

APP-001297

**TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND RELATED
ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN NAMIBIA**

**UPDATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND
CONTINGENCY PLAN**




Assessed by:



Assessed for:



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Project:	TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN NAMIBIA: UPDATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLAN	
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2021, I Dream Africa Tours & Safaris CC (I Dream Africa), obtained an environmental clearance certificate for the provision of temporary accommodation (pop-up camps), catering, services and related activities in various locations in Namibia. This includes events such as exclusive luxury camping sites in remote areas, accommodation at different sport events like mountain bike races and marathons, and setups for music festivals and film production crews. I Dream Africa has the capacity to provide temporary, tented accommodation for up to 2,000 people at different locations throughout Namibia and other southern African countries. Furthermore, I Dream Africa can cater for an additional 8,000 people bringing their own tents and camping equipment. Operational activities entails the provision of electricity, water, ablution, catering and general services.

The environmental clearance certificate was issued based on an environmental assessment with accompanying environmental management plan and contingency plan as prepared by Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd. I Dream Africa now requested Geo Pollution Technologies to update the environmental assessment and environmental management plan to allow for additional effluent disposal methods in remote locations where longer term camp set-ups are required.

The updated environmental assessment determines possible environmental, safety, health and socio-economic impacts associated with the continued operations and construction (setting up of camps) activities of the facility. Relevant environmental data was compiled by making use of secondary data and from a reconnaissance site visit to one of the accommodation setups. Potential environmental impacts and associated social impacts were identified and are addressed in this report. An environmental management plan provides preventative measures for any impacts and a contingency plan list action to be taken in the event of impacts occurring.

Accommodation services are provided in locations where no or limited fixed accommodation or related services are present. Tents provided by I Dream Africa are fitted, at minimum, with stretchers, mattresses, bedding and chairs, but may include additional luxuries where requested. Ablution facilities, in the form of temporary hot water showers and portable chemical toilets, are provided to all campers. Once the setup has served its purpose, all equipment is removed from site and site rehabilitation is performed to leave it in a condition as close to the natural environment as possible. For small setups near towns all sewage related waste is removed from site, in a dedicated tanker, for disposal at an approved sewage treatment plant. For more remote locations and for larger and longer term camps a septic tank with soakaway is proposed for handling of sewage. Due to the nature of the operations, some impacts can be expected on the surrounding environment, see summary impacts table below. It is therefore recommended that mitigation and preventative measures be implemented and that environmental performance is regularly evaluated to ensure regulatory compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

It is important to note that although the Proponent has the ability to cater for 10,000 individuals, this will be events such as Camp Rock, Oppiekoppie in South Africa and private school events. These type of events will take place on private property and municipal grounds. Potential events taking place in wilderness area will be such as setups for film crews and small luxury campsites for small groups. All events within protected areas / wilderness areas will, in addition to the ECC, require separate approval from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, or other relevant competent authority, prior to each individual event taking place.

The operations of I Dream Africa provides a relatively unique service in Namibia by being able to cater for groups of various sizes and at different luxury levels. Their services not only contribute to the tourism sector by providing accommodation, meals and activities to tourists, it also enables international film production teams to utilize some of Namibia's unique landscapes for filming purposes. Furthermore, I Dream Africa also makes it possible for large numbers of parents to attend school sport events where many schools from all over Namibia gather in a specific town for a few days of inter-school sport.

The major concerns related to the operations of I Dream Africa are that of environmental damage due to the setting up of camps and the generation of waste. Furthermore, the possibility of fire, potential groundwater, surface water and soil contamination, and health and safety of staff and guests are of concern. By implementing and adhering to an environmental management plan and contingency plan,

the negative impacts will be limited. Also, by appointing local contractors and employees, and implementing educational programs, the positive socio-economic impacts can be maximised while mitigating any negative impacts.

Implementing a safety, health, environment and quality (SHEQ) policy will contribute to effective management procedures to prevent and mitigate impacts. All regulations relating to tourism and health and safety should be adhered to. Groundwater and soil pollution must be prevented at all times and any spills should be cleaned without delay. Fire prevention should be key and fire response plans must be in place and regular training provided to staff. All staff must be made aware of the importance of biodiversity and poaching or illegal harvesting of animal and plant products must be prohibited. Any waste produced must be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriate facility or re-used or recycled where possible. Hazardous waste must be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste disposal site.

The environmental management plan included in Section 10 of this document should be used as an on-site reference document during all phases (planning, construction, operations and decommissioning) of the events. All monitoring and records kept should be included in a report to ensure compliance with the environmental management plan. Parties responsible for transgression of the environmental management plan should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. A SHEQ policy should be used in conjunction with the environmental management plan. Operators and responsible personnel must be taught the contents of these documents. Local or national regulations and guidelines must be adhered to and monitored regularly as outlined in the environmental management plan.

Impact Summary Class Values

Impact Category	Impact Type	Construction		Operations	
<i>Positive Rating Scale: Maximum Value</i>		5		5	
<i>Negative Rating Scale: Maximum Value</i>			-5		-5
EO	Skills, Technology and Development	2		3	
EO	Revenue Generation and Employment	2		3	
SC	Demographic Profile and Community Health		-1		-2
SC	Traffic		-2		-2
SC	Health, Safety and Security		-2		-2
PC	Fire		-3		-3
PC	Air Quality		-1		-1
PC	Noise		-2		-2
PC	Waste Production		-3		-3
BE	Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact		-3		-3
PC/BE	Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination		-2		-2
SC	Visual Impact		-2		-2
PC	Cumulative Impact				-3

BE = Biological/Ecological EO = Economical/Operational PC = Physical/Chemical SC = Sociological/Cultural

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BE	Biological/Ecological
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EO	Economic/Operational
ES	Environmental Classification
GPT	Geo Pollution Technologies
HAN	Hospitality Association of Namibia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids
mamsl	Meters Above Mean Sea Level
m/s	Metre per second
mbs	Metres below surface
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
mm/a	Millimetres per annum
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAPSO	Namibia Private Schools Organisation
PC	Physical/Chemical
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	Parts per million
RETOSA	Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANS	South African National Standards
SC	Sociological/Cultural
SHEQ	Safety, Health, Environment and Quality
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternatives - A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The “no-go” alternative constitutes the ‘without project’ option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.

Assessment - The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information relevant to decision making.

Competent Authority - means a body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.

Construction - means the building, erection or modification of a facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of an activity, including the modification, alteration, upgrading or decommissioning of such facility, structure or infrastructure.

Cumulative Impacts - in relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Environment - As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - “land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values”.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) - A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.

Environmental Management System (EMS) - An Environment Management System, or EMS, is a comprehensive approach to managing environmental issues, integrating environment-oriented thinking into every aspect of business management. An EMS ensures environmental considerations are a priority, along with other concerns such as costs, product quality, investments, PR productivity and strategic planning. An EMS generally makes a positive impact on a company’s bottom line. It increases efficiency and focuses on customer needs and marketplace conditions, improving both the company’s financial and environmental performance. By using an EMS to convert environmental problems into commercial opportunities, companies usually become more competitive.

Evaluation – means the process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people’s values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision.

Hazard - Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.

Interested and Affected Party (IAP) - any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

Mitigate - The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.

Proponent (Applicant) - Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

Public - Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.

Scoping Process - process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.

Significant Effect/Impact - means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.

Stakeholder Engagement - The process of engagement between stakeholders (the Proponent, authorities and IAPs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process. Stakeholder engagement can therefore be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process. The term is considered to be more appropriate than the term “public participation”.

Stakeholders - A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the Proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all interested and affected parties (IAPs). The principle that environmental consultants and stakeholder engagement practitioners should be independent and unbiased excludes these groups from being considered stakeholders.

Sustainable Development - “Development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and aspirations” – the definition of the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). “Improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems” – the definition given in a publication called “Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wide Fund for Nature (1991).

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

I Dream Africa Tours & Safaris CC (the Proponent) requested Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd to update their environmental assessment for the provision of temporary accommodation (pop-up camps), catering, services and related activities in various locations in Namibia. The environmental assessment's purpose is to guide the development of an environmental management plan (EMP) and contingency plan for the operations by the Proponent, which involves temporary accommodation services provided in locations where no or limited fixed accommodation or related services are present. These include events such as short-term exclusive luxury camping sites in remote areas, accommodation at different sport events and setups for music festivals and film production crews. The purpose of the update is to allow for additional effluent disposal methods in remote locations where longer term camp set-ups are required. I Dream Africa has the capacity to provide temporary, tented accommodation for up to 2,000 people at different locations throughout Namibia and other southern African countries. Furthermore, I Dream Africa can cater for an additional 8,000 people bringing their own tents and camping equipment. The main operational activities may include:

- ◆ Transport of accommodation and related equipment to the earmarked site and back.
- ◆ Setup of camps, including water and electricity provision.
- ◆ Preparation of food and related catering activities.
- ◆ Day to day operational activities and tending to the sites during events.
- ◆ Removing all infrastructure and waste on completion of event.
- ◆ Site rehabilitation.
- ◆ Maintenance of accommodation and catering equipment.

For purposes of this document, the environment is defined as per the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007: "Land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in subparagraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values".

The updated environmental assessment and associated plans were prepared to apply for an amendment of the environmental clearance certificate (ECC) in compliance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007) (EMA).

Project Justification – Namibia has a diverse and unique landscape which is popular with tourists. Tourism is an extremely important sector in Namibia as has been confirmed by the country being voted the world's top tourism destination in the 2019 Wanderlust Readers Travel Awards, and the best safari and wildlife destination at the Internationale Tourismus-Börse (ITB) Berlin 2019. Due to the very sparsely populated nature of Namibia, as well as the relatively inhospitable environment, accommodation and related services are not readily available in many locations throughout the country. This limits the potential for tourism in these areas. The operations of I Dream Africa makes it possible for tourists, in a similar fashion as many other tour companies in Namibia, to experience the remote areas of Namibia. This include for example areas such as Damaraland and Kaokoland and allows tourists to experience these areas without the hassle of supplying their own camping equipment.

Namibia has lately received a lot of interest as a location for the production of major international films. The interest in Namibia is largely due to the country's unique landscape, which is often found in remote locations. Without accommodation and related services in such areas, film production would not be possible. I Dream Africa can cater for such projects thereby promoting Namibia as a film production venue.

Apart from Windhoek and the coastal towns of Swakopmund and Walvis Bay, all towns in Namibia have limited accommodation available. Accommodation and catering are therefore problematic if large events attracting thousands of people are planned. This is for example typical of interschool sport events, lasting a few days, where many school children and their families are present. Again, I Dream Africa can cater for such events, allowing for participation and attendance of many people.

Being able to quickly establish comfortable and well equipped accommodation, allows I Dream Africa to provide isolation or quarantine facilities on demand. This service was also valuable during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The operations of I Dream Africa have the following direct and indirect benefits:

- ◆ Provision of convenient, temporary accommodation and related services where such services are otherwise not present.
- ◆ Enables various events where either no or not enough accommodation is present.
- ◆ Events such as film productions or sport events temporarily, but significantly, increases spending power in the specific locations, thereby supporting communities through the acquisition of goods and services.
- ◆ Placement of Namibia on the world map as tourist and film production location.
- ◆ Provision of employment.
- ◆ Generation of income contributing to the national treasury.
- ◆ Enhance economic resilience through diversification of business activities and opportunities.

2 SCOPE

The scope of the updated environmental assessment and associated plans are to:

1. Update the potential environmental impacts emanating from the construction, operational and decommissioning activities of I Dream Africa.
2. Update the range of management actions which could prevent or mitigate the potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels.
3. Update the contingency plan that clearly indicates the steps to be followed when an impact does occur.
4. Provide sufficient information to the relevant competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to make an informed decision regarding the amended activities of I Dream Africa and the issuance of an ECC.

3 METHODOLOGY

The following methods were used to update the report and investigate the potential impacts on the social and natural environment due to the construction, operational, and decommissioning activities of potential events:

1. Information about the amended operations of I Dream Africa was obtained from the Proponent as well as from a reconnaissance site visit to one of the event setups.
2. Interested and affected parties (IAPs) were notified about the amendment and provided with an opportunity to review the prepared documents and their views, comments and opinions are presented in this report.
3. The impact assessment and EMP, inclusive of preventative and contingency measures for actual impacts, were updated and are presented in this report.

4 OPERATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The following section provides a concise description of the various activities that may form part of any of the events catered for by the Proponent. However, not all events will necessarily make use of all the services and each one is customised to the client's requirements which will also largely depend on the services already present at the event location. I Dream Africa has been providing temporary accommodation and catering services for events at various locations in Namibia since 2006. The Proponent is a registered member of the Namibian Tourism Board (Appendix A). Services have been provided for various large and small events in Namibia and southern Africa and typical examples include:

- ◆ The Camp Rock music festival on farm Steinheim 45 km west of Windhoek.
- ◆ The filming of "The British Tribe Next Door", a British TV series filmed in a remote location near Opuwo.
- ◆ The very large and popular annual Oppikoppi music festival in South Africa.
- ◆ Luxury, exclusive camping setups for families holidaying in Namibia in remote locations like Damaraland and Kaokoland.
- ◆ School sport events like the Namibia Private Schools Organisation (NAPSO) events hosted by various schools all over the country.
- ◆ Cycling or running events like mountain bike races and marathons.

4.1 LOCATION, SITE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

The erection of temporary infrastructure required for each event, is referred to as a “setup”. Setup locations will vary according to clients’ individual requests and related nature of the event. Setups will be located at, or near, the main event that requires accommodation. It will be the client’s responsibility to obtain permission for their proposed projects or activities from landowners or the government. For example, to produce a film in the Namib Naukluft Park, the film production team will have to apply for the necessary permits and permissions to gain access to, and operate within, a specific area of the park. Specific site selection for setup within the project area is mainly the responsibility of I Dream Africa. Site selection is based on factors such as reduced ecological footprint, road access, suitable terrain, access to water, etc. Once a site is selected on paper, permission from the relevant landowner is sought. Only after permission has been granted, will any member of the project team access the site. When a targeted location is identified within a National Park, an application is made to the MEFT.

4.2 CAMP SET-UP AND ACCOMMODATION

For camp set-up, site disturbance is always kept to the minimum and restricted to the smallest footprint possible. This is especially true for more sensitive environments. Since tents can be pitched in various locations, areas can be selected in-between vegetation or in bare areas. However, in some cases dead and alive vegetation clearing may be necessary, but in no instances are any trees removed or damaged.

Accommodation is provided in the form of canvas tents (Photo 4-1). Pitched tents are fitted, at minimum, with stretchers, mattresses, bedding and chairs, but may include additional luxuries where requested. I Dream Africa has the capacity to provide temporary, tented accommodation for up to 2,000 people (1,000 tents). Furthermore, I Dream Africa can cater for an additional 8,000 people bringing their own tents and camping equipment. Depending on the size and type of setup, staff accommodation is also provided. This is typically at a segregated camp site with its own ablution facilities and kitchen tent.



Photo 4-1. Tented camp



Photo 4-2. Showers

4.3 SERVICES

During events, various services are provided along with the accommodation. These include provision of ablution facilities, electricity, water, catering and general services.

Ablution facilities include temporary hot water showers and typically portable chemical toilets. For showers, slabs are typically casted with low strength concrete (Photo 4-2). A framework covered with sheeting provides cubicles for showers, each with one tap connected to a gas geyser which pre-mixes the water to be at the right temperature. The gas geysers are situated in enclosed metal cabinets and gas is supplied to the geysers from liquefied petroleum gas cylinders. Fire extinguishers are readily available near the gas cylinders and geysers (Photo 4-3). All showers are supplied with biodegradable soap. Water produced from showers can be handled in two ways: 1) It is diverted to a soakaway system. Soakaway systems consist of large holes made next to the showers which are filled with rocks and covered with a plastic sheet and then sand. 2) Where the substrate is hard and rocky and digging of holes are difficult, or where land owners or the specific

environmental conditions dictate that soakaways are not permissible, the wastewater from the showers enter temporary holding tanks. The holding tanks are equipped with float switches and has a small pump connected to a pipeline with water sprayers. The pipeline can be directed to any suitable location, such as for example lawns. Once the tanks are full, the pump switches on, and the water is then sprayed over a large surface area for quick evaporation and minimal impact. Sewage will be handled in one of two ways depending on the location of the set-up:

The first and currently used method is portable toilets with holding tanks containing specific chemicals are used at events (Photo 4-4). When toilets have reached its holding capacity, the waste is pumped into a tanker truck specifically for this purpose. Waste is then disposed of at a registered sewage treatment plant, and in agreement with, a local authority.

The second method will be for more remote areas, further away from official sewage treatment facilities, and where more long term solutions for sewage disposal are required. It will involve the installation of a temporary septic tank and percolating bed / french drain system. A plastic septic tank will be used for collection, treatment and disposal of sewage effluent (Figure 4-1). The system will be constructed in a typical “septic tank with soakaway” fashion. However, instead of burying the septic tank, it will be placed in a pit of which the sides are stabilised with wooden boards (e.g. Shutterboard). This will allow for easy removal of the tank from the pit once the septic tank is decommissioned. The pit will also be covered with wooden boards to prevent anything from falling into the pit. A soakaway bed (percolation area) will be constructed with a perforated pipe on a gravel bed loosely covered by a layer of soil. The entire septic tank area will be fenced off with a temporary fence to restrict movement through the area. Once the system is no longer needed, at the time of decommissioning of the camp, a new hole is dug next to the existing pit, and the remaining contents from the septic tank is pumped into it. The tank and soakaway infrastructure are then removed, cleaned and transported to another site where it may be used, or taken into storage. Both holes are then backfilled and the area levelled and landscaped to show minimal signs of disturbance. For larger setups, additional septic tanks may be connected in series to allow for increased retention time of sewage.

For placement of the septic tanks and soakaway a suitable location will be identified and the guidelines of the Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform should be considered. The chosen location must be:

- ◆ 500 m to 800 m away from any water resource, water supply or river course (including ephemeral rivers), if this is not possible, an EIA must be done for the specific site.
- ◆ 500 m away from any borehole
- ◆ 2 m or more from buildings and 5 m or more from boundaries
- ◆ Downhill from wells or springs
- ◆ In an area with good soil penetration to serve as a disposal field (for soakaway)
- ◆ Outside of swampy areas and areas prone to flooding

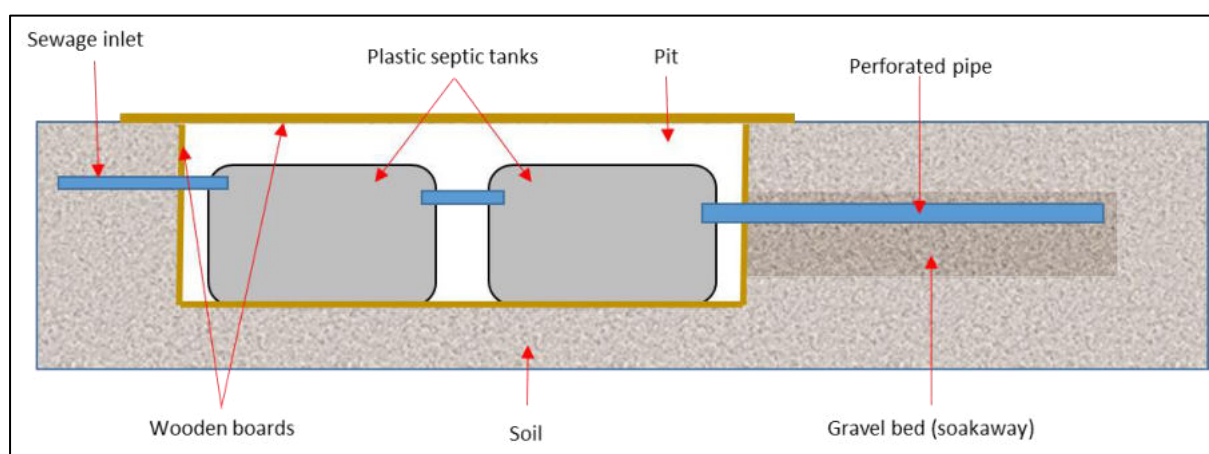


Figure 4-1 Schematic representation of temporary septic tanks system (two tanks) with percolating bed / french drain system

Electricity is provided by means of self-contained diesel generators to provide lighting, drive water pressure pumps (if needed), and any other electricity requirements. Generators have the fuel capacity to continually operate for 96 hours on one tank of diesel. Therefore no extra fuel is typically required on site at the type of events requiring electricity.

Water is either supplied by land-owners or brought in by I Dream Africa from the nearest source, depending on availability and quality. Where no connections to existing water tanks are available, water is stored in 3 m³ collapsible storage bladders (Photo 4-5). Where required, pressure pumps are connected to the reticulation system to ensure sufficient water pressure at the ablution facilities.

Catering is provided from a food tent set up specifically for this purpose. The tent consists of a kitchen with basins, fridges and freezers, gas burners and all other infrastructure required for the event specific provision of food and drinks. The kitchen holds a valid health and safety certificate.

Waste bins are placed throughout the area during events. Waste bins are lined with refuse bags, which are removed when full and taken to a temporary storage area. From here it is collected by contractors (when nearby) or removed by I Dream Africa and disposed of at the nearest official waste disposal facility. Waste disposed of at Windhoek is sorted for recycling purposes. No hazardous waste is stored or produced at the events.



Photo 4-3. Gas geysers and fire extinguisher



Photo 4-4. Portable chemical toilets



Photo 4-5. Water storage bladder



Photo 4-6. Camp Rock setup

4.4 EVENT DECOMMISSIONING

Once the setup has served its purpose, all infrastructure is removed from the site and the site is rehabilitated to as close to its natural state as possible. The concrete surfaces constructed for the ablution facilities are either left as is (on private land and if to be used for the same purpose in future) or broken up into small pieces and buried or used for erosion control if so requested by the land owner. The septic tank infrastructure, where installed, will be removed and the holes

backfilled and the area landscaped to have minimal visual impact. All litter and pollution are removed from the site.

4.5 GENERAL

I Dream Africa employs eight permanent employees and around fourteen temporary employees, this figure may however vary greatly based on the scale of an event.

As the ecological sensitivity of sites selected can vary greatly, significant emphasis is placed on protection against fires. Fire extinguishers are readily available during events. Any open fires used for cooking or relaxation in the evenings have dedicated fire places, where all vegetation were cleared around the fireplace, and guest are provided with strict guidelines to prevent the outbreak of uncontrolled fires.

Selected personnel are trained in first aid, and first aid kits are readily available at all events.

5 ALTERNATIVES

I Dream Africa has been operational since 2006. During this time, operational alternatives have been under constant consideration to ensure the best practical methods are followed, and the most effective environmental control practices are in place. As event locations differ from event to event, no alternative locations can be prescribed in this report. Site specific conditions are however considered by the Proponent prior to each event, to ensure project location and setups are done in a manner which ensures environmental protection.

Table 5-1. Considered alternatives

Item	Advantages	Disadvantages	Preferred Option
Type of Accommodation			
Permanent Structures (brick buildings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sturdy & comfortable ◆ Very good protection against elements (cold, heat, animals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Very expensive ◆ Time consuming ◆ Requires earthworks ◆ Large volumes to be transported ◆ Large environmental impact ◆ Large amounts of waste during decommissioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ No alternatives other than tents are considered to be feasible
Semi-Permanent Structures (Pre-fabricated houses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sturdy & comfortable ◆ Good protection against elements (cold, heat, animals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Expensive ◆ Time consuming ◆ Requires earthworks ◆ Large volumes to be transported ◆ Larger environmental impact 	
Tents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Quick setup ◆ Less transport requirements ◆ Site specific locations are more flexible with no earthworks required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Less sturdy ◆ Vulnerable to strong winds and storm events as well as wild animals ◆ Reduced comfort 	

Item	Advantages	Disadvantages	Preferred Option
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced potential environmental impact 		
Electricity Generation			
Generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compact Reliable Significant steady output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noisy Exhaust gasses Use fuel that can potentially be spilled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choice of electricity supply is largely dependent on the requirements of the client and the size of the setup. For a small household who wants to experience nature a small solar setup or no electricity is sufficient. For large events generators are a necessity where connection to the grid is not possible
Solar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quiet No air quality impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relies on sunlight i.e. no electricity supply at night unless battery storage is present More complex setup and land clearing required Large volumes to be transported 	
Grid connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy and reliable with no equipment other than cables required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only available in selected locations 	
No electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quiet nature experience that is aesthetically pleasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited functionality More reliance on fire or gas for cooking and thus increased fire potential 	
Toilets			
Pit latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheap to construct in areas with soft sand No limit on number of pit latrines No waste to be handled afterwards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unpleasant odours and can attract flies Poor treatment of sewage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterborne sewage systems where available. Otherwise choose the best option for the given circumstances e.g. chemical toilets for short term camps and sensitive environments, septic tanks with soakaways for long term camps.
Chemical toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable Easy to set up Can be used in any location Can add as many toilets as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large transport volumes Waste effluent handling for proper disposal requires dedicated tanker truck 	
French drains (temporary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient and easy handling of larger sewage volumes generated over longer periods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While most of the sewage will be treated to levels safe for disposal through the soakaway during the operations, the remaining sewage at the time of dismantling the french drain will not be fully treated. 	

Item	Advantages	Disadvantages	Preferred Option
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not suitable for locations near water sources, streams, springs, or in areas prone to flooding, etc. 	
Connecting to or using existing ablutions connected to waterborne sewage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easiest method of handling effluent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only available in selected areas / events 	
Showers – Effluent Handling			
Collect and remove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No environmental pollution No construction required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional tanker trucks required for large volumes which can increase significantly with large events 	Waterborne sewage systems where available otherwise choose best option for the given circumstances
Soakaway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively easy to construct No additional vehicle traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential environmental pollution (e.g. groundwater) 	
Septic tanks / French drains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient and easy handling of effluent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May require large or more than one tank connected in series tank to handle larger volumes 	
Connecting to or using existing ablutions connected to waterborne sewage systems	Easiest method of handling effluent	Only available in selected areas / events	
Showers – Warm Water			
Donkey boiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat larger volumes of water and keeping it stored, thus requiring less units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use wood as fuel which may not be readily available Difficult to regulate water temperature with possibility of burns when water is too hot Must maintain a fire or make a new fire well before requiring warm water Fire risk Smoke and soot build-up making it a dirty setup 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas geysers which are clean, efficient with good temperature control
Gas geyser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm water on demand Clean Low risk of fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires higher water pressure Gas (liquefied petroleum gas) is inherently dangerous and can cause fainting / 	

Item	Advantages	Disadvantages	Preferred Option
		choking if inhaled in confined spaces	
Waste			
On-site burn and burial of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Easy and low cost ◆ No additional transport requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Environmental pollution ◆ Possible spread of fires ◆ Possibility of human and animal scavenging and dispersal of waste 	◆ Removal and disposal at approved facilities
Waste removal to approved waste disposal facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Environmental protection ◆ Prevents scavenging of waste ◆ No fire risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ More costly and more transport requirements 	

6 ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

In consideration of the environmental assessment and the associated EMP and contingency plan, the legislation and standards provided in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 were consulted.

Table 6-1. Namibian law applicable to the operations

Law	Key Aspects
The Namibian Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Promote the welfare of people ◆ Incorporates a high level of environmental protection ◆ Incorporates international agreements as part of Namibian law
Environmental Management Act Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 232 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Defines the environment ◆ Promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources ◆ Provide a process of assessment and control of activities with possible significant effects on the environment
Environmental Management Act Regulations Government Notice No. 28-30 of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Commencement of the Environmental Management Act ◆ List activities that requires an environmental clearance certificate ◆ Provide Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
Namibia Tourism Board Act Act no. 21 of 2000, Government Notice 261 of 200, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide for the registration and grading of accommodation establishments ◆ Provide for the declaration of any sector of the tourism industry as a regulated sector and for the registration of businesses falling within a regulated sector ◆ Provides regulations and minimum requirements pertaining to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Levies payable ○ Registrations of regulated businesses ○ Registrations of accommodation establishments

Law	Key Aspects
Accommodation Establishments and Tourism Ordinance 20 of 1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Consolidate and amend the laws relating to accommodation establishments and tourism and to provide for the establishment of tourist recreation areas and incidental matters ◆ Provides for regulations of tourism establishments ◆ Numerous amendments and repeals
The Water Act Act No. 54 of 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Remains in force until the new Water Resources Management Act comes into force ◆ Defines the interests of the state in protecting water resources ◆ Controls water abstraction and the disposal of effluent ◆ Numerous amendments
Water Resources Management Act Act No. 11 of 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide for management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources ◆ Prevention of water pollution and assignment of liability ◆ Not in force yet
Forest Act (Act 12 of 2001, Government Notice No. 248 of 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Makes provision for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest fires ◆ Provides the licencing and permit conditions for the removal of woody and other vegetation as well as the disturbance and removal of soil from forested areas.
Forest Regulations: Forest Act, 2001 Government Notice No. 170 of 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Declares protected trees or plants ◆ Issuing of permits to remove protected tree and plant species.
Local Authorities Act Act No. 23 of 1992, Government Notice No. 116 of 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils ◆ Regulates discharges into sewers
Public and Environmental Health Act Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters ◆ Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation.
Labour Act Act No 11 of 2007, Government Notice No. 236 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides for Labour Law and the protection and safety of employees ◆ Labour Act, 1992: Regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work (Government Notice No. 156 of 1997)
Hazardous Substances Ordinance Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances as well as their import and export ◆ Aims to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (draft document)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Not in force yet ◆ Provides for prevention and control of pollution and waste ◆ Provides for procedures to be followed for licence applications
Department of Water Affairs: Code of Practice: Volume 1 Septic Tank Systems General Guidelines (July 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ General guidelines on the installation of septic tanks and soakaways

Table 6-2. Relevant multilateral environmental agreements for Namibia and the development

Agreement	Key Aspects
Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA), 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Development of tourism through effective marketing of the Region in collaboration with the public and private sector. ◆ To facilitate, encourage and assist in the development of legal and ethical tourism throughout the Southern African Region taking due consideration of the overall development of the people, the Region and the Region's natural and cultural resources.
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Recognizes the need for a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.
Protocol on the Development of Tourism in SADC, 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Protocol sets out SADC's objective to build upon the region's potential as a tourist destination.
Statutes of the World Tourism Organization, 1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Promotion and development of tourism with a view to contributing to economic development, international understanding, peace, prosperity, and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Convention recognises that developing countries should be accorded appropriate assistance to enable them to fulfil the terms of the Convention.
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Under article 14 of The Convention, EIAs must be conducted for projects that may negatively affect biological diversity.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Since the camp setups of I Dream Africa can be at various locations throughout Namibia, no site specific environmental description is provided. However, an overview of the Namibian environment is provided to guide the identification of potential impacts and the development of the EMP and contingency plan.

This section lists pertinent environmental characteristics of the study area and provides a statement on the potential environmental impacts on each.

7.1 LOCALITY AND SURROUNDING LAND USE

The offices of I Dream Africa is based in 10466 Bernabe de la Bat Street, Windhoek. Temporary accommodation and related activities are however provided at any given location in Namibia, based on permission / permits obtained. Events are typically within areas where no or not enough fixed accommodation or related services are present. Site selection at preferred locations will be based on permissions obtained from the relevant authorities / land owners, as well as potential ecological impacts. For events within protected areas, permits are obtained from MEFT or the relevant managing authority, along with site specific regulations to be followed.

Implications and Impacts

Due to the nature of activities of certain clients, camp set up may be within protected or sensitive areas (e.g. film production locations). Where close to or in towns, setups can be a nuisance to nearby residents and other receptors. International exposure to Namibia's scenic and remote areas promotes Namibia as a tourist destination.

7.2 CLIMATE

Namibia's climate is characterised by semi-arid to arid conditions. The Köppen-Geiger classification system divides Namibia into three climate types: warm semi-arid (steppe) climate (BSh), warm desert climate (BWh) and cold desert climate (BWk) (Figure 7-1). Average annual temperatures are the highest in the north, northeast and southeast (Figure 7-2). Cold air from the Atlantic Ocean's cold Benguela Current cause cooler conditions along the coast and southwest. Rainfall is very low in the west to southwest (0 – 50 mm/a) and increases towards the northeast (> 600 mm/a) (Figure 7-3). Variation in annual rainfall is very high in the northwest as well as the entire southern half of Namibia while the northeast has more reliable rainfall (Figure 7-3).

Apart from the coastal areas, Namibia's days are mostly warm, but very hot during the summer months. Nights are generally cooler, but very cold in the winter with sub-zero temperatures often recorded in southern Namibia. Rainfall events are mostly sporadic and of short duration, but higher intensity. Soft continuous rain is a rare occurrence. Rainfall typically occurs from October to April, but the highest rainfall is normally received during the months of January, February and March, whilst June to August are generally dry.

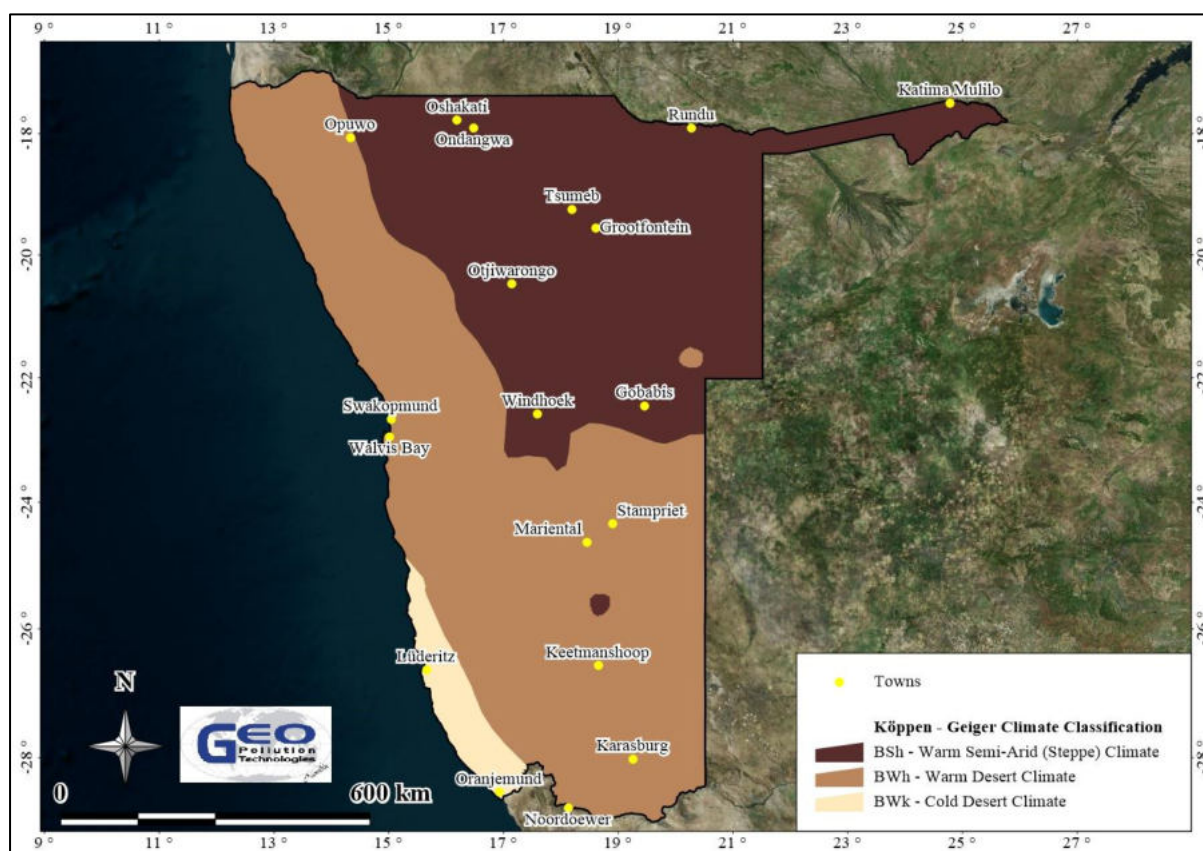


Figure 7-1. Broad climate classification of Namibia

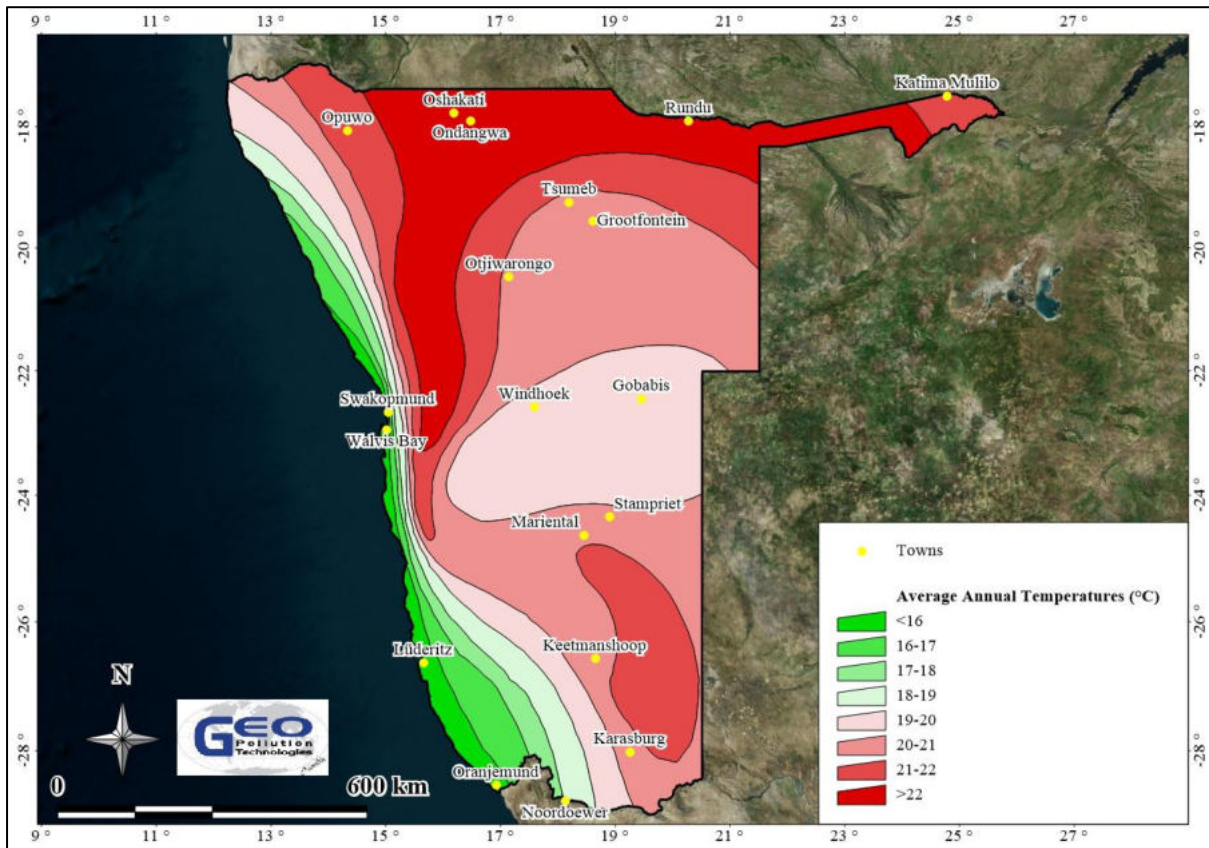


Figure 7-2. Average annual temperature (°C) in Namibia (Digital Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

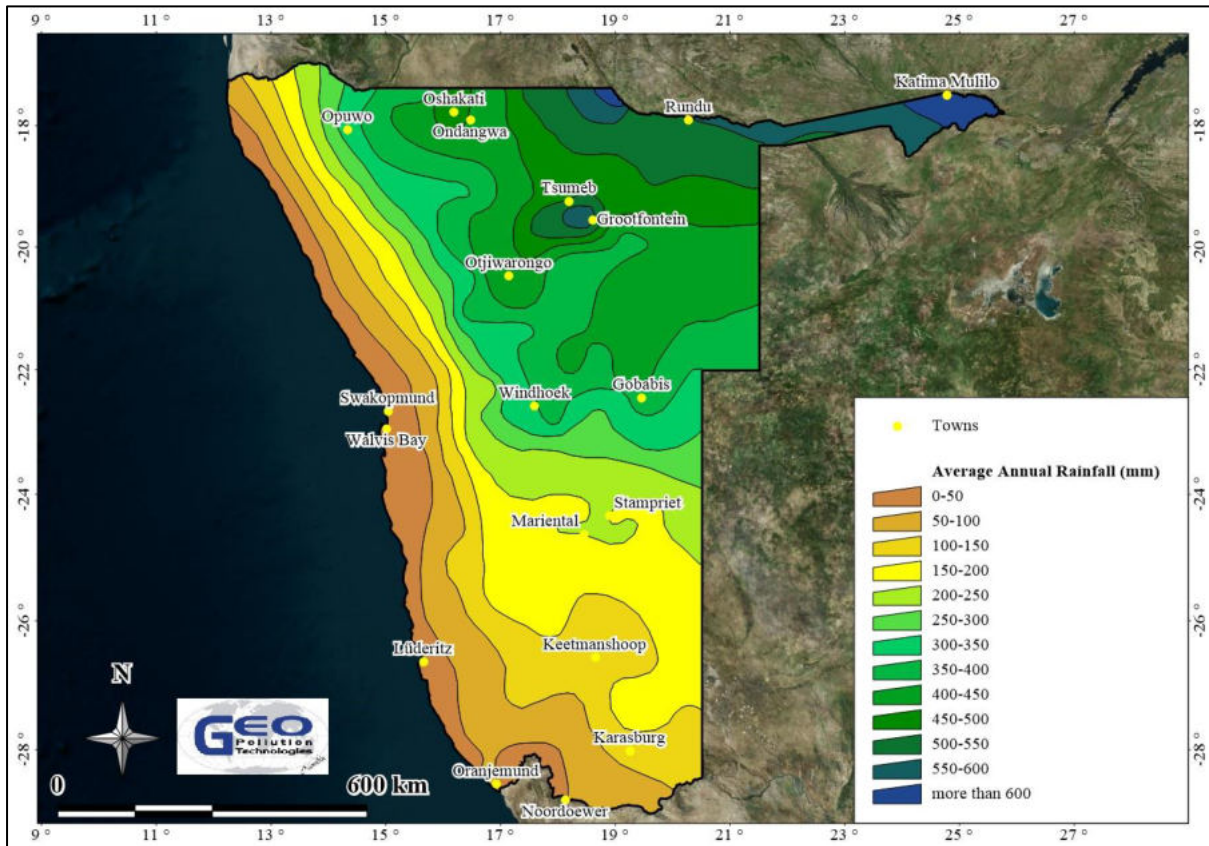


Figure 7-3. Average annual rainfall (mm) in Namibia (Digital Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

Implications and Impacts

Namibia is well known for extreme climatic conditions that can range from very warm temperatures during the day to very cold conditions at night, both in summer and winter, depending on location. Temperature extremes may have health impacts on staff and clients. Flash floods regularly occur in Namibia and may impact on unsuspecting persons camping in dry riverbeds. Strong winds can carry dust and may damage infrastructure that is not properly secured. Such winds are common in coastal areas such as near Lüderitz, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay during berg wind conditions. Whirlwinds “dust devils” are common in the interior of the country and may cause similar impacts. Wind may injure staff or clients and cause damage to property.

7.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

Namibia’s landscape is characterised by gravel plains, rocky outcrops, mountain ranges and sand dunes. The majority of Namibia is situated within an elevated plateau and has an average altitude of 1,080 mamsl, ranging from sea level to as high as 2,579 mamsl (Figure 7-4). The Namibian landscape can generally be divided into five sectors, the Namib Desert, Great Escarpment, Central Plateau, Kalahari Basin and Caprivi, ranging from the west coast to the furthest eastern point of Namibia. The topography of these landscapes are briefly discussed below.

7.3.1 Namib Desert

The Namib Desert consist mainly of gravel plains, rocky outcrops and the Namib Sand Sea. The Namib Desert is situated between the coast of Namibia and the Great Escarpment. The Namib Sand Sea is one of the most significant landscapes within Namibia and is listed as a UNESCO world heritage site (UNESCO, 2020). The sand sea covers an area of 31,000 km², and is the only coastal desert with an exclusive dune field impacted by fog arising from the cold Atlantic Ocean. The dunes can often reach heights exceeding 300 m. The Namib Gravel Plains landscape is nestled between the Great Escarpment of the Central Plateau to the east, and the Namib Sand Sea to the west.

7.3.2 Great Escarpment

The Great Escarpment was formed through gradual eastwards erosion of the Central Plateau, leaving behind isolated inselbergs in the Namib Gravel Plains. Prominent mountains forming part of the Great Escarpment, are the Naukluft, Rotterkaum and Nubib mountains reaching heights of more than 1,900 mamsl, some 1,000 to 1,200 m above the Namib Gravel Plains.

Spitzkoppe and the Erongo mountains also falls within the general range of the Great Escarpment. These mountains however do not technically from part of the Great Escarpment itself, as they are of intrusive origin. Due to the lack of rainfall in the area, surface drainage is poorly developed. Drainage is mainly towards the Atlantic Ocean along ephemeral rivers situated in deep valleys.

7.3.3 Central Plateau

The Central Plateau forms the largest landscape in Namibia, and is situated between the Great Escarpment and the Kalahari. Elevation of this landscape generally ranges between 1,000 mamsl and 2,000 mamsl. The landscape is characterised by topographical features such as the Fish River Canyon, Auas mountains, Waterberg Plateau and Etosha pans, ranging from rocky mountain ranges to sandy plains.

Surface draining on the central plateau is well developed, and heavy rainfall events often lead to flash floods along ephemeral rivers. Draining in this area is predominantly towards the coast in the central areas, the Etosha Pan and the Kunene River in the Northern areas and the Orange River in the Southern areas.

7.3.4 Kalahari

The Kalahari is characterised by salt pans and red sand plains and dunes stretching for long distances. The general topography of the Kalahari is flat, with rocky outcrops and sand plains and dunes often covered with vegetation. As a result of the arid climatic conditions, dry river

beds and pans are a frequent occurrence, which only holds water during periods of good rain. Surface drainage is poorly developed and drainage is mainly in an eastern direction along the river beds and into the pans.

7.3.5 Caprivi

The Caprivi forms the most north-eastern corner of Namibia. Rainfall often exceeds 600 mm/a. As a result, the area consist of relatively dense vegetation cover. The topography of the area is flat, dominated with sedimentary deposits. Surface drainage is poorly developed, and flooding and pooling is a regular occurrence during periods of heavy rainfall. Drainage is mainly towards the Okavango and Zambezi Rivers.

Surface drainage characteristics throughout Namibia varies greatly, and is often affected by factors such as topography, rainfall frequency and geological characteristics. Sporadic rainfall events may often lead to flooding, surface runoff and erosion. The majority of rivers in Namibia are ephemeral, with the exception of the perennial rivers on the northern and southern borders. Heavy rainfall events often leads to flash floods in the ephemeral rivers.

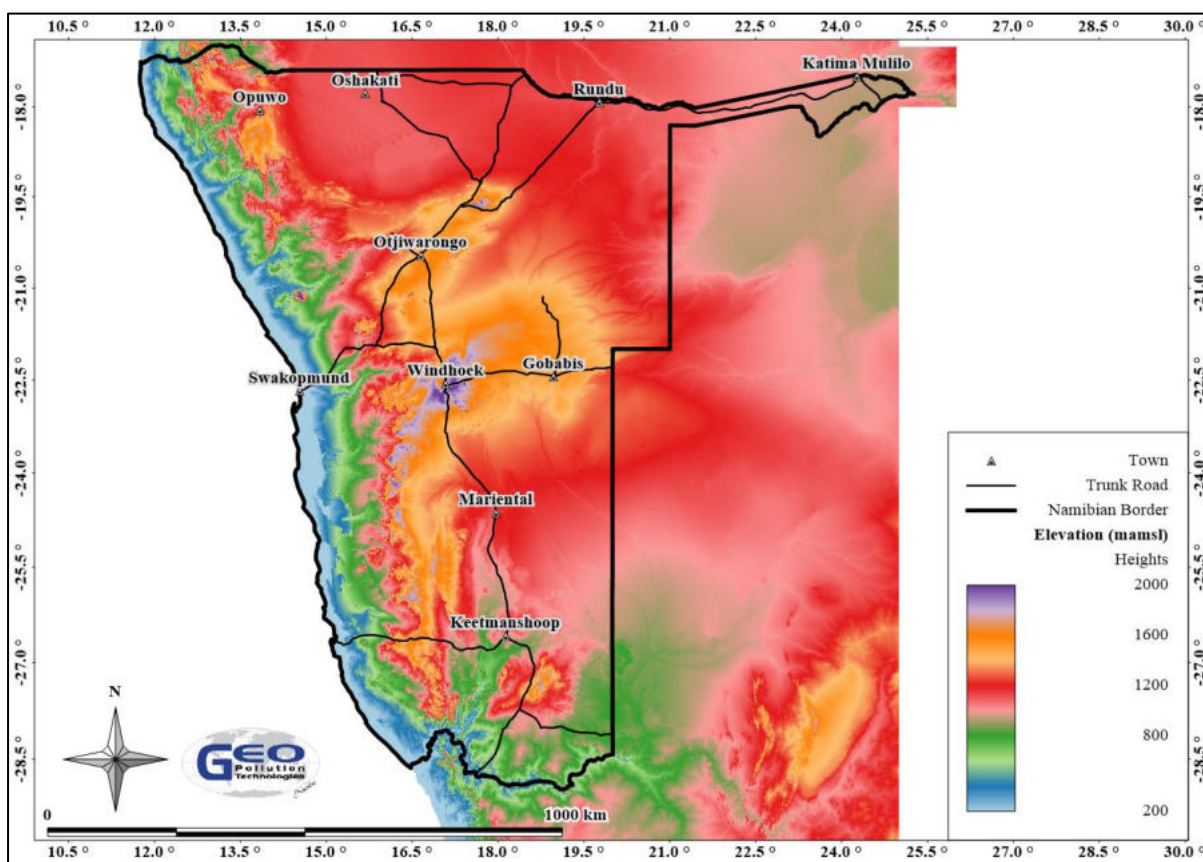


Figure 7-4. Elevation map

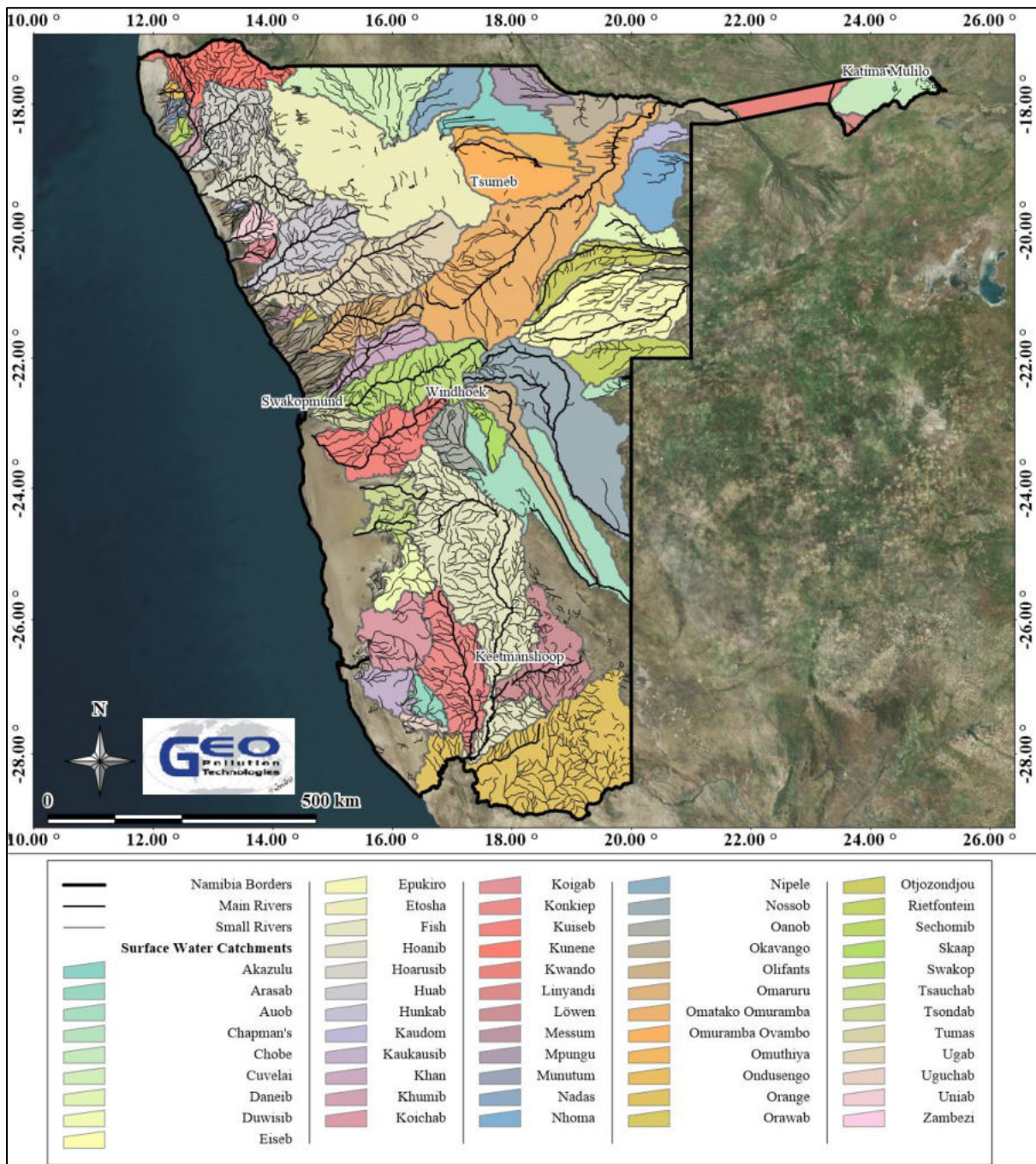


Figure 7-5. Surface catchment and drainage

Implications and Impacts

In many areas of Namibia the impoundment of river courses to form dams provide the main source of water for potable and agricultural use. Pollutants that are not contained may be transported via surface water flow to nearby water sources such as dams. The landscape of Namibia is an important tourist attraction. Care should be taken when placing camp sites that photographic opportunities are not destroyed due to the presence of the campsite. Rubble such as concrete and septic tanks buried at site, if any, may be exposed by erosion as a result of flash floods.

7.4 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The Namibian geological landscape is dynamic in nature and owes its existence to a long and complex geological history. Over half of Namibia comprises of exposed bedrock and the rest of Cenozoic surficial deposits (GSN, 2011). Geological formations in Namibia are dated from the Archean to the Phanerozoic Age. The oldest rocks are up to 2,600 Ma old, consisting of the

volcanic Haib Subgroup and Vioolsdrif Granite Suite near the Orange River, the Khoabendus and Rehoboth groups as well as the Kunene and Grootfontein Igneous Complexes in the north. The more recent Cenozoic surficial deposits (< 50 Ma) commonly consist of deposits of the Kalahari and Namib Desert. Geology from the Damara Supergroup (formed 500 to 800 Ma years ago) makes up most of the geological fabric of northern, central and north-western Namibia. Geology of the Damara Supergroup consist of diverse metasedimentary rocks. Geology of the Nama Group and Karoo Supergroup form table top mountain features over older geology. Nama Group geology occur in parts of southern Namibia and comprises of shallow marine clastic sedimentary rocks. Karoo Supergroup geology consists of sedimentary and volcanic rocks and was formed during the late Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic (about 300 to 150 Ma years ago). This geology occurs in the Aranos, Huab and Waterberg Basins in south-eastern and north-western parts of Namibia. Karoo-related dolerite intrusions occur extensively within this geological unit.

Groundwater is a scarce and valuable resource in Namibia. This commodity is broadly utilized from boreholes and wells throughout the country and should therefore be managed in a sustainable way. The flow of groundwater is expected to take place through primary porosity in the surface cover, while it is expected to flow along fractures, faults (secondary porosity) and other geological structures present within the underlying formations (hard rock formations). Water control areas occur in part on Namibia where valuable groundwater resources are located, e.g., Karstveld (Figure 7-6). The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform manages groundwater use in these areas. Groundwater remains property on the Namibian Government.

Implications and Impacts

The risk of groundwater pollution may be higher in some areas due to geological sensitivity. This include areas with porous, fractures or karstic aquifers. These areas are susceptible to pollution due to rapid infiltration through the porous medium, fractures and cavities of the sediments and hard rock formations.

7.5 WATER SUPPLY

Potable water in Namibia is supplied from a range of different sources. Sources include surface water, groundwater, desalinated seawater and reclaimed effluent. Potable water is mainly supplied to users from water schemes, sometimes managed by NamWater who either abstract groundwater or source water from manmade impoundments in ephemeral rivers. Namibia currently has 18 large dams, as well as the recently constructed Neckartal Dam, which has the capacity to store 880 million m³ when full. Many farmers have one or more smaller earth dams which play a crucial part in supplying livestock and game with water.

As a result of the variations in seasonal rainfall, surface water sources such as dams may overflow during times of high rainfall while drying up during prolonged periods of low rainfall. When dam levels are low or empty, dependence on groundwater sources increase. Therefore, groundwater sources are often artificially recharged during seasons with abundant rainfall. Groundwater is an extremely important resource in Namibia, and the majority of smaller or remote towns and villages rely on groundwater as the only source of potable water. It is estimated that over 100,000 boreholes have been drilled for water supply within the last century (NamWater, 2020). These boreholes are used for industrial, municipal and rural water supply. Groundwater thus plays an imperative role in the economy, food security and social wellbeing in Namibia.

Implications and Impacts

Groundwater is an important resource and would be at risk if hazardous substances or sewage are not contained/managed, or if spills are not cleaned and disposed of properly. Water usage at events may temporarily impact on the availability of water in an area.

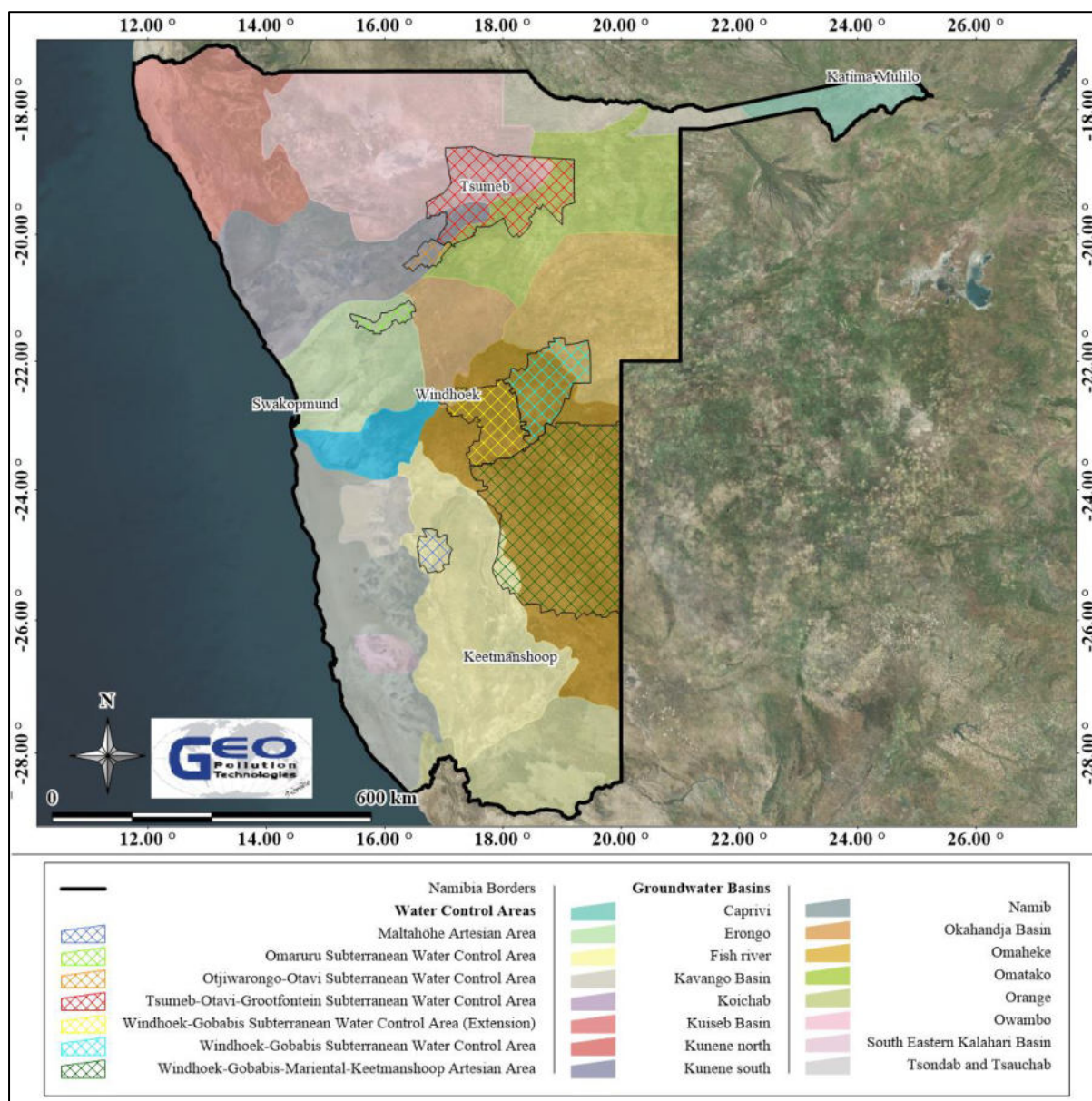


Figure 7-6. Groundwater basins and water control areas

7.6 ECOLOGY

Namibia's ecology is largely influenced by its low rainfall and semi-arid to arid characteristics. Three biomes dominate Namibia, namely the tree and shrub savanna, Nama-Karoo and Namib desert (Figure 7-7). Two smaller biomes are the Succulent Karoo and Lake and Salt Pan of Etosha Pan. The Succulent Karoo in the extreme southwest of Namibia and South Africa is a biodiversity hotspot. The biome has the world's richest succulent diversity which is also characterised by high reptile and invertebrate diversity (CEPF, 2005). Etosha Pan is a small Lake and Salt Pan biome and the only biome of its kind in Namibia.

Biodiversity in Namibia is characterized by low species diversity, but high endemism, in the west to northwest (Figure 7-10). There is a gradual increase in species richness towards the northeast, albeit with decreasing endemism (Figure 7-10 and Figure 7-8). Animal biodiversity follows the same trend as plant diversity with increased animal species richness in areas with higher plant diversity.

The tree and shrub savanna covers the majority of the surface area of Namibia. The tree and shrub savanna is characterised by woody species and large mammals. An example of this is the entire big five which can be found within this biome, a large contributing factor to the success of the tourism industry. In addition to this, various threatened to endangered species (IUCN red list classification) can also be found here, such as the Cape Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), African

Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*) and Cape Vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*). The territorial occurrence of these animals are however not always biome specific, and some may cross over to / be encountered in other biomes.

Namibia is one of the countries with the largest percentage of land under some form of conservation management, as well as the first and only country to declare its entire coastline, apart from townlands, as a protected area. Areas are protected either as National Parks under the authority of the MEFT, or as communal and freehold conservancies (Figure 7-9). These protected areas, covering >17 % (130,000 km³) of Namibia's surface, aid in ensuring ecological protection and sustainable natural resource management (MET, 2010).

Implications and Impacts

The establishment of events in protected / sensitive areas may result in loss of vegetation and impacts on fauna. The nature of the operation is however such that the preservation of the natural environment often forms part of the attraction, and the Proponent thus ensures impacts are minimised. Poaching and illegal collection of plant and animal material may impact on the local environment. Uninformed tourists may be injured by wild animals that are seemingly tame. Vehicle collisions with animals crossing the roads or grazing in road corridors may occur.

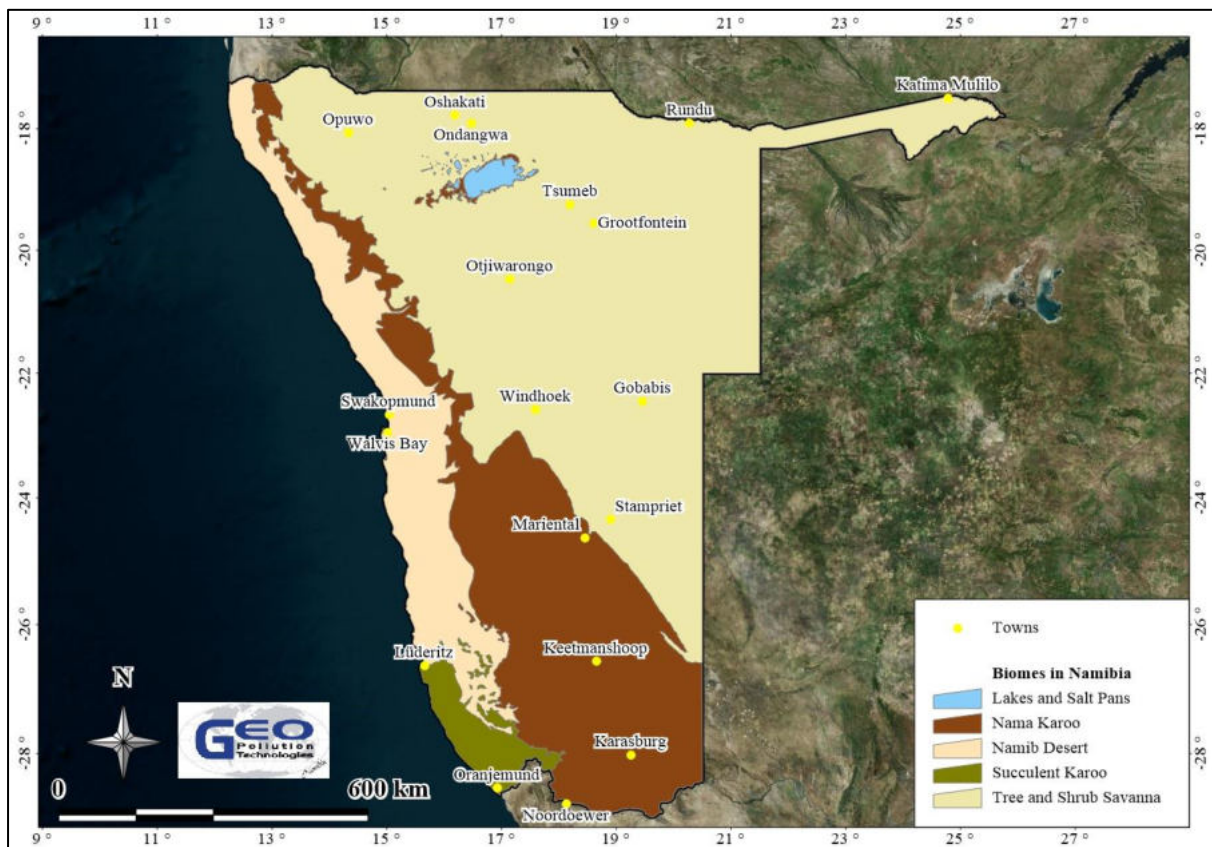


Figure 7-7. Biomes of Namibia (Digital Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

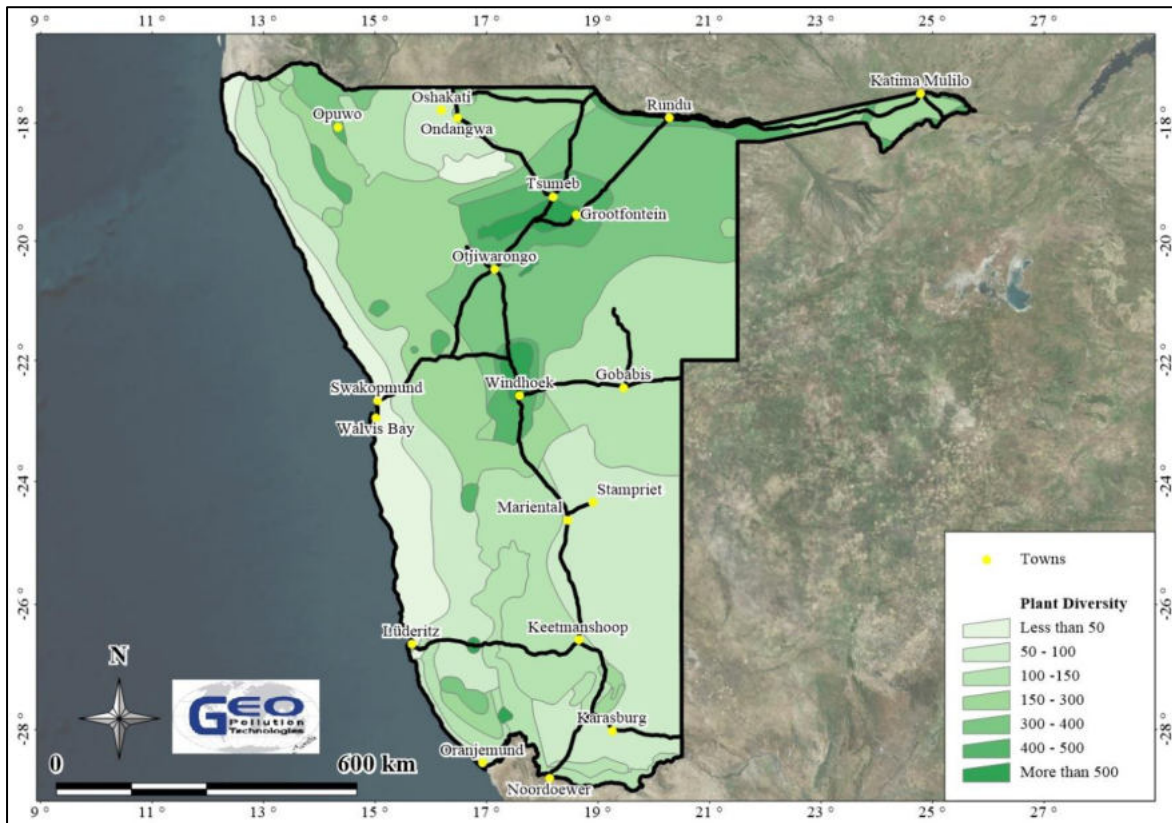


Figure 7-8. Plant diversity (Digital Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

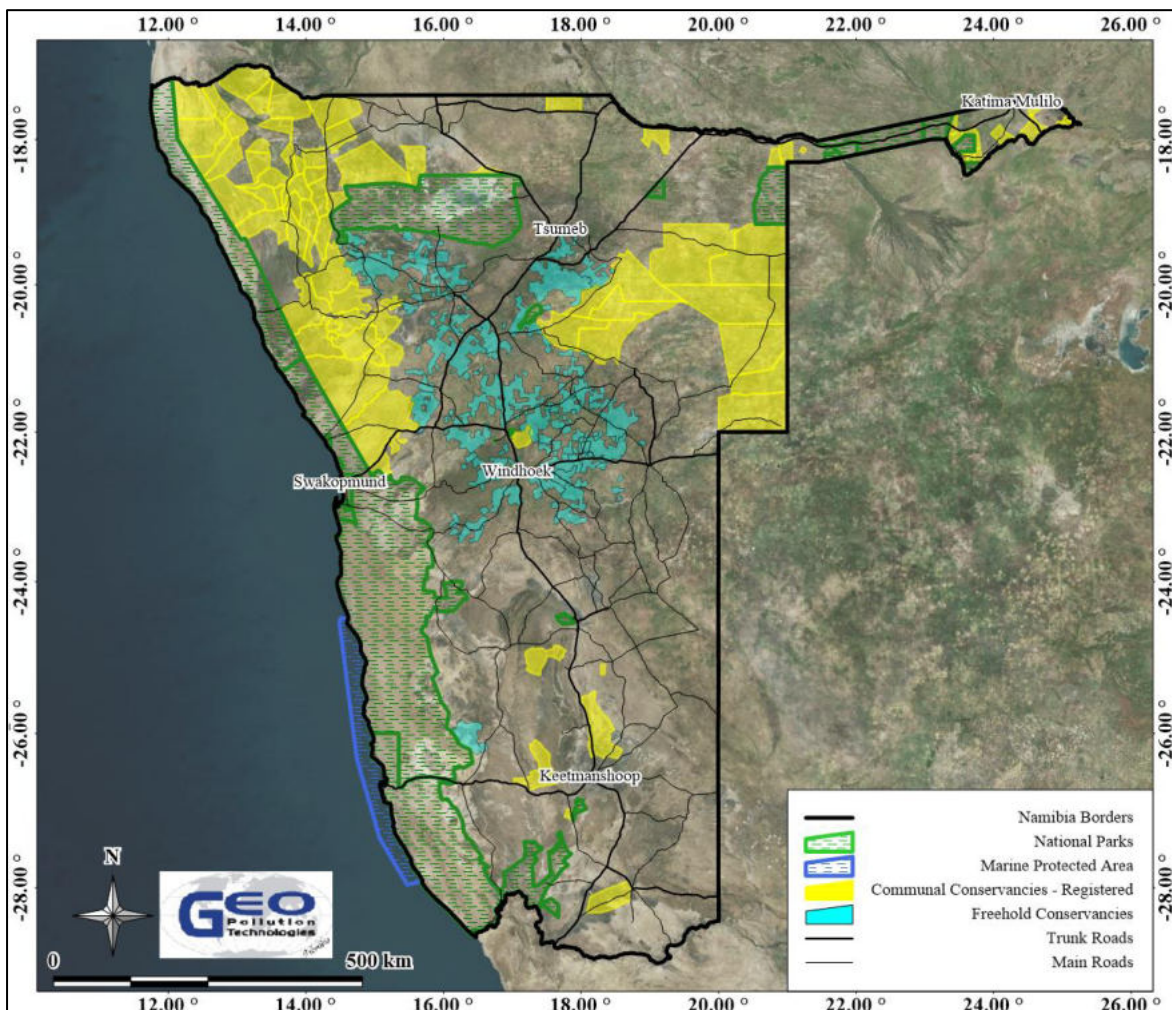


Figure 7-9. Protected areas

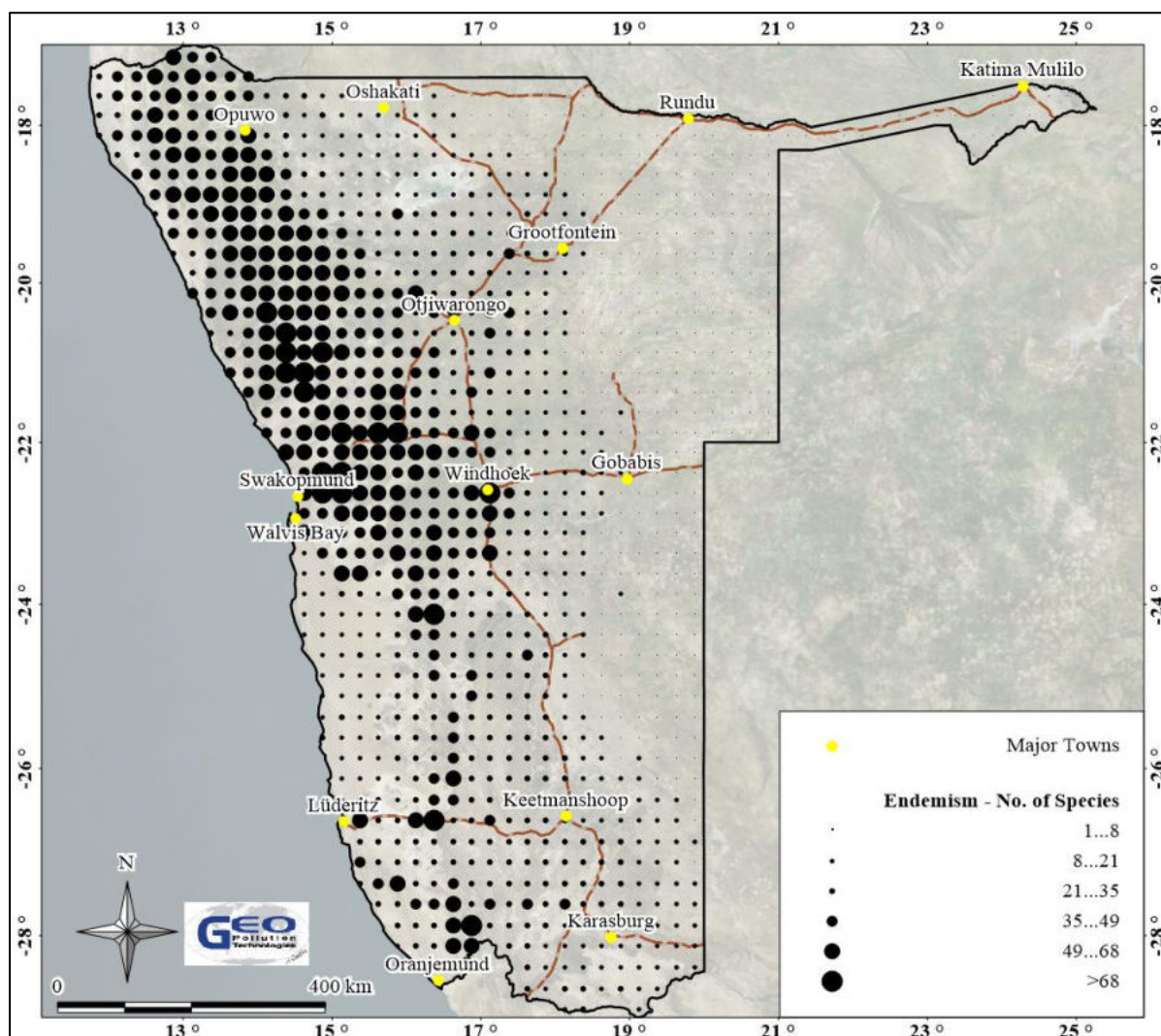


Figure 7-10. Combined plant, scorpion, frog, reptile, bird and mammal endemism as a representation of the pattern of endemism (Digital Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

7.7 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

According to the Namibia inter-censal demographic survey of 2016 (Namibia Statistics Agency 2016), Namibia had, at that stage, a population size of 2,324,388 with an annual growth rate of 1.9%. In terms of education, 0.5% of the population aged 15 years and above has no formal education, while 49.7% completed primary education, 22.6% secondary education and 8% tertiary education. Unemployment in Namibia is high and in the 2018 labour force survey was reported as 33.4% (NSA, 2018).

Tourism is one of the key sectors in Namibia and contributed 10.9 % to the national GDP in 2018 (Knoema, 2020). As the country is becoming an increasingly popular tourism destination, and given difficult farming environments especially toward the south and west, many farm owners have opted to either sell their farms to operators in the hospitality industry, or to diversify their income generating activities by combining tourism with their existing agricultural activities. The shift from farming to hospitality is furthermore encouraged by the ongoing drought. The potential effects of climate change on agricultural potential of Namibian farms, may further negatively affect the agricultural industry. This places emphasis in the importance of the development of the of the tourism industry.

Implications and Impacts

The operations generates employment opportunities to people from Windhoek as well as possible opportunities to people in the areas where events are planned. Some skills development and training also benefit employees during the operational phase.

7.8 CULTURAL, HERITAGE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Namibia has a rich cultural, heritage and archaeological history dating back to prehistoric times. These include numerous sites with rock art and artefacts indicating the presence of early human settlement. Examples are the Twyfelfontein rock engravings, the White Lady of Brandberg, rock paintings at Spitzkoppe and numerous others. In terms of palaeontology, Arrisdrift in southern Namibia for example delivered a very rich Miocene fossil collection. Other culturally or historically significant aspects include the various ghost towns left behind from the diamond rush, of which Kolmanskop is best known, the Hoba meteorite, fossilised trees near Khorixas, the Fish River Canyon, buildings in Windhoek, Lüderitz, Swakopmund and other towns, as well as plants like the living fossil, the *Welwitschia mirabilis* and the quiver tree *Aloidendron dichotomum*. While many of the significant sites or objects are protected to some degree, some are freely accessible with no security / protection in place. Damage caused to such sites are often irreversible.

Implications and Impacts

Artefacts and cultural / heritage sites may be encountered at undisturbed areas during events. These may be impacted on by human activity or accidentally damaged during construction activities.

8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Consultation with the public forms an integral component of an environmental assessment investigation and enables interested and affected parties (IAPs) e.g. neighbouring landowners, local authorities, environmental groups, civic associations and communities, to comment on the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed facility and to identify additional issues which they feel should be addressed in the environmental assessment.

Public participation notices were advertised twice in two weeks in the national papers: The Republikein and the Namibian Sun on 16 and 23 March 2020. Notifications were emailed to relevant competent authorities and identified IAPs. See Appendix A for proof of the public participation processes.

Concerns received from registered IAPs were mostly related to the potential impact of events on the environments, due to the possibility of events in sensitive ecological areas, and the possible large scale of such events. The concern was that the ECC will give the Proponent permission to undertake events at any location. It was however noted that the environmental clearance will not give the client a blanket permission for setting up in any wilderness areas as they please. And applications will still have to be made with the MEFT which will have to be approved for such cases. See comments and responses table in Appendix A.

9 MAJOR IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

During the scoping exercise a number of potential environmental impacts have been identified. It is important that a distinction be made between the impacts that may result directly from the services provided by I Dream Africa and the impacts associated with the specific event or project for which I Dream Africa provides the services. For example, should tented accommodation be provided for a film production team in the desert, I Dream Africa is not responsible for impacts related to the production of the film itself (e.g. vehicle tracks of cars used in the film, noise, dust, etc.). However, where I Dream Africa acts as tour operator taking guests through Namibia, responsibility remains with I Dream Africa at all times. The following section provides a brief description of the most important identified impacts related to the operations of I Dream Africa.

9.1 CONTRIBUTION TO THE TOURISM INDUSTRY AND REVENUE GENERATION

I Dream Africa contributes to Namibia as a tourism destination by acting as tour operator and providing quality temporary accommodation and related services at remote locations throughout Namibia. Revenue is generated and Namibia as a tourism brand is promoted.

9.2 PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION AND RELATED SERVICES

The services provided by the Proponent make events hosting large groups of people possible in areas where not enough or no alternative accommodation is present. Without this service for

example, school sport events where various schools participate will not be able to cater for all scholars, their parents and other spectators. Similarly film production events and music festivals in Namibia will be limited to towns.

9.3 SOIL AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION – SEWAGE, CHEMICALS AND FUELS

Groundwater is prone to contamination by chemicals and hydrocarbons if not successfully contained. Sources are the diesel stored in generators, oil or fuel leaking from vehicles, chemicals used in ablution facilities, etc. Sewage accidentally entering the groundwater from mobile toilets can contaminate the water with bacteria like *Escherichia coli*. This can render the water unsuitable for human consumption.

9.4 FIRE

A risks of veld fires exist. Machinery used near vegetation may cause sufficient heat (e.g. exhaust pipes) or sparks that can ignite dry vegetation. Electrical shorts on electricity supply networks can cause fires in tents and veld fires. Open fires in areas not designated for this purpose may spread to nearby vegetation, if any. Lightning can be a natural ignition source for veld fires which in turn can pose a threat to the camp setup.

9.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

During construction, operations and decommissioning at events, various health and safety risk are present. Some risks exist that relate to both staff and guests. Activities by staff can result in minor injuries related to working with equipment, chemicals, working in the kitchen, etc. Accidents involving moving vehicles pose a risk to staff and campers. Uninformed personnel may approach wild animals that seems tame and this can lead to human animal conflict. Venomous animals like snakes, scorpions and spiders may be present. Setups may be remote from towns and thus medical facilities. Film production teams will typically have their own paramedics or doctors on their teams.

When acting as tour operator with small setups in remote locations, guests should be warned of the dangers of getting lost, extreme heat and cold, as well as the possibility of flash floods in summer.

Malaria is present in the northern parts of Namibia and may result in infection of personnel and guests.

9.6 TRAFFIC AND DUST

Events can be in various locations in Namibia and will often require traveling along gravel roads. Higher traffic volumes on gravel roads as a result of the transport of equipment to and from project sites may result in dust impacts and road degradation.

9.7 ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IMPACT

For any event in protected areas special permission is required from MEFT. Setups may require the removal of some vegetation and possible disturbance of wild animals. The nature of I Dream Africa is however such that it incorporates the protection of the environment into all events as far as practically possible. Sites are thus selected in a matter that minimises impacts on the natural environment. Only grasses and shrubs will be removed and no large tree species will be damaged or uprooted.

Poaching and illegal collection of plant and animal materials by staff and/or non-staff members may occur. Pollution of the environment and groundwater, especially by fuel or chemicals, can deteriorate the ecosystem structure and function.

Bird and animal strikes can occur during travel to and from events. Driving outside of designated areas or off-road driving may impact the environment.

9.8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

I Dream Africa provides employment opportunities and skills development. Temporary employment opportunities may further be created during events within the specific regions. I

Dream Africa employs eight permanent employees and around 14 temporary employees, this figure may however vary greatly based on the scale of an event. Social ills including spread of disease, alcohol misuse, theft, etc. may be present among staff employed. This may be aggravated if staff visit nearby settlements or villages or receive visitors from elsewhere during events.

Events and projects that requires the services of the Proponent creates revenue and increase the spending power of communities and have an overall positive economic effect.

10 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts that are expected from the construction, operational and potential decommissioning activities of the events (operations of I Dream Africa). The impact assessment produced incorporates an EMP with preventative measures as well as contingency actions for impacts that may realise.

For each impact an environmental classification was determined based on an adapted version of the Rapid Impact Assessment Method (Pastakia, 1998). Impacts are assessed according to the following categories: Importance of condition (A1); Magnitude of Change (A2); Permanence (B1); Reversibility (B2); and Cumulative Nature (B3) (see Table 10-1)

Ranking formulas are then calculated as follow:

$$\text{Environmental Classification} = A1 \times A2 \times (B1 + B2 + B3)$$

The environmental classification of impacts is provided in Table 10-2.

The probability ranking refers to the probability that a specific impact will happen following a risk event. These can be improbable (low likelihood); probable (distinct possibility); highly probable (most likely); and definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).

Table 10-1. Assessment criteria

Criteria	Score
Importance of condition (A1) – assessed against the spatial boundaries of human interest it will affect	
Importance to national/international interest	4
Important to regional/national interest	3
Important to areas immediately outside the local condition	2
Important only to the local condition	1
No importance	0
Magnitude of change/effect (A2) – measure of scale in terms of benefit / disbenefit of an impact or condition	
Major positive benefit	3
Significant improvement in status quo	2
Improvement in status quo	1
No change in status quo	0
Negative change in status quo	-1
Significant negative disbenefit or change	-2
Major disbenefit or change	-3
Permanence (B1) – defines whether the condition is permanent or temporary	
No change/Not applicable	1
Temporary	2
Permanent	3
Reversibility (B2) – defines whether the condition can be changed and is a measure of the control over the condition	
No change/Not applicable	1
Reversible	2

Irreversible	3
Cumulative (B3) – reflects whether the effect will be a single direct impact or will include cumulative impacts over time, or synergistic effect with other conditions. It is a means of judging the sustainability of the condition – not to be confused with the permanence criterion.	
Light or No Cumulative Character/Not applicable	1
Moderate Cumulative Character	2
Strong Cumulative Character	3

Table 10-2. Environmental classification (Pastakia 1998)

Environmental Classification	Class Value	Description of Class
72 to 108	5	Extremely positive impact
36 to 71	4	Significantly positive impact
19 to 35	3	Moderately positive impact
10 to 18	2	Less positive impact
1 to 9	1	Reduced positive impact
0	-0	No alteration
-1 to -9	-1	Reduced negative impact
-10 to -18	-2	Less negative impact
-19 to -35	-3	Moderately negative impact
-36 to -71	-4	Significantly negative impact
-72 to -108	-5	Extremely Negative Impact

10.1 RISK ASSESSMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

The EMP and contingency plan provides management options to firstly ensure the likelihood of impacts occurring are minimized, and secondly, where impacts do occur, contingency actions are initiated to minimize the magnitude of such impacts. It thus serves as a guide for both proactive and reactive measures for identified impacts. The proactive measures, i.e. addressing potential problems before they occur, will limit the chances of requiring reactive or corrective measures.

The environmental management measures are provided in the tables and descriptions below. These management measures should be adhered to during the various phases of the operations of the Proponent. This section of the report can act as a stand-alone document. All personnel taking part in the operations should be made aware of the contents in this section, so as to plan the operations accordingly and in an environmentally sound manner.

The management structure of I Dream Africa that will be responsible for the implementation and execution of the EMP and contingency plan consists of the Managing Director, an Operations Manager and Logistics Manager. See Figure 10-1. The Operational Manager and Logistics Manager reports directly to the Managing Director.

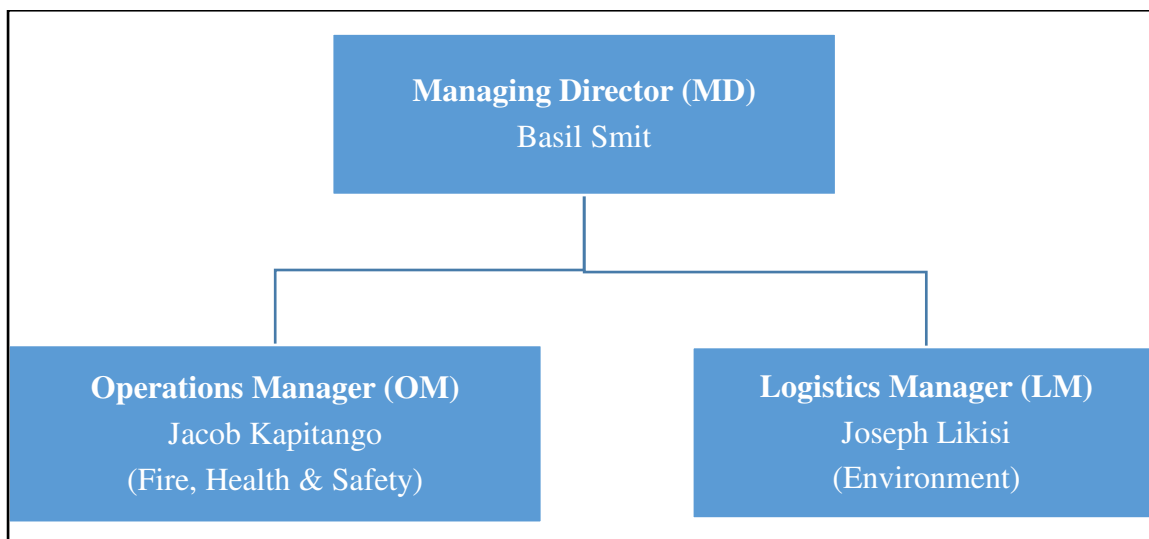


Figure 10-1. Management structure

10.1.1 Planning

During the planning phase for each setup's construction, operations and decommissioning, it is the responsibility of the Proponent to ensure that they are and remain compliant with all legal requirements in Namibia. The Proponent must also ensure that all required management measures are in place prior to, and during all phases, to ensure potential impacts and risks are minimised. The following actions are recommended for the planning phase and should continue during various other phases of the project:

- ◆ Ensure that all necessary permits from the various ministries, local authorities and any other bodies that governs the proposed operations and specific events are in place and remains valid. These include registration with the Tourism Board of Namibia, Hospitality Association of Namibia (HAN) (optional) and permits from the MEFT or local authorities for events at specific locations.
- ◆ Ensure all appointed contractors and employees enter into an agreement which includes the EMP. Ensure that the contents of the EMP are understood by the contractors, sub-contractors, employees and all personnel present or who will be present at events / setups.
- ◆ Make provisions to have a Health, Safety and Environmental Coordinator to implement the EMP and oversee occupational health and safety as well as general environmental related compliance.
- ◆ Maintain adequate protection and indemnity insurance cover for incidents.
- ◆ Procedures, equipment and materials required for emergencies such as firefighting equipment and first aid kits.
- ◆ If one has not already been established, establish and maintain a fund for ecological restoration of an area should environmental restoration or pollution remediation be required.
- ◆ Establish and / or maintain a reporting system to report on aspects of construction, operations and decommissioning as outlined in the EMP.
- ◆ Submit bi-annual reports to the MEFT to allow for environmental clearance certificate renewal after three years. This is a requirement by MEFT.
- ◆ Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to update the EA and EMP and apply for renewal of the environmental clearance certificate prior to expiry.

10.1.2 Employment, Training and Development

Employees are required for the execution of event setups and tour operator activities. Some training to a portion of the workforce is presented to allow them to be able to conduct certain tasks according to the required standards. Skills are periodically transferred to an unskilled workforce for general tasks. Development of people, industries and technology are key to economic development. I Dream Africa, through their operations throughout Namibia, plays a role in promoting and developing the Namibian tourism industry.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction and Decommissioning	Employment and transfer of skills	3	1	2	3	1	18	2	Definite
Daily Operations	Employment and transfer of skills	3	1	2	3	2	21	3	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Employment and transfer of skills in Namibia's tourism sector	2	1	2	3	3	16	2	Definite

Desired Outcome: To see an increase in skills of local Namibians, as well as development in the tourism industry.

Actions

Enhancement:

- ◆ Full time employees must be sourced from Windhoek, the location of the Proponent's head office, as far as practically possible.
- ◆ Where skills are available, part time employees and contractors required for events must first be sourced from the region of the event, and then nationally. Deviations from this practice must be justified.
- ◆ Skills development and improvement programs to be made available as identified during performance assessments of staff.
- ◆ Employees to be informed about parameters and requirements for references upon employment.

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Record should be kept of training provided.
- ◆ Ensure that all training is certified or managerial references provided (proof provided to the employees) inclusive of training attendance, completion and implementation.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report.

10.1.3 Revenue Generation

The Proponent's business activities lead to changes in the way revenue is generated and paid to the national treasury. Skilled and unskilled labour are required for the execution of successful accommodation setups. A report released by the World Travel and Tourism Council (2018) estimates that Namibia will see a growth of 3.6% in travel and tourism's contribution to employment over the next 10 years. The expected growth is higher than estimations for Sub-Sahara Africa (2.3%). Increased travel and events within Namibia are therefore expected to increase the demand for accommodation and related services at various locations.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction and Decommissioning	Contribution to local and national economy	3	1	2	2	2	18	2	Definite
Operations	Contribution to local and national economy	3	1	2	3	2	21	3	Definite

Desired Outcome: Contribution to national treasury and the spending power of employees. Create a competitive environment to enhance service delivery in the industry.

Actions

Enhancement:

- ◆ The Proponent must employ local Namibians where possible.
- ◆ Where additional temporary employment is required for events at specific locations employees must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally based on available skills.
- ◆ Deviations from this practice must be justified.

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Summary report based on employee records.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report.

10.1.4 Demographic Profile and Community Health

Jobseekers might flock to the area where event setups are planned (if near existing settlements) Factors such as communicable disease like HIV / AIDS as well as alcoholism and drug abuse may arise. This may also potentially increase the risk of criminal and socially / culturally deviant behaviour. However, the contribution by the Proponent's activities to these problems are considered to be unlikely.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Social ills related to foreign contractors temporarily in areas	3	-1	1	1	1	-9	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Social ills possibly associated with staff in various areas.	3	-1	1	2	1	-12	-2	Probable
Indirect Impacts	The spread of disease	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the occurrence of social ills and prevent the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

Actions:

Prevention:

- ◆ Appointment of reputable contractors where applicable.
- ◆ Where skills are available, part time employees and contractors required for events must first be sourced from the region of the event, and then nationally. Deviations from this practice must be justified.
- ◆ Adhere to all local authority by-laws relating to environmental health.
- ◆ Educational programmes for employees on various topics of social behaviour and HIV/AIDS and general upliftment of employees' social status.
- ◆ Restrict or discourage employees from visiting nearby, or receive visitors from, local communities where socially deviant behaviour may impact local communities or employees.
- ◆ Disciplinary steps, within the legal parameters of Namibia, to be taken for socially deviant behaviour by employees must be clearly stipulated in employment contracts.

Contingency:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Socially deviant behaviour	◆ Investigate and take disciplinary action if appropriate.	MD

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Summary report based on educational programmes and training conducted.
- ◆ Report and review of employee demographics.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report.

10.1.5 Traffic

Temporary traffic impacts can be expected in areas where events take place. Road infrastructure may in some locations not be constructed to accommodate higher volumes of traffic generated through the delivery and removal of equipment and goods. This may lead to increased road degradation, dust and accidents.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction / Decommissioning	Delivery of equipment and supplies	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Increased traffic, road wear and tear and accidents	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: Minimum impact on traffic and no transport or traffic related incidents.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Erect clear signage regarding access and exit points at the various large events as well as speed limits on the internal roads leading to the events.

Contingencies:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Traffic congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Remove any vehicles or equipment blocking a road immediately. ◆ Deploy a traffic management officer to direct traffic. 	LM
Road degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Report any degraded sections of roads to the Roads Authority or land owner. 	MD
Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Deploy warning signs (triangles) and place officers to direct traffic to prevent any additional dangerous situations or accidents. ◆ Assess the accident and if necessary, notify the nearest police station, ambulance services or national emergency number. ◆ Apply first aid if required and only when trained first aiders are present. 	LM

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any complaints received regarding traffic issues, directly related to the Proponent's activities, should be recorded together with action taken to prevent impacts from repeating itself.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report.

10.1.6 Health, Safety and Security

Activities associated with construction, operations and decommissioning are reliant on human labour and therefore health and safety risks exist. Activities such as the operation of vehicles and machinery as well as handling of hazardous chemicals pose risks to employees. Encounters with wild animals and especially venomous species like snakes may pose risks to staff. In malaria prone areas staff may contract this disease from mosquito bites. Septic tanks, if not properly closed off prior to use, may pose a health and safety risk to people at the site and local communities. Security risks will be related to unauthorized entry and theft.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Physical injuries, illness, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	1	-2	3	3	1	-14	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Physical injuries, illness, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	1	-2	3	3	2	-16	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent injury, health impacts and theft.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ All health and safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.
- ◆ A list of emergency services' contact details must be prepared in advance for the area where a project will take place. This list should be readily available in emergency situations.
- ◆ Train selected employees in first aid and regularly send them for refresher courses.
- ◆ Ensure suitably and correctly stocked first aid kits are present throughout the project sites.
- ◆ Maintain a register of potentially life threatening illnesses or conditions of employees with the required action to be taken (e.g. administration of specific medicines). Examples include employees that are allergic to specific foodstuffs, bee stings, etc.
- ◆ For remote areas where no cellular or fixed line telecommunications are possible, satellite phones must be available and at all times charged and within easy reach.
- ◆ Provide all employees with required and adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) where required.
- ◆ Ensure that all personnel receive adequate training in the operation of equipment and handling of hazardous substances.
- ◆ Septic tanks should be fenced off during use to prevent vehicles etc. driving over them and potentially collapsing the roof of the tanks.
- ◆ Clearly label dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- ◆ Implement a maintenance programme with a maintenance register for all equipment and infrastructure to prevent product failure and subsequent injuries.
- ◆ Educate staff on any inherent dangers associated with specific areas where setups are required. This include for example wild animal and the presence of malaria, measures to prevent mosquito bites (mosquito nets, repellents and long sleeved clothing), and malaria symptoms.
- ◆ Inform all personnel not to approach seemingly tame wild animals like kudu and to be vigilant for, and not to confront, snakes or other potentially venomous animals.
- ◆ Restrict unauthorised access to sites by non-staff members.
- ◆ Equipment and goods must be locked away not encourage criminal activities (e.g. theft).

Contingencies:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Physical injury (e.g. cuts, burns, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ If safe and necessary to do so, remove or neutralise the cause of injury. ◆ Assess injury to determine proper course of action. ◆ Notify ambulance services or paramedics if injuries is life threatening if safe to do so. ◆ For minor injuries apply first aid. ◆ Obtain professional medical treatment if required. 	OM
Dermal contact with or ingestion / inhalation of hazardous substance (e.g. poison)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ If safe and necessary to do so, remove or neutralise the hazardous substance. ◆ Consult MSDS for course of action. ◆ Notify ambulance services or paramedics if exposure is life threatening or transport staff member to nearest medical facility for treatment if safe to do so. ◆ For minor injuries apply first aid if appropriate and obtain professional medical treatment if required. 	OM
Staff with specific chronic illnesses or conditions (e.g. allergies, diabetes) experiencing an episode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ If alarm is raised, alert the responsible first aider to verify or ensure that the appropriate medicine was taken or administered. ◆ Notify ambulance services or paramedics if situation is life threatening or transport staff member to nearest medical facility for treatment if safe to do so. 	OM
Any other illness or condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ First aider to assess and assist. ◆ Notify ambulance services or paramedics if condition seems life threatening or transport staff member to nearest medical facility for treatment if safe to do so. 	OM
Bitten or stung by venomous animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ First aider to assess and assist. ◆ Identify animal to enable specific treatment by medical professional. ◆ Notify ambulance services or paramedics if condition seems life threatening or transport staff member to nearest medical facility for treatment if safe to do so. 	OM
Safety and security impacts such as theft, assault, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Assess severity of situation. 	OM

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Notify Namibian Police if required. ◆ Increase security measures. ◆ Take disciplinary action if employees are involved in any criminal activity. 	

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.
- ◆ A report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when training were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report.

10.1.7 Fire

Operations of vehicles and machinery, failing electrical infrastructure and fires outside of designated areas may increase the risk of the occurrence of uncontrolled fires at events which may spread into the surrounding environment. Lightning strikes can cause veld fires that may endanger camp setups.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Fire risk	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Probable
Daily Operations	Fire risk	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent property damage, veld fires, possible injury and impacts caused by uncontrolled fires.

Actions:

Prevention:

- ◆ Where possible, site selection must take cognisance of the possibility of fires and locations with the least likelihood of fires or safe conditions in the presence of a fire should be chosen.
- ◆ For each site, a customized fire prevention, evacuation and firefighting plan must be prepared.
- ◆ Signage to indicate emergency assembly points and locations of firefighting equipment must be placed together with fire extinguishers at strategic locations.
- ◆ Maintain all firefighting equipment as per the required schedules and keep a register thereof.
- ◆ Personnel must be trained in firefighting techniques and educated on fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practices.
- ◆ Ensure any flammable materials used on site are stored according to their respective MSDS instructions.
- ◆ Regular mechanical and electrical inspections to be performed and maintenance on all equipment and vehicles.
- ◆ Installation and operation of generators, temporary electrical installations and temporary gas installations for geysers must be performed by an experienced staff member according to correct procedures and methods.
- ◆ Fire used for purposes such as cooking (by staff and campers) must only be allowed within designated areas removed from dry vegetation, tents or any flammable material.
- ◆ Fires must be properly extinguished before being abandoned and upon camp decommissioning it must be verified that all ash and coals are cold before being discarded in an appropriate manner.
- ◆ Candles and paraffin lamps (i.e. open flames) should be prohibited inside tents.

Contingencies:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Accidental fire outside of designated area with the chance of spreading and getting out of control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Raise the fire alarm. ◆ Initiate evacuation and firefighting procedures. ◆ Notify nearest fire brigade or community fire response team if, one is available. ◆ Conduct roll call to ensure all persons are accounted for. 	OM

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Remove any flammable material (fuel, tents, etc.) from the path of the fire if it is safe to do so. ◆ Once extinguished, ensure that no remaining hot or smouldering objects remain that can relight the fire. 	
Veldfire originating from elsewhere which may threaten the project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ While still in the distance, notify nearest fire brigade or community fire response team, if one is available. ◆ Remove any flammable material and store out of reach of fire where possible. ◆ Readies firefighting equipment and be on standby. ◆ Evacuate non-essential employees to a safe location. ◆ If required and safe to do so, implement firefighting procedures. ◆ Once extinguished, ensure that no remaining hot or smouldering objects remain that can relight the fire. 	OM

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A register of all incidents must be maintained on a daily basis. This should include measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not repeat themselves.
- ◆ A report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when fire drills were conducted and when fire equipment was tested and training given.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report

10.1.8 Noise

During construction and decommissioning activities, some noise generating activities can exist that may lead to hearing loss in workers, or a nuisance to nearby communities. During operations equipment such as generators may be temporary noise producers.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive noise generated from construction and decommissioning activities – nuisance and hearing loss	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Improbable
Daily Operations	Noise generated from equipment such as generators	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent any nuisance and hearing loss due to noise generated.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Follow World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on maximum noise levels (Guidelines for Community Noise, 1999) to prevent hearing impairment.
- ◆ All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production.

Contingencies:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Noise due to construction (camp setup) activities on site	◆ Issue hearing protectors to all staff affected.	OM

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ WHO Guidelines.
- ◆ Maintain a complaints register.
- ◆ Report on complaints and actions taken to address complaints and prevent future occurrences.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report

10.1.9 Waste Production

Various forms of waste are produced during event. Waste may include hazardous waste associated with hydrocarbon products and chemicals, and soil and water contaminated with such products. Decommissioning waste may include building rubble (concrete) and discarded equipment. Domestic waste and sewage will be generated during the events. Waste presents a contamination risk and when not removed regularly may become a health and / or fire hazard.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive waste production, littering, illegal dumping, contaminated materials	2	-2	2	2	2	-24	-3	Definite
Daily Operations	Excessive waste production, littering, contaminated materials	2	-2	2	2	2	-24	-3	Definite

Desired Outcome: To reduce the amount of waste produced and prevent pollution and littering.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Develop and implement a waste management plan.
- ◆ Educate staff on the importance of waste reduction measures and proper waste disposal.
- ◆ Implement waste reduction measures such as re-use and recycling.
- ◆ Ensure adequate dustbins are placed throughout the camp setups to cater for the number of people that will be present.
- ◆ Regularly empty dustbins and temporarily store waste at adequate on site facilities.
- ◆ Ensure waste are contained and cannot be blown away by wind or reached by animals.
- ◆ Project sites should be properly cleared of all waste after an event and such waste must be contained and disposed of at an appropriately classified and approved waste facility and not dumped in the surrounding areas.

Where concrete slabs are used that will at decommissioning be demolished, it should firstly be constructed as a weak (but still safe) concrete that can easily be broken up into small chunks. This can be loosely spread over a small area and covered with soil or used to fill erosion gullies where present. Where soil is used to cover such concrete filling, such soil should be obtained from a source in such a way that no additional vegetation or burrows are disturbed, the area does not leave a visual impact, no subsequent erosion will result and no dangerous holes with steep banks remain in which pooling of rainwater can occur.

- ◆ The septic tank should be located and operated according to the general guidelines set forth in the *Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Code of Practice: Volume 1, Septic tank Systems*
- ◆ It is recommended that a wooden design be developed for septic tanks, to minimise the need to leave concrete at the site after closure.

Contingencies:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Non-hazardous domestic waste (paper, tins, glass, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Regular inspection of all dustbins throughout the site and timely collection of such waste to prevent overflowing. ◆ Separate recyclable and non-recyclable waste and store until removal from the site for proper disposal. 	LM
Hazardous or biological domestic waste (sewage, leftover food, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Regularly inspect and empty kitchen waste bins and collect and store to prevent rotting and attracting flies and other pests. ◆ Regularly inspect and empty chemical toilets into the designated sewage collection and removal tank. 	LM
Hazardous chemical waste (contaminated fuel or products (e.g. soil contaminated with fuel))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Notify the logistics manager of any spills, environmental contamination or contaminated products. ◆ Wear appropriate PPE. ◆ For significant spills or dangerous situations secure the site and prevent unauthorised access. ◆ Verify correct handling and storage procedures in the relevant MSDS. ◆ If safe to do so, remove / close the source of the spill to prevent further contamination. ◆ Collect and contain any hazardous product and store in a secured location. ◆ Transported contained hazardous waste to an appropriate waste disposal facility as soon as transport is available. ◆ Where significant spills occur that cannot readily be cleaned and removed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contact a specialist to assess the contamination and recommend remediation action. This may include an initial environmental conditions survey to determine extent of contamination. ○ Initiate remediation procedures as per specialist report. ○ Environmental conditions survey to ensure complete remediation. 	LM

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A register of hazardous waste disposal should be kept. This should include type of waste, volume as well as disposal method/facility.
- ◆ Before and after photo record.
- ◆ Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a report.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report

10.1.10 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact

Events may require the removal of some vegetation in remote locations. This may result in habitat loss and the disturbance of wild animals. Poaching and illegal collection of plant and animal materials may occur. Impacts may also be related to pollution of the environment. Bird and animal strikes may occur during travel to and from events.

Off-road driving (vehicle, motorcycles, quad bikes, bicycles) by guests making use of accommodation may impact local ecology, especially in sensitive environments. This impact relates to guests making use of I Dream Africa's facilities and not to events hosted by third parties like mountain bike races for which separate permission is required by the event organiser. For such scenarios the event organiser will be responsible to make sure no off-road driving occur.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity - poaching	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Probable
Daily Operations	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity - poaching	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To avoid pollution of, and impacts on, the ecological environment.

Actions.

Prevention:

- ◆ Prior to establishing camps, confirm the identity of any protected species that may be present in the specific area. Confirm the presence of such species where setup is to be made and either move to another area or demarcate any plants, nests, burrows, etc. (fencing or danger tape) to prevent damage.
- ◆ Site selection should be such that the ecological impact is minimised. This includes areas selected for ablution facilities and the disposal of wastewater from showers.
- ◆ Avoid setting up of camps in areas frequented by large mammals (e.g. footpaths, water holes, etc.) Consultation with locals is important.
- ◆ No protected species as listed in the Forestry Act regulations may be removed or damaged without a permit from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. This include any tree with a stem diameter of more than 18 cm at ground level.
- ◆ Permits must be obtained for the establishment of events in protected areas (e.g. national parks) and regulations pertained in the permits should strictly be adhered to.
- ◆ Educate all contracted and permanent employees on the value of biodiversity and the need for the protection of the environment.
- ◆ Strict conditions prohibiting harvesting and poaching of fauna and flora should be part of employment contracts. This includes prohibitions or regulations on the collection of firewood.
- ◆ Disciplinary actions to be taken against all employees failing to comply with contractual conditions related to poaching and the environment.
- ◆ Inspection of sites prior to construction to ensure no nesting sites / wild animals will be impacted on. If any is present, choose an alternative area.
- ◆ Avoid feeding wild animals or scavenging of waste by animals.
- ◆ No off-road driving outside of dedicated operational areas should be allowed. This includes off-road driving with motorcycles, quad bikes, bicycles, etc.

Contingencies:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Identifying any protected species, nests, burrows, etc. at a site earmarked for event setup.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Record any such occurrences and take photographs for future reference if needed. ◆ Adjust site selection to exclude any sensitive sites / species or else demarcate these with fences or danger tape to prevent trampling or disturbance. 	LM
Poaching or illegal collection of plant and animal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Initiate disciplinary steps as part of employee contracts. 	LM
Bird strikes or animal collisions during transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Driver to report on any such incidents. ◆ Identify and record species if possible. ◆ Take corrective action if needed, which may include reduced vehicle speeds in areas prone to possible strikes / collisions. 	LM
Human – wildlife conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Raise alarm and retreat to a safe area. ◆ Observe animal and wait for it to move away. ◆ Only when life threatening situations arise with no option for escape may deadly force be used. ◆ Implement deterrent mechanisms to prevent future occurrences. 	LM

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Before and after photo record to indicate the level of disturbance caused.
- ◆ Report any significant animal encounters, observations or instances of poaching to the MEFT.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report

10.1.11 Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination

Various sources exist that may potentially pollute soil and subsequently groundwater. Sources are the diesel stored in generators, oil or fuel leaking from vehicles, incorrect chemicals used in ablution facilities, etc. Sewage accidentally entering the groundwater from mobile toilets can contaminate the water. This can render the water unsuitable for human consumption.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages or sewage	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Improbable
Daily Operations	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages or sewage	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the contamination of water and soil.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Where possible, no camps may be set up in or within 100 m from river beds, surface water sources, springs or boreholes. Deviations from this practice must be justified, and additional measures be put in place to ensure the protection of the water sources.
- ◆ Proper training of operators of machinery and vehicles and employees must be conducted on a regular basis (chemical handling, spill detection, spill control).
- ◆ All vehicles and machinery should be maintained to be in a good working condition during operations.
- ◆ Employ drip trays and spill kits when repairs of equipment is needed.
- ◆ The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during repairs, and compliance with these procedures, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- ◆ Mobile toilets must be regularly inspected and serviced to ensure no leaks are present and the toilets do not overflow.
- ◆ The septic tanks should be located more than 500 m from any water resource, spring, stream or river bed, and outside of areas prone to flooding.
- ◆ No foreign objects, hazardous chemicals, fuels or excessive amounts of cooking grease may enter the sewage system.
- ◆ Biodegradable soaps to be used in ablution facilities where soakaway systems / septic tanks are used.
- ◆ For longer term camp setups that make use of temporary holding tanks for shower wastewater, the spraying as a means of disposal of such wastewater should be regularly moved to new areas. This will prevent excessive soap build-up and potential visual impacts with soil colouration associated with wastewater (scum build-up).
- ◆ Effluent from mobile toilets must be disposed of at an approved wastewater treatment facility.
- ◆ Adhere to the petroleum products regulations of Namibia for the storage of petroleum products in containers, if any.
- ◆ Upon decommissioning, the site should be inspected. If any pollution is present, appropriate remediation activities should be undertaken.

Contingencies:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Hazardous chemical spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Notify the logistics manager of any spills, environmental contamination or contaminated products. ◆ Wear appropriate PPE. ◆ For significant spills or dangerous situations secure the site and prevent unauthorised access. ◆ Verify correct handling and storage procedures in the relevant MSDS. ◆ If safe to do so, remove / close the source of the spill to prevent further contamination. ◆ Collect and contain any hazardous product and store in a secured location. ◆ Transported contained hazardous waste to an appropriate waste disposal facility as soon as transport is available. ◆ Where significant spills occur that cannot readily be cleaned and removed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contact a specialist to assess the contamination and recommend remediation action. This may include an initial environmental conditions survey to determine extent of contamination. ○ Initiate remediation procedures as per specialist report. ◆ Environmental conditions survey to ensure complete remediation. 	LM

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A report should be compiled of all spills or leakages reported. The report should contain the following information: date and duration of spill, product spilled, volume of spill, remedial action taken.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report

10.1.12 Visual Impact

This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the equipment used. Events may take place in remote, relatively pristine areas. If proper rehabilitation and waste removal are not conducted during the decommissioning phase, events may have lasting visual impacts on the previously undisturbed environment. The landscape of Namibia is an important tourist attraction. Care should be taken when placing camp sites that photographic opportunities are not destroyed due to the presence of the campsite.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site Placement of campsite not to impact on known photographic sites	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To minimise aesthetic impacts.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Prior to mobilising to a site all infrastructure to be used must be inspected to ensure that it remains in a good condition that will not be unsightly on location. This will also ensure the longevity of infrastructure.
- ◆ For each site a site specific rehabilitation plan must be prepared. The level of rehabilitation will depend on the sensitivity of the area as well as its remoteness and how pristine the area is.
- ◆ Where septic tanks were used and infrastructure removed, the holes should be backfilled and the area landscaped to have minimal visual impact.

Contingencies:

Impact	Action	Responsible Person
Camp presence impacting on visual character of landscape that may impact on tourism, locals or visitors to the area	◆ When doing site selection, take cognisance of the potential visual impact on the local community or visitors to the area (if any), and investigate alternatives where possible.	MD
Uncontained waste	◆ Immediately do site clean-up and ensure waste is contained.	LM
Unattractive remnants spoiling the landscape character after camp decommissioning (e.g. vehicle tracks, excavations, soil mounds, compacted areas, etc.)	◆ Initiate site specific rehabilitation plan. ◆ Collect any remaining waste including ash from fires. ◆ Loosen compacted soil and vehicle tracks where required. ◆ Flatten out disturbed areas (excavations and mounds of soil).	LM

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ DWA Code of Practice: Volume 1: Septic Tank Systems - General Guidelines (July 2008)
- ◆ Photos of sites prior to and post events.

- ◆ Photos and any complaints with action taken to be reported on.
- ◆ Compile a close-out report of all monitoring data from each event to be included in a bi-annual summary report.

10.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Proponent could implement an environmental management system (EMS) for their operations. An EMS is an internationally recognized and certified management system that will ensure ongoing incorporation of environmental constraints. At the heart of an EMS is the concept of continual improvement of environmental performance with resulting increases in operational efficiency, financial savings and reduction in environmental, health and safety risks. An effective EMS would need to include the following elements:

- ◆ A stated environmental policy which sets the desired level of environmental performance;
- ◆ An environmental legal register;
- ◆ An institutional structure which sets out the responsibility, authority, lines of communication and resources needed to implement the EMS;
- ◆ Identification of environmental, safety and health training needs;
- ◆ An environmental program(s) stipulating environmental objectives and targets to be met, and work instructions and controls to be applied in order to achieve compliance with the environmental policy; and
- ◆ Periodic (internal and external) audits and reviews of environmental performance and the effectiveness of the EMS.
- ◆ The EMP

11 CONCLUSION

The operations of I Dream Africa contributes positively to the hospitality and tourism sector operational in Namibia. It provides temporary accommodation and tourism related services at destinations in Namibia where limited or no fixed accommodation or related services are present. This in turn allows for projects and events to take place that would otherwise not be possible. One big advantage of the scale at which I Dream Africa operates is that event or project organisers only have to make use of one accommodation supplier who can also handle ablution provisions, food preparation, waste disposal, etc. This limits potential environmental impacts that can ensue if more than one company is required to provide any of these services. The responsibility and accountability thus lies only with I Dream Africa and blame cannot be shifted to someone else in the event of any environmental damage.

Various impacts, both positive and negative, may emanate from the Proponent's operations. These are summarised, and the magnitude without mitigation indicated, in Table 11-1. I Dream Africa provides employment opportunities and skills development to a local workforce. Revenue is generated that contributes to the Namibian economy. Negative impacts associated with the construction, operations and decommissioning activities of events can successfully be mitigated. Implementing a safety, health, environment and quality (SHEQ) policy will contribute to effective management procedures to prevent and mitigate impacts. All regulations relating to tourism and health and safety legislation should be implemented. Groundwater and soil pollution must be prevented at all times. Fire prevention should be key and fire response plans must be in place and regular training provided. All staff must be made aware of the importance of biodiversity and the poaching or illegal harvesting of animal and plant products prohibited. Any waste produced must be removed from sites and disposed of at appropriate facilities or re-used or recycled where possible. Hazardous waste, if any, must be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste disposal site.

The environmental management plan (Section 10) should be used as an on-site reference document for the operations of the facility. Parties responsible for transgressing of the environmental management plan should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. The Proponent could use an in-house Health, Safety, Security and Environment Management System in conjunction with the environmental management plan. All operational personnel must be taught the contents of these documents.

Table 11-1. Impact summary class values

Impact Category	Impact Type	Construction	Operations
<i>Positive Rating Scale: Maximum Value</i>		5	5
<i>Negative Rating Scale: Maximum Value</i>		-5	-5
EO	Skills, Technology and Development	2	3
EO	Revenue Generation and Employment	2	3
SC	Demographic Profile and Community Health	-1	-2
SC	Traffic	-2	-2
SC	Health, Safety and Security	-2	-2
PC	Fire	-3	-3
PC	Air Quality	-1	-1
PC	Noise	-2	-2
PC	Waste Production	-3	-3
BE	Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact	-3	-3
PC/BE	Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination	-2	-2
SC	Visual Impact	-2	-2
PC	Cumulative Impact		-3

BE = Biological/Ecological EO = Economical/Operational PC = Physical/Chemical SC = Sociological/Cultural

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**Appendix A: Namibia Tourism Board Registration / Example of
Permission Letter**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I Dream Africa Tours and Safaris with Registration Number TSO 00029 are registered with Namibia Tourism Board and it complies with all the requirements stipulated by the Act 21 of 2000 to do temporary accommodation and overnight facilities throughout Namibia. (Specifically, for Film, Sport, Wedding and recreational use) They are allowed to setup accommodation facilities with the written approval from the property owner or concession holder and an approved pre-inspection on every facility by an NTB inspector. Each individual setup will have its own written approval certificate before any facility would be declared fit.

Thanks
Namibia Tourism Board
24-01-2020
Ben Pheas !Gaoseb
Senior Tourism Inspector

0813971727

061 2906044

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I Dream Africa Tours and Safaris with TSO00029 are registered with Namibia Tourism Board and it complies with all the requirements stipulated by the Act 21 of 2000

With this letter, we (Namibia Tourism Board) grants them permission to put up a temporary Tented Camp (90 Tents) and a temporary Campsite facility for 500 people with the approval from Prospect Farming Number Two (PTY)Ltd at portion 5 of farm Hoffnungsfeld no 19 for the period of 26 to 29 February

Thanks


Ben Gaoseb
Senior Tourism Inspector
0813971727
061 2906044



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Namibia Tourism Board

Board Members: Mr Paul Seibersma, (Chairperson) / Mr Moshesh-Diengana, (Vice-Chairperson) / Mr. Hans Prins / Mr. Sibusiso Shabane / Mr. Tawana Mubwa

Appendix B: Proof of Public Consultation

Notified IAPs

Organisation
Hospitality Association of Namibia
Namibia Tourism Board

Registered IAPs

Name	Organisation / Designation
Coleen Mannheimer	Private
Frank Löhnert	Private
Dr. J. Kemper	Private
Auriol Ashby	Ashby Associates cc
Dr. Ingrid Wiesel	Brown Hyena Research Project
Ann Scott	Private
Mike Scott	Private
Dr. Sonja Loots	Manager: Threatened Plants Programme, National Botanical Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.
Herta Kolberg	Herta Kolberg Botanical Consulting

Comments and Responses

Name	Date	Comment	Response
Coleen Mannheimer	20 March 2020	“I am a bit concerned about the potential reach of such a clearance.”	Comment noted and concern discussed in report.
Dr. J. Kemper	20 March 2020	“My biggest concern at this stage is that of the company applying for an all-encompassing environmental clearance certificate for this concept, as some areas and habitats of our country are bound to be more sensitive to such activities than others. Desert areas in particular (and I am thinking of the Luederitz area here as an example) are extremely sensitive to disturbance, and such a venture could do lasting damage that will be almost impossible to mitigate against and where any damage is not easily fixed again. Ideally therefore, an environmental clearance should be sought for each individual event/location and, at the very least, a detailed sensitivity study should be necessary to pinpoint areas in Namibia where such activities could be allowed, subject to various conditions.”	Concern noted and responded: “It’s important to note that although the proponent has the ability to cater for 10,000 individuals, this will be events such as Camp Rock, Oppiekoppie in South Africa and private school events. These type of events will take place on private property and municipal grounds. Potential events taking place in wilderness area will be such as setups for film crews and small luxury campsites for small groups. All events within protected areas / wilderness areas will, in addition to the ECC, require separate approval from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism or other relevant competent authority prior to each individual event taking place.”
Auriol Ashby	20 March 2020	“To have up to 10,000 people occupy wilderness areas could have significant impacts on the local populations and their natural resources. Please send me the exact locations for which you are seeking Environmental Clearance so that I can make valid comments.”	Concern noted and responded with the same explanation as per above comment.
Herta Kolberg	23 March 2020	Mentioned that the BID does not include exact sites and activities. Requested exact sites and activities. Mentioned that: “Environmental/biodiversity impacts are strongly linked to the site and any comments can only be made if the sites are known. If I Dream Africa is after a blanket permission to set up camps in future, at any location it likes, I strongly oppose this. An assessment has to be made and a separate ECC issued for every location. In general the impacts of 10 000 people camping in a	Concerns noted and addressed in the report. Responded: “The BID is only to provide a basic idea of the concept/project. The scoping report will provide all the detail and you will be provided opportunity to review and comment on the scoping report. As for locations it is not possible since the service provided by I Dream is to provide accommodation and catering wherever clients require it and no alternative is available. The environmental clearance will not give the client a blanket permission for setting up in any

		<p>wilderness area cannot be anything but significant, but details have to be known to make any meaningful contribution.”</p>	<p>wilderness areas as he pleases. There will still be applications with MET which will have to be approved for such cases. Also, it's important to note that although the proponent has the ability to cater for 10,000 individuals, this will be events such as the recently completed Camp Rock on a farm nearby Windhoek, Oppiekoppie in South Africa, and school events such as the typical private schools weekends held all over the country (e.g. this year in Tsumeb with setup on the golf course). These type of events will take place on private property and municipal grounds. Potential events taking place in wilderness areas will be such as setups for film crews and small luxury campsites for small groups or intimate weddings like they do at Swakop in the Swakop River or on the beach.”</p>
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Notification Letter



TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 ♦ FAX.: (+264) 88626368
 CELL.: (+264-81) 1220082
 PO BOX 11073 ♦ WINDHOEK ♦ NAMIBIA
 E-MAIL: gpt@thenamib.com

To: Interested and Affected Parties 15 March 2020
Re: Environmental Impact Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the Provision of Temporary Accommodation, Catering and Related Services in Various Locations In Namibia

Dear Sir/Madam

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by I Dream Africa Tours & Safaris CC to undertake an environmental assessment for the provision of temporary accommodation (pop-up camps), catering and related services in various locations in Namibia. The assessment will be conducted according to the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and its regulations as published in 2012.

Project: Environmental Impact Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the Provision of Temporary Accommodation, Catering and Related Services in Various Locations in Namibia.

Proponent: I Dream Africa Tours & Safaris CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd

I Dream Africa provides temporary accommodation services in locations where no fixed accommodation or related services are present. This includes exclusive luxury camping sites in wilderness areas, functions and overnight facilities for race villages at different sport events, music festivals and film production crews. I Dream Africa has the capacity to provide temporary, tented accommodation for up to 2,000 people at different locations throughout Namibia and other southern African countries. Furthermore, I Dream Africa can cater for an additional 8,000 people bringing their own tents and camping equipment. Tents provided by I Dream Africa are fitted, at minimum, with stretchers, mattresses, bedding and chairs, but may include additional luxuries where requested. Ablution facilities, in the form of temporary hot water showers and portable chemical toilets, are provided to all campers, and operational activities entails the provision of electricity, water, catering and general services. Once the setup has served its purpose, all equipment is removed from sight and site rehabilitation is performed to leave it in a condition as close to the natural environment as possible. More information can be obtained at: www.thenamib.com/projects/projects.html

All interested and affected parties (IAPs) are invited to register with the environmental consultant to receive further documentation and communication regarding the project. By registering, I&APs will be provided with an opportunity to provide input that will be considered in the drafting of the environmental assessment report and management plan. Please register as an IAP and provide comments by **30 March 2020**.

To register, please contact: **Fax:** 088-62-6368 **E-Mail:** idreamafrica@thenamib.com

Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at telephone 061-257411.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Geo Pollution Technologies

Wikus Coetzer
 Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Directors:

Page 1 of 1
 P. Botha (B.Sc. Hons. Hydrogeology) (Managing)

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NEWS
MONDAY MARCH 16 2020

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: PROVISION OF TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND RELATED SERVICES IN NAMIBIA

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All comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by **30 March 2020**.


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Let's MINGLE



081700029



Let's MINGLE


Airport upon arrival on Wednesday. Meanwhile, people have been flocking to shops and pharmacies since the confirmed cases to stock up on hand sanitisers and masks, leaving many empty shelves behind.

Border breached
Health minister Dr Kalumbi Shangula on Saturday held a media briefing confirming that the coronavirus had reached Namibia. Shortly afterwards, State House called another urgent media conference where President Hage Geingob announced that the Independence Day celebrations had been

ence Stadium are called off. However, the swearing-in ceremony will take place at State House," said Geingob. He further said the financial outlay for the independence celebrations would be diverted to the fight against the coronavirus. Geingob said the Namibian government was suspending inbound and outbound travel to and from Qatar, Ethiopia and Germany with immediate effect for a period of 30 days. All trips by Namibian government officials, including employees of state-owned enterprises, have also been suspended.

Windhoek Gymnasium lockdown
Geingob said all big gatherings are suspended for a period of 30 days and that Windhoek Gymnasium would be shut down for two weeks. Shangula told *Namibian Sun* that the school was on lockdown because the Romanian couple, who were staying at a guesthouse in Windhoek, had apparently been in contact with a teacher. Windhoek Gymnasium, however, in a message to parents denied that one of their teachers had been in contact with the couple. The school said the guesthouse belongs to the parents of a teacher, but she had no contact with them or the guesthouse and therefore learners were not at risk.

DAILY FOLLOW THE EVENING REVIEW SHOW ON FACEBOOK AT 18H30 MONDAY TO FRIDAY.



<https://www.facebook.com/namibiansun>

NAMIBIA Today's weather Windhoek ☀️ 08° - 25° | Aranos ☀️ 05° - 24° | Gobabis ☀️ 06° - 27° | Rehoboth ☀️ 07° - 26° | Otjinene ☀️ 8° - 25° | Okonngo ☀️ 09° - 28°

Source in Windhoek: 06154
Source in Windhoek: 06155

Sun
MONDAY 23 MARCH 2020
3

Shimi appointed new finance minister

The presidency late yesterday announced that Mwinanone DGP, with some loans due for repayment soon, oath, cognisant of the urgent need to improve the livelihoods of the people, economic recovery efforts in jeopardy and this poses a risk to the country has not improved since independence.

I GO IN PEACE: NDJOZE-OJO



While the nation pondered on who the new ministers and their deputies would be, high education deputy minister Dr Becky Ndjoze-Ojo has all but confirmed over the weekend that she was out. This was before the announcement of ministers and their deputies late yesterday. In a statement shared with *Namibian Sun* over the weekend, she said she is bowing out with her head held high. Her confirmation of exit means she is not on President Hage Geingob's list of eight parliamentary nominees, which is yet to be announced.

Building the Namibian House
"I have put my brick in helping to build the Namibian House."

OUT: Dr Beck Ndjoze-Ojo.
PHOTO FILE

House, especially in the sphere of education, the latter being my passion," she said. She was principal of St Paul's College – the first black person to serve in that position – when Geingob appointed her to the high education portfolio in 2015. She did not make the cut to parliament following Swapo's electoral college last year, and the party's unimpressive performance in the general election.

Consolidate and strengthen
"During [my] time at the ministry of higher education, training and innovation, and in consultation with minister Dr. Itah Kandjii-Murangiri, we set out to consolidate and strengthen technical vocational education and training, to provide that needed balance between academic and vocational education," she said of her work over the last five years. "Thereto, and in line with the Harambee Prosperity Plan, we took regional visits to all the 14 regions to observe the situation on the ground and started building vocational training centres in regions where they did not exist. Today, we have more VTCS."

STAFF REPORTER

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Maandag 16 Maart 2020

Okahandja

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: OCEANGROWN NAMIBIA'S MARICULTURE ACTIVITIES - LÜDERITZ.

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed to undertake an environmental assessment for mariculture activities of Oceangrown Namibia CC at Lüderitz. The detailed project location and background information may be viewed at: <http://www.thenamib.com/projects/projects.html>

The environmental assessment will be conducted according to the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and its regulations as published in 2012.

The ocean water at Lüderitz is ideal for mariculture activities and as such, the local culturing of oysters, abalone and mussels have been ongoing for many years. The Proponent has a mariculture licence for farming of Pacific oysters, Peruvian scallops and black mussels as well as raising of abalone at Lüderitz.

All interested and affected parties are invited to register with the environmental consultant. By registering you are provided with the opportunity to share any comments, issues or concerns related to the project, for consideration in the environmental assessment. Additional information can be requested from Geo Pollution Technologies.

All comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by **23 March 2020**.

André Faul
 Geo Pollution Technologies
 Telephone: +264-61-257411
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 E-Mail: mariculture@thenamib.com

Nuwe mamas in die Walvisbaai-staats-hospitaal se kraamsaal is met spesiale geskenkpakkes bederf.

Maandag 23 Maart 2020
Republiek
NUUS 3

‘Dankie dat jul jul lewens op spel geplaas het’

Itula hou private seremonie

Denver Kisting

Terwyl pres. Hage Geingob Saterdag by Staatshuis ingehuldig is, het dr. Panduleni Itula, ’n vlaghisseremonie by sy huis in Katutura gehou.

Itula, wat verlede jaar as onafhanklike kandidaat in die presidensiële verkiesings teen Geingob gestaan het, is intussen sy Swapo-lidmaatskap kwyt.

Die regerende party se politiburo het Donderdag besluit om hom uit die party te skop.

Me. Hilma Nicanor, Swapo se woordvoerder, het Vrydag op ’n nuuskonferensie in Windhoek gesê die politiburo het ’n sentrale komitee vergadering belê waartydens dié besluit geneem is, wat onmiddellik van krag is. Sy sê Itula was deurlopend bewus Geingob was die party se enigste amptelike presidensiële kandidaat nadat Swapo se gewone kongres hom tot die

party se president verkies het. Hy het ’n verantwoordelike gehad om hierby te hou selfs al het hy ’n ander mening, sê sy. “Alle Swapo-partylede, insluitend hy, was onder ’n verpligting om ag te slaan op en gehoor te gee aan die besluite en opdragte van die meerderheid.” Nicanor sê tydens Itula se verkiesingsveldtog het hy in sommige gevalle ’n verhoog met lede van opposisiepartye gedeel wat hulle verbind teen die belange van Swapo. Dit het die indruk gewek by swaak hom by hulle, sê sy. “Hierdie gevolgtrekking word inderdaad gestaaf deur die feit dat sommige van daardie opposisiepartye dr. Panduleni Filemon Bango Itula se kandidatuur bekragtig het.” Itula het selfs verskeie kere tydens sy veldtog Geingob en die party se integriteit aangeval, sê Nicanor. Boonop, sê sy, het van die mense wat ’n verhoog met hom

Dr. Panduleni Itula en van sy ondersteuners by sy huis in Katutura Saterdag. FOTO VERSKAF

gedeel het uitdruklik gevra dat kiesers vir Itula moet stem en nie vir Geingob nie.

“Dr. Itula het aangehou om betrokke te wees by verskeie negatiewe bedrywighede teen Swapo op ’n manier wat nie strook met sy pligte as ’n lid nie.”

Dis duidelik Itula se gedrag het ten doel gehad om verdeeldheid te saai en eenheid binne die party in die wiele te ry, sê Nicanor.

Sy gedrag het ook die administrasie, dissipline en doeltreffendheid van Swapo benadeel, sê sy.

Itula het sy kans op ’n regverdig verhoor verbeur deur deurlopend te weier om korrespondensie van die party te ontvang, sê Nicanor.

Die besluit om hom uit die party te skop, is om enige verdere skade aan die party se belange te verhoed, sê die woordvoerder.

Swapo sal regstappe teen hom doen indien hy nie sy gedrag staak nie, het sy gewaarsku. Ofskoon hy met onmiddellike effek nie meer deel van die party is nie, mag hy teen die besluit appelleer, het sy gesê. Itula het nie by navraag lig gewerp op hoe hy beplan om op die jongste verwikkelinge te reageer nie.

- denver@republiek.com.na

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Appendix C: Consultant's Curriculum Vitae

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST**André Faul**

André entered the environmental assessment profession at the beginning of 2013 and since then has worked on more than 160 Environmental Impact Assessments including assessments of the petroleum industry, harbour expansions, irrigation schemes, township establishment and power generation and transmission. André's post graduate studies focussed on zoological and ecological sciences and he holds a M.Sc. in Conservation Ecology and a Ph.D. in Medical Bioscience. His expertise is in ecotoxicological related studies focussing specifically on endocrine disrupting chemicals. His Ph.D. thesis title was The Assessment of Namibian Water Resources for Endocrine Disruptors. Before joining the environmental assessment profession he worked for 12 years in the Environmental Section of the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Namibia, first as laboratory technician and then as lecturer in biological and ecological sciences.

CURRICULUM VITAE ANDRÉ FAUL

Name of Firm	:	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd.
Name of Staff	:	ANDRÉ FAUL
Profession	:	Environmental Scientist
Years' Experience	:	21
Nationality	:	Namibian
Position	:	Environmental Scientist
Specialisation	:	Environmental Toxicology
Languages	:	Afrikaans – speaking, reading, writing – excellent English – speaking, reading, writing – excellent

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS:

B.Sc. Zoology	:	University of Stellenbosch, 1999
B.Sc. (Hons.) Zoology	:	University of Stellenbosch, 2000
M.Sc. (Conservation Ecology)	:	University of Stellenbosch, 2005
Ph.D. (Medical Bioscience)	:	University of the Western Cape, 2018

First Aid Class A	OSH-Med, 2022
Basic Fire Fighting	OSH-Med, 2022

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY AFFILIATION:

Environmental Assessment Professionals of Namibia (Practitioner)

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

Knowledge and expertise in:

- ◆ Water Sampling, Extractions and Analysis
- ◆ Biomonitoring and Bioassays
- ◆ Biodiversity Assessment
- ◆ Toxicology
- ◆ Restoration Ecology

EMPLOYMENT:

2013-Date	:	Geo Pollution Technologies – Environmental Scientist
2005-2012	:	Lecturer, University of Namibia
2001-2004	:	Laboratory Technician, University of Namibia

PUBLICATIONS:

Publications:	5
Contract Reports	+160
Research Reports & Manuals:	5
Conference Presentations:	1