



ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT (ESR)



FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES IN USAB AND HARAMBEE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KARIBIB LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Prepared for:



Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform



SEPTEMBER 2024



+264 61 225 776 / +264 811 220 114









info@tec.com.na / www.tec.com.na



P.O.Box 35473, Kleine Kuppe, Windhoek



Unit 17, No. 40, Berg Street, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek, Namibia

DOCUMENT INFORMATION					
Title	Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) - Establishment of Flexible Land Tenure Schemes in Usab and Harambee Informal Settlement, Karibib Local Authority Area				
ECC Application Reference number	APP- 004673				
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	Usab and Harambee Informal Settlements, Karibib				
Proponent	<p>Ms. Emely Tjombumbi Acting Chief Executive Officer Karibib Town Council P. O. Box 19, Karibib, Namibia Tel: 064 55 00 20 Email: pa2ceo@karibibtowncouncil.org</p>				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Signature</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> 2024-10-02</td> <td>3/10/2024</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Signature	Date	 2024-10-02	3/10/2024
Signature	Date				
 2024-10-02	3/10/2024				
Author:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Signature</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Office of the Chief Executive Officer Tel: 064-550016 Fax: 064-550032</td> <td>3/10/2024</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Signature	Date	 Office of the Chief Executive Officer Tel: 064-550016 Fax: 064-550032	3/10/2024
Signature	Date				
 Office of the Chief Executive Officer Tel: 064-550016 Fax: 064-550032	3/10/2024				
Mr. Aaron Hangula (EAP) ¹					
Reviewer:					
Mr. Jonas Heita (EAP)	3/10/2024				
<p>Copy Right: "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"</p>					

ACRONYMS

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

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 Environment Impact Assessment?.....	2
1.4.1 EIA and EMP Requirements.....	2
1.4.2 EIA Process.....	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)	4
1.4.6 Rehabilitation	4
1.4.7 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	4
1.4.8 Application for ECC.....	5
1.5 Scope and Purpose of this Report.....	5
1.6 Environmental Assessment Practitioner.....	5
1.7 Project Rationale	5
1.8 Alternatives Considered	6
2. PROJECT INFORMATION.....	7
2.1 Description of Project Areas - Overview.....	7
2.2 Existing Infrastructure/Current Status.....	9
2.2.1 Roads and Streets.....	9
2.2.2 Housing.....	9
2.2.3 Water.....	10
2.2.4 Power Supply.....	11
2.2.5 Wastewater management and sanitation	12
2.2.6 Solid Waste Management.....	13
3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	15
4. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT	19

4.1	Regional Baseline	19
4.1.1	Economic Activities and Employment	19
4.1.2	Cultural Heritage.....	20
4.1.3	Climate	21
4.1.4	Ecology (Fauna/Flora)	22
4.1.5	Landscapes and Topography.....	22
4.1.6	Geology and Hydrogeology	23
5.	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS.....	24
5.1	Local Authority Consultation.....	24
5.2	Newspaper Adverts.....	24
5.3	Public Meeting	24
6.	Impact assessment methodology	25
6.1	EIA Methodology	25
6.1.1	Screening.....	25
6.1.2	Scope of Assessment.....	25
6.1.3	Detailed Impact Assessment.....	26
6.1.4	Impact Significance.....	26
6.1.5	Impact Assessment Criteria.....	26
6.2	Assessment of Cumulative Impacts	28
6.3	Mitigation Measures.....	29
6.3.1	Mitigation Hierarchy	29
7.	IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS.....	31
7.1	Scoping Stage.....	31
8.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	36
8.1	Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)	36
8.2	Pollution: Noise and Dust.....	36
8.3	Oil Spills (Pollution).....	37
8.4	Ground Water abstraction.....	37
8.5	Solid Waste Management.....	38

8.6	Socioeconomic development.....	38
8.7	Heritage	39
9.	CONCLUSION.....	40
	REFERENCES	41
	APPENDICES.....	42
APPENDIX (1):	The Namibian – 1 st Advert.....	42
APPENDIX (2):	The Namibian – 2 nd Advert.....	43
APPENDIX (3):	New Era – 1 st Advert	44
APPENDIX (4):	New Era – 2 nd Advert.....	45
APPENDIX (5):	Attendance Register – Usab Informal Settlement	46
APPENDIX (7):	Attendance Register – Harambee Informal Settlement.....	50

FIGURES

Figure 1-1: EIA flow diagram.....	3
Figure 2-1: The locality maps of Usab and Harambee informal settlements in Karibib Local Authority area	8
Figure 2-2: Layout of streets at Usab Informal Settlement.....	9
Figure 4-1. Long-term monthly rainfall average for Karibib area.....	21
Figure 4-2. Elevation of contours of the Karibib area.....	22
Figure 5-1.Mitigation Hierarchy	30

TABLES

Table 1.1: Listed Activities triggered by the proposed project.....	1
Table 2-1: Description of the type of houses in the Usab and Harambee informal settlements	9
Table 2-2: Description of water sources in the settlements	11
Table 2-3: Description of power supply in the settlements.....	11
Table 2-4: Description of wastewater management in the settlements	12
Table 2-5: Description of waste management in the settlement	13
Table 6.1: Policies, Plans and Strategies	15
Table 7: Assessment criteria for the evaluation of impacts.....	27
Table 8 – Scoping Assessment Findings.....	31

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) together with Karibib Town Council are implementing the Flexible Land Tenure System (FLTS) within the provisions of the Flexible Land Tenure Act, 2012 (Act No: 4 of 2012) (FLTA). Karibib Town Council has identified Usab and Harambee Informal Settlement, 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 in a particular area of the Local Authority.

For this purpose, the MAWLR has contracted Tortoise Environmental Consultants to conduct Feasibility and Desirability studies to establish Flexible Land Tenure Schemes at Usab and Harambee informal settlement. 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.

Listed Activity	Activity Description	Relevance to the proposed project
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 maximise positive impacts, through the adoption of best environmental practices and application of the precautionary principle.

This EIA is undertaking an EIA to guide the implementation of the FLTS at Usab and Harambee informal settlements, 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, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) before the commencement of the proposed 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 1.1).

