




***ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION
AND WATER ABSTRACTION ACTIVITIES OF
SLANGKOPF FARMING CC, LOCATED ON
PORTION 5 OF FARM SCHLANGKOPF
NO. 124, KKHARAS REGION***

2025

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<p>Project Name:</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND WATER ABSTRACTION ACTIVITIES OF SLANGKOPF FARMING CC, LOCATED ON PORTION 5 OF FARM SCHLANGKOPF NO. 124, ǀKHARAS REGION</p>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the Proponent, Slangkopf Farming CC, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the proposed agriculture, irrigation and water abstraction activities of Slangkopf Farming CC, to be located on Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124, IlKharas Region. The Farm which is privately owned is located southeast of the Neckartal Dam in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Area (the area identified and earmarked for irrigation from the Neckartal Dam). Bulk water distribution infrastructure, which forms part of the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme, is located on the Farm from which it is intended to obtain water for the irrigation of the site. The water will be used to produce maize (summer) and wheat (winter), fodder crops, fruit and vegetables.

Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 is 1309.3455ha. From the soil survey data, it is assumed that ± 1300 ha of the farm could be considered as irrigable. For the calculation of the total water requirement to be able to irrigate ± 1300 ha of the site, an allocation of 18 000m³/ha/annum is assumed which corresponds with the allocation to the Hardap Irrigation Scheme per hectare per annum. Based on this assumption, an annual allocation of (1300ha X 18 000m³/ha) = 23 million m³ is required.

In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) an Environmental Impact Assessment must be done to address the following 'Listed Activities':

AGRICULTURE AND AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.5 Pest control.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.

8.2 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

8.7 Irrigation schemes for agriculture excluding domestic irrigation.

The key characteristics/environmental impacts of the proposed project are as follows:

Impact on environment	Nature of impact
More efficient and intensive use of land.	Positive for the area and Namibia in general.
An unutilised national resource will be used.	The project will obtain water for irrigation purposes from the Neckartal Dam which is currently underutilised.
Creation of employment and transfer of skills.	Positive as employment will be created for local skilled and especially unskilled workers during construction and operations.
Impact on the national economy and food security.	Positive as increase local production is positive for import substitution, improvement of local food security and may even result in export of surpluses and high value crops in the future.
Impact on the local economy.	It will contribute positively to the local and regional economic development and facilitate economic diversification and value addition.
Impact on land / soil.	Negative as land may be degraded (physical soil disturbance) resulting in increased soil erosion due to the cultivation of the land.
Impact on the biodiversity of the site.	Negative as biodiversity might be lost through site clearing for the construction of infrastructure and agricultural activities.
Impact on water resources.	Utilising the water of the Dam for irrigation will reduce the availability of water for other activities.
Pollution of soil and water.	The seepage of fertilizers, pesticides, wastewater and hydrocarbons may impact negatively on soils and ground and surface water. Waterlogging from poor drainage of soils and over-irrigation and from seepage from pipelines, canals and storage dams.
The creation of dust.	Negative during construction, land preparation, planting and harvesting.
There will be an impact on traffic.	Negative during operations especially land preparation and harvesting as the site will result in the increase in traffic on the main roads in the area.
The creation of noise.	Negative during land preparation and harvesting but low and on par with the

	noise levels associated with the general operational activities.
Possible impact on cultural/heritage aspects.	No items of archeologic value or graves were observed during the site visit which means the impact will be low. If any items or graves are found during construction, the impact will be high and irreversible.
Impact on fauna and flora.	There will be limited to no impact on animals, reptiles, and birds as land will be cleared for the cultivation of the crops. Permits must be obtained to remove protected tree species.
There might be a possible visual impact.	Limited since the infrastructure are already on site.
Pollution from human, construction and operational activities.	Negative if general and human waste generated on the site is not properly managed.
Impact on health and safety.	Low if mitigated during construction and operations.

The environmental impacts during the operational phase of the proposed project:

IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE			
Aspect	Impact Type	Significance of impacts Unmitigated	Significance of impacts Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-	M	L
Dust and Air Quality	-	M	L
Groundwater Contamination	-	M	L
Waste Generation	-	M	L
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	M	L
Fires and Explosions	-	M	L
Safety and Security	-	M	L

The impact evaluation criterion of the proposed project:

IMPACT EVALUATION CRITERION (DEAT 2006):		
Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-	Negative
Significance of impacts	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

The type of activities that will be carried out on the site will not negatively affect the amenity of the locality and the activities do not adversely affect the environmental quality of the neighbouring portions, erven or areas. None of the potential impacts identified are regarded as having a significant impact to the extent that the proposed project should not be allowed. However, the operational activities further on need to be controlled and monitored by the assigned subcontractors and the proponent.

The Environmental Impact Assessment which follows upon this paragraph was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and stipulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) meaning that all possible impacts have been considered and the details are presented in the report.

The negative impacts associated with the project are the impact on the vegetation, birds and other animals, the natural drainage systems, ground and surface water, waste production, noise and dust during construction and operation, the danger of residents and visitors being injured during construction, the transmission of diseases from people or to people involved in construction and operations, the loss of land during the alignment and construction of roads. However, mitigation measures will be provided that can control the extent, intensity, and frequency of these named impacts in order not to have substantial negative effects or results.

Based upon the conclusions and recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan following this paragraph, the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is herewith requested to:

1. Accept the Environmental Impact Assessment.
2. Approve the Environmental Management Plan.
3. Issue an Environmental Clearance for the proposed agriculture, irrigation and water abstraction activities of Slangkopf Farming CC, to be located on Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124, IlKharas Region and for the following “listed activities”:

AGRICULTURE AND AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.5 Pest control.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.

8.2 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

8.7 Irrigation schemes for agriculture excluding domestic irrigation.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	Agricultural Research Council
CAN	Central Area of Namibia
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EC	Environmental Clearance
ECO	Environment Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESP	Exchangeable Sodium Percentage
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HPP2	Namibia National Harambee Prosperity Plan II
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
ISCW	Institute for Soil, Climate and Water
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
NDP5 & 6	Namibia National Development Plan 5 & 6
PV Plant	Photovoltaic Plant
RSG	Reference Soil Group
SADC Region	Southern African Development Community Region
SAR	Sodium Adsorption Ratio
SCS	Soil Classification System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDI	National Spatial Development Initiatives
SQM	Square Meters
WRB	World Reference Base for Soil Resources
WRMA	Water Resources Management Act

1. INTRODUCTION

The Proponent, Slangkopf Farming CC, appointed Green Earth Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the proposed agriculture, irrigation and water abstraction activities of Slangkopf Farming CC, to be located on Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124, IlKharas Region.

The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) stipulates that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and management plan is required as the following 'Listed Activities' are involved:

AGRICULTURE AND AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.5 Pest control.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.

8.2 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

8.7 Irrigation schemes for agriculture excluding domestic irrigation.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

To be able to continue with the project, an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Clearance are required. For this environmental impact exercise, Green Earth Environmental Consultants followed the terms of reference as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act.

The aim of the environmental impact assessment was:

- To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity.
- To inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and to provide them with an opportunity to raise issues and concerns.
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised.
- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identify specialist investigations required.
- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012).

The tasks that were undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment included the evaluation of the following: climate, water (hydrology), vegetation, geology, soils, socio economic impact, cultural heritage, groundwater, sedimentation, erosion, biodiversity, sense of place, socio-economic environment, health, safety and traffic.

The EIA and EMP from the assessment will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration. The Environmental Clearance will only be obtained (from the DEA) once the EIA and EMP has been examined and approved for the listed activity.

The public consultation process as per the guidelines of the Act has been followed. The methods that were used to assess the environmental issues and alternatives included the collection of data on the project site and surrounding area, info obtained from the proponent and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and identified and affected stakeholders. Consequences of impacts were determined in five categories: nature of impact, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity.

All other permits, licenses or certificates that are further on required for the operation of the proposed project still needs to be applied for by the proponent.

3. NEED, DESIRABILITY AND MOTIVATION

This project forms part of the National Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI) in Namibia, supporting the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs), Namibia Vision 2030, Namibia National Development Plan 5 & 6 (NDP5 & 6) and Namibia National Harambee Prosperity Plan II (HPP2), and has therefore obtained Statutory Government Support. Endorsements from various Key Government Stakeholders in Namibia and the SADC Region.

The need for the project

The need for the proposed irrigation project on Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124, IlKharas Region is motivated as follows:

Namibia remains a net importer of basic foodstuffs like maize (for both human and animal consumption) wheat, barley (used for the brewing of beer), lucerne, vegetables and fruit. From current irrigations projects established at Hardap (near Mariental) and along the Oranje River (Noordoewer, Aussenkher and others) various food crops, fruits and vegetables can be produced on a commercial scale in the south of Namibia and support import substitution, be exported and assist Namibia in becoming self-sufficient in food and fodder production.

Namibia has in general a very low annual rainfall that occurs over a very short period which makes crop production under rainfed conditions very risky and result in low and erratic yields. To ensure an increase as well as sustainable production of crops, the area under irrigation in Namibia must be expanded.

The Neckartal Dam was developed for the purposes of increasing the area under irrigation in Namibia. The water of this dam is currently underutilised and supporting the establishment of the proposed irrigation project on this site will result in the more efficient use of the Dam's water.

Establishing the irrigation project will stimulate and support the businesses, institutions and industries of Namibia in general but in specific those located in Keetmanshoop which is the town closest to the site.

Employment opportunities in Namibia in general are scarce, especially in the South of Namibia for lower skilled and unskilled workers. This project will create employment and lead to the transfer of skills.

The desirability of the site

The site is desirable for the proposed irrigation project because of the following reasons:

The site is in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Area (the area identified and earmarked by the Namibian Government for irrigation from the Neckartal Dam). The Proposed irrigation Scheme will be implemented over 3 Phases as follows:

Phase 1 – Farm Sclangkoff

Phase 2 – Farm Schaapplaas

Phase 3 – Farm Dagbreek

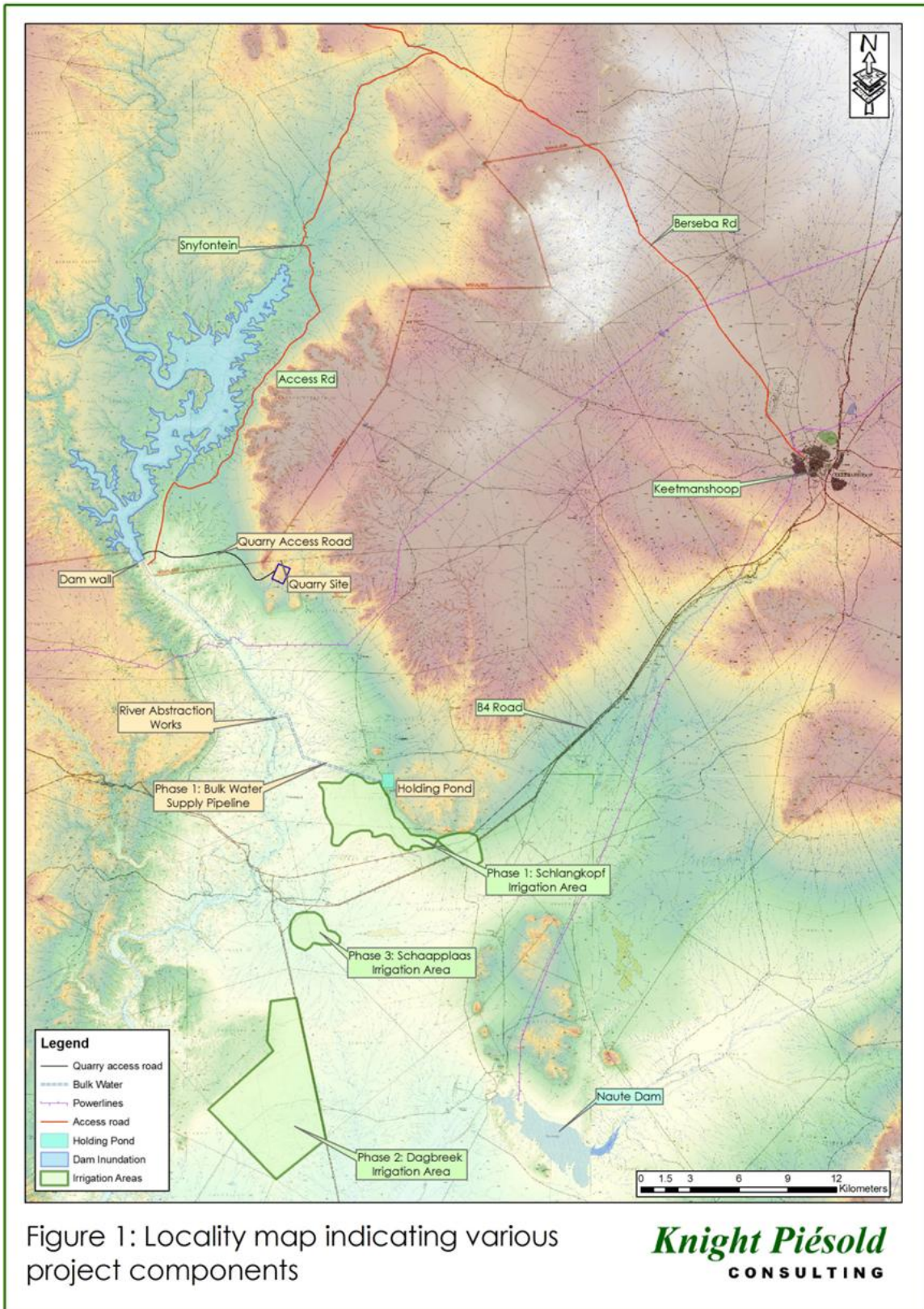


Figure 1: Map of the Farms (obtained from Knight Piesold Consulting)

Bulk water distribution infrastructure, to supply the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme and connecting the Dam with the Scheme, which has already been constructed (including pipelines and a buffer dam), is located on the site which makes it possible to connect the site to the irrigation network at no extra cost to the Government.

The land is in private ownership which means that the onsite development of the fields, irrigation systems and supporting infrastructure will be done through private investment by the Proponent and thus not be an additional financial burden on Government.

The soils of the farm have been identified as ideally suitable to produce crops under irrigation.

It is therefore believed that there is a need for the proposed project and that the selected site is desirable for the project.

