APPLICATION NO: 250915006420

Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed G6 Gravel Road Material Mining at Commonage Farm No. 2 Windhoek Townlands, Khomas Region

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ABBREVIATION

DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
MEFT	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
RD	Red-Dune Consulting CC

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(a) Introduction

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report outlines the proposed gravel extraction project by MEDIVH Construction CC at Commonage Farm No. 2 in Windhoek Highlands, adjacent to the Dr. Hage Geingob Windhoek–Hosea Kutako Highway in the Khomas Region. The primary purpose of this EIA was to evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the project, ensuring that development proceeds sustainably and responsibly.

(b) Project activities

The project involves the extraction of G6-grade gravel, a crucial material used in road construction and maintenance, to support the ongoing expansion and development within Windhoek and its surrounding areas. The extraction activities are scheduled to occur over a period of approximately 12 months and will involve shallow, patchy excavation to a depth of less than one meter. Throughout the project, measures will be implemented to minimize environmental impacts, including strict adherence to rehabilitation procedures, erosion control practices, dust suppression techniques, and comprehensive environmental management strategies.

(c) Site characteristics

The site is characterized by semi-arid terrain within the Khomas Highlands, featuring rugged landscapes, hardy vegetation, and areas close to residential suburbs. To safeguard these residents and sensitive ecosystems, buffer zones will be maintained, and extraction near drainage lines will be avoided. Operational activities will include loading, on-site transportation, and minimal disturbance to nearby ecosystems. These operations will be supported by mobile facilities, with no requirement for on-site electricity. Waste management and sanitation will be effectively addressed to ensure compliance with municipal regulations, with proper disposal of waste and wastewater.

The EIA Process

The EIA process included comprehensive baseline studies covering geophysical, biological, and socio-economic environments. Key potential impacts identified include soil erosion, dust

generation, temporary disturbance to local vegetation, noise pollution, and possible impacts on surface water resources. Mitigation measures have been developed to minimize these adverse effects, such as erosion control practices, dust suppression, phased rehabilitation of mined areas, and stakeholder engagement strategies to ensure community concerns are addressed..

A public consultation meeting was conducted to inform stakeholders about the project's objectives, potential impacts, and mitigation strategies. However, attendance was low, which may indicate limited public interest. Nonetheless, key concerns raised mainly focused on the project's proximity to residential areas, emphasizing the need for careful management of noise, dust, and safety measures.

(d) The EMP

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) accompanies this report to ensure the systematic implementation of all mitigation measures and best practices. This EIA fully complies with the statutory requirements established by the Namibian Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and adopts a balanced approach that promotes sustainable development.

(e) Conclusion

The proposed gravel extraction project, if managed effectively in line with the recommendations outlined in this report, has the potential to contribute significantly to Namibia's infrastructure development. The project's environmental impacts are manageable through proper planning, mitigation, and rehabilitation measures, ensuring minimal disturbance to the local ecosystem and nearby communities.

(f) Recommendations

- Strict adherence to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to enforce mitigation measures and environmental best practices.
- Continuous monitoring of environmental parameters such as dust, noise, and surface water during the project duration.
- Engagement with local communities and stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle to address concerns and promote transparency.
- Implementation of phased rehabilitation of mined areas to restore ecological stability

and land productivity.

- Regular review and update of operational procedures based on monitoring data and stakeholder feedback to ensure ongoing environmental compliance and sustainability.

CHAPTER 1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The proposed project involves the mining of G6 grade gravel material at Commonage Farm No. 2, located in the Khomas Region of Namibia. This site is situated on the western side of the Windhoek Highlands, immediately adjacent to the Dr. Hage Geingob Windhoek-Hosea Kutako Highway, which is a principal transport artery supporting economic activity in the capital and neighbouring areas. The extraction of G6 gravel is a vital activity directly tied to the expansion and maintenance of Namibia's road infrastructure, especially within the growing urban and peri-urban zones around Windhoek.

G6 gravel corresponds to classifications within road construction materials and represents a natural gravel type known for durability, graded particle size distribution, and good compaction properties. It is used primarily as a base and sub-base layer for bituminous and gravel roads. The supply of such local materials reduces dependence on imported aggregates, lowers transport-related costs and emissions, and supports quick turnaround in road upgrades that benefit commerce, emergency access, and general mobility.

The strategic importance of this project resides in its capacity to provide sustainable, locally sourced road construction materials that serve municipal, regional, and national road network development. This need is driven by Namibia's rapid population growth, increased vehicle ownership, and government initiatives aimed at improving connectivity, safety, and economic competitiveness.

1.2. Proponent

The project is proposed and will be managed by MEDIVH Construction CC, a company with experience in construction and mining activities within Namibia. As the proponent, MEDIVH Construction CC is responsible for ensuring operational standards, environmental management, and community relations are upheld in accordance with Namibian legislative requirements and international best practices.

1.3. Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Red-Dune Consulting CC, an experienced environmental consultancy based in Namibia, has been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for this project. The EAP's role is to independently conduct the environmental assessment process, facilitate stakeholder engagement, compile and submit the EIA report, and assist in obtaining necessary regulatory approvals. The EAP also plays a vital role in guiding the proponent to implement environmental management and monitoring commitments through all project phases.

1.4. Regulatory Requirements

Environmental protection in Namibia is governed by the Constitution and the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (EMA, Act No. 7 of 2007). Under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Gazette No. 4878, 6 February 2012), extraction of natural resources is a listed activity that requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) before commencement. Applicable listed activities include resource extraction and manipulation governed under Sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the Regulations (Republic of Namibia, 2007).

1.5. The Need and Desirability of the Project

The proposed mining operation aims to supply high-quality G6 gravel for road construction and maintenance essential to the expanding urban and peri-urban areas of Windhoek. This material provides robust load-bearing capacity, efficient drainage, and resistance to deformation, supporting Namibia's socio-economic growth while adhering to sustainable extraction principles. Namibia's expanding population and economic activities, particularly in the Khomas Region, place growing demands on transport infrastructure. Reliable road construction materials are essential to address issues such as road deterioration, increased traffic volumes, and emergency accessibility. The availability of high-quality G6 gravel locally supports cost-effective and timely road maintenance and construction.

By sourcing gravel nearby, the project also contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with transporting materials over long distances. The project thus aligns with Namibia's National Development Plans and its commitments to sustainable infrastructure development.

1.6. The Terms of Reference (TORs)

This EIA is conducted in accordance with the Environmental Management Act 2007 and its Regulation Section 9 (a-b). It further considers other relevant local, national and international laws. These guidelines are aimed to focus on issues of greater environmental concerns and to develop mitigation measures for effective environmental management. The TORs of this project includes, but 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 the environmental protection by the project.

1.7. Scope

This project's scope is defined by the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2012 under Namibia's Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878), following the structured process illustrated in **Figure 1**. The EIA aims to identify and assess potential environmental impacts arising from the proposed gravel mining activities. Key concerns include land degradation, soil erosion, dust and noise pollution, and health and safety risks associated with mining operations.

The assessment focuses on developing practical and effective mitigation measures to reduce these impacts to acceptable levels, ensuring environmental sustainability throughout the mining life cycle from excavation to rehabilitation. Red-Dune Consulting CC commits to preparing an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that embodies these mitigation strategies, aligned with national legislation and best environmental practices to safeguard natural resources and community wellbeing.

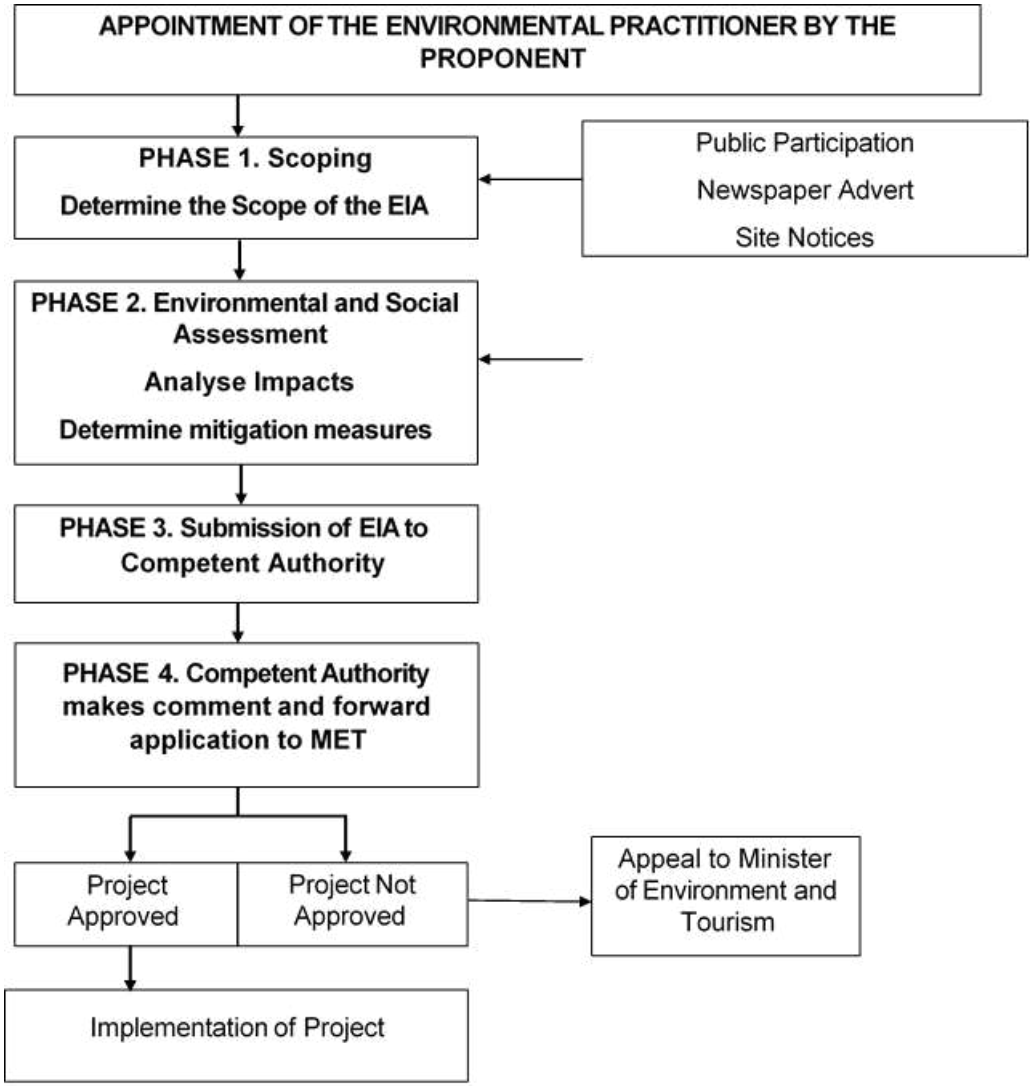


Figure 1. The summarized EIA Process in Namibia

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Location

Commonage Farm No. 2 is situated on the western side of the Windhoek Highlands, adjacent to the Dr. Hage Geingob Windhoek–Hosea Kutako Highway (GPS: 22.600019°S, 17.123860°E). The preliminary extraction site covers approximately 12 hectares. A relatively large area is proposed because extraction will be conducted in patched subsurface excavations to minimize surface disturbance and to facilitate subsequent revegetation. The anticipated duration of mining activities is about 12 months.

Figure 2. Location of Commonage farm no. 2

2.2. Farm Ownership

The farm is operated under a leasehold by Mr. Vermeulen Marice Ocam, who provided consent for the extraction of G6 gravel material to the Proponent (**Appendix 1**)

2.3. Site Description

The are terrain is characterized by a semi-arid climate within the Khomas Highlands featuring a rugged mountainous landscape with altitudes between 1,000 and 1,500 meters above sea level. Vegetation comprises hardy shrubs and acacia species concentrated primarily along seasonal drainage lines. The site supports livestock grazing and recreational activities, with riparian ecosystems protected by excluding extraction near drainage areas. There is a 550-meter buffer zone maintained between extraction works and residential suburbs to control dust, noise and general disturbance.

2.4. Project Operation

2.4.1. Excavation

Extraction will be conducted through shallow, patchy subsurface excavation to a depth of less than one meter. This technique minimizes surface disruption and encourages natural revegetation post-mining. The gravel's natural properties eliminate the need for crushing, reducing operational environmental footprint.

2.4.2. Loading

Excavated G6 material will be loaded using front loader machinery onto transport tipper trucks within the site boundaries in compliance with dust and noise control measures.

2.4.3. Transportation

Material will be transported from the site via the adjacent Sam Nujoma Road to targeted construction areas, thus avoiding transportation of material in the surrounding suburbs. haulage

2.4.4. Access roads

There will be no construction of new roads as there is existing gravel road / track which will only require scraping and maintenance during the project phase.

2.4.5. Electricity

Energy supply will not be required on site.

2.4.6. Solid waste Disposal

It is anticipated that general household refuse will be generated during the operational phase. All solid waste will be contained in refuse bins and disposed of at the Municipal waste disposal site.

2.4.7. Ablution facilities

Mobile toilets will be elected on site. Their wastewater and sludge will be disposed to Town Council sewerage facility.

2.4.8. Water, telephones etc.

A water tank will be provided for employees for rehydration. Furthermore, another water tank will used for dust suppression. Employee will be using cellular phones for communication.

CHAPTER 3. DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Land Use

The project site at Commonage Farm No. 2 currently supports mixed land uses, primarily livestock grazing and recreational activities. It is situated adjacent to urban and peri-urban areas of Windhoek, with an expanding sub-urban footprint nearby. The larger area also hosts hospitality and recreational facilities.

3.2. Climate

Namibia's climatic conditions is predominantly arid especially the Namib Desert along its west coast and Kalahari Desert in the east. Owing to these limiting climatic conditions, Namibia is one of the hottest and driest country in Sub-Saharan Africa. The country has high climatic variability in the form of persistent droughts, unpredictable, low, and variable rainfall patterns leading to scarcity of water[1]. Persistent extreme drought conditions caused government to declare national emergencies in 1992/1993, 1995/1996, 2012/2013, 2013/2014, 2015/2016, and 2018/2019.

Windhoek has a hot semi-arid climate, according to Köppen climate classification as the annual average temperature is between 18 – 20 °C (**Figure 3**). The temperature throughout the year would be called mild, due to altitude influence. The annual average high and low temperature range is 13.6 °C. The coldest month is July, with an average temperature of 13.1 °C, while the hottest month is December, with average temperature 23.5 °C. Precipitation is abundant during the summer season, and minimal during the winter season. The average annual precipitation is between 300 to 350 **(Figure 4)**. Rainfall is experienced mostly within the summer months, with some thunderstorms experienced during October to April.

[1] Namibia Fourth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Windhoek: Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, March 2020.

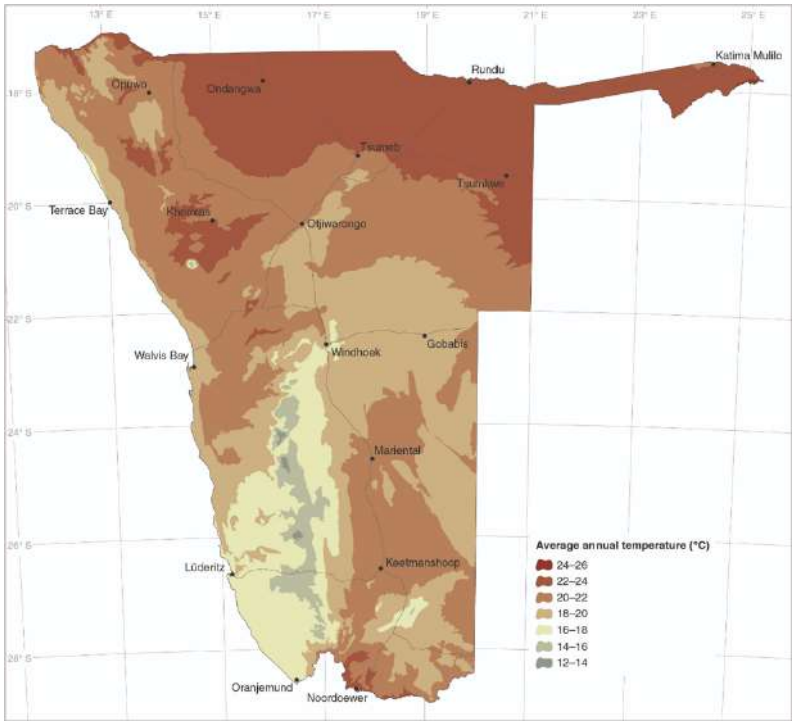


Figure 3: Average annual Temperatures in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022[2])

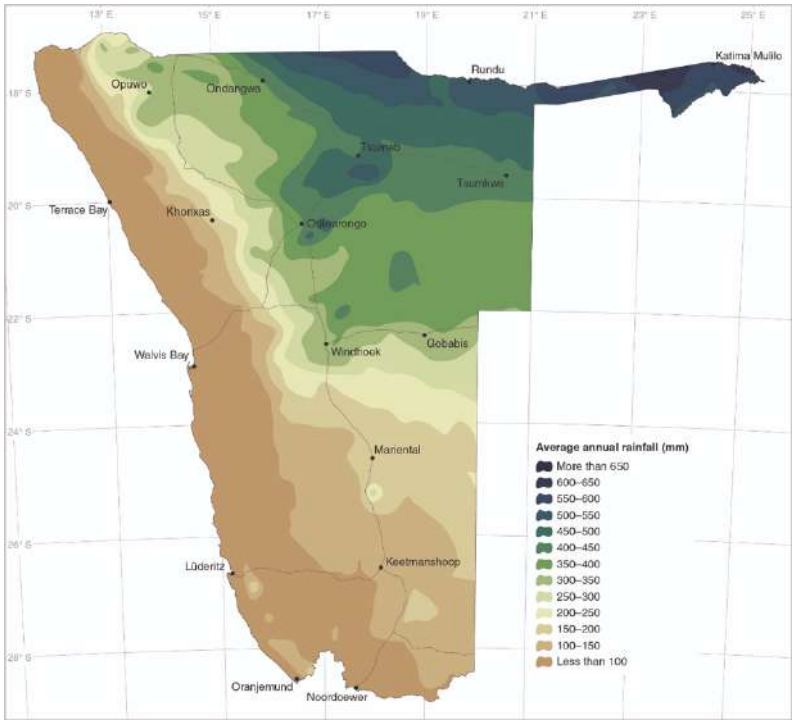


Figure 4:Annual average rainfall in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022[3])

[2] Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022, Atlas of Namibia: its land, water and life, Namibia Nature Foundation, Windhoek

[3] Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022, Atlas of Namibia: its land, water and life, Namibia Nature Foundation, Windhoek

3.3. Biodiversity

3.3.1. Flora

Windhoek falls within the Tree and Shrub Savanna Biome of Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022[4]). The vegetation type is the Highland Shrubland and the dominant soils are Leptosols and Regosol which supports Shrubs and low trees. The proposed site falls mainly within land cover classified as open bush/grassland, which will be cleared during the mining and result in the permanent loss of the current land cover within the project footprint. The area with vegetation as well as the surrounding area indicated that, vegetation is mainly short shrubs of encroacher bushes of *Acacia Merifera* (**Figure 5**) and, larger Acacia *Erioloba* tree species occurring along seasonal drainage line as well as various grasses.

Figure 5. Vegetation on site

3.3.2. Fauna

During site assessment, only small birds were observed. Primarily, the farm consist of livestock and small species of wildlife. Burrows of small animal, potentially mammals and reptiles were observed, which resemble a typical semi-arid ecosystems of which they will naturally move to adjacent areas. The clearing however should be done in an environmentally friendly manner to ensure biodiversity protection.

[4] Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022, Atlas of Namibia: its land, water and life, Namibia Nature Foundation, Windhoek

3.4. Population Demography

The Khomas Region is the most populous region in Namibia, hosting approximately 494,605 people according to the 2023 Population and Housing Census (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2024). It represents 16.4% of Namibia's total population. The region has a population density of about 13.4 persons per square kilometre (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2024).

In 2011, Khomas Region had a population of 342 141 which means that the population in the region has increased by 70%. The annual growth rate is pegged at 5.8% per year, which is almost double that if the national growth rate. Unemployment rate is currently at 33.4% while the GDP is at 4.2%[5]. Such a growth rate translates to a lot of pressure on infrastructure and provision of social amenities for the residents in Windhoek.

The region is characterized by a nearly equal urban-rural distribution, with slight urban predominance. The population has a youthful structure, with about 37% under the age of 14, 56.1% within the working-age cohort of 15-59 years, and 6.8% aged 60 and above (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2024). The average household size is around 3.8 persons per household.

Windhoek is the social, economic, political, and cultural hub of the country and its roads serve as networking veins to the rest of the towns in Namibia. This demographic profile has direct relevance to the proposed G6 gravel mining project in the Khomas Region. The region's rapid population growth and urban expansion increase the demand for reliable infrastructure, particularly roads and transportation networks. Mining high-quality G6 gravel from the project site supports these infrastructure needs by providing critical materials for road construction and maintenance, thus facilitating mobility, economic activities, and access to social services for the expanding population (Red-Dune Consulting CC, 2025).

3.5. Geology and Topography

The main body of the Khomas Hochland consists of mica schists of the Kuiseb and schists and mixtites of the Chuos Formation **(Figure 6).** The mica schists of the Kuiseb Formation are dissected by a narrow band of ortho-amphibolites of the Matchless Member. The southern rim

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

is formed by hardened quartzites of the Auas Formation, before merging with older rocks (granites and metamorphites of the Rehoboth Sequence) of the Kalahari Craton. To the north of the Kuiseb formation, intrusive granites resulted also in the formation of several marble ridges **(Figure 7).**

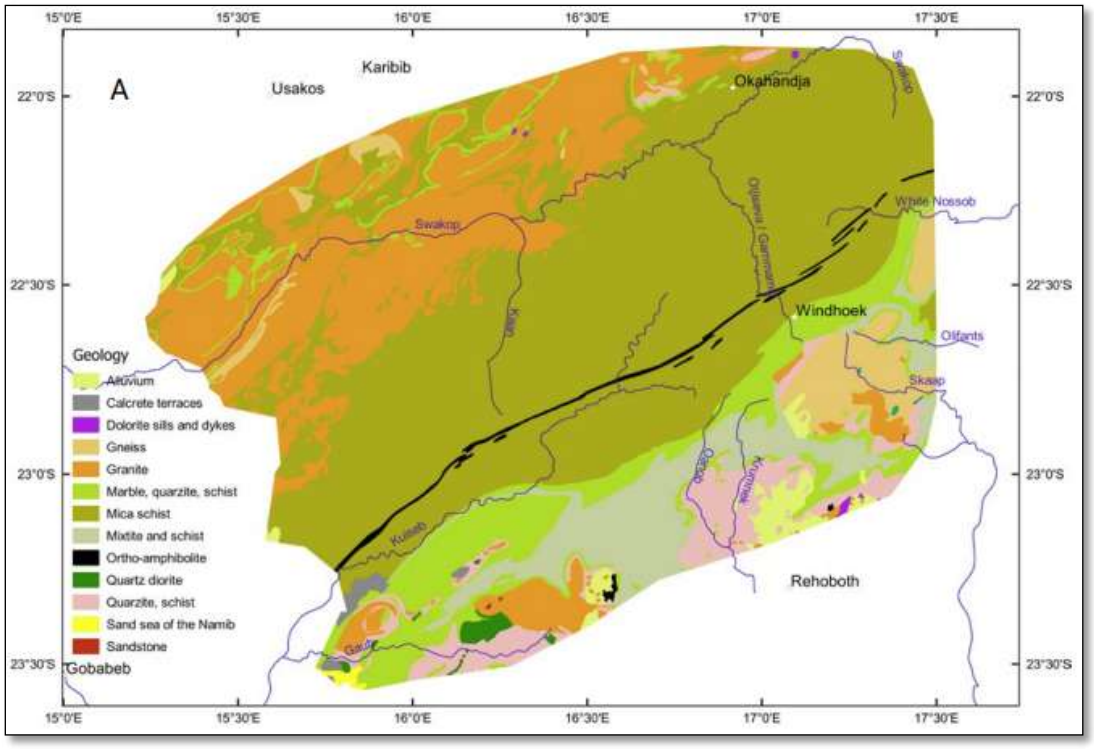


Figure 6: Simplified geological map of the study area, indicating the major lithological substrates (Strohbach, B., 2021)[6]

[6] Strohbach, B., 2021, 'Vegetation survey of the Khomas Hochland in central-western Namibia: syntaxonomical descriptions', Bothalia 51(2), a4. http://dx.doi. org/10.38201/btha.abc.v51.i2.4

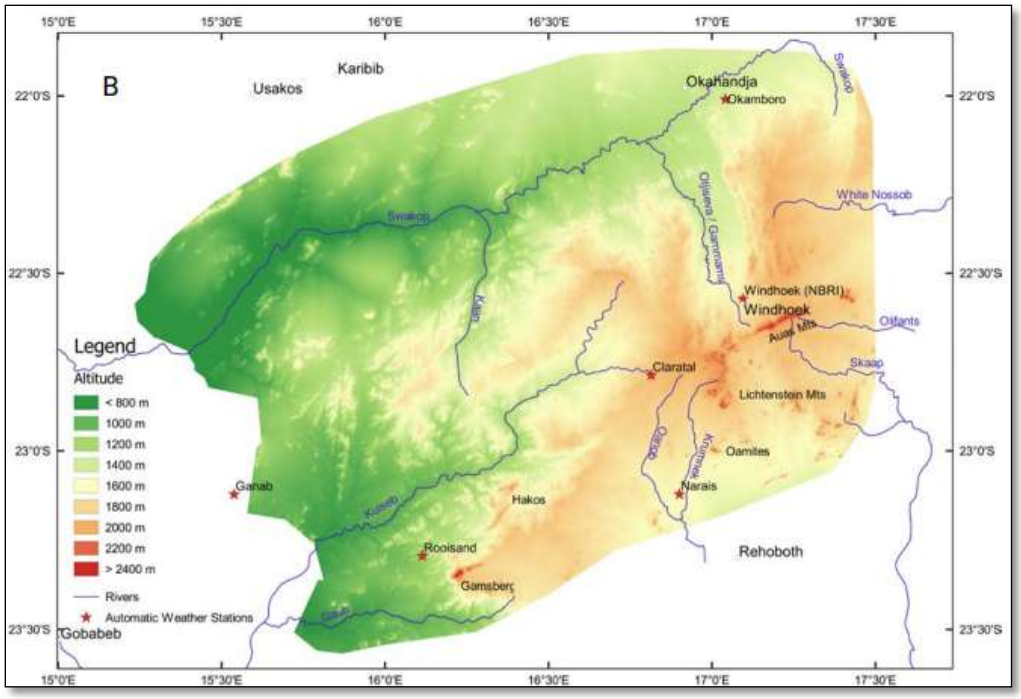


Figure 7: Topography of the study area, indicating several landmarks and major rivers draining the Khomas Hochland ((Strohbach, B., 2021)[1]

The escarpment of the Khomas Hochland raises from the Namib desert plains at about 900 m above sea level (asl) to well over 1 400 m asl. The central Khomas Hochland forms a deeply dissected, steep mountainous highland, raising to over 2 000 m asl in places (**Figure 7)**.

The geology of the central region is dominated by the Damara Sequence. This sequence underlies most of central and northern Namibia. The basal arenitic succession of the Nosib Group was laid down between 850 and 700 million years ago.

Windhoek owes its existence to the presence of springs, which provided an ample supply of water when the area was first settled. The map below shows the position of springs and the Windhoek aquifer. The mostly thermal springs emerged from deep-seated faults in quartzites that form the main aquifer (**Figure 8**).

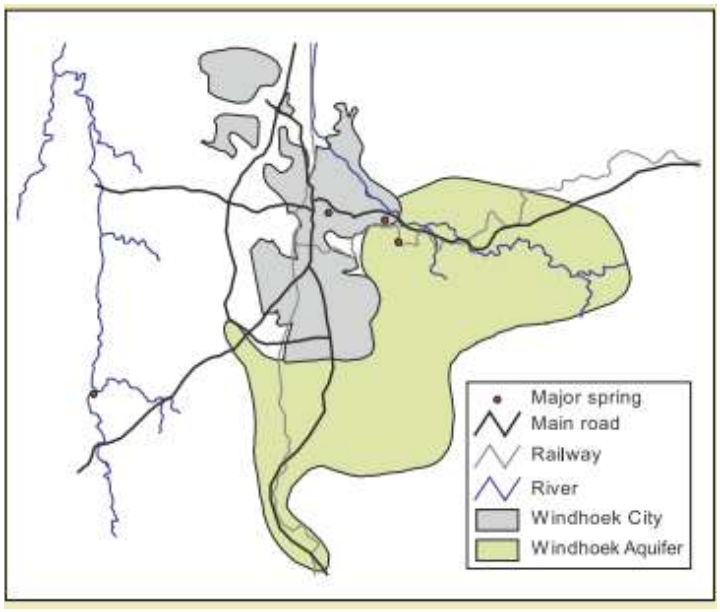


Figure 8: Map of Windhoek city and aquifer [7]

The springs dried up when pumping of groundwater from boreholes started in the 1920s. The wellfield currently consists of approximately 50 boreholes and contributes about 10 % of the city's total water supply. Another 10 % is provided by wastewater reclamation, but most of the town's water comes from a surface water supply scheme consisting of three interconnected dams.

3.5.1. Hydrology and Drainage

In general, Windhoek falls within the Central Namib – Windhoek Area hydrogeological region (**Figure 9**).

[7] Christelis and Struckmeier (eds), 2011. Groundwater in Namibia - an explanation to the Hydrogeological Map. Windhoek. Ministry of agriculture, Water, and Land Reform.

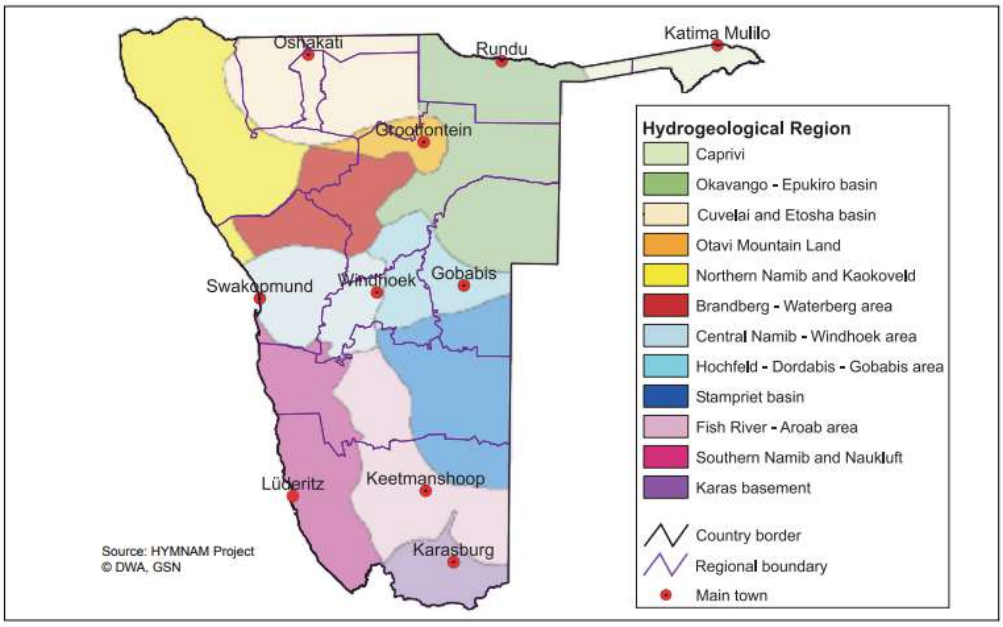


Figure 9: Groundwater basins and hydrogeological regions in Namibia (Christelis and Struckmeier, 2011) [8]

The Central Namib -Windhoek region extends from Windhoek in the east to the Atlantic Ocean in the west. The Ugab and Kuiseb rivers form the northern and southern boundaries. Windhoek is situated in a valley surrounded by the Auas, Eros and Otjihavera mountains, which form the country's central watershed from where large river systems radiate in all directions. The Swakop and Kuiseb rivers flow to the north and west, while the Oanob drains to the south and the Nossob and Olifants to the east. The Windhoek valley is a geological graben structure bounded by north-south striking fault systems in the east and west.

The Khomas Hochland is a deeply dissected mountain land of intermediate elevation, where the geomorphology is closely related to the underlying geology. The fracture pattern of the Kuiseb schist determines the direction of the drainage system. The area has a thin soil cover and supports a thornbush savanna, which is ideal for cattle ranching. West-flowing rivers have carved deep gorges (e.g., Kuiseb canyon) across the Khomas Hochland, especially where they break through the Great Escarpment.

[8] Christelis and Struckmeier (eds), 2011. Groundwater in Namibia - an explanation to the Hydrogeological Map. Windhoek. Ministry of agriculture, Water, and Land Reform.

The aquifers of Namibia have been classed according to whether they are consolidated (hard rock) or unconsolidated; according to the type of porosity and permeability they show (porous/intergranular or fractured, fissured or karstified); and according to how much groundwater resource potential they have. The hydrogeological map, shown in **Figure 10** below, shows the distribution of these aquifer types across the country.

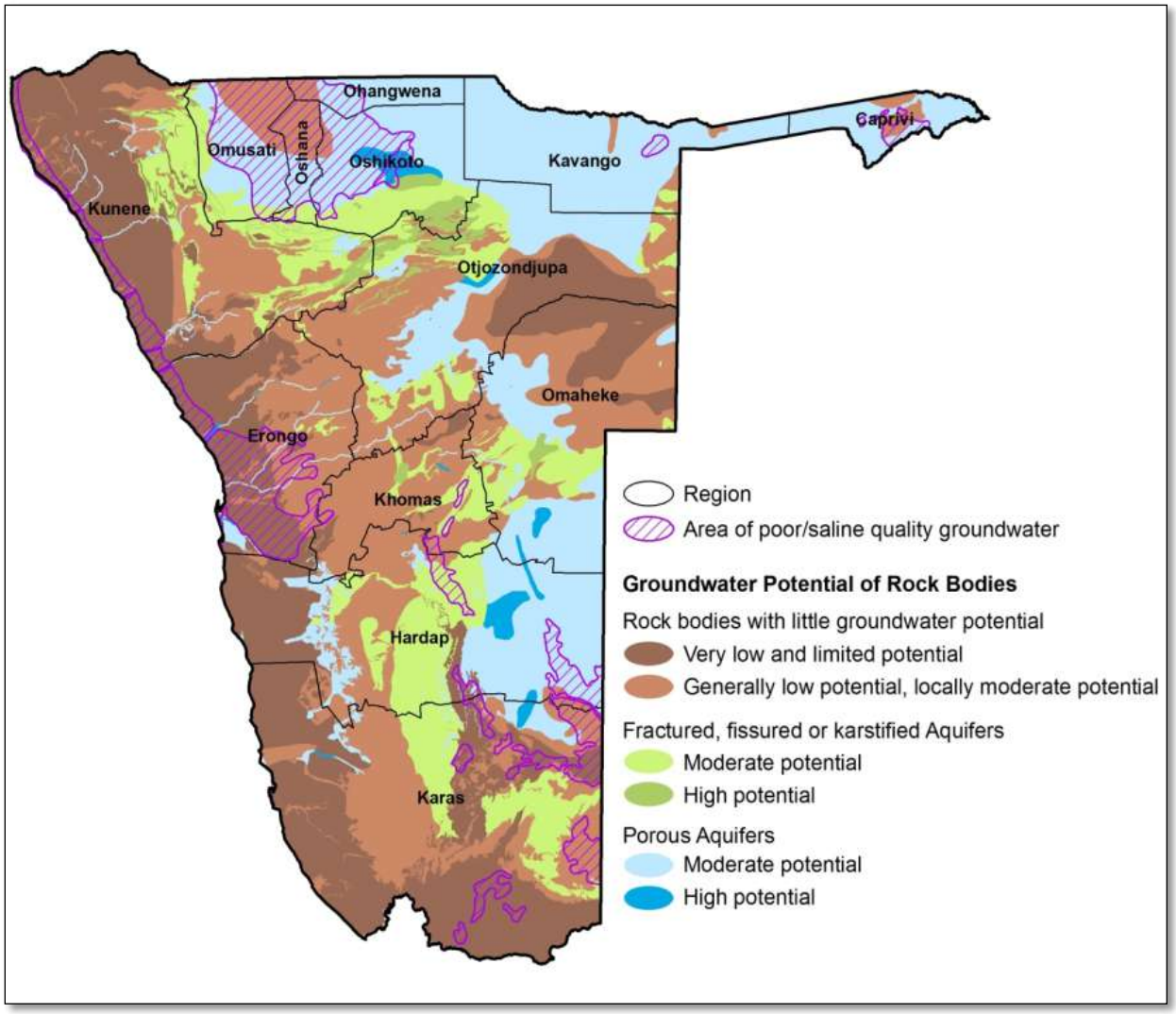


Figure 10: Hydrogeological map of Namibia. (Christelis & Struckmeier 2011))

Only the quartzite aquifer in the Windhoek area can be classified as high yielding. The Windhoek aquifer is developed in an area that exhibits numerous north to north-west striking faults and extensive jointing. The high yields of the Auas quartzites are due to secondary porosity derived from brittle deformation, while the interbedded schist layers were more susceptible to plastic deformation.

The Windhoek aquifer is recharged mainly by direct infiltration of rainwater over areas of quartzite outcrop. The Khomas Hochland situated between the Kuiseb and Swakop rivers is underlain by mica schist with occasional quartzite intercalations. The prevailing fracture directions are north-south, north-west, and north-east (**Figure 11**).

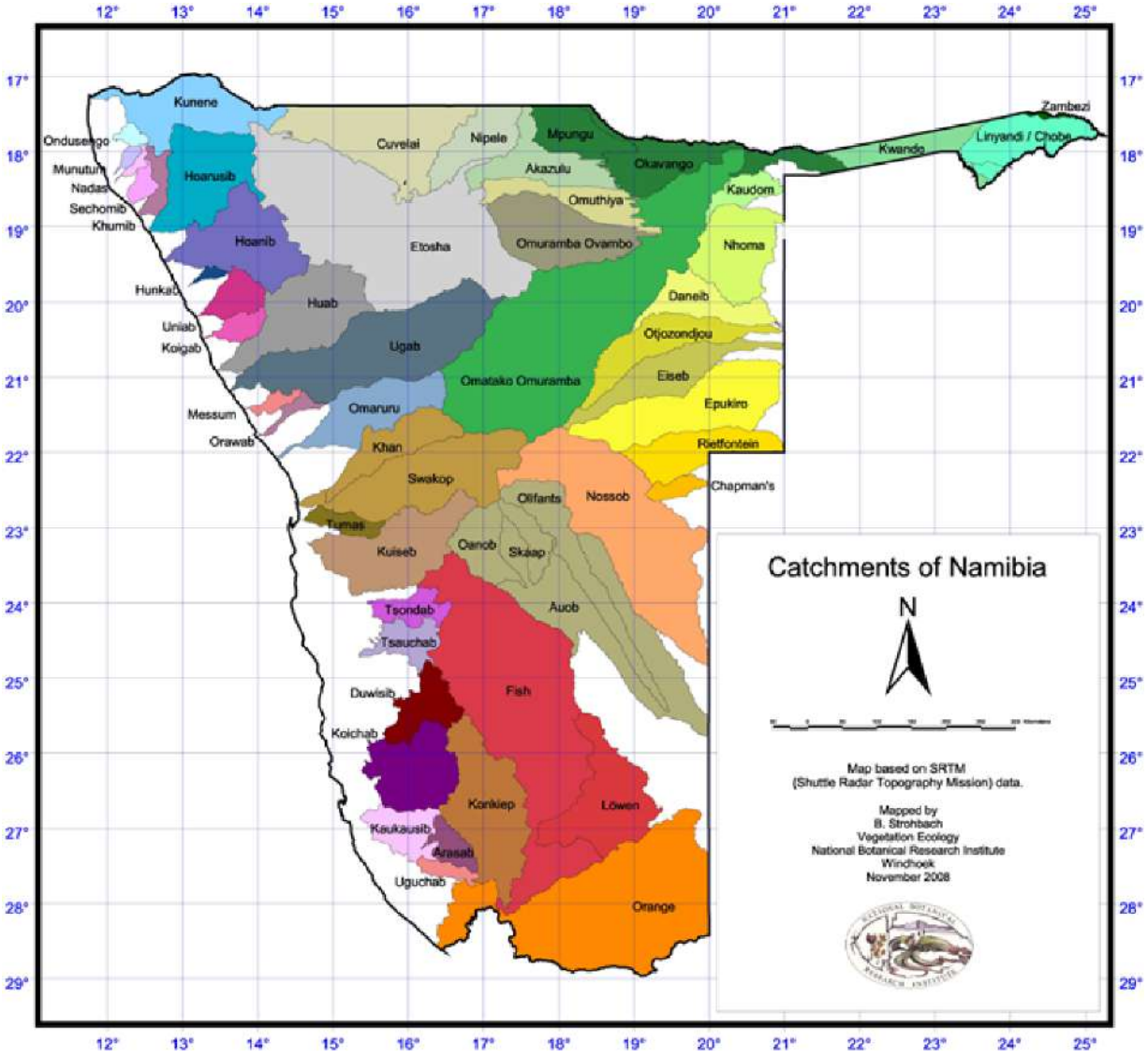


Figure 11: Catchments of Namibia

The study area is drained through a dense system of ephemeral rivers, forming tributaries to the south-east.

CHAPTER 4. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The EMA requires an ESIA to explore various project alternatives which aims to ensure that a chosen project component does not have significant impact to the environment. Section 1 of ESIA regulation defines “alternatives” as different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to -

(a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
(b) the type of activity to be undertaken;
(c) the design or layout of the activity;
(d) the technology to be used in the activity; and
(e) the operational aspects of the activity;

For examples, if the proposed project site has important archaeological value, then an alternative site must be considered or if the technology to be used poses danger to the environment, then an alternative technology must be considered. In cases where the project possesses grave environmental risk, a no go option maybe considered. Lastly, a no go option maybe considered where there is lack of scientific knowledge about the impacts of the proposed project by applying a precautionary approach. The description of alternative is given in table 1 below.

Table 1. Project Alternatives

Alternative	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
No-Go Alternative	Choosing not to proceed with mining at Commonage Farm No. 2	Eliminates direct environmental impacts at the site; avoids land disturbance and resource extraction	Requires sourcing gravel from distant locations, increasing transportation costs, greenhouse gas emissions, and delaying critical infrastructure development in Windhoek and the region
Alternative Mining Sites	Considering other potential mining sites within Namibia	May avoid sensitive ecological zones or residential areas near the current site	Other sites may lack the quality of G6 gravel, be in ecologically sensitive areas, or require longer haulage, increasing costs and environmental footprint
Mining Methods Alternative	Using different extraction methods such as deeper open-pit mining instead of shallow, patchy subsurface excavation	More aggressive mining could increase extraction volumes	More invasive techniques increase ecological footprint, raise risks of dust, erosion, and are operationally more complex and costly

Alternative	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Material Alternatives	Using imported stone, stabilized earth, or other building materials instead of local G6 gravel	Could reduce local extraction impacts and disturbance	Higher economic costs and transportation emissions; inferior technical performance compared to naturally occurring G6 gravel may negatively affect road longevity and quality

CHAPTER 5. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The project approval and operation shall be subject by the KEY following national and international regulatory framework (Table 2).

Table 2. Policy and legal framework governing the project

POLICY INSTRUMENT	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY
The Namibian Constitution	The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at … The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future	Protection of the environment and biodiversity
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007	This act aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters	The acts provides a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate to prevent environmental damages
Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management	To protect the Environment from possible Hydrocarbons and oil leak from the machinery and vehicles

POLICY INSTRUMENT	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY
Environmental Policy framework (1995)	This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment.	Consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development stages
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007	Promotes the Safety and Health of employees at the work place	Employees subjected to noise and dust
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	To Protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	The noise and dust level emanating from the project could affect the surrounding community. Thus, application of proper mitigation measure to noise and dust is paramount
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	This Act outlines the labour laws which encompass protection and safety of employees at work.	This project will require labour during its operational stage and decommissioning stage.
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	All water resources belongs to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource	Hydrocarbons from machinery has the potential to pollute water resource
Water Resource Management Act No.11 of 2011	The Act stipulates the prevention of both Surface and Ground water sources.	Oil spillage coming from machines and transporting vehicles need to be prevented to avoid water contamination.

POLICY INSTRUMENT	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	To promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion	Uncontrolled movement of heavy vehicles and truck at areas surrounding the site may cause land degradation
National Heritage Act No.27 of 2004 Government Notices No.287 of 2004	The Act gives provision of the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance.	There were no heritage features identified on site or within the close vicinity of the site. A chance find shall be implemented
Local Authority Act No. 23 of 1992 Government Notice of No.116 of 1992.	This Act underlines the duties and functions of the Local Authorities	All stakeholders affected by the operations of the project have been informed of the developments including that of undertaking the EIA.

CHAPTER 6. PUBLIC 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 gives members of the public, especially the Interested and Affected Parties to comment or raise concerns that may affect the socio-economic or general environment because of the project. Further, it solicits crucial local knowledge that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner may not have. The process was undertaken as follows.

6.1. Stakeholder Identification

A stakeholder identification exercise was undertaken to determine individuals, institutions, and organizations that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed G6 Gravel Mining Project at Commonage Farm No. 2, or that have a regulatory, operational, or social interest in the project. The identified stakeholders included:

- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
- Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT)
- Roads Authority of Namibia (RA)
- City of Windhoek – Department of Infrastructure, Water, and Waste Management

6.2. Notification and Communication Methods

In accordance with Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012), public notices and invitations to participate in the stakeholder consultation process were disseminated through various communication channels, including:

6.2.1. Site notices and invitation to register as I&AP

A notice board was placed at the entrance of farm Commonage No 2 or project site to inform and create public awareness about the project and the application of ECC (***Figure 12***).

Figure 12. Site Notice

6.2.2. Written Notice

Email invitations sent to all relevant authorities and identified stakeholders, informing them of the project and inviting their participation in the scheduled consultation meeting (***Figure 13***,***Figure 14***).

Tuesday, October 14, 2025 at 17:44:17 Central Africa Time

Subject: Stakeholder Consultation - G6 Mining, Commonage Farm No. 2
Date: Tuesday, 23 September 2025 at 16:53:17 Central Africa Time
From: Josephine
To: pssecretary@mwtc.gov.na, pkalo@mwtc.gov.na
CC: Ipeinge Mundjulu
Attachments: Written Notice Letter_All stakeholders.pdf, BID_Proposed g6 Road Material Mining at Commonage Farm No. 2 Windhoek Townlands_Khomas Region_.pdf

Dear Stakeholders,

I am writing to inform you of an upcoming Stakeholder consultation for a proposed mining project that may be of interest to your organization.

MEDIVH Construction CC proposes G6 road material extraction at Commonage Farm No. 2 to support the Dr. Hage Geingob Highway intersections. As required under the Environmental Management Act, we are conducting stakeholder consultation.

Public Meeting: 03 October 2025, 15:00-16:00, Arebbusch Travel Lodge

Comment Deadline: 18 October 2025

Please find attached the formal notice and project details for your review.

Contact: Ipeinge Mundjulu | ipeinge@redduneenvironment.com | +264 81 147 7889

Kind Regards,

Josephine Uupindi

Page 1 of 1

Figure 13. Email invitation

Physical Address: No 2495, Sam Nujoma Drive, Windhoek West, Namibia

23 September 2025

Dear Esteemed Stakeholder

RE: Notice and Invitation to The Public Consultation Meeting for Environmental Scoping for the Proposed G6 Road Material Mining at Commonage Farm No. 2 Windhoek Townlands, Khomas Region

MEDIVH Construction CC is a Namibian construction company currently engaged in works on the Dr. Hage Geingob Windhoek–Hosea Kutako Highway. Several intersections are required to link this new road to the B6 and to nearby residential areas around Windhoek. In support of these works, the company intends to undertake limited, patchy subsurface extraction (to depths of less than 1 m) of G6 road material from Commonage Farm No. 2.

Consequently, MEDIVH Construction CC appointed Red-Dune Consulting cc to carry out an Environmental Scoping Study and compile an Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which will be used to apply the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for project.

Section 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation requires the undertaking of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to follows a robust and comprehensive stakeholder consultation. This process notifies members of the public, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and provide them an opportunity to comment or raise concerns that the project may cause to their socio-economics or general environment.

With this letter, Red-Dune is inviting you to a public meeting scheduled as follows;

Place / Venue	Date	Time
Arebbusch Travel Lodge	03 October 2025	15:00PM – 16:00PM

Attached, kindly find the Background Information Document, that provides an overview of the project and the Scoping Assessment process.

Please accept assurance of my highest consideration

Sincerely Yours,

Ipeinge Mundjulu
DIRECTOR

Contact Details:
info@redduneenvironment.com redduneevironment.com
+264 81 387 4534 / +264 81 147 7889

Figure 14. Written notice to the local authority council (City of Windhoek)

6.2.3. Newspapers Adverts

In accordance with EMA, the project must be advertised once a week for two consecutive weeks in two newspapers that are widely circulated in Namibia (see **Table 3** and **Appendix 2**).

Table 3. Newspaper Adverts

Newspaper	Advert	Date Advertised
New Era	1st Advert	25 October 2025
	2nd Advert	03 October 2025
Informante Newspaper	1st Advert	25 September 2025
	2nd Advert	03 October 2025

6.3. Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

A stakeholder consultation meeting for the proposed G6 Gravel Mining Project at Commonage Farm No. 2, Khomas Region, was held on 03 October 2025 at Arebbusch Travel Lodge, Windhoek. The meeting was facilitated by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Red-Dune Consulting CC) in collaboration with the proponent, MEDIVH Construction CC.

The purpose of the meeting was to present the project objectives, scope of activities, and anticipated environmental and social impacts, alongside with proposed mitigation and rehabilitation measures. The meeting, however, experienced low attendance, which may indicate a lack of significant public interest or awareness regarding the proposed project (**Appendix 2**).

The EAP provided an overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, the relevant legal framework, and the key environmental considerations associated with the gravel extraction activities. As some attendees arrived late after the formal presentations, an ad-hoc, informal session was conducted to engage with those present. During this session, the attendees expressed particular interest in understanding the nature of the project and its proximity to the surrounding suburbs, highlighting their concerns about potential impacts on their living environment particularly on noise and dust.

Figure 15. Stakeholder engagement meeting

CHAPTER 7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1. Introduction

This chapter outlines the potential impacts (negative and positive) associated with the proposed G6 gravel mining project activities. The identified impacts are categorized into three components: impacts on the biophysical environment; impacts on the health and safety; and impacts on social environment. It further provide the criteria used for impact assessment. The developed Environmental Social Management Plan (EMP) for the project is a living document. Hence, impacts that could be identified in future will necessitate an amendment to the EMP.

7.2. Impact Identification

Potential **KEY** impacts were identified in accordance with the key Environmental Social Indicators (ESI)[9] and using literature review and site assessment and experience for Red-Dune Consulting (***see Table 4*****).**

Table 4. Key Impacts Associated with the Proposed G6 Material Mining Project

Activity	Description	Potential Impact
Operation of Machinery / Vehicles	Heavy equipment and haul trucks in use	Health and Safety risks including noise and dust exposure to workers and nearby communities
Land Clearing	Clearing of vegetation at the mining site	Loss of vegetation cover leading to habitat disturbance, erosion risk
Topsoil Removal	Removal and storage of topsoil for rehabilitation	Disturbance of soil structure, risk of topsoil degradation or loss

[9] Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standards Social and Environmental Assessment and Management July 2022

Activity	Description	Potential Impact
Excavation and Stockpiling	Digging gravel and temporary stockpiling	Land surface disturbance, dust generation, potential for noise pollution
Loading of Gravel	Loading gravel onto haul trucks	Localized dust and noise emissions, traffic congestion worker safety concerns
Transportation to Stockyard	Hauling gravel to stockyard or construction site	Dust generation along transport routes, traffic safety risks, emissions
Hydrocarbon Use and Spills	Use of fuels, lubricants in equipment	Potential land and water pollution from spills and leaks

7.3. Criterial for impact assessment

The criteria used to assess the impacts and the method for determining their significance are outlined in **Table 5** below. This process aligns with international best practices and adheres to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations under the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878).

The core principle of the impact assessment follows a mitigation hierarchy, which aims to first avoid negative impacts through preventative measures, then minimize those impacts to acceptable levels, and, if neither of these options is feasible, to remedy or compensate for the impact.

Table 5. Criteria for Impact Assessment

Risk Event	Rating	Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact
Probability	The probability that an impact may occur under the following analysis	
		Improbable (Low likelihood)
		Low probability
		Probable (Likely to occur)
		Highly Probable (Most likely)

Risk Event	Rating	Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact
		Definite (Impact will occur irrespective of the applied mitigation measure)
Confidence level	The confidence level of occurrence in the prediction, based on available knowledge	
		Low = limited information
		Medium = moderate information
		High = sufficient information
Significance (Without Mitigation)		None (Based on the available information, the potential impact is found to not have a significant impact)
		Low (The presence of the impact's magnitude is expected to be temporal or localized, that may not require alteration to the operation of the project
		Medium (This is when the impact is expected to be of short term moderate and normally regionally. In most cases, such impacts require that the projects is altered to mitigate the impact or alternative method of mitigation is implemented)
		High (The impact is definite, can be regional or national and in 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)		None (Based on the available information, the potential impact is found to not have a significant impact)
		Low (The presence of the impact's magnitude is expected to be temporal or localised, that may not require alteration to the operation of the project
		Medium (This is when the impact is expected to be of short term moderate and normally regionally. In most cases, such impacts require that the projects is altered to mitigate the impact or alternative method of mitigation is implemented)

Risk Event	Rating	Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact
		High (The impact is definite, can be regional or national and in 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	
		Immediate
		Short-term (0-5 years)
		Medium-term (5-15 years)
		Long-term (more than 15 years
		Permanent
Scale	The geographical scale of the impact	
		Site specific
		Local
		Regional
		National
		International

7.4. Impact Assessment

The impact significance was determined using a risk matrix **(Table 6)**. A five-by-five matrix was used where the impact severity was categorised and assigned scores from 1 to 5 as follows: Improbable=1, Low=2, Medium=3, High=4 and Severe=5. Similarly, the likelihood was assigned scores as follows; improbable=1, Low Likely=2, Probable=3, High Probability=4, Definite=5. The impact rating was determined by multiplying the impact severity and likelihood.

Table 6. Risk assessment matrix[10]

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

7.5. 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[11] for adverse residual impacts and explore applying the principle of precautional approach to prevent irreversible damage. The residual effect of the impact is assessed after applying mitigation measure to determine its significance.

[10] Risk Management Guideline for the BC Public Sector (Province of British Columbia Risk Management Branch and Government Security Office 2012)

[11] This step is the last resort to address significant residual impacts that could not be prevented through avoidance and minimization, or adequately corrected through restoration/rehabilitation.

7.6. Impact Assessment

7.6.1. Social Impact

Summary of Impact: Lack of knowledge to understand the EMP													
Key Mitigation Measures: 1. Provide an induction training to workers on the provision of the EMP, 2. Produce infographics of the EMP.													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Scale**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Scale**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Low	Medium	Local	Immediate	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	2	3	1	1	6	3	-ve	2	2	1	2	4	3

Summary of Impact: Employment and Socio-Economic Advancement
Key Mitigation Measures: 1. Ensure that all general work is reserved for local people unless in circumstances where specialized skills are required. 2. Fair compensation and labour practice as per Namibian Labour Laws must be followed

3. Use local supplier for good and service where possible 4. Ensure skill transfer to the locals													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Scale**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Scale**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Low	Medium	Local	Immediate	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	2	3	1	1	5	3	-ve	2	2	1	2	4	3

7.6.2. Loss of Biodiversity

Summary of Impact: Destruction of and habitat and biodiversity	
Key Mitigation Measures: 1. Only remove shrubs that are within the demarcated mining site 2. Do not kill animals 3. Workers must not leave food unattended as it will attract monkeys / baboons in the surrounding	
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

7.6.3. Traffic congestion and road safety

Summary of Impact: Reduced Level of service by slow flow of traffic and potential increase of road accidents.	
Key mitigations measures 1. Abnormal vehicles should be escorted to ensure the road is cleared for their passages. 2. All construction vehicles must be roadworthy and fitted with reflectors and amber lights. 3. Ensure all drivers are in possession of drivers licences and are screened with an alcohol breathalyser for alcohol. 4. Ensure heavy vehicles are within the road capacity payload. 5. Keep to minimal speed of 40km/h with heavy vehicle at areas surrounding the site. 6. Ensure construction starts from 6am-5pm only, night operation is prohibited.	
Without Mitigation	**With Mitigation**

Impact type	Probability	Severity	Scale	Duration	Significance	Confidence	Impact type	Probability	Severity	Scale	Duration	Significance	Confidence
-ve	Probable	Medium	Local	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Project life	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	3	1	2	9	3	-ve	2	2	2	2	4	3

7.6.4. Noise

Summary of Impact: Noise pollution is expected from the engines of heavy vehicles, especially from front end loader during loading of sand, and from the tipper truck during offloading could be nuisance to the local environment.

Key Mitigation Measures:

1. Maintain low speed at project sites (40/km/h)
2. All vehicles must be well serviced to prevent excessive noise
3. Do not hoot unnecessary
4. Do not rev the vehicle engines
5. Stationary vehicles and machines must be switched off at time
6. It is inevitable that noise level shall exceed the required maximum amounts, hence workers must have sufficient breaks and proper ear muffs for hearing conservation
7. Provide ear muff to employees

Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	High Probable	High	Site specific	Short term	High	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	4	4	2	2	16	3	-ve	2	2	3	2	4	3

7.6.5. Dust emission

Summary of Impact: Scrapping, excavation, crushing and transportation of G6 material, piling on site, movement of vehicles and heavy machinery on site will produce fugitive dust which could be nuisance to nearby community, a safety risk due to reduced visibility and health hazard to workers.

Key Mitigation measures:

1. Apply dust suppression measures such as water spraying.
2. Trucks transporting sand must maintain intervals of 10-20minutes to allow dust to subside.
3. Spray water on stock piles of aggregate and rock dust
4. Movement of heavy vehicles must strictly be restricted on site, avoid unnecessary movement of vehicles on site
5. Adhere to the minimum speed limit of 30 or 40km/hour.
6. Do not excavate and/or offload G6 material during heavy winds.

7. Trucks carrying G6 material must be covered.
8. G6 material stock piles must be covered or regularly water sprayed with water.
9. On site where soil is loosened by vehicle movement, apply dust a suppression method such as water spraying.

Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**	**Impact type**	**Probability**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Significance**	**Confidence**
-ve	Highly probable	High	Local	Immediate	High	High	-ve	Low	Minor	Local	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
	4	3	2	1	12	3	-ve	2	1	2	1	2	3

7.6.6. Land degradation / Soil erosion

Summary of Impact: Loss of natural scenic and aesthetic value

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
3. All excavated areas must be well rehabilitated to avoid formation of gullies

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

7.6.7. Exhaust emission

Summary of Impact: Greenhous gas emission from construction vehicles													
Key mitigations 1. Ensure that vehicle 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	Low	Minor	International	Short term	Low	High	-ve	Negligible	Low	International	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	2	2	5	3	4	3	-ve	1	2	5	1	2	3

7.6.8. Occupational health and Safety Risk

Summary of Impact: Injuries and health risks to employees during working hours a swell to public
Key mitigations 1. Provide awareness to the employees on dangers of HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug abuse 2. All employees must be screen with the breathalyser to avoid intoxicated personnel on site 3. Provide condoms on site 4. All employees must go through a health and safety induction. 5. Only licensed employees should be allowed to operate specialized vehicle 6. All heavy vehicles must have a rotating flushing light installed for visibility 7. Ensure that all vehicles are well serviced and roadworthy 8. All employees must be provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 9. No employee must be allowed to be at work station without adequate PPE 10. There must be a first aid kid with adequate medicine 11. Provide adequate gender sensitive ablution facility

12. Provide clean drinking water.
13. Erect warning signs at designated sites to alert public of potential dangers
14. Trucks carrying G6 material must be covered to avoid material flying off
15. Truck must maintain a five-kilometre in-between distance to avoid traffic congestion
16. Transportation of g6 material at night is not allowed
17. Adhere to the Labour act, non-toxic human dust exposure levels may not exceed 5mg/m3 for respiratory dust and 15mg/m3 for total dust.
18. Abide by the Occupational Health and Safety and Labour Act of Namibia and other statutory requirement such as International Labour Practise (ILO)
19. Supervisors must undergo an occupational health and first aid course,
20. Train employees on the possible health hazards to avoid potential risks
21. Cordon off the mining 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	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Short term	Medium	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	3	3	3	2	9	3	-ve	2	2	2	2	4	3

7.6.9. General Waste and Pollution

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

Key mitigations

1. Ensure good house keeping
2. Provide dustbins and ensure waste segregation to enable recycling. Waste generated must be disposed of at approved sites
3. Ensure separate ablution facilities for men and women.
4. All waste produced on site should be contained and disposed as required by law
5. No onsite burying, dumping or burning of waste material shall be permitted.
6. Ensure appropriate waste collection and removal from the site and dispose at appropriate waste disposal site.
7. General waste must be separated from hazardous waste;
8. Hazardous waste must be disposed of at an approved site;
9. The Waste Bin for oil cans must be clearly 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

7.6.10. Hazardous waste

Summary of Impact: Pollution of the environment with hazardous waste

Key mitigations

1. Vehicles must be well serviced to avoid oil spills and excessive emissions
2. All hydrocarbons must be stored in an enclosed environment.
3. Used oil, grease and lubricants cans must be collected in appropriate drums and disposed of at an approved site
4. Fuelling of site bound equipment such as excavators must be done on bunded structure
5. 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	Medium	Site Specific	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Site Specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
	3	3	1	1	9	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.6.11. Visual Impact

Summary of Impact: To prevent eye shore and destruction view of surrounding area													
Key mitigations 1. Ensure good house keeping													
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	Low	High	-ve	Low	Minor	Site specific	Short term	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	2	2	1	2	4	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

7.6.12. Increase demand for water

Summary of Impact: In appropriate use of water													
Key mitigations 1. Ensure optimal utilization of water 2. Use as far as possible approved grey water for dust suppression													
Without Mitigation							**With Mitigation**						

Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence	Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence
-ve	Low	Low	Local	Short term	Low	High	-ve	Negligible	Minor	Site specific	Short term	Negligible	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	2	2	2	2	4	3	-ve	1	1	1	1	1	3

7.6.13. Heritage and Archaeological Resource

Summary of Impact: Destruction of Heritage and Archaeological Materials	
Key Mitigation Measures 1. Workers must be trained on the possible find 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 be informed; 4. The manager must ensure the cordoning off the area with a 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	Imme diate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							**Quantitative assessment**						
-ve	2	4	2	2	8	3	-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3

CHAPTER 8. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The proposed G6 gravel mining project, though modest in scale, contributes to cumulative environmental effects when combined with other ongoing land use and development activities in the Windhoek area. Key cumulative impacts include:

- Gradual land degradation and vegetation loss due to multiple small-scale mining and construction activities in the region.
- Potential increased pressure on local water resources from combined extraction, urban expansion, and agricultural uses, emphasizing the need for integrated water management.
- Additive dust and noise emissions from concurrent operations and transport activities, potentially affecting air quality and community health.
- Social and economic benefits through employment, balanced with cumulative demands on local infrastructure and services.

These cumulative impacts are considered manageable with effective mitigation and ongoing coordination with regional planning authorities to ensure sustainable development.

CHAPTER 9. Closure and Rehabilitation Plan/Guidelines

The closure and rehabilitation of the G6 gravel mining site will be executed with a firm commitment to environmental integrity, regulatory adherence, and sustainable land restoration. This plan integrates progressive rehabilitation during mining operations and comprehensive final closure to ensure the site is returned to an ecologically stable and socially acceptable condition.

Key elements include:

- **Progressive Rehabilitation:** Continuous restoration of disturbed areas to minimize environmental footprint and accelerate ecosystem recovery throughout the project lifecycle.
- **Topsoil Management:** Careful preservation and replacement of topsoil to maintain soil fertility and promote the re-establishment of native vegetation.
- **Landform Stabilization**: Reshaping terrain to restore natural drainage, prevent erosion, and blend with surrounding landscapes.
- **Safety and Access Control**: Secure fencing and signage to protect rehabilitated areas and ensure public safety.
- **Waste and Infrastructure Removal:** Responsible clearance of all operational equipment, structures, and waste to prevent contamination and promote environmental health.
- **Monitoring and Adaptive Management:** Ongoing post-closure assessment to evaluate rehabilitation success and guide necessary corrective measures.

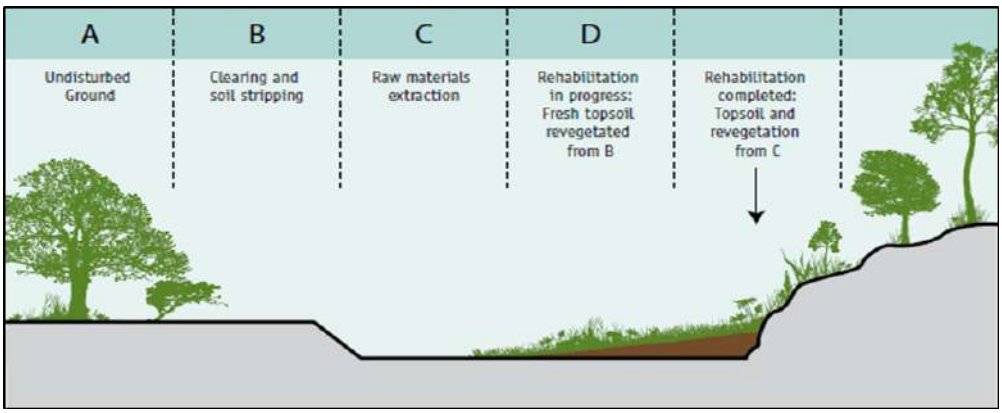


Figure 16. Progressive Rehabilitation (Source: Earth Resources 2015)

9.1. Rehabilitation guidelines

Rehabilitation of the G6 gravel mining site will be conducted according to best practice guidelines tailored to Namibia's unique environmental and social context, ensuring restoration of mining areas to a stable and productive state.

Key guidelines include:

- **Early and Progressive Rehabilitation:** Aligning with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (EMA, 2007), rehabilitation will commence concurrently with mining operations to minimize disturbed land and enhance ecosystem recovery rates.
- **Closure Planning:** Closure plans will be developed early and updated throughout the project lifecycle. These plans will incorporate progressive rehabilitation, decommissioning, and final land use objectives.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Reflecting Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012), meaningful consultation with affected stakeholders, government agencies, and other stakeholders will be maintained to promote transparency and locally appropriate rehabilitation outcomes.
- **Soil and Landform Management:** Topsoil will be carefully stripped, stockpiled, and reapplied to support vegetation regrowth. Landforms will be reshaped to ensure stability and natural drainage, preventing erosion and land degradation consistent with EMA principles.

CHAPTER 10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

10.1. Conclusions

The Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed G6 gravel mining project at Commonage Farm No. 2 demonstrates that the extraction activities fulfil critical infrastructure needs while maintaining environmental and social sustainability. The site offers high-quality natural gravel, which will not require further processing, essential for road construction, supporting the growing urban and peri-urban development in Windhoek and the wider Khomas Region.

The assessment identified key environmental impacts including soil disturbance, dust and noise emissions, potential water pollution, and biodiversity disruption. However, through the adoption of a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan, including strict mitigation measures such as dust suppression, controlled excavation methods, and rehabilitation strategies, these impacts can be effectively managed and minimized.

Progressive rehabilitation aligned with Namibia's Environmental Management Act and closure plans conforming to relevant laws and standards will ensure the restoration of the landscape to a stable and ecologically functional state.

10.2. Recommendations

- It is recommended to approving authority that the proposed project is approved and be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate, subject to strict adherence to the specified Environmental Management Plan and regulatory requirements.
- Management is advised to implement continuous progressive rehabilitation to minimize the extent and duration of disturbed lands.
- Proponent should ensure to undertake bi-annual environmental performance and submit environmental audit report to the MEFT

CHAPTER 11. APPENDIX

11.1. Appendix 1: Consent from Farm Owner

06 October 25

Mr. Wang Jianwei
MEDIVH CONSTRUCTION CC
P.O. Box 81024,
Windhoek

Dear Mr. Wang,

SUBJECT: CONSENT TO UNDERTAKE PATCHY MINING FOR G6 MATERIAL ON COMMONAGE FARM NO. 2

I am writing regarding the proposed patchy mining activities for G6 material on Commonage Farm No. 2. As the lessor of the said land parcel, I hereby grant your company, MEDIVH Construction CC, permission to undertake the specified mining activities on the farm.

This authorization is granted subject to full compliance with all applicable laws.

I hope you find the above in order

Kind regards

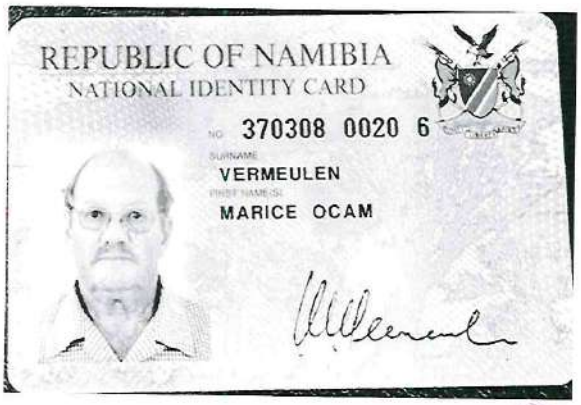
Farm Owner

NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE
KHOMAS REGION
15 OCT 2025
WINDHOEK
CHARGE OFFICE

...uly that this document is a true reproductio...
...opy of the original which was examined by me a...
...hat, from my observations, the original has not ...
...en altered in a...

Signature


1937-03-08
SOUTH AFRICA
MALE 1,80
2004-01-23
A93981
CITIZEN
GREEN
37030800206


REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD
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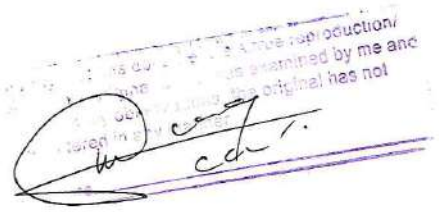
VERMEULEN
MARICE OCAM


NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE
KHOMAS REGION
15 OCT 2025
WINDHOEK
CHARGE OFFICE



11.2. Appendix 2. Newspaper Adverts

RDC
Red-Dune Consulting

PUBLIC NOTICE

Environmental Scoping for the Proposed g6 Road Material Mining at Commonage Farm No. 2 Windhoek Townlands, Khomas 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: G6 Road Material Mining
Proponent: MEDIVH CONSTRUCTION CC
Location: Commonage Farm No. 2 Windhoek Townlands, Khomas Region
Public Meeting: **Date:** 04 October 2025
Place: Arebbusch Travel Lodge
Time: 10:00AM - 12:00PM
Deadline for Comments: 15th October 2025
Register as I&Aps @:
Josephine@redduneenvironment.com / info@redduneenvironment.com ;
Telephone: +264 81 147 7889

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
Main Division
Windhoek

NOTICE OF SALE OF EXECUTION

CASE NO: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2024/02164

In the matter between:
HENDRICK HALLELUYA HERMAN
JUDGEMENT CREDITOR

and

FIALOGIC INVESTMEN CC
JUDGEMENT DEBTOR

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE THAT IN PURSUANCE of a Default Judgment of the above Honourable Court granted on **29 NOVEMBER 2024** the following goods will be sold in the execution by public auction on **FRIDAY, 3rd** of **OCTOBER 2025 at 10H00** by the Deputy Sheriff of the High Court for Windhoek, at **NO. 163 RENSBURGER STREET, LAFRENZ, WINDHOEK, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA.**

GOODS:
1 x WHITE GOLF 7 TSI
1 x GREY HONDA FIT SILVER

SISA NAMANDJE & CO INC.
PER: A. FERIS
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR EXECUTION CREDITOR
NO. 13, PASTEUR STREET
WINDHOEK-WEST
WINDHOEK
Ref: **H1217/ANF/24**

TO: THE REGISTRAR
HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
WINDHOEK

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
Main Division
Windhoek

NOTICE OF SALE OF EXECUTION

CASE NO: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-OTH-2025/01327

In the matter between:
PIA ABRAHAM JUDGEMENT CREDITOR
and
FIALOGIC INVESTMEN CC UDGEMENT DEBTOR

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE THAT IN PURSUANCE of a Default Judgment of the above Honourable Court granted on **2 JUNE 2025** the following goods will be sold in the execution by public auction on **FRIDAY, 3rd of OCTOBER 2025 at 10H00** by the Deputy Sheriff of the High Court for Windhoek, at **NO. 163 RENSBURGER STREET, LAFRENZ, WINDHOEK, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA.**

GOODS:
1 x WHITE GOLF 7 TSI
1 x HONDA FIT SILVER

SISA NAMANDJE & CO INC.
PER: A. FERIS
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR EXECUTION CREDITOR, NO. 13, PASTEUR STREET
WINDHOEK-WEST
WINDHOEK
Ref: **A4896/ANF/25**

TO: THE REGISTRAR HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
WINDHOEK

Eenyati 90 da fila momeva koZambezi

■ **Taimi Haihambo**

Eenyati 90 oda lopotwa da fya omeva, moshitukulwa shaZambezi, momukunda o Kavimba popepi noKabulabula.

Olopota ei ya dja kopolifi oya holola kutya eenyati oda li tadi kendabala okufaduka po eenghoshi, odo da li de di ponokela da dilila moBostwana. Onghalo vati oye di fininika di fadukile momulonga waChobe.

Elizabeth Sikabongo omunambelewa wokomini steli yomidingonoko, ovapashioni nomifitu okwa ti oshiningwanima eshi ve shi uda ova kendabala oku unguanga nasho nawa, nombelela ova dula oku i tukula nawa pokatikomikunda dilinhatu, da dingonoka oshikandjohoololo shaKabulabula.

"Shaashi oshikandjohoolola sha kwatako omikunda dili nhatu, omo a dishe twa kendabala okutukula ngaashi hatu dulu, omo keshe omukunda wamona eenyati dili 30," Sikabonga ta ti.

Ashike nande ongaho, Sikabonga okwa ti vati ovanhu ova li unene vahapu, omo vakanyengwa okuva kondolola.

"Opolofi nayo oya li yakelelwapo, osho shakaningifa ovanhu eenghono omo keshe umwe aka kendabale oku kufapo oshinamwenyo shaye yaye," ta ti.

Ashike nande ongaho vati onghalo oya li ngaho ili xwepo, oku yelekanifa noingwanima ikwao yafaana ei yapita nale.

Vati oshiningwanima shee Nyati dafya omeva hasho shotete moshitukulwa shaZambezi, mo 2019, natango vati oka lopotelwe dili 400, dafya omeva.

Mo 2023 natango dili 117, odafile omeva dali yoo vati tadi kendabala oku fadukapo eenghoshi.

taimihaihambo2000@gmail.com

***Da fya omeva…** Eenyati di li 90 da fya omeva koshitukulwa shaZambezi.*

Efano: NBC

A dhipagwa kuwalye

■ **Victoria Immanuel**

Opolisi moshitopolwa shaHangwena oyi li molukongo lwomuntu omolwedhipago lyomunamimvo 36 gwedhina Nghitewa Nghiyalasha.

Omukuluntu gwopolisi moshitopolwa shaHangwena Commissioner Ottilie Kashuupulwa okwa ti olutu lwaNghiyalasha olwa adhika momukunda Oshalumbu kOkongo, lwa adhika noombululu mothingo taku fekelwa a yahwa.

Sha ikwatelela kuuyelele wa monika po kopolisi, olutu ndoka olwa ekelwa po kohauto taku fekelwa oGD-6 nenge o D4D mo 26 Aguste nolwa monika esiku lya landula komunasikola ngoka a li a piti pulwo.

Nakusa okwa yambukile momukunda Onamudidi.

Opolisi otayi indile oshigwana ngele ope na ngoka e na uuyelele kombinga yoshiningwanima shoka opo a tseyithile opolisi yi li popepi.

Nenge ya dhenge koonomola dhopolisi 081 802 3333 oshowo 081 257 5320.

-vkaapanda@nepc.com.na

A dhipagwa… Taku kongwa ngoka a dhipaga omulumentu gwedhina Nghitewa Nghiyalasha kOkongo.

Efano: Otwe li pewa

Vavali moipandeko eshi va nyeka omukulupe opendjela yaye

■ **Auleria Wakudumo**

Opolifi yaMuntele moshitukulwa shaShikoto oya tula ovalumenhu vavali moipandeko eshi vati va nyeka omukulupe weedula 81 opendejla yaye yeemwedi mbali.

Oshiningwanima eshi osha ningilwa momukunda Onakagala, sha ningwa Etitano lwopo 19h00 yokomatango lwaapo.

Opolifi moshitukulwa shaShikoto oya koleka oshiningwanima eshi.

Otaku hokololwa omukulupe a kwata opendjela Etitano ndele ta ka pita pounduda vopomukunda.

Okudja pounduda a shune ngeno keumbo, ovafekelwa vavali vati ove mu ponokela okudja konima ndele tave mu nyeke oshimaliwa shi fike poN$2 500.

Omukulupe okwa nyekwa vati opendjela yaSeptemba naKotoba. Ovakulupe otaku hokololwa va kwatela kumwe eemwedi mbali nova kwata N$3 200 molwelunduluko eshi tava tembuka okudja kEpupa va uka koNampost. Elunduluko eli otali ka hovela okudja mu1 Kotoba neudo.

Opolifi oya pondola okutula ovafekelwa aveshe moipandeko. Ovafekelwa ove na eedula 24 oshoyo 26.

-wakudumoauleria@gmail.com

Namibia on verge of universal education target

…97,8% of children access primary schooling

Otniel Hembapu

NAMIBIA, through its continuous investment in both infrastructure and human resources, count amongst a few African countries that has achieve a success rate of over 90% in the number of children accessing primary education and in terms of net enrolment.

As it currently stands, Namibia has an accessibility and net enrolment success rate of 97,8%, which places the country in a favourable position of very soon achieving the universally accepted 100% accessibility and net enrolment rate for primary education.

Namibia has achieved this through the introduction of the Universal Primary Education Grant in 2013, which made primary education free and ensured that financial backgrounds are not an impediment to children seeking to access basic primary education.

In terms of infrastructure, government has over the years invested heavily in the construction of new and expansion of existing schools, which saw the number of primary schools increased from 1703 recorded in 2011 to well over 2036 schools as of 2023.

Not only has government constructed more schools, but it has made it a priority to bring schools closer to communities countrywide.

Progress… Namibia has achieved a success rate of 97,8% in terms of children's access to primary education and net enrolment. *Photo: Otniel Hembapu*

Despite the good progress, Namibia is still faced with challenges of classrooms shortage and a growing number of children eligible to access primary education. As of 2023, Namibia had a total of 615 634 learners enrolled in the primary phase of education.

Overall enrolment in primary schools indicates that there are slightly more boys than girls in the primary phase, except for pre-primary and grades 6 and 7. Grade 1 recorded the highest enrolment of 104, 594, translating into 12% of the national total in 2023.

Under the sixth National Development Plan (NDP6), which will serve as government's action plan and policy guiding document for the next five years, President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah promised to focus on ensuring that every primary school learner is being taught in an inclusive, safe and nurturing environment and by qualified teachers.

"The aim of this strategy is to strengthen implementation of foundational literacy and numeracy in

primary inclusive of resource schools, units and learning support classes. Under this strategy, the aim is to revise post provisioning norms to reduce class sizes and accommodate the needs of multi-grade and inclusive schools; expand continuous professional development, particularly in teaching literacy, numeracy, and pre-vocational subjects, and ensure availability of quality teaching and learning materials, including digital and assistive resources," said Nandi-Ndaitwah during the launch of the NDP6.

The President also plans to establish a coordinated teacher supply and demand system, aligning subject combinations with national education needs and priorities.

"This is a transformative teacher development programme that ensures qualified, motivated, and appropriately deployed teachers at all levels of primary education. It improves pre-service training, expands professional development and introduces digital teaching tools and AI awareness to modernise the classroom."

The country has also made good progress in terms of making primary level education free and accessible to children with special educational needs. Children with special educational needs are catered through three schools for the intellectually impaired, two schools for the visually impaired and three schools for the hearing impaired.

The leading categories of learners with special education needs and disabilities are also catered for through four additional resource schools and 10 resource units situated in five regions, which are attached to mainstream schools.

– ohembapu@nepc.com.na

Valombola student wins skills competition

Taimi Haihambo

Emmanuel Nathanael, a 21-year-old student from Valombola Vocational Training Centre in Ongwediva, has been crowned the overall winner of the 2025 National Skills Competition in Namibia.

Specialising in bricklaying, Nathanael not only secured a gold medal in his field but also walked away with the prestigious Presidential Award, which recognises the top achiever of the entire competition.

This was Nathanael's first time participating in a national competition since joining the institution as a second-year student, making the achievement a remarkable milestone.

"This has really been a journey I never expected," he said. "Even though I have been putting in effort, I did not think I would make it this far at just 21." Along with his medals, Nathanael received a cash prize of N$35,000 – a reward he described as both surprising and life-changing. He admitted that financial challenges have been among his biggest struggles as a student. "This money will help me cover my basic needs and improve my living. I am really happy that my talent could bring me this far," he added.

Nathanael credited his mentor, Philip Shiteni, from the Construction Engineering Department, for guiding him to success. Shiteni praised his dedication, noting that his victory was no surprise. "From day one, I could see he had the discipline, energy and skill to excel. His win is proof that hard work pays off," he said.

The competition brought together 13 students from Valombola and over 170 participants from across the country. Valombola Vocational Training Centre once again proved its strength, scooping multiple awards. In total, the institution walked away with two gold medals, one silver and four bronze. Among the winners was another standout student, who received a gold medal in clothing design along with a N$15,000 cash prize.

The centre's manager, Isak Ndiwashimwe, praised the results, commending the Valombola leadership team and staff for their tireless commitment to student training. He noted that this was not the first time the centre had dominated the National Skills Competition, recalling that Valombola also emerged best overall when the event was first launched in 2014. "Valombola is one of the biggest vocational training centres in the country. We have the facilities, the equipment and the expertise to produce quality graduates, and the results are showing," Ndiwashimwe said. He also expressed gratitude to regional partners who continue to support the centre's initiatives, adding that such collaborations strengthen opportunities for young people.

Looking ahead, Ndiwashimwe revealed that Nathanael is expected to represent Namibia at the World Skills Competition scheduled for September next year in Shanghai, China. "Our fingers are crossed that he makes it there, just like others who have gone before him. This achievement proves that vocational training truly empowers young people. Once you are out in the market, even if jobs are scarce, you can still create opportunities for yourself. That is what we stand for," he said.

Valombola's dominance at this year's competition has not only placed the institution firmly back on the national stage but has also reinforced the vital role vocational training plays in shaping Namibia's future workforce.

taimihaihambo2000@mail.com

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– ohembapu@nepc.com.na

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taimihaihambo2000@mail.com

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

HARMONIC

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING

CONSULTANTS CC, Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owners of the respective Erf, intend to apply to the Rehoboth Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

• Rezoning of Erf No. Rehoboth E 354, Extension 1, from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300, To "Business" with a bulk of 1.0; and

• Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf No. Rehoboth E, 354, is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300, as per the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. Erf No. Rehoboth E 354, measures 436m2. Erf No. Rehoboth E, 354 is located within an established residential neighbourhood, predominantly characterised by single residential erven. It is located on the corner of Benjamin Jagger Street and Welprieda Beukes Street. The owners intend to rezone the erf to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0, in order to establish a corner shop that will serve the everyday needs of residents in Rehoboth, while complementing surrounding land uses and contributing to the overall quality of the neighbourhood.

Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme.

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

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Rehoboth Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **Thursday, 23 October 2025.**

PUBLIC NOTICE

HARMONIC

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC,

Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owners of the respective Erven, intend to apply to the Rehoboth Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

* Consolidation of Erf No. Rehoboth E 378, 379 and 380, Extension 1, into Consolidated Erf "X";
* Rezoning of the Consolidated Erf "X", from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300, to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0; and
* Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf No. Rehoboth E, 378, 379 and 380, are all zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300, as per the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. Erf No. Rehoboth E, 378, 379 and 380, measure 436m2, 434m2 and 434m2 respectively. The erven, are located within an established residential neighbourhood, along the intersections of Benjamin Jagger Street, Max Haraseb Street, and Welprida Beukes Street. The owners intend to consolidate and rezone the erven into a single 1,304m² erf, zoned "Business" with a bulk of 1.0, to optimise land use, enable orderly development, and establish a small-scale, multipurpose neighbourhood store that will cater to the daily needs of residents in Rehoboth.

Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme.

The locality plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Rehoboth Town Council and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.
Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Rehoboth Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **Thursday, 23 October 2025.**

REZONING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Afrishine Investment cc, intends to apply to the Rundu Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the registered owner of Erf 16, Kaisosi, for the:

• REZONING OF ERF 16, KAISOSI FROM "RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:300 TO "HOSPITALITY" TO OPERATE A GUEST HOUSE

• CONSENT TO COMMENCE WITH THE DEVELOPEMNT WHILST THE REZONING IS IN PROCESS.

The rezoning of Erf 16, Kaisosi as well as the consent use sought would increase the development potential of the erf by ensuring the erf is more efficiently utilized and that mono-functionality of the surrounding neighborhood is countered. Additionally, the proposed development would enable the owner of the property to thus cater towards the need to contribute towards the hospitality industry of the town.

Take note that a similar notice of the intent to rezone, have been posted on site, published in the Government Gazette as well as on the Notice Board of the Rundu Town Council. The consultation with neighboring erf owners duly took place too.

Take note that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Rundu Town Council, Private Bag 2128, Rundu and/or the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice.

The last date for comments/ objections is thus ***17 October 2025.***

Applicant:
Afrishine Investment cc
P O Box 793
Swakopmund

Mobile: +264 81 3236024

E-mail:
@Afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

RDC
Red-Dune Consulting

Environmental Scoping for the Proposed g6 Road Material Mining at Commonage Farm No. 2 Windhoek Townlands, Khomas 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: G6 Road Material Mining
Proponent: MEDIVH CONSTRUCTION CC
Location: Commonage Farm No. 2 Windhoek Townlands, Khomas Region
Public Meeting: Date: 03 October 2025
Place: Arebbusch Travel Lodge
Time: 15:00PM- 16:00PM
Deadline for Comments: 15th October 2025
Register as I&Aps @:
Josephine@redduneenvironment.com / info@redduneenvironment.com ;
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PUBLIC NOTICE

THAVIRA ENTERPRISES
NURTURING NATURE
SECURING THE FUTURE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, PERMANENT CLOSURE AND REZONING OF ERF 1697, OSHAKATI NORTH EXTENSION 8, OSHANA REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) for the following activities:
Project Title: Subdivision of Erf 1697, Oshakati North Extension 8 into Erf A, and the Remainder, Permanent Closure of Erf A as a Public Open Space and the Rezoning of Erf A from Public Open Space to "Single Residential"
Project Location: Oshakati North Extension 8, Oshana Region
Proponent: Oshakati Town Council
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 05 November 2025.
FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

Cell: 085 800 4613
Email: thaviraenterprises@gmail.com
Address: No. 200, Long Island Street, Windhoek

11.3. Appendix 3. Attendance Register

RDC
Red-Dune
Consulting

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed g6 Road Material Mining at Commonage Farm No. 2 Windhoek Townlands, Khomas Region

Place: Arebbusch Travel Lodge
Date: Friday, 03 October 2025
Time: 15:00- 16:00

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Position	Cell	Email
1	Panduleni Shilongo	I	Consultant	Independent consultant	0812360990	Pandulama831@gmail.com
2	Matty Amweelo	M	Resident	Concerned Citizen	0812931574	matty.amweelo@gmail.com
3	[illegible] Murongwi	M	Red-Dune	Director	0811477889	[illegible]redelunes18@gmail.com
4	Uupindi Josephine	F	Environmental officer →	RDC	0810441072	nellyrekaoj@gmail.com
5	Olavi Mandjulu	M	Consultant	RDC	0814295993	nekongoo@gmail.com
6	[illegible] Hamilton	M	Hamilton CA	Auditor	0813710676	add@hamilton.com.na

CHAPTER 12. REFERENCES

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