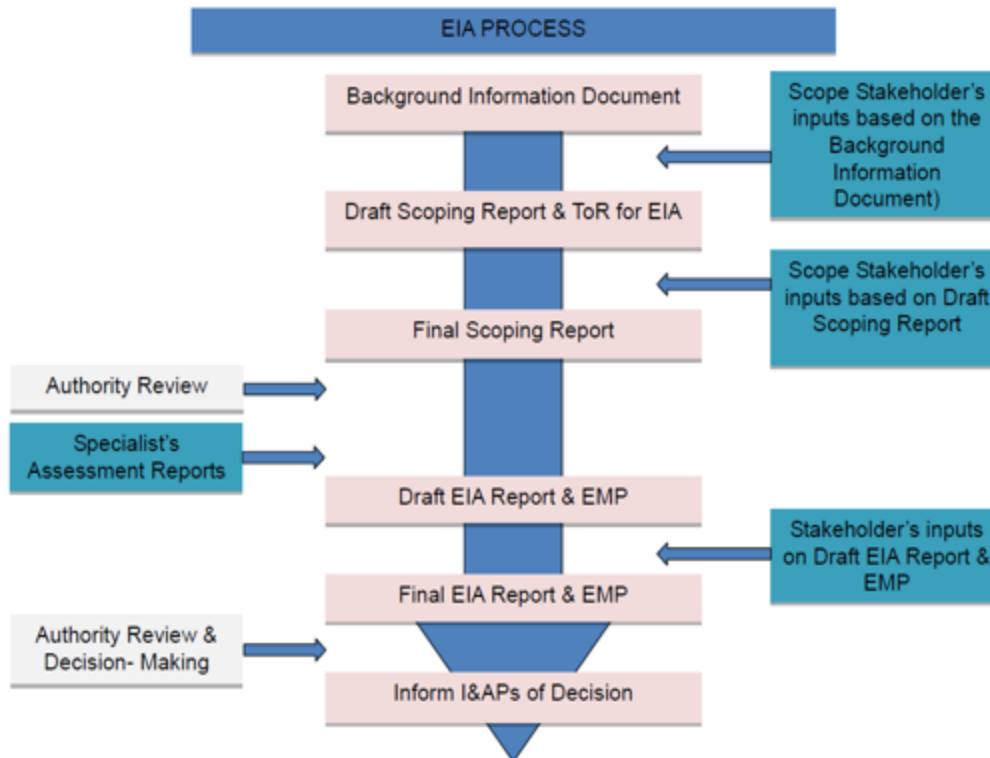


Figure 1-1: EIA flow diagram

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
- Pubic 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.

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).

The EMP has been developed and is contained in Appendix 4.

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 process for the proposed establishment of FLTS at Usab and Harambee informal settlements in the Karibib 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 characterised 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.

Similarly, the Usab and Harambee informal settlements in the Karibib Local Authority Area are 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.

It is the intentions of the Karibib Village Council to implement the Flexible Land Tenure Scheme (FLTS) at Usab and Harambee informal settlements.

The move to implement FLTS at the two informal settlements is aimed at achieving two important outputs; (1. Reducing incidences of illegal land occupation and keeping checks on the informal settlement, (2. To better organize the informal settlement residents, so that they can be provided with access to basic services. The proposed FLTS will give residents the security of tenure to land, and open up opportunities for them to access banking credits for investment.

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.

No alternative sites were considered for this project, the identified FLTS establishment areas (informal settlements) are already developed, meaning that the sites disturbed (not on virgin land).

These two informal settlements are targeted for establishing FLTS at their current location, as no alternative can be identified for the following reasons:

- The town of Karibib is surrounded by privately owned commercial farms and no alternative site (land) have been identified to which it can relocate the informal settlements for FLTS implementation purposes.
- Upgrades have been done in Usab Informal Settlement, at present the residents have provisional ownership certificates while waiting for the process of changing the land tenure system to be completed.
- The Karibib Town Council is already in the process of installing basic services at these settlements. These include sewer lines, waste disposal bins, electricity, water services and road infrastructures.

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Description of Project Areas - Overview

The town of Karibib falls within the Karibib Constituency of the Erongo Region, it comprises of two (2) urban centers, Usakos and Karibib, and surrounded by commercial farms. The discovery of gold, marble, and granite near the town of Karibib boosted its economy. Over time, mining became the town's primary economic activity, overtaking its role in providing services. As modern vehicles made travel easier, Karibib's function as a service center declined, reducing it mainly to a fuel stop for travelers heading to the coast, Windhoek, or the northern regions (Karibib Town Council, 2020).

Usab Informal Settlement, one of the oldest in Karibib, was established in 1992. It is home to around 1,751 people living in 529 households. In 2016, the residents of Usab, in collaboration with the Karibib Town Council, began a project to upgrade the area. The settlement was previously very crowded and lacked essential services, proper road planning, and adequate housing (with many living in shacks).

Usab informal settlement is situated on the northeastern side of Karibib town centre and covers an estimated land size of 56.19 hectares. A major part of the Usab settlement has been formalized and upgraded by the Town Council, with the exception of the 56.19 ha portion to the southeastern corner of the settlement along the railway line, which is the focal area for this study.

The Harambee Informal settlement is situated on the northern side of Karibib town and covers an estimated land size of 70.41 hectares. The municipality of Karibib is currently in the process of installing basic services and roads infrastructure at these settlements.

Usab GPS coordinates: Latitude -21.9334 and Longitude: 15.8701
--

Harambee GPS coordinates: Latitude – 21.9250 and Longitude: 15.8608

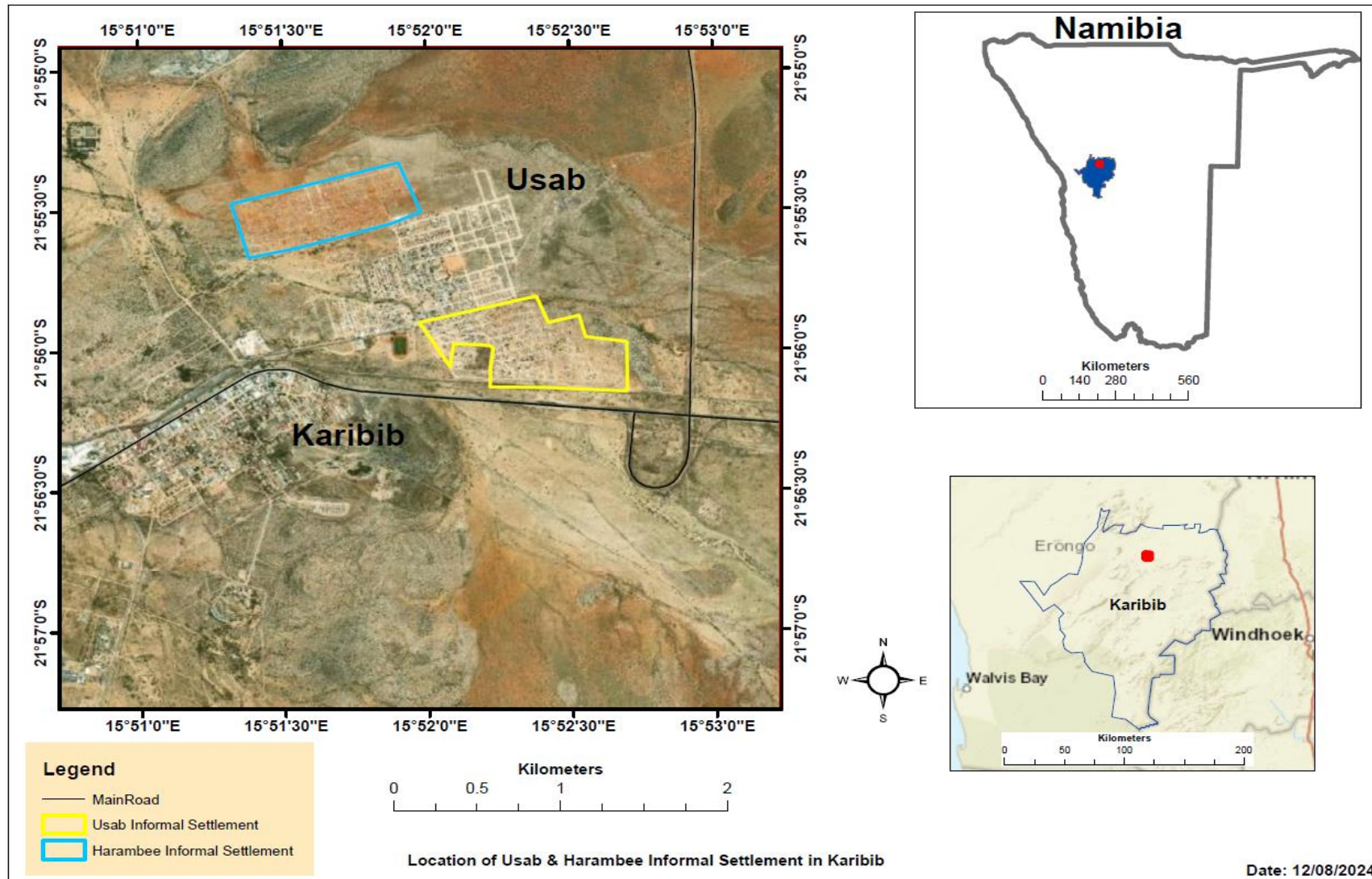


Figure 2-1: The locality maps of Usab and Harambee informal settlements in Karibib Local Authority area

2.2 Existing Infrastructure/Current Status

2.2.1 Roads and Streets

Both Usab and Harambee informal settlements face challenges with infrastructures, however, ongoing projects in Usab suggest a marginally better access to utilities and better road networks. The road network is mostly unpaved gravel roads, with some major routes connecting to the town centre.