Determining what the impact of the operations would be are broken down into different categories and environmental aspects and dealt with in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). As per the ISO 14001 definition: *an environmental aspect is an element of an organization's activities, products and/or services that can interact with the environment to cause an environmental impact e.g., land degradation or land deterioration among others, that will cause harm to the environment.*

All concerns and potential impacts raised during the public participation process and consultative meetings were evaluated. Predictions were made with respect to their magnitude, and an assessment of their significance was made according to the following criteria:

The Nature of the activity: The possible impacts that may occur are that water will be used in the construction and operational phases, wastewater will be produced that will be handled, land will be used for the proposed activities, a sewage system was constructed, and general construction activities will take place, namely the building of infrastructure.

The Probability of the impacts to occur: The probability of the above-named impacts to occur and have a negative or harmful impact on the environment and the community is small since the Environmental Management Plan will also guide these activities. Water will still be used, and wastewater produced, however guidelines will be set that will ensure the impact is minimum.

The Extent of area that the project will affect: The specific project will most likely only have a small impact on the proposed project site itself and not on the surrounding or neighbouring land except for noise, traffic, roads, electricity and dust and there may be a visual impact because of the size of the proposed development. Therefore, the extent that the project will have a negative impact on is not extensive.

The Duration of the project: The duration of the project is uncertain. Water will still be used, and waste produced on a continuous basis and the structures that were

constructed will remain and may be visually displeasing to surroundings.

The Intensity of the project: The intensity of the project is mostly limited to the site however for the above-named items/processes where the intensity of the project will be felt outside the borders of the project site.

According to the information that was present while conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction and operation of the project, no high-risk impacts were identified and therefore it is believed that the operations will be feasible in the short and long run. Most of the impacts identified were characterized as being of a low impact on the receiving and surrounding environment and with mitigation measures followed, the impacts will be of minimum significance or avoided.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT

4.1. SITE LOCALITY AND SITE INFORMATION

Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 is 1309.3455ha in extent and located in the IlKharas Region, about 35km west from Keetmanshoop, north of Main Road B4 linking Keetmanshoop with Lüderitz and southeast of the Neckartal Dam. The site is in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Area (the area identified and earmarked for irrigation from the Neckartal Dam).

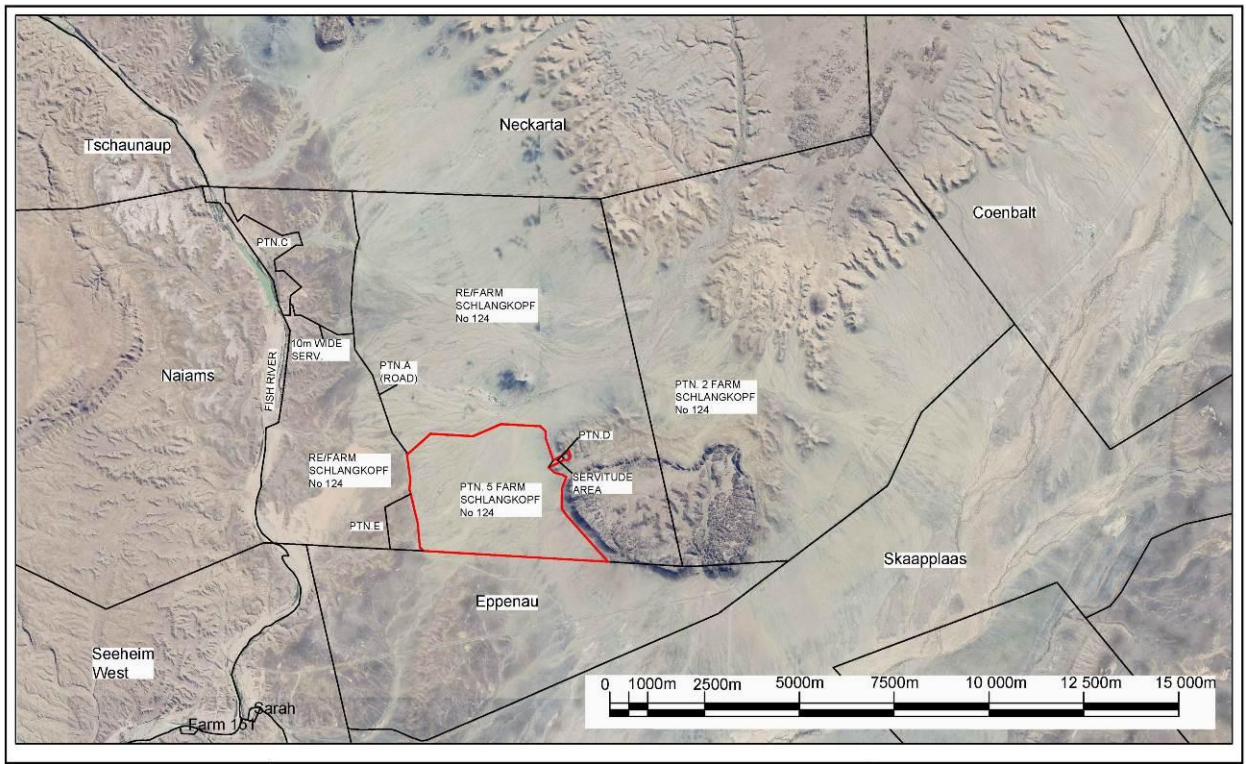


Figure 3: Photo of the farm and surrounding farms

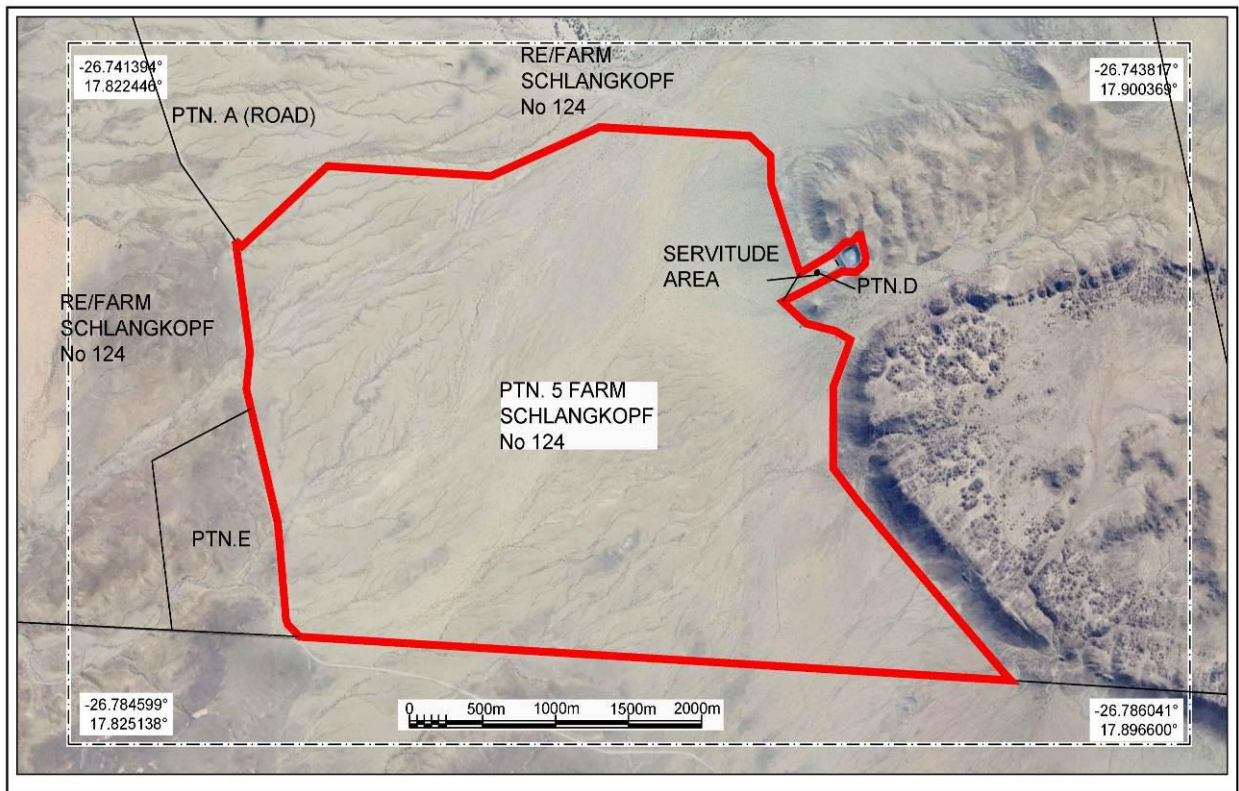


Figure 4: Photo and locality of the Farm

4.2. TOPOGRAPHY

The site area shows gradually sloping plains at an altitude of between 600 m and 950 m. Dolerite outcrops make up the higher lying areas while the rest is made up by gently sloping foot slopes and planes with 1 to 6 percent gradients. These slopes will require landscaping to provide stormwater management as well as drainage and to prevent and manage soil erosion (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*).

4.3. SOILS

The ARC-Institute for Soil, Climate and Water (ARC-ISCW) was contracted by WSM Leshika (Pty) Ltd to conduct a semi-detailed soil investigation for irrigation planning of the Neckartal Irrigation Scheme. The soils of Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf were included in this survey and reported on in a Report for the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Directorate Rural Water Supply, Namibia (Report No GW/A/2010/05) and included in the report of *Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*.

The objectives of the study were to determine the soil physical and chemical characteristics in terms of soil type, soil depth, soil texture, soil structure and chemical status to evaluate the irrigation potential of the soils, which will form the basis for planning of the scheme. The survey and observations were done on a selectively traversed pattern while the soils were examined and sampled at designated sites. The survey was conducted using a back actor to a depth of 1.2 m or shallower, if a restricting layer such as rock was encountered.

Soil samples were analysed in the laboratories of the ISCW according to methods described by the Non-Affiliated Soil Analysis Work Committee (1991). Each sample was analysed for particle size distribution (7 fractions), and pH (H₂O), Cation exchange capacity (CEC), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), potassium (K) and sodium (Na) were determined according to the ammonium acetate method. A saturation extract was also prepared and the values for electrical conductivity (EC), Na, Ca, Mg, chloride (Cl) and sulphate (SO₄) were determined. The methods of Ratliff *et al.* (1983) and Schulze *et al.* (1985) were used to determine water-holding capacity (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*). The particle size distribution of the site is summarised in *Table 1* below:

Table 1: Summary statistics soil physical data for Schlangkopf (obtained from Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010))

	Count	Average	Median	Standard deviation	Lower quartile	Upper quartile
Sand Coarse	35	11.12	10.2	5.819	6.4	13.8
Sand Medium	35	18.31	17.4	4.198	16.3	19.4
Sand Very Fine	35	30.81	31.9	6.121	27.0	35.2
Sand Fine	35	9.51	9.8	2.36	8.0	11.4
Silt Coarse	35	6.31	5.3	3.78	4.5	6.4
Silt Fine	35	10.42	9.5	5.229	7.6	12.4
Clay	35	11.68	11.2	5.723	8.2	14.2

The very fine sand fraction is dominant in the study area, and the clay content is usually between 8 and 20%. The high fine sand and silt content not only aggravates compaction problems but is a major contributor to severe soil crusting. Mixing the soil layers through mechanically loosening (rip ploughing) and dedicated cultivation practices as well as the addition of organic material will address the compaction problems and allow proper root penetration (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*).



Figure 5: Showing the effect of textural differences on vertical movement of plant roots (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010))

The chemical statistics of the soil of the site is summarised in *Table 2* below:

Table 2: Summary statistics soil chemical data for Schlangkopf (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010))

	Count	Average	Median	Standard deviation	Lower quartile	Upper quartile
ESP	35	2.594	1.05	3.874	0.41	3.46
SAR	35	2.876	0.98	4.962	0.41	3.34
EC (mS/m)						
	35	132.7	31.0	243.6	20.0	130.0
pH						
	35	8.965	8.98	0.3268	8.82	9.18
<i>Exchangeable</i>						
Na cmol(c)/kg	35	0.2556	0.108	0.4857	0.034	0.319
K cmol(c)/kg	35	0.2344	0.204	0.1048	0.163	0.28
Ca cmol(c)/kg	35	14.7	12.93	14.62	7.949	17.03
Mg cmol(c)/kg	35	0.6425	0.615	0.176	0.498	0.74
CEC cmol(c)/kg	35	8.953	8.637	2.616	7.21	10.99
<i>Soluble</i>						
Ca mg/l	35	132.9	33.21	223.8	16.38	125.2
Mg mg/l	35	6.233	1.83	13.36	1.32	5.85
Na mg/l	35	163.7	19.34	395.7	9.89	62.81
K mg/l	35	6.193	2.84	13.29	1.35	5.58
Cl mg/l	35	118.1	3.67	333.5	1.31	17.8
SO₄ mg/l	35	189.3	36.55	401.2	9.36	96.38

Table 2 above shows that the soil reaction is strongly to very strongly alkaline. The high alkalinity may result in deficiency and/or toxicity of some elements in certain crops. High pH soils may have an inadequate availability of iron, manganese, copper, zinc and especially phosphorus. The dominant exchangeable cation in the soil is calcium. The high sodium content of some of the soils further accentuates the crusting and dispersion problems. The soils are mostly not saline or sodic, with relatively low ESP (exchangeable sodium percentage), SAR (sodium adsorption ratio) and EC (electrical conductivity) values. Relatively salt sensitive crops can be grown, because the electrical conductivity values are mostly below the 100 mS/m threshold value at Farm Schlangkopf.

The following soil characteristics were described for each point; soil form, soil depth, soil colour, terrain unit, slope, erosion, surface covering of surface rocks, boulders stones and coarse fragments in the profile, lithology of underlying material, mottles, structure, cementation, effervescence to determine the occurrence of lime and the number of roots in the profile. The soil was described and classified according to the Taxonomic System for South Africa (Soil Classification Working Group, 1991), with a rough placement in the WRB Reference Soil Group. Soil maps and soil observations (207 test pits) during semi-detail survey carried out by Partridge (1987) were also incorporated in the irrigation potential map.

Procedures for the assessment of land for irrigation development have been reviewed by Irrigation Planning Staff (1980), Hensley & Laker (1980), Bester & Liengme (1989), Dohse *et al.* (1991) and Nell (1991). A classification for irrigation use, generally based on the FAO (1985) approach, was employed to rate the soil components into a five-class system (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*).

