation site boundaries along with signage of “no unauthorised access”. • Clearly demarcate dangerous areas and no-go areas on site. • Staff and visitors to the site must be fully aware of all health and safety measures and emergency procedures. • The contractor must comply with all applicable occupational health and safety requirements. • The workforce should be provided with all necessary Personal Protective Equipment where appropriate.
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit and control the number of access points to the site. • Ensure that road junctions have good sightlines. • Operational vehicles’ need to be in a road worthy condition and maintained throughout the operational phase. • Transport the materials in the least number of trips as possible. • Adhere to the speed limit. • Implement traffic control measures where necessary.
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No amplified music should be allowed on site. • Inform immediate neighbours of operation activities to commence prior to commencing and provide for continuous communication between the neighbours and contractor. • Limit operation times to acceptable daylight hours. • Install technology such as silencers on operation machinery. • Do not allow the use of horns as a general communication tool but use it only where necessary as a safety measure.
Dust and Emission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that dust suppressants such as Dustex be applied to all the operation clearing activities to ensure at least 50% control efficiency on all the unpaved roads and reduce water usage. • Operation vehicles to only use designated roads.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During high wind conditions the contractor must make the decision to cease works until the wind has calmed down. • Cover any stockpiles with plastic to minimise windblown dust. • Provide workers with dust masks where necessary. • Should dust levels become significant dust suppression techniques should be applied. • Waterless dust suppression means should be utilised within areas experiencing water scarcity.
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that waste from the temporary toilets be disposed of at an approved Wastewater Treatment Works. • Enough waste bins should be placed around the site for the soft refuse. • Enough skip containers for the heavy waste and rubble should be provided for around the site. • Solid waste will be collected and disposed of at an appropriate local land fill or an alternative approved site, in consultation with the local authority.
Hazardous Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of the hazardous substances in a bunded area, with a volume of 120 % of the largest single storage container or 25 % of the total storage containers whichever is greater. • Refuel vehicles in designated areas that have a protective surface covering and utilise drip trays for stationary plant.

Conclusion

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd, was provisionally granted 65Ha of land in the Kavango East region to construct a solar power plant. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the solar power plant project.

In most cases, the solar power plant project will not be complicated, and it involves removing some vegetation and some trees from an already sparsely vegetated area on small portions for construction purposes. We recommend the rehabilitation of these small portions before moving to the next block for operations. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures in this scoping assessment, the significance of the operational phase impacts can be likely reduced to a low (negative).

With the potential employment of 150 people, this means that 150 families will benefit from the project during the construction phase of the project and upon the more skills will be transferred during the power generation phase, the local economy will benefit due to the circulation of money in the region. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

The potential negative impacts associated with the proposed solar power plant farm in the Kavango East region are expected to be low to medium in significance. Provided that the relevant mitigation measures are successfully implemented by the proponent, there are no environmental reasons why the proposed project should not be approved. The project will have significant positive economic impacts that would benefit the local, regional and national economy of Namibia.

Several other potential impacts have been addressed in Section 5 and 6 of this EIA, and will be managed through the implementation of the EMP. The EMP contains a set of Environmental Specifications that will form part of all contracts between the proponent and contractors such as lubrication companies. The requirements of the EMP will be enforced on site by the Management team, and periodic environmental audits will be undertaken and submitted to MET. This EIA has been subject to a few limitations, which are explained as follows: the time available in which to secure an environmental contract with the authorities; and, The limited

botanical work done to date did not raise any concerns but will be monitored on an on-going basis. If any “special” species of plants are found, these will be located by GPS. An addendum will then be added to the EMP to indicate localities that should be avoided, or to implement other appropriate measures about any special plants.

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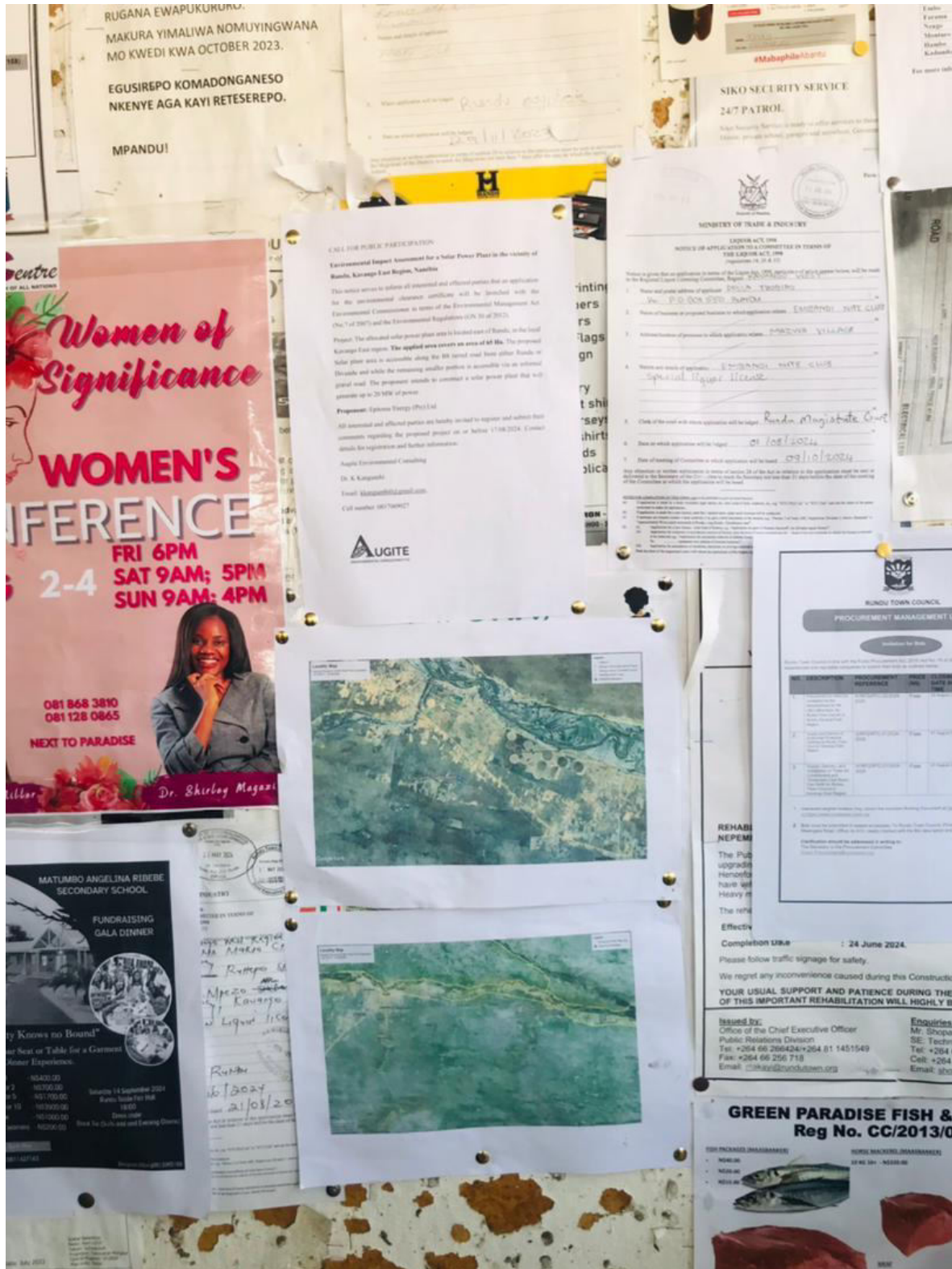
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Appendix

Public notices in Rundu



SHOPK

COMMUNITY CAR

DOTCH DAE CLUB
29 JUN

AGRI STRUCTURES
We Design & Build Farm Structures & Buildings:

- Green Houses
- Piglets
- Fowl Runs
- Fish Ponds
- Cattle Fattening Pens
- Sheep & Goat Housing
- Staff Housing
- Abattoirs
- Reservoirs
- Tank Stands
- Rabbit Cages

Phone: 0813931802 / 0817859016
NICE STRUCTURES FOR HEALTH ANIMALS!!!

