

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT (ESR)



FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OURAB INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KAMANJAB LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Prepared for:



Ministry of Agriculture, Water and
Land Reform



AUGUST 2024



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DOCUMENT INFORMATION					
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Listed Activity	<p>Activity 5: Land Use and Development Activities 5.1 (d) The rezoning of land from – use for nature conservation or zoned open space to any other land use.</p> <p>Activity 8: Water Resource Development 8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes</p> <p>Activity 10: Infrastructure 10.1 (a) The construction of - oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines</p> <p>(b) The construction of – Public roads. 10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where - (a) it is a public road</p>				
Location	Ourab Informal Settlement, Kamanjab				
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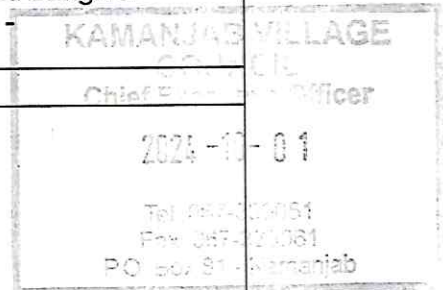


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ABBREVIATIONS

DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
DWNP	Directorate of Wildlife and National Parks
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FLTA	Flexible Land Tenure Act (Act No.4 of 2012)
FLTS	Flexible Land Tenure System
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HPP2	Harambee Prosperity Plan 2
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SM	Site Manager
TEC	Tortoise Environmental Consultant

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) and the Kamanjab Village Council are jointly implementing the Flexible Land Tenure System (FLTS) under the provisions of the Flexible Land Tenure Act, 2012 (Act No: 4 of 2012) (FLTA). Consequently, the Kamanjab Village Council has selected the Ourab Informal Settlement as a suitable location to establish the Flexible Land Tenure Scheme (FLTS).

Tortoise Environmental Consultants was appointed by the MAWLR to conduct Feasibility and Desirability studies to assess the practicality and suitability of establishing either a Starter Title or Land Hold Title Scheme on the piece of land concerned.

1.2 EIA Regulation

The EIA is regulated by the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and the EIA Regulations No. 30 of 2012, which is administered by the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), through the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), which is headed by the Environmental Commissioner (EC).

1.3 Listed Activities

The proposed project triggers a number of Listed Activities as set out in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (herein referred to as the EMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011) (herein referred to as the EIA Regulations).

Listed Activities may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), and hence an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. The EIA entails the development of the EIA Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which should be submitted to the MET as part of the application for the ECC.

Table 1.1: Listed Activities triggered by the proposed project

Listed Activity	Activity Description	Relevance to the proposed project
Activity 5 Land Use and Development Activities	5.1 (d) The rezoning of land from – use for nature conservation or zoned open space to any other land use.	The land was initially agricultural land that was then rezoned or converted to residential.
Activity 8 Water Resource Developments	8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes	Groundwater abstraction and consumption may increase due to the formalization of the settlement.

Listed Activity	Activity Description	Relevance to the proposed project
Activity 10 Infrastructure	<p>10.1 (a) The construction of - oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines</p> <p>(b) The construction of – Public roads.</p> <p>10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where - (a) it is a public road</p>	The proposed project will include the installation of bulk municipal services and the construction of roads.

1.4 What is an Environmental Impact Assessment?

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool to manage negative environmental impacts that may arise from the proposed development and guides the project design to be more environmental friendly.

The aim of the EIA is to reduce negative impacts (effects) and maximise positive impacts, through the adoption of best environmental practices and application of the precautionary principle.

1.4.1 EIA and EMP Requirements

According to the Environmental Management Act (EMA), Act. No. 7 of 2007 (and the EIA Regulations (GN. No. 30 of 2012), tourism is a listed activity and an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) before the commencement of the proposed horticulture project.

1.4.2 EIA Process

An EIA is a systematic process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the potential environmental and social effects that may arise from the activities of a proposed project.

For the proposed establishment of FLTS in Ourab Informal Settlement, the EIA presents the findings of the assessment for potential impacts that may arise from the construction and operation of the proposed project and recommends remedial measures that should be undertaken to mitigate the effects of the proposed activity on the environment (Figure 1).

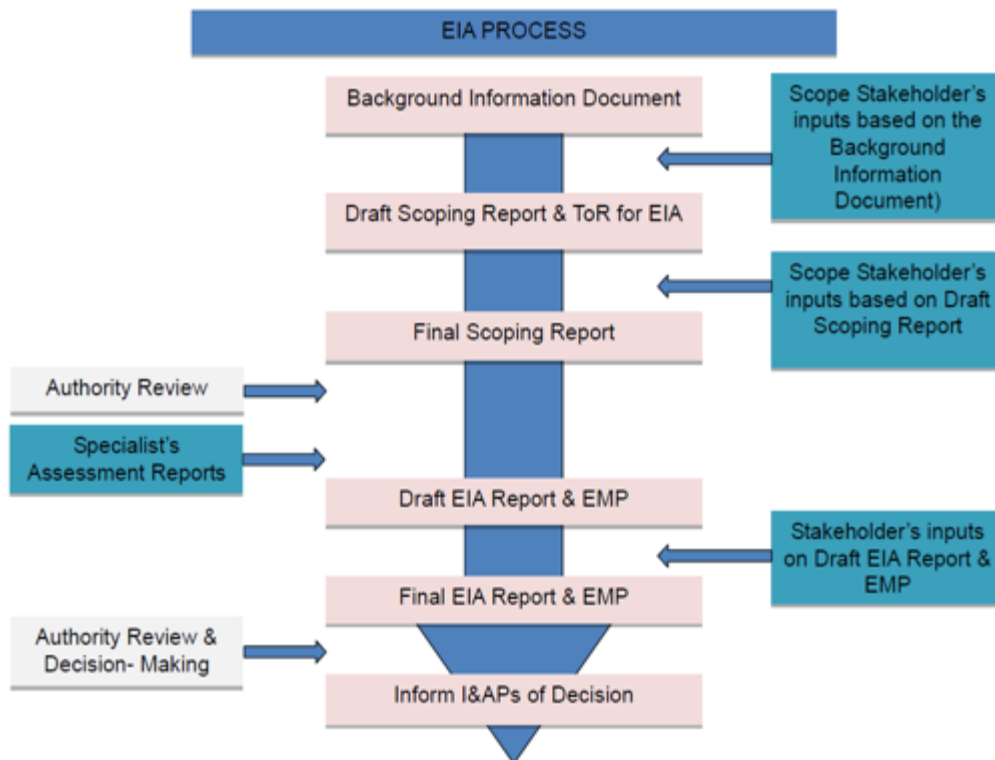


Figure 1-1: EIA flow diagram

1.4.3 Identification and Mitigation of Impacts

The backbone of the EIA report entails identification of impacts (whether real or perceived) and recommendations on suitable mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the principles of environmental management and highlight risks and measures to ensure an environmentally friendly development.

1.4.4 Purpose of the EIA Scoping Exercise

The purpose of this EIA scoping exercise is to:

- Provide description of the proposed activity;
- Describe the affected environment (proposed area),
- Identify potential environmental impacts / aspects of concern;
- Describe the methodology followed to assess the potential impacts;
- Address concerns raised by stakeholders in the Comments and Response Report – CRR);
- Mitigate negative impacts that may arise from the proposed project

1.4.5 Public Participation Process (PPP)

The EIA process is underpinned by public and stakeholder consultations. Comments made during the public participation should be properly captured and addressed in the EIA Scoping report and EMP respectively.

Consultation with the public forms an integral component of the EIA process. The Public Participation Process (PPP) allows Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to raise issues

and concerns related to the proposed project which they feel should be considered in the EIA process and development of the project. The environmental assessment identifies feasible mitigation measures that can be implemented to address the identified issues of concern.

The following activities and documents are required in accordance with the EMA:

- Two Newspaper articles
- Site notices
- Development and circulation of the Background information document
- Public meeting
- Scoping Report

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that may be consulted upon during the PPP may include, but not limited to communities, national, regional and local authorities, environmental groups and civic associations.

The PPP undertaken for the proposed project is detailed in Chapter Five.

1.4.6 Rehabilitation

The EIA should not only focus on mitigating the impacts of the activity during the active operations but also should go further and recommend rehabilitation measures at project closure (when activities cease). Rehabilitation measures should not be parked waiting for project closure but should be implemented incrementally throughout the project lifespan.

1.4.7 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

In-addition to the EIA Scoping Report, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is required under the EMA as part of the ECC application. The EMP is key document and consists of the set of measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate, offset, or reduce adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels. Also included in the plan are the actions needed to implement them (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2008).

The EMP has been developed and is contained in Appendix D.

1.4.8 Application for ECC

Upon completion, the EIA Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), will be submitted to MEFT for review and decision, in accordance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations.

1.5 Scope and Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the EIA for the proposed establishment of FLTS in Ourab Informal Settlement, as part of the application of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The environmental assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and the EIA Regulations.

1.6 Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) has been appointed to carry out the requisite Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP), as part of the application for an Environmental Clearance (EC) for the envisaged tourism development.

1.7 Project Rationale

Ourab Informal settlement is the biggest informal settlement in Kamanjab and it has approximately 420 residential erven and a population of over 2000 inhabitants.

Although the residents have access to essential services such as clean water, sanitation facilities, the newly installed sewer system and soon electricity, they do not have legal rights to their land (tenure security). Lack of tenure security often limits the amount and type of investment that residents make on their land.

The proposed establishment of FLTS in the settlement aims to provide tenure security to Ourab residents. This initiative is intended to subsequently lead to the provision of municipal services in the settlement, thereby improving the livelihoods.

1.1 Alternatives Considered

As stipulated in the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and EIA regulations, alternatives should be considered during the project design, to determine if an alternative site (different locality) or alternative project (different project) would yield better socio-economic benefits.

No alternative sites were considered for this project because the identified site for FLTS establishment is already disturbed (not on virgin land).

Residents of Ourab Informal Settlement have access to basic services such as clean water through prepaid meters at individual households. The electrification of Extension is currently ongoing and is expected to be finalized in September 2024.

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Project Location

The Settlement is situated within the Kamanjab Village Council Townland, specifically on Portion 190 Kamanjab Townland.

GPS coordinates: Latitude -19.632500 and Longitude 14.836085

2.2 Project Description

Ourab Informal Settlement was established in 2014.

It covers an area of approximately 2-3 hectares making it the largest informal settlement in Kamanjab, with approximately 420 residential plots each plot measures about 400sqm and a population of around 1200-1600 people.

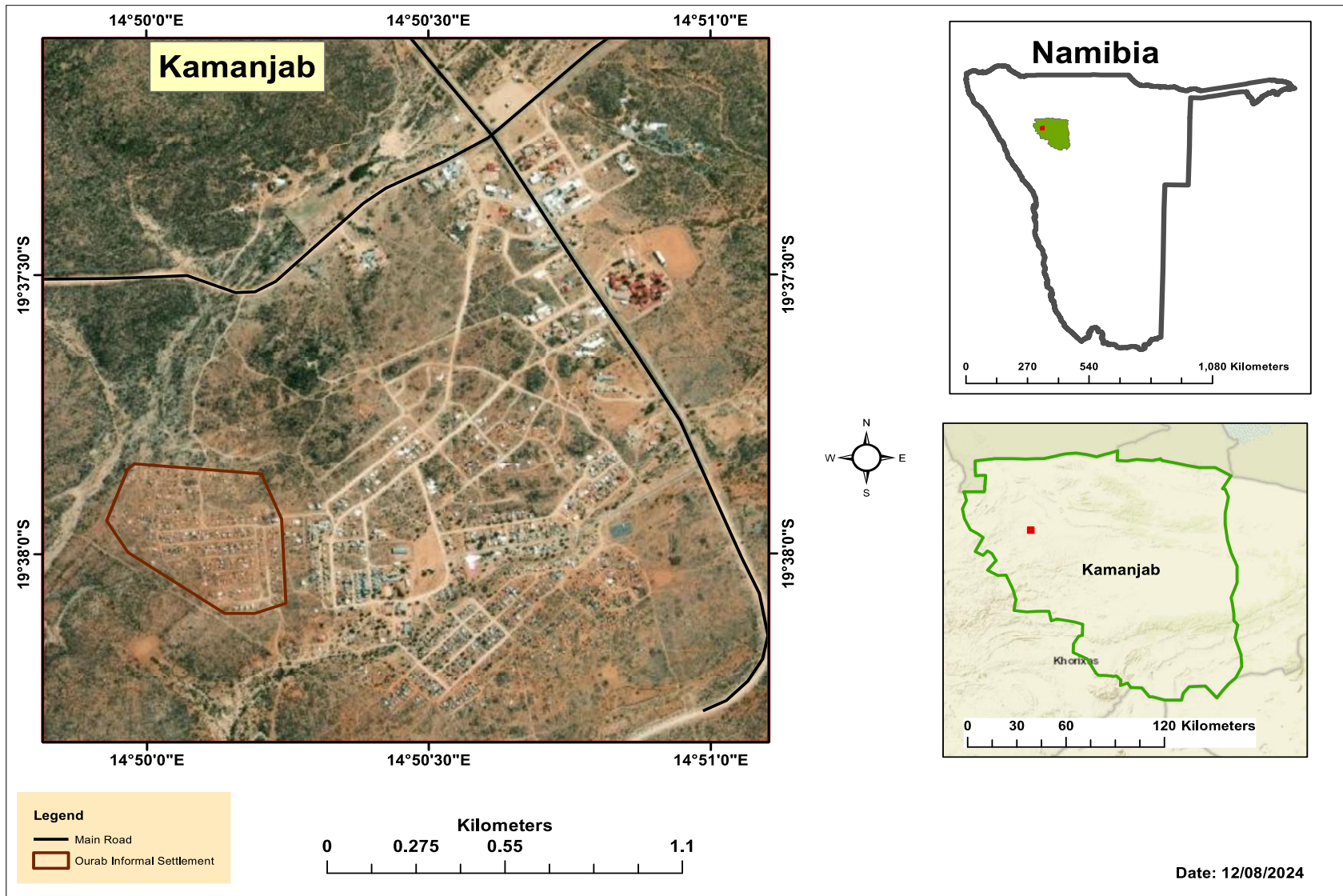


Figure 2-1: Locality map of Ourab Informal Settlement

2.3 Existing Infrastructure / Current Status

2.3.1 Roads and Streets

There are no tarred roads in the area. However, the Kamanjab Village Council has developed accessible road networks, including gravel and paved roads, throughout the location, including the Ourab Informal Settlement.



Figure 2-2: Roads in the settlement

2.3.2 Housing

Most of the houses in the settlement are made from corrugated iron sheets and a few from bricks.



Figure 2-3: Housing structures found in the settlement

2.3.3 Water sources

The Ourab Informal Settlement has seen significant development, with one of the major achievements being access to clean water.

All 420 residential erven now have water through prepaid meters at individual households.

The Kamanjab Village Council has made efforts to proactively address water needs by drilling solar-powered boreholes. A total number of 9 boreholes have been drilled so far of which 5 are powered by solar.





Figure 2-4: Solar Panels Installed for Bulk Water storage facility



Figure 2-5: Installed prepaid water meter and water pipes in Ourab

2.3.4 Waste water management and sanitation

Table 2-1: Description of sanitation status in the settlement

Description	Picture
<p>There are oxidation ponds close to the settlement where wastewater is discharged and treated.</p>	
<p>The sewer reticulation systems in Ourab are currently being installed with completion anticipated by the end of 2024.</p>	
<p>The existing manholes that will be replaced by the new pump station under construction.</p>	

2.3.5 Solid Waste Management

There is a dumpsite near the settlement where the community dumps their waste. However, it is not fenced off, making it accessible to animals (animals could be feeding on harmful waste e.g plastics) and people especially children who could consume toxic and harmful substances/items.



Figure 2-6: Unfenced dump site

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed project. Table 2 provides an overview of applicable policies, plans and strategies and Table 3 provides a list of applicable national legislation.

Table 2.1: Policies, Plans and Strategies

Policy / Plan	Relevancy/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
5 th National Development Plan (NDP) and Vision 2030	<p>Outlines the country’s national development ambitions, in line with the Harambee Prosperity Plan, and Vision 2030. NDP5 incorporates the principles and recommendations contained in the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment (1972) and associated Action Plan, as well as Agenda 21 which merged from the Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio De Janeiro (1992).</p> <p>The objective of vision 2030 is to ensure <i>that the integrity of vital ecological processes, natural habitats and wild species throughout Namibia is maintained whilst significantly supporting national socio-economic development through sustainable low-impact, consumptive and non-consumptive uses, as well as providing diversity for rural and urban livelihoods</i></p>	The proposed project is a development that forms part of the bigger picture of achieving economic progression, social transformation and environmental sustainability.

Table 3.2: National Statutes

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
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National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
<p>Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and associated regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011).</p>	<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment. It sets the principles of environmental management as well as the functions and powers of the Minister. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate before project development. The Act states that an EIA may be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application.</p>	<p>This EIA report (and EMP) documents the findings of the EIA process undertaken for the proposed project, which will form part of the environmental clearance application.</p> <p>The EIA process and associated report have been undertaken in line with the requirements under the Act and associated regulations.</p>
<p>Flexible Land Tenure Act 2012 (Act No.4 of 2012)</p>	<p>The Flexible Land Tenure Act, 2012 (Act No: 4 of 2012) in Namibia aims to provide secure, affordable, and legally recognized land tenure for urban poor communities, particularly those in informal settlements. The Act introduces two new forms of land titles that are simpler and cheaper to administer than traditional freehold titles.</p>	<p>Implementing the FLTS in Ourab informal settlement aligns directly with the primary objective of the FLTS. It will offer residents Starter Titles and Land Hold Titles. This will help formalize their land occupancy, giving them legal recognition and protection against evictions.</p>

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018	<p>The Act consolidates the laws relating to urban and region planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide a legal framework , principles and standards for spatial planning. - To provide for preparation, approval and review of the national special development framework, regional structure plans <p>To provide for the subdivision and consolidation of land.</p>	<p>The Act provides for regulatory oversight of land use and development, ensuring that flexible land tenure arrangements adhere to national and regional planning policies, environmental regulations, and other legal requirements.</p>
Water Act, 1956	<p>This rather out-dated Act that remains in force, provides for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban and industrial purposes; to make provision for the control, in certain respects, of the use of sea water for certain purposes; and for the control of certain activities on or in water in certain areas. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) Department of Water Affairs is responsible for administration of the Water Act.</p>	<p>Water pollution is an offence as per Section 23 of the Water Act.</p> <p>The Act stipulates obligations in Part 13 of general provisions relating to water pollution and prohibits the discharge of wastewater, effluent or waste without licence and sets forth specific requirements for such licence.</p> <p>The EMP sets out measures to avoid polluting the environment.</p>
Water Resources Management Act 2004 (Act No. 24 of 2004)	<p>Whilst approved and published in the Government Gazette, it is not legally enforced.</p> <p>Based on the National Water Policy and provided for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources; and it established the Water Advisory Council, the Water Regulatory Board and the Water Tribunal</p>	<p>Whilst not in operation, it is best practice to adhere to the conditions in this Act.</p> <p>The 2013 Act would repeal this Act, therefore conditions in the 2013 Act have been reviewed.</p>

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
<p>Water Resources Management Act, 2013 (No. 11 of 2013)</p>	<p>Whilst enacted it has not yet come into operation, and needs approval from the Government.</p> <p>This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resource management. It provides for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resource, and for the regulation and monitoring of water services and for incidental matters</p>	<p>Whilst not in operation, it is best practice to adhere to the conditions in this Act.</p> <p>The Act sets out obligations in order to avoid water pollution</p> <p>Section 44 stipulates the requirements for a licence to be held for the abstraction and use of water.</p> <p>Section 68 makes provisions for water pollution. Section 69 and 72 makes provisions for waste water treatment plants and stipulates the requirement for a licence to operate waste water treatment plant and discharge effluent.</p> <p>These have been incorporated into the EMP to minimise water pollution.</p>
<p>Soil Conservation, 1969 (Act 76 of 1969) and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act (Act 38 of 1971)</p>	<p>Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation.</p>	<p>Through vegetation removal there may be the risk of affecting soil quality. Measures shall be taken to avoid this which are set out in the EMP.</p>
<p>Forest Act 12 of 2001 Forest Act Regulations 2015</p>	<p>To provide for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest.</p> <p>The Act and Regulations have the following stipulations that may be relevant to the proposed project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval from the Director may be required for the clearance of vegetation on more than 15 hectares (Section 23, subsection 1 (b)). - Tree species and any 	<p>There may be some vegetation removal as part of the proposed project.</p> <p>There is no vegetation falling within 100m of the river, no permit shall be obtained prior to clearance.</p> <p>The proponent shall undertake all activities in line with the conditions stipulated in the Permit and a valid permit shall be obtained throughout</p>

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
	<p>vegetation within 100m from a watercourse may not be removed without a permit (Section 22, subsection 1 (b))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision for the protection of various plant species. This includes the proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated. 	<p>vegetation clearance activities. It is unlikely that a permit shall be required.</p>
<p>National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004.</p>	<p>The Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance.</p>	<p>There is potential for heritage objects to be found on the development site, therefore the stipulations in the Act have been taken into consideration and are incorporated into the EMP.</p>

3.1 Water abstraction and wastewater discharge Permits

An abstraction and discharge permit will be applied for (if necessary) at the Department of Agriculture Water and Forestry for the abstraction of water, the operations of the wastewater treatment plant and the discharge of waste water as per the Water Resources Management Act, 2013 (No. 11 of 2013).

4. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The environmental baseline for the proposed project has been collected through a desk-based study as well as a site assessment.

4.1 Regional Baseline

4.1.1 Socio-economic

In Ourab informal settlement, women head about 70% of households, while men account for only 30%. The residents' income levels range between N\$350 and N\$2000, with around 70% of the population unemployed and only 30% employed. Many of the unemployed rely on government social grants, such as old age pensions, child grants, food grants, and disability grants, for their livelihood. The employed are mostly engaged in low-skill jobs like security guards, cleaners, tour guides, and waitstaff. Most residents have only attained primary or secondary education.

The most vulnerable groups in Ourab are individuals with disabilities and pensioners, who often serve as heads of households and breadwinners. Their specific needs include better access to healthcare and improved sanitation facilities.

4.1.2 Demographic Information and Cultural Heritage

The project area is located in the Kunene Region, which is in the northwest of Namibia. This region consists of six constituencies and covers an area of 144,255 square kilometres. As per the Preliminary Report of the 2023 Population and Housing Census, Kamanjab has an estimated population of 11,439 inhabitants, consisting of approximately 6,568 males and 4,781 females.

Ourab Informal settlement is located about 1-2 km on the eastern part of the town area. It is the biggest informal settlement in Kamanjab and it has approximately 420 residential erven and a population size of over 2000 inhabitants.

The population in the settlement is diverse, consisting of various ethnic groups, including the Himba, Herero, Damara, and Aawambo people.

4.1.3 Climate

The climatic conditions of Kamanjab are characterized by an annual rainfall ranging from 250 mm to 300 mm. Most of the rain occurs as thundershowers during the summer months, typically from October to March, although there is significant year-to-year variation and rainfall is unpredictable.

The average maximum temperature ranges between 32-36°C, while the minimum temperature is between 6-8°C. The hottest months are December and January, with an average temperature of 25.2°C, whereas the lowest average temperatures are in June and July, around 17.0°C. Therefore, Kamanjab experiences two dominant

seasons: a mild winter and a very hot summer (Impala Environmental Consulting, EPL 5702).

4.1.4 Topography, Landscape and Soils

Kamanjab has a diverse landscape that includes rugged rocky outcrops, granite formations, and gently rolling hills. The terrain encompasses rocky outcrops, flat plains, and numerous granite formations and boulders, creating a distinctive and varied environment.

The predominant soil types in Kamanjab consist primarily of alluvium, sand, gravel, and calcrete plains. These soils are generally shallow, low in fertility, and contain a notable amount of gravel and stones due to the region's rocky terrain and arid climate. They are classified as skeletal soils or lithosols, typical of semi-arid environments with limited vegetation cover.

4.1.5 Surface and groundwater

Pump tests on boreholes in the Kamanjab area indicate that recharge is both minimal and infrequent. The town has already surpassed its groundwater capacity. The surrounding geology consists of metasediments and granites from the Huab Complex, which are overlain by volcanic rocks and metasediments from the Khoabendus Group. As noted by Struckmeier (2011), the groundwater potential of this rock unit is generally low, with some areas having moderate potential.

4.1.6 Vegetation

The area is situated within an ecoregion characterized by low vegetation cover and scattered bare areas, with sparsely distributed trees and shrubs. Within the proposed project area, vegetation ranges from dwarf shrub savannah to grassland ecosystems.

Literature reviews and site visits indicate that the vegetation in the vicinity exhibits low to medium biodiversity, likely due to factors such as changing climate conditions, poor soil nutrient levels, and unpredictable rainfall patterns.

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public consultation is a requirement by law (EMA No 7 of 2007) to be incorporated into an EIA process, hence it is a fundamental part of the EIA. Public consultation ensures robust decision-making by involving Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

The PPP has therefore been structured to provide I&APs an opportunity to gain more information on the proposed project and for them to provide inputs through the review of documents/reports, and to flag any issue of concern during the PPP process.

5.1 Local Authority Consultation

Consultations were done with the Kamanjab Village Council during the EIA field assessment exercise, through which relevant information and documentation were provided to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

5.2 Newspaper Adverts

Section 21 (c), stipulates that ECC applications should be advertised once a week for two consecutive weeks in two newspapers that are widely circulated in Namibia.

The ECC application was advertised as per Table 5.1 (below)

Table 4-1: Newspaper Adverts

Newspaper	Advert	Date Advertised	Evidence
The Namibian	1 st Advert	15 th August 2024	Appendix 1
	2 nd Advert	22 nd August 2024	Appendix 2
New Era	1 st Advert	15 th August 2024	Appendix 3
	2 nd Advert	22 nd August 2024	Appendix 4

5.3 Public Meeting

- The establishment of FLTS is a listed activity hence a scoping exercise is crucial to compliance with the Environmental Management Act (Act. No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations of 2012.
- The public meeting was held on 23rd August 2024 (see appendix 5)

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

6.1 EIA Methodology

The EIA methodology applied to this EIA has been developed using the Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008); international and national best practice; and over 20 years of combined EIA experience. The method of each step in the EIA process is described in the next sections.

6.1.1 Screening

As per the Draft Procedures and Guideline for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2008), the determination of a proposal and if it triggers a Listed Activity in the EMA is the first stage of the EIA process. The proposed project triggers several Listed Activities as per Section **Error! Reference source not found.** and therefore an ECC is required.

6.1.2 Scope of Assessment

The Scoping Process is a fundamental stage in the EIA process. Through a high-level assessment, the likely effects and severity of effects as a result of the development and operations of a proposed project can be identified. Any likely significant effects are taken forward for further assessment (detailed EIA). This stage is important in the EIA process to enable the assessment to be concise and focus on key issues that are central to efficient decision making.

If no likely significant effects are anticipated, a detailed EIA is not undertaken and a Scoping Report detailing the high-level assessment is submitted as part of the ECC application.

As there was uncertainty around the potential effects and their severity, a scoping process was undertaken for the proposed development. The Draft Procedures and Guideline for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2008) were followed to undertake the scoping stage.

The baseline environment that could be affected by the project was reviewed and potential effects on receptors identified. Receptors under the following aspects were considered (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2008):

- Geology and soils
- Topography
- Groundwater and surface water resources
- Terrestrial and aquatic communities
- Environmentally sensitive areas
- Air quality
- Sound levels
- Socio-economics
- Infrastructure services

- Transportation
- Cultural Resources
- Project Economics

Embedded mitigation and industry best practice measures were considered in the review and conclusion was drawn identifying those effects that needed to be assessed further due to the potential severity and significance.

The findings of the scoping process are presented in Table 3.

6.1.3 Detailed Impact Assessment

Through scoping, potential significant effects were identified. These potential effects are then considered further to determine the level of significance and identify additional mitigation required to avoid, reduce, or compensate the effect.

6.1.4 Impact Significance

The level of significance is identified through the assessment process in order to understand the potential severity of the effect and identify appropriate mitigation. The significance of effect after mitigation is also considered during the decision making.

The significance of an impact is determined by considering and measuring the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude of the project and the specific activities associated with the project.

6.1.5 Impact Assessment Criteria

For each impact, the **EXTENT** (spatial scale), **MAGNITUDE** and **DURATION** will be described. These criteria are used to ascertain the **SIGNIFICANCE** of the impact, firstly in the case of no mitigation and then with the most effective mitigation measure/s in place. The mitigation described in the Scoping Report and EMP would represent the full range of plausible and pragmatic measures.

Table 5: Assessment criteria for the evaluation of impacts

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Sensitivity or importance/value of receptor	High	Of value, importance or rarity on a national scale, and with very limited potential for substitution; and/or Very sensitive to change, or has little capacity to accommodate a change.
	Medium	Of value, importance or rarity on a regional scale, and with limited potential for substitution; and/or Moderate sensitivity to change, or moderate capacity to accommodate a change
	Low	Of value, importance or rarity on a local scale; and/or Not particularly sensitive to change, or has considerable capacity to accommodate a change.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Extent or spatial influence of impact	National	Beyond a 20km radius of the site
	Regional	Within a 20 km radius of the site
	Local	Within a 2 km radius of the centre of the site
	Site specific	On site or within the boundaries of the property
	Zero	
Magnitude of impact (at the indicated spatial scale)	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are <i>severely</i> altered
	Medium	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are <i>notably</i> altered
	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are <i>slightly</i> altered
	Very Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are <i>negligibly</i> altered
	Zero	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes remain <i>unaltered</i>
Duration of impact	Zero	Zero time
	Short Term	Up to 18 months
	Medium Term	0-5 years (after operation)
	Long Term	5- 10 years (after operation)
	Permanent	More than 10 years (after operation)
Probability	Definite	Estimated greater than 95 % chance of the impact occurring.
	Very likely	Estimated 50 to 95% chance of the impact occurring
	Fairly likely	Estimated 5 to 50 % chance of the impact occurring.
	Unlikely	Estimated less than 5 % chance of the impact occurring.
	Zero	Definitely no chance of occurrence
Confidence	Certain	Wealth of information on and sound understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing the impact.
	Sure	Reasonable amount of useful information on and relatively sound understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing the impact.
	Unsure	Limited useful information on and understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing this impact.
Reversibility	Irreversible	The activity will lead to an impact that is permanent.
	Reversible	The impact is reversible, within a period of 10 years.

Significance is not defined in the EIA Regulations, however the Draft Procedure and Guidance for EIA and EMP states the significance of a predicted impact depends upon its context and intensity. Accordingly, the following have been applied in the environmental assessment, which is based on professional judgement:

- **High:** effects are considered to be key factors in the decision-making process. These are generally (but not exclusively) associated with sites and features of national importance and resources/features that are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.
- **Medium:** effects are considered to be important factors but which are unlikely to be key decision-making factors.
- **Low:** effects are considered to be local factors that are unlikely to be critical to decision-making.

The significance of effect has been derived by applying the identified thresholds for receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change, as well as the definition for significance.

If effects of high significance are identified, the effects are considered to be significant. A further detailed EIA would be deemed appropriate for these effects, to further understand the consequences (through modelling or other assessment techniques) and required mitigation measures to reduce the effect.

6.2 Assessment of Cumulative Impacts

The Environmental Assessment Policy in Namibia requires cumulative environmental impacts to be considered in all environmental assessment processes.

Cumulative impacts can arise when a single resource or receptor is affected by more than one impact or activity of the proposed project. For example, the view of a local resident's property could be altered through the construction phase of the proposed development and noise levels could increase due to excavation activities. In isolation, the impacts may be insignificant, however when combined, the impacts on the local resident may result in a significant impact.

Cumulative impacts may also arise as a result of the combination of two or more projects on the same receptor. The receptor could be affected by the same activities of these projects resulting in the same impact or by completely different activities resulting in different impacts. An example of this is as follows; dust generated during the construction stage of the proposed project may not cause a significant effect in isolation; however, a sensitive receptor (e.g. local resident) may be significantly impacted when dust from the proposed project is combined with noise generated from other projects.

A high-level cumulative impact assessment has been undertaken for the proposed project as part of the scoping phase as the anticipated effects are expected to be local and of minor significance. If effects were determined to be significant, a detailed EIA would be required.

6.3 Mitigation Measures

For each impact assessed during the scoping phase and detailed assessment, mitigation measures are identified to reduce and/ or avoid negative impacts. These mitigation measures are also incorporated in the EMP to ensure that they are implemented throughout the lifespan of the proposed project. The EMP forms part of the Scoping Report, and upon project approval, the implementation thereof, would become a binding requirement.

6.3.1 Mitigation Hierarchy

Actions to mitigate a potential impact can be done in as systematic manner as guided by what is referred to as Mitigation Hierarchy (Figure 4.1).

From the onset, the positive impacts of the proposed project should be **enhanced**, however, where an impact in is inevitable, the following sequence should be followed.

Impact avoidance: This step is most effective when applied at an early stage of project conceptualization and planning. It can be achieved by:

- Not undertaking certain projects or elements that could result in adverse impacts;
- Avoiding areas that are environmentally sensitive; and
- Putting in place preventative measures to stop adverse impacts from occurring.

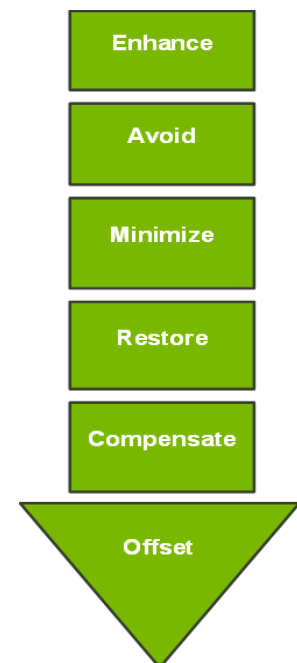


Figure 6-1 - Mitigation Hierarchy

Impact minimisation: This step is usually taken during impact identification and prediction to limit or reduce the degree, extent, magnitude, or duration of adverse impacts. It can be achieved by:

- Scaling down or relocating the proposal;
- Redesigning elements of the project; and
- Taking supplementary measures to manage the impacts.

Impact compensation: This step is usually applied to remedy unavoidable residual adverse impacts. It can be achieved by:

- Rehabilitation of the affected site or environment, for example, by habitat enhancement;
- Restoration of the affected site or environment to its previous state or better; and
- Replacement of the same resource values at another location (off-set), for example, by wetland engineering to provide an equivalent area to that lost to drainage or infill.

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

7.1 Scoping Stage

Table 3 sets out the findings of the scoping process which was derived from applying the methodology presented in Chapter 6. Where there is potential for significant effects or uncertainty around the severity of effects, the potential impact is taken forward for further investigation and assessment.

Table 3 – Scoping Assessment Findings

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
Geology and soils				
Site soil quality	Vegetation clearance Minor excavations Spills of fuel and oil Use of plant and equipment	Reduction of soil quality or soil contamination	Mitigation measures and management measures in the EMP are deemed suitable to avoid and reduce impacts.	Receptor is of low sensitivity. Effects considered unlikely and would only occur on the site. Magnitude of change is low with short period of duration. With the mitigation and management measures listed in the EMP, these effects would be minimised and no likely significant affect anticipated. No further investigation or assessment is required
Topography				
Site's topography	No change to the site or surrounding topography	No effects identified	Not applicable	No receptors and thus no effects, therefore not considered further.
Surrounding area topography				
Groundwater and surface water resources				
Groundwater	Construction and	Contamination of groundwater	Surface water drainage	Receptor is of medium sensitivity

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
	operations activities	from spills of chemicals or fuel.	system with minimal infiltration of waste water to ground. Mitigation measures and management measures in the EMP are deemed suitable.	due to low resources in the country however the effects would be unlikely with good design and implementation of the additional mitigation and management measures listed in the EMP. It is also unlikely that recharge or flow of groundwater will be affected. It is unlikely for significant affects to occur. No further investigation or assessment is required
Terrestrial and aquatic communities				
Site and surrounding flora and fauna (some species threatened, endangered, rare or at risk).	Vegetation removal during construction. General construction and operational noises (use of equipment) Increase in artificial light	Loss of habitat Disruption to animals from increase noise levels Disturbance due to artificial light (effecting eating, movement and breeding patterns)	Clearance of habitat kept to a minimal Activities to be undertaken at certain times of the day to avoid impacts on local animals and birds in particular (e.g. at night and during the breeding seasons). Educational material at reception Use of downward and appropriately placed lighting. Mitigation measures and	Receptor is of medium sensitivity due to the limited fauna and flora in the settlement. No further investigation or assessment is required

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
			management measures in the EMP are deemed suitable.	
Air quality				
Human receptors – adjacent to the B8	Use of plant and equipment and vehicle movements leading to generation of dust Aerial emissions from use of plant, equipment and vehicles Use of generator Minor earthworks leading to dust generation	Reduced air quality and effects on human health	None identified as emissions are expected to be minimal and not alter the local air quality	Receptors are of low sensitivity. Effects would be local and the magnitude of change would be low. Through good design and the implementation of the additional mitigation and management measures listed in the EMP, effects are unlikely to be significant. No further investigation or assessment is required
Ecological receptors		Reduced air quality and effects on flora and fauna		
Sound levels				
Human receptors – adjacent to the B8	General construction and operational noises.	Noise levels may increase slightly, but it is unlikely that noise shall be heard at the closest community approximately 2km away.	Not applicable	Effects would be unlikely with good design and the additional mitigation and management measures listed in the EMP. No further investigation or assessment is required
Ecological receptors	See terrestrial and aquatic communities' line			
Transportation				
Local road users	Increase in tourist numbers in the area	Disruption to local users	Mitigation measures and management measures in the EMP are deemed suitable to avoid and reduce impacts.	The magnitude of change (number of current road users) is expected to be zero and the receptor is considered to be of low sensitivity therefore effects are likely to be

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
				insignificant. No further investigation or assessment is required
Cultural resources				
Unearthed cultural resources	Minor excavations Vegetation clearance	No known heritage resources, however potential to disturb, damage or destroy undiscovered resources.	Mitigation measures and management measures in the EMP are deemed suitable.	With the mitigation and management measures listed in the EMP, in particular the Chance Finds Procedure, potential effects would be avoided and minimized and no likely significant affect anticipated. No further investigation or assessment is required.
Project Economics				
Local communities	Construction and operations of the project – job creation	Beneficial effects for the local community and local spends, and increase in skills	Not applicable	Beneficial effects likely, no adverse effects anticipated, therefore further investigation or assessment is not required.
Local economy		Beneficial effects on the local economy and down-stream services		
Regional Economy	Construction and operations of the project	Contribution to meeting 5 th NDP and Vision 2030 goals		
Regional Economy	Construction and operations of the project	Contributes to reducing unemployment rates in the Region.		
Cumulative Effects				

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Kamanjab Village Council intends to implement FLTS in the Ourab Informal Settlement the physical activities will mainly involve the provision of services. The installation of these services could result in combined adverse impacts. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed to address the potential adverse impacts that could arise because of the FLTS implementation. Relevant and applicable measures have been included in the proposed projects EMP to ensure perceived combined impacts are avoided or reduced. - The removal of vegetation to make way for development (housing units, roads) is of concern, however, the proposed project is unlikely to significantly contribute to this combined impact as vegetation clearance will be avoided or kept to a minimum, as the FLTS sites are already developed (existing footprint). - - Groundwater abstraction and consumption may increase due to the formalization of the settlement. With additional services in place, such improved sanitation for additional households; the town's water requirement will increase. - The proposed project will include the installation of bulk municipal services (sewer systems, electrical lines etc.) and access roads. This takes place in already disturbed sites; and hence the contribution of the proposed project to this potentially combined effect is expected to be minimal. - Dust, noise pollution and oil spillage from construction vehicles are a concern; however, mitigation measures are in place (addressed in Chapter 8, Section C of the EMP) and will be enforced during the implementation of the FLTS in Kamanjab. - Conclusion: It is unlikely that the proposed project will contribute to the cumulative effects arising from the implementation FLTS in Ourab Informal Settlement.

8. ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents the potential impacts that may arise from the proposed road upgrade activities. The full mitigation measures are presented in the EMP.

7.1 Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)

Although there is already an existing footprint, due consideration should be made to ensure minimal disturbance to the general landscape of the area.

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)		
Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)	Clearing		
Dimension	Rating		
Duration	Long term	Reversibility: Reversible	Degree to which impact can be mitigated: High
Extent	Site specific		
Magnitude	Low		
Probability	Unlikely		
MITIGATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock pile the topsoil overburden, to be re-used during rehabilitation after construction operations and to aid the re-establishment of vegetation • Only clear vegetation when necessary 			

7.2 Pollution: Noise and Dust

The proponent should ensure noise from excavator machinery and transportation trucks is kept below the recommended noise levels of -85dB (A).

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	Noise and Dust		
Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)	Extraction and transportation of the sand		
Dimension	Rating		
Duration	Short term	Reversibility: Reversible	Degree to which impact can be mitigated: High
Extent	Local		
Magnitude	Medium		
Probability	Definite		
MITIGATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, use dust suppression measures to mitigate dust impacts • Provide dust masks and ear muffs to machinery operators 			

- Where possible, install silencer on exhaust to reduce noise levels
- Avoid working during times with excessive wind

7.3 Oil Spills (Pollution)

Soil pollution may occur as a result of oil and fuel leakages from machinery

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	Soil Pollution		
Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)	Oil Leakages from Machinery		
Dimension	Rating		
Duration	Short-term	Reversibility: Reversible	Degree to which impact can be mitigated: Medium
Extent	Local		
Magnitude	Low		
Probability	Definite		
MITIGATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operators should be trained on dangers of oil pollutions & response action • There must be an oil spill response kit on site • If an oil spill occurs, collect the contaminated soil, store in drums or appropriate structures and dispose at approved waste disposal site; • Ensure all vehicles / machinery are well serviced, install drip trays and conduct regular leak inspection. 			

7.4 Ground Water abstraction

Ground water abstraction for road construction.

IMPACT DESCRIPTION:	Ground water abstraction		
Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)	Ground Water Abstraction		
Dimension	Rating		
Duration	Short term	Reversibility: Reversible	Degree to which impact can be mitigated: High
Extent	Local		
Magnitude	Medium		
Probability	Highly likely		
MITIGATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct borehole testing to determine borehole yield and optimum water abstraction rates 			

- Allow borehole resting for recharge

7.5 Solid Waste Management

Waste will be generated mainly during the construction phase of the township establishment. Waste management should be prioritized accordingly.

IMPACT DESCRIPTION:	Solid Waste Management		
Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)	Construction and Operation		
Dimension	Rating		
Duration	Short term	Reversibility: Reversible	Degree to which impact can be mitigated: High
Extent	Local		
Magnitude	Medium		
Probability	Highly likely		
MITIGATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No random disposal of solid waste (use designated sites to dispose) • There has been a budget provision made to relocate the existing dumping site and to fence it off and obtain environmental clearance certificate in the 2024/2025 financial year Budget. 			

7.6 Socioeconomic development

Temporary employment opportunities are anticipated to be created during the construction phase.

IMPACT DESCRIPTION:	Employment creation		
Predicted for (specific activity)	Construction		
Dimension	Rating		
Duration	Permanent	Reversibility: Reversible	Degree to which impact can be mitigated: High
Extent	Site specific		
Magnitude	Low		
Probability	Fairly likely		
MITIGATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment should be given to locals • Use locally sourced locally 			

7.7 Heritage

There are no known heritage sites in the settlement, however, during the construction phase archaeological objects and other features may be discovered.

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	Heritage		
Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)	Construction phase		
Dimension	Rating		
Duration	Long and Short- term	Reversibility: Irreversible	Degree to which impact can be mitigated: Medium
Extent	National & Local		
Magnitude	Medium		
Probability	Definite		
MITIGATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No artefacts must be removed or be interfered with prior to authorisation from the Namibian National Heritage Council (NHC) Heritage remains or artefacts discovered on site must be reported to the National Museum 			

9. CONCLUSION

The environmental assessment undertaken by TEC followed specific EIA Methodology to identify if there is potential for significant effects to occur as a result of developing and operating the proposed project.

Through the scoping process, all social and environmental receptors were scoped out as it was unlikely that there would be significant effects.

Through further analysis and identification of mitigation and management methods, the assessment concluded that the likely effects on the terrestrial communities is expected to be of low significance.

Various best practices and mitigation measures have been identified to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practicable across the proposed project, as well as ensure the environment is protected and unforeseen effects are avoided.

On this basis, it is of the opinion of TEC that an ECC could be issued, on conditions that the management and mitigation measures specified in the EMP are implemented and adhered to.

REFERENCES

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- MET (Ministry of Environment and Tourism). 2012. Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007. Windhoek: Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX (1): The Namibian – 1st Advert

THE NAMIBIAN

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

THURSDAY 15 AUGUST 2024 13

Your 'out and about' guide

• ANNE HAMBUDA

WE'RE back again, and hopefully we'll succeed in getting you all up off the couch. There's so much happening in and around the country, so let's get into it. Tonight, the Anchen Wille Dance Academy will put on their Alice in Wonderland recital at the National Theatre of Namibia. Tickets are N\$200 for the 19h00 billing. There will be a final show tomorrow. On Friday, 16 August, South Africa's Makizolo will be live in Windhoek at the Doc Jubber Hockey Field. Tickets start at N\$300 and supporting acts include The Ellis, 4x4 Ton, Much Power, Hot Pocket Band and Uncle & Friends. This Saturday, come through to the Independence Stadium for the Break Free Game Changers Warrior Challenge. This men's only fitness day will be promot-

ing mental health awareness, and the fight against gender-based violence and femicide in Namibia. Entry is free from 08h30. Every Monday is Vinyli's Cafe's game night, hosted by El Micha. Every Wednesday you can learn to dance Kizomba and Samba at The Wine Bar and Restaurant or join in on Mymt Nightclub's Karaoke Night. Fridays, pop into Kings Lounge's Friday Night Lights or Tippy Rabbit Hole's TGI-FRIDAY. And on 23 August, there will be the Matutura Cultural Festival Fashion Show at the Swakopmund Multipurpose Centre Hall from 18h00. The flowers will be budding soon! Why not, not welcome spring with The Wine Shop on Friday? Entrance is N\$220 per person. For the theatre lovers, Windhoek

will be busy next weekend. On 22 and 23 August, Discovering Michel: A Dance Extravaganza by the OYO Dance Troupe will be held at the National Theatre of Namibia. Tickets start from N\$150 for the 19h00 show. On 23 and 24 August, you can catch My Koek Is Moeg, written by Nashilongweshipwe Mushandja at Theatre School. The N\$100 tickets are only available at the door and the performance starts at 20h00. ZR Ballet Studio is bringing 'Coppelia' by Robin van Wyk to the National Theatre of Namibia from Thursday, 29 August at 19h00. Tickets are going for N\$220 per person at Pick n Pay and N\$250 at the door. There will be more recitals on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. All you fashion forward girls and boys should mark Saturday, 31 August, on your calendars, because designer Melissa Poul-



Photo: Contributed

MAIN ACT. ... South African duo, Makizolo, will be the headline act at a show organised by Kasl Vibe in Partnership with Events Solutions in Windhoek on Friday. It will be hosting the House of Peoukon Met Gala. Looking ahead, Gospel Care Ministry will present the Gospel Extravaganza, a worship music showcase with Kuben Davids, Julie May, Collective Singers and others at the Pentecostal Protestant Church on Sunday, 1 September. Entry is

N\$100 for adults and N\$50 for children. The Deep Dive Seafood and Wine Festival is taking place at The Handle Bar in Windhoek on Saturday, 7 September. There will be different stalls selling various dishes. Also on Saturday, the South African soul and RnB music show Strictly Soul is back in Windhoek at The Village Garden. Akio, Chinchilla, and DJ Freddy will be on the decks. On Friday, 20 September, the Shivute shaNjongo. Living Museum will host the Cultural Heritage Talent show at Onipa, Oneshindi. Poets, singers and craft artists in the heritage sector should sign up by 31 August for N\$100. - Anne Hambuda is a poet, writer and social commentator. Follow her online or email her at annehambuda@gmail.com

Genesa Experience spoils fans to 4 albums in one go.



Photo: Contributed

Genesa Handrick

• CONRAD ANGULA

A NAMIBIAN songstress, who is based in Germany, reached a milestone in her music career recently when she launched four albums on the same day. Genesa Handrick recently took the exclusively selected audience through her music journey at the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation's Radio Studio 7, as she introduced her new music in Namibia for the first time.

Also known by her stage name, Genesa Experience, the fast-rising star of Swakopmund-based SanWelwitschia Music Productions (WMP) also shared insights into her musical endeavours overseas. Backed up by a band of powerful session musicians like Fernando 'Pro' Paulus (drums), Kali Kasinda (keyboard), Tayo Kasinda (bass), and the founder of WMP, Steven Alvin N'arusheh (keyboards), Genesa dished out a classic show-stopping

performance. Known as the female voice on late King of Ma/Gaisa Phura Dawe's monster hit 'Ti Hanatsa Xu F', Genesa effortlessly belted out songs from her new albums. The German-based artist also treated the audience to a rendition of 'Ti Hanatsa Xu F'. She reassured guests that there is definitely a market for Ma/Gaisa music in Germany. "People like myself are

keeping the genre alive with regular shows in pubs and small music festivals around our suburb. There is a large community of Namibian expatriates in our city Bad Schwartau. "Apart from the shows I am staging with the other Namibian musicians, I have a very quiet life with my family. My husband is a daredevil who is more into challenging sport. He loves jumping from aeroplanes for fun, which is completely different from

music," she said. Genesa started off as a back-up singer for other established artists of the WMP record label, like Phura, Ou Stakes and Killa B, before she carved out a career as a singer for herself. She was just about to take off as an artist when she moved to Germany, but she never stopped singing as she continued to record and became one of the most esteemed recording artists of the WMP label. One album, 'Booba' is completely in German, the other, 'Voorspoed' is in Afrikaans. The third album, 'On The Mountain Top', is a collection of gospel songs, while the fourth, 'Aio', is a Ma/Gaisa album. Genesa also has a fifth album titled 'Sa Du Aroma', which is a single. The album launch coincided with the shooting of a documentary about the beginning of Genesa's music career before she left Namibia and her present life as an artist in Germany. "My stay in Germany does not revolve around my family only. I want to use my popularity to also attract more German tourists to Namibia. I want to influence the people here through my music," she says. "The people will only believe I am from Namibia through something like a documentary depicting the Namibian landscape. We are not only living away from home, but we are also proud Namibians, and this is the best way to give back to our country of birth." The albums are available on all digital platforms. Fans can also contact Welwitschia Music Productions on +264 64 461 196, 081.325.3959 and 081/07 6838, or at www.wmp-productions.com

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN USAB AND HARAMBEE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, KARIBIB LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA, & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:


Proponent: Karibib Town Council
Project Location: Usab Informal Settlement and Harambee Informal Settlement

1st Public Meeting Venue: Usab Playground
Date: Saturday, 24th August 2024
Time: 10h00 – 11h00

2nd Public Meeting Venue: Harambee Playground
Date: Saturday, 24th August 2024
Time: 11h10 – 12h10

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
Contact: 0811220114, [Email: info@tec.com.na](mailto:info@tec.com.na)

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN ZONE 4 AND ZONE 6 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, GOCHAS VILLAGE COUNCIL AREA, & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING


Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Gochas Village Council
Project Location: Zone 4 and Zone 6 Informal Settlements

Public Meeting Venue: Council Chambers, Gochas Village Council Office
Date: Thursday, 22nd August 2024
Time: 10h00 am – 11h00 am

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
Contact: 0811220114, [Email: info@tec.com.na](mailto:info@tec.com.na)

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OURAB INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KAMANJAB VILLAGE COUNCIL AREA, & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Kamanjab Village Council
Project Location: Ourab Informal Settlement

Public Meeting Venue: Kamanjab Community Hall
Date: Friday, 23rd August 2024
Time: 10h00 am – 11h00 am

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
Contact: 0811220114, [Email: info@tec.com.na](mailto:info@tec.com.na)

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 



mOshiwambo

Tuma etumwalaka lyoye efupi nenge. "sms" konomola ndji 99902, omanga inoo shanga etumwalaka lyoye, tamera, noshi-tya Oshi opo. ihe to landulithako, "osms". yoye. Osms kehe ota yi gu N\$1.

Epangelo ola tula eemiliyona N\$700 moMeatco moule weedula mbali

OMINISIA yomaliwa lipambu Shiimi oya ti epangelo olatula oshimaliwa shi, fike peemiliyona N\$700, mehangano lokulandifa onyama moNamibia ledina Meat Corporation of Namibia (Meatco) lokudjamomudo 2021 fiyo, 2023, oimaliwa oyo kwa li ya pumbwa okulongifwa moNimima, imwe ya fimana yoshiwana.

Shiimi okwa li adombweta o/the Namibian oshinima eshi Eitano.

"Pokati komudo, 2021 no 2023, epangelo okwa li la longifa oshimaliwa shi fike wopeemiliyona N\$700, okuyakula nofuta eengunga daMeatco, osho ya okuyambidila eyokomesho laye noilonga." Osho a ti ngaho.

Minista woshimaliwa okwa ti ehanganotali fi po oimaliwa yovafuti voifendela oyo kwa li ya suniwa okuyandja, omayakulo a pumbwa.

"Omaliko oo okwa pumbiwa okuvutela meemumbwe doshiwana ngashi ome-hongo, moundjolewile, mo-kutanga omaumbe nosho, yo mependjela", Osho a ti ngaho. Shiimi okwa ti oministili oya limbililwa neenghono koudjuz woku-longifa oshimaliwa shepangelo mokutulila mo Meatco.

"Osho tambula ko kutya oilonga yaMeatco inakala li li nawa oile weedula dishona dapita. Ognomakumbinga, oministili, otai twikile, no-ukula ya limbililwa kombinga yefimniko, oshimaliwa shepangelo tali, etwa kokuhaninga nawa kwa Meatco," Osho a ti ngaho.

Ovike ivakuyajakoo The Namibian okwa li ya lopota kutya Okabinele oka pula Shiimi opo sautano ayandje oshikaku shimwe shoilonga komakuluntuwiliki woMeatco Mwilima Mushokabani shaashi oshikaku shaye otashi ya pexulilo.

Oministili ya Shiimi, otai monika ya ta ina hata nawa okuyandja oshikaku ilonga shimwe, omolwomalimbi-ilo kombinga yokuhaninga nawa kwehangano.

Odala ei Meatco okwa li a shivifila kutya okwa ninga ovenisha yoshimaliwa, shi fike peemiliyona N\$109.

Ashike see, minista womalima okwa ti oilonga yehangano eli oya kala iheli nawa oile weedula dishona nande kwa li kwa lopotwa kutya ola ninga ovenisha moikandaneke.

Shiimi okwa ti Meatco okwa kala lupapa ta nyengwa okufuta eengunga daye keembaanga.

Oministili yoshimaliwa oyakonakona okukanifukoo,



Efano: Meatco

TAVA LONGO ...Ovanalonga varnwe vehangano lonyama laNamibia ledina Meat Corporation of Namibia (Meatco) pefimbo leevili davu dolionga.

kwa kala moMeatco, oka kweeta ehanganoni li ha dale okuwanifa po omdafano alookufuta eengunga, "Osho a ti ngaho. Okwa ti oministili konima oye ladopa mo okuyandja oshimaliwa shepangelo okupitila mombaanga yomayambulepoya Namibia yedina Development Bank of Namibia (DBN).

"Oshimaliwa, osho, sha dja kombanga oku osha pitika Meatco opo a tute

eengunganga daye odu kwa li itadi furwa nokwa li yoo kwa yandjwa oshimaliwa shi, yambidide oilonga i, ye komesho, oile wokafimbo kashona." Shiimi okwa ti oministili oya tota poongudu opo yuangaenge nospyakadi woshimaliwa shaMeatco.

"Meenghendabala dokumosa enyamakulo li li nawa, eimbo file kombinga yuopyakadi woshimaliwa shaMeatco, oministili oya

tota po ongudu, mu na ovanalonga ya dja koministili yoshimaliwa, koministili yonamapya zounimura, omeva nomendululo, omadu, moMeatco nosho yo koDBN," Osho a ti ngaho.

Shiimi okwa ti, ongudu oyo kwa li ya totwa opo yuangaenge nospyakadi woshimaliwa moMeatco, oya eta me ehanganoni ledina Ombu Capital opo li vatele moshama shi li ngaho.

"Ombu Capital okwa li a kutwa opo a ninga omakonakono kutya oshike naana hashi eta okukanifa oshimaliwa moMeatco nosho yo okuninga omaidiloomikalo dize dolionga mehangano," Osho a ti ngaho.

Shiimi okwa ti, Ombu Capital okwa li ya yandja olopotu oyo ya konakona oilonga yomeni laMeatco nosho, yo, omakonakono omoule okoshikondo shony-

ama yongobe.

Konima yeenghundafana novakufimbiravakula mongeshefoma, mwakwelwa ovanalunga vashona nawa vakula, epangelo ola kotga omukalo ndee, tali yandje elombwelo koministili opo i longele kumwe moMeatco, osho a ti ngaho.

Olopotu yomomafimo 14 Juni 2023, i li koshi yoshipalanyole, 'Meatco Review Report', ya dja

komuningi wumakonakono oshimaliwa wehangano Ombu Capital Vutumbavi Mungunda, okwa pulapangelo opo li yandje po oipambaliko i fike peepesenda 85 koikondo yopamwene.

Mungunda okwatengeneka egeno, etopele lehangano tali ifatwa New Company (NewCo), olo tali kada li na epelesenda 85 doikondo yopamwene ndee epangelo tali kala ashike fi na mo epelesenda 15.

Mungunda okwa ti, oshinima eshi otashi ka pitika ovanangesho vopamwene opo va kadule okweeta oshimaliwa shi, fike peemiliyona N\$300 fiyo, N\$400.

"Ndee omakalo upe oo wa pulwa owa kolekwa, ovanangesho vopamwene, otava ka pulwa opo va yandje shi, fike, pamwe, nwa kwatelwa oshimaliwa shoilonga kehanganoni, lipe shi fike peemiliyona N\$300 fiyo N\$400," Osho a ti ngaho.

Odala ya dja ko o/the Namibian okwa li ya lopota kutya, omakuluntuwiliki waMeatco Mwilima Mushokabani okwa ti ehanganoni ola pumbwa oshimaliwa opo li dale okwawululila kouswa.

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN USAB AND HARAMBEE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, KARIBIB LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA, & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Karibib Town Council
Project Location: Usab Informal Settlement and Harambee Informal Settlement

1st Public Meeting Venue: Usab Playground
Date: Saturday, 24th August 2024
Time: 10h00 – 11h00

2nd Public Meeting Venue: Harambee Playground
Date: Saturday, 24th August 2024
Time: 11h10 – 12h10

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
 Contact: 0811220114, Email: info@tec.com.na

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC)

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN ZONE 4 AND ZONE 6 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, GOCHAS VILLAGE COUNCIL AREA, & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Gochas Village Council
Project Location: Zone 4 and Zone 6 Informal Settlements

Public Meeting Venue: Council Chambers, Gochas Village Council Office
Date: Thursday, 22nd August 2024
Time: 10h00 am – 11h00 am

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
 Contact: 0811220114, Email: info@tec.com.na

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC)

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OURAB INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KAMANJAB VILLAGE COUNCIL AREA, & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Kamanjab Village Council
Project Location: Ourab Informal Settlement

Public Meeting Venue: Kamanjab Community Hall
Date: Friday, 23rd August 2024
Time: 10h00 am – 11h00 am

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
 Contact: 0811220114, Email: info@tec.com.na

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC)



Victory... Deputy finance minister Maureen Hinda-Mbuende. Photo: File

Amupanda to pay price ... loses Hinda-Mbuende defamation suit

■ Roland Routh

WINDHOEK High Court judge Collins Parker yesterday ruled that the social media posts Affirmative Repositioning leader Job Amupanda made in 2021 about deputy finance minister Maureen Hinda-Mbuende, are defamatory.

Parker found that a post Amupanda placed on his social media account of an unknown woman clothed in jeans and a white t-shirt, accompanied by a caption that read "It looks like deputy minister of finance Maureen Hinda during the liberation struggle. Maureen was soo WhzWhz. It's like she won't think twice about taking a knife out!", was defamatory of Hinda-Mbuende.

He ordered the youthful presidential candidate to pay Hinda-Mbuende N\$100 000 in damages, and to pay her costs in the application. Hinda-Mbuende initially claimed N\$1 million in damages.

In the suit, she claimed Amupanda's social media post on 28 July 2021 was defamatory, and caused damage to her reputation.

While the judge found that the words accompanying the picture were not defamatory, he did find the picture exposed Hinda-Mbuende to ridicule.

The publication was wrongful and intentional, defamed her, and was not in the public interest. With regards to claims of further posts by Amupanda depicting her as a 'cougar' who wanted to buy sex from the activist, and that she is a vindictive woman who is suing him because he rejected her advances, the judge found that such posts were defamatory.

Even more aggravating, Judge Parker said, no apology has been forthcoming from the defendant, who squandered all opportunities that were available to him to apologise to the plaintiff. He further said Hinda-Mbuende is a public figure, whose reputation is important to her.

"The plaintiff was at the relevant time and still is the deputy minister of finance, and I daresay her assignments include interacting with colleagues inside and outside Namibia. On that account, no reasonable person can deny that the plaintiff's reputation must be important, as she serves the interests of Namibia and Namibians in Namibia and outside Namibia," the judge remarked.

Hinda-Mbuende was represented by Dotis Hans-Kaumbi, and Amupanda by Kadhila Amoomo.

-rrouth@nec.com.na

Govt: Dismissed teacher had corporal punishment history

The ministry of education has revealed that recently-dismissed teacher Petrus Ndeulita, had a history of corporal punishment, which contributed to his dismissal.

Ndeulita was dismissed following an incident in which he allegedly forced a grade seven learner to hold a chair over his head for an extended period. The learner eventually threw the chair away, and ran to the principals office to report the incident.

Teachers and learners in the Oshana region protested last Friday, demanding the immediate lifting of Ndeulita's dismissal, claiming that it was unfair.

The ministry's executive director (ED), Sanet Steenkamp, in a statement on Tuesday clarified that this was not Ndeulita's first offence, as his personal records revealed a history of 14 reported cases of corporal punishment.

"Ndeulita was also given a chance to state his case before his dismissal, during which he portrayed unbecoming and unruly behaviour in that he refused to acknowledge the charge-sheet," she said.

This, she said, is viewed as undermining authority, especially considering his knowledge and awareness of the fact that administering

corporal punishment is a chargeable offence.

Steenkamp said it is a legal requirement for all teaching staff to take an oath against the use of corporal punishment upon their appointment. Ndeulita also took the oath on 2 April 2019, in line with the Education Act.

The ED said in 2021, an investigation report was received by the ministry from its regional office concerning "unacceptable behaviour/ corporal punishment" involving Ndeulita.

Although he cited a lack of knowledge as a mitigating factor, there is evidence on his file that he had signed an oath against corporal punishment shortly after his recruitment as a teacher.

She stressed the ministry remains committed to upholding the highest standards of professional conduct and ensuring that all disciplinary processes are conducted with fairness and justice.

Steenkamp noted that should Ndeulita be of the view that he was unfairly dismissed, he has the liberty to seek further redress of the matter through any competent court of law.

Ndeulita was appointed as a grade eight teacher at Hashiyana Primary School in 2018.

-Nampa



Protest... Learners and teachers in the Oshana region protested against the dismissal of Petrus Ndeulita. Photo: Nampa

NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN ZONE 4 AND ZONE 8 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, GOCHAS VILLAGE COUNCIL AREA.

INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:



Proponent: Gochas Village Council

Project Location: Zone 4 and Zone 8 Informal Settlements

Public Meeting Venue: Council Chambers, Gochas Village Council Office

Date: Thursday, 22nd August 2024
Time: 10h00 am – 11h00 am

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
Contact: 0811220114,
Email: info@tec.com.na



NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OURAB INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KAMANJAB VILLAGE COUNCIL AREA.

INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:



Proponent: Kamanjab Village Council

Project Location: Ourab Informal Settlement

Public Meeting Venue: Kamanjab Community Hall

Date: Friday, 23rd August 2024
Time: 10h00 am – 11h00 am

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
Contact: 0811220114,
Email: info@tec.com.na



Invitation | יתרון | תעודה |

noun

A written or verbal request inviting someone to go somewhere or to do something.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (VET) LEVY STAKEHOLDERS MEETING

As part of its ongoing endeavor to ensure compliance and conformity, the Namibia Training Authority invites VET Levy-registered employers, as well as non-registered employers with an annual payroll of N\$ 1,000,000.00 and above, to attend the stakeholders meeting.

The meeting will focus on inter alia:

- Registration
- Declaration and Submission of Monthly Returns
- Payments
- Interest and Penalties
- Deactivation, Deregistration and Exemptions
- Submission of Employer Training Grant (ETG) Claims
- Required Evidence for ETG Claim Submission
- Work Integrated Learning (WIL)

DATE	TOWN	VENUE	TIME
22 August 2024	Ongwediva	Bonnies Entertainment Park & Lodge	09H00 - 12H00

ATTENDANCE CONFIRMATION AND ENQUIRIES:

Sonia Nampembe
081 207 8509 | snampembe@nta.com.na

Quinten Gilmer
081 207 8568 | qgilmer@nta.com.na



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Nantu leaders accused of **mismanagement**

■ Lahja Nashuuta

AS the Namibia National Teachers Union gears up for the national congress, slated for 27 August 2024 in Swakopmund, allegations of financial mismanagement and corruption have surfaced.

At the centre of the storms Nantu secretary general Loide Shaanika, who is accused of using the union's funds to campaign for reelection at the upcoming congress.

New Era has learnt that she is fighting tooth and nail to defend her territory.

She has been in the position for five years now.

Before that, between 2010 and 2019, she was the union's deputy secretary general.

Detailed questions sent to her over a week ago are yet to be responded to.

She, however, allegedly told her inner circle that she would sue this journalist and New Era, should the allegations she faces be published.

Sources revealed that current Nantu deputy secretary general Thomas Nilonga



Hot... Tensions are simmering at the Namibia National Teachers Union as it heads to congress later this month. Photos: Heather Erdman

is also eyeing the same position. It is alleged that Shaanika has given some



Madam SG... Nantu secretary general Loide Shaanika. Photo: Contributed

Nantu regional coordinators N\$25 000 to buy votes. New Era has been reliably informed that, except for Zambezi, Kavango West, Kavango East, Hardap and Karas regions, all other regional coordinators were given money to pay for the delegates to attend the said congress.

Furthermore, Shaanika and one key leader have been accused of borrowing N\$8 900 from Nantu in 2014, monies they never paid back. It is further alleged that she uses her power to have funds transferred from Nantu's account to one of the staff's accounts, whose bank card is in her possession.

Further, according to sources, when Nantu travelled to Botswana for the Southern Africa Teachers' Organisation's 2023 Solidarity Games, hosted by the Botswana Teachers Union, an amount of N\$320 000 was transferred to the said staffer's account.

"Currently, the funds meant for organising the upcoming congress and paying the service providers are also paid into that private account from the union's account," said one of

the leaders, who preferred anonymity, citing possible victimisation.

However, Isabel Ngaliko, one of the senior financial officers, denied all allegations, labelling them as "false information".

"Those are all just lies as people try to campaign for the positions. All the funds released out of the union were for the planned activities, and were approved by management. We have a sound financial audited report that will be presented at the congress," she maintained.

She further appealed to those gunning for positions at the congress to do so without resorting to mudslinging and decampaigning tactics.

"There are leaders who are out to destroy the organisation, and advocating disunity, infighting and instability as part of their campaigns to take control of the teachers' union. People must not try to tarnish others' image," she said. -lnashuuta@gmail.com

“Those are all just lies as people try to campaign for the positions. All the funds released out of the union were for the planned activities and were approved by the management. We have a sound financial audited report that will be presented at the congress.”
- Isabel Ngaliko

NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OURAB INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KAMANJAB VILLAGE COUNCIL AREA.

INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:



Proponent: Kamanjab Village Council
Project Location: Ourab Informal Settlement
Public Meeting Venue: Kamanjab Community Hall
Date: Friday, 23rd August 2024
Time: 10h00 am – 11h00 am
Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
Contact: 0811220114,
Email: info@tec.com.na

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN ZONE 4 AND ZONE 8 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, GOCHAS VILLAGE COUNCIL AREA.

INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:



Proponent: Gochas Village Council
Project Location: Zone 4 and Zone 8 Informal Settlements
Public Meeting Venue: Council Chambers, Gochas Village Council Office
Date: Thursday, 22nd August 2024
Time: 10h00 am – 11h00 am
Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

For questions and comments:
Contact: 0811220114,
Email: info@tec.com.na

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

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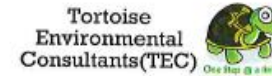
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APPENDIX (5): Attendance Register – Public Consultation Meeting



ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Title: Feasibility and Desirability Study to Establish Flexible Land Tenure Schemes for **Ourab Informal Settlement, Kamanjab Local Authority Area**

Venue: Kamanjab Village Council

Date: 23 August 2024

Time: 10h00 to 12h00

Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
1. Tjitjiba Rikarae	KVC - Property Office	M	kam.vil.cou.pro@gmail.com 081 480 9708	
2. Sitta Daniel	RVC - Property Inter	F	081 7386866 danielsitta@gmail.com	
3. Erastus C. Ganeb	ALDC	M	ganeb77@gmail.com	
4. Marius NATAPETA	ALDC	M	085 800 7023	
5. FRANSISKUS CAURIANGA	Community meier	M	081491266	F. Raurianga
6. Manalisa M. Kharuchas	ALDC	F	0818188124	Manalisa
7. Theresia Vetjioza	Community M	F	0814912652	Tu
8. Maria Korubira	ALDC	F	0812926920	maria
9. Lofa Kazake	ALDC	F	0812403115	



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
10. Kunondjira Tjimburo	community in	F	0817932706	Tjimburo
11. DENSE KATSEMAWISIKI	AURAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE WENDE III	M	0817107857	[Signature]
12. MAUNO MURONGA	ASSISTED-C MEMBER	M	0816033070	[Signature]
13. clementine Makanga	Youth leader	F	0816666029	Makanga
14. Beauty Langermann	C.M.	F	0812307033	Blangermann
15. ROMANUS GARAMWA	A D C	M	0815496625	[Signature]
16. JERMAIN KUTJI	consultant	M	081234575	[Signature]
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				