Figure 2-2: Layout of streets at Usab Informal Settlement

The streets in Usab Informal Settlement are well-planned and established, significantly improving access to municipal services, emergency response, and various economic and social activities. Properly laid-out streets also foster social connectivity among residents and support the municipality's efforts to transition informal settlements into formalized areas, facilitating seamless integration into the broader urban framework of Karibib Town.

The road network in Harambee is poorly developed and is primarily dirt roads. There is very limited access to utilities, with ongoing efforts by the Town Council to connect more households to electricity and water systems.

2.2.2 Housing

Table 2-1: Description of the type of houses in the Usab and Harambee informal settlements

Description	Picture
	Usab Informal Settlement

The majority of the dwellings are makeshift structures made from corrugated iron sheets, wood, and other scavenged materials.

These structures are often poorly constructed, providing inadequate protection from the weather elements and posing safety risks.



Harambee Informal Settlement



2.2.3 Water

With the recent upgrades to the Usab informal settlements however, a significant number of households now have access to water at their households.

Residents in the Harambee informal settlements collect water from communal taps, using a prepaid card. Some communal taps do not work and residents have to rely on functional taps that are often far from their homes.

Table 2-2: Description of water sources in the settlements

Description	Picture
<p>With the recent upgrades to the Usab informal settlements however, all residents have access to water at their households</p> <p>In Harambee, access to clean water is limited. Residents in the Harambee informal settlements collect water from communal taps, using a prepaid card. Some communal taps do not work, and residents have to rely on functional taps that are often far from their homes</p>	

2.2.4 Power Supply

In March 2024, the municipality of Karibib announced a decision to electrify both the Harambee and Usab informal settlements to improve the quality of life and well-being of residents.

Table 2-3: Description of power supply in the settlements

Description	Picture
Usab Informal Settlement	

The informal settlements have limited access to electricity, with many households lacking reliable power supply. In March 2024, the municipality of Karibib announced a decision to electrify both the Harambee and Usab informal settlements to improve the quality of life and well-being of residents. At Usab Informal Settlement, phase one covers 138 erven at an estimated cost of N\$4 million.



Harambee Informal Settlement

The Karibib local authority received funding from the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development for phase one of the Harambee informal settlement project, aiming to complete 153 erven at a cost of N\$4.5 million



2.2.5 Wastewater management and sanitation

Table 2-4: Description of wastewater management in the settlements

Description	Picture
Usab Informal Settlement	
<p>Sanitation facilities are inadequate. Many residents in the informal settlements lack access to proper toilets and rely on shared or makeshift latrines, contributing to poor hygiene conditions.</p> <p>Usab and the majority of erven in Karibib Proper are connected to the sewage system through a free flow system. Only a few erven are not connected and instead use septic tanks. These properties are serviced by a refuse-removal truck.</p> <p>The town council has commenced work to install sewer reticulation in</p>	

Usab informal settlement with the aim to improve domestic wastewater management




Harambee Informal Settlement

At the Harambee informal settlement, residents have access to a public toilet, which are maintained by an appointed individual. Residents are required to pay N\$1.00 to use this toilet. Most people at this settlement still practice open defecation and not too many uses the prepaid toilet facility.



2.2.6 Solid Waste Management

Table 2-5: Description of waste management in the settlement

Description	Picture
Usab Informal Settlement	
<p>At household level, solid waste is collected in waste bins, collected by the town council, and disposed at the dumping site.</p> <p>Inadequate waste disposal services lead to littering and dumping of garbage in open areas, causing health and environmental concerns.</p>	

Despite efforts from the Town Council to control waste, there is an evident high rate of littering and poor waste disposal



Harambee Informal Settlement

There is currently no waste collection services at Harambee informal settlement, and hence there is poor waste disposal (open dumping) in open spaces



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 3-1.1: 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 in Usab and Harambee informal settlements 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.	Whilst not in operation, it is best practice to adhere to the conditions in this Act.

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
	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	The 2013 Act would repeal this Act, therefore conditions 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 	<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>

National Statutes	Relevance/Summary	Applicability to the Proposed Project
	<p>vegetation on more than 15 hectares (Section 23, subsection 1 (b)).</p> <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>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 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 of the proposed projects has been assessed through desk-based studies, complimented by site assessments.

4.1 Regional Baseline

4.1.1 Economic Activities and Employment

Karibib is surrounded by a large farming community that plays a minor role in the town's economy. The surrounding area also supports a robust hunting and tourism industry, though Karibib benefits little from it. The town boasts extensive land suitable for business, residential, institutional, and small-scale farming purposes. Additionally, Karibib has the potential for solar energy farming and easy access to the main railway network. Mining opportunities in the area include gold and semi-precious gemstones. The town is home to many historical heritage sites.

Karibib's economic potential includes business opportunities in heavy and light industries, hospitality, education, housing, affordable land, and gemstone mining and processing. The Karibib Town Council has identified key strategic economic priorities in manufacturing, tourism, housing development, education, and transportation.

Formal employment is limited but present. The Socio-Economic Baseline Study Report indicates that formal employment accounted for incomes of only 4% of household heads in Karibib (Kamupingene, 2020).

The 2020 Socio-Economic Baseline Study Report revealed that social grants are a significant source of income in Karibib, supporting as many as 15.3% of the households as the main income source. The high dependency on government social grants such as old age pensions, child grants, government food grants, and disability grants is exacerbated by high unemployment. Remittances and retail trade are also important income sources. The Karibib Town Profile 2020 notes that migrants are attracted by urban economic opportunities, and many engage in retail trade to supplement their income.

Many households in Karibib engage in own businesses to supplement their income. The 2020 Socio-Economic Baseline Study Report points to at least 14.7% of households in Karibib owning businesses. Many residents engage in informal or low-paying enterprises such as hair salons and barbershops, selling grocery items in the street, or other small businesses. The employed individuals mostly work in unskilled labour professions, like security guards, cleaners, tour guides, and waiters. The majority of the inhabitants in Usab and Harambee informal settlements have primary and secondary education.

Lack of skills and education further limits employment prospects. The lack of skills for most youth living in informal settlements has limited employment opportunities at the Navachab Gold Mine.

Regardless of the Navachab Gold Mine's tangible efforts in the town, the community of Karibib has on several occasions protested against the mine's alleged neglect of its social responsibility to the town. In 2021, it was reported that the town has 56% unemployment, which is regarded as significantly high for a town where a successful Gold Mine has been operating for years (The Namibian Newspaper, 2021).

The youth in the town also feel that the opportunity to contribute to the economic development of the town passes them by because of the lack of opportunities in the town. This has severely affected the standards of living and has caused high levels of inequality in the society. Another report by the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation in 2024 has revealed that youth in Karibib town feel neglected and that the lack of job opportunities negatively influences their mental health resulting in frustration and hopelessness.

Despite the challenges and hardships, there is a strong sense of community and residents rely on mutual support and informal networks to cope with difficulties.

4.1.2 Cultural Heritage

The town also has historical and cultural sites, such as the Kaiserbrunnen Well and the Rosemann Building, which are protected as national monuments.

Karibib is home to a variety of ethnic groups, each contributing to the cultural diversity of the town, and the Erongo region. Some of the main ethnic groups in the Karibib area include²:

- **Damara:** One of the largest ethnic groups in the region, the Damara people are known for their rich cultural heritage and traditions. They speak the Khoekhoegowab language.
- **Herero:** The Herero people are known for their distinctive dress and pastoral lifestyle. They primarily speak Otjiherero.
- **Nama:** Similar to the Damara in language and some cultural aspects, the Nama people also speak Khoekhoegowab and have a rich history in the area.
- **Ovambo:** The Ovambo people, who primarily speak Oshiwambo, are one of the largest ethnic groups in Namibia and have a presence in various regions, including Karibib.
- **Afrikaners and Germans:** Due to Namibia's colonial history, there are also communities of Afrikaners and Germans in the Karibib area, contributing to the linguistic and cultural diversity.
- **Basters:** The Basters are a mixed-race community descended from European settlers and indigenous people and primarily speak Afrikaans.

² Source: Namibia Statistics Agency and Karibib Town Council

These groups contribute to the multicultural fabric of the Karibib area, each with their unique languages, traditions, and cultural practices.

4.1.3 Climate

Karibib experiences a hot desert climate with significant temperature variations between day and night. Rainfall is minimal and primarily occurs during the summer months. Evaporation rates are very high, estimated to be between 2,330 and 2,440mm per year.

The rainfall peaks have been reducing in magnitude with approximately 210mm long-term average annual rainfall. Observations from the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS), a quasi-global rainfall data set shows that less than 100mm of this rainfall portion falls during OND (October, November and December) while during the JFM (January, February and March), the area may receive between up to 300mm of precipitation. This rainfall observation is consistent with the average monthly rainfall reported by the World Weather Online, which indicates that most of the rainfall is received during the JFM hydrologic period as seen in Figure 4-1 below.

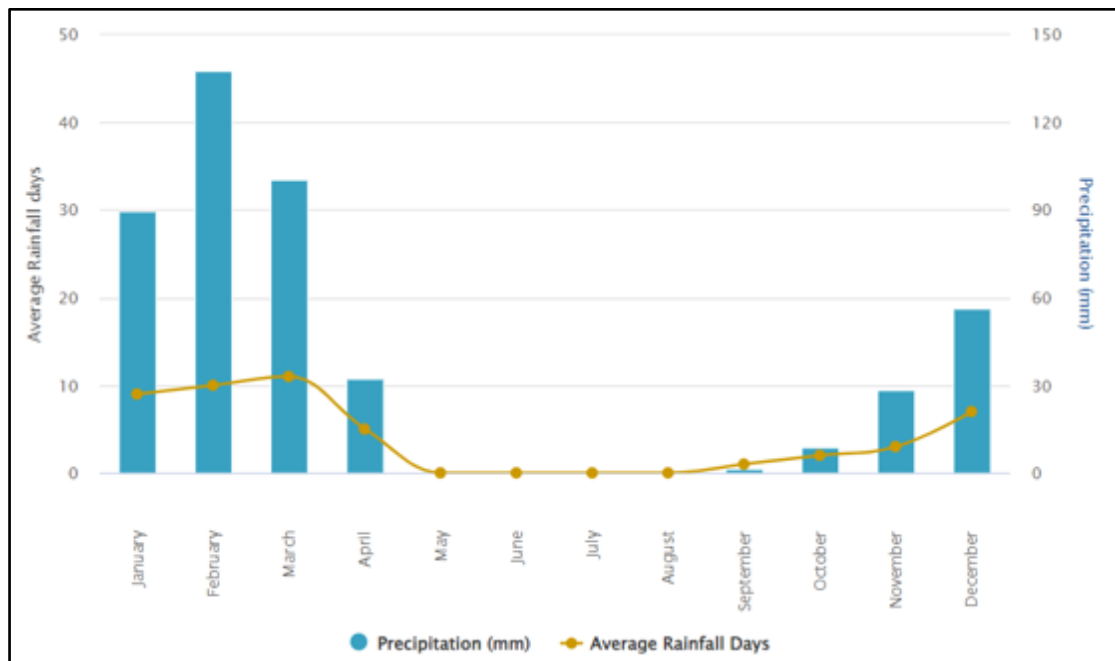


Figure 4-1. Long-term monthly rainfall average for Karibib area

Annual average potential evaporation rate in the area far exceeds average annual rainfall, creating net water deficit conditions. Typically, a wet year in Karibib is associated with an annual rainfall event of 300mm or greater (Namibia Hydrosearch, 2017). It is during such wet years that significant recharge of groundwater and filling of surface water bodies occurs.

Karibib experiences solar radiation levels of 5.6 to 5.8 kWh/m² and enjoys an average of 9 to 10 hours of sunshine daily. These conditions are excellent for expanding solar technology, including PV panels for electricity generation and solar collectors for heat.

However, Karibib is also located in the fog belt, resulting in approximately 5 foggy days each year (SPC, 2016).

4.1.4 Ecology (Fauna/Flora)

The Erongo region is part of the Namib Desert, characterized by sparse vegetation adapted to the arid climate. Karibib is located in the Tree-and-shrub Savanna biome, the largest biome in Namibia, covering most of the country. This biome is divided into two sub-biomes: Broadleaved Tree-and-shrub Savanna and Acacia Tree-and-shrub Savanna, with Karibib belonging to the latter. The Acacia Tree-and-shrub Savanna features vast grasslands interspersed with Acacia trees. In the east, where the sands are deeper, the trees are taller, while further west, the terrain becomes more hilly and rocky, and the vegetation more shrubby (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022).

The diverse landscape supports various wildlife species adapted to the arid environment, including small mammals, reptiles, and birds. The surrounding hinterland also supports a strong hunting market.

4.1.5 Landscapes and Topography

The landscape and topography of the Karibib area present a unique blend of desert terrain, mountainous regions, and mineral-rich grounds, offering opportunities for mining, limited agriculture, and tourism. The area is generally hilly and rugged, with elevations ranging from low-lying plains to higher mountainous regions. Karibib is located at an altitude of 1,193m above sea level. It is flanked by the Erongo Mountains to the northwest of the town and several hilly outcrops in the horizon. The map below shows the elevation of contours around Karibib.

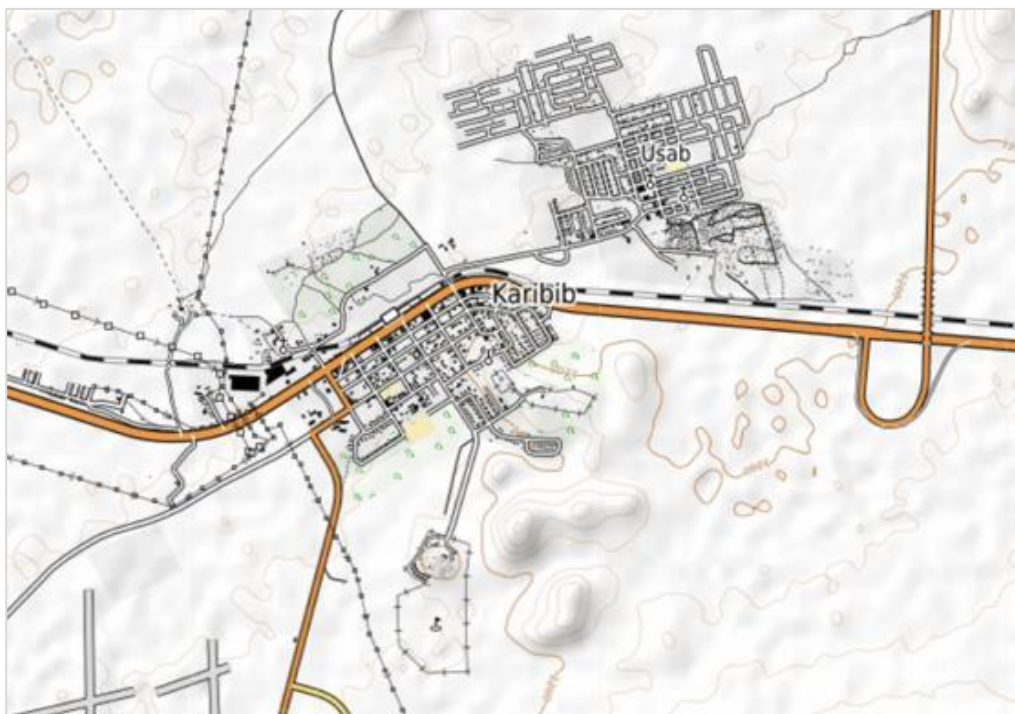


Figure 4-2. Elevation of contours of the Karibib area

The USAB Site lies between 1180m and 1190m above sea level as observed from contour map overlain on OpenTopoMap. Harambee Informal lies between 1170m and 1180m above mean sea level while the main townlands lie between 1160m and 1200m above mean sea level.

4.1.6 Geology and Hydrogeology

The terrain includes rocky outcrops, granite formations, and mineral-rich grounds. The area is known for its deposits of gold and semi-precious stones, contributing to its mining potential. The geology of Karibib is predominantly composed of the Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex rock formations, which are some of the oldest formations, dating back between 850 and 600 million years. The primary types of rocks found in this area are, marble, schists and dolomites (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022). The marble and schist units are also associated with quartz veins and sulphide minerals that contain large deposits of gold and hence the existence of the Navachab Gold Mine.

Karibib is located within the Swakop River catchment, a large west flowing ephemeral river that drains into the Atlantic Ocean. There are no permanent rivers or water sources in the Karibib 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 Karibib 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 5.1 (below)

Table 5-1: 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 meetings were held in both settlements on 24th 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 1.3 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 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.
	Zero	Definitely no chance of occurrence

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
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).

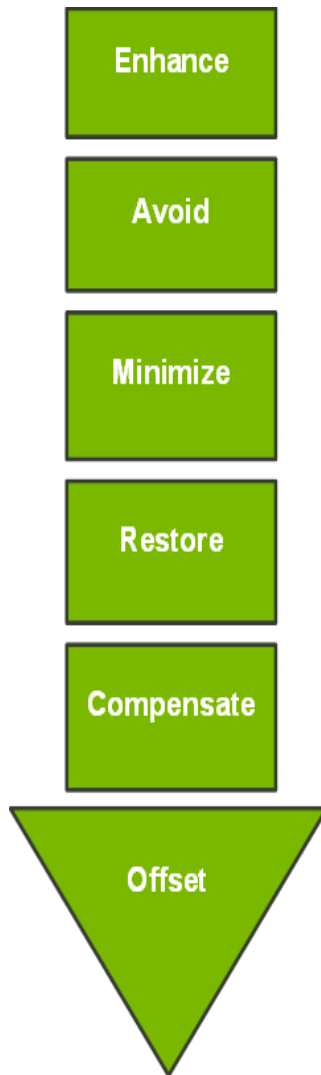
From the onset, the positive impacts of the proposed activity should be enhanced, however, where an impact in is inevitable, the following sequence should be followed.

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

Receptor	Activity	Potential Effect	Mitigation	Conclusion
				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	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.		

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

8. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents the potential impacts that may arise from the proposed establishment of FLTS at Usab and Harambee informal settlements. 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		

<p>MITIGATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 implementation FLTS at the proposed informal settlements.

Through the scoping process, all social and environmental receptors were assessed, 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, 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

Weather and Climate Namibia. (n.d). Karibib, Erongo, Namibia Climate. Retrieved from https://weatherandclimate.com/namibia/erongo/karibib#google_vignette

Weber, B. (2017). Addressing Informal Settlement Growth in Namibia. Namibia Journal of Environment, 1(B). Retrieved from http://theeis.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.

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 shaNdjingolo 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 Phura, Ou Stakes and Killa B, before she carved out a career as a singer for herself.

She was just about to take off as an artist when she moved to Germany, but she never stopped singing as she continued to record and became one of the most esteemed recording artists of the WMP label.

One album, 'Booba' is completely in German, the other, 'Voorspoed' is in Afrikaans.

The third album, 'On The Mountain Top', is a collection of gospel songs, while the fourth, 'Aio', is a Ma /Gaisa album.

Genesa also has a fifth album, titled 'Sa Du /Arroma', which is a single.

The album launch coincided with the shooting of a documentary about the beginning of Genesa's music career before she left Namibia and her present life as an artist in Germany.

"My stay in Germany does not revolve around my family only. I want to use my popularity to also attract more German tourists to Namibia. I want to influence the people here through my music," she says.

"The people will only believe I am from Namibia through something like a documentary depicting the Namibian landscape. We are not only living away from home, but we are also proud Namibians, and this is the best way to give back to our country of birth."

The albums are available on all digital platforms.

Fans can also contact Welwitschia Music Productions on +264 64 461 196, 081, 325, 3959 and 081 701 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

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

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

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

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

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

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

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

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

Proponent: Kamanjab Village Council
Project Location: Ourab Informal Settlement

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

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

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

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

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 yomaliwa lipambu Shimi 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 finama yoshiwana.

Shimi okwa iambulweela oHe Namibian oshinima eshi Eitano.

"Pokati komudo, 2021 no 2023, epangelo okwa li 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 o pumbwa.

"Omalko, oo okwa pumbwa okuvata meemumbwe doshiwana ngaashi ome-hongo, moundjolowele, mo-kutunga omaambo nosho, yo meepesijela," Osho, a ti ngaho. Shimi okwa ti ominisitili oya limbililwa neenghono, koudjuz woku-longifa oshimaliwa shepangelo mokululila mo Meatco.

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

Ovike ivak yudjuko oHe Namibia okwa li, ya lepota kutya Okabinete oka pula Shimi opo natango ayandje oshikako shimwe shilonga komakuluntuwiliki woMeatco Mwilima Mushokabaji shaashi oshikako shaye otashi ya pexulilo.

Ominisitili ya Shimi, otai monika ya ta ina hata nawa okuyandja oshikako ifonga shimwe, omelwomalimbililo kombinga yokuhaninga nawa kwehangano.

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

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

Shimi okwa ti Meatco okwa kala luhapu ta nyengwa okufuta eengunga daye keembaanga.

"Ominisitili yoshimaliwa oyakonakona okukanifaoko,



Efano: 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 okuwanifa po omafafano 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 kombanga, 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 komesho, oule wokafimbo kashona." Shimi 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.

Shimi okwa ti, ongudu, oyo kwa li ya toowa opo, yuangaunge noopyakadi woshimaliwa moMeatco, Ombu Capital oyo li vatele, moshinima shi li ngaho.

"Ombu Capital okwa li a kutwa oyo a ninga omakonakono kutya eheke naana hashi eta okukanifa oshimaliwa moMeatco nosho yo okuninga omaidiloomikalo dipo dolifonga mehangaano," Osho a ti ngaho.

Shimi 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, mwakwalewa ovanafalama veshona nawa vakula, epangelo ola konga omukalo ndee, tali yandje olombwelo kominisitili oyo i longele kumwe noMeatco, osho a ti ngaho.

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

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

Mungunda okwa ningene ka ngeno, otogo lehangano tali ifaswa New Company (NewCo), olo tali kala li na epepeleenda 85 dotikondo yopamwene ndee epangelo tali kala ashike li na mo epepeleenda 15.

Mungunda okwa ti, oshinima eshi otashi ka pitika ovanangeshefu vopamwene opo ya kadule 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 kwalewa oshimaliwa shilonga kwehangano, lipe shi fike peemiliyona N\$300 fiyo, N\$400," Osho a ti ngaho.

Udula ya dja ko oHe Namibian okwa li ya lopota kutya, omakuluntuwiliki waMeatco, Mwilima Mushokabaji okwa ti, ehanganola pumbwa oshimaliwa oyo li dule okuwululila, kowa.

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

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

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

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

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

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

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

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

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

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

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

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

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

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

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

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

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

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

Proponent: Kamanjab Village Council
Project Location: Ourab Informal Settlement

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

Deadline to submit comments: 28th August 2024

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

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC) 

New school in pipeline for Oshakati South

■ Nausita Ashipala

ONGWEDIVA – To address the shortage of classrooms, education minister Anna Nghipondoka on Friday announced that Oshakati South is amongst the areas where a new school is earmarked for this financial year.

"Already yesterday, I sent another letter to the minister of finance to say that for this financial year, we still have other projects to be implemented, of which Oshakati South and Onanuaty hostel are on board," the minister revealed.

She was speaking at a meeting with the Oshana education directorate leadership.

The meeting, which was also attended by learners, analysed 2023 academic results to improve the 2024 academic performance.

Nghipondoka said infrastructure development, overcrowded classrooms and pre-graders not attending school remain a concern for the ministry.

She said her ministry will continue improving the enrolment of the pre-graders and grade ones, having already seen a 60% improvement with the construction of 1 000 classrooms.

These classes were constructed during the last financial year, 90 of which were constructed in Oshana.

The deputy director of education in Oshana, Hilma Naunyango-George, expressed gratitude for the construction of the classrooms.

The region is often faced with a shortage of classrooms to accommodate pre-grade and grade one learners.

This year, the directorate was forced to retain pre-graders in private kindergartens, as there was no space to accommodate all the learners who applied for pre-grade.

The affected learners were to be absorbed in grade one in 2025, hence the new school will come in handy.

"As a directorate, I'm very delighted with the minister – the construction of an extra school at Oshakati, where we have more learners who need school. The construction is going to help us, as a directorate, because it is going to provide more classrooms to accommodate more learners," she said.

*Nausita Ashipala is an information officer at the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology in Oshana region.



Challenges... Deputy education minister Faustina Caley. Photo: Steven Khakwazi

Caley addresses Hardap's education challenges

MARIENTAL – Deputy education minister Faustina Caley engaged principals and regional councillors at Mariental in the Hardap region.

The engagement aimed to discuss the performance of schools and challenges across all three education circuits – Nauklift, Auob and #Oan//ob.

Accompanied by Hardap governor Salomon April and member of Parliament Harald Kambrude, her visit covered a detailed analysis of student performance for May and June this year. Discussions focused on strategies to enhance overall student performance, and address key educational challenges.

In her remarks, she said the newly approved National Conference on

Education Implementation Plan (NCE-IP), a comprehensive seven-year strategy, is aimed at addressing critical areas within the education sector. "The NCE-IP is our blueprint for educational reform. It focuses on 10 key areas, including improving access to quality education, accelerating infrastructure development and expanding digital learning," she said.

Caley also talked about the timely provision of educational resources, stressing the importance of adequate allocations for school stationery, and funding for textbooks and practical subject materials. "We need to avoid misuse of these funds, as it directly impacts our students' preparation for exams," she cautioned.

She said the ministry is procuring interactive smart screens and computer laboratories to enhance digital learning, a step towards integrating technology into the classrooms.

She emphasised the need for strong school management and a defined school culture, noting that effective leadership and a clear school identity are crucial for improving educational outcomes.

"Let's work together to build a vibrant education system that serves every Namibian child," she said.

She then urged educators to collaborate and drive the necessary changes to achieve a robust and inclusive education system in Namibia.

-Nampa



Infrastructure... Education minister Anna Nghipondoka. Photo: Nausita

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.oom.na



HELAO NAFIDI TOWN COUNCIL

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 63 (2) (b) of the Local Authorities Act, Act 23 of 1992 (as amended) that the Town Council of Helao Nafidi intends to sell immovable properties by way of private transaction to the listed persons indicated below.

No.	Erf no:	Name(s) of the applicant	Zoning	Size (m ²)	Purchase price (N\$)	Township & extension
1	107	Erwin Taukani Paulus	Residential	455m ²	N\$ 13 650.00	Engala-Ornato Proper
2	108	Erwin Taukani Paulus	Residential	455m ²	N\$ 13 650.00	Engala-Ornato Proper
3	109	Erwin Taukani Paulus	Residential	455m ²	N\$ 13 650.00	Engala-Ornato Proper
4	348	Asser Weyulu	Residential	345m ²	N\$10 350.00	Engala-Ornato extension 1
5	322	Elizabeth Ndshambelisa Nicodemus	Residential	847m ²	N\$15 246.00	Engala-Ornato extension 1
6	340	Tibus Billy Nghilifavali Nakukuku	Residential	319m ²	N\$5 742.00	Engala-Ornato extension 1

All written objections must be lodged with the office of the Chief Executive Officer of Helao Nafidi Town Council at Private Bag 503, Ohangwena, on or before August 28th, 2024. Enquiries: Penehafo Mwatukange (Property Officer): 065-261900/081128

Participate in road infrastructure – Andre



Engagement... Stakeholders in Erongo recently met to discuss issues pertaining to road infrastructure development.

■ Rauna Kalola

SWAKOPMUND – Erongo governor Neville Andre has emphasised the critical role of public participation in the ongoing review of the regional roads master plan held in Swakopmund this week.

Addressing a diverse audience, which included the Roads Authority team, regional and local authority councillors, members of the Erongo regional roads board and various stakeholders, the governor underscored the importance of involving the community in planning processes that directly impact their livelihoods.

"Roads are the lifelines that connect our people, facilitate trade, and enable access to essential services," Andre stated.

He noted the indispensable role that road infrastructure plays in supporting key sectors such as agriculture, tourism and mining.

He acknowledged that the success

of the road master plan hinges not only on technical expertise, but also on the active involvement of the communities which rely on these networks daily.

The review of the roads master plan, which serves as a strategic blueprint for the sustainable development and management of the region's road network, aims to assess the progress made thus far, identify ongoing challenges, and refine approaches to meet future demands.

Andre also called for continued collaboration and innovation among all stakeholders.

He stressed that public input is crucial for creating a road network that is resilient, inclusive and capable of supporting the region's aspirations for growth and prosperity.

"The participation of our citizens in this review process is not just welcomed. It is essential," he said.

He praised the dedication of those involved in the initiative, and urged for a collective effort to overcome the challenges ahead.

As the Erongo region continues to grow,



Participate... Erongo governor Neville Andre has appealed to citizens to participate in road infrastructure development.

Photo: Rauna Kalola

the governor's remarks highlight the importance of ensuring that infrastructure development is guided by the needs and voices of its people, paving the way for a more connected and prosperous future for all.

The revision of the regional roads master plan for Otjozondjupa, Kunene and Omaheke was set to take place on 20, 22 and 28 August 2024, respectively.

*Rauna Kalola is an information officer at the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology Erongo.

Ongwediva Trade Fair: Watch your wigs, phones

■ Victoria Immanuel

ONGWEDIVA - Oshana police deputy commissioner Frederick Ndjadila has said the safety of people during the Ongwediva Annual Trade Fair remains their chief priority.

He said they will soon embark on the police operation to prevent crime, especially in Ongwediva, as they foresee a big influx of people to the town and region in general. Ndjadila indicated that they will operate for 24 hours for the duration of the fair.

"We will deal with all the thieves who are coming to Ongwediva to rob people. Police officers will be deployed everywhere, including those with plain uniforms," he said.

He added that the police officers will be on the trade fair premises and outside, ensuring law and order.

"Not everyone in the fair come to socialise; some people come with intentions of robbing people, so be vigilant and be eye-sharp on your wigs, phones, and other valuable items," he warned.

Ndjadila further stated that all safety measures will be implemented at the trade fair.

He also urged people to be careful when taking public transport, especially women.

"Nowadays, public transport is not safe. Taxi drivers are also robbing people, any time of the day," he cautioned.

Oshana police spokesperson Frieda Shikole advised homeowners when going away for too long to ask trusted neighbours, a relative or close friends to keep a watchful eye on their property.

Alternatively, they should have a trusted, able-bodied person occupy the premises during the time they are away.

"Also inform our on-duty officers that you will be away; give them the address of your residence for them to patrol around that street," said Shikole.

"The police will be targeting housebreaking because many people leave their houses unattended during the festive period," she said.

-vkaapanda@nepc.com.na



Watch out... The police in Oshana have warned attendees to protect their belongings, particularly wigs and cellphones.

Photo: Contributed

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

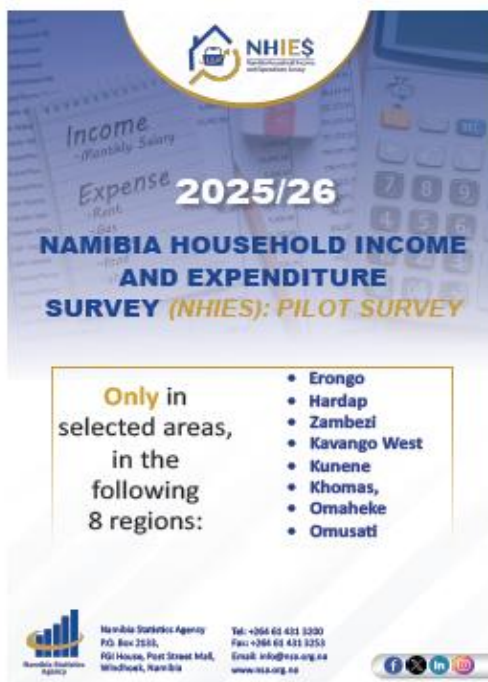
Project Location: Usab Informal Settlement and Harambee Informal Settlement

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@teo.com.na

NHIES
National Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Income Monthly Salary
Expense Rent Gas

2025/26

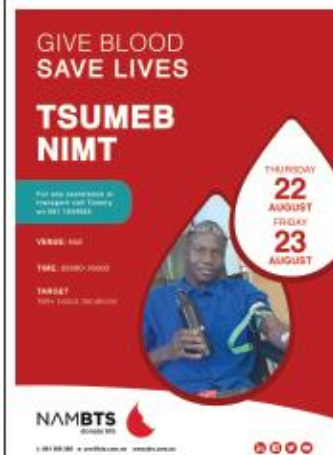
NAMIBIA HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY (NHIES): PILOT SURVEY

Only in selected areas, in the following 8 regions:

- Erongo
- Hardap
- Zambezi
- Kavango West
- Kunene
- Khomas,
- Omaheke
- Omusati

Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2558,
Fiji House, Post Street Mall,
Windhoek, Namibia

Tel: +264 65 421 3330
Fax: +264 65 421 3255
Email: info@nsa.org.na
www.nsa.org.na



**GIVE BLOOD
SAVE LIVES**

**TSUMB
NIMT**

Full and partial donation in Tsumeb and Tsumeb West on 22 & 23 August

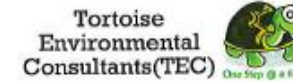
THURSDAY
22
AUGUST
FRIDAY
23
AUGUST

VENUE: Full
TIME: 08h00-10h00

THREAT
100% FULLY DONOR

NAMBS
Namibia Blood Services

APPENDIX (5): Attendance Register – Usab Informal Settlement



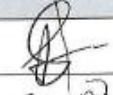
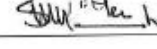

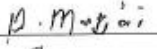
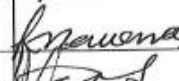



ATTENDANCE REGISTER

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

Venue: Usab Play Ground

Date: 24 August 2024

Time: 10h00 to 11h00

Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
1. Selma Mutusa	Karibib town Council	F	townplanner@karibibtown.org	
2. Norman Shukuba	UIS chairperson	M	0813616592	
3. Andreas Angula	UIS Committee	M	0813585802	
4. Andrius Majaji	UIS Community M	M	0812247271	
5. Paulus Alvin	Community member	M	0814679273	N/A
6. Lena Nawemas	Community member	F	0812230868	
7. Moses Uawomab	Community Member	M	0812230868	
8. Helena Mbwale	Community Member	F	0812340257	
9. Gordon Frans	11	M	0818590777	

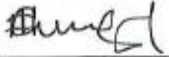


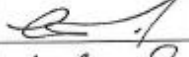

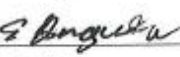
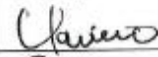

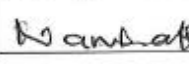

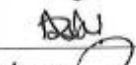


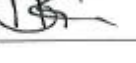
1



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
10. Lyevera Wilhelm	Community member	M	081 7970131	Wilhelm
11. Immanuel Nausiku	///	F	0818704456	Immanuel
12. Tijyaya Gerhardt	///	M	0818101167	Gerhardt
13. Helen Nausen	///	F	0814511167	Nausen
14. Victoria Auskona	///	F	0817559819	Auskona
15. Kankono Regina	///	F	0816148980	Kankono
16. Hllmantitenapo	///	F	081409748	Hllmantitenapo
17. Adeline Nausen	///	F	0817422377	Nausen
18. Tijyaya Taresa	///	F	0816322449	Taresa
19. Rosa Nghitewapo	///	F	0817350243	Nghitewapo
20. Helena Noin	///	F	0814878175	Noin
21. Ersig Nausen	///	F	0814819891	Nausen
22. Sofia Mareky	///	F	0817632609	Mareky
23. Constansia Garinges	///	F	0812095313	Garinges

2



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
24. Anna Kauena	Community Member	F	0812095313	
25. Zandy marily	Community	f	N/A	
26. Namawe Abel	Community	M	0812962907	
27. Hosea Elias		M	0815549873	
28. Sankonia Ahafokubya		M	0815476890	
29. sene Anguka		M	0812868692	
30. Vaino NGITHAFE		M	0812978551	
31. Petrus MAEMI		M	0813852397	
32. Liiva namhako		F	082468605	
33. Lazarus T Halweendob	committee	M	0812857913	
34. Johanna N Neowo	Community member	F	Lindsleyjoona@gmail.com	
35. Johannes Gaingob		M	0817304801 / 0817765055	
36. Nzimba Paucus		M	0814379616	
37. Tjema Katjiruq		M	0816828922	

3



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
38. JOHANNES NDARA	Community Member	MALE	081 8790197	J Ndara
39. Martha Lazarus	ll	F	081 2557199	M. Lazarus
40. Hamalwa Angula	ll	M	081 6449875	Hamalwa
41. maria simon			081 6341869	SAA
42. Namwene Sihova		M	081 2221311	N Sihova
43. Hendrina mukune		F	081 6471760	Hendrina
44. Filipus Amakulu		M	081 2512135	F. Amakulu
45. Emilie Hepito		F	081 6677097	E. Hepito
46. #Ngkhipangewa		m	081 4564648	Ngkhipangewa
47. Toivo K. K.		M	081 2150507	Toivo
48. David Uanyanga	ll	F	081 8282890	D. Uanyanga
49.				
50.				

4

APPENDIX (7): Attendance Register – Harambee Informal Settlement



ATTENDANCE REGISTER

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

Venue: Harambee Play Ground

Date: 24 August 2024

Time: 11h00 to 12h00

Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
1. Christofine Naowe		Female	0818059462	Naowe
2. Jacey Hangara		Female	0815795854	Hangara
3. Gerson Guvaseb		male	0812732330	Guvaseb
4. Bernice Tjiluwere		female	0818663266	Tjiluwere
5. Eeperi Muhainjumba		Female	0813887805	Eeperi
6. Nelson Auchab		Male	0813690422	N. Auchab
7. Wendy Manus		female	0818663248	Manus
8. Anita Kwant		Female	0817609056	A. Kwant
9. Magreth Veldsperdraer		F	081492123	M.M. Veldsperdraer



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
10. Mercy Doeses		F	0812129738	M Doeses
11. Imelda Curuses		F	0817331588	I Curuses
12. Erica Neumbo		F	0816335206	E. Neumbo
13. Johanna M. Eichas		F	0814031682	J Eichas
14. Rebekka Simson		F	0818893736	R Simson
15. Martha Shilamba		F	0817607954	M Shilamba
16. Veronika Kaudjuna		F	0813336855	V Kaudjuna
17. Gabriel Johannes		M	0815743065	G Johannes
18. David Shilemba		M	0817380000	D Shilemba
19. Hamukoto Paulus		M	0813856692	H Paulus
20. SIMMONS		M	0812991359	S Simmons
21. Frieda Modise		F	0817591331	F Modise
22. Frieda Garoo		F	0857806680	F Garoo
23. Letina Erasmus		F	0818626933	L. Erasmus

2



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
24. Johana Shaambeni		female	081 536 0446	Shaambeni
25. Moses JAMBARI		Male	0812505572	Moses Jambari
26. GERSON KAAONDURU		MALE	0813556669	Gerson Kaonduru
27. H. H. H. H.		MALE	081 2980 4000	H. H. H. H.
28. Haidulu Walter Pander		MALE	0812402575	Haidulu Pander
29. Simson Shapata		M	0817612436	Shapata
30. Bob Marley Kavezembunda		M	0817607905	Marley
31. Karolina Ullas		F	0814857605	Karolina Ullas
32. Alma n Shigwedha		F	0818195902	Alma Shigwedha
33. HANGUIA SIMON		M	0812070834	Simon
34. NELENGE DAVID		M	0818123884	Nelenge David
35. Dion Dausab		M	0818289131	Dion Dausab
36. Rebekeka Haukku		F	0813476964	Rebekeka Haukku
37. Yolanda Taurob		F	0817385855	Yolanda Taurob



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
38. Ismael Urithob		M	0816641541	I. Urithob
39. Ksseni Matsub		M	0817385800	K. Matsub
40. Magdalena Ntshana		F	2 n/A	M.A
41. W.I.E Gurirab		M	0816696870	W.I.E Gurirab
42. Anna Jaass		F		A. Jaass
43. Brandon Horaseb		M	0818722004	B. Horaseb
44. Elizabeth Hani Guriras		F	0818692201	E. Guriras
45. Magueline L.D. Geises		F	0812636677	M. Geises
46. Julia Jinae		F	0816313440	J. Jinae
47. Christine Jinae		F	0816197205	C. Jinae
48. Tjankambescha mbakula		F	0818315099	T. mbakula
49. Bernadette Garros		F	0816270983	B. Garros
50. Alisha Virras		F	0817546410	A. Virras



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
51 24. Karimburga Matukiremutjo	Harambe Extension 8	f	0814996910	
52 25. Tessa IGases		f	0814859050	TGases
53 26. Monee Amateuli		f	0814175751	
54 27. Tracy Kavetu	Ext 8	f	0814272402	Tracy
55 28. Lisema IGases		f	0818644414	
56 29. Tina Frederick		f	0818034352	TFrederick
57 30. Mariane Awaras		F	0812868548	M. Awaras
58 31. Rozzell Guriras		F	0816813670	R. Guriras
59 32. Rosalim Uises		F	0818722004	R. Uises
60 33. Delina Guriras		F	0816575462	D. Guriras
61 34. Abraham Euseb		M	0814673825	
62 35. B. Sharon Freeman		F	0813082044	B. Freeman
63 36. Anna IGases		F	0812613143	
64 37. Antonia Hanavi	Ext 6	M	0813025693	

3



Name	Organization / Representation	Gender	Email Address / Telephone Number	Signature
65 38. Nicoline Tsamases	Harambee Ex 8	F	085 8016797	Nicoline Tsamases
66 39. Shigwedda Christine	Harambee Ex 8	F	0812220719	C Shigwedda
67 40. Harolun Ijimbawe	Harambee Ex 8	F	0813544677	Ijimbawe
68 41. Daniel Ijipo	Harambee Ex 8	M	0813544677	Daniel Ijipo
69 42. Nicole Kaununa	Harambee Ex 8	F	0812562403	Nicole Kaununa
70 43. Fanuel	Harambee Ex	M	0813443916	F. Kaununa
71 44. Ella Xogus	Harambee ex 8	F	0816495721	Eloagus
72 45. Margritha Uiras	Harambee ex 7	F	0818717673	M. Uiras
73 46. Paulina B.	Harambee Ex 7	F	0816650001	Paulina B.
74 47. Harolun Ama	Harambee Ex 7	F	08176644499	Harolun Ama
75 48. WILLEM KHA XAB		M	0818265955	W. KHA XAB
76 49. Lisha Mujoro	Harambee Ex 8	F	0812412067	Lisha Mujoro
77 50. Herikara Ijinge	Harambee Ex 8	F	0815886738	Herikara Ijinge