Kids Winter Wellness Program
November - Year 1 - 2021

Through presentations and practical activities we teach the following topics:

- How to protect us from flu
- How to make good choices
- How to eat and drink smart
- How to be safe
- How to be healthy

DOTCH DAE CLUB
29 JUN

AGRI STRUCTURES
This article aims to inform all members of the different options for a presentation for the environmental planning committee (EPC) in relation to the development of structures in areas of the Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) which are environmentally sensitive.

AGRITECH




We Design & Build Farm Structures & Extensions

- Green Houses
- Pigstys
- Fowl Runs
- Fish Ponds
- Cattle Fattening Pens
- Sheep & Goat Housing
- Staff Housing
- Abattoirs
- Reservoirs
- Tank Stands
- Rabbit Cages

Phone: 0813931602/ 0857859606

NICE STRUCTURES FOR HEALTH ANIMALS!!!!

Wellness Program

Strengthen Your Social Skills!



Through presentations and playful activities we cover the following topics:

- How to stand up for Myself
- How to make good decisions
- Alcohol and Drug awareness
- Protective Behaviour
- Self Destructive Behaviour

- A one day program (9:00-13:00)
- at Suncho Lodge just outside Rundu
- For children aged 6 to 20 (divided in groups according to age)
- Transport, snacks and lunch included
- 1 hour boat cruise
- All participants automatically enter the Caro-Leei Competition and stand a chance to win a laptop and other nice prizes!

Call now to register your child!

081-301 2747
085-633 72 30

The Program runs the whole June/July months

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Environmental Impact Assessment for a Solar Power Plant in the vicinity of Rundu, Karoo-Enga East Region, Namibia

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 1 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (26/30 of 2012).

Project: The allocated solar power plant area is located east of Rundu, in the local Karoo-Enga East region. The applied area covers an area of 45 Ha. The proposed solar plant area is accessible along the B9 national road from either Rundu or D'Arville and while the remaining smaller portions is accessible via an informal gravel road. The proponent intends to construct a solar power plant that will generate up to 20 MW of power.

Proponent: Optima Energy (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 17/06/2014. Contact details for registration and further information:

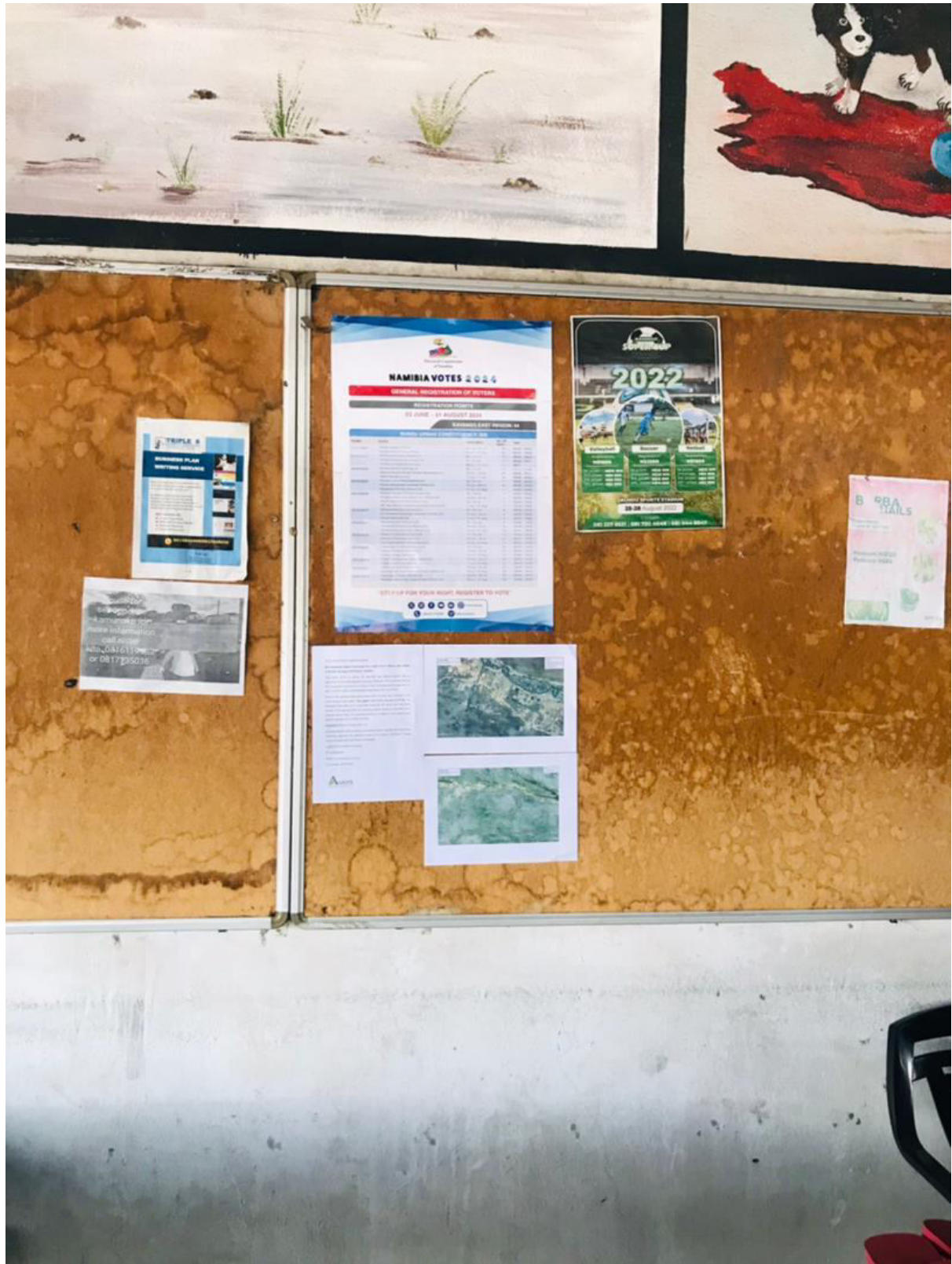
Anglo Environmental Consulting

Dr. K. Kanyanda

Email: kanyanda@angloec.com

Cell number: 081264027










SF04028209	- Kibemu Community School (LA) - Tshingreni (Mositi saForemani) (LA) - Sarusungu Combined School (LA) - Kalsosi Combined School (LA) - Vhundu-vundu (Saleni) LA	19 Jul - 01 Aug 03 - 25 Jun 26 Jun - 18 Jul 19 Jul - 01 Aug	20 20 12 38	08h00 - 19h00 08h00 - 19h00 08h00 - 19h00 08h00 - 19h00
SF04028210	- Rundu Multipurpose Youth Centre (LA) - Rundu Unam Campus (LA)	03 Jun - 16 Jul 17 Jul - 01 Aug	14 26	08h00 - 19h00 08h00 - 19h00
SF04028211	- Ndama South Primary School - Kaviango Centre of Excellent Primary School (LA)	03 Jun - 02 Jul 03 Jul - 01 Aug	26 26	08h00 - 19h00 08h00 - 19h00
SF04028212	- Siguruguru Primary School (LA) - Rebecca Kambundu Junior Primary School (LA)	03 Jun - 02 Jul 03 Jul - 01 Aug	26 26	08h00 - 19h00 08h00 - 19h00

“STEP UP FOR YOUR RIGHT, REGISTER TO VOTE”


www.ecr.na
 +264 61 376200  info@ecr.na

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Environmental Impact Assessment for a Solar Power Plant in the vicinity of Rundu, Karas East Region, Namibia

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The allocated solar power plant area is located east of Rundu, in the local Karas East region. **The applied area covers an area of 65 Ha.** The proposed solar plant area is accessible along the B3 tarred road from either Rundu or Dierdons and while the remaining smaller portion is accessible via an industrial gravel road. The proponent intends to construct a solar power plant that will generate up to 20 MW of power.

Proponent: Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 17/08/2024. Contact details for registration and further information:

Augite Environmental Consulting

Dr. K. Karopane

Email: kkaropane@augite.com

Cell number: 0817969927



RUGANA EWAPUKURUKU.
 MAKURA YIMALIWA NOMUYINGWANA
 MO KWEDI KWA OCTOBER 2023.
 EGUSIREPO KOMADONGANESO
 NKENYE AGA KAYI RETESEREPO.
 MPANDUI!