The following irrigation classes were used:

- Class 1 – Highly suitable for irrigation with few or no limitations or preconditions. Topography is flat, soils are well-drained, of moderate permeability and are deep, medium-textured with good available water holding capacity.
- Class 2 – Suitable for irrigation with slight limitations such as undulating topography, moderately well-drained soils, moderately slow or moderately rapid permeability or moderate depth of soil.
- Class 3 – Low suitability with moderately severe limitations such as significantly rolling topography, imperfect or somewhat excessively drained soils, slow or rapid permeability, or shallow soils.
- Class 4 – Not suitable for irrigation under most conditions with severe limitations.
- Class 5 – Soils with severe limitations, not recommended at all, such as soils in natural waterways, soils in the river floodplain, soils presently eroded or soils showing the presence of any permanent or potential water table (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*).

Table 3: Irrigation Potential Classes (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010))

Irrigation Potential Classes Slangkopf					
Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Total
750 ha	1076 ha	180 ha	400 ha	1200 ha	3 606 ha
20.8%	29.84%	4.99%	11.09%	33.28%	

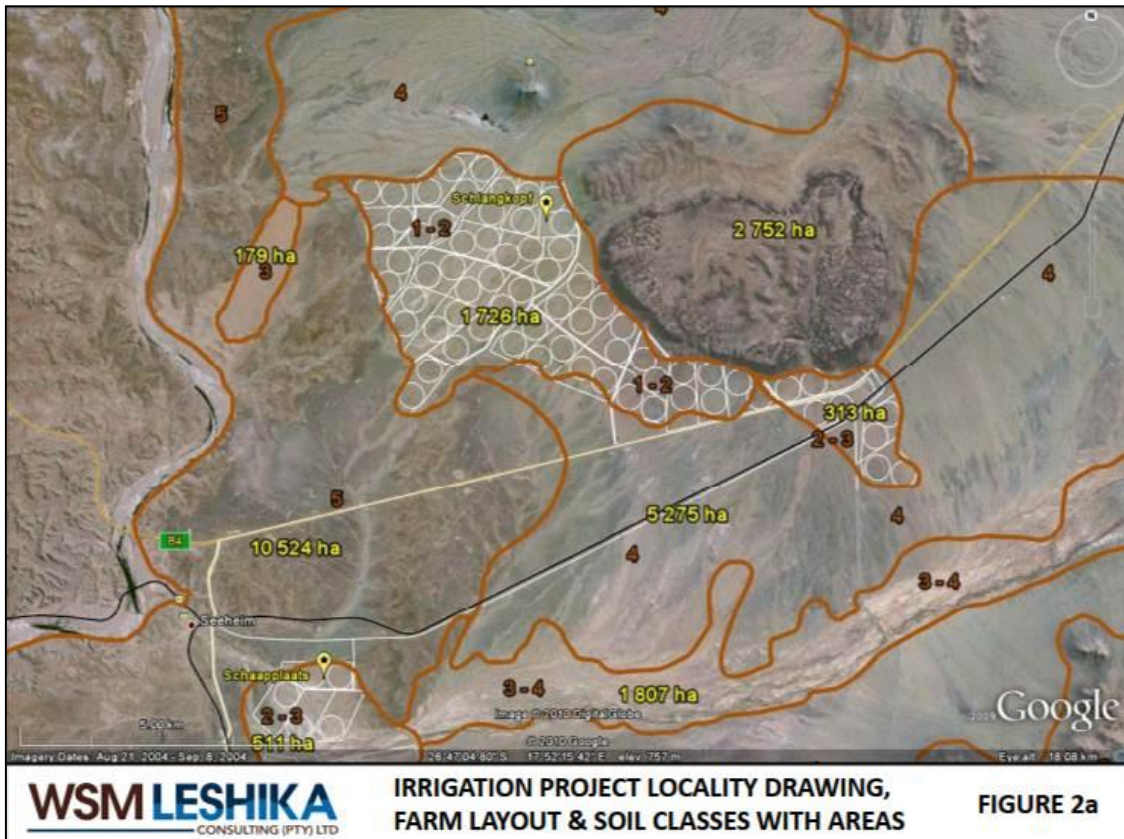


Figure 6: Irrigation Project Locality (WSM Leshika Consulting)

Soil depth provides the volume of soil material for root development, water storage and nutrient uptake. Effective soil depth can be considered as the depth freely permeable to plant roots and water. The derived irrigation potential classes used in terms of soil depth are (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)):

- Class 1 – 900 to 1500 mm
- Class 2 – 600 to 900 mm
- Class 3 – 300 to 600 mm
- Class 4 – 150 to 300 mm
- Class 5 – 0 to 150 mm

Soil wetness reflects the rate at which water is removed from the soil by both runoff and percolation. Position, slope, infiltration rate, surface runoff, permeability, and red oximorphic features are significant factors influencing the soil wetness class. Profile morphology is used to determine the depth of water saturation and the maximum height of signs of hydromorphy is used as depth limit (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)).

- Class 1: Not wet above 1 500 mm
- Class 2: Wet in some part between 1 000 and 1500 mm
- Class 3: Wet in some part between 500 and 1 000 mm
- Class 4: Wet in some part between 250 and 500 mm
- Class 5: Wet in some part above a depth of 250 mm

Soils with more than 10% and less than 35% clay and without significantly different textural layers are considered irrigable (Irrigation Class 1). Soils with distinctly different textural layers, less than 10% clay and more than 35% clay were classified as irrigation class 3 or worse (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*).

Irrigation classes 1 and 2 can be recommended for irrigation. Irrigation class 3 is normally not recommended for large-scale irrigation development under average conditions, but small areas may be considered if they adjoin or are enclosed by areas of irrigation classes 1 and 2 (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*).

Table 4: Water holding capacity and expected infiltration rate (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010))

Irrigation Class	Effective Depth (mm)	Texture (Clay %)	Water holding capacity (mm/m)	Infiltration rate (mm/h)
1	900-1500	10-20	80-100	50-70
2	600-900	10-15	70-80	50-70
3	300-600	5-15	30-85	30-50
4	150-300	5-20	40-80	20-30
5	<150	5-20	20-40	20-30

The removal of surface rocks and stones is essential for certain areas at Schlangkopf. The methods of removal may vary from hand to mechanical removal to crushing.



Figure 7: Surface stones at Schlangkopf (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010))

In the study area, the dominant soil forms observed, classified in the South African Classification System, are belonging to the Addo, Augrabies, Ethosa, Kimberley, and Molopo forms and are classified in the WRB Soil Classification System as Haplic Calsisols, while Askham, Gamoep, Plooyburg and Prieska forms as Petric Calsisols in the WRB Soil Classification System. Oxidic soils of the Hutton and Clovelly Forms which are characterized by oxides of iron accumulation through weathering is well drained and aerated and are found in the Farms Dagbreek, Schlangkoff and Naute Areas (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*).

See below profiles of the dominant soil forms with irrigation potential observed on Farm Schlangkoff:



Figure 8: Fluvic soils of the Dundee form at Schlangkoff (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010))



Figure 9: Deep soils of the Clovelly Form from the Slangkopf area

4.4. IRRIGATABLE AREA

The irrigation potential of the soils at Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 falls predominantly into Irrigation Classes 1 and 2, with an effective soil depth between 900 mm and 2 000 mm. Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 is 1309.3455ha. From the survey data it is assumed that ± 1300 ha of the farm could be considered as irrigable. The actual irrigatable area will be determined through further detailed soil surveys to finalise the design and placement of irrigation systems and crop selection (*Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)*).

4.5. THE TOTAL WATER REQUIREMENT

For the calculation of the total water requirement to be able to irrigate ± 1309 ha of the site, an allocation of 18 000m³/ha/annum is assumed which corresponds with the allocation to the Hardap Irrigation Scheme per hectare per annum. **Based on this assumption, an annual allocation of (1300ha X 18 000m³/ha) = 23 million m³ is required.** It is however advised that the final annual water allocation must be determined based on further soil surveys to confirm the actual irrigatable area.

The allocation of water and quantity to be allocated to be supplied from the Neckartal Irrigation Scheme, is subject to obtaining an environmental clearance and obtaining the required permits and licences from the MAWLR and NamWater.

5. THE PROPOSED PROJECT

It is the intention to abstract/obtain water from the Neckartal Dam via the existing distribution facilities for the irrigation of maize and wheat (in rotation as summer and winter crops), fodder crops (e.g. lucerne), fruit and vegetables. The maize, wheat and fodder crops will be irrigated via centre pivot irrigation systems while the fruit and vegetables will be irrigated with drip irrigation systems.

Only irrigation systems designed for the effective use and application of water will be selected and installed to ensure efficient uses of the water and limit wastage. The systems will be selected and designed on the bases of soil requirements, suitability for the specific crop requirements, the daily maximum evaporation and mm of water to be applied and cost. From the soil conditions observed and the intended crops to be cultivated it is assumed that the irrigation will be partly done by pivot irrigation and partly by drip irrigation.

A **pivot irrigation** system is a mechanized sprinkler system that rotates around a central pivot point, watering crops in a large circular pattern and applying water and nutrients with precision and efficiency. This automated technology, which consists of elevated, wheeled towers supporting a long rotating pipe, allows for uniform water distribution across vast fields, conserves water by minimizing runoff and evaporation, and enhances crop yields compared to traditional irrigation methods.

Drip irrigation is system applying water by dripping it slowly to the roots of the plants. The system can be installed either above ground or below the soil surface. Through this type of application water is saved, applied efficiently and the system can also be used to apply nutrients. The goal is to place water directly into the root zone and minimize evaporation.



Figure 10: Example of drip irrigation and pivot irrigation

The activities to be undertaken on the project includes:

- Soil investigation, analysis and mapping to identify the final areas suitable for irrigation as well as for the placement of the various crops.
- Land preparation and landscaping for the planting of the crops – removal of rocks and vegetation, amendment of soil structure through ripping and cultivation, correction of soil Ph (where required) and placement of non-water-soluble nutrients.
- The alignment and construction of water feeder lines from the NamWater supply point to the relevant fields.
- Fencing of the fields.
- The installation booster pumps and filtering systems to regulate the water pressure and quality to be applied through the irrigation systems.
- The construction and alignment of the on-site powerlines to provide electricity to the irrigation pumps and farming equipment.
- The alignment and construction of internal farm /service roads.
- The planting of crops.
- The movement of farm implements and construction machinery.
- The storage of fuel for the farming and construction machinery.
- The construction of housing for staff and management.
- The construction of office, warehouses, workshops and packing facilities to support the irrigation and farming activities.
- Weed and pest control.
- The harvesting, sorting, processing, handling, packaging and storage of farm produce.

6. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The "No-go" Alternative:

The "No-go" alternative is the option of not proceeding with the activity on Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 or that it must be undertaken on an alternative site. If Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 is not used, it will remain to be used for extensive livestock farming. This implies that land identified with high irrigation potential, located in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme Area with access to the water distribution system of the Neckartal Irrigation Scheme will not be developed and that the water accumulated in the Neckartal dam will not be utilised.

An alternative site has not been investigated as Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 is owned by the Proponent and because the Proponent does not have access to other land located in the Neckartal Irrigation Scheme.

Should the proposed project not be allowed to go ahead:

- Namibia will remain a net importer of basic foodstuffs like maize (for both human and animal consumption) wheat, barley (used for the brewing of beer), lucerne, vegetables and fruit.
- The Neckartal Dam's water will remain under utilised. The Neckartal Dam was developed for the purposes of increasing the area under irrigation in Namibia. The water of this dam is currently underutilized and supporting the establishment of the proposed irrigation project on this site will result in the more efficient use of the Dam's water.
- An ideal opportunity to stimulate the economy will be missed. Establishing the irrigation project will stimulate and support the businesses, institutions and industries of Namibia in general but in specific those located in Keetmanshoop which is the town closest to the site.
- New employment will not be created. Employment opportunities in Namibia in general are scarce, especially in the South of Namibia for lower skilled and unskilled workers. This project will create employment and lead to the transfer of skills.

It is thus concluded that the no-go alternative must not be the preferred alternative.

7. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The site / farm will have the following bulk services:

7.1.ACCESS

Access to Farm Schlangkopf is obtained by a gravel road connected to Road B4 which connects to the Main Road B1. The internal roads on the farm will be private roads to be aligned and constructed by the proponent.

7.2.WATER SUPPLY / REQUIREMENTS

Once the Environmental Clearance is obtained, an application will be submitted to the Department of Water Affairs of the MAWLR and NamWater for an allocation of water for household and irrigation purposes, to be mutually agreed upon, from the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme. Once the water allocation is approved, the Proponent will design and construct the water connection to the existing Neckartal Distribution network/infrastructure (bulk water lines and a buffer dam – located on Farm Schlangkoff) in consultation with the MAWLR and NamWater to bring the water to the site.

7.3.ELECTRICITY

A 132kV NamPower powerline is located on the northern side of Farm Schlangkopf and the Kokerboom substation is ±45km from the farm. Electricity needed for the proposed operations and for domestic / residential use will be from the NamPower grid network. It

is also the intention of the proponent to construct and make use of a PV plant to supply electricity with a supporting generator. Once the ECC is obtained, application will be submitted to link up with the NamPower grid.

7.4. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

It is expected that once the project is in full operation, a permanent workforce of ±150 people will be active on the farm and will have to be formally housed on the site. The permanent workforce will be supplemented by 300 – 400 temporary workers during peak times (harvesting and packaging) which will also be temporarily accommodated on the farm. To accommodate the household wastewater generated by the workforce and from the handling and preparation of products, it is proposed that a green water treatment system is installed to treat all sewer for reuse.

A package-type wastewater treatment plant, subject to the condition that any treated effluent discharged to the environment must comply with the Special Standards for Effluent Discharge of the DWA as required under the 2013 Water Resources Management Act (WRMA) is propose. Such a system will allow wastewater treatment to be scaled / added as development takes place and to be provided as appropriate to the nature of the wastewater to be treated. The Proponent must apply for a discharge permit with the DWA as appropriate to the nature and volume of wastewater generated and the type of on-site treatment to be provided.

The proposed system must be designed by a professional engineer to be approved by the MAWLR. The treated water can be used for watering of gardens, trees planted for windbreaks as well as dust control on the roads.

7.5. STORM WATER AND DRAINAGE

The natural flow of storm water and drainage must be minimally disturbed, and the natural flow accommodated where possible. During the soil investigation, it was observed that structures may be required to manage surface drainage from the higher lying area and to provide drainage of irrigation water. Provision must be made for the accommodation of surface water/stormwater management as it may endanger infrastructure. The placement and nature of this infrastructure must be determined by an onsite topographical survey.

