

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCOPING REPORT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING ACTIVITIES OF BASE AND RARE METALS AND SEMI-
PRECIOUS STONES ON MINING CLAIMS, 75276 AND 75277 AT FRANSFONTEIN, KHORIXAS
DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION.

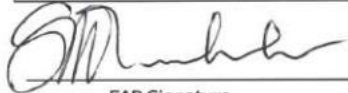


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides appropriate information on the proponent's (Naftal Trading Enterprises) intention to construct a fuel retail facility, a convenience shop and retail outlets on a portion of Farm Hobby Garten at Gibeon in the Hardap region. Portion of Farm Hobby Garten is situated at the corner of M0032 and B1 roads on a cleared plot of 5709 m² zoned for business purposes within the boundaries of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority. This report thus seeks for approval from the office of the Environmental Commissioner regarding the construction of the above-mentioned project.

The proposed project will bring about the much-needed fuel facility to residents and motorists of Gibeon. The existing fuel facility does not have the capacity to meet the fuel demand in the area. The proposed project will be a state-of-the-art fuel facility which will ensure to meet the high demand of petroleum products, particularly to motorists travelling along the B1 road from Keetmanshoop to Windhoek. Additionally, temporary and permanent employment opportunities will be created during the construction and operation phases, respectively. About 40 temporary jobs and 20 permanent jobs will be created for petrol attendants, cashiers, and general employees at the convenience shop.

Once the project is completed, the fuel facility will be accessible to motorists and consumers from the surrounding area. Fuel prices will be established based on national price rates. The fuel facility will consist of two pumps, one for diesel and one for petrol, and will serve both light and heavy vehicles plus a solitary tank design for heavy vehicles.

Moreover, the proposed project will also construct the canopy, a convenient shop, retail outlets, and ablution facilities. An oil interceptor shall be installed to avoid possible groundwater contamination and promote a safe environment. Therefore, strict SANS guidelines shall be followed for underground fuel tanks to avoid oil leakages. Safety signage shall be erected around the premises. The facility will be designed like other projects in the country along the road to optimize land use and increase the use of the utility.

Since the construction and operation of a fuel facility is a listed activity as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Act No. 7 of 2007), it triggers an independent Environmental Impact Assessment to take place in order to obtain the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) on behalf of the proponent. The EIA process investigated the potential impacts on bio-physical as well as socio-economic aspects and engaged key stakeholders to

incorporate their comments in the final report. The scope of this study covered the baseline information, highlighted the positive and negative impacts emanating from the project and developed an Environmental Management Plan stipulating the necessary mitigation measures.

The methodology used for the EIA in this project was the site inspection of the area, literature review of relevant documents, including legal pieces, and public participation inputs. Architectural drawings of the fuel facility layout, underground tank designs, public comments, newspaper adverts and proof of ownership concerning Portion of Farm Hobby Garten are listed under Appendices.

Aspects of concern such as fire hazards, safety and health hazards, noise, dust, groundwater pollution, loss of vegetation, economic benefits and gas emission were clearly highlighted, and adequate mitigation measures outlined. The EIA conducted for this project found no significant environmental impact that would deter the implementation of the project or necessitate the consideration of alternative sites or modes of operation. Therefore, it is recommended that the project to be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	v
ABBREVIATIONS	vii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Project Location	3
1.3 Project Rationale	3
1.4 Project Scope	4
2. METHODOLOGY	6
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED LISTED ACTIVITY	6
3.1 Project Design	7
3.1.1 Underground Storage Tanks and Underground Piping System	7
3.1.2 Spill and Leakages Monitoring systems	8
3.2 Depth of the aquifers in the area of Gibeon	9
3.3 Solid Waste Management	10
4. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK POLICY	11
5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION	18
5.1 Background Information Documents (BID)	18
5.2 Newspaper Advertisement	18
5.3 Site Notices	18
5.4 Public Meeting	19
6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	20
6.1 Geology	20
6.2 Climate	20
6.2.1 Rainfall	20
6.2.2 Temperature	20
6.2.3 Evaporation	21
6.2.4 Topography and Drainage	21
6.3 Biological Environment	21

6.3.1 Flora.....	21
6.3.3 Fauna.....	23
6.4 Supporting Infrastructure / Engineering	23
6.4.1 Access Roads	23
6.4.2 Electricity and Water	25
6.4.3 Sewage Connection.....	27
6.5 Socio-Economy Impacts	27
6.5.1 Employment.....	27
6.5.2 HIV and Prostitution	27
7. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES	28
7.1 No Project option	28
7.2 Relocation alternative	28
7.3 Comparison of alternatives	29
7.4 Green Technology.....	29
8. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES	29
8.1 Introduction.....	29
8.2 Impacts.....	30
8.2.1 Summary of Likely Positive Impacts.....	31
8.2.2 Summary of Likely Negative Impacts	31
9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES	33
9.1 Methodology for assessing ecological and social impacts.....	33
10. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE.....	43
11. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	43
12. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	44
13.REFERENCES	45

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:List of triggered activities	1
Table 2: Legislation applicable to the proposed fuel facility.....	11
Table 3: Dates of Newspaper Adverts	18
Table 4: The Impact Assessment Criteria Used.....	33
Table 5: Rating of potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Gibeon Fuel Facility	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Project location of Portion of Farm Hobby Garten at Gibeon Settlement, Hardap Region.....	3
Figure 2: Scoping of EIA	5
Figure 3:Design for the Underground Fuel Storage Tank	8
Figure 4: Notices placed at popular places informing the public on the public consultation..	19
Figure 5:Existing M0032 road from which access roads to the fuel facility can be connected	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 6:Sub-station and powerlines opposite the proposed site.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 7: Water Reservoir and the Water Tower west of the proposed site location	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: PROOF OF LAND OWNERSHIP Error! Bookmark not defined.

APPENDIX B: CONSENT FROM THE TRATIONAL AUTHORITY .. Error! Bookmark not defined.

APPENDIX C: DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED FILLING STATION48

APPENDIX D: PROOF OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTS49

APPENDIX E: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

APPENDIX F: CV OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS.....Error! Bookmark not defined.

ABBREVIATIONS

ATGS	Automatic Tank Gauge System
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
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
ECS	EnvironClim Consulting Services
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
OVC	Gibeon Village Council
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SM	Site Manager
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
SANS	South African National Standard
UFST	Underground Fuel Storage Tank

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Naftal Trading Enterprises is of the intention to establish and operate a filling station to construct a fuel facility, a convenience shop and associated outlets such as accommodation on a portion of Farm Hobby Garten, situated at the corner of M0032 and B1 roads at Gibeon in Hardap Region. Portion of Farm Hobby Garten belongs to Naftal Trading Enterprises and is zoned for business purposes (see Appendix A&B).

EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) has been appointed by Naftal Trading Enterprises to carry out the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed construction and operation of the fuel facility and associated facility. The objective of the Environmental Impact Assessment was to assess the potential social and environmental impacts associated with the establishment and operation of a new fuel retail facility on a portion of Farm Hobby Garten and formulate the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (see Appendix A) for the establishment and operation of the proposed fuel filling station.

The process was done to comply with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) because the construction and operation of the filling station is one of the listed activities in the EMA No.7 of 2007.

Additionally, the proposed project has triggered the listed activities stipulated in the above-mentioned pieces of legislation. Table 1 below shows the specific listed activities identified in the EIA regulations which apply to the proposed Gibeon Service Station.

Table 1: List of triggered activities

Listed Activities	Applicability
2.1 The construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste	The Retail Outlets and Light Warehouses shall have ablution facilities.
9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substance Ordinance, 1974.	Fuel is a hazardous product that requires special handling.

Listed Activities	Applicability
<p>9.3 The bulk transportation of dangerous goods using pipelines, funiculars or conveyors with a capacity of 50 tons or 50 cubic meters or more per day.</p>	<p>Fuel dispensing shall be through the installation of underground pipes</p>
<p>9.4 The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.</p>	<p>The project would include handling of diesel and petrol</p>
<p>9.5 Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods including petrol, liquid petroleum, gas or paraffin.</p>	<p>The main project is the construction of the filling station, with underground fuel storage tanks</p>

1.2 Project Location

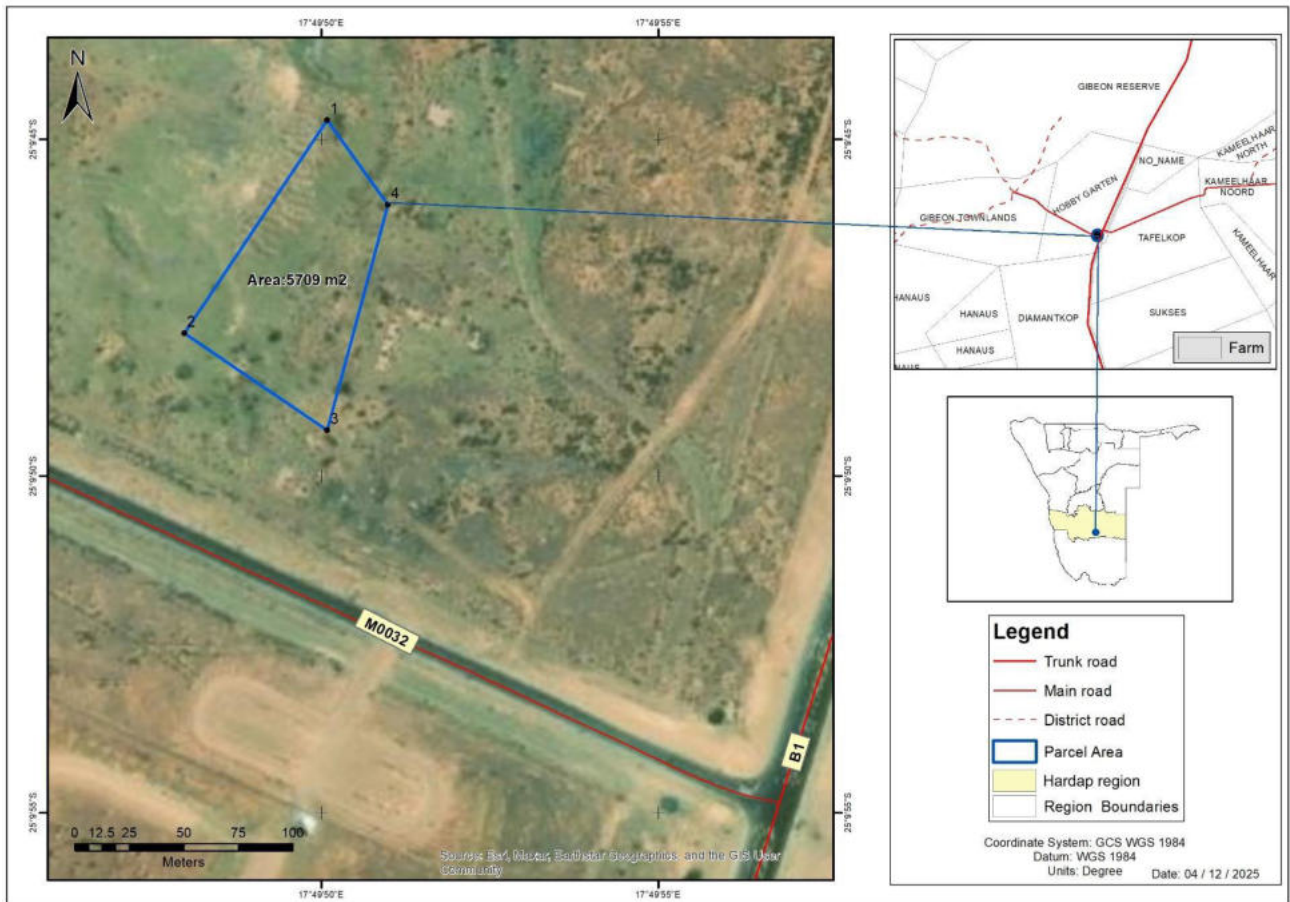


Figure 1: Project location of Portion of Farm Hobby Garten at Gibeon Settlement, Hardap Region.

1.3 Project Rationale

Gibeon is a home village to prominent politicians such as the late Hendrik Witbooi, the first Vice-Prime Minister of Namibia. Additionally, the current Vice-President, Mrs Lucia Wibooi was born in Gibeon. The is also surrounded by farmers and business personnel. It is situated about 176 km and 70 km from Keetmanshoop and Mariental, respectively. Due to an increasing number of motorists in the area, especially during high-peak events and holiday periods, a fuel shortage is experienced. There are currently no existing fuel facilities in Gibeon, forcing motorists to drive all the way to Mariental, with most residents purchasing fuel in storage containers such as Jerry Cans

The proposed fuel facility will alleviate the fuel shortage experienced in the area and provide the much-needed modern fuel facility that will guarantee constant and reliable fuel supplies in the area. This will project will further provide employment opportunities to the locals during

the construction and operational phase. The construction phase can accommodate about 40 temporary jobs and another 20 permanent jobs during the operational phase. Due to several economic opportunities, Gibeon has a severe lack of economic opportunities; more than 90% of the youth population in the area is unemployed (Namibia Population and Housing Census, 2023). Both the construction and operational phases will provide the much-needed employment opportunity to the youth in Gibeon.

Terms of Reference

The EIA process is structured such that the relevant national and local authority regulatory requirements are considered. The final guidelines determined by stakeholder's consultation are aimed to focus on issues of great environmental concerns and develop mitigation measures for an effective environmental management.

The TORs for this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) shall follow a process as described in the Environmental Regulation (2012).

- 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 and provide them with the opportunity to participate during the process as provided by the EMA;
- Develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which aims to provide roles of management and mitigation measures of potentially negative impacts and to formulate a project decommissioning plan.

1.4 Project Scope

This EIA was undertaken under the guidelines of the Environmental Policy of Namibia (1995), EMA, and its Regulation. Through literature review and site visit, a Background Information Document (BID) was prepared. Notices were placed at the shopping places, including the notice board at the Gibeon Village Council and also spread on the Local Gibeon Community

WhatsApp groups. Furthermore, adverts were placed in two local newspapers. All these were done to inform the public and stakeholders about the public meeting and also to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in order to seek opinions, comments and concerns regarding the project.

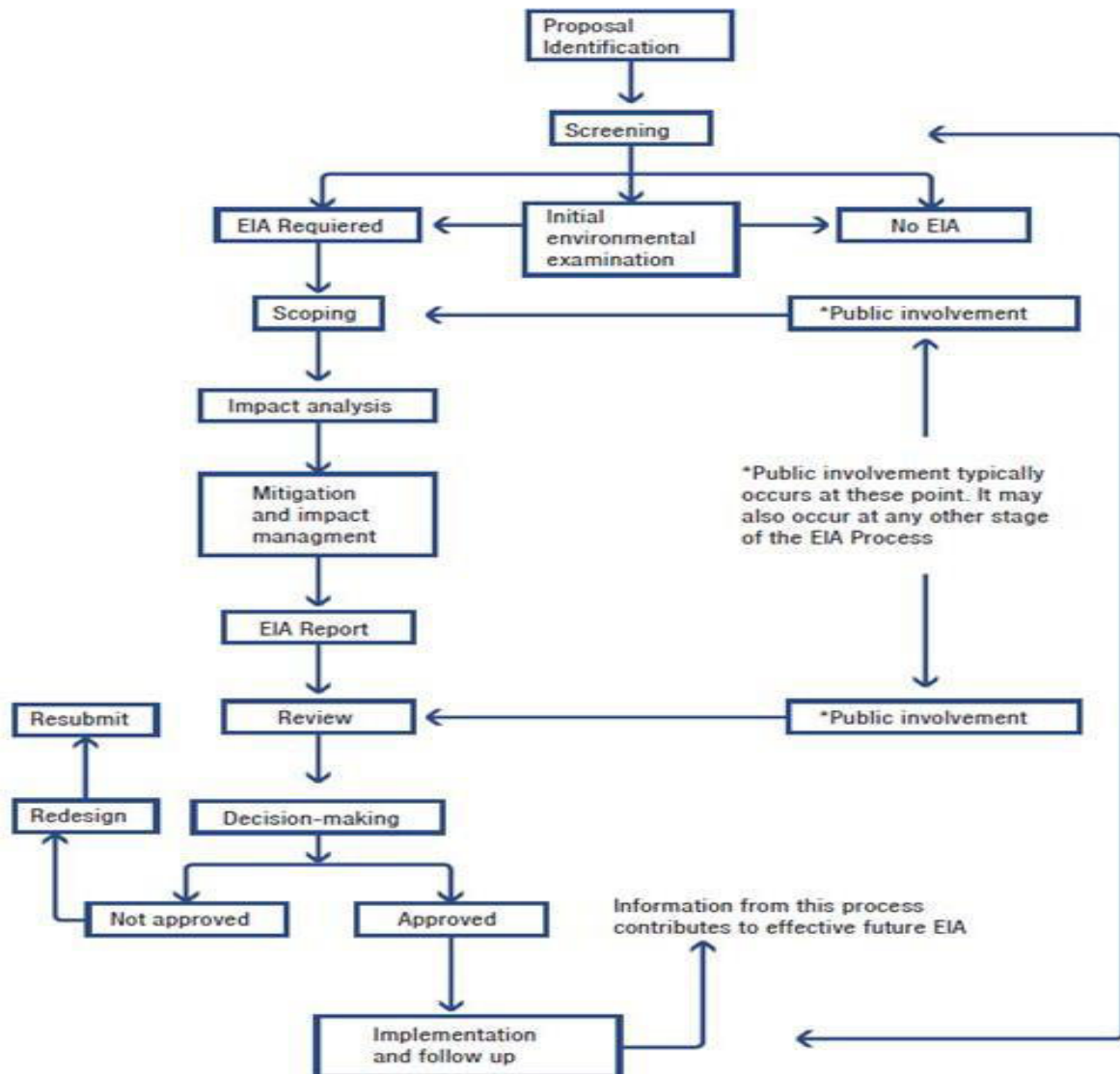


Figure 2: Scoping of EIA

The scope of this EIA aims at identifying the possible environmental impacts, assessing the level of impacts emanating from the construction, operation and decommissioning phase of this project. This has been achieved by site visits and conducting a comprehensive literature review. The aim of this environmental impact assessment report is to achieve the following aspects;

- ✓ Identification of positive and negative impacts associated with the project.

- ✓ Comprehensive evaluation of the impact assessment.
- ✓ Provide mitigation measures to prevent adverse effects.
- ✓ Comply with the provisions of the environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007).
- ✓ Conducts a public participation process.
- ✓ Incorporate comments made by stakeholders.
- ✓ Provide sufficient information regarding the project to make an informed decision regarding the project.

2. METHODOLOGY

The following methods were used to investigate the potential social and environmental impacts due to the construction and operation of the fuel retail facility:

- ✓ Information about the site was obtained through site visit and the use of secondary data.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED LISTED ACTIVITY

The project involves the establishment and operation of a new filling station and retail outlets. The fuel facility will consist of two pumps, both of diesel and petrol and serve both light and heavy vehicles and a solitary tank design for heavy vehicles. In general, the design of the project will optimize the best use of the available technology to prevent or minimize potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the project and to incorporate efficient operational controls. Since Namibia is in the process of developing its own standard, the current SABS 089:1999 standard practice will be employed. The installation of the fuel tanks and pipelines at the fuel filling station will be in line with SABS standards (SANS 10089:Parts 1-3). In term of these standards; the pre-construction and construction phases are summarized below as follows:

- Underground fuel storage tanks should be minimum composite tanks fibre-reinforced with resin coated steel tanks.
- Installation requirements for underground fuel storage tanks as prescribed by the SABS codes.