SIKO SECURITY SERVICE
 24/7 PATROL

Women of Significance

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

FRI 6PM
 SAT 9AM; 5PM
 SUN 9AM; 4PM

081 868 3810
 081 128 0865

NEXT TO PARADISE

Dr. Shirlog Magazi

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR A SOLAR POWER PLANT IN THE VICINITY OF BANDA, KARANGA EAST REGION, NORTHERN PROVINCE

The notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be processed with the Environmental Commission in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The allocated solar power plant area is located east of Banda, in the local Karangas East region. The applied area covers an area of 48 Ha. The proposed solar power plant is to be installed along the 500m road from other roads in Banda and while the remaining smaller portions in accordance to an external road and the proposed stands to construct a solar power plant that will generate up to 20 MW of power.

Preparation: Epikene Energy (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 11/08/2024. Contact details for registration and further information:

Anglo Environmental Consulting
 Dr. X. Kuperachi
 Email: mkuperachi@gmail.com
 Cell number: 0817349671

UGITE

MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY

EXPORT ACT, 1988
 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE EXPORT ACT, 1988 (Regulation 14, 24 & 25)

Notice is given that an application for issue of the Export Act, 1988 certificate of export permit herein, will be made to the Export Control Committee, Department of Trade and Industry, Pretoria.

1. Name and postal address of applicant: **SIKO SECURITY SERVICE**
 P.O. BOX 5511, BURETOWN

2. Name of business or proposed business to which application relates: **EXPORTING SIKO CLUB**

3. Address/location of premises to which application relates: **SIKOVILLE VILLAGE**

4. Name and rank of applicant: **SIKOVILLE SIKO CLUB**
Special Agent House

5. Name of the staff with whom application will be lodged: **Randa Mngobete, Capt**

6. Date on which application will be lodged: **01/08/2024**

7. Date of meeting of Committee or other authority to be held: **02/08/2024**

KUNGU TOWN COUNCIL
 PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	PROVISIONAL REFERENCE	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
1
2
3



MATUMBO ANGELINA RIBIBE
 SECONDARY SCHOOL

FUNDRAISING GALA DINNER

"No one's Knows no Bound"
 "Be at the Head of the Table for a Gastronomic Master Experience."

18:00-20:00
 19:00-21:00
 21:00-22:00

Saturday 14 September 2024
 Randa, South West Park

Handwritten notes and signatures, including the name 'Randa' and dates like '16/08/24' and '21/08/20'.

REHABILITATION OF THE PUBLIC ROAD NEAR THE PARADISE HOTEL

The Public Road near the Paradise Hotel has been identified as a priority area for rehabilitation. Heavy machinery will be used for the rehabilitation work. The rehabilitation work will be completed by 24 June 2024.

Please follow traffic signage for safety.

We regret any inconvenience caused during this Construction. YOUR USUAL SUPPORT AND PATIENCE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS IMPORTANT REHABILITATION WILL HIGHLY BE APPRECIATED.

Issued by: Office of the Chief Executive Officer, Public Relations Division
 Tel: +264 66 266424/+264 01 1451549
 Fax: +264 66 256 718
 Email: pr@kundu.gov.na

GREEN PARADISE FISH & REG NO. CC/2013/0

FOR ORDERING (WHOLESALE):
 - 081 128 0865
 - 081 868 3810

FOR ORDERING (RETAIL):
 - 081 128 0865

Newspaper Adverts

16 | TUESDAY 6 AUGUST 2024

www.observor.com.ru

PROPERTY

When is the best time of year to sell a property in South Africa?

The best time of the year to sell a property in South Africa depends on various factors, like the reason for selling and market conditions.

According to Dino Mankipooze-Quay 1 Senior Broker, selling property is a personal decision, as the right time can be quite subjective based on individual reasons for acting.

In conclusion, the best time to sell can vary:

Winter: Less competition from other sellers can lead to more focused and serious buyers. This may suit sellers looking for serious buyers with less competition, which can help sellers hold their asking price more so than in summer when the market is more oversaturated with options for buyers to pick and choose from.

Summer: Increased buyer activity and potentially higher demand, but the market can become oversaturated with listings, making it harder for individual properties to stand out. It is also a time for a broader audience, but be prepared for more competition in the market and potentially more negotiations on the asking price due to the many other options buyers may have in the summer season.

Here is a look back at the role of a real estate agent and what you need to know.

According to the Seoff Property Group, (The role of a real estate agent: What you need to know) agents do not only sell or rent property on behalf of their clients, but also have their ear to the ground in terms of what current property values are, how much properties might sell for, and what is happening in the property market.

With so many newcomers to the market, often making lofty promises of high prices and quick sales, it is easy for sellers to get caught up in the hype. A property which simply sits on the market with no or low offers can be very frustrating for buyers.

The role of a good agent is getting



your property sold as fast as possible, and for the best possible price cannot be overstated, says Samuel Seoff, chairman of Seoff. A bad agent could leave you with a lengthy and frustrating sale process.

Regardless of when you are selling, but especially in the current market, it is important to ensure you choose the right agent for your property and market. If you are not aware of who the best agents in your area are, ask around for recommendations from neighbours or friends.

Always meet the agents in person before appointing them. This will give you a chance to ask questions and assess the agent's Check how long they have operated in the area. Each area is different and local expertise is a vital point of advantage for any seller.

Look for a successful sales track record: Ask for a list of their recent sales in the area, how long it took to sell, and the prices achieved. A strong sales record is an important indicator of

the likelihood of success and that the agent could find the right buyer for the property.

A strong brand and network is another advantage: An established brand will have a strong online presence for maximum exposure of your property backed by the latest technology and marketing and sales methodologies. They will use best practice to market and sell your property.

Look for someone who will assist

every step of the way: Selling a property is a complex process with many logisticals to be taken care of. A good agent will explain the process and guide the seller to ensure they have called the necessary documents and maintain records for an efficient selling process.

Choosing the right agent to sell your home cannot be over-emphasised, especially if you are selling right now as you will not want to waste time, says Seoff. Choose the right agent and ensure you follow their advice.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Environmental Impact Assessment for a Solar Power Plant in the vicinity of Rundu, Kavango East Region, Namibia

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012)

Project: The allocated solar power plant area is located east of Rundu, in the local Kavango East region. The applied area covers an area of 65 Ha. The proposed solar plant area is accessible along the B8 tarred road from either Rundu or Divundu and while the remaining smaller portion is accessible via an informal gravel road. The proponent intends to construct a solar power plant that will generate up to 20 MW of power.
Proponent: Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 17/08/2024. Contact details for registration and further information:
Augite Environmental Consulting
Dr. K. Kanguethi
Email: kanguethi@gmail.com,
Cell number: 0817069027



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EISA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINING OF BASE AND RARE METALS, PRECIOUS METALS AND SEMI PRECIOUS STONES ON MINING CLAIMS (MCL) NUMBER 7347 AND 7348 AT OTUANI VILLAGE, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA.

EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:

Proponent: New Horizon (PTY) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc

Project Description: New Horizon (PTY) Ltd hereby referred to as the project proponent intends to undertake mining activities on Namibian registered Mining Claims numbers) 7347 and 7348 in Otuanu village, Kunene Region, Namibia. Proposed activities will include mining of base and rare metals, precious metals and semi-precious stones. Different appropriate mining methods will be used depending on the slope. Project site terrain has undulating steep slopes, rocky and mountainous at which experts will apply the most safe and economic mining methods.

Project Location: Otuanu Village, Kunene Region, Namibia. Otuanu Village is located approximately 60 km from Opuwe along the G4 road to Omas. It is within the Ombyangwandi Conservancy.

Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby notified that public participation meetings will be held on the 17th August 2024 on site.

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	VENUE - VILLAGE
17.08.24 12:00 AM- 12:00 PM	CONSULTATIVE MEETING	OTUANI (MEETING TREE)

The participation and commenting period is effective until 25 August 2024.

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant and contact details given:

EnviroPlan Consulting
Environmental Consultant
Phone: +264 814 067482
Info@enviroplanconsult.com



CLASSIFIEDS

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Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services **Notice** **Notice**
General **Legal Notice** **Legal Notice**

CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

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- Classifieds smaller notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing
- Cancellations and alterations: 24:00, two days before date of publication in writing only
- Notices (VAT inclusive)
- Legal Notice N\$460,00
- Last Land Title N\$75,00
- Liquor License N\$450,00
- Name Change N\$460,00
- Birthdays from N\$200,00
- Death Notices from N\$200,00
- Tombstone Unraveling from N\$200,00
- Thank You Messages from N\$200,00
- Terms and Conditions Apply.

DO YOU URGENTLY NEED CASH?

75% APPROVAL

45 MINUTES

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Employment Offered

VACANCIES

- Responsible Pharmacist (Weekends) available for a Pharmacist with 3 years experience managing a Retail Pharmacy. Preference will be given to Namibians.
- Accountant (Week in Day) Position available for an office administrator with experience working in a Pharmacy. Ability to speak multiple languages will be an advantage. Email CV with position applied for in Subject line to: info@welfarepho.com before 30 August 2024.

Notice

Legal Notice

CASE NO: HC-NLB-CIVACT-CON-2022/00343
IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA

NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION, HELD AT OSHAKATI
IN THE MATTER BETWEEN
ELIZABETH HILL
EXECUTION CREDITOR
and
DUNCAN TRAVERS HILL
EXECUTION DEBTOR
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

Pursuant to a Judgment granted by the above Honorable Court, the following goods will be sold in execution by public auction on 30 AUGUST 2024, at 15H00 in ERIFESIBI NOLLIMAN CULTURAL TROUPE STREET, TSUMEB, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA, namely:

- 1x Double Cab CWM (DUNHILL NA)
- 1x Washing machine
- 1x Dining table & 6 chairs
- 2x Lounge suite
- 1x LG TV
- 1x HiFi Stereo TV
- 1x TV unit
- 1x LG HiFi sound system
- 2x Double bed
- 1x Delfy fridge
- 1x HiFi Stereo
- 1x Delfy stove
- 1x Delfy Microwave
- 1x Delfy Deep freezer
- 1x Kitchen table

TERMS: CASH to the highest bidder.
Dated at TSUMEB 30th day of JULY 2024
Marionel du Plessis Legal Practitioner
ERF515, Corner Sam Nujoma and Nollimann Cultural Troupe Streets, Tsumeb, Tel: 067 227 694 Fax: 067 227 697 (HLL/0007/MD)

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Notices is hereby given to interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act (7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (GN No. 30 of 6 February 2012) as follows:

Proprietor/s: Municipality of Swakopmund
Project Name: Environmental Clearance for the Subdivision of Farm No. 163, Swakopmund, into Portion A, B, C, D, and Remainder; and the Reservation of proposed Portion D for the purpose of "Public Street/Road".

Project Description: The creation of a new access road, as previously recommended by the Minister of Urban and Regional Planning in December 2016, for various plots in the Swakopmund Small Holdings.

Registration of I&APs and Submissions of Comments: All members of the public and I&APs are hereby invited to attend the public meeting which will be held on site on 16 August 2024 from 10:00 - 10:30 to address any questions or concerns regarding the social and environmental impact of the proposed transaction. It is hereby requested that you submit your comments/objections in writing to the applicant using details below. Closing date for registration and submission of comments is on 28 August 2024.

Applicant: Van Der Westhuis on Town Planning & Properties cc
Contact Person: A. van der Westhuis
Cell: 0812344661
Email: andrew@vdrwp.com
RD: Box: 1598, Swakopmund, Namibia

NOTICE

Take notice that Messrs. M and N Planning & Property Development Co (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of owner of Erf 335, Outapi proper, Outapi is applying to the Urban & Regional Planning Board in terms of the provisions of the Urban & Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) for:

the rezoning of Erf 335, Outapi proper, Outapi from 'residential' with a density of 1:300m² to 'general residential' with a density of 1:100m².

Erf 335 is situated in Outapi Proper, Outapi zoned 'single residential' with a density of 1:300m² and is approximately 932m² in area. The proposed rezoning 'general residential' with a density of 1:100m² allow owner to build dwelling units. The number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on site will be provided in accordance with the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme and other rules and regulations of the Erf lies for inspection on the Outapi Town Council notice board, and with applicant. Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer, Outapi Town Council and with the applicant in writing. Last day for objections is the 27th of August 2024.

Applicant:
M & N Planning & Property Development Co
Town and Regional Planners
P O Box 70523, Khomasdal, Mobile: +264 851225788
Email Address: mnpplanningconsulting@gmail.com

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Environmental Impact Assessment for a Solar Power Plant in the vicinity of Rundu, Karas Region, Namibia

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007), and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The allocated solar power plant area is located east of Rundu, in the local Karas East region. The applied area covers an area of 65 Ha. The proposed Solar plant area is accessible along the 88 named road from either Rundu or Oshana and while the remaining smaller portion is accessible via an informal gravel road. The proponent intends to construct a solar power plant that will generate up to 20 MW of power.

Proprietor: Eptome Energy (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 17/08/2024.

Contact details for registration and further information:
Augite Environmental Consulting
Dr. K. Kung'u
Email: kungu@augite.com
Cell number: 0817069027

NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE NO. 954 BLOCK B REBOROTH

Notice is hereby given that I, ANDREW CAMPBELL, intend to apply for a certified copy of:

CERTAIN: Erf 954 BLOCK B
MEASURING: 1248m² Square meters
SITUATED IN: Rehoboth, Hardap Region
DATED: 30 August 1979

THE PROPERTY OF: Andrew Campbell

A person who objects to the issue of such copy is hereby required to lodge their objections, in writing, with the Registrar within three (3) weeks from the last publication of this notice.

Dated at Rehoboth on this 29th day of July 2024
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT
Private Bag 2500
Rehoboth,
Namibia
Tel: 0818189068

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or other time as indicated) from the date of publication hereof. Registered number of Estate: E105/2024
Matter's Office: WINDHOEK
Suzanna CLDIETZ
First Names: REBIA RAMONA ELFRIDE
Date of Birth: 06/06/1962
Identity Number: 62080600044
Last Address: 833 Cassen Street, Dorada Park
Date of Death: 31/01/2024
Name and (only one) address of executor or authorized agent: LINDRÖWSKI & EAUFIE TIBINYANE
RD. BOX 8081 BACHBRECHT
Date: 19 July 2024.
Tel No: 081434522
info@skyiprimal.com
Notice for Publication in the Government Gazette on: 02 August 2024

NOTICE FOR OBJECTIONS



ORANJEMUND TOWN COUNCIL

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES BY WAY OF PRIVATE TREATY & THE LEASE OF ERF 2008, EXTENSION 6, ORANJEMUND TO NDJIBI TRADING ENTERPRISES CC

The Oranjemund Town Council intends to sell by way of Private Treaty in terms of its Property Policy 2017 as amended, together with Section 63 (2) (3) of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act 23), as amended, at a 50% discounted price in both Oranjemund Proper, Oranjemund Extension 4, 7 and 10 to Oranjemund Town Council Staff Members for the purpose of constructing houses in Oranjemund. The allocated erven in Extension 10 at a purchase price of N\$40 / square meter to 15 employees. The allocated erven in Extension 4 at a purchase price to 16 employees. The intended sale is in line with Council Resolution No. SC/002/24/01/2024/01 SC 2024.

The Oranjemund Town Council intends to sell the aforementioned erven as indicated in the table below in terms of Section 63 (2), (3) of the Local Authorities Act, Act 23 of 1992, as amended to **Ello Junias & LPM Party** for the purpose of conducting business activities in Oranjemund. The intended sale is in line with Council Resolution No. C/105/02/08/2022/4 OCM 2022 & C/078/10/05/2023/3 OCM 2023.

The Oranjemund Town Council intends to lease the aforementioned erf as indicated in the table below in terms of Section 63 (2), (3) of the Local Authorities Act, Act 23 of 1992, as amended to **Ndjobi Trading Enterprises CC** for the purpose of conducting business activities in Oranjemund. The intended lease is in line with Council Resolution No. SC/009/24/01/2024/1 SC 2024.