7.6. SOLID WASTE

Construction waste generated on the site can be used for soil erosion control and landscaping. Household waste / domestic refuse generated at the site must be sorted into the different recyclables and stored on site in a contained area to prevent access from scavengers. The different waste must be collected on site by an approved private waste management company from where it is taken to their recycling facility for processing and the remainder of the waste is being carted away and disposed / discharged at the approved waste disposal/landfill site.

7.7. FIRE PROTECTION

The Proponent will have the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. A Fire Protection Specialist will be contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

8. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

Literature, legislation and guidance documents related to the natural environment and land use activities available on the erf and area in general were reviewed to determine potential environmental issues and concerns.

b) Site assessment (site visit)

The proposed project site and the immediate neighbourhood and surrounding area were assessed through several site visits to investigate the environmental parameters on site to enable further understanding of the potential impacts on site.

c) public participation

The public was invited to give input, comments and opinions regarding the proposed project. Notices were placed in the Namibian and New Era Newspapers on two consecutive weeks (4 and 11 June 2025) inviting public participation and comments on the proposed project. See attached copies of the notices. No site notice was displayed due to the remote locality of the site and its low visibility to the general public. The Scoping Report was circulated amongst the following I&APs and Organs of State:

Party / Person:	Emails:
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)	ils@mlr.gov.na
MAWLR Renchia Feris	Renchia.Feris@mawlr.gov.na
MAWLR Mr. Alfred Sikop Deputy Executive Director	Alfred.Sikopo@mlr.gov.na
NamPower	webinfo@nampower.com.na
Kharas Regional Council	pro@karasrc.gov.na

Kharas Regional Council	w.isaacks@karasrc.gov.na
Kharas Regional Council Keetmanshoop Rural Constituency (Hon. Willem Labuschagne)	dcpl@afol.com.na
Namibia Water Corporation Jolanda Murangi Water Quality & ES	MurangiJ@namwater.com.na
NamWater	info@namwater.com.na
Keetmanshoop Municipality	info@khpmmun.com
Keetmanshoop Municipality	ceo@keetmansmunicipality.org.na
Namibian Agronomic Board - NAB	PRO@nab.com.na

The final date for receiving comments was 10 October 2025.

d) Scoping

Based on the desk top study, site visit and public participation, the environmental impacts were determined in five categories: nature of project, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity. The findings of the scoping have been incorporated in the environmental impact assessment report below.

e) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

To minimize the impact on the environment, mitigation measures have been identified to be implemented during planning, construction, and implementation. These measures have been included in the Environmental Management Plan to guide the planning, construction and operation of the development which can also be used by the relevant authorities to ensure that the project is planned, developed, and operated with the minimum impact on the environment.

9. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the proponent (Slangkopf Farming CC) is accurate. No alternative portions/farms/sites for the proposed project were examined. The site was visited several times and any happenings after this are not mentioned in this report. (The assessment was based on the prevailing environmental conditions and not on future happenings on the site.) However, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project, and the environment will not adversely be affected between the compilation of the assessment and the implementation of the proposed activities.

10. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programs and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an EIA according to Namibian legislation. The administrative, legal and policy requirements to be considered during the Environmental Assessment for the proposed project are the following:

- The Namibian Constitution.
- The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007).
- The Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013) and Water Resources Management Regulations (WRMA).
- Other Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution provides that:

“The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following:

Management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory.” This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of pollution control and waste management.

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution deals with environmental law and it states:

“Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or Act of Parliament, the general rules of public international agreements binding upon Namibia under this Constitution shall form part of the law of Namibia”. This article incorporates international law, if it conforms to the Constitution, automatically as “law of the land”. These include international agreements, conventions, protocols, covenants, charters, statutes, acts, declarations, concords, exchanges of notes, agreed minutes, memoranda of understanding, and agreements (Ruppel & Ruppel-Schlichting, 2013). It is therefore important that the international agreements and conventions are considered (see section 4.9).

In considering these environmental rights, Slangkopf Farming CC (the Proponent) should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

- Implement a “zero-harm” policy at that would guide decisions.
- Ensure that no management practice or decision result in the degradation of future natural resources.
- Take a decision on how this part of the Constitution will be implemented as part of the Proponent's Environmental Control System (ECS).

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NO. 7 OF 2007)

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that came into effect in 2012 requires/recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be conducted for the following listed activities to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate:

AGRICULTURE AND AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.5 Pest control.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.

8.2 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

8.7 Irrigation schemes for agriculture excluding domestic irrigation.

Cumulative impacts associated with the development must be included as well as public consultation. The Act further requires all major industries and mines to prepare waste management plans and present these to the local authorities for approval.

The Act, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines have integrated the following sustainability principles. These need to be given due consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control:

Cradle to Grave Responsibility

This principle provides that those who handle or manufacture potentially harmful products must be liable for their safe production, use and disposal and that those who initiate potentially polluting activities must be liable for their commissioning, operation and decommissioning.

Precautionary Principle

It provides that if there is any doubt about the effects of a potentially polluting activity, a cautious approach must be adopted.

The Polluter Pays Principle

A person who generates waste or causes pollution must, in theory, pay the full costs of its treatment or of the harm, which it causes to the environment.

Public Participation and Access to Information

In the context of environmental management, citizens must have access to information and the right to participate in decisions making.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

If the Proponent gives due consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control during construction and operations, the activity will fit in with the surrounding activities and not have a negative impact on the prevailing environment.

THE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT (NO 11 OF 2013)

Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013) provide for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources; to establish the Water Advisory Council, the Water Regulatory Board and the Water Tribunal; and to provide for incidental matters. Part VIII of the Act stipulates the conditions to comply with before a permit is issued for the abstraction and use of water for irrigation purposes.

For the purposes of the application and the water abstraction license, the following sections of the Act are applicable:

Section 33 of the Act - Application for licence to abstract and use water:

33. (1) A person who wishes to abstract and use water may apply to the Minister for a license to abstract and use water in the prescribed manner and form, which application must include:

- (a) the name of the applicant;
- (b) the water resource from which the proposed abstraction will be made;
- (c) the proposed location of the abstraction;
- (d) the type and location of the proposed beneficial use;
- (e) the names of owner and occupier of the land upon which the proposed beneficial use will be made;

- (f) the proposed rate and volume of the abstraction;
- (g) the proposed timing of the abstraction;
- (h) a description of any waterworks necessary to accomplish the proposed abstraction and put the abstracted water to beneficial use and a proposed schedule for the completion of such waterworks;
- (i) a description of the proposed treatment that will be given to the abstracted water, including any chemicals proposed to be applied to the water;
- (j) a description of the volume, rate and chemical composition of any effluent or return flow resulting from application of the abstracted water to beneficial use and a description of the location that any such effluent or return flow is expected to enter a water resource; and
- (k) any additional information the Minister may prescribe.

(2) An applicant for a license to abstract and use water must, at least 60 days before he or she submits the application to the Minister, issue a notice in the Gazette -

- (a) inviting all interested persons to submit their objections in writing, if any; and
- (b) stating the place at and period within which objections are to be submitted, which period may not be less than 30 days.

(3) An application for a license to abstract and use water must be accompanied by -

- (a) proof of publication of the notice referred to in subsection (2), and all the objections, if any;
- (b) the prescribed fee; and
- (c) an environmental impact analysis of the proposed abstraction of water upon the environment and existing water users and water resources.

Section 35 of the ACT - Criteria upon which license to abstract and use water may be issued:

35. (1) In deciding whether a license to abstract and use water should be issued, the Minister must consider the following criteria –

- (a) whether the proposed abstraction and use of water are consistent with -
 - (i) the objectives and principles referred to in sections 2 and 3, respectively;
 - (ii) the Master Plan; and
 - (iii) any reservation of water made under section 27;
- (b) the impact of the proposed abstraction upon existing water users, water resources and the water reserved or allocated for environmental uses;
- (c) the safe yield of the aquifer from which the abstraction is proposed, if the application is for the abstraction of groundwater;
- (d) the conformity of the proposed use with the efficient water management practices;
- (e) the need to redress the effects of past racial and gender discrimination;
- (f) the likely effect of the proposed abstraction -
 - (i) on the quality of any water resource, and on aquatic ecosystems dependent on the resource;
 - (ii) on Namibia's international obligations relating to internationally shared waters;
- (g) the need to ensure the efficient and beneficial use of water resources;

- (h) the existence of any traditional community and the extent of customary rights and practices in, or dependent upon, the water resource to which an application for the license relates; and
- (i) any additional criteria the Minister may prescribe.

(2) If the application for a license to abstract and use water relates to a shared watercourse, the Minister, in addition to the criteria referred to in subsection (1), must consider the following matters -

- (a) the volume of water abstracted and used by all concerned persons or communities;
- (b) the nature of the uses dependent on the watercourse, including the economic and cultural value of the use;
- (c) the number of persons relying upon the watercourse for domestic, agricultural or commercial purposes;
- (d) the date on which the abstractions of water from the watercourse commences;
- (e) the availability and reliability of alternative sources of water to support existing uses; and
- (f) the increases in demand for water from the watercourse reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future.

(3) The Minister may issue more than one license to abstract and use water from one water resource, subject to such terms and conditions as will enable concurrent use of the same resource by the applicants.

The approval of the abstraction license is subject to obtaining an Environmental Clearance.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

It is believed that by adhering to the stipulations of the Act, the activities on the project site will not have a negative impact on the environment. The approval of the water allocation to be used for the irrigation activities on the site is subject to obtaining MAWLR and NamWater approval.

OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The laws, acts, regulations, and policies listed below have also been considered during the Environmental Assessment.

Table 5: Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:		
Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007)	In accordance with the Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides for the establishment of the Electricity Control Board and provide for its powers and	The Proponent must abide to the Electricity Act.

	functions; to provide for the requirements and conditions for obtaining licenses for the provision of electricity; to provide for the powers and obligations of licenses; and to provide for incidental matters: the necessary permits and licenses will be obtained.	
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (guideline only)	The Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill are currently in preparation and is therefore included as a guideline only. Of reference to the mining, Parts 2, 7 and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution license issued under section 23. Part 2 also further provides for procedures to be followed in license application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licenses. Part 7 states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with subsection (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances. The competent authority for the purposes of section 74 shall maintain a register of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions. Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.	The Proponent must adhere to the Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill.
Water Resources Management	The Water Resources Management Act (No. 11 of 2013) stipulates conditions that ensure	The Act must be consulted. Fresh water abstraction and waste-water discharge permits

Act	effluent that is produced to be of a certain standard. There should also be controls on the disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, measures should be taken to ensure the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in a sustainable manner.	should be obtained when required.
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations: Local Authorities 1992	Provides for management and handling of industrial, business and domestic waste.	The Proponent must abide to the solid waste management provisions.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)	The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.	The Proponent must abide to the Ordinance's provisions.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)	Part 2 of the Ordinance governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.	The proponent should adhere to the stipulations of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance.
Nature Conservation Ordinance	The Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals, problem animals, fish and	The proposed project implementation is not located in a demarcated conservation area, national park or unique environments.

	indigenous plant species. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) administer it and provides for the establishment of the Nature Conservation Board.	
Forestry Act	The Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001) specifies that there be a general protection of the receiving and surrounding environment. The protection of natural vegetation is of great importance, the Forestry Act especially stipulates that no living tree, bush, shrub or indigenous plants within 100m from any river, stream or watercourse, may be removed without the necessary license.	No removal of protected tree species or removal of mature trees should happen. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should be consulted when required.
Labour Act	The Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) contains regulations relating to the Health, Safety and Welfare of employees at work. These regulations are prescribed for among others safety relating to hazardous substances, exposure limits and physical hazards. Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work are promulgated in terms of the Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156, GG1617 of 1 August 1997).	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Labour Act.
Communal Land Rights	Communal land is land that belongs to the State and is held in trust for the benefit of the traditional communities living in those areas. Communal land cannot be bought or sold, but one can be given a customary land right or right of leasehold to a part of communal land in accordance with the provisions of the Communal Land Reform Act (No. 5 of 2002) and Communal Land Reform Amendment Act (No. 13 of 2013) . The Communal Land Reform Act provide for the allocation of rights in respect of communal land to establish	Consent should be obtained from Traditional Authorities, Communal Boards, Chiefs, Kings, Queens etc. if required.

	Communal Land Boards to provide for the powers of Chiefs and Traditional Authorities and boards in relation to communal land and to make provision for incidental matters. Consent and access to land for the proposed project should be requested from the relevant traditional authority through the Regional Council and Regional Communal Land Boards.	
Public and Environmental Health Act	The Public and Environmental Health Act (No. 1 of 2015) provides with respect to matters of public health in Namibia. The objects of this Act are to: (a) promote public health and wellbeing; (b) prevent injuries, diseases and disabilities; (c) protect individuals and communities from public health risks; (d) encourage community participation to create a healthy environment; and (e) provide for early detection of diseases and public health risks.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Public and Environmental Health Act.
National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)	All protected heritage resources discovered need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before it may be relocated. This should be applied from the NHC.	The National Heritage Council should be consulted when required.
National Monuments Act of Namibia (No. 28 of 1969) as amended until 1979	No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from Namibia: (a) any meteorite or fossil; or (b) any drawing or painting on stone or a petroglyph known or commonly believed to have been executed by any people who inhabited or visited Namibia before the year 1900 AD; or (c) any implement, ornament or structure known or commonly believed to have been used as a mace, used or erected by people	The proposed site for development is not within any known monument site both movable or immovable as specified in the Act, however in such an instance that any material or sites or archeologic importance is identified, it will be the responsibility of the developer to take the required route and notify the relevant commission.

	referred to in paragraph; or (d) the anthropological or archaeological contents of graves, caves, rock shelters, middens, shell mounds or other sites used by such people; or (e) any other archaeological or palaeontological finds, material or object; except under the authority of and in accordance with a permit issued under this section.	
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Under this act, in section 119: “No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”	The proponent will ensure that all legal requirements of the project in relation to protection of the health of their employees and surrounding residents is protected and will be included in the EMP. Relevant protective equipment shall be provided for employees in construction. The development shall follow requirements and specifications in relation to water supply and sewerage handling and solid waste management so as not to threaten public health of future residents on this piece of land.
Soil Conservation Act (No. 76 of 1969)	The objectives of this Act are to: Make provisions for the combating and prevention of soil erosion; Promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and resources of the Republic;	Only the area required for the operations should be cleared from vegetation to ensure the minimum impact on the soil through clearance for construction.
Air Quality Act (NO. 39 of 2004)	The Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) intends to provide for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; for specific air quality measures; and for matters incidental thereto.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Air Quality Act.
Vision 2030 and National Development	Namibia’s overall development ambitions are articulated in the Nation’s Vision 2030. At the	The proposed project is an important element in employment creation.

