RED-DUNE CONSULTING CC

APP: 241021004860

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the proposed Establishment and Operation of Manketti Lodge at Okongo Conservancy in Ohangwena Region

CONSULTANT:
Mr. Ipeinge Mundjulu (BSC, MSc)
Red-Dune Consulting CC
P O Box 27623
Windhoek
Cell: +264 81 147 7889

PROPONENT
Thinderevu Heritage and Management Company Pty Ltd
P O Box 40717
Ausspannplatz
Namibia

DOCUMENT INFORMATION	
DOCUMENT STATUS	**Final**
APPLICATION NO:	**APP: 241021004860**
PROJECT TITLE	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the proposed Establishment and Operation of Manketti Lodge at Okongo Conservancy in Ohangwena Region
CLIENT	Thinderevu Heritage and Management Company Pty Ltd
LOCATION	Okongo Conservancy in Ohangwena Region
DATE	5th November 2024
AUTHOR(s)	Mr. Ipeinge Mundjulu 

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

ACRONYMS

CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EC	Environmental Commissioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GPS	Global Positioning System
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
ILO	International Labour Organization
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
L	Litre
m^3	Cubic
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
MM	Millimetres
Mm^3	Million Cubic
NACSO	Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations
NSA	Namibia Statistic Agency
^{o}rc	Degree Celsius
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public Participation Process
R	Reversible
RD	Red-Dune Consulting CC

SEMP	Social Environmental Management Plan
SM	Site Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thinderevu Heritage and Management Company Pty Ltd, a Namibian-owned entity, has entered into a joint venture agreement with Okongo Conservancy to develop the Manketti lodge. Established in 2009, Okongo Conservancy spans approximately 1,340 square kilometres. It is home to primarily Aawambo-speaking people (mainly Ovakwanyama) and the San community (particularly the! Kung/Xun and some Hai//om), who rely on agriculture and hunting-gathering, respectively.

The proposed Lodge aligns with Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) principles, aiming to connect conservation efforts with poverty reduction through tourism and hunting, subsequently benefiting the local economy and enhancing community development.

The scoping study indicated that the lodge's construction and operation would be environmentally feasible with recommended mitigation measures in place. The findings emphasise heritage protection, resource management, and biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, it highlighted potential benefits in cultural preservation, skills development, and job creation. Henceforth, the study recommends issuing the project the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proponent

Thinderevu Heritage and Management Company Pty Ltd (hereafter referred to as“” “the Company “””” “””) is a Namibian-owned entity with a vested interest in the tourism industry. The Company has entered into a joint venture agreement with Okongo Conservancy to establish a tourism enterprise known as the Manketti project.

1.2 Okongo Conservancy

Okongo Conservancy, established in 2009, is part of the larger Kalahari woodland ecosystem (Mendelsohn et al., 2009) and spans about 1,340 square kilometres. Inhabited predominantly by Aawambo-speaking people (mainly Ovakwanyama) and the San people (particularly the! Kung/Xun and some Hai//om), the Okongo area consists of agro-pastoralists who rely on land for crop production and livestock rearing. In contrast, the San people are hunter-gatherers dependent on forest resources. The primary livelihoods for communities in the Okongo area include crop production, livestock rearing, and the collection of non-timber forest products.

1.2.1 Community-Based Natural Resource Management

Before Namibia’s independence in 1990, residents in communal areas had limited rights to wildlife use (primarily hunting). Following the national independence and in accordance with Article 95(l) of the Namibian Constitution, Namibia adopted policies, legal instruments, and strategies to enable communities and private businesses to benefit from wildlife-based tourism and sustainable natural resource management, collectively known as Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM).

The CBNRM is based on the principle that if natural resources hold sufficient value for rural communities and provide rights to use, benefit, and manage them, it will create incentives for sustainable resource use. CBNRM links conservation to poverty eradication through developing the conservation hunting and tourism industries, which in turn contribute to the creation of gross

domestic product, employment creation, and the improvement of the well-being and social upliftment of rural communities.

Box 1.

According to the CBNRM policy, "CBNRM is not meant to replace existing land uses, or livelihood activities in communal areas, it is meant to provide addition economic opportunities, and local communities can decide the extent to which they ingrate wildlife, forestry, tourism, fisheries, water and other natural resources into their livelihood activities provided they are guided by the policy directives of the government, and hence the need to have a sustainable CBNRM programme.

The Nature Conservation Amendment Act, 1996 (Act No. 5 of 1996) provided mechanisms for implementing the Conservancy Programme, granting communities conditional rights to manage game animals, benefit from wildlife, and exercise use rights.

1.2.2 The Concept of a Conservancy

A conservancy is defined as:

- A legally registered area with clearly defined borders and a management body constituted and run by the community for the development of residents and the sustainable use of wildlife and tourism.
- Managed by a group elected to represent all members' interests.
- A place where residents can supplement their income from wildlife and tourism alongside traditional farming activities.
- A place where wildlife populations can increase due to productive management.
- A place where the value of natural resources enhances the land's overall value.
- A forum for channelling and integrating services and developments.
- Zoned for multiple uses to minimise conflicts and maximise stakeholder interests.

The overall objective of the conservancy is to develop residents and ensure the sustainable use of wildlife and tourism.

1.2.3 Joint venture agreement

In alignment with the CBNRM concept of employment creation and rural community upliftment, Okongo Conservancy entered into a joint venture agreement with Thinderevu Heritage and Management Company Pty Ltd to establish the Manketti Lodge project.

1.3 The Need and Desirability of The Project

The project aligns with the CBNRM programme and contributes to conservation incentives, social equity, economic efficiency, environmental sustainability, and poverty reduction.

1.4 Statutory Requirements

1.4.1 Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011)

The Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation of 2007 (No. 30 of 2011) aim to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) before project development. It specifies that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) must be conducted and submitted as part of the ECC application process.

Section 27 of the EMA, along with the annexures of the EIA Regulation, provides a list of activities that cannot be undertaken without an ECC. The proposed Manketti project is classified as a Listed Activity that cannot proceed without obtaining an ECC (see Table 1).

Table 1. List of activities

Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No 7 of 2007) and ESIA Regulation Government Gazette 6 February 2012 No. 4878	
List of Activities	**Applicability to the Project**
ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES 1. The construction of facilities for - (a) the generation of electricity	The project aims to use photovoltaic panels to generate electricity
WASTE MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT, HANDLING AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES 2.1 The construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste	The project will involve the construction and handling of a wastewater facility
FORESTRY ACTIVITIES **4.** The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, aforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorisation in terms of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	The project will involve clearing a small portion of land for construction.
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES 6. The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.	The project will involve the construction of tourism and hospitality facilities.
WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS 8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes. 8.2 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.	The project will drill a solar-powered borehole for the water supply.
OTHER ACTIVITIES 11.2 Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.	The project will construct a tourism campsite.

1.5 Terms of Reference

The scope to develop this scoping report is guided by the Terms of References as provided in the EIA Regulation 2012, Section 9 (a-b) but is not limited to the following:

- Provide a comprehensive description of the proposed project;
- Identify relevant legislation and guidelines for the project;
- Identify potential environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the project location and conduct risk assessment;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities about the proposed project to enable their participation and contribution;
- Develop an Environmental Management (EMP) that would be a legal guideline for environmental protection by the project.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location

The Conservancy is located approximately 70 km east of Okongo Village in the Okongo Constituency, in the far eastern part of the Ohangwena Region (coordinates: -17.469711°, 17.908675°) (see Figure 1). It borders Okongo Community Forest to the west, Angola to the north, and Kavango West to the east (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2013). The Conservancy and the Community Forest together form the Okongo Community Forest and Conservation Area, which is dedicated to protecting natural resources such as wildlife, water resources, and forestry products.

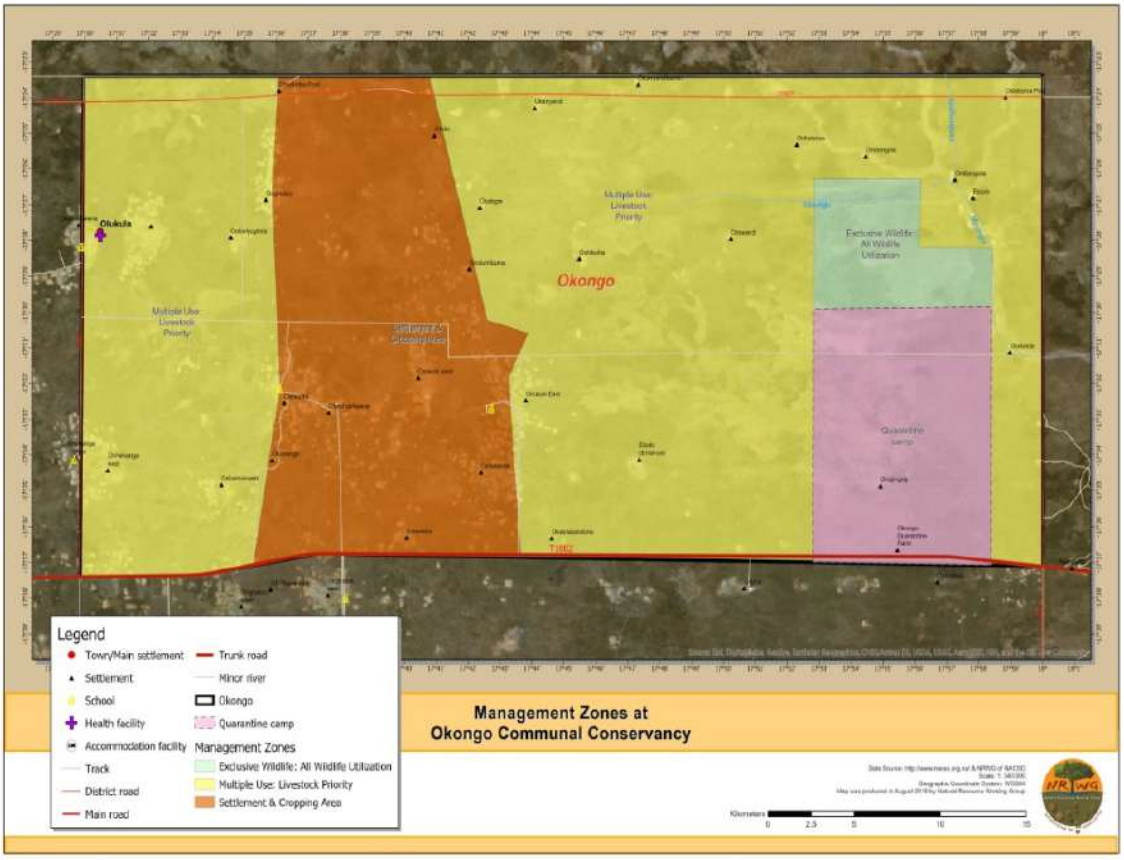

Figure 1. Location of Okongo Communal Conservancy

2.2 Description of the Lodge

The architectural design of the Manketti lodge draws inspiration from the indigenous Manketti tree (*Schinzophyton rautanenii*), a botanical species of significant ecological and cultural importance to San and Aawambo people whom they use its nuts in local diets, while oil extracted from the nuts is used in cosmetics.

This conceptual foundation creates a harmonious integration between the environment and the natural surroundings of the Okongo Conservancy. The accommodation units will feature thatched roofs, a design choice that pays homage to traditional African architectural practices and provides excellent thermal insulation properties. The thatching material will contribute to the lodge's commitment to eco-friendly construction methodologies.

2.3 Description of the Hospitality Training Center

The proposed development encompasses a multi-faceted hospitality training centre integrated with a lodge facility. This initiative aims to provide comprehensive education and skill development in various sectors related to tourism and hospitality, as well as complementary industries. The facility is designed to foster sustainable tourism practices while promoting local economic development through targeted vocational training.

The Hospitality training centre's integration with an operational lodge facility presents a unique opportunity for experiential learning. This symbiotic relationship will allow students to gain practical, hands-on experience in a real-world hospitality environment. The lodge will serve as both a training ground and a revenue-generating entity, potentially offsetting some of the operational costs of the training centre.

2.3.1 Hospitality Training Center Components

The lodge will have a tented hospitality school, which will offer a diverse range of educational programs. The curriculum is structured to address key areas of the hospitality and tourism sector and related fields that support sustainable tourism development.

2.4 Description of the San Heritage Center

As an integral component of the lodge development, a San Heritage Centre is proposed to serve a dual purpose: preserving the rich cultural heritage of the San people and creating sustainable income-generating opportunities for the local community. This initiative draws inspiration from the successful model of the San Living Museum in Namibia, aiming to create an authentic educational experience for visitors while supporting cultural preservation and economic development.

The San Heritage Centre is envisioned as an open-air museum that recreates historical settings and illustrates the traditional lifestyle of the San people. The design will prioritise authenticity and respect for San cultural practices, utilising traditional construction methods and materials.

2.5 Supporting infrastructures

2.5.1 Photovoltaic Solar System

The lodge will implement a photovoltaic (PV) solar system as its primary source of electricity generation in an effort to promote the use of clean energy that reduces carbon emissions.

2.5.2 Wastewater treatment plant

The lodge will implement a Jojo wastewater management system. A Jojo waste tank, commonly referred to as a Jojo tank, collects wastewater and allows for sedimentation of the sludge. The sludge is collected and disposed of at authorised wastewater sites. The Jojo tanks are often made from durable materials resistant to corrosion and UV damage.

2.5.3 Access Roads

The proposed lodge will utilise existing roads and established routes for access. No new roads will be constructed as part of this development. This approach minimises environmental disturbance and habitat fragmentation by leveraging the existing roads (see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2. Existing access road

2.6 Construction Phase

2.6.1 Bulk Earthworks

The construction of the lodge accommodation units will require significant bulk earthworks to prepare the site for building. These earthworks are essential for creating stable foundations, ensuring proper drainage, and harmonising the structures with the natural landscape.

- **Site Preparation**

Clearing vegetation, topsoil and Implementing erosion control measures

- **Excavation and Grading**

Digging foundation trenches, Levelling building sites and Creating drainage channels

- **Soil Management**

Balancing cut and fill and Compacting soil for stability

- **Foundation Work**

Laying concrete footings for brick walls and installing basic underground utilities

These earthworks will prepare the site for constructing brick-walled accommodation units with appropriate roofing. All activities will serve to minimise environmental impact and integrate structures with the natural landscape.

2.6.2 Construction Materials

Construction Materials for the Lodge

- Sand and concrete will be sourced from existing local suppliers and transported to the site with $10m^3$ dump trucks and stockpiled on site. Hence, the contractor will not be involved in the quarrying and sand mining activities.
- Wooden poles will be affixed to the curved walls of the lodge accommodation units.
- Thatch will be employed as the roofing material for the lodge.

Construction materials for the San Heritage Centre

- Long Grass is used for thatching roofs and creating walls, providing insulation and ventilation while honouring traditional building methods.
- Thin Branches are woven for structural support and decorative elements, adding aesthetic appeal and ensuring the structure blends seamlessly with the environment.
- Rocks form a durable foundation and symbolise strength, connecting the building to the earth. They also enhance the landscape with natural pathways and seating areas.

Construction materials for the San Heritage Centre

- Durable tents

2.7 Operation Phase

2.7.1 Lodging facilities

The lodge will feature various traditional amenities designed to enhance the guest experience. These include a welcoming reception and lobby area, a lounge for entertainment, a dining room, and a bar. Additional facilities will include general public restrooms, landscaped grounds, family suites, single suites, and a swimming pool.

With the operation of these amenities, it is anticipated that several environmental and health-related challenges may arise. The activities associated with dining and bar services and the use of the swimming pool are expected to generate wastewater and solid waste. Furthermore, noise levels may increase due to the activities within the lodge, and potential health and safety issues could stem from food and beverage handling and the swimming pool's management. Addressing these concerns will be essential to ensure the lodge's safe and healthy operation.

2.7.2 Cultural Tours

The lodge will provide visitors with enriching cultural tours showcasing the area's heritage and traditions. These tours will involve guided visits to local traditional homesteads, where guests will experience the authentic lifestyle of the local community. During these visits, guests can actively engage in various local activities, such as traditional crafts, cooking demonstrations, traditional brewing, and livestock heading.

By participating in these experiences, visitors will gain a deeper appreciation for the culture and customs of the region, fostering meaningful connections with the local community. This initiative aims to promote cultural exchange and understanding.

2.7.3 Campsite

The lodge will feature a campsite designed for backpacking enthusiasts seeking an authentic outdoor experience. This campsite will be equipped with essential amenities, including well-maintained ablution facilities to ensure comfort and hygiene for all guests. Each camping area will also include designated fireplaces for cooking and gathering around a warm fire.

The campsite operation may present several environmental challenges that must be carefully managed. One significant concern is the risk of wildfires, which can arise from campfires that are not properly monitored or extinguished. Clear guidelines and safety protocols will be established to mitigate this risk, and guests will be educated on fire safety practices.

Additionally, the campsite will need to address the management of solid waste. Proper waste disposal methods, including designated trash collection areas, will need to be implemented. Furthermore, the natural habitat of the campsite may increase the likelihood of insect bites and encounters with snakes. Hence, preventive measures will need to be implemented. Lastly, there is the potential for interactions with local wildlife, such as baboons, which may approach the campsite in search of food and could harm people.

2.7.4 San Heritage Center

The San Heritage Center will serve as a cultural hub where visitors can witness the daily lives and traditions of the San people. This centre will provide an experience featuring interactive displays and demonstrations highlighting various aspects of San culture, such as hunting, gathering demonstrations and crafting. It is expected that visitors will generate solid waste.

2.7.5 Staff Accommodation and Training Centre

The staff accommodation at the lodge is anticipated to generate both household solid and liquid waste from daily living activities. Solid waste will include typical household items such as food scraps, packaging materials, and other disposable products. A waste-managing disposal system featuring designated collection points for recycling will be implemented to effectively manage this waste.

In addition to solid waste, the accommodation will produce liquid waste, primarily from kitchen and bathroom facilities. Proper drainage and wastewater management systems will be installed to ensure liquid waste is well handled.

2.7.6 Photo Voltaic Solar

The photovoltaic (PV) panels to be installed at the lodge have a finite lifespan. It is thus critical to ensure proper disposal and recycling of these panels, as improper handling could lead to significant environmental pollution and potential harm to ecosystems. If PV panels are not disposed of correctly, they may end up in landfills, where they can release hazardous materials, such as heavy

metals and toxic chemicals, into the soil and groundwater. This can adversely affect local flora, fauna, and human health, particularly if these contaminants seep into drinking water sources.

Henceforth, the solid waste management plan will include recycling old PV panels and facilitating collaborations with e-waste recycling facilities to ensure that the panels are processed responsibly, recovering valuable materials while preventing environmental harm. Alternatively, the lodge could explore opportunities to extend the lifecycle of the PV panels.

2.8 Project Alternatives

The EMA requires impact assessment to explore various project alternatives to ensure that a chosen project component does not have a significant impact on the environment. The project alternatives range from not implementing the project (no go alternative) when the environmental impacts are severe or there is a high degree of uncertainty. Other alternatives include the project site, technology, and equipment to be used. The description of alternatives is given in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Project Alternatives

Project Alternative	**Description**	**Advantages**	**Disadvantages**	**Alternative adoption**
No project	Do not implement the project	Zero disturbance to local habitat	Loss of community economic opportunities	No
Implement the project	The project is in line with the CBNRM concept	Uplifting community livelihood and poverty reduction	Loss of opportunity for community upliftment	Yes
Location	The lodge is located in the wildlife core area of the Okongo Conservancy	The project location will not adversely impact the local habitat. The location will not necessitate the relocation of people	Poor management of tourism activities could disturb wildlife	Yes

Joyo Type: Waste Water Treatment Plant	The lodge will implement a "Jojo type waste whereby sediments accumulate at the bottom of the Jojo tank, leading to sludge build-up.	• No soil and underground water contamination • Minimal use of water	Improper disposal of sediments, particularly to undesignated sites, could lead to environmental pollution of groundwater/surface water, which is a health hazard to the ecosystem.	Ye

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Bio-Physical Environment

3.1.1 Flora

The region is characterised by expansive woodlands growing on sandy soil, classified as North-eastern Kalahari Woodland. Prominent tree species include Zambezi teak *(Baikiaea plurijuga)*, kiaat *(Pterocarpus angolensis)*, rosewood *(Guibourtia coleosperma),* Mangetti *(Schinziophyton rautenenii)*, burkea *(Burkea africana)*, and monkey orange *(Strychnos spinosa),* commonly known as the Omauni tree in Oshiwambo. The first three species are well-known for their timber, while Mangetti nuts and mauni fruit provide a food source. The study area is predominantly an untouched forest under government protection. The common vegetation observed at the study site is shown in the Figure 3 below.

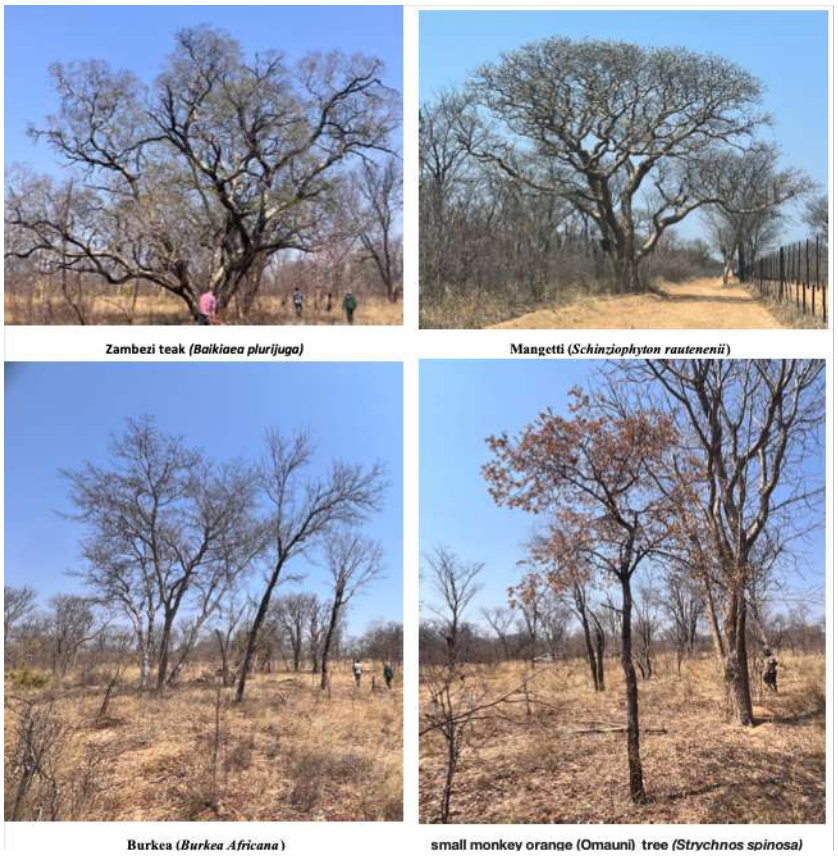

Figure 3. Common vegetation observed at the study site

3.1.2 Fauna

Okongo Conservancy supports an array of fauna typical of the northern Namibian savanna woodland ecosystem. The Conservancy is mainly home to common eland (*aurotragus oryx*), Duiker "Ombabi in Oshiwambo" (*Cephalophinae*) kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*) steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*) Giraffe *(Giraffa camelopardalis*), Jackal (*Lupulella mesomelas*), Steenbok *(Raphicerus campestris*) and Warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*) (NACSO, 2021).

Elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) are known to migrate through the conservancy, as well as predators such as leopards (Panthera pardus) and spotted hyenas (*Crocuta crocuta*) (MET, 2013).

Birdlife is abundant, with over 200 species recorded, including the near-threatened Bateleur *(Terathopius ecaudatus*) and the vulnerable Lappet-faced Vulture (*Torgos tracheliotos*) (Mendelsohn et al., 2009; BirdLife International, 2022).

Additionally, the area supports numerous smaller mammals, reptiles, and invertebrates, contributing to its ecological importance within the broader Kalahari woodland ecosystem (Mendelsohn et al., 2009).

3.2 Socio-Economic Environment

3.2.1 National Economic Overview

Namibia is a sparsely populated country in Southern Africa, with just over 3 million people spread across its vast territory of 824,300 km². It boasts a 1,500 km coastline along the Atlantic Ocean and shares borders with several countries, including Angola, South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Despite its challenging environment, Namibia maintains political stability and a steady economy[1].

[1] Namibia Statistics Agency, 2023. Namibia Population and Housing Census Preliminary Report.

The country's climate is predominantly arid, characterised by two major deserts, the Namib along the coast and the Kalahari in the east. This makes Namibia one of the hottest and driest nations in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region faces significant climate variability, including frequent droughts and unpredictable, scarce rainfall, leading to water scarcity[2]. These extreme conditions have resulted in national emergency declarations on multiple occasions since the early 1990s.

Though challenged by the harsh climate, agriculture remains crucial to Namibia's rural population. Around 70% of Namibians rely on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihood, making them particularly vulnerable to drought conditions. Despite these agricultural challenges, Namibia's economy is primarily driven by its rich mineral sector, with resources such as gold, diamonds, and uranium playing a significant role.

3.2.2 Baseline Socio-Economic Conditions

Since 1990, Namibia is known to have made significant progress on economic and social indicators where the poverty rate has generally declined[3]. As per the World Bank classification, the country was characterised as having a higher middle income in 2009[4]. This characterisation is referred to as the Middle-Income Trap (MIT), theoretically defined as "an economic environment of policy misdiagnosis when countries fail to match their growth strategies with prevailing structural characteristics of their economies"[5].

In 2023, Namibia's economy grew by 4.2%, and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expected to remain above 3%, subject to high uncertainty around the possible implementation of large-scale projects. Poverty is expected to improve but remain high at 17.2% in 2024[6].

The economic environment of policy misdiagnosis in the Namibian economy is characterised by high socioeconomic inequalities resulting from colonialism and apartheid, high levels of

[2] Namibia Fourth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Windhoek: Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, March 2020.
[3] https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fefc5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-nam.pdf
[4] Source: World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups)
[5] Bernie Zaaruka and Charlotte Tjeriko 2019., Is Namibia in a middle – income trap? A comparative analysis
[6] https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fefc5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-nam.pdf

unemployment and poverty. The absolute measure of the economic performance based on GDP per capita masks the reality of the country being the second in the world with high-income inequalities, second to South Africa, where the two countries experienced Apartheid brutality that was based on the economic exclusion of the black majority.

To date, the country continues to experience systematic exclusion of the black majority from full participation in the formal economy. The black majority is mainly found in the informal economy.

3.2.3 National Population Demography

The 2023 census conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) revealed significant insights into the country's demographic structure. With a total population of 3,022,401, Namibia demonstrates a slight gender imbalance, with females constituting 51.2% (1,548,177) and males 48.8% (1,474,224). This translates to a gender ratio of 95 males per 100 females.

The age structure indicates a relatively young population. The 0-14 age group comprises 37.0% of the total population, while the working-age population (15-59 years) represents 56.0%. The elderly population (60+ years) accounts for 6.8%. Notably, the youth demographic (15-34 years) constitutes 34.1% of the population, highlighting the country's potential for a demographic dividend. The population demography is summarised as follows:

- The population increased from 2.1 to 3.02 million between 2011 and 2023 (**Figure *4*)**. Constituting an annual growth rate of 3.0% per annum. At this rate, by the year 2050, Namibia's population is estimated to exceed 6 million.

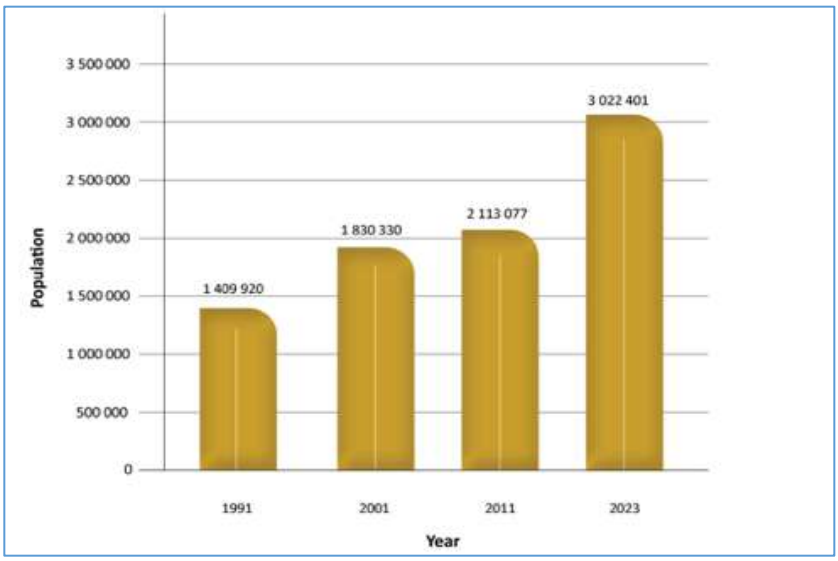

Figure 4. Trend of the Namibia Population (*Source: NSA PHC 2023*)

- Females make up a greater proportion of the population.
- Khomas region remains the most populous region in Namibia, with a population of 494,729 people.
- Ohangwena region follows closely behind the Khomas region as the second most populous region, with a population of 337,729 people.
- Omusati is the third most populous region, with a population of 326,671.
- Erongo region is the fifth most populous region, with a population of 240,206.
- //Kharas Region and Erongo Region recorded the smallest household size of 3.1 people per household. In contrast, the largest household size was recorded in the Kavango East and Kavango West Regions, with a household size of 5.3 and 5.5, respectively. In nine out of the 14 regions, households had less than four members, on average.
- The average household size, which has declined since 1991, is 3.8 persons per household. Household size decreased by 0.6 persons per household from 4.4 in the 2011 census.
- The total number of households has grown by 291,500 (a 62.7% increase) over the 464,839 households enumerated in 2011.
- The region with the highest population density is Ohangwena, with 31.5 persons per square kilometre, followed by Oshana Region, with 26.7 persons per square kilometre, and Khomas Region, with 13.4 persons per square kilometre. //Kharas Region, Hardap, and Kunene

represent the most sparsely populated regions, with 0.7 and 1.0 persons per square kilometre, respectively (see Figure 5 below).

- It is observed that from 2011, the urban population increased from 903 434 to 1,494,992 people in 2023, while the rural population increased from 1,209 643 in 2011 to 1,527,409 in 2023. This represents a 65.5% and 26.3% increase in urban and rural populations, respectively

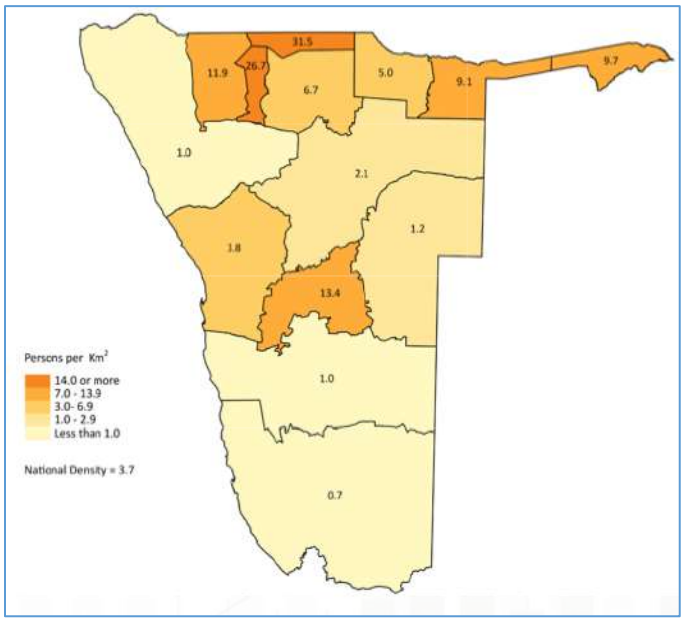

Figure 5. Namibian Regional Population Density

3.3 Heritage and Archaeology

The United Nations Education Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) provide the following definition of Heritage and Archaeology as follows;

"World Heritage is the designation for places on that are of outstanding universal value to humanity and, as such, have been inscribed on the World Heritage List to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. Places as diverse and unique as the Pyramids of Egypt, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, Galápagos Islands in Ecuador, the Taj Mahal in India, the Grand Canyon in the USA, and the Acropolis in Greece are examples of the 1007 natural and cultural places inscribed on the World Heritage List to date".

Archaeology studies human cultures by analysing their historical traces and context. It aims at explaining the origin and development of civilisations, as well as the understanding of culture and history.

The World Heritage Convention, created in 1972, aims to protect the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage. Namibia is a signatory to this convention, and the national government has committed to protecting culture and heritage through the National Heritage Council Act 27 of 2004. This Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects, to establish a National Heritage Register, and to provide for incidental matters.

The proposed project site is not known to have had any historical significance prior to or after independence in 1990. The specific area has no national monuments and no record of any cultural or historical importance or on-site resemblance of any nature. No graveyard or related articles were found in the area. However, opportunities to search and discover archaeological and heritage materials have been developed based on global best practices.

3.3.1 Chance find

A chance find is important to protecting and conserving heritage and archaeological materials. It will raise awareness among all people involved in the project's development to ensure that such materials are not destroyed. The proponent must implement a chance find procedure for the project as follows;

1. All employees/contractors must be trained on the possible finding of archaeological materials before the commencement of the project to create awareness. An expert must provide the training to ensure adequate understating of archaeological materials.
2. The proponent/employees/contractors must implement steps to be taken for archaeological material finding (Heritage (rock painting and drawings), human remains or artefacts) to be unearthed through the following procedures;
    i. Stopping the activity immediately
    ii. Informing the operational manager or supervisor

iii. Cordoning off the area with danger tape and ensuring the manager takes appropriate pictures.

iv. The manager/supervisor must report the finding to the following competent authorities: National Heritage Council of Namibia (061 244 375), the National Museum (+264 61 276800) or the National Forensic Laboratory (+264 61 240461).

3. Archaeological material must NOT be touched. Tempering with the materials is an offence under the Heritage Act and is punishable by conviction according to the law.

3.4 Physical Environment

3.4.1 Climate

The Ohangwena region has a semi-arid climate with high temperatures and limited rainfall (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). It typically receives between 450 and 600 mm of precipitation annually, mainly during the summer months from November to April (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2011). Temperatures in Ohangwena are consistently high throughout the year. During the hottest period, from October to February, daytime temperatures can surpass 35°C (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2015). From May to August, average daytime temperatures hover around 25°C in the cooler winter months, with evening temperatures occasionally dropping to as low as 5°C (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

The region's climate is governed by its position in the Cuvelai Basin, influencing rainfall patterns and groundwater availability (Klintenberg et al., 2007). Climate variability and the effects of climate change are becoming more pronounced in Ohangwena, with research indicating trends toward more erratic rainfall and rising temperatures (Spear et al., 2018).

Okongo Conservancy receives an average rainfall of 493 per annum, which is relatively higher than most areas in the northern region (see Figure 6 below).

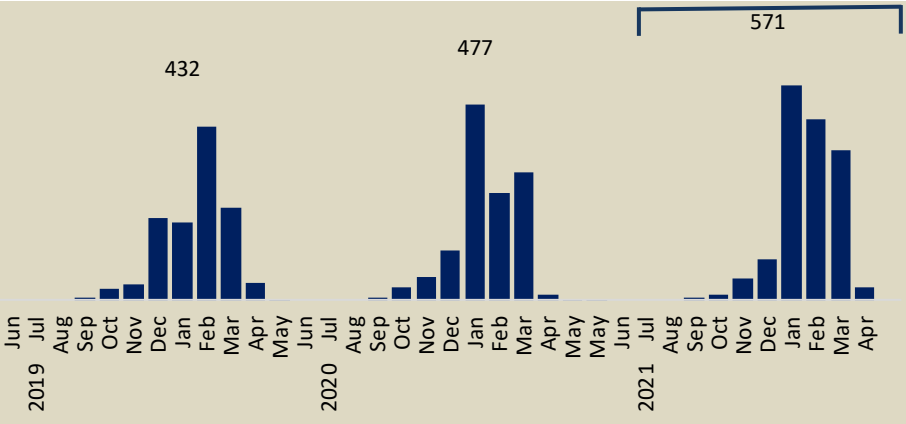

Figure 6. Rainfall trends for Okongo Conservancy

3.4.2 Geology and Topography

The Ohangwena Region is characterised by a relatively flat topography typical of the Kalahari Basin (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). The region's landscape primarily comprises sandy plains with subtle undulations, gradually sloping from west to east (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, 2011).

The elevation in the Ohangwena Region ranges from approximately 1,100 meters above sea level in the western parts to about 1,200 meters in the east (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). This gentle gradient influences local drainage patterns and contributes to the formation of ephemeral water bodies during the rainy season.

Geologically, the Ohangwena Region is dominated by Kalahari Sequence deposits, which consist mainly of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sands, silts, and gravels (Miller, 2008). These sediments, deposited during the Tertiary and Quaternary periods, overlie older basement rocks and can reach considerable depths in some areas (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011).

The underlying geology plays a crucial role in the region's hydrogeology. The Ohangwena Region is part of the larger Cuvelai-Etosha Basin, which contains significant groundwater resources (Lindenmaier et al., 2014). The porous nature of the Kalahari sands allows for relatively good

infiltration of rainwater, contributing to the recharge of local aquifers (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011).

3.4.3 Hydrology and Drainage

The Ohangwena Region is characterised by a unique hydrological profile dominated by the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin system (Mendelsohn et al., 2013). This area experiences a distinct seasonal hydrological cycle, with ephemeral rivers and oshanas (shallow channels) that fill during the rainy season, typically from November to April (Persendt & Gomez, 2016).

The region lacks perennial surface water bodies, relying primarily on groundwater resources stored in the Ohangwena Aquifer System, which comprises two main aquifers: the shallow Ohangwena 1 and the deeper Ohangwena 2 (Lindenmaier et al., 2014). These aquifers are crucial in sustaining the region's human populations and ecosystems, particularly during dry periods. The drainage patterns in Ohangwena are predominantly endorheic, with water flowing towards the Etosha Pan during exceptionally wet years, although most precipitation tends to evaporate or infiltrate locally (Mendelsohn et al., 2013).

3.5 Surface Water

Generally, the primary surface water in Namibia is found in dams in Ephemeral Rivers and Perennial Rivers, which have a potential of 200 Mm^3 and 1,105Mm^3 per annum, respectively. The Ephemeral Rivers in the interior flow during the wet season, where western flowing rivers drain into the Atlantic Ocean, the Fish River drains into Orange River, Cuvelai system, which is not a defined River system but rather Iishanas or flood plain drains into Etosha Pan and partially contributes to Kavango, Kwando and Zambezi River.

Due to the presence of deep sand, the area lacks surface water resources. When it rains, water seeps into the ground almost immediately, preventing the formation of ponds or streams. Consequently, groundwater sources, such as wells and conventional boreholes, are the main source of water supply.

3.6 Ground Water

Namibia highly relies on groundwater. About 50-60% of water is groundwater, with a potential yield of 360Mm^3. Geologically, the main aquifers are the Karst, Otjwarongo, Omaruru Delta (OMDEL), Lower Kuiseb, Windhoek, Stampriet, Koichab and Ohangwena II. As mentioned above, the region depends mostly on groundwater. The Conservancy relies on boreholes for both human and wildlife consumption (see Figure 7 below).

Figure 7. Wildlife water point supported by the borehole

3.7 Land use

The Conservancy is zoned into three main uses: 1) Settlement and Cropping, 2a) Multiple Use: Livestock Priority and 3a) Exclusive Wildlife: All Utilisation **(**see Figure 8 below**)**.

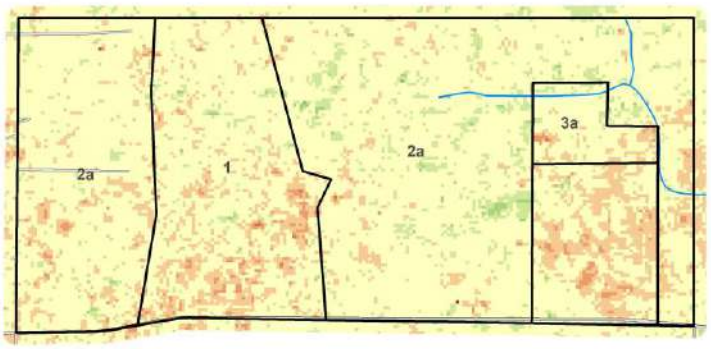

Figure 8. Conservancy Zones (Source: NACSO, 2022)

The lodge is earmarked to be established in an Exclusive Wildlife zone.

4 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Namibia has devised relevant policies, regulatory frameworks, and institutions to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access, and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems align with international conventions and national legislation. The country is also a party to several international treaties, conventions, and multilateral agreements. It also participates in various international reviews and processes relevant to sustainable resource management access to basic rights, including a clean environment.

Table 3. Policy and Legal Framework

Legislation	Relevant authority	Applicability
The Namibia Constitution	**Government Republic of Namibia**	The Namibian constitution is the country's supreme law, providing environmental protection and sustainable development[7].
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007	**Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism**	The Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and provides the environmental and social impact assessment framework. The Act further demands precaution and mitigation of activities that may negatively impact the environment and provision for incidental matters. Furthermore, the Act lists activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate.

[7] Article 95 (1) stipulates that "the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia; ad utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future".

Legislation	Relevant authority	Applicability
Traditional Authorities Act 25 of 2000	**Ministry of Urban and Rural Development**	To provide for establishing traditional authorities and the designation, election, appointment, and recognition of traditional leaders; to define the powers, duties and functions of traditional authorities and traditional leaders; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
Communal Land Reform Amendment Act 13 of 2013	**Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform**	To provide for the allocation of rights with respect to communal land; to establish communal land boards; to provide for the powers of chiefs and traditional authorities and boards in relation to communal land; and to make provision for incidental matters.
Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)	**Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism**	The Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation highlights the significance of environmental assessments in achieving integrated environmental management. It emphasises Namibia's responsibility to protect ecosystems and their ecological processes. The policy mandates that all developments undergo environmental assessments and provides guidelines for this process. It advocates for considering all potential impacts and incorporating mitigation measures during the early stages of project design and planning.
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (in preparation)	**MEFT, MHSS and others**	The Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill intends to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants into the air and water as well as provide for general waste management.
Public Health Act (Act No. 36 of 1919)	**Ministry of Health and Social Services**	The Public Health Act aims to protect the public from nuisance. It states that no person shall cause a nuisance or suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge of any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.

Legislation	Relevant authority	Applicability
Water Resources Management Act (Act No. 11 of 2013)	**Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform**	This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on integrated water resources management principles. It provides for managing, developing, protecting, conserving, and using water resources. Therefore, water abstraction should satisfy the provisions of the Water Act (water abstraction/borehole permit should be applied from the respective ministry).
Water Act No., 54 of 1956	**Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform**	This Act states that all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilisation of the resource. To protect these resources, this Act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following: (a) Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipes, sewers, canals, sea outfalls, and (b) Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	**Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform**	This Act promotes the conservation of soil and the prevention of soil erosion. Prevent soil salinification.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	**Ministry of Urban and Rural Development**	The Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits.
Regional Councils Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	**Ministry of Urban and Rural Development**	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of regional councils that are responsible for planning and coordinating regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate regional development.

Legislation	Relevant authority	Applicability

5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Section 21 of the EIA Regulation requires the undertaking of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to follow a robust and comprehensive public consultation. This is an important process because it provides members of the public, particularly interested and affected parties, the opportunity to comment or raise concerns that may affect their socio-economic or general environment because of the project. Further, it solicits crucial local knowledge that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner may not have.

5.1 Site Notices

Per Section 21 (a), a notice board was placed at the project site to inform and create public awareness about the project and the application of ECC (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. A site notice at the access road to the project site

5.2 Newspaper Advertisement

Per Section 21 (c), the project must be advertised once a week for two consecutive weeks in two newspapers widely circulated in Namibia. The public was notified through Newspaper adverts (see Table 4 and Annex 1).

Table 4. Newspaper Adverts

Newspaper	Advert	Date Advertised
Confidante	1st Advert	20 September 2024
	2nd Advert	27 September 2024
New Era	1st Advert	20 September 2024
	2nd Advert	27 September 2024

5.3 Public Meeting

Per Section 21 (5,6), a meeting was held with the Conservacny Management Committee on 5 October 2027 at the Conservacny patrol camp (Figure 10 and Annex 2).

Figure 10. Meeting at the Conservancy Patrol Camp *(Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2024)*.

The meeting began with a prayer. The Chairperson of the Conservancy Management Committee (CMC) informed the attendees about the Conservancy Joint Venture to establish a lodge. She further explained that the establishment of the lodge was at an advanced stage. However, an EIA is required to obtain the ECC before construction can commence. The Chairperson announced that Red-Dune has been appointed to conduct the EIA and apply for the ECC.

Before Red-Dune's presentation, the Chairperson noted that some members of the CMC were absent. She requested those present to indicate whether it was acceptable for the meeting to proceed. The majority expressed that the joint venture idea had been discussed on numerous occasions, particularly during the Conservancy's Annual General Meetings. They noted that there had never been any objections to the establishment of the lodge, rather, conservancy members eagerly anticipated its construction and operation. With these contributions in mind, the Chairperson asked the members to show their hands to indicate consensus on whether the meeting could proceed. Overwhelmingly, the members agreed that the meeting should continue.

Red-Dune then informed the meeting attendees that the proponent had appointed them to conduct the EIA for the proposed lodge development, as required by the EMA. The attendees were told that the EMA mandates public consultation, particularly with affected stakeholders, to ensure inclusivity and robust decision-making. The EIA aims to assess the overall environmental impact, including effects on vegetation, wildlife, and local communities. Therefore, it is crucial that the site planned for development does not constitute a sensitive habitat that could be adversely affected by project activities during both construction operations.

The CMC expressed their satisfaction with the progress of what they called a long-awaited project and their readiness to assist in acquiring all necessary permits for its successful implementation.
The meeting concluded with a prayer. Following the prayer, Red-Dune requested CMC to accompany them on a joint site assessment. This collaborative effort aims to evaluate the lodge's proposed location, tapping into the local knowledge of the CMC members. During this assessment, the CMC was encouraged to share their insights and local knowledge, which would help ensure that all relevant factors are considered.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the potential negative and positive impacts associated with constructing and operating the Manketti Lodge at Okongo Conservancy in the Ohangwena Region. The impacts are categorised into three areas: biophysical environment, health and safety, and socio-economic factors. It also outlines the criteria used for impact assessment. Since the project is not expected to be decommissioned, regular maintenance and upgrades will occur. The Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed for the project is a working document. It will be amended to address any impacts identified during future maintenance or upgrades.

6.1.2 Impact Identification

The EIA is structured to assess the impact of the construction and operational phase as outlined in (see Table 5 below). Potential impacts were identified during site assessment, stakeholder consultations and using a literature review.

Table 5. Impact identification

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
CONSTRUCTION PHASE			
Bio-Physical Environment	Loss of Biodiversity	Clearing of land results in loss of biodiversity	Negative
	Dust emission	Land clearing, digging and excavation of trenches, movement of vehicles and heavy machinery on project sites, concrete work, transportation of sand to site and concrete stones, and cement mixing may create fugitive dust. Uncoordinated/reckless driving on gravel roads could cause low visibility to other road users. Dust	Negative

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
		could be a nuisance to the nearby surroundings and a health hazard to the workers.	
	Land degradation / Soil erosion	The uncoordinated movement of heavy vehicles transporting sand and concrete can lead to land degradation. Additionally, the operation of quarries by private contractors to supply concrete and sand must be properly licensed.	Negative
	Noise and vibration	Noise is significantly associated with construction activities generated by trucks, excavators, concrete mixers, blasting, and heavy machinery. This noise can be a nuisance to the surrounding area and pose health risks to workers. Increased noise levels can interfere with communication, disturb sleep, and disrupt concentration. However, since the construction site is isolated and has no immediate residents, the noise impact is expected to be less severe than in a more populated area.	Negative
	Traffic emission	Traffic will generate dust and exhaust emissions of SO_2, CO_2, CO, NO_2 and particulates. Construction vehicles will contribute to increases in emissions of greenhouse gases, which contribute to global warming.	Negative
	Waste generation	Construction produces significant solid waste, including building rubble, planks, and household waste, i.e., liquid waste, plastic, and equipment parts.	Negative
	Household waste	The workers on site will generate solid waste such as containers, plastics used to carry their food and sewerage.	Negative

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
	Soil and water pollution	Oil, fuel, and lubricant (hydrocarbons) leaks from machinery and constructing vehicles and cement from mixers could cause soil and water pollution.	Negative
Health and Safety	Safety risk	Accidents from falling objects, collisions with construction vehicles, falling from heights and occupational injuries.	Negative
	Health risks	Risks of hearing impairment from excessive noise and respiratory risks from dust inhalation. New social relationships are often a recipe for the spreading of communicable diseases and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, alcohol and drug use could be prevalent during construction.	Negative
	Hazardous Impact	Heavy vehicles use a lot of oil during construction; as such, excavators would not be taken off-site for re-fuelling. Thus, the handling of hydrocarbons will take place on-site. The site where grease, oils, lubricant and fuel get handled must be properly designed to avoid contamination that could contaminate soil and underground water.	Negative
Social Environment	Visual impacts	Poor housing is kept on site, the surrounding view is disturbed by the height of the hospital, and there is uncoordinated painting.	Negative
	Employment creation	Namibia is grappling with high unemployment, particularly among the youth. Significant employment opportunities will be created during the construction phase, albeit temporarily. Infrastructure development is crucial for economic advancement and for developing skills and national capacity through the transfer of	Positive

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
		expertise from large corporations to small and medium enterprises (SMEs).	
	Increase in land value.	The development will add value to the land and surrounding area and stimulate more investment.	Positive
	Increase in local economy	Construction provides an opportunity for local businesses to grow through the procurement of materials and services. This, in turn, will boost the local economy by increasing the demand for construction materials and other services.	Positive
	Heritage and Archaeological Resource	Digging and excavation have the potential to unearth archaeological material. Awareness is, therefore, required to prevent potential damage.	Negative
OPERATIONAL PHASE			
Bio-Physical Environment	Inadequate handling and disposal of liquid and solid waste	Risk of environmental pollution	Negative
	Employment creation	The construction phase of the lodge provides short-term employment opportunities for local labourers, artisans, and contractors, fostering skills development in construction techniques and project management. Once operational, the lodge will create long-term jobs for residents, including managerial positions, receptionists, housekeepers, chefs, waitstaff, maintenance personnel, local guides and drivers for tourism activities, and security personnel to ensure safety.	Positive

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
		The lodge also stimulates indirect employment by generating jobs in local businesses that supply goods and services, such as food producers and transportation services. It also opens avenues for local entrepreneurs to offer complementary services like cultural tours and craft markets. Furthermore, as lodge employees and those in related sectors spend their earnings, additional job creation is induced in other areas of the local economy, including retail and services.	
	Increase in local economy	The lodge's operation will attract tourists, increasing demand for local goods and services, leading to job creation in the food production and transportation sectors.	Positive
	Skill enhancement	The operation of a lodge within a conservancy enhances local skills through training programs that equip staff with hospitality expertise and provide hands-on experience in various roles. Local guides receive specialised training, boosting their employability, while workshops with artisans develop skills in crafts and culinary arts. Advancement opportunities within the lodge also foster leadership and management skills, creating a culture of continuous learning and professional growth in the community.	Positive

6.1.3 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts refer to the potential environmental and social effects on a receptor that arise from the combined effects of multiple projects or developments in a given area. A cumulative

impact assessment is conducted to identify and evaluate the environmental threats a proposed project poses relative to similar ongoing projects nearby. This assessment helps to understand how various developments may interact and affect the environment collectively.

In this case, the proposed project will be developed in an isolated area with no other developments or similar ongoing activities. As a result, there will be no cumulative impacts stemming from the combination of this project with others.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

This chapter outlines the criteria used to assess the identified impacts and mitigation measures and determine the significance of residual impact. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presents the allocation of responsibilities and monitoring framework.

7.1 Criteria Of Impact Assessment

The criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining their significance are outlined in **Table 6** below. This process conforms with international best practices and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878).

The core principle of impact assessment is mitigation, which aims to avoid the negative impact through preventative means, minimise the negative impacts to acceptable low levels and, if the two are not possible, remedy or compensate for the impact.

Table 6. Criteria for Impact Assessment

Risk Event	**Rating**	**Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact**
Probability / Likelihood	The probability that an impact may occur under the following analysis	
	1	Improbable (Low likelihood)
	2	Low probability
	3	Probable (Likely to occur)
	4	Highly Probable (Most likely)
	5	Definite (Impact will occur irrespective of the applied mitigation measure)
Confidence level	The confidence level of occurrence in the prediction, based on available knowledge	
	L	Low = limited information
	M	Medium = moderate information

Risk Event	Rating	Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact
	H	High = sufficient information
Significance (Without Mitigation)	0	None (Based on the available information, the potential impact is found to not have a significant impact)
	L	Low (The magnitude of the impact is expected to be temporal or localised, which may not require alteration of the operation of the project.
	M	Medium (This is when the impact is expected to be short-term, moderate and regional. In most cases, such impacts require that the project is altered to mitigate the impact or alternative method of mitigation is implemented)
	H	High (The impact is definite, can be regional or national and in the long term. The impact could have a no-go implication unless the project is re-designed or proper mitigation can practically be applied)
Mitigation	The applied measure/alternative to reduce/avoid an impact	
Significance (With Mitigation)	0	None (Based on the available information, the potential impact is found to not have a significant impact)
	L	Low (The magnitude of the impact is expected to be temporal or localised, which may not require alteration of the project's operation.
	M	Medium (This is when the impact is expected to be short-term, moderate, and normally regional. In most cases, such impacts require that the project is altered to mitigate the impact or alternative method of mitigation is implemented)
	H	High (The impact is definite, can be regional or national and in the long term. The impact could have a no-go implication unless the project is re-designed or proper mitigation can practically be applied)
Duration	Time duration of the impacts	

Risk Event	Rating	Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact
	1	Immediate
	2	Short-term (0-5 years)
	3	Medium-term (5-15 years)
	4	Long-term (more than 15 years
	5	Permanent
Scale	The geographical scale of the impact	
	1	Site-specific
	2	Local
	3	Regional
	4	National
	5	International

7.2 Impact Assessment

The impact significance was determined using a risk matrix (Table 11). A five-by-five matrix was used where the impact severity was categorised, and scores were assigned from 1 to 5, as follows: Improbable=1, Low=2, Medium=3, High=4 and Severe=5. Similarly, the likelihood scores were assigned as improbable=1, Low Likely=2, Probable=3, High Probability=4, and Definite=5. The impact rating was determined by multiplying the impact severity and likelihood.

Figure 11. Risk Matrix

LIKELIHOOD						
	5 Definite	5 Low	10 Medium	15 High	20 Severe	25 Severe
	4 High Probability	4 Low	8 Medium	12 High	16 High	20 Severe
	3 Probable	3 Low	6 Medium	9 Medium	12 High	15 High
	2 Low	2 Low	4 Low	6 Medium	8 Medium	10 Medium
	1 Improbable	1 Negligible	2 Low	3 Low	4 Low	5 Low
		1 Negligible	2 Minor	3 Medium	4 High	5 Severe
		IMPACT SEVERITY / CONSEQUENCE				
		Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Severe

7.3 Impact Mitigation and Significance

The mitigation measures were developed by applying the mitigation hierarchy: (i) avoid adverse impacts to the extent possible by using preventative measures; (ii) reduce adverse impacts to low levels; (iii) if unavoidable and cannot be reduced to practical low levels, remedy/offset for adverse residual impacts and explore applying the principle of precautional approach to prevent irreversible damage (Figure 12). The residual effect of the impact is assessed after applying mitigation measures to determine its significance.

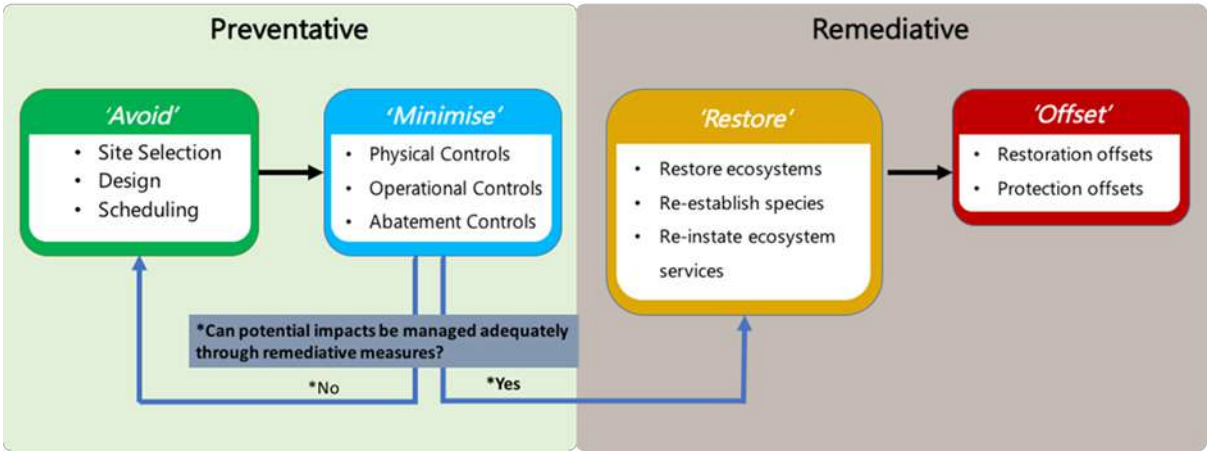

Figure 12. Impact mitigation hierarchy

7.4 Impact During the Construction Phase

7.4.1 Positive Impact

7.4.1.1 Employment Creation and Economic Development

Enhancement measures

1. All employment opportunities must be reserved for members of Okongo Community
2. Procure materials and services from local suppliers
3. Abide by the Namibian Labour Act

7.4.2 Negative Impact

7.4.2.1 Lack of knowledge to understand the ESMP

General workers often have little educational background to understand the provisions of the ESMP, which could lead to violating the ESMP provision. To enhance understanding of the ESMP, the Proponent must;

1. Provide an induction training to workers on the provision of the ESMP,
2. Produce infographics of the ESMP,
3. Translate the EMP into Oshiwambo, the local language

7.4.2.2 Loss of Biodiversity

Summary of Impact: Destruction of habitat and biodiversity

Key Mitigation Measures:

1. Only remove shrubs that are on demarcated site for the construction and access
2. Do not kill animals
3. Workers must not leave food unattended as it will attract monkeys/baboons in the surroundings.

Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Scale**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Scale**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Definite	Low	Local	Immediate	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	5	2	1	1	10	3	-ve	2	2	1	2	4	3

7.4.3 Noise

Summary of Impact: Noise pollution could be a nuisance to wildlife and a hearing hazard to workers.

Key Mitigation Measures:

1. Maintain low speed on project sites
2. All vehicles must be well-serviced to prevent excessive noise
3. Do not hoot unnecessary
4. Do not rev the vehicle engines

5. No employees must be exposed to noise levels above the 85dB (A) limit over 8 hours. Should the noise level be higher than 85dB (A), the employer must implement a hearing conservation program such as noise monitoring;
6. Stationary vehicles and machines must be switched off at time

Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	Medium	Site-specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	3	2		9	3	-ve	2	2	3	2	4	3

7.4.4 Dust emission

Summary of Impact: Digging and excavation, transportation of aggregate and sand, piling of aggregate on site, and movement of vehicles and heavy machinery on site will produce excessive dust, which could pose safety and health hazards.

Key Mitigation measures:

1. Dust suppression measures such as water spraying should be applied.
2. Spray water on stockpiles of aggregate and rock dust
3. The movement of heavy vehicles must be strictly restricted on site.
4. Maintain a minimum speed limit to limit dust emissions.
5. Do not excavate and/or offload sand during heavy winds.

6. Trucks carrying sand must be covered.
7. Sand stockpiles must be covered or regularly water sprayed with water.
8. Dust can be avoided or minimised through a suppression method, such as water spraying on sites where the soil is loosened by vehicle movement.
9. Cement and concrete must be mixed with concrete mixers, not manually in the open.
10. Cement bags must be stored and disposed of properly and may not be shaken in the open.

Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	Medium	Local	Immediate	High	High	-ve	Low	Minor	Local	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
	3	3	2	1	9	3	-ve	2	1	2	1	2	3

7.4.5 Land degradation / Soil erosion

Summary of Impact: Uncoordinated movement of construction vehicles and machinery													
Key mitigations 1. Movement of heavy vehicles must be coordinated and restricted to be within the site and access roads. 2. Loosen soil must be sprayed with water and compacted.													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	Minor	Local	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Site Specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	2	1	2	6	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.4.6 Exhaust emission

Summary of Impact: Greenhouse gas emissions from construction vehicles													
Key mitigations 1. Ensure that vehicles are well-serviced and road-worthy 2. Stationary vehicles must be switched off													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						

Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence	Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence
-ve	Probable	Minor	International	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	International	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	2	5	3	6	3	-ve	2	2	5	1	4	3

7.4.7 Occupational Health and Safety Risk

Summary of Impact: Injuries and health risks to employees during working hours as well as to the public

Key mitigations

1. Provide awareness to the employees on the dangers of HIV/AIDS and alcohol and drug abuse.
2. All employees must be screened with the breathalyser to avoid intoxicated personnel on-site.
3. Provide condoms on-site.
4. Develop a healthy and safety plan/policy.
5. All employees must go through a health and safety induction.
6. Only licensed employees should be allowed to operate specialised vehicles.
7. All heavy vehicles must have a rotating flushing light installed for visibility.
8. Ensure that all vehicles are well-serviced and roadworthy
9. All employees must be provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
10. No employee must be allowed to be at the workstation without adequate PPE
11. There must be a first aid kid with adequate medicine

12. Provide adequate gender-sensitive ablution facility
13. Provide clean drinking water.
14. Erect warning signs at designated sites to alert for potential dangers
15. Trucks carrying sand and aggregate must be covered to avoid material flying off
16. Abide by the Occupational Health and Safety and Labour Act of Namibia and other statutory requirement such as International Labour Practise (ILO)
17. Supervisors must undergo an occupational health and first aid course,
18. Train employees on the possible health hazards to avoid potential risks
19. Cordon off the construction areas/sites

Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	Medium	Local	Short term	High	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Short term	Medium	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	3	2	2	9	3	-ve	2	2	2	2	4	3

7.4.8 General Waste and Pollution

Summary of Impact: General littering and household (solid and liquid waste)

Key mitigations

1. Develop a construction phase waste management plan,
2. Ensure good housekeeping.
3. Provide dustbins and ensure waste segregation to enable recycling.
4. Designate a storage area for building rubble.
5. Provide labelled household waste drums for household solid waste.
6. Ensure separate ablution facilities for men and women.
7. Construction sites generate garbage, refuse and building rubbles. Therefore, waste generated from the construction site should be classified into different categories, e.g., Material Waste (Wood, steel, corrugated iron, etc.), Building Rubble (concrete, bricks, etc.), Garden Waste (tree stumps, branches, etc.), Domestic Waste (Litter – cans, plastics, tissue, plastics etc.).
8. Each category should be collected, separated, and disposed of in the most suitable and environmentally acceptable manner.
9. All waste produced on-site should be contained and disposed of as required by law.
10. There must be sufficient skip containers at the site for building rubble.
11. Waste generated must be disposed of at approved sites.
12. No on-site burying, dumping or burning of waste material shall be permitted.
13. Ensure appropriate waste collection and removal from the site and disposal at the appropriate disposal site.
14. General waste must be separated from hazardous waste.
15. Hazardous waste must be disposed of at an approved site.
16. The Waste Bin for oil cans must be visibly marked Hazardous;

Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	Low	Site-specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Site-specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	2	1	2	6	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.4.9 Hazardous waste

Summary of Impact: Pollution of the environment by hazardous waste
Key mitigations 1. Provide appropriate drums to store hydrocarbons and oils 2. Provide dustbins designated for hazardous waste. 3. Designate a storage area for hazardous. 4. Ensure proper and operational ablution facilities. 5. Ensure appropriate waste collection and removal from the site and disposal at appropriate hazardous disposal sites. 6. The Waste Bin for oil cans must be visibly marked Hazardous. 7. Vehicles must be well-serviced to avoid oil spills and excessive emissions. 8. All hydrocarbons must be stored in an enclosed environment. 9. Site-bound equipment such as excavators must be fuelled on a bunded structure. 10. Parked vehicles must be provided with drip trays.

Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	Low	Site-specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Site-specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	2	1	2	6	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.4.9.1 Visual Impacts

Summary of Impact: To prevent eye shore and destruction view of the surrounding area													
Key mitigations 1. Ensure the building paints reflect the surroundings to blend in. The use of earth colours is advised. 2. Ensure good housekeeping.													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Low	Minor	Site-specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Minor	Site-specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						

-ve	3	2	1	2	6	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.4.10 Heritage and Archaeological Resource

Summary of Impact: Destruction of Heritage and Archaeological Materials

Key Mitigation Measures

1. Workers must be trained on the possible finding of archaeological material in the area.
2. Establish a "Chance Find Procedure" where if any archaeological finding (Heritage (rock painting and drawings), human remains or artefacts) is encountered;
3. The activity must be stopped immediately, and the operation manager of that activity must be informed;
4. The manager must ensure the area is cordoned with danger tape and take appropriate records and pictures.
5. The manager must immediately report the findings to the National Museum (+264 61 276800) or the National Forensic Laboratory (+264 61 240461).

Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence	Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence
-ve	Low	High	Site-specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Site-specific	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	2	4	2	2	8	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.5 Impact During Operational Phase

7.5.1 Positive Impact

7.5.1.1 Employment creation and skill transfer

Enhancement measures

1. Only employ foreigners where skills and expertise are not in Namibia
2. Abide by the labour laws of Namibia
3. Implement skills development and training programs to enhance capacity.

8.5.1.2 Cultural awareness

1. Educating visitors about San culture and history
2. Promoting cross-cultural understanding

8.5.1.3 Formal education

1. Access to hospitality training for local youth
2. Potential scholarships or subsidised education

7.5.1.2 Cultural education

1. Opportunities for San elders to teach traditional knowledge
2. Integration of traditional and modern educational approaches

8.5. 1. Health and well-being

1. Possible improvements in local healthcare access due to increased economic activity
2. Potential for better nutrition through improved incomes

8.5.1.4 Skills development

1. Training local community members in hospitality and tourism

2. Enhancing employability beyond the immediate project

7.5.2 Negative Impacts

7.5.2.1 Lack of knowledge to understand the ESMP

1. Provide an induction training to workers on the provision of the ESMP,
2. Produce infographics of the ESMP

8.5.2.3 Wildlife disturbance

Summary of Impact: To prevent disturbances of wildlife from the lodge activities													
Key mitigations 1. Do not make excessive noise, such as loud music and shouting 2. Ensure dim lights are installed outside to prevent excess lighting													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Low	Minor	Site-specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Minor	Site-specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	2	1	2	6	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.5.2.2 Fire Risk

Summary of Impact: Bush fire outbreak													
1. Ensure every employee and guest undergoes a safety and fire risk induction course. 2. Staff must be properly trained on how to react and handle fire 3. There must be an automatic fire alarm system installed at the site 4. Firefighting equipment must be on site 24 hours and regularly inspected to ensure that they are working 5. Emergency response numbers must be in clear and visible space 6. There must be clear hazard signs: i.e., "NO OPEN FIRE", "NO SMOKING." 7. There must be drills to test the staff's readiness to fight the fire.													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	High	Local	Immediate	Severe	High	-ve	Low	Low	Site-specific	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	5	3	1	15	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.5.2.3 Solid and Liquid waste

Summary of Impact: Potential soil and groundwater pollution													
1. The generated solid waste must be segregated in accordance with applicable laws and health practices. 2. Encourage solid waste recycling by providing labelled waste drums. 3. Solid waste must be stored in a secure place with restricted access, and only authorised personnel may enter the place. The place must have an impermeable concrete bund. 4. Waste intended for off-site treatment facilities should be transported in accordance with the guidelines for transporting wastes to avoid en-route pollution. 5. Ensure an adequate operation of the JoJo waste water tank and proper handling and transportation of sediments. 6. Waste water must be collected properly and disposed of at Okongo Settlement oxidation ponds.													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	High	Local	Short term	High	High	-ve	Low	Minor	Local	Immediate	Low	Medium
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	4	2	2	12	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	2

8.5.2.5 Privacy invasion

Summary of Impact: Uncontrolled access to the San Heritage Center could disrupt the daily life of the San people due to constant tourist presence and unauthorised photography, which may infringe on their rights.													
Key mitigations 1. Dedicate visiting time to the San Heritage Center. 2. Tourists must seek consent to take pictures of the San People and their activities.													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Probable	Minor	Site-specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Minor	Site-specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	2	1	2	6	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.5.2.4 Health and Safety Risks

Summary of Impact: Workers and San People may create new social relations with tourists and may be subjected to disease and drug/alcohol abuse. Tourists could risk losing their belongings to theft by employees.

Key mitigations

1. The lodge must implement Zero tolerance for illegal drugs
2. Provide awareness to employees about the dangers of communicable diseases.
3. Ensure that condoms are freely available at the lodge.
4. Implement a Zero tolerance to crime.
5. Ensure smooth operation of the wastewater system.
6. Adhere to relevant health and safety legal frameworks.
7. Develop a Health and Safety Plan in accordance with the relevant legal framework.
8. Employees must be provided with adequate personal protective clothing, and the use of PPE must be enforced.
9. Ensure that all employees undergo proper training and are orientated with associated risks.
10. Train employees for basic first aid, fire safety training, and Occupational Safety and Health through approved training institutions.
11. Conduct drills at reasonable intervals to test the disaster preparedness level at the workplace, using the results to improve the response mechanisms;
12. Set up emergency evacuation points and develop evacuation procedures.
13. Material handling should follow the manufacturer's instructions for use.
14. Use visible signage to warn staff or visitors of dangerous places. Signs must be put on doors and areas.

Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**

-ve	Probable	Minor	Site-specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Minor	Site-specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	2	1	2	6	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

8 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION PLAN

Decommissioning is normally the reverse of construction, where all installed equipment/structures will be removed. The proponent will be required to develop a decommissioning and rehabilitation strategy where, if decommissioning becomes necessary, a precise planned approach is implemented to mitigate environmental impacts and ensure site restoration.

In general, the structural dismantling of Lodge structures will be systematically deconstructed, prioritising material recycling to minimize waste generation. All non-biodegradable waste must be disposed of at an approved waste disposal site and in line with national regulations.

Rehabilitation will concentrate on reinstating the natural landscape and ecosystems by re-vegetation with indigenous plant species to promote biodiversity and implementing soil stabilization measures to prevent erosion and land degradation. The proponent will be required to implement a post-rehabilitation monitoring program to assess ecological recovery and ensure the success of restoration efforts.

9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

The environmental scoping assessment for the proposed Manketti lodge, incorporating a hospitality training centre and San heritage centre, indicates that the project is environmentally feasible with appropriate mitigation measures. The development presents significant benefits through cultural preservation, skills development, and employment creation. At the same time, potential environmental impacts can be effectively managed by implementing environmental management plans or systems, sustainable resource utilisation, cultural heritage protection measures, and community engagement protocols.

The findings support the progression to a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment phase, focusing on heritage protection, resource management, and biodiversity conservation. With proper implementation of mitigation measures, the project stands to make a positive

contribution to both community development and cultural preservation while maintaining environmental integrity.

9.2 Recommendations

The study recommends the following;

i. The MEFT, particularly the Environmental Commissioner, approves and issues the project with the ECC.
ii. The proponent should ensure adequate implementation of the ESMP
iii. The proponent should assess bi-annual environmental performance and submit an environmental audit report to the MEFT

10 REFERENCES

Birdlife International. (2022). Country profile: Namibia. Retrieved from http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country/namibia

Klintenberg, P., Seely, M., & Christianson, C. (2007). Local and national perceptions of environmental change in central Northern Namibia: Do they correspond? Journal of Arid Environments, 69(3), 506-52

linden Maier, F., Miller, R., Fenner, J., Christelis, G., Dill, H. G., Himmelsbach, T., ... & van Wyk, B. (2014). Structure and genesis of the Cubango Megafan in northern Namibia: implications for its hydrogeology. Hydrogeology Journal, 22(6), 1307-1328.

Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., & Robertson, T. (2013). A profile and atlas of the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin. RAISON & Gondwana Collection.

Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C., & Robertson, T. (2002). Atlas of Namibia: A portrait of the land and its people. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers.

Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C., & Robertson, T. (2009). Atlas of Namibia: A Portrait of the Land and its People. Sunbird Publishers.

Miller, R. M. (2008). The Geology of Namibia Windhoek, Namibia. Geological Surveys of Namibia, Windhoek, 3, 24-1.

Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). (2013). Management Plan for Okongo Conservancy. Government of Namibia.

Ministry of Environment and Tourism. (2015). Namibia Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Government of Namibia, Windhoek.

Namibia Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO). (2021). Okongo Conservancy profile. Retrieved from [URL]

Namibia Statistics Agency. (2011). Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Main Report. Windhoek, Namibia.

Namibia, I. P. J. V. (2010). Integrated water resources management plan for Namibia. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forest, Windhoek.

Persendt, F. C., & Gomez, C. (2016). Assessment of drainage network extractions in a low-relief area of the Cuvelai Basin (Namibia) from multiple sources: LiDAR, topographic maps, and digital aerial orthophotographs. Geomorphology, 260, 32-50.

Spear, D., Zaroug, M. A., Daron, J. D., Ziervogel, G., Angula, M. N., Haimbili, E. N., Hegga, S. S., Baudoin, M., New, M., Kunamwene, I., Togarepi, C., & Davies, J. (2018). Vulnerability and responses to climate change in drylands: The case of Namibia. ASSAR Working Paper. University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Struckmeier, G. C. W. (2011). Groundwater in Namibia: An Explanation to the Hydrogeological Map.

11 ANNEXURES

11.1 Annex 1. Newspaper Adverts

KEETMANSHOOP MUNICIPALITY

16th September 2024

SALE OF ERVEN
COUNCIL CALLING FOR OBJECTIONS

Keetmanshoop Municipality is herewith advertising the disposal of the listed erven by way of Private Treaty in accordance with section 30(1) (t) of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act 23 of 1992), as amended. Notice is hereby in terms of Section 63(2) of the Local Authority Act 23 of 1992.

No	ERF NO	NAME&ID NO	SUBURB	ZONING	SIZE OF ERF in m²	PRICE N$	COUNCIL RESOLUTION
1.	1746	Ms. Isalinda Vries 87080400457	Tseiblaagte Extension 2	Residential 1	970	64,416.00	3RDOCM dated 07th May 2024 Item 62
2.	2025	Mr. Alfred Stefanus & Louisa Monika Goliath 57101100953 & 60072900032	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	977	195,400.00	3RDOCM dated 07th May 2024 Item 63
3.	2064	Mr. Gerald Groenewald & Mrs. Jean J Groenewald 73070810152 & 77081100031	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	1143	205,740.00	3RDOCM dated 07th May 2024 Item 64
4.	2091	Mr. Jasson Iyambo 85111410031	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	1147	206,460.00	3RDOCM dated 07th May 2024 Item 65
5.	2096	Ms. Toini Hulda Shipanga 80010210970	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	1147	206,460.00	3RDOCM dated 07th May 2024 Item 66
6.	2099	Mr. Andreas Haufiku & Mrs Taramondjila S Haufiku 67102700059 & 73072610088	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	1121	201,780.00	3RDOCM dated 07th May 2024 Item 67
7.	2101	Mr. Theodore Neville Katzao 7880130300470	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	1147	205,920.00	3RDOCM dated 07th May 2024 Item 68
8.	2110	Mr. John Shimweetheleni 75060600866	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	1144	205,920.00	3RDOCM dated 07th May 2024 Item 70
9.	336	Mr. Hillroy R /Haubab 91082400130	Tseiblaagte Extension 1	Residential 1	694	41,640.00	10th OCM dated 18th December 2023 Item 323
10.	2095	Mr. Marius Fleermuys 79121400075 Mrs Lorraine Fleermuys 69051200447	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	1402	206,460.00	10th OCM dated 18th of July 2023 Item 328
11.	Portion 83	GOH Investment CC	Keetmanshoop Proper	Undetermined	40.0836ha	26,543,400.00	6th OCM dated 09th August 2024 Item 184
12.	Portion 84	GOH Investment CC	Keetmanshoop Proper	Undetermined	30.0654ha	19,542,250.00	6th OCM dated 09th August 2024 Item 184
13.	Portion 85	GOH Investment CC	Keetmanshoop Proper	Undetermined	34.6224ha	26,054,340.00	6th OCM dated 09th August 2024 Item 184
14.	3312	Triumph Ministries	Tseiblaagte Extension 7	Institutional	2807.56	140,378.00	06th OCM dated 26th September 2023 Item 256
15.	3049	Melanie Christiaan 80032910029	Tseiblaagte Extension 7	Residential 1	319	12,760.00	08th OCM 05th September 2024 Item 209
16.	3143	Hilya n. Vilho 90021900388	Tseiblaagte Extension 7	Residential 1	455	18,200.00	08th OCM 05th September 2024 Item 210
17.	1007	Selma Nankali Karwapa 90031101167	Kronlein	Residential 1	672	70,560.00	08th OCM 05th September 2024 Item 212
18.	2035	Simon Albin 87120700340	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential 1	1755	315,900.00	08th OCM 05th September 2024 Item 213
19.	3022	Mr. Jonas Uuyange Iiyambo 92112500686	Tseiblaagte Extension 7	Residential 1	994	39,760.00	08th OCM 05th September 2024 Item 215
20.	2323	Mr. Johannes Shikongo 79022000052	Tseiblaagte Extension 4	Residential	330	10,890.00	08th OCM 05th September 2024 Item 216
21.	2328	Ms. Naemi Tulimevava Hamanyala 92062800797	Tseiblaagte Extension 4	Residential	400	13,200.00	08th OCM 05th September 2024 Item 217
22.	3037	Naufkluft Food and Industry Investment (Pty) Ltd	Keetmanshoop, Proper	General Industrial 1	12,345ha	493,800.00	10th Ordinary Council Meeting dated 19th of November 2023 Item 331
23.	1733	Ms. Magrietha Hendriks 92072700108	Tseiblaagte Extension 2	Residential	420	25,200.00	7th OCM dated 29th August 2024 item 186
24.	1732	Mr. Emrico Carlos Blaauw 84102710140	Tseiblaagte Extension 2	Residential	460	25,200.00	7th OCM dated 29th August 2024 item 187
25.	2062	Mr. Barth Klaasman 97021000243	Keetmanshoop Extension 3	Residential	1,369	246,420.00	7th OCM dated 29th August 2024 item 188

Council advertised for possible objections (see annexed advert). All written objections should be submitted within seven (7) working days from the date of this publication to the address provided above stating the reason(s) for the objection. Any queries regarding these erven can be addressed to our property office **Mr. Jacques Strauss/ Mr. Leonard Hamauta at Tel: 063-221246 or 063-221264.**

Yours in development,

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
2024-09-18
KEETMANSHOOP MUNICIPALITY

MR. GREGORIOUS DONAVIN ANDRIES
ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF MANKETTI LODGE AT OKONGO CONSERVANCY IN OHANGWENA REGION

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007), notice is hereby given to all possible Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for environmental clearance as follows:

Project: Construction and Operation of Manketti Lodge
Proponent: Thinderevu Heritage and Management Company Pty Ltd
Location: Okongo Conservacny, Ohangwena Region.

Public Meeting Date: 5th October 2024.
Venue: Okongo Conservacny.
Time: 10H00-12H00.

Deadline for Comments: 20th October 2024
Register as I&Aps @: reddunes18@gmail.com;
Tel: +264 81 147 7889

VACANCY

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL GROUP OF COMPANIES IS SEEKING TO RECRUIT AN OSHIKANGO BASED:

WAREHOUSE MANAGER

Qualification: Degree from a recognized university with a certification in WMS.

Experience:
- Minimum 10 years of experience as a warehouse manager.
- Minimum 10 years of experience of operating WMS.
- Excellent leadership, interpersonal and communication skills.
- High attention to details with ability to operate under pressure.
- High knowledge and experience in IT.
- Familiarity with Safety, Health and Environment norms.

Others : Namibian Citizen with fluency in English and Portuguese
Work Location : Oshikango
Interview mode : Personal Interview

Closing date: 05-10-2024
Kindly submit a detailed CV (with supporting documents) to: jobs@internationalcommercial.com
Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.
CVs received after closing date won't be considered.

Grants available for local enterprises

■ **Rudolf Gaiseb**

Under the Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation Programme, the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade (MIT) will provide grants to suitable and qualifying enterprises.

The ministry has directed application forms be completed and submitted before 10 October 2024, to any of the MIT offices in Eenhana, Gobabis, Katima Mulilo, Keetmanshoop, Mariental, Ongwediva, Omuthiya, Otjiwarongo, Opuwo, Outapi, Rundu, Nkurenkuru, Swakopmund and Windhoek.

"The lowest grant amount will be N$150 000 and the highest will be N$250 000. The grant will be approved on the basis of a business plan and cash flow projection. The funds can be used for equipment or business upgrading and modernisation, including packaging, labelling, and standardisation. Subject to acceptance of MIT terms and conditions, requirements may be relaxed.

Each application will be treated on individual merit and at the sole discretion of MIT. To ensure sustainability, recipients may be required to undergo business training and/or mentorship determined by MIT," minister of trade Lucia Iipumbu said in a statement.

She indicated that 13 fields and sectors qualify for the grants, namely: game meat and value-added wildlife products; hides, skins, leather, and wool products; metal fabrication, charcoal, and other value-added bush products. gemstones and jewellery; cosmetics and pharmaceuticals; fish-processing and value-added blue economy products; heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, and refrigeration sectors; agro-processing, which includes beef; indigenous food and horticulture processing value chains.

Others are handicraft and furniture value chains; cultural and creative sectors; renewable energy; information and ICT.

"The applicants must be in operation in the qualifying sectors for at least two years and have relevant professional qualification/certification (NQF5 and higher). Upon approval, be prepared to attend business training and mentorship as directed by MIT. They must also develop a business plan and a cash flow projection, have a formally-registered business with a banking account, and be prepared to obtain personal and business insurance, financed as part of the grant," she stated.

The minister noted that, besides not having benefitted before from any grant from MIT, the applicants must be able to contribute 15% of the grant amount. They must not be in any arrears of MIT or the Namibia Industrial Development Agency rentals, and if so, they will be allowed to clear such before any allocation.

-rrgaiseb@gmail.com

Legal aid a basic right - Dausab

■ **Iuze Mukube**

It is imperative for Namibia to carefully consider the urgent need to improve equal access to legal aid throughout the criminal justice system.

This call was made by justice minister Yvonne Dausab when she noted that access to legal aid is a basic human right.

She was addressing a gathering of delegates from across Southern Africa at a regional workshop in Windhoek recently.

It is aimed at enhancing equal access to legal aid in the criminal justice system.

Dausab highlighted that the provision of legal aid has been an element of the plan for the country's governance and nation-building since the 70s when the nation's blueprint was developed.

"The Constitution guarantees equality before the law, access to a fair trial, and the right to legal representation in criminal matters. The provision of legal assistance is one of the manifestations of the mandate of Articles 12 [fair trial rights] and 95 [State policies to improve the welfare of the people] of the Namibian Constitution," she said.

She added, "These rights and principles provide a foundation for constructing a system of legal aid designed to provide funding for those who cannot afford the cost of litigation."

Moreover, she said the provisions of legal aid epitomise the heart and caring nature of modern society and that the nation is likely to be judged by how well and widely it provides for those that regrettably come in conflict with the law.

Dausab described legal aid as the cornerstone of any fair and equitable justice system.

"It ensures that the promise of justice is not reserved for those that can afford it but is accessible to every person, regardless of their status," she underlined.

Justice for all... Minister of Justice Yvonne Dausab officially opened the regional workshop on legal aid improvement on Tuesday.
Photo: Contributed

Vulnerable and marginalised individuals often encounter systemic obstacles that limit their capacity to completely exercise their fundamental human rights because of their financial situation, as it hinders them from accessing legal assistance when needed.

Agreeing with her, Chief Justice Peter Shivute emphasised that legal aid is one of the most vital components of a fair and functional legal system.

"At its core, legal aid ensures that justice is not a privilege reserved for the wealthy but a right accessible to every individual, regardless of their financial circumstances."

UNODC Regional Representative for Southern Africa, Jane Marie Ogola Ongolo, said access to legal aid is a fundamental human right that promotes social justice and economic development.

"It can prevent legal problems from escalating, address systemic inequalities, bolster people's trust in fair justice, and help avoid prison overcrowding, lengthy pre-trial detention, and recidivism—which we know come at a high cost for the State and communities," said Ongolo.

Hopolang Phororo, the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator, stated that to have a criminal justice system that is inclusive and democratic, legal aid must be considered a fundamental human right and a bridge for marginalised, disadvantaged, and discriminated groups that ensure fair trials and protection, as established in most Constitutions.

"At the international level, the member states are responsible for providing equal access to justice to their citizens, which is a key component of fair, humane, effective, inclusive, and efficient criminal justice to ensure no one is left behind - all groups in society must enjoy their rights."

She announced the UN will collaborate again with Namibia on a new 2025-2029 UN Cooperation Framework that will be launched next month, and that has as its overarching goal to reduce inequality and empower youth.

The workshop commenced on Tuesday and ends today.

It was organised and hosted in collaboration with Namibia and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

–mukubeiuze@gmail.com

CLASSIFIEDS

MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY NOTICE

INTENTION TO ALIENATE A PORTION X IN EXTENT OF 10 (HECTARES) SITUATED IN HENTIES BAY TOWNLAND NO.133 BY MESSR MICGEO MINING INVESTMENT CC

By virtue of Concil Resolution CO19/29/08/2024/05/2024 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjuction with sectioin 30 (1)(t) of the Council of Hentiesbaai intends to alienate portion of the remainder of Henties Bay intends to alienate portion of the remainder of Henties Bay Town and Townlands no.133 measuring 10 hectares at a cost of N$10.00P/M AMOUNTING TO A TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE OF n$1 000 000.00 (One million Namibian Dollars) by way of private treaty to Messrs Micgeo Mining Investment CC For the purpose of establishing ad Agritech technology Business facility.

Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person(s) having comments(s) to the intended alienation of the portion may lodge such comments or objections(s) to the undetsdigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.

Chief Executive Officer
P O BOX 61
Henties Bay

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF MANKETTI LODGE AT OKONGO CONSERVANCY IN OHANGWENA REGION

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007), notice is hereby given to all possible Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for environmental clearance as follows:

Project: Construction and Operation of Manketti Lodge
Proponent: Thinderevu Heritage and Management Company Pty Ltd
Location: Okongo Conservacny, Ohangwena Region.
Public Meeting Date: 5th October 2024.
Venue: Okongo Conservacny.
Time: 10H00-12H00.
Deadline for Comments: 20th October 2024
Register as I&Aps @: reddunes18@gmail.com;
Tel: +264 81 147 7889

VACANCY

Position: School Principal
Zanele Mbeki Private School

Zanele Mbeki Private School is seeking an experienced and dynamic Principal to lead our team of educators and build strong connections with parents and the school community.

Requirements:

- Minimum 15 years of teaching experience.
- Bachelor's degree in education or relevant teaching qualification.
- Proficiency in Learning Management Systems (LMS).
- At least 5 years in a Head of Department role.
- Advanced computer literacy skills with expertise in inclusive education and overcoming learning barriers.
- International private school teaching experience is a plus.
- Strong background in environmental education and sustainability.
- Active involvement in extracurriculars, with coaching skills in cricket, athletics, drama, and poetry.

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted. Submit your CV and cover letter to hr@zanelembeki.school.na. Applications close on 4 October 2024.

Position: School Teacher
Zanele Mbeki Private School

Zanele Mbeki Private School is inviting applications from passionate and experienced educators to join our dedicated teaching team. We are looking for individuals who excel in building strong relationships with both parents and the wider school community.

Positions available

- 3× Teachers for Grades 1–3
- 3× Teachers for Grades 4–7

Minimum Requirements:

- Recognized 3-4 year tertiary teaching qualification from an accredited institution.
- Proficiency in teaching Mathematics, Science, and English.
- Experience in classroom teaching within the specified grade levels.
- Ability to integrate ICT in teaching and learning.
- Skills in coaching cricket, darts, music, chess, or swimming.
- At least 5 years of teaching experience, including 2 years in a private school environment.
- Experience in special needs education is a plus.
- Proficiency in Afrikaans is an added advantage.

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted. Submit your CV and cover letter to hr@zanelembeki.school.na. Applications close on 4 October 2024.

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
■ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com C: +264 81 231 7332

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOWN PLANNING PUBLIC MEETING INVITATION AND NOTICE TO APPLY FOR THE LAYOUT APPROVAL AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON ERVEN RE/1301 AND RE/1003, OTJOMUISE EXTENSION 1

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists and Environmental Consultants has been appointed by the National Housing Enterprise the registered owner of Erven RE/1301 and RE1003, Otjomuise Extension 1, to apply to the City of Windhoek, Urban and Regional Planning Board and to the Environmental Commissioner for the:

1. Rezoning of Erf RE/1301, Otjomuise Extension 1 from "Residential" to "Institutional"
2. Consolidation of Erven RE/1003 and RE/1301 Otjomuise Extension 1, into Consolidated Erf X, Otjomuise Extension 1
3. Rezoning of Consolidated Erf X, Otjomuise Extension 1 from "Institutional" to "Undetermined" for Township Establishment purposes
4. Subdivision of Consolidated Erf X, Otjomuise Extension 1 into Erven A, B and the Remainder of Consolidated Erf X, Otjomuise Extension 1
5. Layout approval and Township Establishment on the Remainder of Consolidated Erf X, Otjomuise Extension 1 comprising of 479 Erven and the Remainder

in terms of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme, the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) Kamau TPDS hereby gives public notification of the above applications.

Erven RE/1003 and RE/1301 are located adjacent to one another in the Otjomuise Extension 1 township. The northern boundary of Erf RE/1301 is adjacent to Moses Garoeb Street, and the southern boundary of Erf RE/1003 is adjacent to Beijing Street, in Otjomuise.

The general public as well as any interested parties are hereby invited to attend the environmental and town planning scoping meetings during which the draft layout design prepared, and potential environmental and social impacts of the new townships will be presented for comments and inputs from the public. The meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: Saturday, 05 October 2024 Time: 11H00

Venue: On Site - Erf RE/1003, Otjomuise (the very large open area in Beijing Street, Otjomuise Windhoek)

Please further note that -

(a) For more enquiries regarding the rezoning and consent application, visit the City of Windhoek's Department of Planning, 8th Floor, Town House or the applicant, at the address listed below.

(b) Any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than Monday, 22 October 2024.

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs) AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:

In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing on or before Monday, 22 October 2024.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

APPLICANT	Proponent	Local Authority
Jenner Street, Windhoek west | c: +264 85 800 4613 | t: +264 83 722 7000 | P.O. Box 22296, Windhoek victoria@kamauipds.com w: www.kamau-architects.com	No. 7 General Murtala Muhammed Ave Eros, Windhoek PO Box 20192, Eros, Windhoek t: +264 61 292 7111 e: bockt@nhe.com.na w: www.nhe.com.na/	Municipal Council of Windhoek Department of Urban and Transport Planning t: +264 61 290 2387 8th floor, Town House, No 80 Independence Avenue Windhoek

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC MEETING INVITATION AND NOTICE TO APPLY FOR OCCUPATIONAL LANDRIGHT FOR THE ESTABLISHED NEW BEGINNING PRIVATE SCHOOL IN ONIIWE VILLAGE, ONAYENA CONSTITUENCY, OSHIKOTO REGION

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists has been appointed by the New Beginning Private School in Oniiwe Village, Onayena Constituency, Oshikoto Region to apply to the Oshikoto Communal Land Board and to the Environmental Commissioner for the:

1. Occupational land right for the established New Beginning Private School in Onayena Constituency, Oshikoto Region.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) Kamau TPDS hereby gives public notification of the above application.

The Private School is located in Onayena Constituency, Oniiwe Village, Oshikoto Region. The site is about 1 km right off the road from the Helena Kaambu Shabeen along the Onayena-Okankolo road, 3 km east from the Onayena settlement. The site measures approximately 2750msqm in extent, and there is an establishment of some classrooms which is built on a flat surface.

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs) AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS

In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing on or before 22 October 2024.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

Applicant | Authority

INVITATION TO PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

Notice is hereby given to all Interested & Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Regulations (2012) for the proposed development of a rest camp in Divundu, for the Divundu Village Council

Project Description: Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and Development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the development of a rest camp in Divundu for the Divundu Village Council

Project Location: Divundu, Kavango East Region, Namibia

Proponent: Divundu Village Council

Environmental Consultants: Samson Mulonga

Venue: Divundu Village Council
Date: 07 October 2024
Time: 10H00

Should you wish to register as an Interested & Affected Party and receive the ESIA documents, please contact CNM Environmental Consultants at +264-81-227-4867 or alternatively, at mulongas@gmail.com.

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF MANKETTI LODGE AT OKONGO CONSERVANCY IN OHANGWENA REGION

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007), notice is hereby given to all possible Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for environmental clearance as follows:

Project: Construction and Operation of Manketti Lodge
Proponent: Thinderevu Heritage and Management Company Pty Ltd
Location: Okongo Conservacny, Ohangwena Region.
Public Meeting Date: 5th October 2024.
Venue: Okongo Conservacny.
Time: 10H00-12H00.
Deadline for Comments: 20th October 2024
Register as I&Aps @: reddunes18@gmail.com; Tel: +264 81 147 7889

11.2 Annex 2. Attendance Register

RED DUNE CONSULTING CC

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF MANKETTI LODGE AT OKONGO CONSERVANCY IN OHANGWENA REGION.

Place: Okongo Conservacny

Date: 05 October 2024

Time : 10:00AM - 13:00 PM

No	Name	Gender	Cell:	Email	Signature
1	Vilho Lukas	Male	0813849355	vilholtuga@gmail.com	V. [signature]
2	Jonas Haukongo	M	0814249577		J. H.
3	Rauha ndl Shilwamanda	F	0813124769		R.Shilwamanda
4	Toini martina	F	0816723804		T [signature]
5	Hendelamdakia	M	0818261166		[signature]
6	Michael Nanruwa	M	X		M N
7	SHaumbwa Indilen	F	0813059414		SH I
8	Caima Johannes	F	0814728717		S J.
9	Mutileni F	M	0817089067		MF
10					

11	ISAK NYANYA	M	0817053008		I. NYANYA
12	Immanuela Hamy	M	0817827800		H.I
13	SEM K MWASHILO	M	0818394958		S.K. Mwashila
14	NANGAK JAFET	M	0818038696		[illegible]
15	HENGHAZI DANIEL	M	0818038788		H.D
16	Martha Nghidengwa	F	0814377541	ok.conservancy@gmail.com	M.Nghidengwa
17	Neil Shaw	M	081450 8956	camp-manager@ongula.com	[illegible]
18	IPEINGE Mandjulu	M	0811477889	redflames78@gmail.com	[illegible]
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					

11.3 Annex 3. Consent Letter

05 October 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

SUBJECT: CONSENT LETTER FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF MANKETTI LODGE AT OKONGO CONSERVANCY IN OHANGWENA REGION.

The above subject bears reference,

At a community meeting held on Saturday 5th October 2024, at Okongo Conservancy, the community of Okongo Conservacny were fully informed about the proposed establishment and operation of Manketti Lodge in Okongo Conservancy.

The community fully understood the project and its benefits and that, the project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture, instead it will uplift our community livelihoods.

This letter serves a Consent for the implementation of the project.

Yours Sincerely

Weyulu, Esra
The Headman
2024 -10- 07
Omauni NO 2

Hendrina Weyulu — H. Weyulu

Village Headman — **Signature** — **Stamp**

_____ — _____

District Headman (if present) — **Signature** — **Stamp**