Maps with all the relevant information with respect to the erven or portions thereof are available for inspection at the offices of the Oranjemund Town Council, % 8th Avenue and 12th Street, during working days, from 07h30 to 16h30.

All interested parties are called upon to lodge any objections against the intended sale of the below erven if any in terms of Section 63 of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act No. 23 of 1992) as amended. Objections, and the grounds thereof, must be in writing, in a sealed envelope clearly marked "OBJECTIONS TO SALE OF VARIOUS ERVEN", addressed to the Office of the Chief Executive Officer, P.O. Box 178, by not later than **Wednesday, 21st of August 2024**, at 16:30 hours.

SALE OF ERF 8 IN ORANJEMUND PROPER

No.	Purchaser	Erf No.	Extension	Size (M2)	Zoning	Purchase Price (N\$)	Purchase Price (N\$) 50%
1	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	8	Proper	712	Single Residential	45000	22500

SALE OF VARIOUS UNIMPROVED PROPERTIES IN ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 4

No.	Purchaser	Erf No.	Extension	Size (M2)	Zoning	Purchase Price (N\$)	50% of Purchase Price (N\$)
1	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1317	4	564	Single Residential	50700	25350
2	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1318	4	540	Single Residential	48450	24225
3	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1321	4	540	Single Residential	48450	24225
4	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1322	4	540	Single Residential	48450	24225
5	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1341	4	501	Single Residential	53750	26875
6	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1408	4	742	Single Residential	138000	69000
7	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1327	4	540	Single Residential	48450	24225
8	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1329	4	540	Single Residential	48450	24225
9	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1332	4	540	Single Residential	48450	24225
10	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1333	4	558	Single Residential	49900	24950
11	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1340	4	630	Single Residential	56700	28350
12	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1350	4	560	Single Residential	50000	25000
13	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1353	4	564	Single Residential	50700	25350
14	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1380	4	560	Single Residential	50000	25000
15	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1381	4	564	Single Residential	50700	25350
16	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	1473	4	700	Single Residential	62900	31450

SALE OF VARIOUS UNIMPROVED PROPERTIES IN ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 7

No.	Purchaser	Erf No.	Extension	Size	Zoning	Purchase Price (N\$)
1	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2036	7	2257	General Residential	To be valued
2	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2037	7	2946	General Residential	To be valued
3	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2035	7	2265	General Residential	To be valued

SALE OF VARIOUS UNIMPROVED PROPERTIES IN ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 10

No.	Purchaser	Erf No.	Extension	Size (M2)	Zoning	Purchase Price (N\$)	Purchase Price 50%(N\$)
1	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2892	10	357	Single Residential	14280	7140
2	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2894	10	346	Single Residential	13840	6920
3	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2896	10	352	Single Residential	14080	7040
4	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2897	10	315	Single Residential	12600	6300
5	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2931	10	369	Single Residential	14760	7380
6	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2932	10	390	Single Residential	15600	7800
7	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2933	10	390	Single Residential	15600	7800
8	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2934	10	390	Single Residential	15600	7800
9	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2935	10	390	Single Residential	15600	7800
10	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2936	10	390	Single Residential	15600	7800
11	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2938	10	390	Single Residential	15600	7800
12	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2944	10	498	Single Residential	19920	9960
13	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2942	10	371	Single Residential	14840	7420
14	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2945	10	438	Single Residential	17520	8760
15	Oranjemund Town Council Employee	2946	10	500	Single Residential	20000	10000

SALE OF ERF 1565 TO ELLO JUNIAS IN ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 5

No.	Purchaser	Erf No.	Extension	Size	Zoning	Purchase Price (N\$)
1	Ello Junias	1565	5	542 m ²	Single Residential	68 500

SALE OF ERF 1550 TO LPM PARTY IN ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 5

No.	Purchaser	Erf No.	Extension	Size	Zoning	Purchase Price (N\$)
1	LPM Party	1550	5	2 973 m ²	Institutional	109 950

LEASE OF ERF 2008 BY NDJIBI TRADING ENTERPRISES CC IN ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 6

No.	Lessee	Erf No.	Extension	Size	Zoning	Lease Price (N\$)	Duration
1	Ndjobi Trading Enterprises CC	2008	6	10,008 m ²	Light Industrial	N\$138/ per m ² as per the Caretored Tariffs 2024/2025	Five (5) Years

Enquiries: Land Property Management Division
Tel: 063 233 500
Email: moses.haldongo@omdmt.com.na / isabella.shilongo@omdmt.com.na

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44

Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services	Employment	Employment	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice
General	Offered	Offered	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice

CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

- To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timosely - Classifieds results and notices 12:00, two working days prior to placing - Cancellations and alterations 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only
- Notice (WAT Inclusive)
- Legal Notice N\$460.00
- Lost Lane Title N\$575.00
- Liquor License N\$460.00
- Name Change N\$460.00
- Birthdays from N\$200.00
- Death Notices from N\$200.00
- Tombstone Unwilling from N\$200.00
- Thank You Messages from N\$200.00

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VACANCIES

Position Requirements

Project Manager: With more than 10 years of general experience in construction and at least more than 5 years of experience in alterations and/or renovations and/or construction in multi-story building plus relevant technical qualifications

Site Agent: With more than 10 years general experience in construction and at least more than 5 years' experience in alterations and/or renovations and/or construction in multi-story building plus relevant qualification (N6 Trade Certificate, Diploma/B-Tech/Bachelor's Degree in Engineering/Construction)

Concrete Foreman: With more than 10 years general experience in construction and at least more than 5 years' experience in alterations and/or renovations and/or construction in multi-story building.

Finishes Foreman: With more than 10 years general experience in construction and at least more than 5 years' experience in alterations and/or renovations and/or construction in multi-story building.

Please send CV's to chinstantanovic@gmail.com

RURAL REVIVE

VACANCY: RURAL REVIVE - BUILDING A DESERT-BASED ECONOMY

The RuralRevive Initiative is looking for a qualified driver of solar habits - based in Matlaha or surrounds to take up a full-time position with us. If you have a PDP, C1 driver's license and are inclined to reside in the south of Namibia, please send your CV, accompanied by a clear copy of your driver's license, suitable experience, and adequate references to: digital@wirednans.com

Closing date for application: 30 August 2024.

VACANCIES

1. RESPONSIBLE PHARMACIST (Windhoek) Position available for a Pharmacist with 3+ years experience managing a Retail Pharmacy. Preference will be given to Namibians

2. OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR (Windhoek) Position available for an office administrator with experience working in a Pharmacy. Ability to speak multiple languages will be an advantage. Email CV with position applied for in Subject line to: hr@wzpharm.com before 10 August 2024

Josephine T. Chirri manyamba
Responsible Pharmacist
Mount Zion Pharmacy
380 Baining Street
Oshana, WINDHOEK
Tel: 061 294849

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A MEDICAL Practice in Divundu

is looking for a Registered nurse and Medical Officer a competent suitably qualified Registered Nurse and a Doctor to join our team in Divundu.

For a Nurse following is required:

- Minimum Requirements
- *Relevant Qualification Diploma / Degree in Nursing
- *Registered with NCPHA
- *Trained in Male Circumcision and experience in HIV- NIMART trained (a must have)
- *Preference will be given to Namibian Citizens

For a Medical Officer: Relevant academic qualification of each medical discipline. Registration with medical council of Namibia 3 years working experience Prescribing and administering treatment Collaborating with other health professionals Preference will be given to Namibian citizens.

If you meet the above requirements kindly submit your application via email to: manna@wz.na

Closing date 31/07/2024.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

Notice

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE NO. 954 BLOCK 8 REHOBOTH

Notice is hereby given that I, ANDREW GAMBELL intent to apply for a certified copy of:

CERTAIN: ERF 954 BLOCK 8 MEA SURINEZ 1248m² Square meters SITUATED IN: Rehoboth, Hardap Region

DATED: 30 August 1979

THE PROPERTY OF: Andrew Campbell

All persons who object to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge their objections, in writing, with the Registrar within three (3) weeks from the last publication of this notice.

Dated at Rehoboth on this 29th day of July 2024

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT
Private Bag 2500
Rehoboth, Namibia
Tel: 0818189068

Notice

LEGAL NOTICE

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 17/08/2024.

Contact details for registration and further information:
Aughta Environmental Consulting
Dr. K. Kangueshi
Email: kangueshi@gmail.com
Call number: 082 05027

Give your business the best boost you can!

Advertise in our weekly motoring supplement **WOEMA!** Be it any accessories or gadgets for or your vehicle. Call us on 061 2080800 or fax us on 220584 Put the WOEMA back into your business!

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby given to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act (7 of 2017) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (GN. No. 30 of 6 February 2012) as follows:

Proponent/s: Municipality of Swakopmund

Project Name: Environmental Clearance for the Subdivision of Farm No. 163, Swakopmund, into Portion A, B, C, D and Remainder; and the Reservation of proposed Portion D for the purpose of "Public Street/Road".

Project Description: The creation of a new access road, as previously recommended by the Minister of Urban and Regional Planning in December 2006, for various plots at the Swakopmund Showlands.

Registration of I&APs and Submissions of Comments: All members of the public and I&APs are hereby invited to attend the public meeting which will be held on site on 15 August 2024 from 10:00 - 10:30 to address any questions or concerns regarding the social and environmental impact of the proposed intentions.

If there are written objections to your comments/objections in writing to the applicant using details below. Closing date for registration and submission of comments is on 28 August 2024.

Applicant: Van Der Westhuizen Town Planning & Properties cc
Contact Person: A. van der Westhuizen
Cell: 0813224661
Email: andrew@vwdtp.com
P.O. Box: 1598, Swakopmund, Namibia

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Environmental Impact Assessment for a Solar Power Plant in the vicinity of Rundu, Kwango East Region, Namibia

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The allocated solar power plant area is located east of Rundu, in the local Kwango East region. The applied area covers an area of 65 Ha. The proposed Solar plant area is accessible along the B5 tarred road from either Rundu or Divundu and while the remaining smaller portion is accessible via an informal gravel road. The proponent intends to construct a solar power plant that will generate up to 20 MW of power.

Proponent: Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 17/08/2024.

Contact details for registration and further information:
Aughta Environmental Consulting
Dr. K. Kangueshi
Email: kangueshi@gmail.com
Call number: 082 05027

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

LIQUOR ACT LICENSE ACT 1998

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A MAGISTRATE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998.

Notice is hereby given that the application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the magistrate of the district of:

- Name and postal address of applicant: NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE, P O BOX 2022, GROOTFONTEIN
- Name of licensed business to which the applicant relates: NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE
- Address/Location of premises to which application relates: BURM BIEPONTEN NO. 44, NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE
- Nature and details of application: SOCIAL CLUB LIQUOR LICENSE
- Where application will be lodged: OTJWARONGO
- Date on which application will be lodged: 11 SEPTEMBER 2024

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the magistrate of the district, to reach the magistrate not less than 7 days after the date on which the application is lodged.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 39)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: KHOMAS

- Name and postal address of applicant: MATIAS HAINBURG, DO BOX 6536, KATUTURA, WINDHOEK
- Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: M.H. SHINDOKA BAR
- Address/Location of premises to which application relates: ERF 800, OMBULUNGA STREET, HAKAHANA, KATUTURA, WINDHOEK
- Nature and details of application: APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT OF HOURS OF A SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENSE FROM MONDAY-THURSDAY 10:00-22:00 FRIDAY & SATURDAY 10:00-24:00 SUNDAY 14:00-22:00 PUBLIC HOLIDAYS CLOSED TO MONDAY, THURSDAY 10:00-24:00 FRIDAY & SATURDAY 10:00-02:00 SUNDAY & PUBLIC HOLIDAY 10:00-22:00
- Clk of the court with whom application will be lodged: WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT
- Date on which application will be lodged: 31 JULY 2024
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 11 SEPTEMBER 2024

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard

NOTICE

Take notice that Messrs. M and N Planning & Property Development Co (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of owner of Erf 335, Outapi proper, Outapi has applied to the Outapi Town Council and intends applying to the Urban & Regional Planning Board in terms of the stipulations of the Urban & Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) for:

the rezoning of Erf 335, Outapi proper, Outapi from 'residential' with a density of 1300m² to 'general residential' with a density of 1300m² consent to use the Erf 335, Outapi in accordance with a new proposed zoning and density while the rezoning is in process

Erf 335 is situated in Outapi Proper, Outapi zoned 'single residential' with a density of 1300m² and is approximately 032m² in extent. The proponent is applying to 'general residential' with a density of 1300m² will allow owner to build dwelling units. The number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be provided in accordance with the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme. Further take note that the plan of the Erf is for inspection on the Outapi Town Council notice board, and the applicant. Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Chair Executive Officer, Outapi Town Council and with the applicant in writing. Last day for objections is the 27th of August 2024.

Applicant: M & N Planning & Property Development Co
Town and Regional Planners
P O Box 70523, Khomasdal
Mobile: +264 812 527598
Email Address: mnpplanningconsulting@gmail.com

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 39)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: KHOMAS

- Name and postal address of applicant: ALP TRADING & INVESTMENT CC, DO BOX 3673 WINDHOEK, AUBSONHILFATZ WINDHOEK
- Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: ALP TRADING & INVESTMENT BOTTLE STORE
- Address/Location of premises to which application relates: ERF 904 CITY STREET, WANAHEDE, KATUTURA, WINDHOEK
- Nature and details of application: BOTTLE STORE LIQUOR LICENSE
- Clk of the court with whom application will be lodged: OTJWARONGO
- Date on which application will be lodged: WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT 10 - 29 AUGUST 2024
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 09 OCTOBER 2024

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard

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Traditional Authority Letter

GCIRIKU TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
P.O BOX 1648
RUNDU
NAMIBIA

CONSENT LETTER FOR LAND IN GCIRIKU TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

THE GCIRIKU TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY RECOGNIZE THE REQUEST FOR LAND IN OUR JURISDICTION

CONSENT IS GRANTED TO:

NAME: Epibome Energy (Pty) Ltd / 20190892 Reg No.
IDENTITY NUMBER: 88081900527
NATIONALITY: Namibian
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: No. 6 Feld Street, Windhoek
POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. Box 95135 Windhoek

PARTICULAR OF THE LAND APPLIED FOR

SIZE OF LAND: 65 hectares
FARM NUMBER: Near Hamba Kessian Shiyambi Substation, Shantara village
LAND USE: Solar Power Plant
PERIOD/NUMBER OF YEARS APPLIED FOR: 25 years lease

RECOMMENDATIONS

THE LAND APPLIED FOR IS LOCATED WITH THE COMMUNAL LAND REFORM ACT NO.5 OF 2002. THE SITE MUST BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE APPLIED FOR. THE LAND APPLIED FOR BY TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY IS NOT FOR SALE OR ADHERE TO THE CONDITIONS PROVIDED FOR THE ACT. IF THE APPLICANT IS NO LONGER INTERESTED IN THE USING OF THE LAND APPLIED, THE RIGHTS SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY.

Festus SHIKERETE-H

SENIOR HEADMAN

Festus





DR KAUKURAUÉE KANGUEEHĪ

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

BIO

I am a qualified and professional environmental scientist with experience in environmental geochemistry and biogeochemistry. Strong scientific report writing and data analysis skills. Team player with an eye for detail.

EXPERIENCE

SENIOR RESEARCHER & EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST

Arcadia Minerals

01 October 2021 - Present

- Exploration geological activities
- Hydrogeology
- Drilling supervision & management
- Geological mapping
- Geochemical sampling
- Environmental impacts assessments monitoring
- Quarterly report writing for EPL renewals
- EIA & EMP reports
- Identifying new geological targets
- Geotechnical & structural core logging
- Financial & budget planning
- Market monitoring & evaluation
- Report writing & research
- Data analysis, interpretation & presentations

+264 81 706 9027/
+264 81 291 0670

kkangueehi0@gmail.com

Windhoek, Namibia

LinkedIn: Kaukurauee Ismael
Kangueehi

EDUCATION

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PHD) | EARTH SCIENCES

University of Stellenbosch

2018 - 2021

MASTER OF SCIENCE | EARTH SCIENCES

University of Stellenbosch

2016 - 2017

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (Honors)

University of Stellenbosch

2015

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

University of Namibia

2010

FOUNDER & DIRECTOR

Augite Environmental Consultants cc

01 December 2022 - Present

- Environmental Management Reports
- Environmental Impact Assessment Reports
- Public Consultation
- Evaluation and Monitoring
- Over Eight (8) EIA's completed to date
- Environmental Research
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Ensuring Environmental Compliance

STUDENT DEMONSTRATOR/TUTOR

University of Stellenbosch

01 February 2015 - 15 December 2020

Taught 2nd & 3rd year students the following subjects whilst pursuing my Masters & PhD on a full-time basis:

- Geo-Environmental Science
- Introduction to Environmental Geochemistry
- Economic Geology
- Field skills & Engineering Geology

EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST

Sabre Resources Namibia

01 March 2010 - 31 October 2013

- Exploration geological activities
- Hydrogeology
- Drilling supervision
- Geological mapping
- Geochemical sampling
- Environmental impacts assessments monitoring
- Quarterly report writing for EPL renewals
- Geotechnical and structural core logging

Reason for leaving: To pursue Postgraduate studies on a full-time basis.

SKILLS

- Scientific report writing
- Data analysis & interpretation
- Proficient in MS Office Package

SOFTWARE

- GIS
- BenMap
- R & Python Programming
- Hysplit Modeling Software
- Micromme & GeoSoft 3D Modelling

LANGUAGES

- English
- Otjiherero
- Afrikaans

REFERENCES

Professor Susanne Fietz
Professor | University of Stellenbosch

Masters & PhD Supervisor
Contact number: +27 79 369 4250
Email: sfietz@sun.ac.za

Professor Frank Eckardt
Professor | University of Cape Town

Masters & PhD Co-Supervisor
Contact number: +27 21 650 4117
Email: frank.eckardt@uct.ac.za

Mr Lisias Plus
Country Manager | Arcadia Minerals

Contact number: +264 81 275 6367
Email: lisias@lexrox.co.za

Appendix for all the bird species in the area

Avibase - The World Bird Database

Region: Kavango East
 Number of species: 484
 Number of endemics: 0
 Number of breeding endemics: 0
 Number of globally threatened species: 0
 Number of extinct species: 0
 Number of introduced species: 2
 Date last reviewed: 2018-12-30

Col	Location	Date	Start time	Duration	Distance
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Recommended citation: Lepage, D. 2024. Checklist of the birds of Kavango East. Avibase, the world bird database. Retrieved from https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?lang=EN®ion=nake&list=clements&ref=1_afr_na [2024-09-04]

Make your observations count! Submit your data to <https://ebird.org>

Common Ostrich	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double-banded Sandgrouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Harlequin Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burchell's Sandgrouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
White-faced Whistling-Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-billed Spurfowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kori Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swainson's Spurfowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-crested Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>
White-backed Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	White-quilled Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>
Knob-billed Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greater Flamingo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-bellied Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>
Egyptian Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesser Flamingo	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
South African Shelduck	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Gray Go-away-bird	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spur-winged Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	Little Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
African Pygmy-Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eared Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Senegal Coucal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blue-billed Teal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rock Pigeon (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coppery-tailed Coucal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cape Shoveler	<input type="checkbox"/>	Speckled Pigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>	White-browed Coucal	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Black Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mourning Collared-Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Coucal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yellow-billed Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-eyed Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cape Teal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ring-necked Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levaillant's Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-billed Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laughing Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pied Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern Pochard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dideric Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Namaqua Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Klaas's Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helmeted Guineafowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Green-Pigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Emerald Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crested Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Namaqua Sandgrouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-chested Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coqui Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Orange River Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Avibase: Kavango East (1)

Common Cuckoo

Wattled Crane

Common Redshank

Pennant-winged Nightjar

Spotted Thick-knee

Common Greenshank

Eurasian Nightjar

Water Thick-knee

Ruddy Turnstone

Rufous-cheeked Nightjar

Black-winged Stilt

Ruff

Fiery-necked Nightjar

Pied Avocet

Curlew Sandpiper

Swamp Nightjar

Black-bellied Plover

Sanderling

Freckled Nightjar

American Golden-Plover [x]

Baird's Sandpiper [x]

Square-tailed Nightjar

Common Ringed Plover

Little Stint

Alpine Swift

Three-banded Plover

Small Buttonquail

Common Swift

Long-toed Lapwing

Bronze-winged Courser

African Swift

Blacksmith Lapwing

Double-banded Courser

Little Swift

White-crowned Lapwing

Temminck's Courser

Horus Swift

Crowned Lapwing

Rock Pratincole

White-rumped Swift

Wattled Lapwing

Black-winged Pratincole

African Palm Swift

Caspian Plover

Collared Pratincole

Red-chested Flufftail

Kittlitz's Plover

Gray-hooded Gull

African Rail

White-fronted Plover

Lesser Black-backed Gull [x]

Corn Crake [x]

Greater Painted-Snipe

African Skimmer

African Crake

Lesser Jacana

Whiskered Tern

Spotted Crake

African Jacana

White-winged Tern

Lesser Moorhen

Eurasian Curlew

African Openbill

Eurasian Moorhen

Bar-tailed Godwit

Black Stork

Red-knobbed Coot

Great Snipe

Abdim's Stork

Allen's Gallinule

African Snipe

African Woolly-necked Stork

African Swamphen

Terek Sandpiper

White Stork

Striped Crake

Common Sandpiper

Saddle-billed Stork

Black Crake

Green Sandpiper

Marabou Stork

Baillon's Crake

Marsh Sandpiper

Yellow-billed Stork

African Finfoot

Wood Sandpiper

African Darter

Avibase: Kavango East (2)

Long-tailed Cormorant
Great Cormorant

Osprey

Little Sparrowhawk
Ovambo Sparrowhawk

Great White Pelican
Pink-backed Pelican

Black-winged Kite
African Harrier-Hawk
Palm-nut Vulture [x]
European Honey-buzzard

Black Goshawk
Black Kite
African Fish-Eagle
Common Buzzard
Long-legged Buzzard [x]
Red-necked Buzzard [x]

Hamerkop

African Cuckoo-Hawk
White-headed Vulture

Barn Owl

Great Bittern
Dwarf Bittern
Little Bittern
Black-crowned Night Heron

Lappet-faced Vulture
Hooded Vulture
White-backed Vulture
Cape Griffon

African Scops-Owl
Southern White-faced Owl

Slaty Egret
Black Heron
Little Egret
White-backed Night Heron

Bateleur
Black-chested Snake-Eagle
Brown Snake-Eagle
Banded Snake-Eagle

Pel's Fishing-Owl
Pearl-spotted Owlet
African Barred Owlet
African Wood-Owl

Striated Heron
Rufous-bellied Heron
Squacco Heron

Lesser Spotted Eagle
Wahlberg's Eagle

Marsh Owl
White-backed Mousebird
Red-faced Mousebird

Western Cattle Egret
Great Egret
Yellow-billed Egret

Booted Eagle
Ayres's Hawk-Eagle
Tawny Eagle

Eurasian Hoopoe
Green Woodhoopoe
Violet Woodhoopoe

Gray Heron
Purple Heron
Black-headed Heron
Goliath Heron

Steppe Eagle
African Hawk-Eagle
Lizard Buzzard

Common Scimitarbill
Southern Ground-Hornbill

Glossy Ibis
African Sacred Ibis
Hadada Ibis
African Spoonbill

Dark Chanting-Goshawk
Pale Chanting-Goshawk
Gabar Goshawk
Western Marsh Harrier [x]
African Marsh Harrier

Bradfield's Hornbill
African Gray Hornbill

Secretarybird

Pallid Harrier
African Goshawk
Shikra

Avibase: Kavango East (3)

Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill
Southern Red-billed Hornbill
Trumpeter Hornbill

Lesser Honeyguide
Greater Honeyguide

White Helmetshrike
Retz's Helmetshrike

Half-collared Kingfisher
Malachite Kingfisher
African Pygmy Kingfisher
Gray-headed Kingfisher
Woodland Kingfisher
Brown-hooded Kingfisher
Striped Kingfisher
Giant Kingfisher
Pied Kingfisher

Bearded Woodpecker
Cardinal Woodpecker
Bennett's Woodpecker
Golden-tailed Woodpecker

Brubru
Black-backed Puffback
Black-crowned Tchagra
Brown-crowned Tchagra
Tropical Boubou
Gabon Boubou
Crimson-breasted Gonolek
Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike
Gray-headed Bushshrike

White-fronted Bee-eater
Little Bee-eater
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater
European Bee-eater
Northern Carmine Bee-eater [x]
Southern Carmine Bee-eater

Lesser Kestrel
Rock Kestrel
Greater Kestrel
Dickinson's Kestrel
Red-necked Falcon
Red-footed Falcon
Amur Falcon
Sooty Falcon [x]
Eurasian Hobby
African Hobby
Lanner Falcon
Peregrine Falcon

Fork-tailed Drongo
African Paradise-Flycatcher
Red-backed Shrike
Lesser Gray Shrike
Magpie Shrike
Southern Fiscal
Souza's Shrike
White-crowned Shrike

European Roller
Lilac-breasted Roller
Racket-tailed Roller
Rufous-crowned Roller
Broad-billed Roller

Rosy-faced Lovebird
Brown-necked Parrot
Meyer's Parrot
White-breasted Cuckooshrike
Black Cuckooshrike

Cape Crow
Pied Crow
Rufous-bellied Tit
Southern Black-Tit

Crested Barbet
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird
Pied Barbet
Black-collared Barbet

Eurasian Golden Oriole
African Golden Oriole
African Black-headed Oriole

Ashy Tit
African Penduline-Tit
Southern Penduline-Tit

Green-backed Honeyguide
Wahlberg's Honeyguide

Chinspot Batis
Pirit Batis

Avibase: Kavango East (4)

Dusky Lark
Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark
Gray-backed Sparrow-Lark
Sabota Lark
Fawn-colored Lark
Eastern Clapper Lark
Rufous-naped Lark
Flappet Lark
Monotonous Lark
Red-capped Lark
Stark's Lark

Red-faced Crombec [x]
Cape Crombec

Yellow-bellied Eremomela
Greencap Eremomela
Burnt-neck Eremomela
Stierling's Wren-Warbler
Barred Wren-Warbler
Green-backed Camaroptera
Yellow-breasted Apalis
Tawny-flanked Prinia
Black-chested Prinia
Red-faced Cisticola
Rattling Cisticola
Tinkling Cisticola
Red-headed Cisticola
Luapula Cisticola
Chirping Cisticola
Piping Cisticola
Zitting Cisticola
Desert Cisticola

Olive-tree Warbler
Icterine Warbler
Sedge Warbler
Marsh Warbler
Common Reed Warbler
Lesser Swamp Warbler
Greater Swamp Warbler
Great Reed Warbler

River Warbler
Little Rush Warbler

Gray-rumped Swallow
Banded Martin
Plain Martin

Bank Swallow
Rock Martin
Pearl-breasted Swallow
Barn Swallow
White-throated Swallow
Wire-tailed Swallow
Western House-Martin
Greater Striped Swallow
Lesser Striped Swallow
Rufous-chested Swallow
Mosque Swallow
South African Swallow

Yellow-bellied Greenbul
Terrestrial Brownbul
Common Bulbul
Black-fronted Bulbul

Willow Warbler

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Garden Warbler
Chestnut-vented Warbler
Greater Whitethroat

Southern Yellow White-eye

Arrow-marked Babbler
Southern Pied-Babbler
Hartlaub's Babbler

Black-faced Babbler

Red-billed Oxpecker
Yellow-billed Oxpecker

Wattled Starling
Common Myna [x]
Violet-backed Starling

Burchell's Starling
Meves's Starling
Lesser Blue-eared Starling
Sharp-tailed Starling
Greater Blue-eared Starling
Cape Starling

Groundscraper Thrush
Kurrichane Thrush

Spotted Flycatcher
Marico Flycatcher
Pale Flycatcher
Chat Flycatcher
Gray Tit-Flycatcher
Ashy Flycatcher

Southern Black-Flycatcher
Bearded Scrub-Robin

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Avibase: Kavango East (5)

Kalahari Scrub-Robin
 Red-backed Scrub-Robin
 White-browed Robin-Chat
 Red-capped Robin-Chat
 Thrush Nightingale
 Short-toed Rock-Thrush
 African Stonechat
 Southern Anteater-Chat
 Mountain Wheatear
 Arnot's Chat
 Capped Wheatear
 Familiar Chat

Collared Sunbird
 Amethyst Sunbird
 Scarlet-chested Sunbird
 Marico Sunbird
 Shelley's Sunbird
 Purple-banded Sunbird
 White-breasted Sunbird
 Variable Sunbird [x]
 Copper Sunbird

Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver
 Scaly Weaver
 White-browed Sparrow-Weaver
 Red-headed Weaver
 Spectacled Weaver
 Holub's Golden-Weaver
 Southern Brown-throated Weaver
 Lesser Masked-Weaver
 Southern Masked-Weaver
 Village Weaver
 Red-billed Quelea
 Southern Red Bishop

Yellow-crowned Bishop
 White-winged Widowbird
 Fan-tailed Widowbird
 Grosbeak Weaver
 Bronze Mannikin
 Magpie Mannikin [x]
 Black-faced Waxbill
 Common Waxbill
 Quailfinch
 Cut-throat
 Red-headed Finch
 Zebra Waxbill
 Violet-eared Waxbill
 Southern Cordonbleu
 Green-winged Pytilia
 Orange-winged Pytilia
 Red-billed Firefinch
 Jameson's Firefinch
 Brown Firefinch
 Pin-tailed Whydah
 Eastern Paradise-Whydah
 Shaft-tailed Whydah
 Village Indigobird
 Purple Indigobird
 Parasitic Weaver
 House Sparrow [1]
 Great Rufous Sparrow
 Northern Gray-headed Sparrow
 Southern Gray-headed Sparrow
 Yellow-throated Bush Sparrow

Cape Wagtail
 Gray Wagtail [x]
 Western Yellow Wagtail [x]
 African Pied Wagtail
 African Pipit
 Woodland Pipit
 Plain-backed Pipit
 Buffy Pipit
 Tree Pipit [x]
 Rosy-throated Longclaw
 Yellow-fronted Canary
 Black-throated Canary
 Yellow Canary
 Golden-breasted Bunting
 Lark-like Bunting
 Cinnamon-breasted Bunting

Avibase: Kavango East (6)

Proof of Payment

No. 4878

Government Gazette 6 February 2012

25

Form 2

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007
(Section 39)

**APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT OF CONDITIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**



A. PARTICULARS OF APPLICANT

Name of Applicant: Epitome Energy (Pty) Ltd
Address: P O Box 27 Ondangwa
Telephone Number: +264817069027
Cell phone Number: +264817069027
Fax Number: +264817069027
E-mail Address: kkangueehi0@gmail.com
Name of Contact Person: Ismael Kangueehi
Telephone Number:
Cell phone Number:
Fax Number:
E-mail Address:

B. PARTICULARS OF CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE


1. Name of current holder of Environmental Clearance Certificate:
2. Date of Issue of current Environmental Clearance Certificate:

PART C PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONDITIONS IN CURRENT

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Condition(s) on the Current Environmental Clearance Certificate: |
| 2. | Proposed Amendment(s): |
| 3. | Reason for Amendment(s): |
| 4. | Describe the environmental changes arising from the proposed amendment(s): |
| 5. | Describe how the environment and the community might be affected by the proposed amendment(s): |
| 6. | Describe how and to what extent the environmental performance requirements set out in the assessment report previously approved or activity profile previously submitted for this activity may be affected: |
| 7. | Describe any additional measures proposed to eliminate, reduce or control any adverse environmental effect arising from the proposed amendment(s): |

PART D DECLARATION BY APPLICANT

I hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand the environmental clearance certificate may be suspended, amended or cancelled if any information given above is false, misleading, wrong or incomplete.

	KAURANCE KANGWENE	EAP
Signature of Applicant	Full Name in Block Letters	Position
on behalf of	EPISTONE ENERGY (PTY) Ltd	03/09/2024
		Date