Plans	operational level, five-yearly national development plans (NDP's) are prepared in extensive consultations led by the National Planning Commission in the Office of the President. Currently the Government has so far launched a 4th NDP which pursues three overarching goals for the Namibian nation: high and sustained economic growth; increased income equality; and employment creation.	
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CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

It is believed the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which guide and governs development will be followed and complied with in the planning, implementation and operations of the activity.

A flowchart indicating the entire EIA process is shown in the *Figure* below:

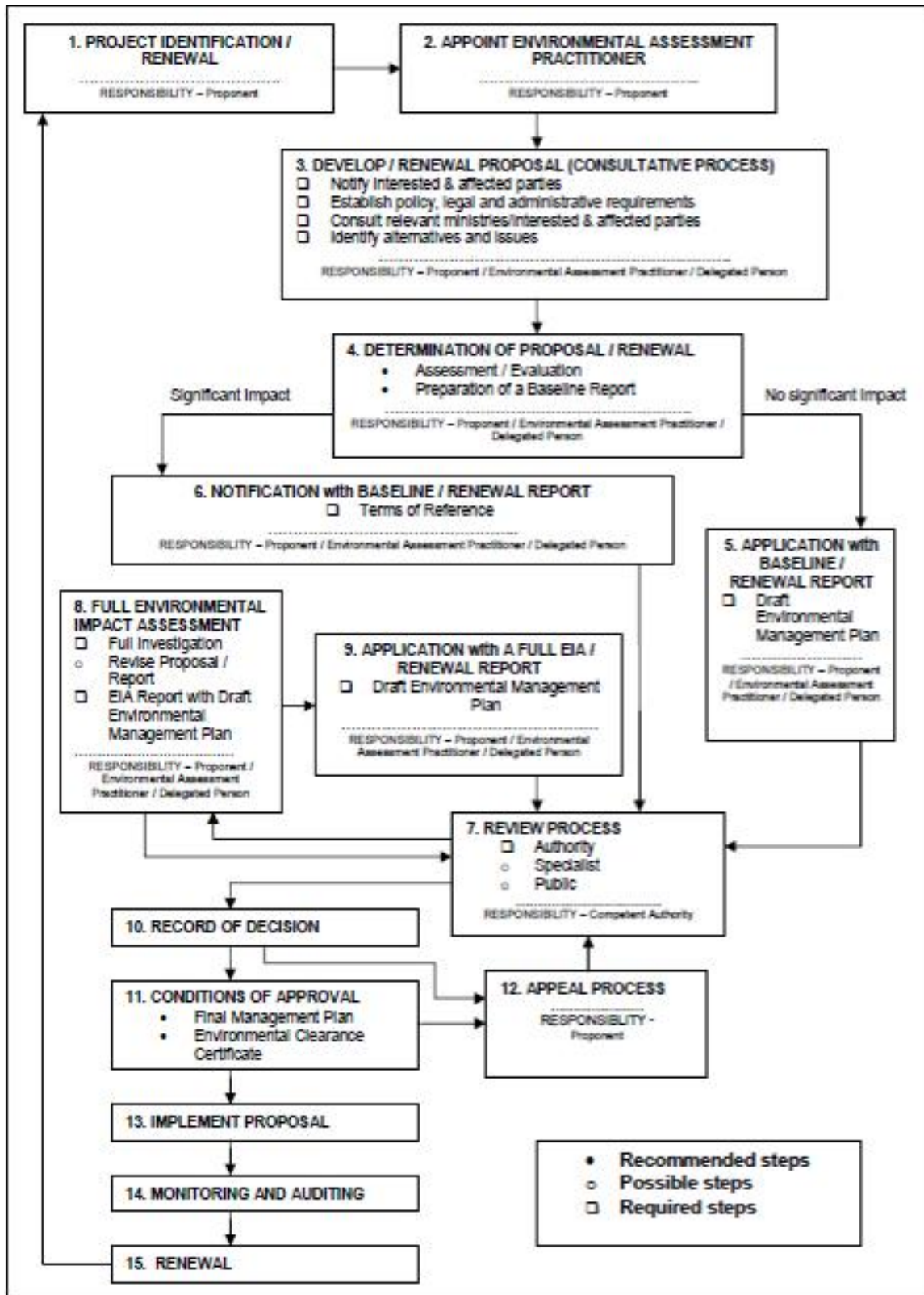


Figure 11: Flowchart of the Impact Process

11. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

11.1. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

The Project Area forms part of the Dwarf Shrub Savanna (Nama Karoo). On the dolerite outcrops, a short open woodland is formed by the distinctive *Aloe dichotoma*. On the plains, an open tall shrubland, with a relatively high grass cover, is found. In total 232 species have been observed for this Agro-Ecological Zoning (Strohbach, 2001). The tree cover is about 0.04%, shrub cover 2.07%, dwarf shrub cover 2.99%, grass cover 3.81% and herb cover 1.84% (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (2010)).

See map below showing the biomes and vegetation types in Namibia:

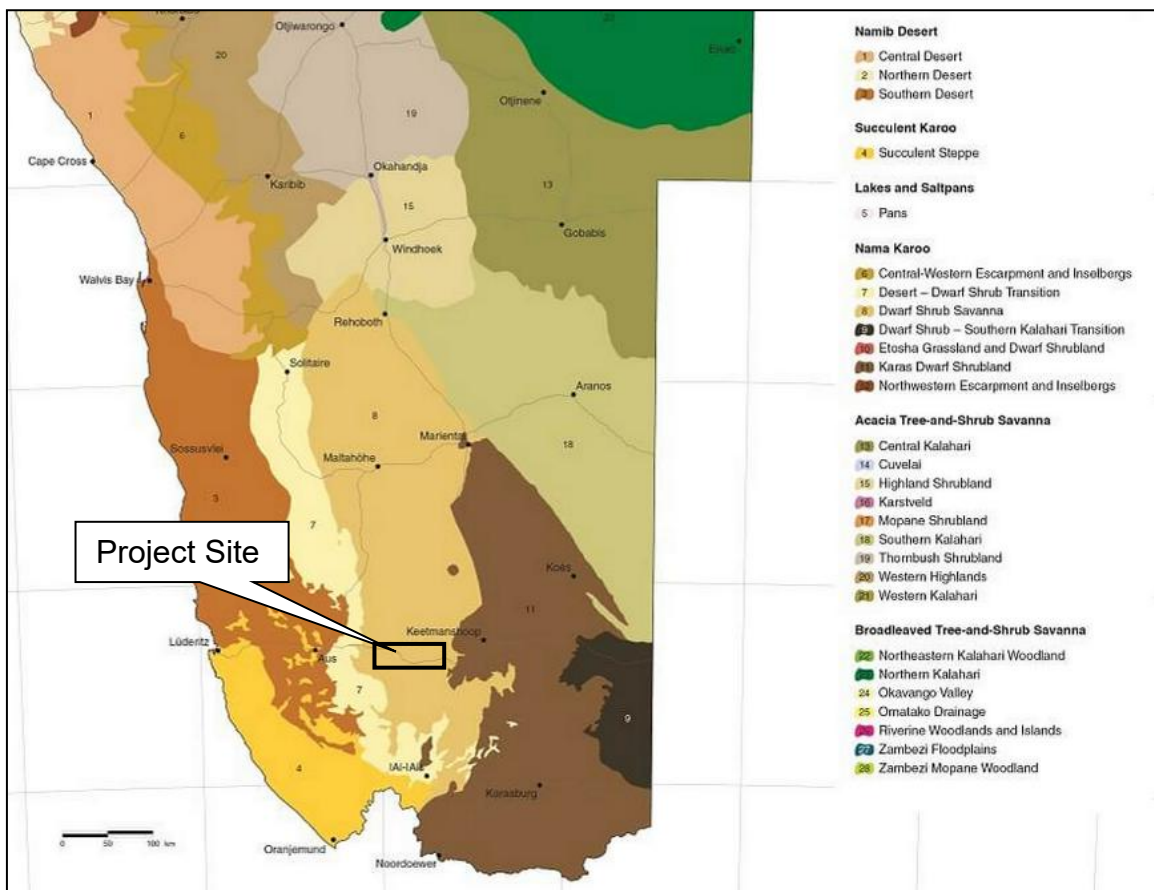


Figure 12: Biomes and vegetation types in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia, 2025)

Only the necessary plants/vegetation will be removed to clear areas to be used for the planting of crops. The natural characteristics of the project site namely the vegetation clearance and the destruction of habitats is expected to further on have a low impact on the environment before the mitigation measures are taken and after the mitigation measures are taken, the impact will be very low.

11.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf is in the Nama Group. See *Map* below:

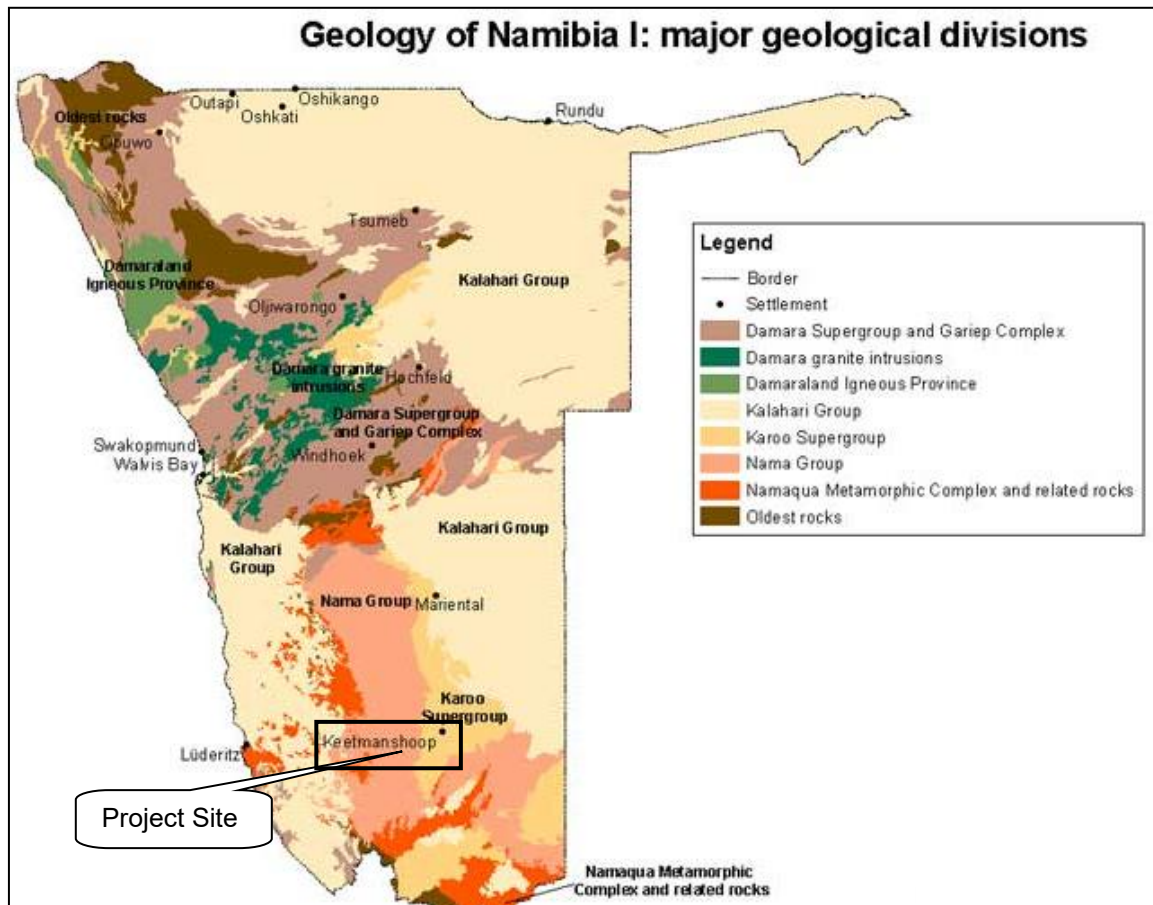


Figure 13: Geology of Namibia (*Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002*)

The geology of the area comprises mainly of glacial deposits of the Dwyka Formation of the Karoo Sequence at the base, conformably overlain by shale and mudstone of the Prince Albert Formation. Small patches of shale and sandstone of the Gross Aub Formation of the Nama Group also occur in the study area. The crested Jurassic dolerite material is of importance in the area, in that they have served as sources of the thicker mantles of colluvial sediments that can be considered as irrigable, especially in the Schlangkopf area (*Management of Dams and Reservoirs in Southern Africa, 2017*).

In the study area, the dominant soil forms observed, classified in the South African Classification System, are belonging to the Addo, Augrabies, Ethosa, Kimberley, and Molopo forms and are classified in the WRB Soil Classification System as Haplic Calsisols, while Askham, Gamoep, Plooyburg and Prieska forms as Petric Calsisols in the WRB Soil Classification System. Oxidic soils of the Hutton and Clovelly Forms which are characterized by oxides of iron accumulation through weathering is well drained and aerated and are found in the Farms Dagbreek, Schlangkoff and Naute Areas (*Management of Dams and Reservoirs in Southern Africa, 2017*).

11.3. SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Most of the land uses around the project site are characterized by low density extensive agricultural (cattle, sheep and goat farming), intensive irrigation Farming (Naute Irrigation), residential and commercial activities (Brukaros Abattoir and Tannery); therefore, the activities will not have a negative impact on the social environment.

Employment opportunities in Namibia in general are scarce, especially in the South of Namibia for lower skilled and unskilled workers. This project will create employment and lead to the transfer of skills.

Namibia remains a net importer of basic foodstuffs like maize (for both human and animal consumption) wheat, barley (used for the brewing of beer), lucerne, vegetables and fruit. From current irrigation projects established at Hardap (near Mariental) and along the Oranje River (Noordoewer, Aussenkher and others), various food crops, fruits and vegetables can be produced on a commercial scale in the south of Namibia and support import substitution, be exported and assist Namibia in becoming self-sufficient in food and fodder production.

Establishing the irrigation project will stimulate and support the businesses, institutions and industries of Namibia in general but in specific those located in Keetmanshoop which is the town closest to the site.

The Neckartal Dam was developed for the purposes of increasing the area under irrigation in Namibia. The water of this dam is currently underutilised and supporting the establishment of the proposed irrigation project on this site will result in the more efficient use of the Dam's water.

The proposed project will have a positive impact on the socio-economic environment. Positive impacts associated with the project will be in the form of additional job opportunities during construction as well as in operation. The community will also benefit from skills and technology transfer. The spending power of locals is likely to increase because of employment during the construction and operational phase.

11.4. CLIMATE

The following climate data was obtained from the *Institute for soil, climate and water Agricultural Research Council (2010)*:

Keetmanshoop has a desert climate. The long-term average temperature at Keetmanshoop is 21°C. The Neckartal dam site is 40km west of Keetmanshoop and approximately 200m to 300m lower in elevation. Therefore the temperature at the site can be expected to be slightly higher than at Keetmanshoop. Temperatures vary from an average monthly maximum and minimum of 35.0°C and 18.3°C for January to 21.2°C and 5.5 °C for July respectively. The long-term average annual rainfall is 146 mm, of which 109 mm, or 75%, falls from January to April. The long-term average evaporation is 3 903 mm.

Table 6: Climate Data for Keetmanshoop

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Max. Daily Rain (mm) 24 Hrs	Evaporation (mm)	Average Min. Temp (°C)	Average Max. Temp (°C)
Jan	23	72	465	18.3	35.0
Feb	33	65	373	18.7	34.6
Mar	38	58	328	16.9	32.3
Apr	15	52	251	13.8	29.2
May	4	30	185	9.6	24.9
Jun	1	14	170	6.6	21.9
Jul	1	6	206	5.5	21.2
Aug	1	4	246	7.4	24.4
Sep	3	27	323	9.6	26.6
Oct	5	37	396	12.9	30.7
Nov	10	70	465	15.2	32.8
Dec	12	100	495	17.3	34.6
Year	146 mm (Average)	Maximum 100	3903	12.7	29.0 (Average)

11.5. CULTURAL HERITAGE

The proposed project site is not known to have any historical significance prior to or after Independence in 1990. The specific area does not have any National Monuments and the specific site has no record of any cultural or historical importance or on-site resemblance of any nature. No graveyard or related article was found on the site.

12. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment sets out potential positive and negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project site. The following assessment methodology will be used to examine each impact identified:

Table 7: Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-	Negative
Significance of impact	L	Low (Little or no impact)

being either	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

Probability:	Duration:
5 – Definite/don't know	5 - Permanent
4 – Highly probable	4 – Long-term (impact ceases)
3 – Medium probability	3 – Medium term (5 – 15 years)
2 – Low probability	2 – Short-term (0 – 5 years)
1 – Improbable	1 - Immediate
0 - None	
Scale:	Magnitude:
5 – International	10 – Very high/don't know
4 – National	8 - High
3 – Regional	6 - Moderate
2 – Local	4 - Low
1 – Site only	2 - Minor
	0 - None

The impacts on the receiving environment are discussed in the paragraphs below:

12.1. IMPACTS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Some of the impacts that the development has on the environment includes water will be used for the construction and operation activities, electricity will be used, a sewer system will be used and wastewater will be produced on the site that will have to be handled.

12.1.1. WATER USAGE

Water is a scarce resource in Namibia and therefore water usage should be monitored and limited to prevent unnecessary wastage. The proposed project might make use of water in its construction phase and operations.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Water	-	2	2	4	2	L	L

12.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The proposed infrastructure will be in a semi disturbed natural area which is partly covered with vegetation. Special care should be taken to limit the destruction or damage of the vegetation. However, impacts on fauna and flora are expected to be minimal. Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

12.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Dust generated during the transportation of building materials; construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be low and site specific. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth. It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	2	2	M	L

12.1.4. NOISE IMPACT

An increase of ambient noise levels at the proposed site is expected due to the construction activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery

might be generated. It is not expected that the noise generated during construction will impact any third parties due to the distance of the neighbouring activities. Ensure all mufflers on vehicles are in full operational order; and any audio equipment should not be played at levels considered intrusive by others. The construction staff should be equipped with ear protection equipment.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-	2	1	4	2	M	L

12.1.5. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and general public are of great importance. Workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). A health and safety officer should be employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the workplace.

Safety issues could arise from the earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used on site during the construction phase. This increases the possibility of injuries and the contractor must ensure that all staff members are made aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. The presence of equipment lying around on site may also encourage criminal activities (theft).

Sensitize operators of earthmoving equipment and tools to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. The contractor is advised to ensure that the team is equipped with first aid kits and that these are available on site, at all times. Workers should be equipped with adequate personal protective gear and properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.

No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises. Proper barricading and/or fencing around the site especially trenches for pipes and drains should be erected to avoid entrance of animals and/or unauthorized persons. Safety regulatory signs should be placed at strategic locations to ensure awareness. Adequate lighting within and around the construction locations should be erected, when visibility becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

12.1.6. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete flooring. The risk can be lowered further through proper training of staff. All spills must be cleaned up immediately. Excavations should be backfilled and sealed with appropriate material, if it is not to be used further.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater	-	2	2	2	2	M	L

12.1.7. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

The surrounding area is mostly covered by vegetation. The vegetation is stabilizing the area against wind and water erosion. Vegetation clearance and creation of impermeable surfaces could result in erosion in areas across the proposed area. The clearance of vegetation will further reduce the capacity of the land surface to slow down the flow of surface water, thus decreasing infiltration, and increasing both the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff. The proposed construction activities will increase the number of impermeable surfaces and therefore decrease the amount of groundwater infiltration. As a result, the amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase. If proper storm water management measures are not implemented this will impact negatively on the water courses close to the site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Erosion and Sedimentation	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

12.1.8. GENERATION OF WASTE

This can be in a form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. The waste should be gathered and stored in enclosed containers to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors complied with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

12.1.9. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER

Contamination of surface water might occur through oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the equipment and machinery during the installation, construction and maintenance of bulk services at the site. Oil spills may form a film on water surfaces in the nearby streams causing physical damage to water-borne organisms.

Machinery should not be serviced at the construction site to avoid spills. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Hydrocarbon contaminated clothing or equipment should not be washed within 25m of any surface water body.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Surface water	-	2	2	4	3	M	L

12.1.10. TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

All drivers of delivery vehicles and construction machinery should have the necessary driver's licenses and documents to operate these machines. Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Heavy-duty vehicles and machinery must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximize visibility and avoid accidents.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Traffic	-	2	2	4	3	M	L

12.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	2	4	2	M	L

12.1.12. SENSE OF PLACE

The placement, design and construction of the proposed project should be as such as to have the least possible impact on the natural environment. The proposed activities will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area since it will be constructed in a manner that will not affect the neighbouring portions and it will not be visually unpleasing.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Nuisance Pollution	-	1	1	2	2	L	L

12.2. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

12.2.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Staff and visitors should only make use of walkways and existing roads to minimise the impact on vegetation. Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance and drives.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

12.2.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Vehicles transporting goods and staff will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure or maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services and infrastructure at the project site has to be designed to enable environmental protection.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	4	4	M	L

12.2.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Spillages might also occur during maintenance of the sewer system. This could have impacts on groundwater especially in cases of large sewer spills. Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system maintenance to avoid any possible leakages. Oil and chemical spillages may have a health impact on groundwater users. Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exists.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater contamination	-	2	2	4	2	L	L

12.2.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

Household waste from the activities at the site and from the staff working at the site will be generated. This waste will be collected, sorted to be recycled and stored in on site for transportation and disposal at an approved landfill site.

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors complied with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste Generation	-	1	2	2	2	M	L

12.2.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

There may be a potential release of sewage, stormwater or water into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be health hazard to surface and groundwater. Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	1	1	4	2	M	L

12.2.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

Food will be prepared on gas fired stoves. There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	1	4	2	M	L

12.2.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). Workers should be warned not to approach or chase any wild animals occurring on the site. No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

12.3. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

These are impacts on the environment, which results from the incremental impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what person undertakes such

other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in it may not become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project include sewer damages/maintenance, vegetation and animal disturbance, uncontrolled traffic and destruction of the natural environment. These impacts could become significant especially if it is not properly supervised and controlled. This could collectively impact on the environmental conditions in the area. Cumulative impacts could occur in both the operational and the construction phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Cumulative Impacts	-	1	3	4	3	L	L

13. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides management options to ensure impacts of the proposed construction and operation are minimised. An EMP is an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the operations are prevented, and the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- ✓ to include all components of the proposed project.
- ✓ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project.
- ✓ to monitor and audit the performance of the project personnel in applying such controls.
- ✓ to ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible project personnel.

The EMP acts as a document that can be used during the various phases of the proposed project. The contractor as well as the management and staff should be made aware of the contents of the EMP. See *Appendix* for EMP.

14. CONCLUSION

The EIA has been completed in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and Regulations and it is concluded and recommended that the specific site identified namely Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124, IKharas Region, has the full potential to be used for the proposed activities. The identified environmental and social impacts can be minimized and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound management systems. It is recommended that the environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

In general, the construction and operation of the proposed project would pose limited environmental risks, provided that the EMP for the activity is used properly. The EMP should be used as an onsite tool during the construction and operation of the project. Parties responsible for non-conformances of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that has to be undertaken. After assessing all information available on this project, Green Earth Environmental Consultants are of the opinion that the proposed project site is suitable for the proposed activities. The accompanying EMP will focus on mitigation measures that will remediate or eradicate the negative or adverse impacts.

15. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance for the proposed agriculture, irrigation and water abstraction activities of Slangkopf Farming CC, to be located on Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124, IlKharas Region and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

AGRICULTURE AND AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.5 Pest control.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.

8.2 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

8.7 Irrigation schemes for agriculture excluding domestic irrigation.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: NEWSPAPER NOTICES

Wednesday 4 June 2025 | NEW ERA



Severe weather... A woman stands next to debris from damaged buildings in Mokwa after the town was hit by torrential rains, with the flooding displacing more than 3 000 people. Photo: Nampal/AFP

Nigeria flooding death toll jumps past 200

ABUJA - Flash flooding in north-central Nigeria last week killed more than 200 people, the Niger state humanitarian commissioner said yesterday. Hundreds more remain missing and are feared dead.

The town of Mokwa was hit with the worst flash flood in living memory last week from overnight rains.

More than 250 homes destroyed and swathes of the town wiped out in a single morning.

The announcement comes after several days of the official toll standing at around 150, even as residents were sometimes missing more than a dozen members in a single family.

"We have more than 200... corpses," Ahmad Suleiman told Nigerian broadcaster Channels Television, adding: "Nobody can tell you the number of casualties in Niger state right now because up till now, we are still looking for some corpses."

"We're still looking for more," he added. But, he said, "sincerely speaking, we cannot ascertain." Given the number of people still missing nearly a week later, the toll from a single morning of flooding in Mokwa could be worse than all of 2024 combined, which saw 321 deaths from flooding across the country. Climate change has made weather swings in Nigeria more extreme,

but residents in Mokwa said human factors were also at play. Water had been building up for days behind an abandoned railway track that runs along the edge of the town, residents told AFP.

Floodwaters would usually pass through a couple of culverts in the mounds and run into a narrow channel.

But debris had blocked the culverts, forcing water to build up behind the clay walls that eventually gave way.

Floods in Nigeria are often exacerbated by inadequate drainage, the construction of homes on waterways and the dumping of waste in drains and water channels.

Volunteers and disaster response teams have recovered bodies nearly 10 kilometres away after they were swept into the Niger River.

Days before the disaster struck Mokwa, the Nigerian Meteorological Agency had warned of possible flash floods in 15 of Nigeria's 36 states, including Niger state, between today and Friday. When AFP reporters visited the town earlier this week, a powerful stench filled the air, which residents said came from decaying corpses trapped under the rubble. The government said it has delivered aid, but locals have criticised what they say is a lacklustre response, with multiple families telling AFP they had not received anything.

- Nampal/AFP

Moscow parties on despite Ukraine drone attacks

MOSCOW - A red Ferrari glides by as techno music blasts from fancy bars full of dressed-up revellers sipping ice-cold spritz.

The party is in full swing in Moscow's posh Patriarch Ponds neighbourhood.

Even though Ukraine has recently intensified its drone attacks, aimed at the vibrant Russian capital, the wealthy Muscovites heading out for Friday night are barely bothered. "No-one cares," said Kirill, a 27-year-old with a black beard and sunglasses. "People have too much work and too many worries to pay attention," Kirill, who has a job in real estate, told AFP.

The city has been largely spared from the consequences of the large-scale offensive launched by president Vladimir Putin on Ukraine more than three years ago. Ukraine has been targeted by daily Russian bombardment.

Air raid sirens and strikes are part of normal life in Kyiv, where several attacks have killed people there in recent months. Ukraine has launched hundreds of drones at Moscow over the past month, escalating its targeting of the Russian capital.

With most intercepted over the surrounding region, there has been little material damage, although one hit an apartment block in the city last week. The skies above the capital are shut every time a barrage is launched, leading to regular disruptions to air traffic.

And deadly strikes are not unheard of. In March a massive attack on the city's outskirts killed three people.

Ukraine's airspace has been completely closed since 24 February 2022 when Russia launched its offensive, sending troops across the border and firing volleys of missiles at Ukrainian cities.

In Kyiv, Russian strikes regularly kill civilians. Residents take shelter during particularly intense bombardments.

But in Moscow, there are no air raid sirens and no rush to shelters when sirens are detected. Emergency Situations Minister Alexander Kurenkov has simply urged Russians to "try to remain calm" in the event of an attack.

"Panic always disorients," he was quoted as saying by Russian media last week, noting the publication of brochures with "recommendations".

Moscow mayor Sergei Sobyanin is busy preparing "summer in Moscow", a cultural and sporting programme.

- Nampal/AFP

INTERNATIONAL 17

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POSITION: OPERATIONS MANAGER

Job Purpose:
The incumbent will provide strategic, professional, and managerial leadership for all aspects of the hospital operations. The incumbent will further be responsible to focus on the financial well-being of the hospital and monitor and manage operational performance.

Main Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Planning, development and implementation of the operations strategy plan for the hospital.
2. Support the hospital with all its strategic objectives and fully participate as a member of the executive management team, taking collective responsibility for the corporate governance of the organisation.
3. Develop and implement operational policies and procedures aligned to the hospital goals and objectives that ensure transparency, compliance, and ethical behavior throughout the organization.
4. Manage vendors, contracts and service level agreements of contractors.
5. Develop and implement robust and effective control systems to monitor operational performance against key performance indicators and develop robust action plans to address areas of under-performance.
6. Act as custodian of the hospital employee performance management system, overseeing its effective implementation and functioning across all departments.
7. Manage and oversee the hospital financial operations, including accounting, budgeting, policy establishment, internal controls, financial decision making, controlling margins and debt and timely reporting.
8. Develop, implement and maintain sound financial management practices, strategies and systems to improve the business performance of the hospital and maintain sound financial integrity.
9. Plan, implement and manage the financial activities of the hospital, including business planning, budgeting, forecasting and negotiations.
10. Identify and maintain a strategic financial plan and prepare the annual operating and capital budgets for presentation to the board and monitor budgetary compliance.
11. Ensure effective procurement, ensuring proper and on time procurement at cost effective prices.
12. Identify financial risks that the company is exposed to, develop and oversee the implementation of appropriate risk management strategies.
13. Provide effective team leadership and management to develop a strong team culture capable of supporting continual organizational improvement, performance and productivity.
14. Evaluate fair and unbiased performance evaluations of direct subordinates by means of performance evaluation as identified and in accordance with the hospital performance management system.

Minimum Requirements

1. Degree in Finance/Accounting.
2. Registered Chartered Accountant will be a distinct advantage.
3. At least 5 years of experience in senior managerial role, preferably within health sectors.

Should you meet the above-mentioned requirements, kindly submit your CV and all certified supporting documents to the Human Resources Department, Eenhana Greenside Hospital, P.O. Box 4027 Ondangwa, or forward them via e-mail to: hr@egh.com.na (Attached as one PDF file)
Closing Date: 28 June 2025

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted. Should you not hear from us within four weeks of the closing date, please consider your application unsuccessful.

Green Earth Environmental Consultants

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND WATER EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES OF Slangkop Farming CC, located on Portion 5 of Farm Slangkop No. 124, KHARAS REGION.

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EIMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 06 February 2012) for the proposed agriculture, irrigation and water extraction activities of Slangkop Farming CC, located on Portion 5 of Farm Slangkop No. 124, KHARAS Region.

Name of proponent: Slangkop Farming CC

Project location and description: Portion 5 of Farm Slangkop No. 124 is 1309,3455ha in extent and located in the Khomas Region about 35km west from Keetmanshoop, north of Main Road B4 linking Keetmanshoop with Luderitz and southeast of the Neckartal Dam. The site is in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Area (the area identified and earmarked for irrigation from the Neckartal Dam). Bulk water distribution infrastructure, which forms part of the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme, is located on the Farm to which it is intended to connect to obtain water for the irrigation of the site. The water will be used to produce maize (summer) and wheat (winter), fodder crops, fruit and vegetables. An application will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to apply for a water allocation and license to abstract and use water for the intended irrigation activities. Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public interest is shown. Registered I&APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting.

The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 June 2025. Contact details for registration and further information:

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carin van der Walt
Tel: 081271345
E-mail: carlen@greenearthnambiala.com

The owners of the following vehicles
JEEP CHEROKEE, WIN/ICARF/FCU19299954, ENGINE NO. CC299994
should collect their vehicles with valid (7) days of this notice. Failure of which the vehicle will be sold to defray expenses. Contact Genesis Investments on 0818997973/0857292323/0817565800 or GenesisI@gmail.com

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 1A, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

13 AUGUST 2025

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 1A, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: HANDBAL

1. Name and postal address of applicant: SALOMON JONAS PO BOX 18 MARIENTAL
Name of applicant or proposed business to which applicant relates: WESTLIFE

Address/Location of premises to which application relates: ERF 153 AMBALLANGATE

2. Nature and details of application: SHEBEN LIQUOR LICENSE

3. Check of the court with whom application will be lodged: OUTAPI MAGISTRATE'S COURT

4. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 13 AUGUST 2025

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

Vacancy

Position: General Medical Practitioner
Company: Outapi Medical Centre
Location: Osabakati Town

Requirements:

1. A Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery degree from a recognized University
2. Registration with HPCNA
3. Ten (10) year experience in private clinical practice or management
4. ACLS is added advantage
5. Experience in medicines/Pharmaceuticals dispensing and stock management.
6. Training or Experience in Ultrasonography and Male circumcision procedures is added advantage
7. Priority is given to Namibian citizens.

Remuneration is Attractive. If interested call: +264613000031 or send CV & Resume to: omd2007@way.na

Closing date: 07 June 2025

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Trump deploys Marines as LA tensions rise

LOS ANGELES - President Donald Trump ordered active-duty US Marines and 2 000 more National Guard troops into Los Angeles yesterday vowing those protesting immigration arrests would be "hit harder" than ever.

Trump's extraordinary mobilisation of 700 full-time professional military personnel -- and thousands of National Guard troops -- came on the fourth day of street protests triggered by dozens of immigration arrests in a city with huge foreign-born and Latino populations.

California Governor Gavin Newsom slammed the move, posting on X that US Marines "shouldn't be deployed on American soil facing their own countrymen to fulfill the deranged fantasy of a dictatorial President. This is un-American."

The deployment came after demonstrators took over streets in downtown LA on Sunday, torching cars and looting stores in scenes that saw law enforcement responding with tear gas and rubber bullets, yesterday's demonstrations unfolded

largely peacefully, however, after weekend protests triggered by dozens of arrests of people authorities said were illegal migrants and gang members.

"Pigs go home!" demonstrators shouted at National Guardsmen outside a federal detention centre. Others banged on the sides of unmarked vehicles as they passed through police containment lines.

One small business owner whose property was graffitied was supportive of the strong-arm tactics.

"I think it's needed to stop the vandalism," she told AFP, declining to give her name.

Others were horrified. "They're meant to be protecting us, but instead, they're like, being sent to attack us," Kelly Diemer, told AFP. "This is not a democracy anymore."

In the nearby city of Santa Ana, about 50 kilometres southwest of Los Angeles, law enforcement fired tear gas and flash-bang grenades on protesters chanting against the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency as darkness fell. -- Nampa/AFP



Deranged deployment... Police officers in riot gear hold up nonlethal weapons during a demonstration following federal immigration operations in Los Angeles on 9 June 2025. President Donald Trump's administration said it was sending 700 US Marines and thousands more National Guard troops to Los Angeles. Photo: Nampa/AFP

Iran hangs nine convicted jihadists

TEHRAN - Iran has executed nine men convicted of plotting to carry out attacks inside the country in 2018 on behalf of the Islamic State group, the judiciary said.

"The death sentences of nine members of the terrorist group Daesh were carried out after confirmation by Iran's Supreme Court," the judiciary's Mizan Online news outlet reported, using the Arabic acronym for IS.

They "had planned to carry out terrorist attacks against civilians in Iran", it added.

The nine were arrested following a deadly clash with a Revolutionary Guards patrol on Iran's western border in January 2018. "This terrorist cell intended to infiltrate Iran and conduct simultaneous attacks in border and central cities," Mizan quoted Guards ground forces commander General Mohammad Pakpour as saying at the time.

Guards units, supported by intelligence officers, tracked the suspects down and captured them in a deadly exchange of fire in the western mountains in which three officers were killed.

"Some of the terrorists blew themselves up with suicide vests," Pakpour said. "Three of our forces

were martyred during the operation." Equipment seized included machine guns, grenades, thermal cameras and large stockpiles of ammunition.

Judicial officials said the men were charged with waging war against God -- a capital offence in Iran -- through armed rebellion, terrorism and illegal possession of military weapons.

"The defendants were given a fair trial with legal representation and were sentenced based on evidence, confessions and witness testimonies," Mizan said.

The Tehran Revolutionary Court handed down the death sentences, which were later upheld by the Supreme Court. "The judiciary's resolve to confront terrorism remains firm," Mizan said. Shiite-dominated Iran is a major target for the Sunni extremists of IS. Iran regularly announces arrests of suspected IS members accused of plotting attacks.

On Sunday, police said they had detained 13 suspected members of the group in coordinated raids across four provinces. Last month, Iran executed a man convicted of spying for Israel. Iran is the world's second most prolific executioner after China, according to human rights groups including Amnesty International. -- Nampa/AFP

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Terms and Conditions Apply.

Position: General Medical Practitioner
Company: Gradem Medical Practice
Location: Tsumeb-Town

Requirements:

1. A Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery degrees from a recognized University
2. Registration with MRCNA
3. Eight (08) year experience in private clinical practice or management
4. Diploma in Primary Emergency Care
5. Experience in medicines/Pharmaceuticals dispensing and stock management
6. Training or Experience in Ultrasonography and Male circumcision procedures is added advantage.
7. Priority is given to Namibian citizens

Remuneration is Attractive if interested call +264818479075 or send CV to Resumes to admin@gradempractice.com

Closing date: 18 June 2025

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE LIQUOR ACT 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT 1998 (REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region OTJONZONJUPA

1. Name and postal address of applicant: ABBOSIUS TJIMOVANDU MUNDJINDIRI
PO BOX 282 OKAKARARA

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: OKATUMBA CORNER SHEBEN

3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: OKATUMBA LOCATION, OKAKARARA

4. Nature and details of application: SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENSE

5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: OKAKARARA MAGISTRATE'S COURT

6. Date on which application will be lodged: 31 MAY - 07 JUNE 2025

7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 13 AUGUST 2025

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 29 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard

Green Earth Environmental Consultants

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND WATER EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES OF SLANGKOPF FARMING CC, LOCATED ON PORTION 5 OF FARM SICHLANGKOPF NO. 124, IKHARAS REGION

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4578 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed application, irrigation and water extraction activities of Slangkopf Farming CC, located on Portion 5 of Farm SICHLANGKOPF NO. 124, IKHARAS REGION.

Name of proponent: Slangkopf Farming CC

Project location and description: Portion 5 of Farm SICHLANGKOPF NO. 124 is 1202 245245 in extent and located in the IKHARAS Region, about 35km west from Keetmanshoop, north of Main Road B4 linking Keetmanshoop with Lüderitz and southeast of the Neckartal Dam. The site is in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Area (the area identified and earmarked for irrigation from the Neckartal Dam). Bulk water distribution infrastructure, which forms part of the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme, is located on the Farm to which it is intended to connect to obtain water for the irrigation of the site. The water will be used to produce maize (summer) and wheat (winter), fodder crops, fruit and vegetables. An application will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to apply for a water allocation and licence to abstract and use water for the intended irrigation activities.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public interest is shown. Registered I & A's will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting.

The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 June 2025. Contact details for registration and further information:

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/ Carole van der Walt
Tel: 0811273145
Email: carie@greenearthnamibia.com

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NOTICE OF THE CONSENT APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE RUNDU TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

CONSENT BUSINESS ON RESIDENTIAL ERF NO. 3489 TOWNSHIP/AREA: NDAMA, RUNDU TOWN STREET NAME & NO. N/A

In terms of the Rundu Town Planning Scheme, notice is hereby given that, the undersigned has applied to the Rundu Town Council for permission to establish a TUCKSHOP

Plans may be inspected or particulars of this application may be obtained at Town Planning, Office room 77, Maria Mwegere Road GRN Office.

Any person having any objection to the approval of this application, must lodge such objection, together with grounds thereof, with the Town Planning Officer (Rundu Town Council), Private Bag 2128, Rundu and the applicant in writing, not later than 25 June 2025.

NAME OF THE APPLICANT: Purty Shuangula
POSTAL ADDRESS: P. O. Box 4021, Rundu
Email: labanshuangula@gmail.com

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Clothing Company looking for the machinist (tailor) who can work on industrial machine.
Contact: 0827460813

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1. Candidates should possess a teaching qualification
2. Bachelor's degree in the related subject(s) will be an added advantage
3. At least two years teaching experience in the related subjects
4. Fluent in English
5. Foreigners should have a valid passport

Send your CV via email to: northgatecollege@gmail.com
Or submit your cv at the principal office at Rundu Commerce Room @ 09h00am

Date due for submission of CV is 13 June 2025
Contact: 0814342723 / 0812012055

Classifieds

Tel: +264-61-279 632 / 279 646 • Fax: +264-61-22 9206 • email: classifieds@namibian.com.na

DEADLINE: 12H00 - 2 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT

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Business & Finance

• Opportunities •

DO YOU URGENTLY NEED CASH? Get up to 75% of your vehicle's value in 45 min. Just a call! Missed call when you need it! Advise: 0812047873. 081300721. 0816087245. CLAO250001521

Employment

• Offered •

Job Vacancy: Medical Laboratory Manager - Alpha Medical Laboratory, Rundu Branch

Alpha Medical Laboratory is seeking a highly skilled and motivated Medical Laboratory Manager to lead our dynamic team at the Rundu Branch.

Location: Rundu, Namibia
Position: Medical Laboratory Manager
Employment Type: Full-Time

Key Responsibilities:

- Oversee day-to-day laboratory operations ensuring efficiency and compliance with standards
- Lead and supervise laboratory staff, ensuring high-quality of diagnostic services
- Maintain quality control, safety protocols, and accreditation standards
- Coordinate with healthcare providers to support patient care
- Manage inventory, equipment maintenance, and laboratory budgets

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree or higher in Medical Laboratory Science or related field
- Minimum of 5 years of laboratory experience, including 2+ years in a supervisory/managerial role
- Registration with the Health Professions Council of Namibia (HPCNA)
- Strong leadership, communication, and problem-solving skills

Why Join Alpha Medical Laboratory?

- Competitive salary and benefits
- Opportunity to lead a well-equipped and growing laboratory
- Supportive work environment with room for professional growth

To Apply: Send your CV, cover letter, and proof of qualifications to hr@alphalabnamibia.com

Application Deadline: 18th June 2025

Be a part of a team committed to quality diagnostics and patient-centered care. Alpha Medical Laboratory - Precision. Integrity. Care

CLAO250001491

DEBTORS SUPERVISOR: With Retail and Debt Collecting Experience and must be Computer Literate. Strictly Management. Target Driven, 40 years and above and have good communication skills. Logistic experience will be an advantage. Position available in Windhoek Office. Email: nambian@westlander.co.za with Contactable References.

CLAO250001503

3720 Employment • Offered •

Looking for a truck driver in Windhoek with CE license. Send CV on Whatsapp 0813470010

CLAO250001525

Hospitality

• Hospitality •

Good living. Guesthouse Khomasdell. Luxury HB. Single bed from N\$300. Double from N\$420. NB 500. Free WiFi. 25% discount. Weekend. Free parking. 0813007215. 0813007215. 0816087245. CLAO250001483

Education & Training

• Education & Training •

URGENTLY HIRING FOR CANADA/USA DRIVERS/WELDERS/MECHANICS MINERS Call: +27 84917253 (INCLUDING WHATSAPP) Web: www.careermarking.com Email: careersmarking@careersmarking.com Registration Fee: 4500 Namibian Dollar. CLAO250001550

Housing & Property

• For Rent •

Looking for a Flat/House to Rent Budget: N\$6,000 - N\$8,000 Available From 01 July Preferred Areas: Any area in Windhoek except Oujana. Contact: 0812859403

CLAO250001524

Notices

• Legal •

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND WATER EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES OF SLANGKOPF FARMING CO. LOCATED ON PORTION 5 OF FARM SCLANGKOPF NO. 124, //KHARAS REGION Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMPP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 1 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed agricultural, irrigation and water extraction activities of Slangkopf Farming CO, to be located on Portion 5 of Farm Slangkopf No. 124, //Kharas Region. Name of proponent: Slangkopf Farming CO. Project location and description: Portion 5 of Farm Slangkopf No. 124 is 1300 2455ha in extent and located in the //Kharas Region, about 35km west from Keetmanshoop, north of Main Road B linking Keetmanshoop with Lüderitz and south of the Neckartal Dam. The site is in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Area (the area identified and earmarked for irrigation from the Neckartal Dam) Bulk water distribution infrastructure, which forms part of the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme, is located on the Farm to which it is intended to connect to obtain water for the irrigation of the site. The water will be used to produce maize (summer) and wheat (winter), food crops, fruit and vegetables. An application will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to apply for a water allocation and licence to abstract and use water for the intended irrigation activities. Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public interest is shown. Registered & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting. The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 June 2025. Contact details for registration and further information: Green Earth Environmental Consultants Contact Persons: Charitie Du Toit/Caren van der Walt. Tel: 0811273145. E-mail: care@greenearthnamibia.com

CLAO250001451

IN THE HIGH COURT OF WINDHOEK HELD AT WINDHOEK CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2025/00035 in the matter between: FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED EXECUTION CREDITOR AND MZANISTYPE TRADING CO-1ST EXECUTION DEBTOR SAKARINE JANUARY SHIVUTE AMAKALI 2ND EXECUTION DEBTOR NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in execution of a judgment by the High Court of Namibia, Windhoek given on the 2nd May 2025, the following movable property will be sold at ADVANCED REFRIGERATION, MAIN ROADS, OSHAKATI, by Deputy Sheriff public auction on Thursday, 26th June 2025 at 12h00 and stored at the premises of Deputy Sheriff Oshakati.

1 x DISPLAY FRIDGE
1 x TILL
2 x WOOD RACKS

CLAO250001311

IN THE HIGH COURT OF WINDHOEK HELD AT WINDHOEK CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2025/00035 in the matter between: FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED EXECUTION CREDITOR AND MZANISTYPE TRADING CO-1ST EXECUTION DEBTOR SAKARINE JANUARY SHIVUTE AMAKALI 2ND EXECUTION DEBTOR NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in execution of a judgment by the High Court of Namibia, Windhoek given on the 2nd May 2025, the following movable property will be sold at ADVANCED REFRIGERATION, MAIN ROADS, OSHAKATI, by Deputy Sheriff public auction on Thursday, 26th June 2025 at 12h00 and stored at the premises of Deputy Sheriff Oshakati.

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CLAO250001311

Notices

• Legal •

4 x DEEP FREEZERS 1 x COOL ROOM
2 x MEAT SAW 1 x STEEL TABLE 1 x MANDON 1 x WORK STOPPER CONDITION OF SALE: 1. The sale will be held without reserve and goods will be sold to highest bidder. 2. The goods will be sold "as is". 3. Payment shall be made in cash or by bank guaranteed cheque. Dated at Windhoek on this 11th day of June 2025. ANNE SHLENDUWA INCORPORATED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF NO 34 BERG STREET KLEN WINDHOEK WINDHOEK FN833174 THE MESSENGER OF THE COURT WINDHOEK

CLAO250001538

IN THE HIGH COURT OF WINDHOEK HELD AT WINDHOEK CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2025/00088 in the matter between: AGRA LTD PLAINTIFF AND TRANSLAND TRADING CO-1ST DEFENDANT ADRIAN BERGH 2ND DEFENDANT INA PETRA BERGH 3RD DEFENDANT CLOFF BERGH 4TH DEFENDANT NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION Pursuant to a Judgment granted by the above Court on the 23rd day of June 2024, the following goods will be sold in execution by a public auction on 20 June 2025, at 10h00 at FARM MARIENBURG 111 GROTTOTTEN, namely:

1 x STEEL TABLE WITH WINDGE / GRINDER
1 x WOBBLER SPRINGLERS
2 x CHAIN SAWS
1 x KRONE KR130 ROUND BAILEY
1 x BARKIE TRAILER (WARGUS)
1 x BERGE ROUND OFFICE DESK
1 x BROWN OFFICE DESK WITH FOUR CHAIRS
1 x DINING ROOM TABLE WITH THREE CHAIRS
1 x BROWN OFFICE DESK
1 x IRON BOOK SHELVES
1 x GOLD AIR - AIR CONDITIONER
1 x WOODEN FILLING CABINET
1 x WOODEN DOUBLE WOODEN HEADBOARD WITH TWO CHEST OF DRAWERS
1 x WOODEN DRESSING TABLE WITH CHAIR
1 x STRONHOLD SAVE
1 x SPECIAL REVOLVER
1 x 7.62 PISTOL
1 x 8m MAUIS RAFFEL
1 x WIND PICK
1 x 1.8m COFFEE TABLE
1 x LG DOUBLE DOOR FRIDGE
1 x LG MICROWAVE
1 x DEFY ELECTRIC STOVE
1 x TUTA GAS STOVE
1 x HENSEN FRIDGE
1 x PRICE BLACKING ROOM SUITE
1 x BROWN TV STAND WITH GLASS DOORS
1 x DARK BROWN CABINET WITH DRAWERS
1 x BROWN ROUND TABLE WITH FOUR CHAIRS
1 x BROWN DINING TABLE WITH FIVE CHAIRS
1 x HI SENSE SMART TV
1 x KENWOOD HL47
1 x BROWN CHEST OF DRAWERS
1 x LIGHT BROWN TRIANGLE TABLE WITH SIX CHAIRS
1 x KENWOOD BAR FRIDGE
1 x SNOVMASTER CAR FRIDGE
1 x LIGHT BROWN FILLING CABINET
1 x RED & BLACK SOFAS
1 x SMALL COFFEE TABLE WITH GLASS STANDS
1 x DARK BROWN COFFEE TABLE
1 x BROWN BARREL
1 x SONY TV
1 x SAMSUNG DYO
1 x SMALL ROUND TABLE
1 x BROWN DECO STAND
1 x BLACK WOODEN MIRROR
VARIOUS DECORATIONS
1 x TRACTOR FORK PLUS ATTACHMENT
1 x GRAM CARRIER (BLUE)
1 x TRACTOR BUCKET
1 x GREEN DECK
1 x 5 WHEEL RAKE
1 x DISC
1 x TRACTOR TRAILER (RED)
1 x GRADER TRACTOR (GREEN)
1 x TRACTOR TRAILER (BLUE) VARIOUS IRON EQUIPMENT
1 x HAMMER MILL (NOT WORKING)
1 x TOYOTA HILUX S/C REG NO. N20310
1 x WATER-BERGH BOAT WITH TRAILER
1 x RYOBI COMPRESSOR VARIOUS CANNON SPRAYERS
1 x AIRFLOW LEAF BLOWER
VARIOUS TOOLS TERMS - CASH to the highest bidder. DATED at WINDHOEK this 15th day of May 2025. FISHER QUARBY & PFEFFER LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF c/o Robert Mugabe Avenue & Thorpe Street P O Box 37, WINDHOEK (Ref.: SM/pv/25264)

CLAO250001311

IN THE HIGH COURT OF WINDHOEK HELD AT WINDHOEK CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2025/00035 in the matter between: FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED EXECUTION CREDITOR AND MZANISTYPE TRADING CO-1ST EXECUTION DEBTOR SAKARINE JANUARY SHIVUTE AMAKALI 2ND EXECUTION DEBTOR NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in execution of a judgment by the High Court of Namibia, Windhoek given on the 2nd May 2025, the following movable property will be sold at ADVANCED REFRIGERATION, MAIN ROADS, OSHAKATI, by Deputy Sheriff public auction on Thursday, 26th June 2025 at 12h00 and stored at the premises of Deputy Sheriff Oshakati.

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CLAO250001311

Notices

• Legal •

1x PANASONIC FLAT SCREEN TV 1x PLATINUM MICROWAVE FOR AND ON BEHALF OF TRANSDING CO-1A QUICK COLLECTIONS A. PFECHTER FOR JUDGEMENT CREDITOR TEL: 061 2548231 FAX: 061 2548232 REF: GN240525A

CLAO250001537

IN THE HIGH COURT OF WINDHOEK HELD AT WINDHOEK CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2025/03997 in the matter between: STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LTD PLAINTIFF AND ANNA BROCHEDA GERTRINA DIERGAARD DEFENDANT NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF IMMovable PROPERTY in execution of a Judgment of the above Honourable Court in the above mentioned suit, a sale will be held on Wednesday, the 25th of June 2025 at 10:00 at Erf No 386, BLOCK G, REHOBOOTH, CERTAIN ERF NO REHOBOOTH G 386 SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF REHOBOOTH REGISTRATION DIVISION "M" HARDAF REGION MEASURING 809 (NINE ZERO NINE) SQUARE METRES HELD BY: By Land Title Number G386 SUBJECT: TO THE CONDITIONS THEREOF CONTAINED ALLEGED IMPROVEMENTS DESCRIPTION the following improvements are on the property (although nothing in this respect is guaranteed). The building comprising of: 2 X BEDROOMS 1 X KITCHEN OPEN PLAN WITH DIC & OVEN

CLAO250001537

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CLAO250001537

IN THE HIGH COURT OF WINDHOEK HELD AT WINDHOEK CASE NO. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2025/03997 in the matter between: STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LTD PLAINTIFF AND ANNA BROCHEDA GERTRINA DIERGAARD DEFENDANT NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF IMMovable PROPERTY in execution of a Judgment of the above Honourable Court in the above mentioned suit, a sale will be held on Wednesday, the 25th of June 2025 at 10:00 at Erf No 386, BLOCK G, REHOBOOTH, CERTAIN ERF NO REHOBOOTH G 386 SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF REHOBOOTH REGISTRATION DIVISION "M" HARDAF REGION MEASURING 809 (NINE ZERO NINE) SQUARE METRES HELD BY: By Land Title Number G386 SUBJECT: TO THE CONDITIONS THEREOF CONTAINED ALLEGED IMPROVEMENTS DESCRIPTION the following improvements are on the property (although nothing in this respect is guaranteed). The building comprising of: 2 X BEDROOMS 1 X KITCHEN OPEN PLAN WITH DIC & OVEN

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Notices

• Legal •

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND WATER EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES OF SLANGKOPF FARMING CC, LOCATED ON PORTION 5 OF FARM SCHLANGKOPF NO. 124, //KHARAS REGION Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed agriculture, irrigation and water extraction activities of Slangkopf Farming CC, to be located on Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124, //Kharas Region. **Name of proponent:** Slangkopf Farming CC

Project location and description: Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 is 1309.3455ha in extent and located in the //Kharas Region, about 35km west from Keetmanshoop, north of Main Road B4 linking Keetmanshoop with Lüderitz and southeast of the Neckartal Dam. The site is in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Area (the area identified and earmarked for irrigation from the Neckartal Dam). Bulk water distribution infrastructure, which forms part of the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme, is located on the Farm to which it is intended to connect to obtain water for the irrigation of the site. The water will be used to produce maize (summer) and wheat (winter), fodder crops, fruit and vegetables. An application will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to apply for a water allocation and licence to abstract and use water for the intended irrigation activities.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. **A public meeting will be held if enough public interest is shown. Registered I & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting.** The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 June 2025. Contact details for registration and further information: Green Earth Environmental Consultants Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145 E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com

CLAO250001451

Legal Notice

 **Green Earth Environmental Consultants**

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Project location and description: Portion 5 of Farm Schlangkopf No. 124 is 1309.3455ha in extent and located in the //Kharas Region, about 35km west from Keetmanshoop, north of Main Road B4 linking Keetmanshoop with Lüderitz and southeast of the Neckartal Dam. The site is in the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Area (the area identified and earmarked for irrigation from the Neckartal Dam). Bulk water distribution infrastructure, which forms part of the proposed Neckartal Irrigation Scheme, is located on the Farm to which it is intended to connect to obtain water for the irrigation of the site. The water will be used to produce maize (summer) and wheat (winter), fodder crops, fruit and vegetables. An application will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to apply for a water allocation and licence to abstract and use water for the intended irrigation activities.

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APPENDIX B: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

1. **Position:** Environmental Practitioner
2. **Name/Surname:** Charl du Toit
3. **Date of Birth:** 29 October 1960
4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**

Name of Institution	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	Hons B (B + A) in Business Administration and Management		
Date Obtained	1985-1987		
Name of Institution	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy and Soil Science)		
Date Obtained	1979-1982		
Name of Institution	Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	Grade 12		
Date Obtained	1974-1978		

6. **Membership of Professional Association:** EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 112)

7. **Languages:**

	<u>Speaking</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8. **Employment Record:**

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Position(s) held</u>
	2009	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Practitioner
	2005	2008	Elmarie Du Toit Town Planning Consultants	Manager
	2003	2005	Pupkewitz Megabuild	General Manager
	1995	2003	Agra Cooperative Limited	Manager Trade

		Namibia	Chief Agricultural
1989	1995	Development	Consultant
		Corporation	
		Ministry of	Agricultural
1985	1988	Agriculture	Researcher

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.



Charl du Toit

APPENDIX C: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

1. **Position:** Environmental Consultant
2. **Name/Surname:** Carien van der Walt
3. **Date of Birth:** 6 August 1990
4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**

Institution	Degree/Diploma	Years
University of Stellenbosch	B.A. (Degree) Environment and Development	2009 to 2011
University of South Africa	B.A. (Honours) Environmental Management	2012 to 2013

6. **Membership of Professional Associations:**

EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 113)

7. **Languages:**

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8. **Employment Record:**

From	To	Employer	Positions Held
07/2013	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Consultant
06/2012	03/2013	Enviro Management Consultants Namibia	Environmental Consultant
12/2011	05/2012	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Consultant

9. **Detailed Tasks Assigned:**

Conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan, Public Participation, Environmental Compliance and Environmental Control Officer

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engage.

Carien van der Walt

APPENDIX D: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN