

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT (ESR)



FOR THE PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEME AT ZONE 4 AND ZONE 6, GOMXUB NAUS, GOCHAS LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

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Land Reform

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Location	Zone 4 and Zone 6, Gomxub Suburb, Gochas Village Council, Gochas	
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ACRONYMS

DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
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
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
I&Aps	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
NWR	Namibia Wildlife Resorts
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SM	Site Manager
TEC	Tortoise Environmental Consultants

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The purpose of this assignment is to carry out a Feasibility and Desirability Study to establish Flexible Land Tenure Schemes in Zone 4 and Zone 6, of the Gochas Local Authority Area.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) received a formal submission from the Gochas Village Council, expressing their interest to establish a Flexible Land Tenure Scheme (FLTS), within the provisions of the Flexible Land Tenure Act. Gochas Village Council has identified two portions of land (Zones 4 and 6) in the Gomxub Naus suburb within its jurisdiction, on which they wish to relocate the existing informal settlement (Zone 3), and where the Flexible Land Tenure Scheme could be established.

In accordance with the provisions (Section 11 (6)) of the FLTA, the concerned Local Authority must cause, for a feasibility study to be conducted, in order to investigate the feasibility and desirability of creating either a Starter Title or Land Hold Title Scheme on the concerned piece of land.

For this purpose, the MAWLR has contracted Tortoise Environmental Consultants to conduct Feasibility and Desirability studies to establish Flexible Land Tenure Schemes at Zones 4 and 6, Gomxub Naus suburb, Gochas Local Authority area. The aim is to facilitate the creation of either Starter Titles or Land Hold Title rights on the concerned informal settlements.

1.2 EIA Regulation

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

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 1-1.1: 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.
Activity 10 Infrastructure	10.1 (a) The construction of - oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines (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	The proposed project will include the installation of bulk municipal services and the construction of roads. The project will also entail the installation of formal streets

1.4 What is an Environment 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 maximize positive impacts, through the adoption of best environmental practices and application of the precautionary principle.

This EIA process is undertaken to guide the implementation of the FLTS at Zone 4 and Zone 6 of Gomxub Naus suburb at the Gochas Local Authority area, to mitigate potential negative impacts that would otherwise compromise the environmental integrity and future ecosystem benefits.

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).

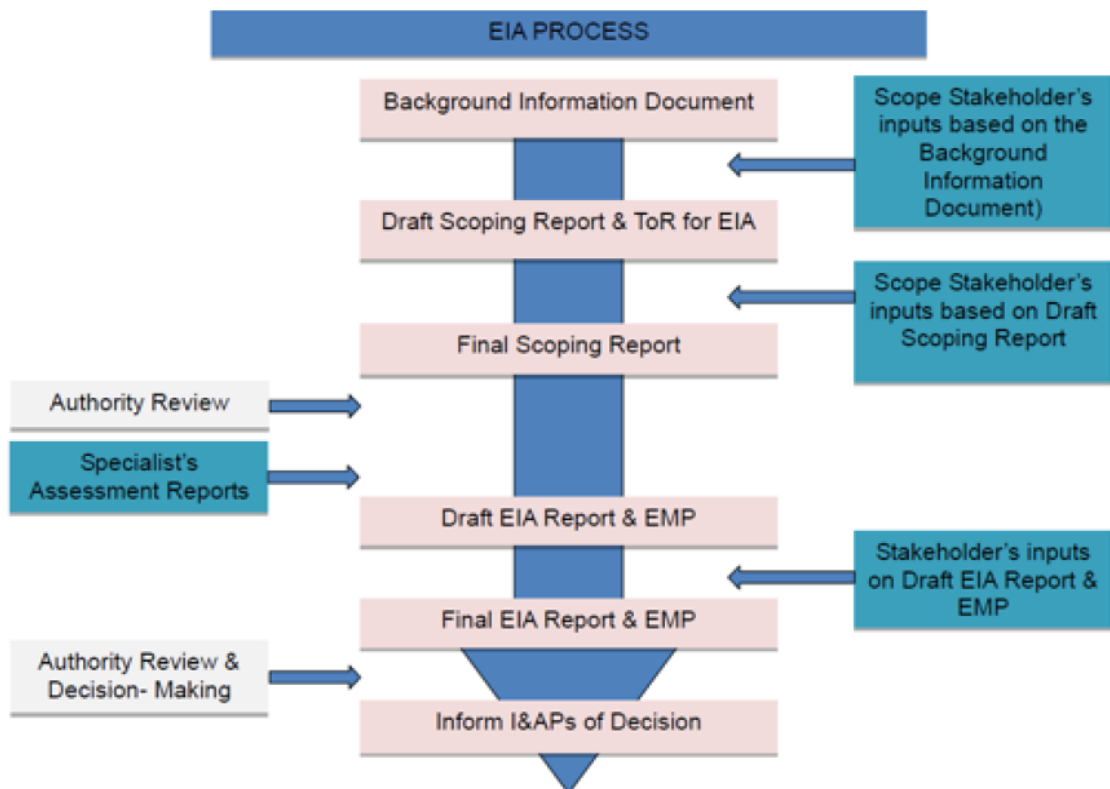


Figure 1-1: The EIA flow diagram

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:

- a) Provide description of the proposed activity;
- b) Describe the affected environment (proposed area),

- c) Identify potential environmental impacts / aspects of concern;
- d) Describe the methodology followed to assess the potential impacts;
- e) Address concerns raised by stakeholders in the Comments and Response Report – CRR);
- f) 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 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**

1.4.6 Rehabilitation

The EIA should not only focus on mitigating the impacts of the activity during the active operations, but 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).

1.4.8 Application for ECC

Upon completion, the EIA Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), a formal submission will be made 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 process for the proposed establishment of a Flexible Land Tenure Scheme at Zone 4 and zone 6 Gochas Local Authority Area, 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 FLTS establishment.

1.7 Project Rationale

The Namibian society is undergoing major transition from a rural-based society to one based largely in urban areas. This is characterized by the rapid formation of informal settlements on the peripheries of towns and cities, which accommodate poor families. The residents of informal settlements often have no security of tenure, are exposed to poor living standards and deteriorating health conditions due to lack of basic essential services.

Overall, flexible land tenure systems in Namibia represent efforts to improve land tenure security, promote equitable access to land, and support sustainable development through innovative and context-specific solutions. In Namibia, lack of tenure security is the third indicator of urban informality. Houses constructed in un-proclaimed settlements are not eligible for freehold titles and as a result, have no formal security over the land on which they are constructed (Weber & Mendelsohn, 2017).

Designed to address the complexities and inefficiencies of traditional Land Tenure Schemes, FLTS introduces more flexible, affordable, and accessible options for land registration and ownership. It provides for a range of tenure types, including starter titles and land hold titles, which offers varying degrees of rights and responsibilities.

The Gochas Village Council has families facing land tenure insecurity, poor living conditions, and limited access to services. Addressing these issues through a flexible land tenure system can improve residents' quality of life and promote economic development.

Flexible Land Tenure Scheme (FLTS) simplifies the process of obtaining legal land tenure, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and costs associated with land registration. It is hence the intentions of the Gochas Village Council to implement the FLTS at Zone 4 and Zone 6 of the Gomxub Naus suburb. The move to implement FLTS is aimed at achieving a number of socio-economic benefits as presented below:

- **Equitable access to land** - FLTS addresses social inequities by providing secure land tenure to marginalized and low-income populations.
- **Stimulate investments and economic development** - FLTS encourages investment in housing and infrastructures, while also enabling residents to use their land as collateral for loans, facilitating access to credit and stimulating economic activities.
- **Enhance social stability** - It supports the formalization of informal settlements, integrating them into the urban fabric and improving living conditions.

1.8 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.

Gochas Village Council's proposal is to establish FLTS at Zone 4 and Zone 6 within its Local Authority Area. The identified FLTS establishment areas (zones) are undisturbed virgin land. These two zones are identified to implementing the FLTS at Gochas, as alternative to implementing it at zone 3 were the informal settlement is currently located for the following reasons:

- The current settlement encroaches on an old graveyard, where human remains have sometimes been discovered during digging.
- It also encroaches on a new sewer pond under development, could pose health risks.
- The rocky terrain of the current location makes service provision difficult.

The proposed zones are deemed by Council as appropriate for the FLTS establishment and the relocation of the informal settlement from its current location for the following reasons:

- The land is flat with no hard rocks in comparison to the existing location, this makes servicing of the land area easier.
- It is in close proximity to the new sewer line being developed – the cost of linking the informal settlement to sewer services could be lowered.



- The proposed zones are further away from the graveyard and new oxidation ponds being developed – the unmarked graves will not be disturbed, while health concerns are eliminated.

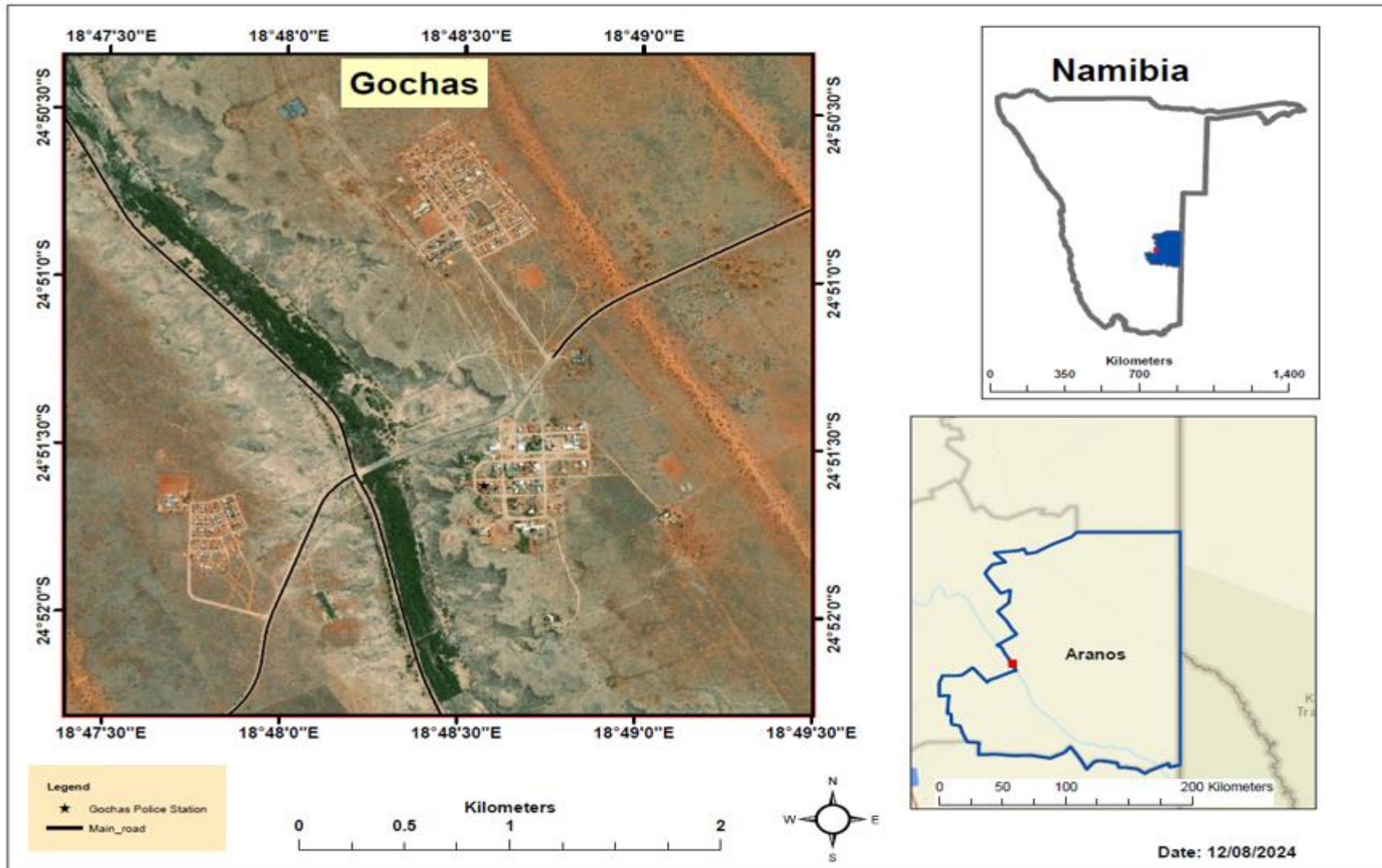


Figure 1-2: The locality maps of Gochas Local Authority area

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Description of Project Areas - Overview

This EIA process focuses on zones 4 and 6 of the Gomxub Naus of the Gochas Village (township) in the Hardap Region of Namibia.

The majority of Gochas population are extremely poor, a situation which has been worsened by the ongoing drought. Inequality exists between the different community members concerning income and access to resources. This led to a formation of an informal settlement on the periphery of the Gomxub Naus suburb, comprising ex-farm labourers from the surrounding Mariental Rural Constituency farms.

Latitude 24°51'27.4	Longitude 18°48'04.9
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Gochas has been influenced by various socio-political dynamics, including colonial legacies and post-independence governance frameworks.

The Gochas Village Council has identified two new unoccupied land portions for the establishment of FLTS. The demarcated areas are adjacent to each other, identified as Zones 4 and 6, measuring a combined land portion of 18.2ha. The proposed area, zones 4 and 6 are undeveloped areas with no existing infrastructure or services.

The village council plans to relocate approximately 90 households from Zone 3 to these areas, ensuring their formalization, provision of services, and security of tenure through the Flexible Land Tenure Scheme.

Council deems the proposed area as appropriate for the FLTS and the relocation of the informal settlement because it does not have hard rocks in comparison to the existing location. This makes servicing of the land area easier.


2.2 Existing Infrastructure/Current Status

The existing informal settlement at Gochas is known as zone 3 of the Gomxub Naus suburb. While there are no services at zone 3, the Gochas Village Council has somewhat formally organized the community. The households (shacks) are organized in a semi-formal set up, with provisions for streets, while also assigning even numbers to each households. Land grabbing still continues, however, council requires each household to pay a monthly amount of N\$45.00 as setting up (sitting) fee.

Various reasons have been provided by the Village Council on the rationale to move the informal settlement from its existing location to the proposed two zones. The informal settlement in its current state has encroached onto an old graveyard; there are cases during which human remains have been discovered while digging to erect new shacks. The settlement is also encroaching onto a new sewer pond that is under development at the township. While the current location area is described by the village council as “very rocky”, making services provision difficult.


2.2.1 Roads and Streets

Table 2-1: The informal settlement (Zone 3) residents are momentarily organized by council, making provision for roads/streets in the area

Description	Picture
<p>There are no paved or gravel roads in the informal settlement.</p> <p>The streets are not formalized, however the residents have been organized by Village Council and have left spaces to make provision for the roads.</p>	

2.2.2 Housing

Table 2-2: Description of the type of houses in the location

Description	Pictures
<p>There are no brick houses in the informal settlement, all existing houses are made from corrugated iron sheets and other makeshift materials.</p>	

2.2.3 Water


In general, the Local Authorities in Namibia are responsible for water supply at their towns, on contract basis with NamWater. The Gochas Village Council has the same arrangement, drawing water from a NamWater borehole and distributing it to the community.

The Gochas village Council rations water to the resident in the informal settlement by means of tokens. Each households acquire tokens based on its household water demands.

Zone 3 informal settlement has only 1 water point, which is meant to serve the entire settlement with an estimated number of about 90 households. However, the number of households exceeds the capacity of this water point. Some

households are therefore allowed to collect water from Zone 2 (formalized set up), which has two community taps, on the token based system.

Table 2-3: The current water access situation in the informal settlement

Description	Picture
<p>The token based water sources (water points) currently serving the informal settlement (Zone 3) with water.</p> <p>Some households are collecting water from another water point in the formal settlement.</p>	

2.2.4 Wastewater management and sanitation

The sanitation situation in Zone 3 informal settlement is dire, with no sewer system or toilets (including pit latrines) observed during the assessment. Community members are forced to relieve themselves in nearby bushes, subjecting them to extremely unhygienic and inhumane conditions.

The existing sewer system managed by the Gochas Local Authority is already overwhelmed and cannot handle additional wastewater. The system's pipes are frequently blocked, and the pumping mechanism is unable to transport sewage to the oxidation pond. Since the pond is situated on elevated ground, gravitational flow is not an option, so sewage must be manually transported to the pond by a sewer truck.




Additionally, the current oxidation pond is undersized and located on a slope near the Auob River. With the town's expansion or during periods of heavy rainfall, there is a risk of sewage overflowing into the river, creating significant environmental and health hazards.

In response, the council initiated the development of a new sewer system, including larger oxidation ponds designed to accommodate the town's growing

population. While these ponds could effectively manage the village's wastewater, construction was halted in 2021, leaving the project incomplete.

The new oxidation ponds are more secure, with measures in place to prevent entry by humans and animals. They are also located on flat terrain, reducing the risk of environmental contamination, such as sewage overflows into the Auob River.

Table 2-4: The sewer management at Gochas

Description	Picture/s
<p>The council's sewer system is already constrained. The system is blocked and unable to pump sewer to the oxidation pond. Sewerage is collected by a sewer truck (honey-sucker) and disposed of at the oxidation pond.</p>	
<p>The oxidation pond is not protected (fenced off) making it accessible to animals. Additionally, it does not have an Environmental Clearance Certificate</p>	
<p>Council embarked on developing new oxidation ponds with increased capacity to cater to the increasing number of people and households in the town. The new sewerage project site has been abandoned by contractors since 2021.</p>	

The council plans to connect the new informal settlement to the new sewer system, however, it's incomplete at the moment.

2.2.5 Solid Waste Management

The general solid waste management system at Zone 3 of the Gochas Village Council leaves very little to be desired.

a. Solid waste management within the settlement

The lack of service provision at Zone 3 informal settlement means that there is also no regulated solid waste management system in place. There are no solid waste disposal bins or designated waste collection points. Solid waste is therefore disposed of in open spaces around the informal settlement.



Figure 2-1: Waste dumped in open spaces on the peripheries of the informal settlement

The household areas (yards) at Zone 3 are all clean and free of any solid wastes. There seems to be a consensus that solid waste should at least only be disposed of in the open spaces a few meters away from the homesteads. Plastics and papers are found spread and scattered all over the place.



Figure 2-2: Light waste spread by wind, resulting in a visible scatter over a large area

b. Solid waste management by the Village council

Gochas itself has a solid waste disposal site and provides solid waste collection services to residents in a more formalized set up of the LA area every week.

The collected solid waste is disposed of at a designated dumping site, located approximately 4km on the eastern part of town. While it is enclosed within a fence, the place is poorly managed, both animals and people can freely access the dumpsite to scavenge on the disposed waste.

The about 10-ha waste disposal site has an excavated landfill where dumping is supposed to take takes place. However, there is no formal control; individuals are allowed to drive in and out as they please, and hence waste is disposed of almost anywhere.

Light waste such as plastics and paper is scattered all over the place, with some waste spreading beyond the fence of the dumping site.



Figure 2-3: The council's solid waste dumping site



Figure 2-4: Animals looking for food at the dumping site

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed project. Table 3.1 provides an overview of applicable policies, plans and strategies and Table 3.2 provides a list of applicable national legislation.

Table 3-1: 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
Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and associated regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011).	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>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>

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
Flexible Land Tenure Act 2012 (Act No.4 of 2012)	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.	Implementing the FLTS at Zone 4 and Zone 6 of Gomxub Naus suburb 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.
Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018	The Act consolidates the laws relating to urban and region planning: <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 To provide for the subdivision and consolidation of land.	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.
Water Act, 1956	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.	Water pollution is an offence as per Section 23 of the Water Act. 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. The EMP sets out measures to avoid polluting the environment.
Water Resources Management Act 2004 (Act No. 24 of 2004)	Whilst approved and published in the Government Gazette, it is not legally enforced. Based on the National Water Policy and provided for the management, development, protection, conservation,	Whilst not in operation, it is best practice to adhere to the conditions in this Act. The 2013 Act would repeal this Act; therefore, conditions

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
	and use of water resources; and it established the Water Advisory Council, the Water Regulatory Board and the Water Tribunal	in the 2013 Act have been reviewed.
Water Resources Management Act, 2013 (No. 11 of 2013)	<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 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>
Soil Conservation, 1969 (Act 76 of 1969) and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act (Act 38 of 1971)	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.	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.
Forest Act 12 of 2001 Forest Act Regulations 2015	<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)). 	<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</p>

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree species and any vegetation within 100m from a watercourse may not be removed without a permit (Section 22, subsection 1 (b)) - 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>permit shall be obtained throughout vegetation clearance activities. It is unlikely that a permit shall be required.</p>
National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004.	The Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance.	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.

4. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The establishment of village councils in Namibia, including Gochas, can be traced back to the country's efforts to decentralize governance and empower local communities. With Namibia's independence in 1990, Gochas and the surrounding areas began to experience a shift in governance and land reform.

The government-initiated policies aimed at addressing historical injustices, including land redistribution and the establishment of communal land rights. This included the introduction of the Namaland Communal Area, which aimed to provide a legal framework for land use among the indigenous populations, including those in Gochas.

The Gochas Village Council has identified two new unoccupied land portions for the establishment of FLTS. The demarcated areas are adjacent to each other, identified as Zones 4 and 6, measuring a combined land portion of 18.2ha. This section explores the environmental aspects of the Gochas Village Council, highlighting the various initiatives and challenges faced by the community.

4.1 Environmental Aspects

The targeted pieces of land (zones 4 and 6) are both undisturbed sites. It's covered by sparsely distributed acacia trees and shallow thorn bushes. There is also a clear open space, which is utilised as a public open space.



Figure 4-1: The vegetation type at zones 4 and 6 where FLTS will be implemented

This means that the intended establishment of the FLTS at the new area (zones 4 and 6) will create a new footprint to the environment. It is therefore important to identify and assess potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed FLTS establishment.

4.1.1 Topography

Gochas falls in the eastern part of the country which is relatively flat and covered in deep sand and gentle slopes that are less than one degree.

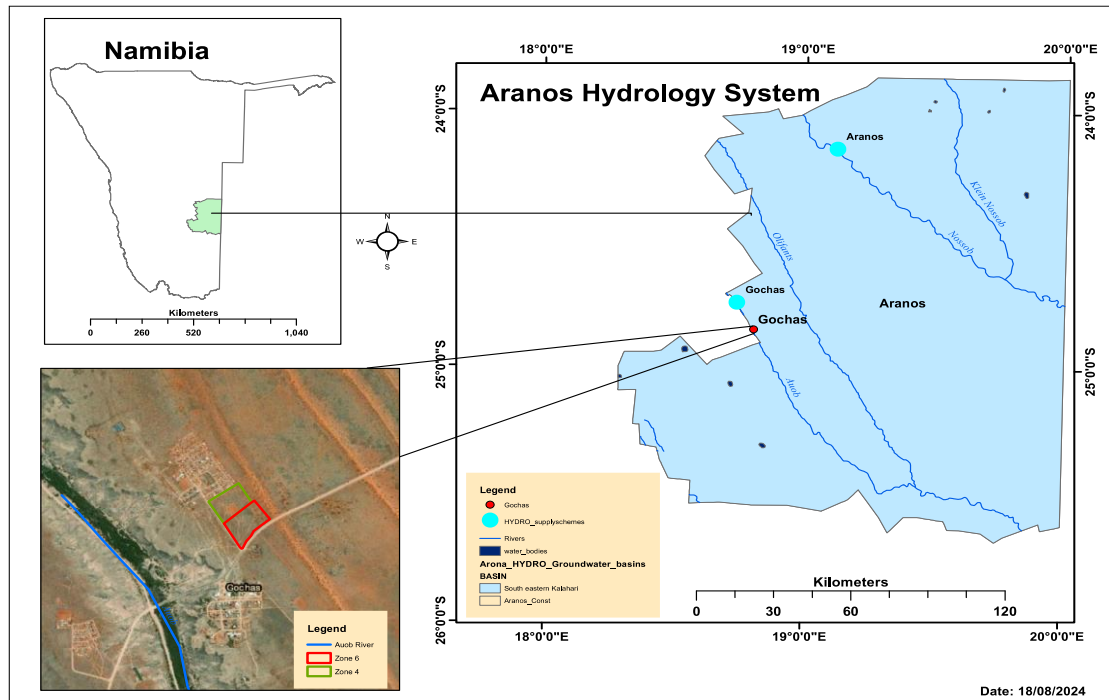


Figure 4-3. Geohydrology system around Gochas

Since there are no permanent rivers or other surface water sources around Gochas, groundwater is the most permanent and dependable water source. Water is supplied through two (2) main boreholes located at Urikuribus, approximately 17 km from Gochas (Namwater, 2023).

The aquifers around Gochas (Auob and Kalahari aquifers) are the most significant sources of groundwater and are vulnerable to over-abstraction. The Auob is a confined aquifer and as a result, has a slow recharge rate, making it vulnerable to depletion. The Kalahari aquifer is unconfined, is located above the Auob aquifers and is easily within reach by local inhabitants (UNESCO, 2016).

4.1.3 Climate

Gochas is Located at an elevation of approximately 1,150 meters above sea level, and is characterized of a Subtropical desert climate with average annual rainfall ranging between 150-200mm (Weather and Climate 2024).

The area's average annual temperatures range between 18-20°C, average maximum temperatures between 34-36°C and low humidity of between 10-20%. The district's yearly temperature is 24.54°C and it is 0.08% higher than Namibia's averages. The Gochas area receives more than 10 hours of sunshine per day, with estimated average direct solar irradiance of 2,830-2922 kWh/m²/year (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022). Low humidity, and high levels of solar irradiance give the area high solar power potential for electricity generation.

4.1.4 Ecology (Fauna/Flora)

Gochas is located in the Dwarf shrub or Acacia Tree-and-shrub Savannah biome with a vegetation type of the Southern Kalahari (Kabajani, 2021). The Southern Kalahari is characterized by Arenosols (sandy soils) with scattered acacia woodlands and grasslands. The area has low plant diversity, with an estimated number of plant species less than 50 (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022).

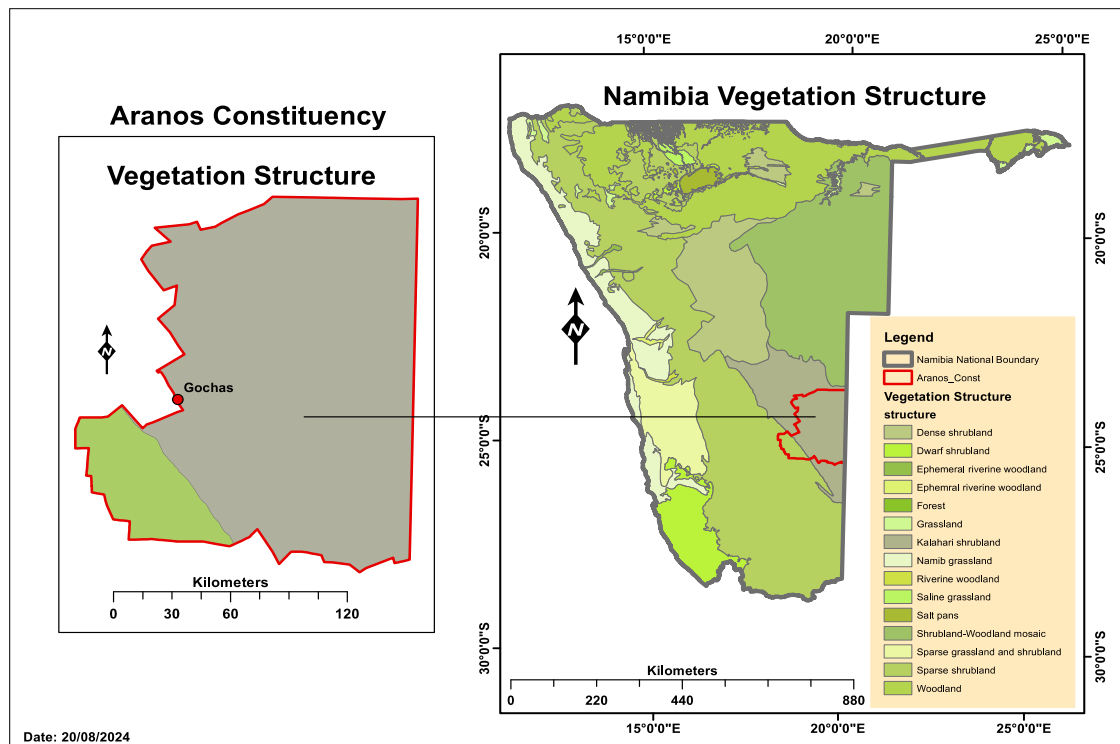


Figure 4-4. The vegetation structure around Gochas is predominantly Kalahari shrubland and sparse shrubland

The project areas are dominated by sparsely dispersed shrubs and bushes, as well as a few acacia trees that may need to be cleared to make space for new developments.

The surrounding area expresses the rolling Kalahari red dunes, golden tufts or grass and green splotches of shrubs and trees. In contrast, the Auob River on the bank of Gochas is characterised by higher plant production density, such as in the riparian woodlands of ephemeral rivers.



Figure 4-5: A thicket of the invasive *Prosopis* species in the Auob River (Source: Atlas of Namibia, 2022)

The riverbed of the Auob River, north of Gochas is densely encroached by the invasive *Prosopis glandulosa*. *Prosopis* is an invasive alien tree or shrub species that is widespread across most of the townlands and in many of the ephemeral rivers in Namibia. It is particularly significant in the Stampriet Artesian Aquifer, especially within the Auob and Nossob basins in which Gochas settlement falls.

Compared to other alien plant species in Namibia, *Prosopis* has been considered to have the most adverse ecological impacts (Auala et al., 2014).

Some impacts of *Prosopis* include:

- Significant uptake of groundwater, reduces water flow in rivers and ultimately affecting water resources
- Displacement of indigenous species and reduction of aesthetic value of the area
- Decline in carrying capacity and value of land

Despite their ecological impacts, *Prosopis* has had some benefits to residents. The pods are high in fiber and digestible nutrients and consumed by people, and used by farmers to complement livestock feed. The woody parts are used as timber, and firewood (Strohbach et al., 2015).

4.2 Key Environmental Issues

When establishing a flexible land tenure system in Gochas, several key environmental issues need to be considered to ensure sustainable and equitable land use. To effectively implement the FLTS Zone 4 and 6, the following key environmental issues should be taken into consideration:

4.2.1 Water Scarcity and Water Quality

Namibia is an arid country with limited water resources. Ensuring access to and sustainable use of water resources is crucial. Overcrowding increases the demand for limited water resources and can lead to the overuse and contamination of communal water points. The land tenure system should therefore include provisions for efficient water supply and management. The potential impact of Prosopis on the groundwater along the Auob River needs to be assessed.

4.2.2 Biodiversity Conservation

Namibia is home to diverse ecosystems and wildlife. The land tenure system should protect critical habitats and promote biodiversity conservation, preventing habitat destruction and fragmentation. The village council should ensure there is continuous conservation of existing natural resources and habitats. Prosopis invasion has in particular been identified as a possible threat to ecologic integrity of the Auob River near Gochas.

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 Gochas 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 22nd 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 practices; 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 focused 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 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 9.

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 6-1: 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



CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
		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.
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.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
	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).

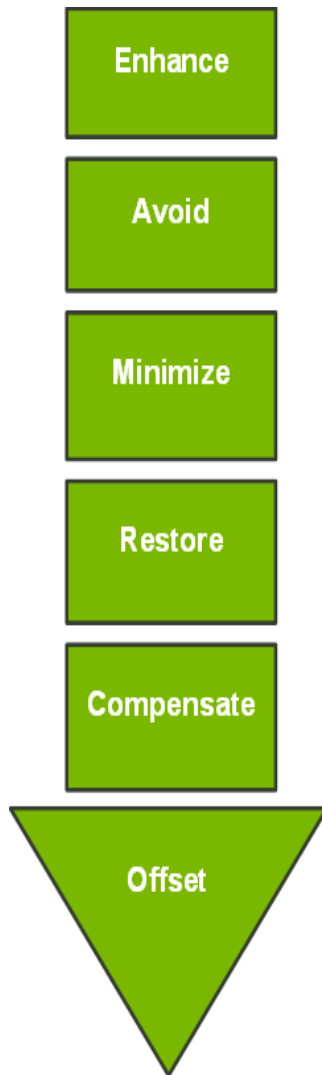
From the onset, the positive impacts of the proposed activity should be enhanced, however, where an impact in is inevitable, the following sequence should be followed.

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.

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.

Figure 6-1.Mitigation Hierarchy

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

7.1 Scoping Stage

Table 6-2 sets out the findings of the scoping process which was derived from applying the methodology presented in Chapter 5. 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 6-2 – 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				

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
Groundwater	Construction and operations activities	Contamination of groundwater from spills of chemicals or fuel.	Surface water drainage system with minimal infiltration of waste water to ground. Mitigation measures and management measures in the EMP are deemed suitable.	Receptor is of medium sensitivity 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.	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
			Mitigation measures and 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 insignificant.

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
				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				
- Gochas Village Council intends to establish a Flexible Land Tenure System within the Local Authority Area, related mostly to the provision of services. The installation of these services could result in combined adverse impacts. A management plan has been developed to address the				

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
		<p>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.</p>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="174 375 2101 486">- The removal of vegetation to make way for development (housing units, roads) is of concern, however the proposed project is likely to significantly contribute to this combined impact as vegetation clearance will be required; the areas where FLTS will be implemented are not disturbed (existing footprint). <li data-bbox="174 534 2101 598">- Groundwater abstraction and consumption may increase due to the formalization of the settlement. With additional services in place, such as improved sanitation for additional households: the town's water requirement will increase. <li data-bbox="174 646 2101 718">- The proposed project will include the installation of bulk municipal services (sewer systems, electrical lines etc.) and access roads. This takes place at an undisturbed site; the contribution of the proposed project to this potentially combined effect is expected to be significant. <li data-bbox="174 726 2101 798">- 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 at Gochas. <li data-bbox="174 805 2101 869">- Conclusion: It is unlikely that the proposed project will contribute to the cumulative effects arising from the implementation of FLTS at Zone 4 and Zone 6 at Gochas Village Council. 		

8. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents the potential impacts that may arise from the proposed establishment of FLTS at Zone 4 and 6 of the Gochas Village Council. The full mitigation measures are presented in the EMP.

8.1 Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)

Although there is already an existing footprint, consideration should be given 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 			

8.2 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:			

- 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

8.3 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. 			

8.4 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:			

- Conduct borehole testing to determine borehole yield and optimum water abstraction rates
- Allow borehole resting for recharge

8.5 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 Operations		
Dimension	Rating		
Duration	Short term	Reversibility: Reversible	Degree to which impact can be mitigated: High
Extent	Local		
Magnitude	Medium		
Probability	Highly likely		
MITIGATION: No random disposal of solid waste (use designated sites to dispose)			

8.6 Socioeconomic development

Temporary employment opportunities are anticipated to be created during the FLTS establishment, and especially the installation of bulk services.

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 			

8.7 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 the proposed implementation FLTS at Gochas Village Council.

Through the scoping process, all social and environmental receptors were assessed, as it was likely 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 practice and mitigation measures have been identified to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practicable across the proposed project, in order to ensure that 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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Weber, B., & Mendelsohn, J. (2017). Informal settlements in Namibia: their nature and growth: Exploring ways to make Namibian urban development more socially just and inclusive.

United Nations Sustainable Development Group. (2024). Rising from the Margins: Transforming Informal Settlements in Namibia. Retrieved from <https://unsdg.un.org/latest/stories/rising-margins-transforming-informal-settlements-namibia>

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 NS200 for the 19h00 billing. There will be a final show tomorrow.

On Friday, 16 August, South Africa's Mafikizolo will be live in Windhoek at the Doc Jubber Hockey Field. Tickets start at NS300 and supporting acts include The Hills, 4x4 Too 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, Vinyis Cafe's game night, hosted by El Miché.

Every Wednesday you can learn to dance Kizomba and Samba at The Wine Bar and Restaurant or join in on Mynt Nightclub's Karaoke Night.

Fridays... pop into Kings Lounge's Friday Night Lights or Topsy Rabbit Hole's TGI-FRIDAY.

And on 23 August, there will be the Matatura 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 NS220 per person.

For 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 NS150 for the 19h00 show.

On 23 and 24 August, you can catch My Koek Is Moeg, written by Nashilongweshipwe Mushandja at Theatre School. The NS100 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 NS220 per person at Pick n Pay and NS250 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, Mafikizolo, will be the headline act at a show organised by Kasl Vibe in Partnership with Events Solutions in Windhoek on Friday.

ton will be hosting the House of Psoulon Met Gala. Looking ahead, Gospel Care Ministry will present the Gospel Extravaganza, a worship

music showcase with Ruben Davids, Julie May, Collective Singers and others at the Pentecostal Protestant Church on Sunday, 1 September. Entry is

NS100 for adults and NS50 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. Tickets are starting at NS100.

On Friday, 20 September, the Shrivute shaNjingolo Living Museum will host the Cultural Heritage Talent show at Oniipa, Onshindi. Poets, singers and craft artists in the heritage sector should sign up by 31 August for NS100.

— 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 to 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 'Pio' Paulus (drums), Tayo Kasinda (bass) and the founder of WMP, Steven Alvin !Narusseh (keyboard), 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 E', Genesa effortlessly belted out songs from her new albums.

The German-based artist also treated the audience to a rendition of 'Ti Hanatsa Xu E'.

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 Phara, 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 who 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 081 707 6838, or at www.wmp.productions

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

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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

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Date: Friday, 23rd August 2024
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Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

namibian mOshiwambo

Tuma, etumwalaka lyouye efupi nenge. "sms" konomola ndji 99902, omanga inoo shanga, etumwalaka lyouye, tameka, noshitya Oshi opo, ihe, to landulithako, "osms", yoye. Oms kehe ota yi gu N\$1.

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

OMINISIA yuimaliwa lipambu Shiimi oya ti epangelo ola tula oshimaliwa shi, fike peemiliyona N\$700, mehanga lokulandifa onyama moNamibia ledina Meat Corporation of Namibia (Meatco) okudjamondu 2021 fiyo, 2023, oimaliwa oyo kwa li ya pumbwa okulongifwa monima imwe ya fimana yoshiwana.

Shiimi okwa iilombwele o/ke Namibian oshinima eshi Eitano.

"Pokati komudo, 2021 no 2023, epangelo okwa shi la longifa oshimaliwa shi fike lwopeemiliyona N\$700, okuyakula nofuta eengunga daMeatco, osho yo okuyambidida eyokomesho laye noifonga." Osho a ti ngaho. Minista woshimaliwa okwa ti ehanganotali li po oimaliwa yovafuti voifendela oyo kwa li ya suniwa okuyandja, omayakulo, a pumbwa.

"Omaliko, oo okwa pumbwa okuvata meemumbwe doshiwana ngaashi omehangano, moundjolowele, motungano omaambo nosho, yo meepetjela," Osho, a ti ngaho. Shiimi okwa ti ominisitili oya limbililwa neenghono, koudjuz woku-longifa oshimaliwa shepangelo mokululila mo Meatco.

"Ota tambula ko kutya oikonga ya Meatco inai, kala i li nawa wale weedula dishona dapita, Ongomakufimbinga, ominisitili, otai twikile noku-kala ya limbililwa kumbinga yefimniko, koshimaliwa shepangelo tali etwa kokuhaninga nawa kwa Meatco," Osho a ti ngaho.

Ovike ivak yudjako o/ke Namibia okwa li, ya lepota kutya Okabinete oka pula Shiimi opo natango ayandje oshikako shimwe shilonga komakuluntuwiliki woMeatco Mwilima Mushokabanji shaashi oshikako shaye otashi ya petulilo.

Ominisitili ya Shiimi, otai, monika ya ta ina hata nawa okuyandja oshikako ilonga shimwe, omolwomamilhilo kumbinga yokuhaninga nawa kwehangano.

Odula ei Meatco okwa li a shiivifa kutya okwa ninga oveensha yoshimaliwa shi fike peemiliyona N\$109.

Ashike nee, minista woshimaliwa okwa ti oikonga yehangano eli oya kala iheli nawa oule weedula, dishona, nande kwa li kwa lopotwa kutya ola ninga oveensha, moikandaneke.

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

"Ominisitili yoshimaliwa, oyakonakona okukanifaoko,



Etano: Meatco

TAVA LONGO ...Ovanalonga varwe vehangano lonyama laNamibia ledina Meat Corporation of Namibia (Meatco), pefimbo leeviti davo dolifonga.

kwa kala moMeatco, oko kweeta ehangano li ha dule okuwaniifa po omafano alookufuta eengunga, "Osho, a ti ngaho. Okwa iominisitili, kunima oye lidopa mo okuyandja oshimaliwa shepangelo, okupitila mombaanga yomayambulepoya Namibia yedina Development Bank of Namibia (DBN).

"Oshimaliwa, osho, sha dja kombaanga, oku osha pitika Meatco oyo a lute

eengunganga daye, odu kwa li itadi furwa nokwa li yoo kwa yandjwa oshimaliwa shi, yambidide oilonga, i, ye kamesho, oule wokafimbo kashona." Shiimi okwa ti ominisitili oya tota, poongudu opo yuangaunge noopyakadi woshimaliwa shaMeatco.

"Meenghendabala dokumona enyamakulo li li nawa efimbo lile kumbinga yuopyakadi woshimaliwa shaMeatco, ominisitili oya

tota po ongudu, mu na ovanalonga va dja kominisitili yoshimaliwa, kominisitili yonamapya nomainimura, omeva nomalendululo, omadu, moMeatco nosho yo koDBN." Osho a ti ngaho.

Shiimi okwa ti, ongudu, oyo kwa li ya towa oyo, yuangaunge noopyakadi woshimaliwa moMeatco, oya eta mo ehangano ledina, Ombu Capital oyo li vatele, moshinima shi ti ngaho.

"Ombu Capital okwa li a kutwa oyo a ninga omakonakono kutya eehike naanahashi eta okukanifa oshimaliwa moMeatco nosho yo okutinga omaidiloomikalo dipo, dolifonga mehangaano," Osho a ti ngaho.

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

ama yongobe.

Konima yeenghundafana novakufimbinga vakula mongeshefuoma, mwakwelwa ovanalulama veshona naavakula, epangelo ola konga omakulo ndee, tali yandje olombwelo kominisitili oyo i longele, kumwe moMeatco, osho a ti ngaho.

Olopotwa yomomafiku 14 Juni 2023, i li, koshi yoshipalanyole, 'Meatco Review Report', ya dja

komuningi wumakonakono oshimaliwa wehangano Ombu Capital Votumbuzi Mungunda, okwa pulae epangelo, opo li yandje po injambaliko i fike peepesenda 85 koikondo, yopamwene.

Mungunda okwa tingeneka ngeno, otogoo lehangano tali ifaswa New Company (NewCo), olo, tali kala li na epepesenda 85 dotikondo yopamwene, ndee epangelo tali kala ashike li na mo epepesenda 15.

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

"Ngee omakulo upe oo wa pulwa owa kolekwa, ovanangeshefu vopamwene, otava ka pulwa oyo va yandje shi, fike, pamwe, mwa kwelwa oshimaliwa shilonga kwehangano, lipe shi fike peemiliyona N\$300 fiyo, N\$400," Osho a ti ngaho.

Udula ya dja ko o/ke Namibian okwa li ya lopota kutya, omakuluntuwiliki waMeatco, Mwilima Mushokabanji okwa ti, ehanganola pumbwa oshimaliwa oyo li dule okwaululila, kowa.

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Project Location: Zone 4 and Zone 6 Informal Settlements

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Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

Thursday 15 August 2024 | NEW ERA

NEWS | 5



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

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

■ Roland Routh

WINDHOEK High Court acting 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 WizWiz. 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 Dorts Hans-Kaumbi, and Amupanda by Kadhila Amoombo.

-rrouth@nepc.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), Sanel 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 Hushiyana Primary School in 2018. -Nampya



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

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



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

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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 |,ɪnviˈteɪʃn|

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	Bernies Entertainment Park & Lodge	09H00 - 12H00

ATTENDANCE CONFIRMATION AND ENQUIRIES:

Sonia Nampembe
060 207 8509 | snampembe@nta.com.na
Guilman Gilker
060 207 8568 | ggilker@nta.com.na



Nantu leaders accused of **mismanagement**

■ Labja 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 re-election 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 Ntlonga



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

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

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 Ngako, 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. -*lmashuuta@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 Ngako




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

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 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)

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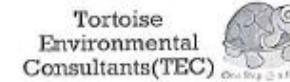
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APPENDIX (5): Attendance Register – Public Consultation Meeting



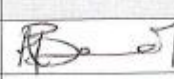

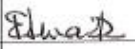
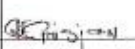
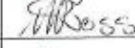

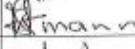
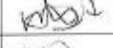
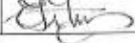
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Title: Feasibility and Desirability Study To Establish Flexible Land Tenure Schemes in **Zone 4** and **Zone 6**, Gochas Local Authority Area

Venue: Gochas Village Council

Date: 22 August 2024


Time: 10h00 to 12h00

Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
1. Arnold Bezuidenhout	Gochas V.C	M	arnoldbez96@gmail.com	
2. Angelika .B. Vries	Gochas V.C	F	melanvries70@gmail.com	
3. Leesma E. Swartz	Gochas V.C	F		
4. Gebruide E. Chrijen		F		
5. Jakobus Ross				
6. Bert Koopman		M		
7. Francina Stuurmann		F	hmuunkua@gmail.com	
8. Marius DuPont	Gochas V.C.	M		
9. Edith Titus	Gochas V. Council	F	titusedith129@gmail.com	

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Tel: +264 811 220 114, info@tec.com.na



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
10. Abufca Dreyer	Gochas Vc	F	gochasvc@gmail.com	
11.				