

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT (ESR)



FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OKAKANGO, PORTION OF EXTENSION 7, OKAKARARA LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Prepared for:



Ministry of Agriculture, Water and
Land Reform



SEPTEMBER 2024



DOCUMENT INFORMATION					
Title	Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) - ECC Application to Establish Flexible Land Tenure Schemes in Okakango portion of Extension 7, Okakarara Local Authority Area				
ECC Application Reference number	APP- 004562				
Listed Activity	<p>Activity 5: Land Use and Development Activities 5.1 (d) The rezoning of land from – use for nature conservation or zoned open space to any other land use.</p> <p>Activity 8: Water Resource Development 8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes</p> <p>Activity 10: Infrastructure 10.1 (a) The construction of - oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines</p> <p>(b) The construction of – Public roads. 10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where - (a) it is a public road</p>				
Location	Okakango portion of Extension 7, Okakarara				
Proponent	<p>Mr. Ehrnst Katjiku Chief Executive Officer Okakarara Town Council Private Bag 2104, Okakarara Tel: 067 317084 Email: okakararatc@gmail.com / Ernstk@gmail.com</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Signature</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>01-10-2024</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Signature	Date		01-10-2024
Signature	Date				
	01-10-2024				
Author:	Signature				
Ms. Laina Alexander					
Reviewer:	Date				
Mr. Jonas Heita (EAP)	1/10/24				
Copy Right:					
<p><i>"This document is the intellectual property of TEC and may only be used for the intended purpose. Unauthorized use, duplication, plagiarism or copying without referencing is prohibited"</i></p>					



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Terms of Reference	1
	1.2 EIA Regulation	1
	1.3 Listed Activities	1
	1.4 What is an Environmental Impact Assessment?.....	2
	1.4.3 Identification and Mitigation of Impacts.....	3
	1.4.4 Purpose of the EIA Scoping Exercise.....	3
	1.4.5 Public Participation Process (PPP)	3
	1.4.6 Rehabilitation	4
	1.4.7 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	4
	1.4.8 Application for ECC.....	4
	1.5 Scope and Purpose of this Report.....	5
	1.6 Environmental Assessment Practitioner	5
	1.7 Project Rationale.....	5
	1.1 Alternatives Considered	5
2.	PROJECT INFORMATION	6
	2.1 Project Location	6
	2.2 Project Description.....	6
	2.3 Current Status.....	9
3.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	14
4.	RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT.....	19
	4.1 Regional Baseline	19
	4.1.1 Socio-economic	19
	4.1.2 Cultural Heritage	19
	4.1.3 Climate.....	19
	4.1.4 Topography, Landscape and Soils	19
	4.1.5 Surface and groundwater	20
	4.1.6 Vegetation.....	20
5.	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS	21
	5.1 Local Authority Consultation.....	21
	5.2 Newspaper Adverts.....	21
	5.3 Public Meeting	21
6.	IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	22
	6.1 EIA Methodology.....	22
	6.1.1 Screening.....	22

6.1.2 Scope of Assessment	22
6.1.3 Detailed Impact Assessment.....	23
6.1.4 Impact Significance	23
6.1.5 Impact Assessment Criteria	23
6.2 Assessment of Cumulative Impacts	25
6.3 Mitigation Measures	26
6.3.1 Mitigation Hierarchy	26
7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS.....	27
7.1 Scoping Stage.....	27
8. ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	32
9. CONCLUSION.....	36
REFERENCES.....	37
APPENDICES	38
APPENDIX (1): Confidante - 1 st Advert	38
APPENDIX (2): Confidante – 2 nd Advert.....	39
APPENDIX (3): New Era – 1 st Advert.....	40
APPENDIX (4): New Era – 2 nd Advert.....	41
APPENDIX (5): Attendance Register – Public Consultation Meeting.....	42

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Listed Activities triggered by the proposed project.....	1
Table 3-1: Policies, Plans and Strategies	14
Table 4-1: Newspaper Adverts	21
Table 6-1: Assessment criteria for the evaluation of impacts	23
Table 7-1 – Scoping Assessment Findings.....	27

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: EIA flow diagram	3
Figure 2-1: Locality map of Okakango.....	7
Figure 2-2: Proposed Layout of extension 3	8
Figure 2-3: Roads in the settlement.....	9
Figure 2-4: House made from corrugated iron sheets found in the settlement	9
Figure 2-5: Houses made from bricks, grass and corrugated irons	10
Figure 2-6: Hair, nappies and plastics scattered around the settlement.....	11
Figure 2-7: People looking for food at the dumping site	12

Figure 2-8: Nappies disposed of in an unfenced dumping site..... 12
Figure 2-9: One of the unrehabilitated burrow pit..... 13
Figure 4-1: Acacia mellifera, very common in the area 20
Figure 5-1 - Mitigation Hierarchy 26

ABBREVIATIONS

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) and the Okakarara Village Council are jointly implementing the Flexible Land Tenure System (FLTS) under the provisions of the Flexible Land Tenure Act, 2012 (Act No: 4 of 2012) (FLTA). Consequently, the Okakarara Village Council has selected Extension 3 also referred to as Okakango Portion of Extension 7 as a suitable location to establish the Flexible Land Tenure Scheme (FLTS).

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

1.2 EIA Regulation

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

1.3 Listed Activities

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

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

Table 1-1: Listed Activities triggered by the proposed project

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

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

1.4 What is an Environmental Impact Assessment?

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

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

1.4.1 EIA and EMP Requirements

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

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 Okakango 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 1.1).

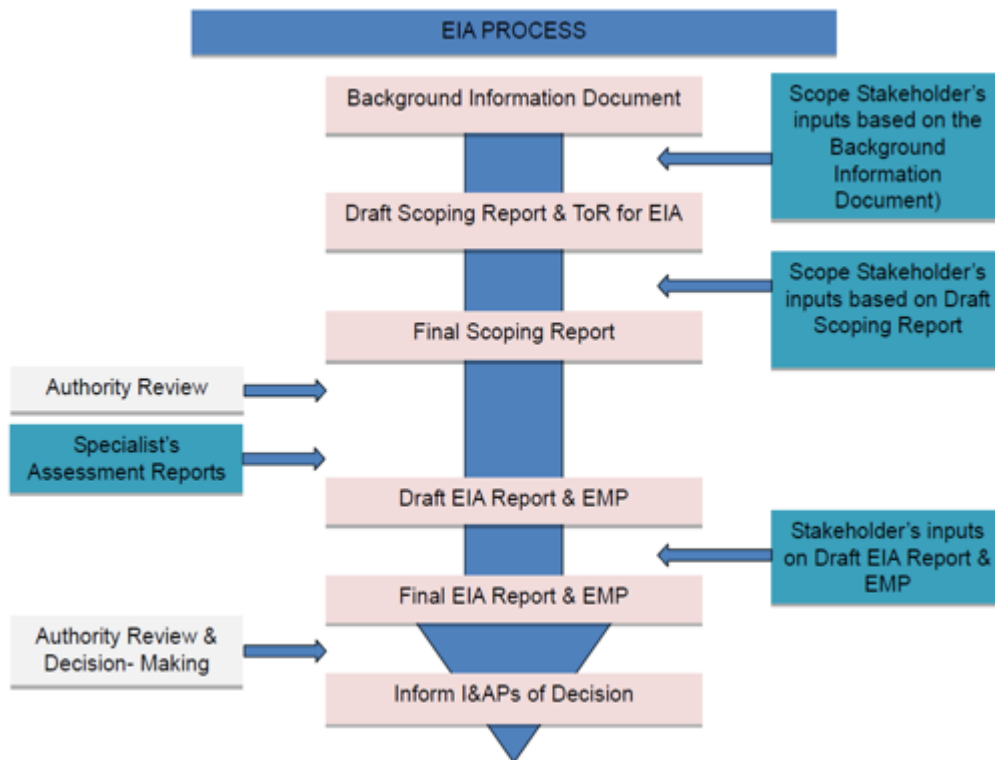


Figure 1-1: EIA flow diagram

1.4.3 Identification and Mitigation of Impacts

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

1.4.4 Purpose of the EIA Scoping Exercise

The purpose of this EIA scoping exercise is to:

- 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 upon during the PPP may include, but not limited to communities, national, regional and local authorities, environmental groups and civic associations.

The PPP undertaken for the proposed project is detailed in Chapter 5.

1.4.6 Rehabilitation

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

1.4.7 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

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

The EMP has been developed and is attached to the ESR.

1.4.8 Application for ECC

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

1.5 Scope and Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the EIA for the proposed establishment of FLTS in Extension 3 also referred to as Okakango (portion of extension 7), as part of the application of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

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

1.6 Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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

1.7 Project Rationale

Okakarara town has experienced an increase in population for the past decade. Due to the lack of serviced land, most people have opted to live in informal settlements. This has therefore led to the expansion of informal settlements in the town.

Okakango has a population of approximately 400 people who mostly live in shacks. They lack basic services such as adequate sanitation facilities, water and electricity and often live in fear of eviction due to the lack of legal rights to the land they settle on.

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

1.1 Alternatives Considered

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

No alternative sites have been identified or considered for this project. The implementation of FLTS will take place within the existing location and boundaries.

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Project Location

The Settlement is situated within the Okakarara Town Council Townland, specifically on an estimated land size of 68 hectares.

Location: GPS coordinates: Latitude -20.594679 and Longitude 17.463442

2.2 Project Description

Okakango (portion of extension 7) Informal Settlement is located in Okakarara. The town is located in the Otjozondjupa Region of Namibia, situated approximately 250 kilometers northeast of Windhoek, the capital city. It serves as a central hub for the surrounding communal areas, particularly for the Ovaherero people, who have a significant cultural and historical presence in the region.

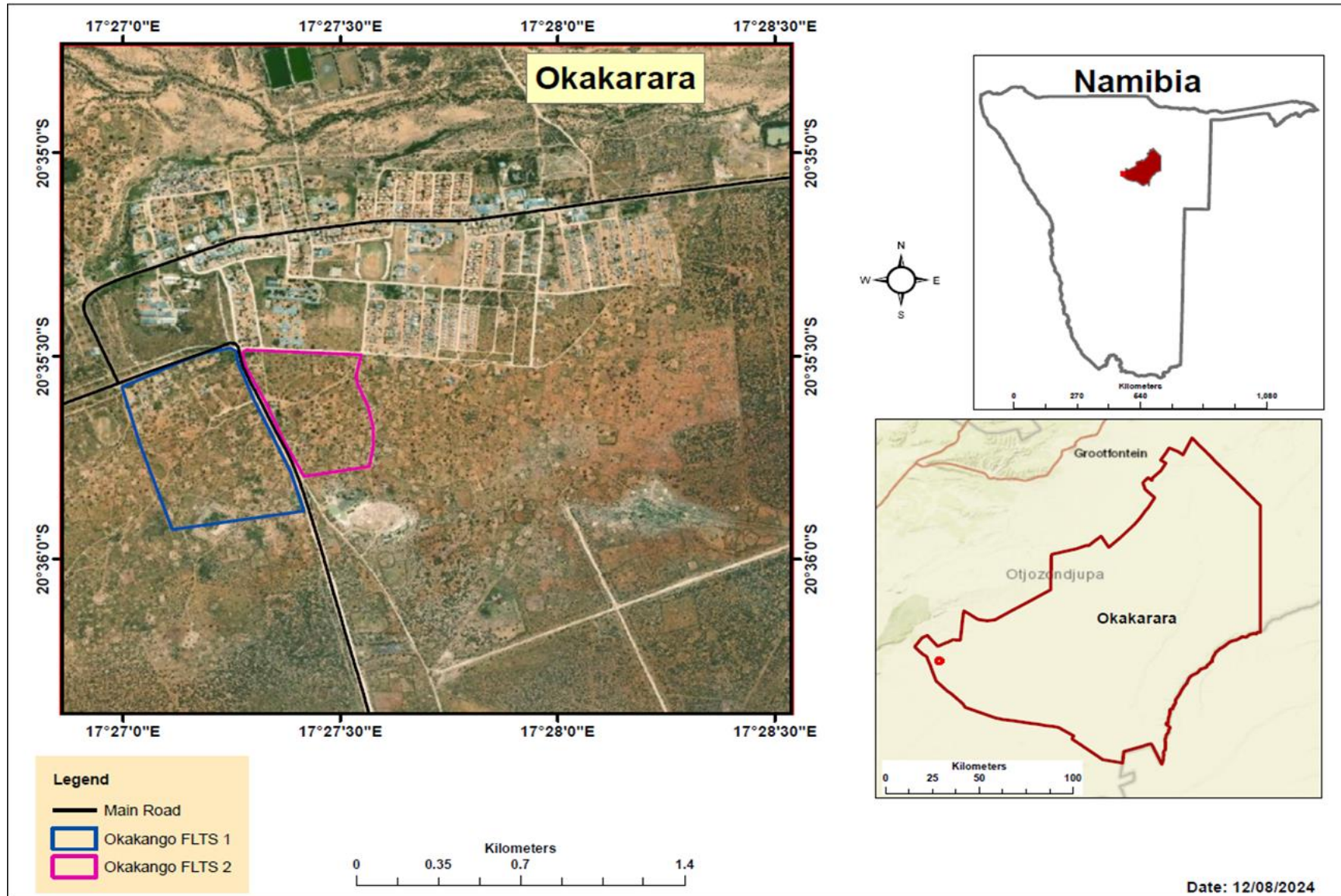


Figure 2-1: Locality map of Okakango (extension 3)

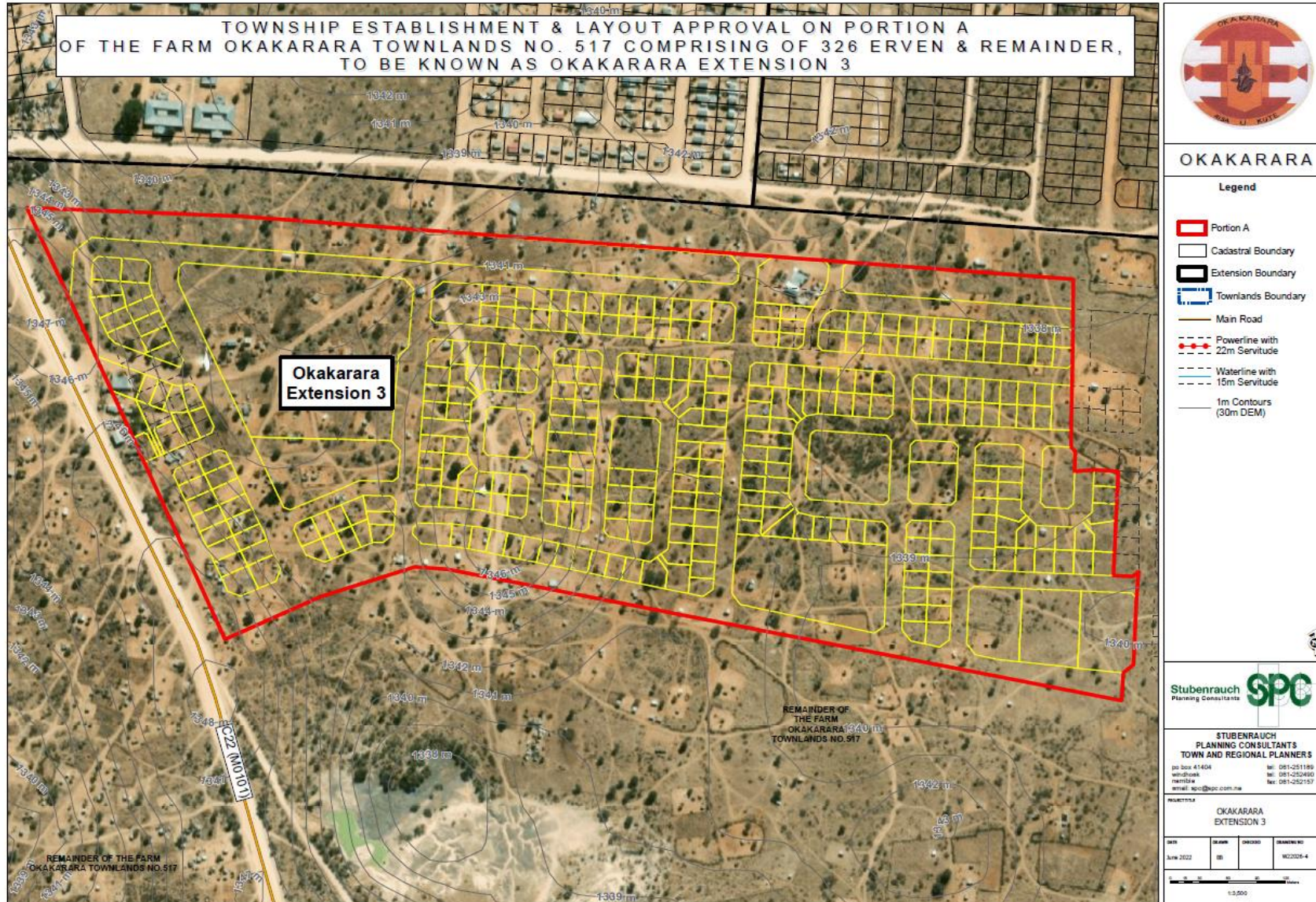


Figure 2-2: Proposed Layout of extension 3

2.3 Current Status

2.3.1 Roads and Streets

There are no tarred roads in the location.

There are no formal streets however the residents have left spaces for access and provision for road construction.



Figure 2-3: Roads in the settlement

2.3.2 Housing

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



Figure 2-4: House made from corrugated iron sheets found in the settlement



Figure 2-5: Houses made from bricks, grass and corrugated irons

2.3.3 Water supply

- The community has access to water through community water points that are managed by volunteers, therefore most taps are located in selected individual ervens for safety.
- The volunteers sell water at a rate ranging from N\$ 1.50 to N\$ 2 per 25 liters.



Figure 2-6: Waterpoint caretaker (Left); Money collected by the waterpoint caretaker (Right)



Figure 2-7: Old equipped non-functional borehole in the settlement

2.3.4 Solid Waste Management

Waste management in the area is inadequate, as residents do not have access to proper waste bins. This has led to littering of materials such as hair and diapers throughout the settlement. Furthermore, there is an open dumping site nearby, used by both the town council and the community for waste disposal. The dump site is unfenced, creating safety hazards, as both people and animals are often seen scavenging for food there.



Figure 2-8: Hair, nappies and plastics scattered around the settlement.



Figure 2-9: People looking for food at the dumping site



Figure 2-10: Nappies disposed of in an unfenced dumping site

2.3.5 Unrehabilitated burrow pits

Sand mining activities have been conducted in the settlement, but the resulting borrow pits were left unrehabilitated. This failure to restore the land poses serious safety risks to both the public and their livestock (falling into the pits). Additionally, these pits can

collect water especially during rainy season, creating breeding grounds for mosquitoes and increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.



Figure 2-11: One of the unrehabilitated burrow pit

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed project. Table 2 provides an overview of applicable policies, plans and strategies and Table 3.1 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
<p>Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and associated regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011).</p>	<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment. It sets the principles of environmental management as well as the functions and powers of the Minister. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate before project development. The Act states that an EIA may be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application.</p>	<p>This EIA report (and EMP) documents the findings of the EIA process undertaken for the proposed project, which will form part of the environmental clearance application.</p> <p>The EIA process and associated report have been undertaken in line with the requirements under the Act and associated regulations.</p>
<p>Flexible Land Tenure Act 2012 (Act No.4 of 2012)</p>	<p>The Flexible Land Tenure Act, 2012 (Act No: 4 of 2012) in Namibia aims to provide secure, affordable, and legally recognized land tenure for urban poor communities, particularly those in informal settlements. The Act introduces two new forms of land titles that are simpler and cheaper to administer than traditional freehold titles.</p>	<p>Implementing the FLTS in Okakango aligns directly with the primary objective of the FLTS.</p> <p>It will offer residents Starter Titles and Land Hold Titles. This will help formalize their land occupancy, giving them legal recognition and protection against evictions.</p>

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

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
	<p>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>Section 44 stipulates the requirements for a licence to be held for the abstraction and use of water.</p> <p>Section 68 makes provisions for water pollution. Section 69 and 72 makes provisions for waste water treatment plants and stipulates the requirement for a licence to operate waste water treatment plant and discharge effluent.</p> <p>These have been incorporated into the EMP to minimise water pollution.</p>
<p>Soil Conservation, 1969 (Act 76 of 1969) and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act (Act 38 of 1971)</p>	<p>Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation.</p>	<p>Through vegetation removal there may be the risk of affecting soil quality. Measures shall be taken to avoid this which are set out in the EMP.</p>
<p>Forest Act 12 of 2001 Forest Act Regulations 2015</p>	<p>To provide for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest.</p> <p>The Act and Regulations have the following stipulations that may be relevant to the proposed project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval from the Director may be required for the clearance of vegetation on more than 15 hectares (Section 23, subsection 1 (b)). - Tree species and any 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 	<p>There may be some vegetation removal as part of the proposed project.</p> <p>There is no vegetation falling within 100m of the river, no permit shall be obtained prior to clearance.</p> <p>The proponent shall undertake all activities in line with the conditions stipulated in the Permit and a valid permit shall be obtained throughout vegetation clearance activities. It is unlikely that a permit shall be required.</p>



National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
	these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.	
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 environmental baseline for the proposed project has been collected through a desktop study as well as a site assessment.

4.1 Regional Baseline

4.1.1 Socio-economic

Okakarara's economy is predominantly based on agriculture, particularly livestock farming, which is a traditional livelihood for many residents. The region's pastoral economy is significantly influenced by climatic conditions, with droughts posing substantial risks to livestock production.

Significant commercial and industrial development has occurred in Okakarara and throughout Otjozondjupa. New shopping malls, schools, and businesses have emerged, enhancing both the economic and social well-being of the region.

4.1.2 Cultural Heritage

The Battle of Ohamakari, also known as the Battle of Waterberg by the Germans, took place on 11 August 1904 and was a pivotal moment in the German-Herero War (1904–1908) (Environ Dynamic, 2014). Following their defeat, the surviving Herero fled westward, only to be trapped in the Kalahari Desert by German forces, where many perished from thirst (Steinmetz & Hell, 2006). This event, and the war as a whole, remains deeply ingrained in the collective memory of the Herero people.

According to Environ Dynamic (2014) it is likely that there are many informal or unmarked burial sites scattered throughout the town district.

4.1.3 Climate

Okakarara receives summer rainfall, which typically ranges between 325 and 350mm per year. The broader area (on a regional scale) is characterized by irregular and variable rainfall seasons, with droughts being prevalent (Strohbach et al. 2004). Summer daily average temperatures range from 32°C (highest) to 17°C (lowest) (Strohbach et al., 2004). Minimum temperatures during the coldest months range between 4 and 6 degrees Celsius (Mendelsohn et al., 2009).

4.1.4 Topography, Landscape and Soils

The Otjozondjupa Region contains rock formations such as dolomites and limestones, which were originally deposited during the Neoproterozoic Damara Orogeny, an oceanic event shaped by multiple phases of intracontinental rifting, spreading, and passive margin development. Today, these rocks, part of the Otavi Group, are visible in fold structures between Grootfontein and Opuwo.

Okakarara's landscape is relatively gentle, with flat to mildly undulating terrain. Located in Namibia's central highlands, the area sits at an elevation of 1,200 to 1,500 meters above sea level. While the region lacks significant elevation changes, it features occasional low hills and rocky outcrops. The gently sloping terrain supports drainage, with water flowing toward ephemeral rivers and seasonal streams that only flow during heavy rainfall. Floodplains are found between the Klein Omatako Omuramba and Omuramba Omatako, extending southeast to Okanguindi village, and they regularly experience seasonal flooding due to the area's low relief.

4.1.5 Surface and groundwater

Okakarara is primarily located within the Omatako River basin, and the area is drained by several ephemeral streams that feed into the Omatako River. All the rivers in the region are seasonal, with no permanent surface water sources. However, groundwater is available throughout the year and is typically of good quality.

4.1.6 Vegetation

The project area is located in the Thornbush (or Acacia tree and Shrub) Savanna biome of the Otjozondjupa Region (Enviro Dynamics Namibia, 2014).

Okakarara is part of the Acacia Trees and Shrub Savanna biome, which consists of thornbush shrubland (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022). The vegetation structure comprises dense shrubland and shrubland-woodland, comprising mostly *Acacia mellifera* species.

The area is characterised by grassy dwarf shrubland with various growth forms, including tufted grasses, non-succulent dwarf shrubs, succulent dwarf shrubs, stoloniferous grasses, and geophytes.



Figure 4-1: *Acacia mellifera*, very common in the area

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 Okakarara Town Council during the EIA field assessment exercise, through which due 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 4.1 (below)

Table 4-1: Newspaper Adverts

Newspaper	Advert	Date Advertised	Evidence
Confidente	1 st Advert	23 rd August 2024	<i>Appendix 1</i>
	2 nd Advert	30 th August 2024	<i>Appendix 2</i>
New Era	1 st Advert	22 nd August 2024	<i>Appendix 3</i>
	2 nd Advert	27 th August 2024	<i>Appendix 4</i>

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 meetings were held in both settlements on 28th August

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

6.1 EIA Methodology

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

6.1.1 Screening

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

6.1.2 Scope of Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

- Transportation
- Cultural resources
- Project Economics

Embedded mitigation and industry best practice measures were considered in the review and conclusion 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 7-1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Assessment of Cumulative Impacts

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

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

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

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

6.3 Mitigation Measures

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

6.3.1 Mitigation Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

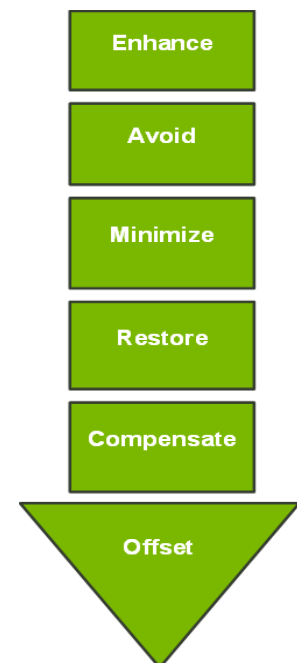


Figure 6-1 - Mitigation Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

7.1 Scoping Stage

Table 7-1 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 7-1 – 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	The magnitude of change (number of current road users) is expected to be zero and the receptor is

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

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
Regional Economy	Construction and operations of the project	Contributes to reducing unemployment rates in the Region.		
Cumulative Effects				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Okakarara Town Council intends to implement FLTS in the Okakango Informal Settlement (extension 3) the physical activities will mainly involve the provision of services. The installation of these services could result in combined adverse impacts. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed to address the potential adverse impacts that could arise because of the FLTS implementation. Relevant and applicable measures have been included in the proposed projects EMP to ensure perceived combined impacts are avoided or reduced. - The removal of vegetation to make way for development (housing units, roads) is of concern, however, the proposed project is unlikely to significantly contribute to this combined impact as vegetation clearance will be avoided or kept to a minimum, as the FLTS site is already developed (existing footprint). - Groundwater abstraction and consumption may increase due to the formalization of the settlement. With additional services such as improved sanitation for additional households; the town's water requirement will increase. - The proposed project will include the installation of bulk municipal services (sewer systems, electrical lines etc.) and access roads. This takes place in an already disturbed site; and hence the contribution of the proposed project to this potentially combined effect is expected to be minimal. - Dust, noise pollution and oil spillage from construction vehicles are a concern; however, mitigation measures are in place (addressed in Chapter 8, Section C of the EMP) and will be enforced during the implementation of the FLTS in Okakarara. - Conclusion: It is unlikely that the proposed project will contribute to the cumulative effects arising from the implementation FLTS in Okakango. 				

8. ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

7.1 Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)

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

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

7.2 Pollution: Noise and Dust

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

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

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

7.3 Oil Spills (Pollution)

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

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

7.4 Ground Water abstraction

Ground water abstraction for road construction.

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

- Allow borehole resting for recharge

7.5 Solid Waste Management

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

IMPACT DESCRIPTION:	Solid Waste Management		
Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)	Construction 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)			

7.6 Socioeconomic development

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

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

7.7 Heritage

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

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

9. CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES

- Impala Environmental Consulting. A scoping report on the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration activities on EPL 5702, central Namibia.
- MET (Ministry of Environment and Tourism). 2012. Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007. Windhoek: Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
- 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>
- Weber, B. (2017). Addressing Informal Settlement Growth in Namibia. *Namibia Journal of Environment*, 1(B). Retrieved from http://the-eis.com/elibrary/sites/default/files/downloads/literature/Addressing%20informal%20settlement%20growth%20in%20Namibia_17.pdf
- 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.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX (1): Confidante - 1st Advert




Page 16

CONFIDANTE | *lifting the lid*

23 August - 29 August 2024

CLASSIFIEDS

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

NOTICE	NOTICE	REZONING NOTICE
<p align="center">ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)</p> <p align="center">PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OKAKANGO, PORTION OF EXTENSION 7 WITHIN OKAKARARA LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA. & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING</p> <p>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 Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:</p> <p>Proponent: Okakarara Town Council Project Location: Okakango Informal Settlement, Portion of Extension 7 Public Meeting Venue: Okakango Informal Settlement (Uetupa Tree) Date: Wednesday, 28th August 2024 Time: 10H00 – 11H00 Deadline to submit comments: 29th August 2024 For questions and comments: Contact: 0814077616, Email: info@tec.com.na</p> 	<p>Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owners of the respective Erf, intend to apply to the Rehoboth Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning of Erf No. Rehoboth B 545 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100, and • Consent to commence with the proposed use while the rezoning is in progress. <p>Erf Rehoboth B 545 measures approximately ±1028 m2 in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:500 according to the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. The owner intends to rezone Erf Rehoboth B 545 to increase the density of the property. The owner aims to develop flats for residential purposes. The proposed rezoning will allow the owner to erect a total of 10 units on the erf thus, maximising the use of the erf to its full potential.</p> <p>Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme.</p> <p>Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Rehoboth Town Council and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 766 Pasture Street, Windhoek West.</p> <p>Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Rehoboth Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Thursday, 19 September 2024).</p>	<p>Notice is hereby given that Hilaria Kevanhu, intends to apply to the Rundu Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the registered owner of Erf 1135, Rundu Extension 3, for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning of Erf 1135, Rundu Extension 3 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1/300 to "Hospitality". • Consent to commence with the development while the rezoning is in process <p>The rezoning of Erf 1135, Rundu Extension 3 as well as the consent use sought, would enable the owner of the property to optimize the development potential of their property and thus cater towards the need to contribute towards the hospitality industry in the town.</p> <p>Take note that a similar notice of the intent to rezone, have been posted on site, published in the Government Gazette as well as on the Notice Board of the Rundu Town Council. The consultation with neighboring erf owners duly took place too.</p> <p>Take note that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Rundu Town Council, Private Bag 2128, Rundu and/or the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/ objections is thus 20 September 2024.</p>
<p align="center">Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) </p>	<p align="center">Contact Harvill Kliding Harvill Kliding Consultants Town and Regional Planners P.O. Box 1216 Windhoek Cell: 081 227 9879 Fax: 088 899462 Email: h.kliding@harvillkliding.com</p> 	<p>Applicant: Hilaria Kevanhu P.O. Box 789 Swakopmund Mobile: +264 81 5236324 E-mail: h@hilariakevanhu@gmail.com</p>

VACANCY | Creative

Are you an expert in the following:

- Concept Development
- Art Direction
- Graphic Design

Logo Design | Business Cards, Letterheads, Posters, Envelopes, Email Signatures, Flyers, Posters, Magazine and Newspaper Adverts | Brochures and Annual Reports | Websites | Photography | Billboards | Printing | 3D Modelling | Radio and TV Advertising | Wedding Albums, Invitations, Photo Albums, Book Design, Logo Design | Business Cards, Letterheads, Envelopes, Email Signatures, Flyers, Posters, Magazine and Newspaper Adverts | Brochures and Annual Reports | Websites | Photography | Billboards | Printing | Animation, 3D Modelling

Email your creative portfolio to info@vybrands.com.na
 Closing Date: Friday, 30 August 2024
 Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

 **vybrands**
 advertising
 www.vybrands.com.na

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED REZONING OF ERF 354 AND ERF 357 OSHAKATI EXTENSION 2 FROM SINGLE RESIDENTIAL TO BUSINESS, OSHANA REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and affected parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Rezoning of Erf 354 & 357, Oshakati Extension 2, from Single Residential to Business

Project Location: Oshakati Extension 2, Oshana Region


Proponent: Mrs. Martha Nashidengo

Description: The proponent intends to apply for the Rezoning of Erf 354 & 357 from Single Residential to Business. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the Rezoning of land from "Residential" to Commercial, cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit input to info@greengain.com.na. The last day to submit input is on 11 September 2024.

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the consultation and communicated to all registered I&APs.

For more information: Email: esp@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com
 Cell: +264 81 142 2527 or 081 338 0114

 **Green Gain**
 Consultants



FOR ALL YOUR PRINTING NEEDS

Call us Today!
 For a free Quotation

- Designing, Full Colour Printing, Specialise in Educational & Commercial Printing
- NEWSLETTERS
- MAGAZINES
- BOOKS
- FOLDERS
- FLYERS
- CALENDARS
- DIARIES
- BUSINESS CARDS
- LETTERHEADS
- INVOICE BOOKS
- QUOTATION BOOKS
- BROCHURES

TO LIST BUT A FEW



EL: (061) 246136, CELL: +264 81 294 2010 / +264 81 322 0400
 P.O BOX 5033, AUSSWANNPLATZ, WINDHOEK | wh@hahana.com

CLASSIFIEDS

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

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OKAKANGO, PORTION OF EXTENSION 7 WITHIN OKAKARARA 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: Okakarara Town Council
Project Location: Okakango Informal Settlement, Portion of Extension 7
Public Meeting Venue: Okakango Informal Settlement (Uetupa Tree)
Date: Wednesday, 28th August 2024
Time: 10h00 – 11h00
Deadline to submit comments: 29th August 2024
For questions and comments:
Contact:
 0814077616, Email: info@tec.com.na





NOTICE

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


- Rezoning of Erf No. Rehoboth B 646 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100, and
- Consent to commence with the proposed use while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf Rehoboth B 545 measures approximately ±1028 m2 in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:500 according to the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. The owner intends to rezone Erf Rehoboth B 545 to increase the density of the property. The owner aims to develop flats for residential purposes. The proposed rezoning will allow the owner to erect a total of 10 units on the erf thus, maximising the use of the erf to its full potential.

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

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Rehoboth Town Council and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Rehoboth Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Thursday, 19 September 2024).



Contact: Harold Kisting
 Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC
 Town and Regional Planners
 P.O. Box 3218 Windhoek
 Cell 981 127 5079
 Fax: 063446061
 Email: h.kisting@harmonic.co.na

REZONING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Hilaria Kevanhu, intends to apply to the Rundu Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the registered owner of Erf 1135, Rundu Extension 3, for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 1135, Rundu Extension 3 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1/300 to "Hospitality".
- Consent to commence with the development while the rezoning is in process.

The rezoning of Erf 1135, Rundu Extension 3 as well as the consent use sought, would enable the owner of the property to optimize the development potential of their property and thus cater towards the need to contribute towards the hospitality industry in the town.

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

Take note that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Rundu Town Council, Private Bag 2128, Rundu and/or the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/objections is thus 20 September 2024.

Applicant:
 Hilaria Kevanhu
 P.O. Box 763
 Windhoek
 Mobile: +264 81 3238038
 E-mail: @hilariakevanhu@gmail.com

ONDANGWA CAR HIRE

No journey is too far
 What you need are *wheels*



Rent a car today!

OFFICES IN ONDANGWA, RUNDU AND WINDHOEK

Ondangwa Airport Lodge +264 081 165 4031
 Hotel Rundu +264 85 148 0856
 Windhoek +264 85 148 0858
 info@ondangwa-carhire.com

www.ondangwa-carhire.com

CONFIDANTE

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED REZONING OF ERF 354 AND ERF 367 OSHAKATI EXTENSION 2 FROM SINGLE RESIDENTIAL TO BUSINESS, OSHANA REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities:

Project title: Rezoning of Erf 354 & 357, Oshakati Extension 2, from Single Residential to Business

Project Location: Oshakati Extension 2, Oshana Region

Proponent: Mrs. Martha Nashikongo

Description: The proponent intends to apply for the Rezoning of Erf 354 & 357 from Single Residential to Business. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the Rezoning of land from "Residential" to Commercial, cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit input to info@greengain.com.na. The last day to submit input is on 11 September 2024.

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the consultation and communicated to all registered I&APs.

For more information: Email: esp@greengain.com.na or jkangula@gmail.com
 Cell: +264 81 142 2927 or 081 338 0114



NOTICE

REZONING OF ERF 2326, KUISEBMOND PROPER

A notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of Section 107 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 6 of 2018), that HEH Urban Nest Creations Intends to apply to the Municipality of Walvis Bay and subsequently to the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the owner of Erf 2326 Kuisebmond Proper for the Rezoning of Erf 2326 Kuisebmond from "Single Residential" to "General Residential", as a special case.

Erf 2326 is located within a predominantly Single Residential neighbourhood of Kuisebmond Proper and measures 264m2 in extent. The purpose of the application is to permit the owner to rezone his erf to align the current developments of twin blocks of flats parallel to each other with the Walvis Bay Town Planning (Zoning) Scheme regulations. Plans and particulars of the application may be inspected during normal office hours on the notice-board of the Town Planning Section at the Municipality of Walvis Bay.

Further take notice that any person having objections to the proposed rezoning application as set out above may lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds thereof, with the Town Planning Section of the Walvis Bay Municipality and the applicant in writing within 14 days after the publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is: 23 September 2024.

Council:
 Municipality of Walvis Bay
 Private Bag 5017, Walvis Bay
 Civil Centre, Namgolo Mbumba
 Tel: +264 (0)84 201 3229
 Email: townplanning@walvisbaycc.org.na

Applicant:
 HEH Urban Nest Creations
 P.O. Box 4453, Walvis Bay
 No.77, 8th Street
 Tel: 084 220 275
 Email: info@urbannest-na.com



Volleyball league returns this weekend

... games slated for Ondangwa



Excitement... The MTC volleyball league will return this weekend in Ondangwa. Photo: Maurice Kamukwe

■ Maurice Kamukwe

Volleyball fans are in for a treat this weekend as the MTC Namibia Volleyball Federation's (NVF) national league games will be staged in the northern town of Ondangwa. Both women's and men's teams will compete in various matches, with action kicking off on Saturday. In the men's division, Calvary Eagles Sport Club (CESC) will start their Saturday campaign with a match against Coastal Warriors Volleyball Club (CWVC) at 09h00. Simultaneously, the Namibian Defence Force Raptors will face Keetmanshoop Correctional Facility Volleyball Club (KCFVC). Khomas Nampol Volleyball Club (KNVC) will take on Nampol Otjozondjupa Volleyball Club (NOVC) at a different court. Meanwhile, at another venue, Namibia Correctional Service

Volleyball Club (NCVC) will battle CWVC, while Unam Hard Hitter sVolleyball Club (Unam-HH) will go head-to-head with NDF-Raptors. In the women's division, Revival Volleyball Club (RVC) will clash with Six Stars Volleyball Club (SSVC) at 09h00 on court B. Kudus Sport Club (KSC) will then face Beaufort Volleyball Club, followed by a match between Namibia Navy Volleyball (NNVC) and RVC. NOVC will square off against KNVC, while Ball Buster Volleyball Club (BBVC) takes on Kudus Sports Club (KSC). On Sunday, the action continues with the men's division, as KNVC takes on NCS VC at 09h00, and KCFVC faces CESC. In the women's division on court B, KNVC will face BVC at the same time, with SSVC and NOVC wrapping up the weekend games.

Speaking to this publication yesterday, Sezuni Kamwe, a representative from Unam Hard Hitters, expressed readiness for the weekend's games. "It won't be easy matches on Saturday and Sunday, but we're confident that we'll come out victorious. "We had ample time to train and get our things in order. Every team in the league is strong, but we're striving for maximum points, and that's what we're fighting for. The team is in good spirits, and we'll go out there to secure points," Kamwe said. Brian Makuli of Calvary Eagles also shared his thoughts, stating, "The league has progressed well since its inception, and teams have grown stronger. The competition is

growing, and it has become more challenging. My team is ready, and come

Saturday, we will shine on the court," he added. - mkamukwe@nec.com.na

Shimooshili laments abuse of referees

The Namibia Football Association (NFA) is conducting a three-day CAF Safe Stadium Initiative Workshop at Football House in Katutura. It started from 20 August to 23 August. The Safe Stadium Initiative aims to create a safe environment for everyone coming to football venues, and promote a safety and security culture within member associations across Africa. Speaking at the opening of a CAF Safety and Security Workshop for Namibia Premier Football League and Women's Super League clubs, NFA president Robert Shimooshili emphasised the urgent need to protect match officials and ensure a safe environment for all stakeholders involved in the sport. "We cannot tolerate insults, threats and harassment against our referees any longer," he declared. This after some fans and coaches from lower divisions last season took it upon themselves to beat referees. "We must protect our referees, players, sponsors, guests, spectators and ourselves. Zero tolerance for security threats at our stadiums is our goal," he said. The workshop, the first of its kind in Namibia, is being facilitated by CAF Safety and Security instructor from Uganda Humphrey Mandu, and CAF Safety and Security officer

Xolile Vilakati from eSwatini. The workshop aims to equip clubs with the necessary tools to manage stadium safety and security. Namibia is the fifth African country to implement this CAF initiative after eSwatini, Zimbabwe, Madagascar and Rwanda. While the initial focus is on the top-tier leagues, Shimooshili assured that the NFA is committed to extending the safety and security programme to all levels of football, including regional leagues, youth competitions, and even the NFA headquarters. "We want to ensure that everyone involved in football, from players and referees to supporters and staff, feels safe and protected," he said. "This includes creating a secure environment for our match officials, ball kids, and even the small businesses operating around our stadiums." The NFA plans to roll out similar workshops to all regions, subject to budget and operational planning. The association has also mandated that each club have a trained safety and security officer. Shimooshili urged workshop participants to fully engage in the sessions and implement the acquired knowledge to enhance safety standards in Namibian football. - NFA



Tertiary programmes build your professional career for future advancement!

Programmes offered by the College for 2025:

- Master of Arts in Youth and Community Development (MAYCD)
- Postgraduate Diploma in Open School Operation & Management (PDSOM) (Strictly Online Study Programme)
- Bachelor of Education in Early Childhood Development and Pre-Primary Education Honours (BE/ECDPH)
- Bachelor of Arts in Youth and Community Development (BAYCD)
- Bachelor of Education in Early Childhood and Junior Primary Education (BE/JP)
- Bachelor of Business and Entrepreneurship (BBE)
- Diploma in Education for Development (DED) - (ONLINE)
- Diploma in Youth and Community Development (DYCD) - (ONLINE)
- Diploma in Community-Based Work With Children and Youth (DWCY)
- Certificate in Early Childhood Development (CECD)
- Certificate in Education for Development (CED)
- Certificate Local Government Studies (CLGS) - (ONLINE)

APPLY NOW

Application forms and more information available on: www.namcol.edu.na

DUPLICATE DATE
30 AUG 2024



NAMCOL
www.namcol.edu.na
"Taking Education to the People"

NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OKAKANGO, PORTION EXTENSION 7 WITHIN OKAKARARA 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: Okakarara Town Council

Project Location: Okakango Informal Settlement, Portion of Extension 7

Public Meeting Venue: Okakango Informal Settlement (Utupua Tree)
Date: Wednesday, 28th August 2024
Time: 10h00 – 11h00

Deadline to submit comments: 29th August 2024

For questions and comments:
Contact: 0814077616, Email: info@tec.com.na



Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC)
One Step @ a time

BoN, Trustco Bank clash over depositors' funds

■ Edgar Brandt

The Bank of Namibia (BoN) has refuted a statement from Trustco Group Holdings (TGH), the parent company of Trustco Bank Namibia (TBN), that depositors' funds are guaranteed and held by it.

This is after TGH on Friday announced its decision to exit the investment in its commercial banking portfolio, which the group stated accounts for less than 1% of its total investments.

TBN was suspended by the central bank in August last year to rectify what the BoN termed "certain stipulated and communicated instances of non-compliance with the, now repealed, Banking Institutions Act".

At the end of the suspension period, TBN remained non-compliant with the identified provisions of the relevant legislation, BoN said.

"The BoN has also taken note of TGH's public statement that depositors' funds are guaranteed and held by the BoN. This statement is misleading and devoid of all truth. The BoN reiterates that TBN holds depositors' funds, and that it remains TBN's responsibility to repay all depositors' funds. The BoN had previously issued a directive to TBN to ringfence depositors' funds in a bank account held with a banking institution in Namibia," reads a statement issued on Friday from BoN spokesperson, Kazembire Zemburuka.

The statement added that BoN directed TBN to present its deposit repayment plan to the central bank today.

"The Bank wishes to assure members of the public that it will endeavour to ensure depositors are not negatively impacted by the decisions taken by TGH and TBN. The BoN remains committed to fostering banking system stability and integrity



Exit... Quinton van Rooyen, TGH founder and chief executive as well as chairman of the group's board investment committee.

Photo: Contributed

by executing its supervisory mandate in line with the provisions of the Act," the central bank stated.

At the end of July this year, BoN issued a notice of its intention to cancel TBN's authorisation to

conduct banking in Namibia due to its failure to remediate the suspension conditions. "TBN was afforded an opportunity to make representation as to why the (central) bank should not cancel its authorisation to operate as a banking institution. The Bank noted that instead of making the called-for representation as per the provisions of the Act, TBN opted to inform the BoN of TGH and TBN's decision to discontinue its banking business, with further resolve to return its banking licence for cancellation with effect from today," BoN stated.

Trustco's take

Meanwhile, in a statement issued on Friday, 23 August 2024, Trustco stated: "All depositors' funds are 100% fully secured, and held by BoN".

In the same statement, Quinton van Rooyen, TGH founder

and chairman of the group's board investment committee, commented on the decision. "In light of recent developments, Trustco has made the decision to exit from investing in deposit-taking institutions in Namibia. Our focus is now shifting towards non-deposit-taking financial services, where we see tremendous growth potential," he noted.

He added: "This pivot is exemplified by our recently announced transactions. On 23 April 2024, we announced our intention to increase our stake in Legal Shield Holdings Limited to 91.35% by acquiring an additional 11.35% interest for N\$468 million. This move will significantly strengthen our position in Namibia's insurance and real estate sectors, both of which are poised for substantial growth in the post-pandemic era." -ebrandt@nepc.com.na

Activists push for BIG



BIG pressure... A fraction of the population took to the streets to push for the implementation of the universal basic income grant. Photo: Lahja Nashuuta

■ Lahja Nashuuta

While the focus of most Namibians was on Omuthiya, where the commemoration of Heroes' Day was taking place, a fraction took to the streets to push for the implementation of the universal basic income grant (BIG).

Accepting the petition from protesters yesterday, the acting executive director in the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, Nicholas Mbingeneeko, said the government remains committed, and there is a political will to implement a proposed universal BIG, labelling it as a "State priority".

He received the petition from the National Basic Income Grant Coalition.

"It is just a matter of time.

When the minister received your petition in June 2024, she consulted and informed the Head of State on the matter. The consultations are underway between the ministry and various stakeholders to establish a methodology and sustainability of the grant," he assured.

The National Basic

Income Grant Coalition held peaceful protests countrywide yesterday, calling for the government to speed for the implementation of a BIG of N\$500 per person per month for all Namibians aged 0-59.

The protests, however, were marked by poor attendance, with only less than 40 people attending the Khomas protest in the capital.

The trend was replicated in Kavango East, Kavango West, Oshana, Oshana-Namibe, Erongo and Omaheke regions.

In some regions, the protests could not be held, as nobody showed up.

Nafimane Hamukoshi, a BIG proponent, argued that Namibia can afford to pay out the universal grants due to its opulence.

"The economic divide has widened, and we struggle to meet basic human needs and are without decent housing, clean water and sanitation as well as decent salaries," he said.

-lnashuuta@gmail.com

NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN OKAKANGO, PORTION EXTENSION 7 WITHIN OKAKARARA 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: Okakarara Town Council

Project Location: Okakango Informal Settlement, Portion of Extension 7

Public Meeting Venue: Okakango Informal Settlement (Utupua Tree)

Date: Wednesday, 28th August 2024

Time: 10h00 - 11h00

Deadline to submit comments: 29th August 2024

For questions and comments:

Contact: 0814077616, Email: info@tec.com.na



Career Opportunity



GIPF is an Employer of Choice, with the vision to be a member-centric and globally leading pension fund that places emphasis on teamwork, service excellence, integrity and care. Suitably qualified individuals are invited to apply for the following positions:

- Department:** Office of the CEO
- Position:** PA to the CEO
- Reports to:** Chief Executive Officer
- Department:** Operations
- Position:** Benefits Administrator Mariental
- Reports to:** Senior Administrator
- Position:** Client Services Consultant Katima Mulilo
- Reports to:** Senior Administrator
- Department:** Human Resources
- Position:** Executive: HR Assistant
- Reports to:** GM: Human Resources

Interested candidates should visit our website: www.gipf.com.na/vacancies or <https://mels.namibiaatwork.gov.na/> for more information.

NO E-MAIL OR HAND DELIVERED APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED

Enquiries regarding vacancies should be addressed to The Human Resources Department
GIPF
Tel: +264 01 205 1250

Closing date: 06 September 2024

GIPF is an equal opportunity employer and complies with the Affirmative Action Legislation. Women and persons who are physically challenged are encouraged to apply.

GIPF offers a competitive, Total Remuneration Package with a standard range of benefits in line with responsibilities, qualifications and experience.

Our Employee Value Proposition



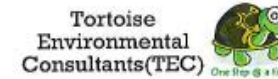
Email: info@gipf.com.na



Visit www.gipf.com.na

APPENDIX (5):

Attendance Register – Public Consultation Meeting



ATTENDANCE REGISTER

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


Venue: Okakango Settlement, Uetupa Tree

Date: 28 August 2024

Time: 10h00 to 11h00

Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
1. Maria Zemburuka		F	081 34 35 646	M. Zemburuka
2. Gerson Kaangundye		M	0812298515	G. Kaangundye
3. Teodor Fabianus		M	081483 5516	T. Fabianus
4. UETUPA KAURE		M	0812122925	U. Kaure
5. Rebecca KAURE		F	08148920041	R. Kaure
6. Thesa Ngunga		F	0817495048	T. Ngunga
7. Sylvia Ngunga		F	0615810294	S. Ngunga
8. Himeezambi Ngunga		M	0613102658	H. Ngunga
9. Vevanogapikaivara		M	0814476765	V. Pikaivara



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
10. Juliana Njunge		F	0816769131	
11. Charles WAKARA KALJIPU	OIC	M	0813991931 Charleskaljipu@gmail.com	