- Filler point containment measures for the containment of spillage during the tank filling as prescribed in term of the SABS codes.
- Type of supply pipeline, containment measures and installation requirements are specified.
- The tanks will be filled from a common filler box. The filler point is surrounded by secondary sleeves to avoid surface water and soil entering the filler box. The fuel tank operator will pump out any spillage into the filler box at the time of fuel delivery.
- Fuel from the tanks will be pumped through the underground pipelines, which are laid to the forecourt, where it will be dispersed into customer vehicles. The dispensing pump will be fitted with an emergency cut-off valve as specified by the legislation and standards.

3.1 Project Design

The core business for this project is selling petrol and diesel to motorists as well as petroleum-associated products such as paraffin for household use. The project design shall comprise the following;

- ✓ Land excavation for underground fuel storage tanks
- ✓ Ablution facilities
- ✓ Oil/Water interceptors
- ✓ Driveways and parking areas
- ✓ Convenience shop
- ✓ Canopy over pumps
- ✓ Retail Outlets

At operation, the following activities shall be undertaken;

- ✓ Procurement of petroleum products (Petrol/Diesel).
- ✓ Dispensing of petroleum products into the underground storage tanks.
- ✓ Dispensing of fuel to motorists.
- ✓ Operate a convenience shop.

3.1.1 Underground Storage Tanks and Underground Piping System

During construction, a tank area shall be established. This area shall be excavated in accordance with the SANS standard for the installation of Underground Fuel Storage Tanks (UFST). The

tanks are designed in accordance to SANS and international standards with consideration of corrosion and floatation. A concrete slab shall be poured to prevent floatation. The installation of tanks and the engineering designs shall be done by qualified and certified engineers. Underground Piping System shall be installed in the area of the filling station. This equipment can only be procured and installed by qualified and licenced people guided by the SANS and best international practise.

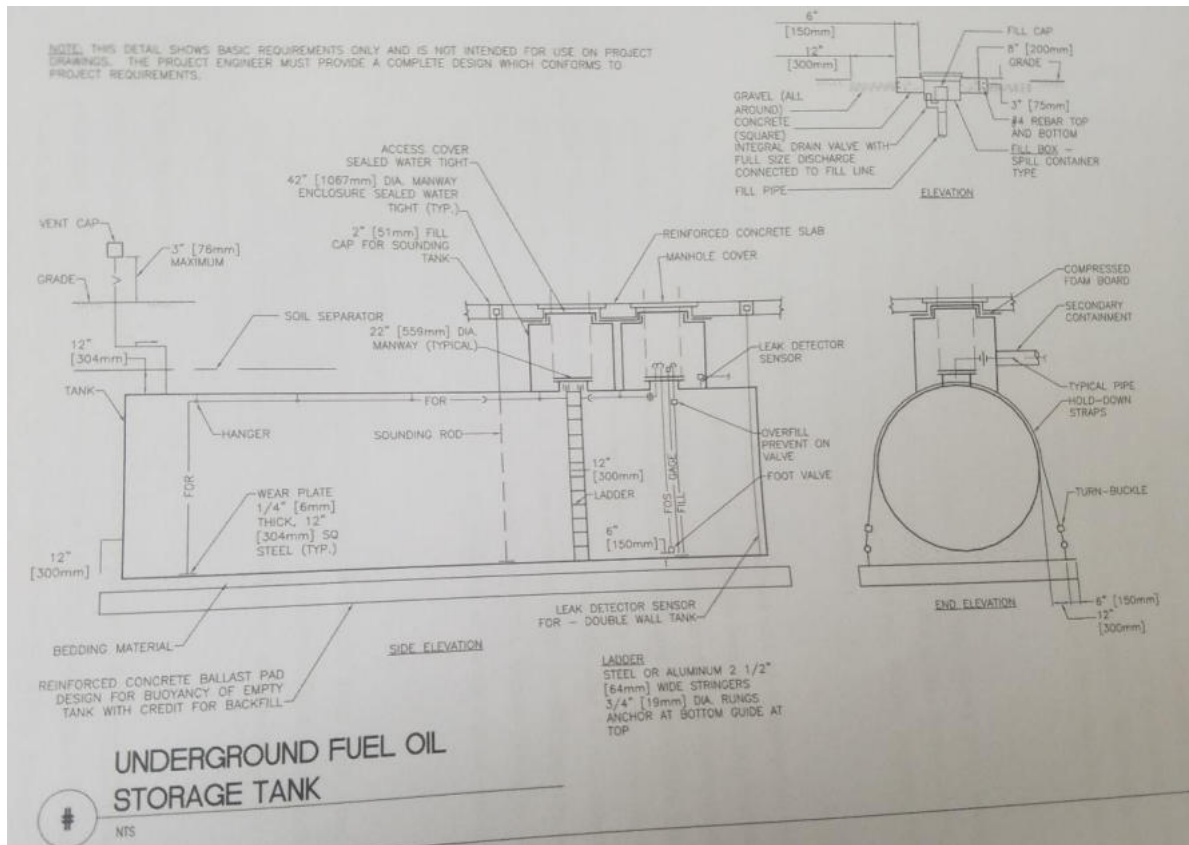


Figure 3: Design for the Underground Fuel Storage Tank

3.1.2 Spill and Leakage Monitoring Systems

The installed underground fuel storage tanks shall have a system to monitor possible leakages. The available methods such as leak monitoring wells and Automatic Tank Gauging System (ATGS) can be used for such a purpose. The ATGS system is highly recommended to avoid possible detrimental impacts such as underground contamination.

3.1.2.1 Automatic Tank Gauging System

This is basically an electronic device; which monitor the fuel level in the tank over a period and detect leakages on the tank. The system allows the owner of filling station to reconcile their sale with the volume of procured fuel, monitor pressure, fuel levels, volume and temperatures, receive a temperature warning signal of the fuel. This makes it easier to monitor if the filling station is operating efficiently and in conformity with environmental laws while maintaining a sustainable way of operating.

3.1.2.2 Groundwater Monitoring System

Groundwater contamination can be a disaster, especially in an area where groundwater is the main source of water supply. It may be triggered by various sources such as; inappropriate cleaning of the forecourt and disposing of contaminated water into the surrounding, filtration of fuel through cracks on the forecourt and underground leakage. Hence groundwater monitoring systems must be in place to detect any contamination. This system includes drilling of four monitoring wells around the filling station, such as in the North, South, East and West of the fuel facility. These wells are expected to have water samples, especially after the rainy season, through percolation. Monitoring should thus be done annually. Water samples from these wells must be analysed for the concentration of substances contained. Excess detection of Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl, Xylen and Lead (BTEX) is an evidence of contamination and appropriate measures must be taken.

3.1.2.3 Soil and Surface Water Monitoring

Samples of soil and water must be randomly collected on an annual basis from the area surrounding the filling station and taken to an approved laboratory for analysis. Superfluous detection of BTEX is evidence of contamination and appropriate measures must be taken.

3.2 Depth of the aquifers in the area of Gibeon

Groundwater is primarily sourced from the fractured, sedimentary rocks of the Nama Group and underlying deep artesian aquifers. Borehole depths in the region typically range between 50m and 200m, with localized water tables often lying from near the surface to 200m deep, depending on topography.

3.3 Solid Waste Management

During the construction and operation phase it is guaranteed that there would be waste generated and need to be collected for proper disposal. Waste bins will be allocated to several points to ensure littering is reduced. The management of the filling station must therefore ensure the removal of waste bins and dispose of at the designated dumping site of the village council.

4. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK POLICY

Namibia has multiple legal instruments that regulates activities regarding the environment for the purpose of preserving and protecting the environment for future generations. Table 2 below shows a summary of such legal instruments and their applicability to the proposed project.

Table 2: Legislation applicable to the proposed fuel facility

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Namibian Constitution	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that:- “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”.	The Constitution gives provision to the state to adopt policies aimed at management of ecosystems for the benefit of all Namibians.
The Environmental Management Act	The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 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 provide a list of activities that	Legal requirement to undertake an EIA

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	<p>may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate.</p> <p>Further, the Act ensures that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Potential threats are considering timeously (b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultations is conducted and all Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on the project (c) Decision are robust by taking into account the above-mentioned activities 	
<p>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act No.11 of 1976)</p>	<p>This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a registration certificate from the Department of Health.</p>	<p>Generation of Greenhouse Gases by the fuel</p>
<p>Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill</p>	<p>This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal the Atmospheric</p>	<p>Possible Fuel Spill and Leakages may pollute ground and surface water.</p>

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	<p>Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management.</p>	
<p>Environmental Policy framework (1995)</p>	<p>This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.</p>	<p>Provision of the EIA and guidelines</p>
<p>The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;</p>	<p>Safety: A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context “SAFETY” is regarded as “free from danger” to the health injury and to properties.</p>	<p>Handling of fuel has a high fire and explosion risk</p>

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	<p>Health:</p> <p>Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.</p>	<p>Provision of clean ablution facility, Routine health check-ups for employees, HIV/AIDS Awareness etc.</p>
<p>Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919</p>	<p>The Act serves 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.</p>	<p>Ensure public safety from Noise, Dusts, and air pollution.</p>
<p>Water Resources Management Act (2004)</p>	<p>This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed principles.</p>	<p>Ensure well-constructed storm water systems, ensure pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution</p>

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	<p>This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect this resource, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following;</p> <p>(a) Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and</p> <p>(b) Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources</p>	Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge must not be dumped into water bodies
Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	Safe handling of the fuel
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	<p>This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer, welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and electrical safety.</p>	Follow legal labour requirements such as safety, remuneration etc

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Regional Council Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development at regional level.	Observe the regional by laws
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.	Coordinate movement of construction vehicle to prevent soil erosion. Ensure conservation of top soil.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	Handling of fuel, Fire and explosion risks
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision 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 such as	Earth work such as scrapping and excavation may unearth archaeological material.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
<p>Word's Best Practises</p>	<p><i>Precautionary Approach Principle</i></p> <p>This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied.</p> <p><i>Polluter Pays Principle</i></p> <p>This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.</p>	<p>Fuel Filling services are well known in Namibia. Fuel contains Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are cancerous and their amount that causes cancer are poorly documented. Therefore, precaution must be taken when dispensing fuel to vehicles.</p> <p>In the event spillage or leakages, owner must be responsible to clean up the environment.</p>

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Background Information Documents (BID)

Background Information Document (BID) an integral part of the EIA process was distributed to all relevant stakeholders (see Appendix E) for details.

5.2 Newspaper Advertisement

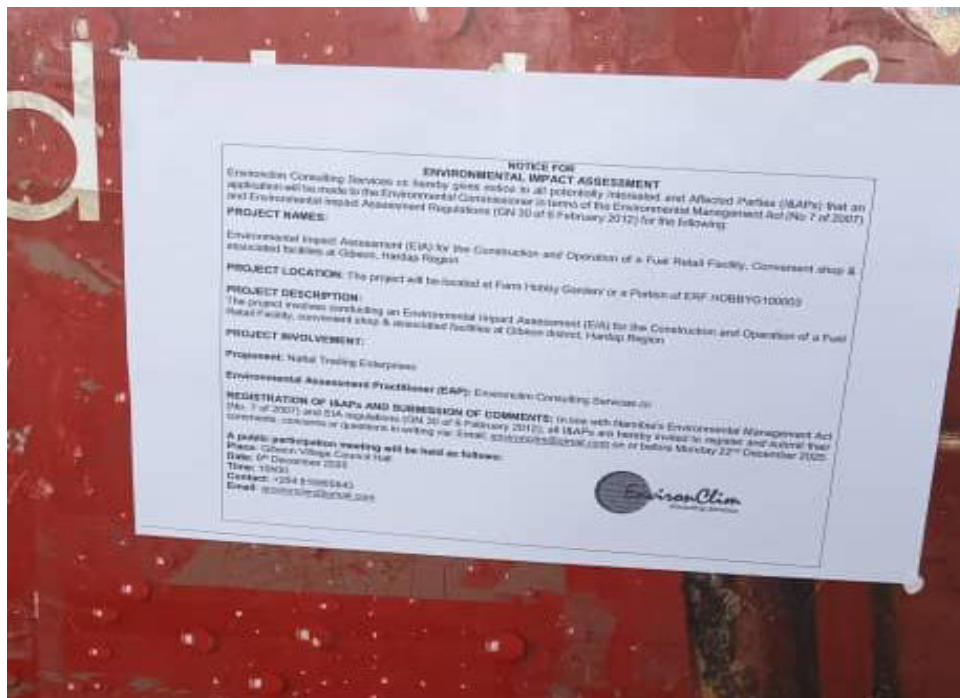
Adverts were placed in newspapers namely; Confidante newspaper and the Windhoek Observers for two consecutive weeks (see Appendix D)

Table 3: Dates of Newspaper Adverts

Newspaper	Date of Advert
Confidante	21 st -27 th November 2025
	28 th November – 4 th December 2025
Windhoek Observer	18 th November 2025
	25 th November 2025

5.3 Site Notices

Site notices were placed at different sites around the settlement of Gibeon, at the entrance of the Gibeon Shopping Centre and also at the notice board of Gibeon Village Council (see Figure 4).



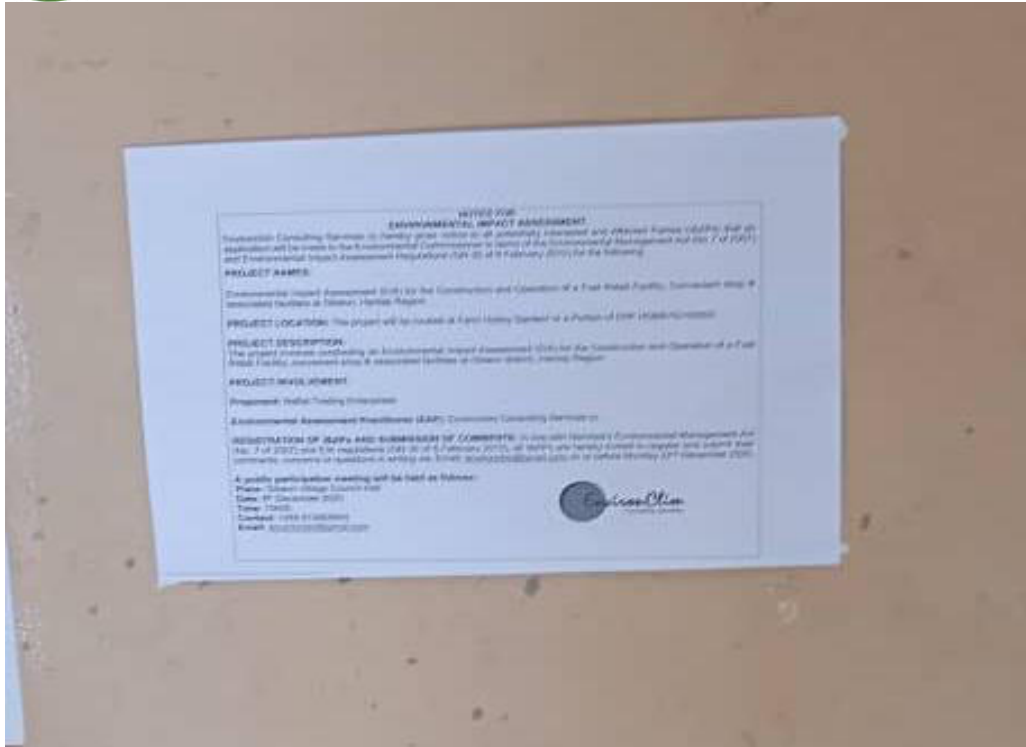


Figure 4: Notices placed at popular places informing the public on the public consultation

5.4 Public Meeting

A public meeting was conducted on Saturday, the 6th November 2025, at the Gibeon Community Hall. The event coincided with a funeral of a community member on the same day, hence no turnout for the public meeting. However, the Background Information Document was also shared with the representative of the Gibeon Village Council and distributed to community members to forward their concerns before the stipulated deadline.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Geology

The geology of the Gibeon area can be categorized in three regions;

- **Shallow Alluvial & Phreatic Aquifers:** Found along the ephemeral Fish River. Water can be found at shallow depths of a few meters to 20m in the riverbed's sands; however, these sources are often heavily impacted by seasonal evaporation, resulting in brackish or saline water.
- **Nama Group Aquifers:** Gibeon rests primarily on the sediments of the Nama Group. Aquifers here are often "crevice" (fractured) aquifers. Tapping these deeper geological formations typically requires drilling boreholes ranging from 50m up to 200m deep to consistently yield fresh drinking water.
- **Artesian Aquifers (Stampriet/Auob/Nossob):** Situated near the eastern edges of the greater Fish River and Stampriet Basins, deep artesian systems—such as the Auob and Nossob aquifers—are utilized in the broader region. While these can lie anywhere from 100m to over 300m below the surface, they are heavily tapped to support both communal needs and agricultural operations.

6.2 Climate

6.2.1 Rainfall

. According to Mendelsohn *et al* (2002), the main precipitation occurs as thunderstorms from January to March, with the annual rainfall ranging between 100-200mm. However, the region is semi-arid, meaning total annual rainfall is relatively low and sporadic.

6.2.2 Temperature

Like most of Namibia, Gibeon enjoys abundant sunshine with an average of over 300 clear days a year. In summer, the district experiences hot and sunny conditions frequently ranging from 30°C to 35°C. In winter, Overnight temperatures drop significantly, ranging from °C4 to 10°C.

6.2.3 Evaporation

The average annual evaporation rate in the Gibeon area ranges between 2,240 and 2,380 mm. Generally, the Hardap region is known for high temperatures and evaporation. Ironically, these figures exceeded the average rainfall received in the area. An indication that the area will have limited surface water bodies since most of the water will evaporate.

6.2.4 Topography and Drainage

Gibeon lies on a relatively flat, featureless elevated plain known as the Gibeon Plateau. Its topography and drainage are intrinsically defined by its location within the semi-arid central interior.

The village is situated at an altitude of approximately 1,050 m above sea level. The immediate local landscape around the settlement exhibits only modest variations in elevation. The broader Gibeon Plateau features wide, flat plains and is primarily underlain by undisturbed late Precambrian-early Cambrian bedrock of the Nama Group (shales, carbonates, and quartzites). The region is notably famous for the Gibeon Kimberlite Field, which features numerous volcanic craters, pipes, and associated outcroppings, as well as exposures of slate stone.

Gibeon is located right along the Fish River, the most significant interior river in southern Namibia and a major tributary of the Orange River basin. The Fish River is an ephemeral, non-perennial river. It typically remains dry for most of the year and only experiences surface flow for brief periods following heavy seasonal rains in the central highlands. Because of the plateau's low rainfall and high evaporation rates, the local drainage relies on subterranean aquifers and scattered dry washes/tributary lines that channel water toward the Fish

During the construction phase, the land will have to be levelled and elevated to the same depth as the existing main road from which access roads must be branched. Whilst this exercise is being conducted, caution should be taken to avoid waterlogging or flooding of adjacent neighbours.

6.3 Biological Environment

6.3.1 Flora

The proposed development will be constructed within the townland of Gibeon, where there is limited vegetation due to semi-arid conditions. The vegetation in and surrounding Gibeon is dominated by Karoo shrubs and grasses, typical of the Namibian savannah woodlands ecoregion in the south. Characteristic vegetation of this ecoregion is, *Parkinsonia Africana*, *Catophractes alexandri*, *Acacia nebrownii*, *Boscia foetida*, *B. albitrunca*, and *Rhigozum trichotomum* as well as smaller karoo bushes such as *Erioccephalus spp.* and *Pentzia spp.* Tufted grasses, mainly *Stipagrostis spp.*, can be found scattered among the woody plants in the ecoregion (Fund et. al., 2015)

6.3.3 Fauna

Gibeon is a settlement surrounded by communal farmers. The area is surrounded by communal farms, and there is livestock such as goats and sheep but usually looms along the Fish River. The Gibeon area hosts a variety of large to small fauna, ranging from Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), Springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*), Duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*), Klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*), Steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*), black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) to Caracal (*Caracal caracal damarensis*). Gemsbuck (*Oryx gazella*) are also widely scattered across the area in addition to Zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*) and Red Hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus caama*) (Barnard et al., 1997)

6.4 Supporting Infrastructure / Engineering

6.4.1 Access Roads

The proposed site is easily accessible as it is located at the corner of two roads, namely the M0032 and B1, respectively. Access roads to the fuel facility can be drawn from the above-mentioned roads to ease the free flow of traffic, especially trucks.

The M0032 is the road entering Gibeon from Gobabis, and the B1 road connects Gibeon to Mariental to the north and Keetmanshoop to the south.



Figure 5: Existing M0032 road from which access roads to the fuel facility can be connected

6.4.2 Electricity and Water

The settlement of Gibeon is electrified, and there are power lines existing within the vicinity of the proposed area, located about 30 meters away. The proponent will make necessary arrangements with the Electricity Authority in the area. No impacts anticipated from the establishment of the linear infrastructure.

Since the site falls within the jurisdiction of the Gibeon Village Council, water supply will be connected to the existing water infrastructures. No anticipated impact is expected from the connection of water supply.



Figure 6: Sub-station and powerlines opposite the proposed site



Figure 7: Water Reservoir and the Water Tower west of the proposed site location

6.4.3 Sewage Connection

There is no existing sewage pumping system in the vicinity of the proposed site. The proponent should plan with the local authority to pump sewage to the designated sewage ponds belonging to Gibeon Village Council. This makes it easier to connect temporary toilets to be used during construction purposes and also be used during the operational phase of the fuel facility, to reduce sewage odour, nuisance and possible surface and groundwater pollution in the surrounding. Therefore, no anticipated impact from the sewage, considering the low water table in the area. However, caution should be taken not to construct unplanned infrastructure on the proposed erven as that will overload the sewage pumping system, resulting in overflows.

6.5 Socio-Economy Impacts

6.5.1 Employment

Gibeon Village Council falls within the Hardap region which is the least densely populated of all regions in the country according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census Report. Despite having a low population size, the region have a significant unemployment rate of 39% equivalent to other regions with pretty much greater population. The employment creation is thus crucial for this region and particular Gibeon, as an effort to complement Government in curbing unemployment among the youth population.

Provision must be made to ensure that local people will be considered for employment especially positions which do not require high expertise. This project envisages to create about 40 and 20 jobs on temporary and permanent basis respectively.

6.5.2 HIV and Prostitution

Namibia is deeply affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic which mostly affects the most productive and economic active class of the country. Since the new development will attracts people seeking for employment from different areas, this will increase the risk of engaging in risky sexual behaviours and promote prostitution. Workers must go through an HIV/AIDS

awareness program to be sensitized about the deadly disease. The availability of condoms at the area would thus be made a priority.

7. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The following alternatives to the project were considered and outlined below:

7.1 No Project option

This alternative would mean that the project does not proceed

Advantages

- ✓ There would be no noise from construction vehicles and machinery.
- ✓ Air pollution from dust as a result of the construction will not occur.
- ✓ There would not be soil compaction as a result of heavy machinery use.
- ✓ There will be a reduction of soil erosion due to less loosening of surface soil.
- ✓ There would be no soil or underground water oil contamination

Disadvantages

- ✓ There will be no job creation in the area
- ✓ There will be no secondary development such as office outlets and warehouses as a result of the project
- ✓ The land might remain underdeveloped and the value of land remain low
- ✓ The expected income in the form of profits to the developer and in the form of taxes to the government will not be realized.

7.2 Relocation alternative

Relocation option to a different site is an option available for the project implementation. However, at present there are no alternative sites for the proposed development (i.e. the project proponent do not have any alternative site). This means that the proponent has to look for a new piece of land if relocation is proposed and may not be an ideal place like the currently propose site. Looking for the land to accommodate the project and following all due diligence is long process and it will take time. In addition, it is not guaranteed that such land would be available at a strategic location like the ear-marked area.

7.3 Comparison of alternatives

Under the NO action alternatives, no development would be allowed on the proposed land and therefore there would neither be benefits from the project nor the insignificant effects. Under the project development alternatives, the project would create temporary employment for contractors. Provided the mitigation measures are implemented, including construction and best management practices, insignificant impacts on soils, health and safety and water quality are anticipated. Commitments associated with this alternative would ensure that potential impacts are avoided or reduced to levels of insignificance.

7.4 Green Technology

Namibia is consecrated with abundant solar radiation, to ensure that carbon footprint is reduced and impact on climate change is minimised the proponent has the intention to supplement the available energy source with renewable energy by using solar power. A certain segment of the rooftop of the associated facilities will be covered with solar panels to feed into the grid, this will immensely reduce the cost of energy and ensure sufficient energy supply even during power shortages. The proposed development will be fitted with eco-friendly devices and equipment to reduce carbon footprint and possible climate change impacts.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Introduction

The completion of the environmental impact assessment and the issuing of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will determine when development of the proposed filling station will commence. These developmental activities are divided into four phases namely:

1. Preconstruction;
2. Construction;
3. Operational and environmental auditing;
4. Decommissioning and upgrade.

Unless otherwise stated, all potential impacts will remain valid for the lifespan of the proposed filling station, however some impacts are specific to certain phases during project implementation. Impact factors (activities) identified at each of these phases of the filling

station (preconstruction, construction, operational and upgrade) have been summarized below:

- Site clearing and ground preparation;
- Fencing;
- Site Shielding;
- Foundation works;
- Structures erection;
- Fuel tanks installation;
- Overhead canopy set up;
- Plumbing works;
- Electrical works;
- Monitoring system installation;
- Pumping testing;
- Commissioning;
- Operation and Maintenance (for 20 Years);
- Decommissioning (After 20 Years) / Upgrade of Facility.

The impact assessment evaluation include land use/disturbance impacts; dust; impacts to flora and fauna; visual impact; cultural; hazardous material impacts; noise; health and safety and socioeconomic impacts.

8.2 Impacts

The main purpose of this section is to identify and assess the most significant environmental repercussion by describing the measurable aspects of these impacts. The mitigation measures of these possible impacts will be provided in order to minimize the extent of the impacts resulting from various activities during the project phases. The following potential impacts on the environment have been identified: Dust, Land use, Noise, Soil contamination, Groundwater pollution, Visual impact, Health and Safety, Ecological and biodiversity loss, Solid and hazardous Waste, and Socio-economic, Fire hazards and Oil spillage. These identified potential impacts have been assessed. It is important to note that an impact assessment of the filling station (Gibeon Service Station) was conducted, no land clearings of vegetation will be carried out as there is no vegetation in the area, which can be affected. The results also show that since this is going to be a localized project, it will therefore pose no threat to the biodiversity in the

area. Mitigation measures are proposed for each identified impact in the EMP.

8.2.1 Summary of Likely Positive Impacts

Filling station supplies petroleum products to consumers particularly motorists to ensure constant movement of vehicles and maintain efficient transport logistic that contribute to the economic enhancement of the area, region and entire country at large. The following are the key likely positive impacts that have been evaluated during the EIA for the proposed Gibeon filling station:

- Contribute to the reliable supplies of petroleum products for Gibeon;
- Contribution to industrial development
- Contribute to socioeconomic development
- Improved fuel facility infrastructure;
- Improved fuel levies regulatory measures;
- Efforts to reduce the effects of climate change and community vulnerability;

Overall, the proposed development will significantly contribute to Namibia's economy via capital injection and various taxes that will be payable for the lifespan of the proposed project.

8.2.2 Summary of Likely Negative Impacts

The following is the summary of potential likely negative impacts associated with the proposed filling station project activities occurring during the preconstruction, construction, operational and rehabilitation phases:

- i. Dust
- ii. Land use;
- iii. Noise;
- iv. Visual impact;
- v. Ecological and biodiversity loss
- vi. Health and safety;
- vii. Soil and ground water contamination
- viii. Solid and hazardous waste management;
- ix. Socioeconomic;
- x. Fire hazards

xi. Oil spillage

9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

9.1 Methodology for assessing ecological and social impacts

The definitions of the criteria used to describe the significance of the impacts on the environmental component are contained in table below.

Table 4: The Impact Assessment Criteria Used

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
NATURE	Reviews the of effect that the proposed activity will have on the relevant component of the environment and includes “what will be affected and how”
EXTENT	Indicates whether the impact will be within a limited area (on-site where the construction will take place); local (limited within 25 km of the area); regional (limited to approximately 200 km radius); national (limited to the border of Namibia); international (extending beyond Namibia’s borders).
DURATION	Whether the impact will be temporary (during construction only); short-term (1-5 years), medium – term (5-10 years), long-term (longer than 10 years but will cease after operation) or permanent.
INTENSITY	Establishes whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether or not it exceeds set of standards, and is described as none (no impact); low (where natural/social – environmental function and processes are negligibly affected); medium (where the environment continue to function but in a noticeably modified manner); or high (where environmental function and process are altered such that they temporary or permanently cease and/ or exceed legal standards/ requirements).
PROBABILITY	Considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and is described as uncertain, improbable (low-likelihood), probable (distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) or definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).
SIGNIFICANCE	Significance is given before and after mitigation. Low if the impact will not have an influence on the decision or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design, Medium –if the impact could have an influence on the environment which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation (the route can be used, but with deviations or mitigation), High where it could have a “no go” implication regardless of any possible mitigation (alternative route/ option/plan/source should be used).
STATUS OF THE IMPACT	A statement of whether the impact is positive (a benefit), negative (a cost), or neutral. Indicate in each case who is likely to benefit and who is likely to bear the cost of each impact.
DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE IN PREDICTIONS	Is based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information.

Table 5: Rating of potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Gibeon Fuel Facility

Potential Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
CONSTRUCTION PHASE									
Dust	Negative	On site	Temporary	Medium	Probable	Medium	Low	Apply dust suppression method such as water spraying.	Low
Noise	Negative	Local	Temporary	Medium	Probable	High	High	All vehicle and machinery engines must be off when not in use	Low
Visual Impact	Negative	Limited	Permanent	Medium	Definite	High	Low	Keep site visually clean	Low

Potential Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Biodiversity Loss	Negative	Local	Short term	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Crawling animals must not be killed unless it poses danger to human life	Low
Health and Safety	Negative	Local	Long term	Medium	Definite	High	High	A compulsory safety induction course must be given to all employees	Low
Waste Generation	Negative	Local	Short term	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Construction site must have sufficient skip containers for waste disposal.	Low

Potential Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Employment	Positive	Local	Short-term	Minor effects	Definite	High	Medium	Ensure that all general work is reserved for local people unless in circumstances where specialized skills are required.	Low
Groundwater and Surface Water Pollution	Negative	Local	Long-term	Medium	Probable	High	High	Oils, lubricants and hydrocarbons must be stored in a proper storage facility with concrete bunds	Low
HIV/AIDS	Negative	Local	Long-term	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Avail Condoms at site	Low

Potential Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Soil Compaction	Negative	Local	Short-term	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Design a storm water system that would channel surface run off to the flood plain	Low
Archaeology	Negative	Local	Short-term	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Cordoned of the area with a danger tape and manager to take appropriated pictures.	Low
Soil Erosion	Negative	Local	Long-term	Medium	Probable	High	Low	Construction activity must cease during strong wind and rainfall season	High

	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Slow traffic	Negative	Site only	Short-term	Low	Low probability	Medium	Low	Proper Signage should be deployed at the construction site and along its access roads.	Low

Potential Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
OPERATION PHASE									
Oil Spillage	Negative	Site only	Short-term	Medium	Highly Probable	High	Medium	Fuel tanks should be placed in suitable containment structures.	Low
Employment	Positive	Local	Long-term	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Locals must be trained to acquire necessary skills	Low
HIV/AIDS	Negative	Local	Long-term	Medium	Definite	High	High	Avail Condoms at site.	Low

Potential Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Fire and Explosion Risks	Negative	Site only	Short-term	Medium	Highly Probable	High	Medium	Inspect, service and test Firefighting equipment regularly.	Low
Dust and Gaseous Emissions	Negative	Local	Project Lifetime	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Only use unleaded gasoline and low sulphur diesel	Low
Oil Leakage	Negative	Local	Project Lifetime	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Conform with the SANS standards of safety	Low

Potential Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Traffic	Negative	Site Only	Short-term	Medium	Low Probability	High	Medium	Appropriate road signs should be erected.	Low
Health and Safety	Negative	Local	Long-term	Medium	Probable	High	Medium	Workers must next to pumps, it helps reduce VOCs.	High
Groundwater Pollution	Negative	Local	Long-term	Low	Probable	High	Low	Implement a groundwater monitoring system.	Low

Potential Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Degree of Confidence	Significance		
							Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation	Post-Mitigation
Noise	Negative	Local	Project Lifetime	Low	Definite	High	High	Unnecessary hooting prohibited.	Low
Corporate Responsibility	Positive	Local	Long-term	Medium	Definite	High	Medium	Sponsor activities at the neighbouring school.	Low

10. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Excessive care must be taken during the removal of underground tanks, pipes and other installations. This would be done in order to protect human and the environment. Therefore, the project proponent must implement the detailed mitigation measures below;

- The proponent must submit a decommissioning plan to the office of the Environmental Commissioner for approval;
- Decommissioning exercise must not take place during the rainy season;
- Install signs to inform the public about project closure;
- The project areas must be cordoned off with the danger tape;
- A qualified project engineers must be hired to oversee the decommissioning of the project.
- Hire environmental specialist to monitor possible contamination during decommissioning;
- Ensure that all tanks are empty before removal and all contaminated materials must be properly cleaned before their disposal;
- Ensure that all underground installation is removed;
- Provide workers with all necessary PPE;
- Generated waste must be disposed of at approved sites;
- After the removal of the underground installations, the pit must be left open. Take soil samples from the pit to examine potential contamination.
- When contamination is detected, the soil in the pit must be dug out and be treated before disposing it to an approved site;
- The site must be rehabilitated and flattened to its natural state;

11. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts measure possible environmental and social impacts on the receptor caused by the combination effects of more than one project/development. The assessment intents to identify the environmental impacts of the proposed project in combination with the existing similar project in the area. Gibeon is underdeveloped, hence cumulative impact of this

development is not eminent to measure although the flow of traffic is expected to rise as a result of this development.

12. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to satisfy the EMA No 7 of 2007, an EIA was therefore done for the construction of the fuel facility at Gibeon. The EIA identifies both negative and positive impacts of the proposed project pertaining bio-physical environment and socio-economic aspects.

The analysis of the EIA has proven that the implementation and operation phases of the project will have positive impacts as stressed below;

The impacts will include:

- ✓ Job Creation
- ✓ Increased industrial operation
- ✓ Increase in Government revenue
- ✓ General development of the site

Although the project will trigger several positive impacts to the residents of Gibeon and the surrounding motorists, it will also be accompanied by negative impacts as follows;

- ✓ Pollution/contamination (to air and soil) mostly during construction phase
- ✓ Increased waste (solid and liquid) generation
- ✓ Oil pollution during operations among others

To minimize the negative impacts identified, the mitigation measures should be adhered to both during the construction and operation phases. This will ensure that the environment is protected, and the project life span is guaranteed to its full existence. The recommendations made in the EMP should be monitored periodically to ensure compliance and management of the entire project. With adequate information provided in this environmental scoping report, it is highly recommended that the project be approved and issued with the Environmental Clearance Certificate.

13.REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: PROOF OF LAND OWNERSHIP

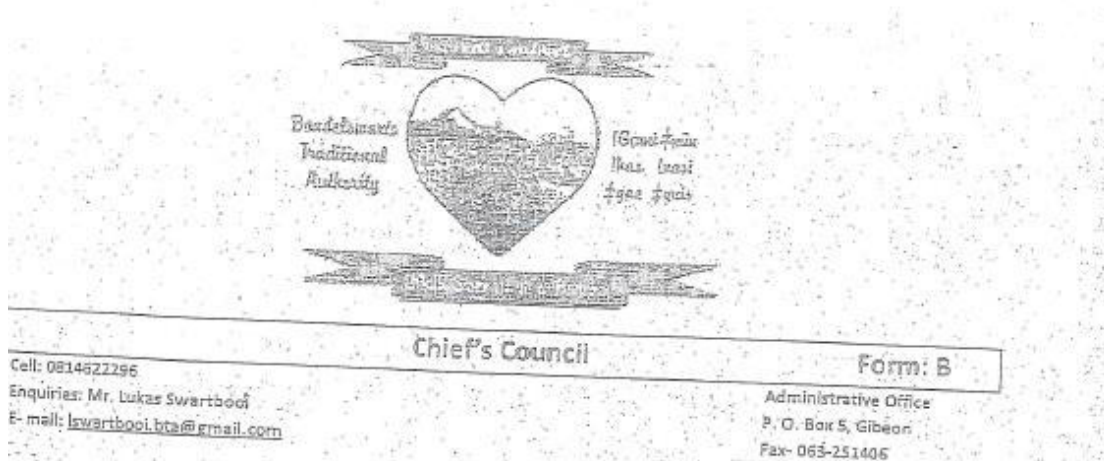
Description of portion of land in respect of which land right has been granted:

UPI:	HOBBYG100003	Constituency:	Gibeon
Area:	Hobby Garden	Traditional Authority:	Bondelswartz
Parcel size:	5709 m2	Traditional Administrative Area:	Gibeon
Region:	Hardap		

Description of land right which has been granted:

Approved land use:	Commerce, finance and business (Service station)	approval date:
Leasehold period:	15.01.2024 until 15.01.2054	
Other right on parcel:		approval date:

APPENDIX B: CONSENT LETTER FROM THE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY



To: Naftali Trading Enterprises cc
P.O. Box 1223
Luderitz

Dear Sir

RE: Notification and Acknowledgement of Right of Leasehold Application.

Hereby the Chief Council notify your office for consent of Rights of Leasehold application, in terms of Section 35, (5) and regulation 17,(3) of the communal land reform act No. 5 of 2002.

Application for Right of Leasehold:

Mr. Naftal Shimana Simon, ID nr, 7605261022 0

Purpose of Business
Gibeon Service Station

Size of Land applied for:
Five (5) Hectares

Period of Years Applied for:

Thirty (30) years

APPENDIX C: DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED FILLING STATION



APPENDICES D: PROOF OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

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TUESDAY 18 NOVEMBER 2025 | 13

OBSERVERMONEY

US, Switzerland and Liechtenstein launch trade talks

Staff Writer

The United States, Switzerland and Liechtenstein have announced plans to negotiate a major economic pact aimed at reshaping trade and investment ties, boosting job creation and strengthening supply chain security. The White House said the three countries will work under a new "Framework for an Agreement on Fair, Balanced, and Reciprocal Trade", with the goal of concluding negotiations by the first quarter of 2026. If completed, the agreement will create a modern trading relationship that expands market access, promotes investment and strengthens cooperation in sectors such as manufacturing and digital services. Switzerland and Liechtenstein expressed strong intentions to increase direct foreign investment in the United States. Switzerland plans to encourage at least US\$200 billion in investment across all 50 states over the next five years, with a focus on manufacturing and research and development jobs. Liechtenstein aims to support US\$300 million in investment and increase the number of US jobs created by its private sector by 50% over the same period. The US will use reciprocal tariff policies to assess whether these commitments are met. One third of the new investments are expected by the end of 2026.



As part of the talks, Switzerland and Liechtenstein intend to remove duties on all US industrial goods, along with US seafood and selected agricultural products. They also plan to expand tariff rate quotas for other American farm exports. The US plans to apply a mix of most favoured nation tariffs and reciprocal tariffs of up to 15% on Swiss and Liechtenstein goods. Tariffs on certain pharmaceuticals and semiconductors from the two countries will also be

capped at 15% under national security rules. The three countries aim to reduce regulatory hurdles by recognising each other's conformity assessment bodies and aligning on international standards. Switzerland plans to work with the US on the recognition of US automotive safety standards and broader acceptance of US-approved medical devices. Agricultural trade issues will also be addressed. Switzerland has committed

to reviewing barriers that limit US poultry imports and to continuing cooperation on beef and dairy certification requirements. The agreement will include cooperation on countering non-market policies from third countries, strengthening export controls and sanctions, and aligning approaches to foreign investment reviews based on national security. The parties also plan to work together to secure critical supply chains.

Negotiations will begin immediately, with the aim of coordinating the timing of domestic approval processes. The framework outlines a shared vision but does not create legal obligations. If successfully concluded, the agreement could become one of the most significant economic partnerships between the US and European countries in decades, shaping future trade rules and long-term investment flows.

Swipe smart, not blind

MIGNON DU PREEZ

Black Friday is almost here, and the excitement is everywhere. Stores are shouting about massive discounts, online deals are popping up on your feed, and everyone seems ready to grab something "before it's gone". But here's the truth: a bargain isn't a bargain if it leaves you broke or stressed about money. In Namibia, where the cost of living is climbing and festive season expenses are just around the corner, smart spending matters more than ever. Black Friday can be a great opportunity to save, but only if you shop with a plan. Start with this simple question: Do I really need this? It sounds obvious, but impulse buying is the biggest trap during sales. Picture this: you walk into a store and see a fridge marked down by 35%. It feels like a steal. But if buying it means skipping your December savings or dipping into your emergency fund, that "deal" could cost you more in the long run. A good rule? If it wasn't on your list before the sale, think twice. Speaking of lists; make one. Write down what you actually need and stick to it like glue. Whether it's a new kettle, school supplies for next year, or a pair of shoes you've been saving for, having a list keeps you focused and stops you from buying things just because they're cheap. Another smart move? Compare prices. Just because it's Black Friday doesn't mean it's the lowest price. Many local stores hike prices before slashing them for the "sale". Do a quick check online or at another shop. Sometimes waiting for January clearance sales is even better, especially for big-ticket items like furniture or electronics. And here's a tip that can save you from



Mignon du Preez

a financial headache: avoid buying on credit unless you've budgeted for it. That interest will outlast the thrill of your new gadget. If you can't afford it with cash or within your planned budget, it's probably not worth it. Black Friday can also be a great time to stock up on essentials. Think groceries or toiletries. These are things you'll use anyway, so buying them at a lower price makes sense. But again, don't let go overboard. Buying 10 bottles of cooking oil just because they're cheap isn't saving; it's overspending. Finally, keep your festive goals in mind. December is around the corner, and that means family gatherings, travel, and extra expenses. Don't let one day of shopping derail your holiday plans or your January budget. Spend with intention, not emotion. Because the best deal you can score this Black Friday is peace of mind. **Mignon du Preez is group marketing, public affairs and sustainability executive, Old Mutual Namibia*

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility, Convenience shop & associated facilities at Gibson, Hardap Region

PROJECT LOCATION: The project will be located at Farm Hobby Garden/ or Portion of ERF HOBBY G 100003

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility, convenience shop & associated facilities at Gibson district, Hardap Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proponent: Natfal Trading Enterprises
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF 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 via Email: enironclim@gmail.com on or before Friday, 22 December 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Gibson Village Council Hall
Date: 6th November 2025
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: enironclim@gmail.com



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NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EnvironClim Consulting Services hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility, Convenience shop & associated facilities at Gibson, Hantip Region

PROJECT LOCATION: The project will be located at Farm Hobby Garden/ or a Portion of ERF HOBBYG010000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility, convenience shop & associated facilities at Gibson district, Hantip Region

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proponent: Nafal Trading Enterprises
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): EnvironClim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&AP 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 requests in writing via: [Email: info@savannah.com.na](mailto:info@savannah.com.na) or on or before Monday 22nd December 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Gibson Village Council Hall
Date: 6th December 2025
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 81 5915643
Email: enclim@enclim.com.na




From contracts to comfort: Smarter home improvements

With home renovations, solar installations, and water-saving projects on the rise, the Master Builders Association Western Cape (MBAWC) is cautioning homeowners to slow down before signing on the dotted line. The organisation warns that entering building agreements without understanding the contractor's responsibilities, project timelines, insurance requirements, or the importance of a detailed contract can lead to costly disputes. From contracts to comfort: Smarter home improvements

14 Nov 2025

With home renovations, solar installations, and water-saving projects on the rise, the Master Builders Association Western Cape (MBAWC) is cautioning homeowners to slow down before signing on the dotted line. The organisation warns that entering building agreements without understanding the contractor's responsibilities, project timelines, insurance requirements, or the importance of a detailed contract can lead to costly disputes. "Poor communication is one of the biggest culprits," adds David Gelb, MBAWC Membership Services Officer. "Homeowners often begin projects without a fully developed plan or choose the cheapest quote instead of the most suitable contractor. These choices can have long-term consequences." Gelb emphasises that every project needs a clear "meeting of the minds". A fair contract should outline start and finish dates, penalties for delays, agreed payment terms, insurance responsibilities, and dispute resolution processes. Abrahams adds that understanding clauses like retention (withholding payment until defects are corrected) or provisional sums (estimates vs. fixed costs) is essential. "These details matter when things go wrong. The contract should clearly cover scope, timelines, quality, warranties, and dispute resolution." Ron Petersen of Risk Benefit Solutions agrees that contracts should match a project's scale. Minor works may need only a basic agreement, but full renovations or new builds require a formal JBCC (Joint Building Contracts Committee) contract, available through the MBAWC.

One of the most frequently overlooked issues is insurance. "In new builds, contractors generally handle contract works and public liability insurance - but renovations are different," Petersen explains. "For alterations and renovations, the homeowner is responsible for contract works insurance and Sarsia cover. If this isn't clarified upfront, it can leave dangerous gaps in cover." Petersen also notes that the construction period must be reflected in the policy and extended if delays occur. Failure to notify the insurer can cause cover to lapse. Renovations can also affect a property's value and risk profile. "Homeowners must inform insurers before starting work," Abrahams advises. "Adding solar panels or making structural changes may require updates to your policy. Without disclosure, claims may be rejected." Gelb notes that most insurers require an endorsement on standard homeowners' policies during renovations, confirming contractor details and project duration. Warranties for materials and workmanship are equally vital, Abrahams adds. "Always request written warranties from both suppliers and contractors. They are your safety net if defects arise after completion." Understanding contracts, insurance, and responsibilities may seem technical, but these safeguards are what enable homeowners to take on improvements with confidence. Once the risk is managed, the reward becomes clearer: the chance to invest in upgrades that improve comfort, functionality, and even resale value. This is why, heading into the festive season, many homeowners are combining smart planning with lifestyle-driven renovations that turn their homes into true retreats. Top home improvements to create the perfect staycation (and boost your property value) As the festive season approaches, many South Africans are dreaming of relaxing escapes - but with rising travel costs and busy schedules, more people are choosing to create that holiday feeling at home. Lifestyle-driven renovations not only elevate comfort but can also enhance long-term property value. **PROPERTY 24**

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Notice is hereby served to inform all potentially interested and/or Affected Parties (I&AP) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity:-

Project Name & Description: EIA for small scale mining on mining claims 68755, 70994,72202, 76196, 76197,70992,70993,76201,75115,75116,75117,75118,75119, 74997,74998,74999,75000,75001,75002,76092,76090,76086,76087,76088,76089, 76091,75897,75898,75899,75900,75901,76114,76115,76116,76117,67118,75010, 75009 near Otjiu-West, in Opuwo area, Kunene Region

Proponent: Precious Kaoko Prospecting (Pty) Ltd

Project Location: Situated approximately 86 km south-west of Opuwo Town in the Kunene Region

Public Meeting Date: 5 December 2025

Venue: Otjiu- West @ the Clinic @ 10am

Environmental Consultant: Eco-Wise Environmental Consulting cc

We invite all Interested & Affected Parties to register with this study, submit your name and contact details with any issues, comments and/or opinions on or before 11 December 2025 to:



Eco-Wise Environmental Consulting CC
Cell: 0813826460
Email: info@ecowiseec.com

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA FOR THE PROPOSED HARVESTING OF ROSEWOOD AND KIAAT ON SMALL-SCALE FARM UNITS No.1472,1399, 1419, 1478 AND 1508 MASHARE AND UNIT 1611 IN GCIRIKU CONSTITUENCY: KAVANGO EAST REGION

The public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed project is a listed activity in the EIA Regulations that cannot be undertaken without an ECC, which is issued upon approval of an EIA Study.

Name of proponent: Nondunge Brands And Investment Cc

Name of the Environmental consultant: Savannah Environmental Consultants Services CC

Project location and description: The environmental Assessment will identify the potential impacts, that are likely to occur during the on Harvesting of Rosewood (*Guibourtia coleosperma*) and Kiaat (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) on Small-Scale Farm Units No.1472, 1399, 1419, 1478 & 1508 and unit 1611 Gciriku and Mashare constituency in the Kavango East Region: Namibia. The harvesting will occur only in the listed farms.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and invited for the public consultation meeting at a later stage. Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to

Ms. Alii Iipinge , an Environmental Assessment Practitioner at Savannah Environmental Consultants Services CC on or before the 12 December 2025; Email: info@savannah.com.na / alii@savannah.com.na





International

Chinese premier says SCO can play greater role in promoting good global governance



The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is equipped and capable of taking the joint implementation of the Global Governance Initiative (GGI) as an opportunity to play a greater role in bringing the world under good governance, Chinese Premier Li Qiang said on Tuesday.

Li made the remarks when addressing the 24th Meeting of the Council of Heads of Government of Member States of the SCO.

Leaders and representatives from SCO members, observers and dialogue partners, guests of the host country, as well as leaders of international organizations attended the meeting, which was chaired by Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin.

Chinese President Xi Jinping solemnly put forth the GGI at the SCO Tianjin Summit in September, offering Chinese wisdom and solutions to help the international community jointly address global transformation and urgent challenges, Li said.

He underscored the SCO's importance in building and reforming the global governance system.

Firstly, the SCO should leverage its unique strengths, Li said.

Noting that the Shanghai Spirit is highly aligned with the core concepts of the GGI, Li said that the SCO has extensive practical experience and solid institutional guarantees, and should make full use of these advantages to make greater contributions to global governance and help build a community with a shared future for humanity.

Secondly, the SCO should focus on the key areas of development and security, he said.

He urged SCO countries to promote development and security through cooperation, enhance the alignment of development strategies, promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, ensure the stability and smooth flow of global industrial and supply chains, and jointly build an open and inclusive world economy.

He said China stands ready to work closely with all SCO members to establish the SCO Development Bank as soon as possible and proposes the establishment of a China-SCO cooperation center for metabolic diseases.

Li also called for efforts to strengthen security cooperation mechanisms, give full play to the important role of the four security centers, and work with the international community to jointly uphold multilateralism and promote universal security and lasting peace.

Thirdly, the SCO should stimulate strong vitality for innovation and transformation, he said. He urged joint efforts to strengthen cooperation in science and technology as well as industrial innovation, and promote cooperation on traditional energy and renewable energy.

Li said China welcomes the active participation of all parties in the SCO Digital Economy Forum and the China-SCO Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Forum, adding that China is willing to jointly build and make good use of the China-SCO digital economy cooperation platform and the sci-tech innovation cooperation center, and steadily increase the installed capacity of photovoltaic and wind power each by 10 million kilowatts in the next five years.

Li pointed out that leaders at the SCO Tianjin Summit jointly approved the development strategy for the SCO in the 2026-2035 period. He said China is willing to work with all member countries to pay more attention to strategic coordination, effectively promote the implementation of cooperation, optimize and improve the operation mechanism, further enhance cohesion, capacity for action, and influence, and continuously make the SCO better and stronger.

Other parties attending the meeting noted that the SCO is playing an increasingly pivotal role in promoting regional integration and facilitating the establishment of a just and equitable multipolar world.

They called on all parties to join hands to implement the outcomes of the SCO Tianjin Summit, optimize the organization's mechanism, align with the Belt and Road Initiative, and implement the SCO's development strategy for the 2026-2035 period.

They also urged various sides to bolster cooperation in areas such as connectivity, economy and trade, security, as well as people-to-people exchanges, implement the GGI, and safeguard multilateralism and the central role of the United Nations.

Following the meeting, Li and other leaders signed the joint communique and cooperation documents concerning economy and trade, railways, social development and security, and approved relevant resolutions on the construction of the SCO.

- Xinhua News Agency, CGTN

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility, Convenience shop & associated facilities at Gibeon, Hantap Region

PROJECT LOCATION: The project will be located at Farm Hobby Garden/ or a Portion of ERF H0BBY0100003

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility, convenience shop & associated facilities at Gibeon district, Hantap Region

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Propponent: Nafbat Trading Enterprises
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): EnvironClim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF 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 via: Email: environclim@gmail.com or before Monday 22nd December 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Gibeon Village Council Hall
Date: 6th December 2025
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 819955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com
Email: planning@gpnews.com.na
Tel: 081 4127 359

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
Proposed mineral exploration and prospecting activities on EPL 10874

PROJECT LOCATION:
Kamanjab district, Kunene Region

PROPOONENT: Cancun Energy cc
IAPs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. Please take note of the following:

PUBLIC MEETING
Date: Saturday, 29 November 2025
Venue: Kamanjab Community Hall,
Time: 11h00 am

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to:

Mr Nghyolwa, Fredrich
Tel: +264 (0) 81 147 2029 / 264 81 209 5996
Email: juniort200581@gmail.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

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A FUEL RETAIL OUTLET AT OKOMBAHE, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

OKOMBAHE SERVICE STATION (Or the Proponent) intends to construct and operate a Fuel Retail Facility in Okombahe, Erongo Region. Notification in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 is hereby given that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be launched with the Office of the Environmental Commissioner.

OKOMBAHE SERVICE STATION

The Proponent intends to construct and operate a Fuel Retail Facility in Okombahe, Erongo Region. Notification in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 is hereby given that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be launched with the Office of the Environmental Commissioner.

APPOINTED CONSULTANT: ENVIRODDU CONSULTING & TRAINING CC will facilitate the public consultations and prepare Reports required to support an application for the ECC.

Comments on the Background Information Document (BID) should reach us by **01 December 2025**. The BID could be availed on request from:

Enviroddu Consulting & Training Solutions cc
P. O. Box 4120, Swakpmund
Email: ecutscc@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners)** on behalf of the owner of Erf. 803 Oshakati Extension 2, has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 803, Oshakati Extension 2 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:900 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100.


The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of flats on the rezoned property.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the **Oshakati Town Council**: Civic Centre, First Floor, Town Planning Office, Sam Nujoma Road, Oshakati and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner 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 **Oshakati Town Council** and with the applicant (**Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants**) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **23rd December 2025**

Applicant: Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants
P O Box 40900, Ausspammplatz
Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na
Cell : 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners)** on behalf of the owner of Erf 2130, Ondangwa Extension 6, has applied to the Ondangwa Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 2130, Ondangwa Extension 6 from "Accommodation" with a bulk of 0.75 to "Institutional".

The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the formalization of a health care facility that is already constructed on the property.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the **Ondangwa Town Council**: Ground Floor, Town Planning Office, Main Road, Ondangwa and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner 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 **Ondangwa Town Council** and with the applicant (**Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants**) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **23rd December 2025**

Applicant: Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants
P O Box 40900, Ausspammplatz
Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na
Cell : 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

Notice is hereby given that **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners)** on behalf of the owners of the Remainder of Ongwediva Town and Townlands No. 881, has applied to the Ongwediva Town Council and intends applying to the **Urban and Regional Planning Board** for the:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of Ongwediva Town and Townlands No. 881 into Portions 66 to 69 and Remainder; and
- Layout approvals and Township Establishments of Elyambala Proper on Portion 66, Extension 1 on Portion 67, Extension 2 on Portion 68 and Extension 3 on Portion 69 of the Remainder of Ongwediva Town and Townlands No. 881.

The intention of the Ongwediva Town Council is to establish 4 new townships to be known as **Elyambala Proper, Extension 1, 2 and 3** located on the southern boundaries of Ongwediva Extension 13 and 17. The layout approval and township establishment will allow for the creation of new residential erven supported by other land uses.

The locality plans of the proposed township lie for inspection at the **Ongwediva Town Council**: Ground Floor, Town Planning Office, Dr. Libertine Amadhila Street, Ongwediva and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner 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 Ongwediva Town Council and with the applicant (**Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants**) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any comments and objections is: **23rd December 2025**

Applicant: Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants, P O Box 40900, Ausspammplatz
Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na
Tel: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners)** on behalf of the owner of Erf 62, Rehoboth Extension 1, has applied to the Rehoboth Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 62, Rehoboth Extension 1 from "General Residential" with a density of 1:100 to "Single Residential" with a density of 1:400.


The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the subdivision of the property into 12 new "Single Residential" erven and Remainder as a "Street".

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the **Rehoboth Town Council**: Town Planning Office, Nikaas Olivier Street, Rehoboth and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner 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 (**Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants**) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **23rd December 2025**

Applicant: Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants P O Box 40900, Ausspammplatz
Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na
Cell : 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby given to all interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Environmental Consultants)** intends to apply to the Environmental Commissioner for the Environmental Clearance in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following intended activities:

- Layout approvals and Townships Establishments of Elyambala Proper on Portion 66, Extension 1 on Portion 67, Extension 2 on Portion 68 and Extension 3 on Portion 69 of the Remainder of Ongwediva Town and Townlands No. 881.

Location: Elyambala Village, Ongwediva Town, Oshana Region.

Proponent: Ongwediva Town Council

All I&APs are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions with the consultant. All I&APs will be provided with a Background Information Document (BID) comprising of detailed information for the intended activity.

Public Meeting: A public meeting about the proposed Township will be held on site (Open space behind Oshana Mall) on **Wednesday the 3rd of December 2025 at 10:00**.

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and receive BID, please contact the applicant on contact information provided at the end of the notice:

The due date for submission of comments is **23rd December 2025**

Applicant: Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants, P O Box 40900, Ausspammplatz
Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na
Tel: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EnvironClim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility, Convenience shop & associated facilities at Gibeon, Hardap Region


PROJECT LOCATION: The project will be located at Farm Hobby Garden/ or a Portion of Erf H08B9YD00003

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility, convenience shop & associated facilities at Gibeon district, Hardap Region

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proponent: Naftal Trading Enterprises
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): EnvironClim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF 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 via Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Monday 22nd December 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Gibeon Village Council Hall
Date: 6th December 2025
Time: 10h00.
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com
Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na
Tel: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE


NOTICE FOR THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

Project Location: Small Scale Farming Units; 1852 and 1861 within the Ncamagoro Constituency, Kavango – West Region.


Project Description: The project involves conducting and facilitating a public participation meeting for the selective logging at the two Small-Scale Farming Units; 1852 and 1861 within the Ncamagoro constituency under the Mbunza Traditional Authority, Kavango – West Region. The proponent intends to carry out selective logging to manufacture wood products at the existing Tuhirengi Factory, Kavango – East Region.

Proponent: (a) Ms. Ursula Sabina Ushungu (Unit: 1852), (b) Mr. Petrus Epafroditus Ushungu (Unit: 1861)



All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 19 December 2025. A public consultation Scheduled to take place on the 13th December 2025 at Kavango East Regional Council Auditorium in Rundu, @ 10h00.

For any inquiries please contact:
Consultant: Omapiji Tagaya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants cc
+264 81 6680633
otahconsultants@gmail.com



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APPENDIX E: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



APPENDIX G: CV OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS