

MAX SOLAR CC	<b>FOREST &amp; ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN</b>	Ref: SRP 5
		Rev 2
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15 October 2025

Mr. Timoteus Mufeti,  
The Environmental Commissioner,  
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**APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR THE  
HARVESTING TIMBER ON FARMS 1852 & 1861 AND MANUFACTURING OF TIMBER  
VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS AT TUHIRENGI, KAVANGO EAST REGION, NAMIBIA**

We hereby would like to submit our application to your office for consideration of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to be issued for our timber operations in Kavango East, Rundu.

We have prepared this Forest & Environmental Management Plan and application to respond to the requirements for acquiring a clearance certificate in line with the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007.

Our company Max Solar CC has been involved in the timber business for more than 10 years. We have recently reinvested into the business to increase our activities to include manufacturing and value addition in line with government policies of National Development, Industrial Policy and Growth at Home.

We have already launched our application on the portal @ <https://eia.meft.gov.na/login>. Our application reference number is: **251015006542**

Your due consideration for our application will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,  
Leroy Diocotlhe



**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM**

Tel: +264 61 284 7666  
Enquiries: J. Ndokosho

Government Office Park  
Luther Street, Windhoek,  
Namibia

07 October 2025

**TO:** Mr T. Mufeti  
Environmental Commissioner

**FROM:** Johnson Ndokosho  
Director of Forestry.



**RE: ENDORSEMENT LETTER IN SUPPORT OF ECC APPLICATION FOR FARMS 1852 & 1861 SITETU VILLAGE IN KAVANGO WEST REGION.**

The Directorate of Forestry (DOF) hereby endorses that the Forest and Environmental Management Plan (FEMP) for farms 1852 & 1861, in Kavango West Region, has fulfilled the requirements for timber harvesting in line with the Forest Act and its regulations.

DOF therefore, supports the application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the above-mentioned farms.

# Forest and Environmental Management Plan (FEMP)



## PURPOSE of the FEMP

The purpose of this FEMP is to facilitate sustainable management, conservation and utilisation of forest resources while promoting socio-economic development and environmental protection. This FEMP will enable the Directorate of Forestry (DoF), landowners and forest resource users to have a clear vision of what needs to be in place, which wood harvesting activities are planned, and when the activities will take place. It will further assist DoF in providing permits based on well-planned and documented management processes.

## OBJECTIVES of the FEMP

**The following legislative instruments, policies and guidelines are inter alia applicable and considered in compiling this plan:**

- Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007)
- Forest Act (Act 12 of 2001) and Regulations (2015)
- Soil Conservation Act (Act 76 of 1969) & the Soil Conservation Amendment Act (Act 38 of 1971)
- Labour Act (Act 11 of 2007)
- Import and Export Control Act (Act 30 of 1994)
- National Forest Policy (1992)
- Namibia Agriculture Policy (2015)
- National Guidelines on Fires and Fire Management (2001)
- National Drought Policy and Strategy (1997)
- National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategy (NRMPS, 2012)
- National Strategy on the Sustainable Management of Bush Resources (2022-2027)

**The following documents to be attached to the FEMP (Depending on land ownership and tenure agreements):**

- ☐ Proof of ownership (Title Deed) for harvesting on own property
- ☐ Lease Agreement if the producer is not the owner of the land
- ☐ Written permission from the Traditional Authority for harvesting on ungazetted communal land
- ☐ Written permission from the chairperson if the land is part of a Gazetted Conservancy or Community Forest
- ☐ Consent and Allotment letters from the Ministry responsible for lands and resettlement
- ☐ Complete Farm / Land Map with farm name, owner (+ tenant), camps, camp numbers & -sizes @ hectares, water points, farm- and official roads, location of homestead and charcoal village (if possible, GPS coordinates), current- (if any) and planned harvesting & exclusions (latter being all excluded areas like environmental sensitive habitats, fields, irrigation areas, cattle corridors, areas not planned to be harvested).

**Date of Submission of FEMP**

**Prepared and Submitted by**

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Name and Contact Details of  
Farmer / Land Legal Custodian  
/ Manager

Farm Name / Land Legal Name

## 2. FARM/AREA DISRIPTION

Legal Status of the Land  
(Select all that apply)

Private Farm ☐ Resettlement Farm ☐  
Gazetted Conservancy ☐ Gazetted Community Forest ☐  
Gazetted Small-scale Farm ☐ Land with Leasehold ☐  
Land with Customary Land Rights ☐  
Open Ungazetted Land ☐  
Fenced-off Ungazetted Land ☐  
Other (Specify)

Farm Number / Area Name

Region and Constituency

Current Land Use  
(Select all that apply)

Livestock Farming ☐ Crop Production ☐ Homestead ☐  
Irrigation Scheme ☐ Wildlife Conservation ☐  
Hunting Tourism ☐ Eco-tourism ☐ Mining ☐  
Other (Specify)

Name and Contact Details of  
Immediate Neighbouring Farmers  
/ Land Custodians / Managers

*Please attach proof that you informed the  
neighbours about your intended bush control/  
harvesting operations)*

List the various infrastructure on the farm or land, such as number of dwellings, camps, water points, waterlines, powerlines, etc. Information must be included on the farm map as well.

Description of the General Ecology of the Farm / Land (e.g. topography, soil type, flora, fauna)

Is the land considered bush thickened / bush encroached?

Yes ☐ No ☐

List the problematic plant species

List the plant species you intend to harvest or control

What is the purpose of the biomass harvesting operations? (Select all that apply)

Land clearing for crops ☐ Animal feed ☐  
Land clearing for infrastructure development ☐  
Clearing undesirable plants ☐ Rangeland management ☐  
Timber harvesting ☐ Woodchips ☐  
Charcoal production ☐ Biochar production ☐  
Other (Specify)

Will the biomass harvesting operations reduce the plant cover or density by more than 80%?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes (Specify)

Was the biomass in the area to be harvested determined?

Yes ☐ No ☐ *If yes, please attach documentation*

Date when biomass was assessed

Was the Biomass Quantification Tool (BQT) used?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, what other methods were used:

Describe the bush control/ harvesting methods, tools and equipment to be used

Name of camp(s) / area(s) to be harvested

NAME OF CAMP OR AREA	GPS COORDINATES (DECIMAL DEGREES)	SIZE (HECTARES)	YEAR TO BE HARVESTED	TOTAL BIOMASS (TONNES)	SUSTAINABLE BIOMASS OR ALLOWABLE CUT

Training to be provided  
to workers  
(Select all that apply)

First Aid to at least the site supervisor ☐

Fire prevention and firefighting ☐

Sustainable harvesting of biomass ☐

Other (Specify)

At minimum, the following  
laws, policies and guidelines  
will be adhered to  
(Select all that apply)

Forest Act (Act 12 of 2001) and Regulations (2015) ☐

Labour Act (Act 11 of 2007) ☐

Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007) ☐

Import and Export Control Act (Act 30 of 1994) ☐

All Permit Conditions ☐

Industry Best Practices and Standards ☐

### 3. FARM/LAND MAP

#### Farm map requirements

*Please attach farm / land map*

#### GPS coordinates

(Decimal Degrees)

#### The following information must be available on the map:

- Current (if any) and planned harvesting & exclusions areas (latter being all excluded areas like environmental sensitive habitats, fields, irrigation areas, cattle corridors, areas not planned to be harvested)
- Each camp must be indicated
- Camps must be numbered for reference purposes
- Size of each camp (ha)
- Available biomass per camp vs what is allowed to be harvested
- Houses, dwellings, staff quarters
- All roads
- Fire breaks
- Biomass production areas
- Water points
- Rivers and mountains
- Etc.

#### Attach the map below:

*Click to attach farm map*



## 4. IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

Land owner, legal custodian and/or manager operating and/or responsible for Small and Medium size, low impact bush harvesting/control projects and operations commits to adhere to the following conditions and standards as described below:

### 4.1. HEALTH AND SAFETY

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
HIV/AIDS infection due to risky sexual behaviour	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide awareness information to workers <input type="checkbox"/> Do not allow visitors to the project area <input type="checkbox"/> Provide free condoms <input type="checkbox"/> Provide recreation facilities (games/TV etc.)	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP. VERY IMPORTANT – the proponent must provide the names and contact numbers of the persons responsible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of a training event,</li> <li>• written instructions regarding visitors,</li> <li>• facilities visible.</li> </ul>
Bites / stings from snakes, scorpions and insects	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff may not to catch or kill snakes or scorpions – back away. <input type="checkbox"/> Staff must wear protective glasses, gloves, closed shoes, hard hat and overalls while working. <input type="checkbox"/> A first aid kit, which includes an aspivenom pump, must be accessible for all staff. <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation / eating areas kept clean at all times, garbage placed in closed containers to avoid attracting vermin, insects. <input type="checkbox"/> All staff must be informed in writing about the consequences of breaking these rules, and it must be clear that the rules are understood.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of a first aid training event,</li> <li>• written instructions regarding non-handling of wildlife,</li> <li>• First aid kits accessible</li> <li>• facilities clean</li> <li>• protective gear being worn.</li> </ul>
Harm to face, eyes, skin and other parts of the body from thorns, dust, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff must wear protective glasses, gloves, closed shoes, hard hat and overalls while working.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protective gear being worn.</li> </ul>
Loss of life/ injury from traffic accidents	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles roadworthy and properly maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Drivers comply with all Roads Ordinances, including avoiding overloading, speeding, safety belts, yellow line driving. <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles travel with lights on whether using tar or gravel roads. <input type="checkbox"/> No driving at night. <input type="checkbox"/> No conveying of hitch-hikers or non-project staff <input type="checkbox"/> Instruction in road safety must be given and repeated periodically amongst all drivers. <input type="checkbox"/> All staff must be informed in writing about the consequences of breaking these rules, and it must be clear that the rules are understood.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicles roadworthy</li> <li>• Zero traffic fines or accidents</li> <li>• Evidence of drivers receiving instruction/ training in road safety.</li> <li>• All drivers licensed</li> </ul>

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Loss of life/injury from machinery accidents	<input type="checkbox"/> Machines properly maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Operators know and comply with machine instruction manuals. <input type="checkbox"/> Instruction in machine operating safety must be given periodically to operators.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Machines well maintained</li> <li>• Zero machine-related accidents</li> <li>• Evidence of operators receiving instruction/ training in operating safety.</li> </ul>
Loss of life/ injury from fire accidents	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire-fighting equipment (rubber beaters and/or backpack spray) must be accessible at key points during controlled burning. <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy beaters/backpack spray immediately when a fire starts. <input type="checkbox"/> A fire cart must be available at each work station with water supply and pumps to deal with fire. <input type="checkbox"/> Regular training for site staff on fire prevention and control, especially in the dry season. <input type="checkbox"/> If a fire starts, notify the farm owner/ manager immediately. <input type="checkbox"/> Open fires only permitted in a designated facility at the site camp. Campfire must be extinguished when staff go to bed, or leave the camp. <input type="checkbox"/> No cigarette butts, matches or any other burning object may be thrown into the veld. <input type="checkbox"/> An area of at least 3 metres must be cleared of grass around active charcoal kilns. <input type="checkbox"/> Combustible refuse must be burnt in a drum. An area of 3 metres must be cleared of grass around such a drum. The drum may not be left unattended until the fire is extinguished and a lid has been placed on the drum. <input type="checkbox"/> All staff must be informed in writing about the consequences of breaking these rules, and it must be clear that the rules are understood.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No fire incidents</li> <li>• Evidence of a fire-fighting training event,</li> <li>• Written instructions regarding fire prevention,</li> <li>• Fire-fighting equipment available at base camp, on vehicles and at charcoal kilns.</li> <li>• Suitable drum available for combustible refuse, and located in cleared area.</li> <li>• Suitable cleared area designated for campfire at base camp.</li> </ul>

## 4.2. DISTURBANCE OF WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Loss of wildlife and livestock from poaching	<input type="checkbox"/> Killing of wildlife and setting of snares is prohibited. Anyone caught involved in such activities will be fired immediately. <input type="checkbox"/> Possession of a firearm or snare is prohibited. Such items will be confiscated if detected, and the offender issued a warning. <input type="checkbox"/> All staff must be informed in writing about the consequences of breaking these rules, and it must be clear that the rules are understood.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No snares present in the camp or veld</li> <li>• No firearms on site</li> <li>• No incidences of poaching</li> </ul>

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Escape of wildlife and livestock due to fences damages/ gates left open	<input type="checkbox"/> Fences may not be damaged and gates may not be left open. <input type="checkbox"/> All staff must be informed in writing about the consequences of breaking these rules, and it must be clear that the rules are understood.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No wildlife or livestock escape from the property due to fences damages/ gates left open by project staff.</li> </ul>
Loss of wildlife/ livestock because of fires	See section on fires in "Health and Safety"	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See section on fires in "Health and Safety"</li> </ul>
Disturbance of sensitive animal species	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent nests of large raptors such as eagles or vultures, must be avoided by at least 100m. <input type="checkbox"/> Some reptiles such as tortoises and pythons move very slowly when cold. Site staff, drivers, and the machine guide in particular, shall look out for any slow moving animals and avoid causing any harm to such animals.		

#### 4.3. DAMAGE TO PLANTS AND RANGELANDS

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Loss of protected tree species	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid cutting protected trees, whether large or small ones. Many of the protected species are frequently found amongst dense encroacher bush, so they are at risk of being destroyed by bush management practices e.g. harvesting machines, arboricides, and even hand labour, if not adequately supervised. <input type="checkbox"/> Protected trees must be marked (e.g. with hazard tape) and all staff must know that marked trees are out of bounds. <input type="checkbox"/> All staff must be informed in writing about the consequences of breaking this rule, and it must be clear that the rule is understood.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No protected trees are cut</li> </ul>

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Ecological imbalance due to over-harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/> In order to maintain soil fertility and provide habitat and browse for wildlife and birds, the following measures shall be carried out within each and every target area: <input type="checkbox"/> Leave bush clumps (or 'islands') totaling at least 10% of the target area. <input type="checkbox"/> If any slopes with gradients of 5 – 12.5% are included in the target area, then the islands must be increased to 20% on those slopes <input type="checkbox"/> Within areas that are cut, all large trees (over 4m tall), including dead trees, shall be retained. The only exception is if the vegetation consists entirely of encroachers that are all over 4m. In that case, leave 300 – 500 per hectare in any case. <input type="checkbox"/> The TE – rainfall formula includes all sizes and species, including Protected species. The result a year after cutting should be grasslands with many large trees providing shade in a park-like landscape, with some islands of bush as mentioned above. <input type="checkbox"/> In addition to small bush islands, also leave at least one large area exceeding 1 ha as a representative sample of the original habitat. <input type="checkbox"/> All 'islands' envisaged above should include browser species of bush, Protected species of trees, and even encroacher species as they also have benefits for soil fertility. <input type="checkbox"/> Seek to create an environment with a matrix of grass, large trees and bush.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correct level of harvesting, adequate numbers of trees, and islands, remain. Area has a "park-land" appearance after bush thinning.</li> </ul>

#### 4.4. SOIL EROSION

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Loss of topsoil as a result of bush thinning.	<input type="checkbox"/> No bush cutting permitted on slopes steeper than 12.5% gradient (i.e. 1 in 8). <input type="checkbox"/> Bush cutting is also not recommended on slopes of 5 – 12.5% (i.e. between 1 in 20 and 1 in 8). <input type="checkbox"/> On all slopes of 5 – 12.5%, machinery should move approximately along the contours (not up and down slopes). <input type="checkbox"/> If such slopes are significantly bush encroached it is recommended that they be set aside as part of the 50% of bush encroached areas per farm that will not be cut even in the medium to long term. <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy and silty soils are prone to erosion and loss of soil fertility following bush cutting. Where <i>Terminalia sericea</i> is dominant it is an indicator of deep sand. All sites where this species is dominant should be harvested at the TE – rainfall formula for woodland i.e. TE per hectare = 3 x rainfall.	The person/company that has the permit from DoF is responsible for implementing. S/he must ensure that all sub-contractors implement the FEMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No bush thinning in steep areas</li> <li>Bush cutting by machines must be done along the contour.</li> </ul>

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Erosion or destabilisation of river banks as a result of bush thinning	<input type="checkbox"/> No bush cutting permitted within 100 metres of a watercourse (see Forest Act). This includes small watercourses and 'blind valleys' found in karst areas, and also springs. <input type="checkbox"/> Two exceptions only are permissible <input type="checkbox"/> where bush has encroached into ephemeral (seasonal) pans – it is acceptable to clear the bush within the floor of the pan but not around the outside margins. <input type="checkbox"/> Prosopis and black wattle may be removed from within a watercourse and from the riverbank.	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apart for the exceptions of black wattle and Prosopis, no tree cutting in riverbeds, riverbanks or within 100 metres thereof.</li> </ul>

#### 4.5. POLLUTION OF GROUNDWATER

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Pollution of soil and water from waste products (e.g. tars, ash, brine) generated in bush-to-energy plants or factories for wood products	<input type="checkbox"/> Where appropriate, the waste should be re-used. E.g. i) ash should be redistributed in the harvested areas, so that nutrients are returned to the soil. ii) Some of the tars produced in a wood gasifier, might be re-useable as fuel in the plant. <input type="checkbox"/> Where re-use is not feasible, appropriate disposal must be considered e.g. in a site equipped for hazardous waste disposal, with measures to prevent seepage into soil and groundwater. <input type="checkbox"/> Brine and contaminated water should be collected and stored in sealed evaporation ponds. The residue should be regularly scraped up and disposed of in an appropriate site.	<p>The person/company that has the Environmental Clearance is responsible for implementing.</p> <p>Composition of effluents should be specified by the proponent, and measures for safe disposal put in place.</p> <p>Water quality inspectors from MAWLR and/or MoHSS need to exercise control over disposal of effluents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sporadic sampling of local soil and water, to test for contaminants.</li> </ul>
Small-scale, local pollution patches caused by spillages and servicing of machinery used in bush harvesting operations. (e.g. fuels, oils, greases)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular maintenance and servicing of vehicles and machinery, to prevent breakdowns and the need for on-site repairs.	<p>The person/company that has the Environmental Clearance is responsible for implementing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sporadic sampling of local soil and water, to test for contaminants.</li> </ul>

#### 4.6. POLLUTION OF AIR

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
Smoke given off from charcoal kilns can, under certain conditions, accumulate to harmful levels.	<input type="checkbox"/> Training and supervision of charcoal producers can improve the efficiency of the process, so less smoke is produced. <input type="checkbox"/> Retort kilns, operated efficiently, produce almost no smoke.	Charcoal producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complaints from neighbours / local people.</li> </ul>
Wood utilisation factories may generate air pollution e.g. smoke, soot.	<input type="checkbox"/> Air emission control measures e.g. scrubbers installed in chimneys.	Proponent is responsible for minimising air emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complaints from neighbours / local people.</li> </ul>

#### 4.7. PREVENTION OF REGROWTH THROUGH AFTERCARE

IMPACT DESCRIPTION	GENERIC MITIGATION MEASURE (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
The original encroacher species, or more aggressive colonizers, will quickly establish themselves in the thinned-out areas.	Preventing bush regrowth following harvesting can be achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hand application of arboricides,</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> mechanical removal of problematic single plants</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> stem burning,</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> judicious use of fire, and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> intensive browsing by goats or antelope, especially when regrown plants are still small.</li> </ul>	Farmer/land owner/land custodian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinned areas remain at the required tree density, or within defined limits of acceptable change.</li> </ul>
Aftercare burning and/or stem burning generates air pollution e.g. smoke, soot, and fires may "get away", threatening other rangeland and neighbours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No burning when the day temperature exceeds 25oC or wind exceeds 20kph or in combination thereof during the months of April to July.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Notify neighbours a day or two before the controlled burning.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Remove livestock from the area prior to burning.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure there are escape routes for larger forms of wildlife so that they do not succumb to the fire.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Avoid burning in areas where there are active nests of endangered bird species (e.g. vultures, eagles) – wait until chicks have fledged.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Fire-fighting equipment (fire-cart, rubber beaters and/or backpack spray) must be accessible and in working condition.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prepare firebreaks that are at least 3 metres wide, around the area on 3 sides, prior to the controlled burn, or define an area bordered by roads which are wide enough to prevent a fire "jumping".</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor the area after the burn is over, in case a smouldering coal or dung is blown into an unburnt area.</li> </ul>	Farmer/land owner/land custodian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire is fit for purpose and it is contained as planned.</li> </ul>
Illness to workers through exposure to chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Staff must wear the necessary protective gear while working with chemicals.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Staff must know and comply with instruction manuals for the particular chemical.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Instruction in chemical application must be given periodically to staff.</li> </ul>	Farmer/land owner/land custodian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No injury to workers.</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 1: REPORTING TEMPLATE

An annual report is required, as well as a 3-year report. The 3-year report must include updated farm / land map to clearly indicate harvesting activities and reference to rangeland restoration as well as possible increase in biodiversity (fauna and flora).

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*The following section is a structure that can be used to compile the report.*

### **Introduction**

Provide a summary of past and current activities, and level progress towards complying to the FEMP.

### **Farm / land map**

Include the map and indicate the areas that were harvested. Provide detail on total tonnage of biomass removed and how much e.g. charcoal was produced. Provide percentages on the map to indicate how much was harvested in a specific camp / area.

### **Harvesting and production feedback**

Include photos of the areas that were harvested.

Provide feedback on your aftercare that was and will be implemented.

Give the total of the permits that were issued, e.g. 3 harvesting permits with a total of 300 tonne of wood biomass, etc include all marketing and transport permit summaries.

Provide info on inspections that were conducted by relevant competent authorities such Forestry Officials and other law enforcement officials.

### **Future harvesting**

Provide info for the camps / areas that will be harvested in the next year. Include the total size (ha) as well as biomass (obtained from bush quantification tools or similar info that was verified by Forestry officials).

### **Fauna and Flora**

This might be more applicable to the 3-year report, as it is sometimes difficult to measure the impact after the first year. If possible, include the increase of rangeland, animal wildlife and any other positive impact on the rangeland.

You should also include anything that had a negative impact on the rangeland, e.g. veld fires, drought conditions, erosion, etc.

### **Summary**

Provide information on a summary level of high-level actions that are planned for the next year. If possible add planned training activities, awareness campaigns for workers.



**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

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**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY**

**Division:** FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

**Sub-division:** KAVANGO EAST AND KAVANGO WEST SUB-DIVISION

**BACK-TO-OFFICE REPORT – NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, MEETINGS & FIELDTRIPS**

**DUTY STATION:** RUNDU

**FIELDWORK TITLE:** RESOURCE INVENTORY/TREE COUNT IN A SMALL-SCALE FARMING UNIT OF THE KAVANGO WEST REGION: **SITETU NO 1861**

**DATE/PERIOD OF FIELDTRIP:** 11 May to 16 May 2025

**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:** 1. Fillemon Iita-Forester, Rundu  
2. Joseph Ifile-Forest Ranger-Rundu  
3. Kandjimi Rudolf- Labourer





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## 1. Introduction

Kavango East and Kavango West are among the few regions in Namibia endowed with rich, natural forest resources dominated by three highly valued commercial indigenous timber tree species: *Guibourtia coleosperma* (Rosewood), *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Kiaat), and *Baikiaea plurijuga* (Rhodesian Teak). Due to the exceptional quality of these species' timber, demand has steadily risen in both local and international markets. Following the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism's lifting of the moratorium on timber harvesting, small-scale farmers were invited to submit applications for authorized harvesting. Since September 2024, applications have been steadily received, and the Ministry is currently deploying resources to conduct resource inventories as part of the permit evaluation process.

This report outlines the resource inventory conducted at Sitetu Farm No. 1861, owned by **Mr. Petrus Epafroditus Unengu** in the Kavango West Region. The fieldwork was carried out by three staff members from the Rundu Forestry Office from **11 to 16 May 2025**.

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## 2. Aim of the Operation

The primary aim of this operation was to conduct a comprehensive resource inventory/tree count of the commercial timber species *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Kiaat) and *Guibourtia coleosperma* (Rosewood), for which the farm owner applied for a harvesting permit.

---

## 3. Strategies Used

To ensure credible, accurate, and scientifically valid results, the following methodologies were employed:

**Desk Assessment:** Preliminary analysis using satellite imagery and land parcel records to delineate the boundaries and plan sampling methodology.

**Transect Sampling:** The farm was divided into manageable blocks, using farm camps as units. Systematic line transects were laid out, and all target species within the transects were counted.

**Field Data Collection:** Tools used included GPS units, DBH (Diameter at Breast Height) tapes, and data sheets to record tree species and DBH for each tree.

**Community Engagement:** Two local workers assisted the team, improving access, safety, and fostering transparency with the farm owner and community.

#### 4. Staff Members Involved

**Mr. Iita N. Fillemon** – Forester (Team Lead)

**Mr. Ifile Joseph** – Forest Ranger

**Mr. Kandjimi Rudolf** – Labourer

#### 5. Findings

The table below presents the results of the resource inventory conducted on Sitetu Farm No. 1861 from 13 to 16 May 2025. The inventory focused on mature individuals of *Pterocarpus angolensis* and *Guibourtia coleosperma* with a DBH of 45 cm and above.

			<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i> (Trees)
Day 1	13 May 2025	230	245
Day 2	14 May 2025	215	261
Day 3	15 May 2025	833	445
Day 4	16 May 2025	1,130	257
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,408 trees</b>	<b>1,208 trees</b>

All trees recorded during the operation had a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of 45 cm and above. These are considered mature trees and may be eligible for selective harvesting, pending approval in accordance with forestry regulations.





**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

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**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY**

**Division:** FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

**Sub-division:** KAVANGO EAST AND KAVANGO WEST SUB-DIVISION

**BACK-TO-OFFICE REPORT – NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, MEETINGS & FIELDTRIPS**

**DUTY STATION:** RUNDU

**FIELDWORK TITLE:** RESOURCE INVENTORY/TREE COUNT IN A SMALL-SCALE FARMING UNIT OF THE KAVANGO WEST REGION: **SITETU NO 1852**

**DATE/PERIOD OF FIELDTRIP:** 11 May to 16 May 2025

**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:** 1. Fillemon Iita-Forester, Rundu  
2. Joseph Ifile-Forest Ranger-Rundu  
3. Kandjimi Rudolf- Labourer



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## 1. Introduction

Kavango East and Kavango West are among the few regions in Namibia endowed with rich, natural forest resources dominated by three highly valued commercial indigenous timber tree species: *Guibourtia coleosperma* (Rosewood), *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Kiaat), and *Baikiaea plurijuga* (Rhodesian Teak). Due to the exceptional quality of these species' timber, demand has steadily risen in both local and international markets. Following the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism's lifting of the moratorium on timber harvesting, small-scale farmers were invited to submit applications for authorized harvesting. Since September 2024, applications have been steadily received, and the Ministry is currently deploying resources to conduct resource inventories as part of the permit evaluation process.

This report outlines the resource inventory conducted at Sitetu Farm No. 1852, owned by **Mrs. Unengu Sabina Ursula** in the Kavango West Region. The fieldwork was carried out by three staff members from the Rundu Forestry Office from **11 to 16 May 2025**.

---

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The primary aim of this operation was to conduct a comprehensive resource inventory/tree count of the commercial timber species *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Kiaat) and *Guibourtia coleosperma* (Rosewood), for which the farm owner applied for a harvesting permit.

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**Mr. Iita N. Fillemon** – Forester (Team Lead)

**Mr. Ifile Joseph** – Forest Ranger

**Mr. Kandjimi Rudolf** – Labourer

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#### 5. Findings

The table below presents the results of the resource inventory conducted on Sitetu Farm No. 1852 from 13 to 16 May 2025. The inventory focused on mature individuals of *Pterocarpus angolensis* and *Guibourtia coleosperma* with a DBH of 45 cm and above.

Day 1	13 May 2025	235	251
Day 2	14 May 2025	225	281
Day 3	15 May 2025	899	439
Day 4	16 May 2025	1,180	273
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,539 trees</b>	<b>1,244 trees</b>

All trees recorded during the operation had a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of 45 cm and above. These are considered mature trees and may be eligible for selective harvesting, pending approval in accordance with forestry regulations.

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Figure 1: team marking trees above 45 DBH trees in Sitetu farm.

## 6. Conclusion

The resource inventory confirmed that Sitetu Farm No. 1852 hosts a substantial population of mature *Pterocarpus angolensis* and *Guibourtia coleosperma*. These results substantiate the applicant's request for a harvesting permit, based on both species' maturity and distribution across the farm.

## 7. Recommendations

**Permit Approval:** It is recommended that Ms. Unengu Sabina Ursula be granted a selective timber harvesting permit, provided all legal and environmental compliance measures are observed.

**Suitable harvesting numbers:** Based on species abundance, the site demonstrates potential for regulated, sustainable harvesting of these valuable timber species. No evidence of prior illegal harvesting or environmental degradation was found, and the forest appears suitable for selective logging under official supervision.

**NB:** Therefore it is recommended that the applicant be authorized to harvest 700 *Pterocarpus Angolensis* and 600 *Guibourtia coleosperma*.

**Monitoring:** Regular inspection by forestry officials should be conducted during and after harvesting to ensure sustainability.

## 8. Challenges

- (a) Despite the lifting of the moratorium on timber harvesting by the ministry in 2023 and many farmers submitted timber harvesting applications, staff members in the region still



Figure 1: team marking trees above 45 DBH trees in Sitetu farm 1861.

## 6. Conclusion

The resource inventory confirmed that Sitetu Farm No. 1861 hosts a substantial population of mature *Pterocarpus angolensis* and *Guibourtia coleosperma*. These results substantiate the applicant's request for a harvesting permit, based on both species' maturity and distribution across the farm.

## 7. Recommendations

**Permit Approval:** It is recommended that Mr. Petrus E. Unengu be granted a selective timber harvesting permit, provided all legal and environmental compliance measures are observed.

**Suitable harvesting numbers:** Based on species abundance, the site demonstrates potential for regulated, sustainable harvesting of these valuable timber species. No evidence of prior illegal harvesting or environmental degradation was found, and the forest appears suitable for selective logging under official supervision.

**NB:** Therefore it is recommended that the applicant be authorized to harvest 600 *Pterocarpus Angolensis* and 400 *Guibourtia coleosperma*.

**Monitoring:** Regular inspection by forestry officials should be conducted during and after harvesting to ensure sustainability.

## 8. Challenges

- (a) Despite the lifting of the moratorium on timber harvesting by the ministry in 2023 and many farmers submitted timber harvesting applications, staff members in the region still could not start with resource assessment on farms, due to a lack of resources (transport, fuel, camping equipment, and S&T budget).
- (b) The above is suspected to be one of the contributing factors to illegal logging activities, as many carpenters can not find raw materials for furniture manufacturing; hence, they opt for illegal logging or buy illegal harvested timber.
- (c) It is therefore recommended that the region be equipped with the necessary resources to enable staff members to promptly provide services to farmers, assisting those who qualify for harvesting permits.

Title	FOREST & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (FEMP) FOR THE ISSUANCE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR THE HARVESTING AND MANUFACTURING OF TIMBER FOR VALUE-ADDED AT TUHIRENGI, KAVANGO EAST REGION , NAMIBIA		
Company	MAX SOLAR AND MANUFACTURING CC P.O. Box 21969 Windhoek Namibia		
Proponent	Contact Person : Mr. Leroy Diocotlhe Contact Number : +264 81 266 8866 Email Address : diocotlhe@gmail.com		
Report	Author	Dated	Status
Report Date	Leroy Diocotlhe	October 2025	Final Revision

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## **2 ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS**

CENC	Contractor Environmental Coordinator
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MAX	Max Solar CC CC
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EMA	Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007
SSF	Small Scale Farmers
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EA's	Environmental Assessments
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Environmental Manager
FEMP	Forest& Environmental Management Plan
I&AP's	Interested and Affected Parties
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry
MEFT	Ministry of Environment , Forestry and Tourism
MITSME	Ministry of Industrialization, Trade, and SME Development

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PM	Project Manager
PP	Project Proponent
PP	Project Proponent
SAREP	Southern African Regional Environmental Program

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### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 THE TIMBER LANDSCAPE IN NAMIBIA**

Large – scale timber harvesting commenced during 2015, but was marred by initial non-compliance. The activities began when farmers from the northeastern regions requested for permission from the former Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Forestry to harvest timber to develop their farms to become the food basket for the Namibian Nation.

However, the Environmental Management Act was not implemented at the time due to a potential oversight. This oversight seemingly arose because the forestry directorate operated separately from the environmental ministry, and the relevant acts in one ministry were not aligned or fully recognized by the other. As a result, when the harvesting commenced, it was short lived as it did not comply with the environmental legislation in place, which eventually caused the industry to be put on moratorium.

Over time, there were several adjustments and permissions granted for transporting and processing of previously harvested trees, where they allowed the transport and processing of already harvested trees. Our government reformed the law, including moving the Forestry Directorate under the Environment Ministry, that was part of how they addressed regulatory gaps and made everything more streamlined before lifting the moratorium in 2022.

The new timber harvesting requirements firmly stipulate that farmers are to first acquire environmental clearance certificates before harvesting.

This EMP is made in response to this requirement for the harvesting of *Pterocarpus Angolensis* and *Guilbouritia Colesperma*.

#### **3.2 VALUE ADDITION SAWMILL & FURNITURE FACTORY**

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Max Solar CC, objective is to create permanent jobs by processing trees into valued added products such as desks and chairs, furniture components and Max Solar has already acquired a number of equipment and setup a fully-fledged furniture factory in Rundu.

Max Solar, under contract by the farmer(s) will fell and process trees into planks either on the farm or at the sawmill. The raw material will be transported to the factory in Rundu for further processing.

Timber Harvesting and Industrial Processing are listed activity under Section 27(2)(f) of the EMA. Any person or company that intents to undertake this listed activity needs to apply for an ECC. This EMP has been prepared in order for Max to apply for an ECC to start processing harvesting Namibian timber and to turn them into value added products.

Below is a flow diagram of our processes





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## **4 INTRODUCTION**

The following two sub-sections cover the background of Namibian forests with their formation and present status, due to factors of climate, geology and history, and ends with a short overview of the legal factors affecting the economic growth of the 2020 timber industry in Namibia.

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

(Ref: TROPICAL SECONDARY FOREST MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA: J.S. Hailwa  
Directorate of Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Tourism)

The climate and geology of Namibia has produced an interesting array of dry land vegetation zones and even unique regions of endemism much treasured by ecologists, taxonomists and the ordinary tourist. The Namib Desert lies along the coast and the Kalahari is on the eastern part of the country. The Central Region, which is a plateau, has various types of Acacia-dominated savannahs. The north-eastern parts are occupied by relatively taller semi-open woodlands growing on deep Aeolian Kalahari Sands.

Namibia's forest resources constitute an important national heritage, which provides both economic and environmental benefits. Forestry development in Namibia started at the beginning of the 20th century when the role of woody vegetation in environmental protection was recognised by the German colonial government. The Colonial policy of forest exploitation, especially in the communal areas of Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi, and commercial areas of Tsumeb and Grootfontein started in the 1930's. In the late 1960's and early 1970's there were definite attempts to improve the sustainable use of the woodland/forest resources of northern Namibia. During that time, it was not the practice, as in most parts of Africa and other parts of the world, to involve community participation in forest management. The approach since 1970 was to do representative forest inventories covering large areas of Ovambo (Geldenhuys 1976) and 1,5 million ha of Kavango (Geldenhuys 1975) to develop strategic planning of the woodland/forest resources, and to do a detailed inventory of a 40 000 ha forest reserve as a basis for yield regulation to ensure sustainable resource use, and with

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guidelines on silvicultural management and research to obtain information on growth rates of tree species and their regeneration (Geldenhuys 1977a).

The country's liberation struggle between the early 1970's and late 1980's prevented the implementation of forestry development activities in large areas of Northern Namibia, which needed attention and still carries the bulk of the forest resources. Since independence in 1990 there were several activities to develop the Namibia Forestry Strategic Plan (1996).

The Forestry Directorate now has presence in all thirteen political regions. The Directorate is divided into the Forest Management and Forestry Research Divisions.

In Namibia most of the forests are located in the north-central and north-eastern parts, although there are also forested areas along the ephemeral rivers in the central and western parts of the country. Open to closed forests are estimated to have comprised 12.4 million ha in 1995, which is 15 per cent of the total land area. During the period 1990 - 1995, the estimated annual loss of forest cover was 42 000 ha, the annual rate of deforestation being 0.3 per cent (FAO 1997). The loss of woody vegetation cover and the consequent environment and socio-economic problems are severe, especially in the north-central regions of Namibia.

Forests in Namibia are found in both privately owned and communal land. The forests in Namibia have been exposed to different destructive forces such as fires, selective cutting by man, or clear cutting for crop production.

Forest loss is mainly due to clearing of land for agricultural purposes. However, the increase in timber harvesting over the last decade or two, especially by the influx of Chinese operatives into SADC countries saw an alarming rapid and uncontrolled harvesting of hardwood trees in our African forests.

The end of 2018, saw the Namibian government clamp down on the timber industry, suddenly stopping any further harvesting of timber until as of such time an effective control mechanism was installed.

This has now largely happened and has been implemented!

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## **THE WAY FORWARD: TIMBER AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

The native forests and woodlands of Namibia are considered one of the countries natural and most threatened resources. Forested areas make up less than 10% of the country, while woodlands cover approximately 20% and shrub-land and desert cover the remaining 70%. Timber harvesting operations have been carried out over more than 120 years, seeking to supply the domestic and the export markets. However, the combination of bushfires, bush-clearing for agricultural purposes and the recent timber exploitation being done in a disorderly fashion all the while including ruthless foreign based operatives, all resulting in a contribution to a high level of deforestation.

As a way of disciplining the exploitation of forest resources the Namibian Government passed new forestry legislation that encourages this activity in forestry concessions, which requires the presentation of a management plan, which serves as a strict disciplinary guide to the timber companies to ensure that their benefits will be made in an orderly and sustainable manner.

Simultaneously, the Namibian Government is committed to stimulate economic growth and employment and to establish Namibia as a gateway location in the Southern African region. Incentives are largely concentrated on stimulating manufacturing in Namibia and promoting exports into the region and to the rest of the world. Companies operating under the regime are free to locate their operations anywhere in Namibia. Through the Offshore Development Company, EPZ enterprises also have access to factory facilities rented at economical rates.

### **4.3 PROJECT LOCATION**

The project areas are Farms 1852 & 1861 and the furniture factory located in Tuhingireni informal settlement within the town-boundary of Rundu, Kavango East, in the Mpungu Constituency.

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The map below shows the location of the region in Kavango East in Namibia.



#### 4.4 PROJECT SITE

Max Solar CC has invested roughly N\$ 9 million into harvesting and processing equipment is located 10 km eastwards from Rundu CBD.



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## MANAGEMENT PLAN

The furniture factory covers an area of approximately 2.1 hectare.

At present, the facility includes:

1. An office administration block,
2. Workshop,
3. Guard house,
4. Show room for the furniture,
5. Containers for storage and spare parts,
6. Offices,
7. Ablutions,
8. Borehole,
9. Residential Flat,
10. Carpentry workshop
11. Open yard for timber storage, trucks and timber equipment,

The pictures below show the borehole and trucks on the plot





MANAGEMENT PLAN

PICTURES OF MAX SOLAR FURNITURE FACTORY

Pic.1  
Wide Belt  
Sander &  
Horizontal  
Resaw





Pic. 2:  
3.2m Panel Saw  
&  
Top & Bottom  
Thickness  
Planner



Pic. 3:  
Vertical Band  
saws



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<p>Pic 4: Tenonors &amp; Cabinets made from Rosewood</p>		
<p>Pic 5: Additional Panel saws &amp; Table saw</p>		

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<p>Pic 5: CNC Board with Coat of Arms and DoF Writing</p>	<p><b>MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> 	
<p>Pic 6: Filling Cabinets made from Rose</p>		



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<p>Pic 7: Dining room table set with chairs</p>		
<p>Pic 8: Beds and side table</p>		

## 4.5 CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY

The northeast of Namibia is the rainiest area: the Kavango Region and the Caprivi Strip are covered by the savannah biome. Kavango is a semi-arid area with an average annual rainfall of 400-600mm, mostly in summer (Dec-April).

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### KAVANGO WEST: WEATHER BY MONTH // WEATHER AVERAGES

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temp (°C)	25.5	25	24.5	23.6	20.4	17.6	17.4	20.1	24.3	26	26.1	25.7
Min. Temp (°C)	19.2	19	18.1	16.1	11.5	8	7.5	10	14.8	17.8	18.9	19
Max. Temp (°C)	31.8	31	31	31.1	29.4	27.3	27.4	30.3	33.8	34.3	33.4	32.4
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	134	127	101	40	4	0	0	0	2	18	62	100

The whole area is very flat with east-west orientated low dunes in the west. The furniture factory and farms are situated on the approximately 5km and 100km away from southern bank of a major river, the Cubango (Okavango), along whose banks the forest and agriculture flourishes.

## 4.6 DETAILED CONSULTATION PROCESS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Due to the fact that Max Solar CC already has a good working record in the Sambuyu Traditional Authority and wider Kavango East Region, we have had the opportunity to engage most of key stakeholders to ensure open card methodology and access to information to all interested and affected parties (I&AP's). Due to the fact that this is a continuation into Phase 2 of our project, most relevant stakeholders such as Governors of Kavango East and West, The Farmers Association, MEFT, farmers and individuals carrying out their businesses within the proximity of our Phase 1 operation have been consulted. Their inputs, comments and opinions were recorded and taken into consideration during the formulation of this FEMP.

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## 5 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Sawmill and associated facilities shall, at all times, operate under the provision of the relevant statutory framework of Namibian and international laws to which Namibia is signatory.

*Table 1: Legal Provision relevant to this Project*

<b>Legislature/Policies</b>	<b>Relevant provision</b>	<b>Relevance to project</b>
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country, which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that: <i>“The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at ... The maintenance 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”</i> .	To undertake the EA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem.
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)	Section 2 outlines the objective of the Act and the means to attain that. Section 3 details the principles of Environmental Management.	The management of this project must be informed by the EMA
EIA Regulations GN 28, 29, and 30 of EMA (2012)	GN 29 Identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate.  GN 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process.	Activity 9.4 and 9.5 (Hazardous Substance Treatment, Handling and Storage) and Activity 10.1(a) (Infrastructures); The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum, gas or paraffin, in containers with

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		<p>a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location. Construction of sawmills or any other facility for the underground and above underground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin. The construction of oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines. The Sawmill will require a combined storage capacity of LESS THAN 30 cubic meters at any one location</p>
Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)	<p>The Policy seeks to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood and incorporated into the planning process, and that the term ENVIRONMENT is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components</p>	<p>This EMP considers this term of Environment</p>
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	<p>Safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context "SAFETY" is regarded as "free from danger" to the health injury and to properties. Occupational Health is intended at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done</p>	<p>The operation of the sawmill and associated facilities should comply with the guidelines outlined.</p>

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	by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed	
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that 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 EMP should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.
Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products, which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	The proponent should ensure that there is safe handling of fuel.
Namibia Vision 2030	Vision 2030 states that the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought after commodities and must be regarded as valuable natural assets	• Care should be taken that the operation of the sawmill and associated facilities; do not lead to the degradation of the natural beauty of the area.
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	Section 23(1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of underground and surface water bodies.	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during operation of the sawmill and associated facilities activities.
The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) Policy on HIV & AIDS	MET has recently developed a policy on HIV and AIDS. In addition it has also initiated a program aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues	The operation of the sawmill and associated facilities has to comply with provisions of the Local Authorities Act.

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	into environmental impact assessments.	MAX SOLAR CC has a HIV&AIDS policy, with proof of training
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	<p>The Local Authorities Act prescribes the manner in which a town or municipality should be managed by the Town or Municipal Council regarding the sawmill in Rundu;</p> <p>Page 8 Sections 34-47 makes provision for the aspects of water and sewerage.</p>	The operation of the sawmill and furniture factory associated facilities has to comply with provisions of the Local Authorities Act.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	<p>This Act (GG 5740) provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia.</p> <p>It covers notification, prevention and control of diseases and sexually transmitted infections; maternal, antenatal and neonatal care; water and food supplies; infant nutrition; waste management; health nuisances; public and environmental health planning and reporting.</p> <p>It repeals the Public Health Act 36 of 1919 (SA GG 979).</p>	The operations of the sawmill and associated facilities shall comply with these legal requirements.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety	<p>MAX SOLAR CC shall comply with this legislation.</p> <p>This subject is handled in the MAX SOLAR CC Health &amp; Safety file</p>
Nature Conservation	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous	Indigenous and protected plants have to be managed

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Ordinance No. 4 of 1975	plants.	<p>within the legal confines.</p> <p>MAX SOLAR CC has a policy on this, with a document for proof of training</p>
Soil Conservation Act 6 of 1969 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	This Act covers the prevention and combating of soil erosion; the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation; and the protection of water sources.	<p>Soils shall not be polluted or left un-rehabilitated.</p> <p>Our plan is for equipment to be mounted on concrete</p>
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (African Union, 2003)	<p>Article 9 subsection (h) Article IX subsection (h), on Species and Genetic Diversity is particularly noteworthy.</p> <p>Final FEMP Report for the renewal of the ECC for the operation of sawmill in Rundu, stating that signatory states “shall strictly control the international and, as far as possible, accidental introductions, in any area, of species which are not native to that area and endeavor to eradicate those already introduced where the consequences are detrimental to native species or to the environment in general.”</p>	<p>Careful consideration should be taken that the landscaping of the facility does not lead to the introduction of alien plants.</p> <p>MAX SOLAR CC will only plant local species.</p>
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits.	MAX SOLAR CC shall adhere to this regulation.

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## **6 ROLES AND RESONSIBILITIES**

Max Solar CC will be liable for the implementation of this FEMP. The CEO may delegate responsibility to a representative as and when it is deemed necessary but probably when our management team is of sufficient size to accommodate such an appointment during the setup phase, operational phase, rehabilitation phase and decommissioning phase.

Interim, the execution of both environmental and social commitments will be carried out by the Operations Manager, who has additional responsibility to handle all the monthly and bi-annual reporting and ensure compliance. In the events where there is a need for a specialist, a professional expert will be contracted. To safeguard the effective execution of this FEMP, the responsibilities will be allotted to the capable individuals once Phase 2 has been implemented.

### **6.1 CEO RESPONSIBILITIES**

Max Solar CC shall oversee the responsibility of the environmental management by effectively executing the environmental management plan.

Furthermore, it shall be the responsibility of our CEO to ensure:

- The appointment of an Operations Manager;
- That all employees are conversant with the Forest& Environmental Management Plan (FEMP) and proof of training on Health, Safety & Environment has been signed;
- The maintenance of a safe and healthy working environment;
- Employees are provided with correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE);
- Best practice, briefings and training for a good working environment to enhance World Class Performance;
- The appointment of an Environmental Control Officer to carry out environmental compliance and environmental audits

### **6.2 OPERATIONS MANAGER**

The appointed Operations Manager shall report to the CEO and shall perform to the required standard.



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He/she will be liable for:

- Achieving the daily production targets without breaking the rules of the FEMP.
- Ensuring that a copy of the H&S file and the FEMP is always accessible on site, at all times and every new employee is familiar with the FEMP.

### **6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER (EM)**

The CEO shall appoint an Environmental Manager (EM) for the implementation of the FEMP from operation phase through the decommissioning phase. The EM shall be a knowledgeable person to monitor, periodically evaluate and safeguard compliance with the environmental management plan.

The CEO may allot this responsibility to a skilled person during phases or may apportion different individuals for any stage to administer the implementation of the relevant section of the FEMP.

Regarding the final FEMP Report for the issue of the ECC for the operation of the sawmill in Rundu, the EM shall ensure:

- Support to the Operations Manager to ensure that all the required permits and environmental authorizations are valid and on file;
- Monitor and verify that there is compliance to the FEMP and ensure that environmental impacts are abridged to a minimum;
- Assist the CEO and Operations Manager in identifying appropriate solutions to environmental problem;
- Ensure that environmental awareness training is given to all new employees at the sawmill;
- Conduct systematic site inspections with respect to the execution of the FEMP;
- Recommend to the proponent and Operations Manager on the removal of certain individuals or equipment not complying with this FEMP;
- Advise on the issuance of fines for not adhering to the facility rules and disrespectful

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of this FEMP;

- Ease and retain a sound communication between the proponent, Operations Manager, employees, and interest and affected parties relating to this FEMP;
- Conduct environmental auditing and safeguard compliance of this FEMP on monthly basis;
- Carry out the appraisal of the FEMP and suggest alteration to this FEMP document where it deems necessary;
- Compile the bi-annual reports and submit to the relevant authority;
- Meter out disciplinary action commensurate to the non-compliance to the rules and requirements for the FEMP and H&S programs.

## **6.4 EMPLOYEES**

Employees are involved in the operation of the sawmill and associated facilities on a daily basis. Management and supervisors shall ensure adequate FEMP and H&S training for them, with proof of training.

The employees shall ensure:

- Full compliance with this FEMP;
- Full compliance with the Company Rules & Regulations, all policies and procedures;
- Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment's (PPE), as laid out and signed for on their PPE Issue forms;
- All encountered incidents or accidents on-site are reported to the Operations Manager, albeit FEMP or H&S;

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## **7 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

This FEMP has been formulated based on the following assumptions and limitations:

- The FEMP was prepared based on the information gathered during our numerous site visits carried out in early 2019.
- Consultation with key stakeholders the staff of Max Solar CC, Governors of Kavango East and West, Minister of MITSMED, Minister of MET, Minister of MAWF, Executive Director of MAWF, Director of Forestry, NIDA, Community members and farmers.
- The mitigation measures detailed in this FEMP are based on the potential risks/impacts identified during the site visits.

### **7.1 LEVEL OF ACCURACY**

Note that any change to the operation of the sawmill and associated equipment may result in the risks and impacts being subjected to re-appraisal and the associated mitigation measures may well change.

The determination of the impacts directly associated with the operation of the production facilities and their recommended corrective management actions revolve around the information collected during the site visits, augmented with additional information from the owner of MAX SOLAR CC, the combined experienced gleaned in years of timber work by the MAX SOLAR CC management team and lastly from the extensive management and operator experience from the Mozambique sawmill operation.

It is therefore stated for the record that this information precise and significant to the operation of the sawmill and associated facilities.

### **7.2 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

It was verified that the CEO of MAX SOLAR CC has an existing, working Health and Safety file for the Sawmill at the Rundu base. Note the index below.

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	Index	Rev 3
	Environmental, Safety & Health Documentation	Page 1 of 1
No	Description	<b>Mgmt. Action</b>
	<u>EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS</u>	-
1	Emergency Telephone List	
	<u>PROJECT INTRODUCTORY PAPERWORK</u>	-
2	EIA	
3	Farm Permit, Environmental Clearance Certificate	
4	Farmer documentation	
5	Audit plan for Farm	
6	Other Farm related Documents (e.g. Rental agreements)	
	<u>METHOD STATEMENT &amp; RISK ASSESSMENT</u>	-
7	Method Statements (Scope of Work – from start to finish) + Proof of training	
8	Risk Assessment + Proof of training	
9	Issue Based Risk Registers (DSTI)	
	<u>DMP POLICIES, PROCEDURES &amp; PLANS</u>	-
10	Policies for SHE, HIV & Aids, Cell Phone	
11	Emergency Procedure; Emergency Plan); Annex 1: Accident & Incident Investigation; and reports	
12	Fall Protection Plan; WAH Risk Assessment + Proof of training	
13	Health and Safety Plan	
14	Additional Procedures: Waste Management, Stacking, Anti-Bribery & Anti-corruption, etc	
15	Safe Work Procedures (Tool Specific) + Proof of training	
	<u>HUMAN RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION</u>	-
16	Hierarchy	

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17	Letters of Appointment with CV's & Competency Certificates	
18	ID's	
19	List of Workers on site	
20	Induction Training Program	
21	Induction Records – Max Solar & Visitors	
22	PPE on Site	
	<u>REGISTERS, CHECKLISTS &amp; CERTIFICATION RECORDS</u>	-
23	Inspection Registers	
24	Certificates of Conformance (Equipment)	
	<u>AUDITS &amp; TRAINING</u>	
25	Audits: Internal & Safety Rep Inspections	
26	Audits: Principal Contractor & Contractors	
27	Toolbox Talks	
	<u>OTHER DOCUMENTATION</u>	
28	MSDS- HCS	
29	Corrective and Preventive Action Plans (NCR's)	
30	H&S Meeting Minutes (Site specific)	
31	Archived Documents	

There is also a SHE folder with 29 procedures in place for handling a number of Management, Environmental, Health & Safety issues; a few examples listed as follows:

- ✓ Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
- ✓ Unauthorized or Illegal hunting, fishing, trapping
- ✓ Spill Procedure
- ✓ Refuel & Decant Procedure
- ✓ Stacking & Storage Procedure
- ✓ Waste Management Procedure
- ✓ Emergency Plan
- ✓ HSE Management Plan
- ✓ Diesel Generator Maintenance

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## **8 COMPANY INFORMATION**

### **8.1 OUR TEAM**

Our site management experience covers Information Technology, Engineering, Electronics and Manufacturing Management, while our Marketing and Mega-project Management section operates from Gauteng, South Africa.

Our CEO together with Leroy Diocotlhe, are well-known Namibians who spearheaded the startup phase in Namibia. Management takes great cognizance of the importance of one of the most widely used processes, that of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

### **8.2 OUR PROFILE AND GOAL**

Max Solar & Manufacturing CC is a SMME company that is dedicated to forestry, and has its headquarters in the city of Windhoek and the vision to become The Benchmark in Namibian timber industry.

The team's timber experience goes back 25 years into Southern Africa Africa, with additional recent work done in both Angola and Namibia over the last three years.

MAX SOLAR CC is fast becoming a major player in the African Hard Wood industry and, as such, has identified Rundu and, in particular, the KIBP as a potential hub for their timber industry in Kavango West.

It is Max Solar & Manufacturing CC wish to become a medium to long-term anchor player in timber industry in Namibia by establishing our centralized sawmill and warehouse operation there, where there is easy access to electricity to power up our sawmills. Our Rundu base will maintain all mobile plant, mills, etc., in order to maximize processing legally cut or purchased timber from the surrounding concessions and farms.

### **8.3 OUR INVESTMENT**

An investment of this nature would have long term ramifications into this exceedingly poor district of Kavango West and, following on to the latest upliftment phase in Nkurenkuru could see the KIBP significantly adding to the Kavango West Region's latest economic renewal.

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## **9 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **9.1 WHAT IS AN FEMP?**

A Forest & Environmental Management Plan (FEMP) can be defined as “an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced”. FEMPs are therefore important tools for ensuring that the management actions arising from Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes are clearly defined and implemented through all phases of the project life-cycle (construction, operation and decommissioning).

This FEMP process has become entrenched as a legislated process throughout the world and largely in SADC countries since 1996, starting with South Africa and culminating, in 2008 with the **Guide to the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007**, which guide is published by the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism as a booklet containing a simple summary of the Environmental Management Act. Since many people find legal language difficult to understand, this booklet explains what the law says in simple terms. It includes section numbers from the Environmental Management Act.

### **9.2 OBJECTIVES**

Objectives of this FEMP are to:

- Ensure compliance with Namibian regulatory authority stipulations and guidelines;
- Formulate measures, which will mitigate adverse impacts of the proposed project on various environmental components, which have been identified during the environmental impact assessment.
- Formulate measures to protect environmental resources where possible.
- Formulate measures to enhance the value of environmental components where possible.
- Respond to changes in project implementation not considered in the EIA;
- Respond to unforeseen events; and

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- Provide feedback for continual improvement in environmental performance.

### **9.3 SCOPE**

The scope of an EIA focuses on the identification and assessment of predicted impacts, with the associated management actions to mitigate negative impacts and/or enhance positive impacts.

For MAX SOLAR CC's involvement in African Hardwood timber operations, our FEMP is initially used as an environmental management tool to ensure that undue or easily avoidable adverse impacts of the harvesting and milling operation, and decommissioning of a project site are prevented; and secondly that the positive benefits of these projects are suitably enhanced.

### **9.4 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS & OBLIGATIONS**

In addition, it will be sent to the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) for approval. Once the DEA is satisfied with the contents of the FEMP, they will issue an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to MAX SOLAR CC. This issued ECC is linked with the recommendations of the Environmental Management Plan.

Once the ECC is issued, the FEMP becomes a legally binding document and each role-player, including contractors and sub-contractors, are made responsible to implement the relevant sections of the FEMP, and are required to abide to the conditions stipulated in this document.

### **9.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTIONS**

To achieve the above, the actions of this FEMP shall include the following:

#### **9.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AIMS OF THE PROJECT, OBJECTIVES, GOALS, COMMITMENTS**

The aims of the management actions of this FEMP are to condense the possible impacts where it deems necessary. In the events where the impacts cannot be avoided mitigation measures are provided to reduce the significance of impacts.

The objectives, goals, and commitment of the environmental action plans are detailed as follows:



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- Project Objectives: To be realized during the life of a project (i.e. Setup, operational and/or decommissioning phases) in order to enhance benefits and minimize adverse environmental impacts. The essence is to evade the likely impacts associated with the environment such as:
  - o soil contamination,
  - o fire risk,
  - o littering,
  - o air pollution,
  - o water contamination,
  - o traffic safety,
  - o dust and noise exposure,
  - o visual intrusion,
  - o environmental, health & safety risk
- Project Goals
  - o To ensure an uninterrupted active ecosystem and safeguard biodiversity;
  - o To work in harmony with the employees, local SME's, drivers;
  - o To maintain a sound working environment.
- Project Commitments
  - o Comply with relevant environmental legislation in Namibia and applicable international standards and convention;
  - o Equipped for potential environmental incidents and employing mitigation measures to avoid recurrence;
  - o Prioritization of environmental conservation in the operation of the sawmill and associated facilities;
  - o Build a concrete relationship with the motorists;
  - o Maintain effective communication on environmental policies, objectives and targets and provide training to all employees.

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### 9.5.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

The management and mitigations of probable impacts identified during the site visit are detailed in the following sections.

## 9.6 SECTION A: EMPLOYEES INDUCTION

Table 2: Aspects on employee's induction during the operation of the Sawmill and associated facilities.

Environmental / Social Aspects	Proposed mitigation Measures	Frequency	Responsibility
FEMP Induction	<p>All employees shall undergo FEMP induction prior to work startup;</p> <p><i>Note: FEMP induction course should cover the following;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the importance of complying with the FEMP;</li> <li>• The potential environmental impacts associated with the operation of a sawmill;</li> <li>• Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness and response requirements;</li> <li>• Explain clearly the remedial actions that must be implemented when employees are carrying out their respective activities;</li> <li>• The possible repercussions of departure from specified operating procedures, and incentive for enhancing mitigation measures or avoiding possible negative</li> </ul>	Per new employee	EM or SM



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	<p>No smoking should be permitted within the surrounding area of the sawmill;</p> <p>Each vehicle shall have a fire extinguisher that should be easily accessible in the event of fire;</p> <p>All process area shall have at least two fire extinguishers mounted on the walls at doorways and always accessible;</p> <p>The fire extinguishers should be serviced regularly and their record kept up to date;</p> <p>No person should be allowed to smoke close to vehicle with a running engine, generators, and fuel storage facilities.</p>		
Fire Detection System	<p>Discoverer to alert employees and management;</p> <p>A specific day every month and at specific time should be dedicated for fire drill training and all employees and drivers shall be informed well in advance</p>	<p>Always</p> <p>Monthly</p>	<p>All employees &amp; management</p> <p>SM, EM</p>
Security Guards	All emergency number should be placed on a board mounted on the wall in the guardhouse	Always	SM, EM
Emergency Numbers	All emergency number should be placed on a board mounted on the wall in the guardhouse	Always	SM, EM
General Safety on-site	All employees should be provided with the required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and records kept;		

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	Expendable Issue	When needed	Supervisor
	Annual Issue	Year startup	Site Manger
	Provide Toolbox Talk training to all employees on personal & domestic safety, general SHE, Safe Work Procedures and how to handle equipment, with employee signoff;	3 per week	Supervisor
	A well-stocked first aid kit must always be available at the office and First aid to be administered by a trained first aider;	Permanent	SM, EM
	Report any kind of accidents / incidents: and treat, compensate &/or discipline affected employees.	As required	First Aider
		On occurrence	All employees
		First Aider	SM
On site Traffic Safety	Ensure that there are clearly marked and good signs are up;	Once off	SM
	No truck reversing without a guide;	On demand	Security, Supervisor
	Reverse park;		Security, Supervisor
	Substantial parking bays should be made available for LDV's and trucks;	Always	Security, Supervisor
	Parking provision should be made available to people with disability.	Once off	Security, Supervisor
	Adhere to the speed limit and obey the Rule of the Road, caution signs;	On demand	Security, Supervisor
	Designate danger and off-loading zones;	Always	All drivers
	Restrict access to unauthorized areas.	Once off	SM, EM
		Once off	SM, EM

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Public Health and Safety	<p>The area is fenced-off and the only entrance point from the guard house at the entrance gate, the same point is used as an exit point by drivers and other users of the business park;</p> <p>Safety warning signs must be placed at the sawmill entrances to warn the general public of all potential risks, "Visitors report to office".</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>On entry or exit</p> <p>Once off</p>	<p>All drivers &amp; pedestrians</p> <p>SM, EM</p>
Ablution Facilities	<p>Maintained &amp; clean toilets &amp; urinals for men and toilets for woman shall be available all time during the operational phase/s of the sawmill;</p> <p>Male and Female stickers to be applied to toilet doors</p> <p>Employees to clean toilet after use</p> <p>Employees responsible for cleaning the toilets should be provided with latex gloves and masks.</p>	<p>Always</p> <p>Once off</p> <p>Daily audit</p> <p>Always</p>	<p>SM, EM</p> <p>SM, EM</p> <p>Supervisor, Safety Rep</p> <p>SM, EM</p>
Dust	<p>In the event of windy condition employees should be provided with dust masks;</p> <p>Wet sawdust or sweep up and bag;</p> <p>Foster the planting of trees in the vicinity so that they can act as wind breakers and maintain soil stabilization;</p> <p>The facility should be landscaped to enhance aesthetic values.</p>	<p>As required</p>	<p>SM, EM</p>

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Smoke & Fumes	<p>Employees should be provided with respirators and safety glasses during smoky conditions;</p> <p>Employees with proven respiratory problem should avoid working in areas with strong fumes.</p>	As required	SM, EM
Noise Pollution	<p>The noisy machines and mobile plant are always noisy; however employees should not be exposed to the noise level more than 85 decibels (dB) for a prolonged time and no employees should be exposed to the loud noise above 120 dB;</p> <p>The use of the generators should be restricted only during power cuts events;</p> <p>Issue correct expendable PPE e.g. earplugs and earmuffs in the event of loud noise to employees.</p>	Monitor	SM, EM, Supervisor

## 9.8 SECTION C: POLLUTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Table 4: Aspects on the operation of the sawmill and associated facilities concerning pollution and waste management

Environmental / Social Aspects	Proposed mitigation Measures	Frequency	Responsibility
Fuel spill and Oil leakages	Leak inspection done on all equipment and fuel containers at the facility;	As required	SM, EM, Supervisor Driver, Supervisor
	Drip trays must be used once vehicles are stationary;	Always	
	The fueling area must be lined with	Once off	

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	<p>impermeable materials and paved</p> <p>Flammable Store for all fuels, oils and solvents</p> <p>In an event of oil spill, clean up as per <b>SRP 20 Spill Procedure</b>,</p> <p>All contaminated soil samples must be collected and disposed of at the appropriate waste disposal, after contacting Site agent and DET</p>	<p>Always</p> <p>Always</p> <p>When ever</p>	<p>The KIBP owners</p> <p>Supervisor</p> <p>SM, EM, Supervisor</p> <p>EM</p>
Used vehicle oil, brake fluid and dirty fuel (Oil changes)	<p>Drain sumps, etc., into a large container. Decant back into the oil containers from the last oil change.</p> <p>Deliver waste oil to the Engen Filling station in Nkurenkuru, for disposal with their oil &amp; fuel sludge.</p>	Per oil change	Maintenance Manager
Vehicle Emission	<p>Switch of engines when vehicles are not in operation;</p> <p>All vehicles and machinery must be serviced and kept in good working conditions.</p>		
Hazardous Waste	<p>All hazardous substances (e.g. fuel, lubricants etc.) or chemicals should be stored in a specific location on an impermeable surface and discarded at a treatment, storage and disposal facility;</p> <p>A reputable company with a good track record on handling hazardous waste shall be contracted to collect all hazardous waste and appropriate disposal shall be ensured;</p>	As required	SM, EM, Supervisor



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General Waste	<p>Assorted labelled waste bins shall be made available on-site during the operational phases, <i>e.g. plastic, organic, glass, metal, paper, separate old oil drums;</i></p> <p>The waste bins must be emptied weekly or when filled;</p> <p>All sawdust to be bagged or loaded onto a LDV and removed to composting, and, when required, wet down sawdust to stop wind-borne dust;</p> <p>Waste offcuts of timber and bark to be supplied to the community projects; in phase 2, to be chipped and mulched</p> <p>Metal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crush non-hazmat tins, old vehicle parts and segregate all to metal route;</li> <li>Old or broken saw blades to be tied up securely and sold as scrap metal.</li> </ul> <p>Comply with all waste related management actions detailed in this FEMP</p> <p><b><i>And as per SRP 28 Waste Management Procedure</i></b></p>	As required	SM, EM, Supervisor
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## 9.9 SECTION D: ENVIRONMENT

Table 5: Aspects on the operation of the sawmill and associated facilities on the environment.

Environmental / Social Aspects	Proposed mitigation Measures	Frequency	Responsibility
Biodiversity	<p>No vegetation should be cleared unnecessarily in the surrounding area of the facility or disturbed in any way;</p> <p>No collection of any plant materials for personal utilization;</p> <p>No waste or equipment of any kind shall be left on any vegetation;</p> <p>There should be a continuous landscaping of the area;</p> <p>No introduction or planting of alien plants permitted at the facility;</p> <p>All planted trees at the facility should be recorded in a database with corresponding GPS readings to monitor their growth and survival.</p>	As required	SM, EM, Supervisor
Game, Fish, Livestock and Domestic Animals	<p>Toolbox Talk on employees are not allowed to kill any livestock on the adjacent farms, with employee signoff, as per <i>SRP 4 Unauthorised or illegal Hunting, Fishing Trapping Policy</i>;</p> <p>Livestock theft should be reported to the nearest police;</p> <p>No pets such as dogs or cats are permitted at the facility.</p>	Induction of new employees	SM, EM, Supervisor

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Topsoil	Care should be taken not to disturb or degrade the topsoil.	As required	SM, EM, Supervisor
Soil contamination	No formation of pits, quarries or waste dumps within the adjacent areas of the sawmill and associated facility are permitted.	As required	SM, EM, Supervisor
Surface and Ground Water	<p>Careful consideration should be made during decanting operation during the rainy season not to allow fuel to enter the surface water and cause pollution of surface water and ultimately ground water;</p> <p>There shall be no disposal of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to surface water bodies;</p> <p>Motorists should avoid parking their vehicles away from any surface water bodies to avoid spillage in case there are leakages;</p> <p>Contaminated runoff from the sawmill and associated facilities should be prevented from entering the surface water bodies;</p> <p>Washing of personnel or any equipment should be restricted to the facilities provided on site.</p>	As required	SM, EM, Supervisor

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## 9.10 SECTION E: ARTIFACTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Table 6: Aspects on operation of the sawmill and associated facilities concerning archaeological sites significance.

<b>Environmental / Social Aspects</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation Measures</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Archaeological Significant Sites	<p>Should a heritage site or archaeological site be uncovered or discovered in the vicinity of the facility during the operation phase, a “chance find” procedure should be applied as detailed below;</p> <p>If operating machinery or equipment stop work;</p> <p>Demarcate the site with danger tape;</p> <p>Determine GPS position if possible;</p> <p>Report findings to the Operations Manager and CEO;</p> <p>Report findings, site location and actions taken by the Operations Manager and owner of the facility;</p> <p>Cease any works in immediate vicinity;</p> <p>Visit find site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings;</p> <p>Determine and delineate exclusion boundary;</p> <p>Site location and details to be added to a Geographic Information System (GIS) for field verification by archaeologist;</p> <p>Assess the site and authenticate addition</p>	As required	SM, EM, Supervisor

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	<p>to the site GIS;</p> <p>Advise the National Heritage Council (NHC) and request written permission to remove findings from work area, recovery, packaging and labelling of findings for transfer to National Museum. Should human remains be found, the following actions will be required; apply the chance find procedure as described above;</p> <p>Schedule a field inspection with an archaeologist to confirm that remains are human;</p> <p>Advise and liaise with the National Heritage Council and Namibian Police; and</p> <p>Remains will be recovered and removed and taken to the National Museum or the National Forensic Laboratory in Windhoek.</p>		
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## 10 SITE REHABILITATION PHASE

The management actions included in Table 7, below apply during the rehabilitation phase of the sawmill and associated facilities and should be undertaken with mitigation measures detailed in the Tables above.

Table 8: Site rehabilitation Phase Management actions.

Environmental Features	Management Actions	Responsibility	Monitoring Agents
FEMP Training	All companies contracted by MAX SOLAR CC to render any services must ensure that all their employees are aware of the necessary health, safety and environmental considerations applicable to their respective works at our site.	CEO, SM, Other companies	EM, MEFT, Rundu -Municipalities
Monitoring	<p>Monitor the operations of the FEMP;</p> <p>Conduct a monthly site audit (SHE) around the sawmill and associated facilities;</p> <p>Continual daily observation of the sawmill operation and associated facility before the end of every shift.</p>	<p>CEO</p> <p>CEO</p> <p>CEO</p>	<p>EM</p> <p>EM, Safety Rep</p> <p>SM, EM, Supervisor, Safety Rep</p>
Water and Waste management	<p>No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to any surface water bodies;</p> <p>Contaminated runoff from the various operational activities should be avoided from entering any surface water bodies and ultimately underground water;</p> <p>Ensure that surface water accumulating on-site are directed and captured through a proper storm water management</p>	CEO	EM, MET, MAWF, MHSS

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	<p>system and should be treated in an appropriate manner before dispose of into the environment;</p> <p>The use of water saving mechanisms should be promoted among the employee's, motorists and the public at large in order to reduce water demand;</p> <p>Substantial waste bins (with lids, to prevent the escape of litter) shall be available at the sawmill and assorted wheelie bins shall be available outside the convenient shops and other facilities and should be easily accessible at all time to the employees and the public to dispose of their waste;</p> <p>The sawmill and associated facilities shall be kept clean and free of litters and no litters shall be allowed to strew at the facility;</p> <p>All employees should be instructed to discard of all waste in correct labelled bins;</p> <p>The owner and the manager of the facility should be responsible for regular disposal of all the solid waste generated at the facility;</p> <p>The frequency of collections will be such that waste containment receptacles do not unduly accumulated or overflow.</p>		
Energy efficiency	The electricity facility should be used at the optimal level to provide power to the entire facility and machines shut down when not in use. The petrol and diesel	CEO	EM, MET, MME

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	generator should only be used as a back in the events of load-shedding;		
Biodiversity restoration	<p>A list of indigenous plants should be generated and such plants should be incorporated in the landscaping program;</p> <p>The nursery on site should focus on propagating indigenous trees and fruits tree to maintain the ecological systems and enhance food security;</p> <p>Any fauna occurring in the vicinity should not be disturbed however, all snakes to be captured for relocation;</p> <p>No poaching of any animal in surrounding farms is permitted at all cost.</p>	CEO	EM, MET, MAWF



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## **11 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE**

The decommissioning of the sawmill and associated facilities is not expected to take place in the nearest future, in fact more farms will be added for harvesting and management during the lifecycle of the factory. The provision of the Environmental Management Act, 2007, emphasis that it is crucial to take into consideration the impacts on the environment during the decommissioning phase of the project.

Namibian legislation considers decommissioning phase a separate activity and an EIA should therefore be conducted preceding to its decommissioning. Recommendations to be taken into account subsequent to decommissioning.

A closure plan should be formulated by Max Solar CC at least six months before the scheduled date of decommissioning. This closure plan must ascertain the targets and objectives for decommissioning and operations working towards this end.

Max Solar CC should consult the specialists to ensure that the decommissioning phase is in line with the prevalent international best practice trends, to reduce the possible risks and financial overheads to execute this process.

Key stakeholder engagement is crucial during this phase to ensure that the neighbours and municipality of Rundu Town interests are detailed and their obligations from the initial stages of the project are well-thought-out.

The decommissioning of sawmill and associated facilities is not yet projected due to the fact that there is a long-term timber plan for the whole area and currently the sawmill/factory in Rundu is the most preferred area due to its strategic location.

The facility will become an integral economic activity in town of Rundu and a sizeable number of people shall be employed by the facility resulting in the improvement of the livelihoods of many families in the town. The facility is associated with many positive cumulative impacts which includes; generating indirect jobs to many people in the town via downstream woodwork, tree nurseries and effective farming techniques.

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## **12 CONCLUSION**

Max Solar CC will be in the forestry and timber industry for the long term. To achieve our long-term lifespan in forestry, Max Solar CC desires to become a benchmark in the SADC, we commit to work according to the 12 guidelines outlined in Article 4 of the SADC Protocol on Forestry. Our continuous operation of this new sawmill and associated facilities will bring about both positive and negative impacts on the environment.

For the present operation, appropriate implementation of this FEMP will ensure that negative impacts shall be well mitigated and positive impacts shall be enhanced.

This sawmill will control hazardous power tools, large mobile plant and heavy timber, all of which may easily result in detrimental impacts on the environmental and severe injury or fatalities, if proper measures are not managed continuously.

Most of the predicted impacts are quite significant, therefore appropriate and rigid environmental management measures shall be executed throughout the entire life span of this project.

The management of long-term impact requires continuous monitoring and urgent remediation in order to avoid adverse impact on the environment.

Based on the preliminary finding detailed in this FEMP and taking into our companies mindfulness toward the environment, as well as our Health and Safety, our request is that an Environmental Clearance Certificate for MAX SOLAR CC's new sawmill and associated facilities would be issued to ensure a speedy startup operation and the start of implementing the mitigation measures suggested in this document.

Max Solar CC believes **that there is something better than Environment, Health and Safety...**

...and that is .....

**“CONTINUOUS ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICE!”**

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# **CURRICULUM VITAE**

**Daniel Tikale**

**Mogane**

## **Personal Data:**

Surname : **Daniel Tikale**

First names : **Mogane**

Gender : Male

Age : 54 years

Identity No. : 710803 5127 088

Date of birth : 3 August 1971

Nationality : Namibian

Languages : English, Afrikaans, Oshiwambo

State of health : Good

Any serious illness/accidents : No

## **Experience:**

After a short period of employment in the nuclear industry at Pelindaba, I entered into manufacturing in the chemical field, working with a number of companies locally and overseas, in Germany, Mauritius, Wales and England and culminating as Factory Manager in a local Specialty Chemical Plant that produced dipped fabric and PVC tarpaulin material.

I was successful in taking it to World Class Manufacturing status, which included Zero Defect and this included achieving quality and safety standards, through strict safety, quality problem analysis and risk management practices, especially incorporating health, safety and the environment. I worked throughout the automotive supply-industry, handling international technology transfers, chemical manufacturing, logistics, technical support, versatility training and implementation, youth development, supply chain management and all levels of management from technical manager, through section management to Factory Manager.

I left formal employment in 2010 and formed 1&1 CONSULTING, concentration mainly in the fields of construction, manufacturing and tourism, with emphasis in the following areas:

- Environmental, Health & Safety: construction, manufacturing, timber, aeronautical
- Engineering workshop management
- Marketing: Penetration and survey work
- Feasibility Studies and Risk Assessment
- Plant / Factory design, Problem Analysis,
- Best practice, Business Process Re-engineering, Problem Analysis
- Auditing: H&S, ISO 9000 (Quality), ISO 18000 (Environmental),
- Industrial rope access work
- Corporate Training and Team Building
- Youth development
- Process flow & simulation (Arena software)
- Tourism
- Aeronautical Search & Rescue

I have an excellent understanding of health, safety and the environment requirements, obtained on one of the strictest construction sites in South Africa under HMG building the Port of Ngqura, where I consulted for a Steel Erector as their Health & Safety Manager on the Coega Transnet site (Entrance Plaza, Hauler Zone & Phase 1 buildings and CDC Office Block), doing the structural steel roof construction and also for the painting thereof for two different companies.

I have worked on well over 170 construction projects and factories throughout the province since 2003, covering most aspects of construction, especially risk assessing, rope access, training and work at height. One of my best achievements was notably never dropping below 94.3% for our monthly H&S audits while building the Port of Ngqura. I also have developed a comprehensive Human Resource / Health & Safety computer package for effective control of a company's ongoing daily records.

In addition to the above, I have many years of experience and involvement in managing emergencies and incidents, having served or still presently serving on the following bodies: (Note NMBM=Nelson Mandela Bay Metro)

- East Cape Emergency Services Co-ordination Committee (1989 to 2013: Acting Vice Chair & Secretary – now defunct)
- Nelson Mandela Bay Metro (NMBM) Emergency Services Co-ordination Committee (replaced the above committee; 2013 to present)
- Disaster Management Advisory Board:
  - o NMBM (2006 to present)
  - o Cacadu (2006 to present)
- Disaster Management Reservist (2005 to present)
- Urban Search & Rescue: Nelson Mandela Bay Disaster Management requested me in 2018 re-establish it, and setup all initial training: Now completed and functioning very well)
- Mountain Rescue/High Angle Rescue Initially at provincial level, but now at international level in Africa and linked to UN (1982-present)
- Mountain Club of Namibia:
  - o National Training Committee (1990-1995)
  - o Chairman of EP Section (2006 to 2008)
  - o EXCO for Central Committee (2006 to 2008)
  - o National Committee for Search and Rescue (1989 to 2011)
- SAPS Reservist for mountain rescue (1999 to 2007)
- Provincial TAC JOC member for FIFA World Cup (2010)
- Registered with South African Council for Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP)

To date I have managed over 83% of all Search and Rescue callouts, regional and local exercises in the province, totaling 353 since 1989. Operations of note are: Storm's River Disaster, Hansie Cronje's plane crash, 1991 Markman township's factory explosion, Kettlespout suicide recovery and a -23°C search in the Katberg mountains.

I worked with Q6 in the Port of Ngqura and PE Harbor on numerous projects, covering logistics and process flow, sand bypass re-engineering, the salvage of two sunken vessels in the PE Harbor, sundry small add-on projects and lastly the rust rehabilitation of harbor cranes & gantries. The latter project included my design and the subsequent fabrication of a world-first mobile work-elevating-platform for the rehabilitation of Rubber Tyre Gantries, which directly allowed us to complete the task in a world record time.

After a Hogsback timber company recorded a serious tree felling accident, the Department of Labor demanded serious demands for improved safety in the sawmill and out in the forest. I was contracted to produce the safe work procedures for the local sawmill and retraining of the workforce over a two-year period.

I was also contracted to train many groups from our Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP), Biodiversity Social Projects and Working for Water in preparation for their bush work.

Three years ago, I became involved in a combined project with the Max Group and Conservation Outcomes, for establishing tourism, biodiversity conservation, wildlife management, ranger training, adventure tourism, agriculture, family food security and the provision of water and power to rural communities in Africa.

A notable achievement in my manufacturing experience was an outcome that three young black Grade 12's achieved once we had put them each through a 2-week course, e.g. Welding, Fitter & Turning and Supervision. They were then responsible for manufacturing our selected factory tooling, framing tables and molding equipment. They achieved a quality standard on a par with Austrian woodworking machines, all to international engineering standards, largely due to our experienced engineering supervision which guided them speedily to world standards combined with our demand for World Class Manufacturing quality.

I presently consult in Africa for a major Russian aircraft company, writing the operational casualty-evacuation procedures for their Russian MI-8 and MI-17/171 helicopters. In addition, I was responsible for training their multi-national pilots and medics in the Mali war zone. Although I was successful in obtaining United Nations approval in the extremely limited time available for this Russian humanitarian operation, we lost 5 members of the team during a double hotel attack.

Lastly, I consulted and worked from November 2020 in the timber industry in Northern Namibia and Southern Angola, setting up the standard files, agreements, risk Assessments, all policy, procedure and ESH documentation and including safe-work procedures required for such a field operation. Also, additional involvement on the management of the harvesting, the primary breakdown of logs to cant and planks and with a short-term goal of further downstream furniture manufacture. Although still in its infancy stages, we are building up our platforms for biological sustainability and the upliftment of the local populations through training and skills transfer.

My goal with Max Solar cc is for them to achieve benchmark status in the Namibian timber and carpentry industry.



# **CERTIFICATES & DEGREE for Rob Mac Geoghegan, showing areas of application**

Construction	Manufacturing & Timber	High Angle Rescue	Search & Rescue	Corporate Training	Social Empowerment	
Y	Y					B.SC in Chemistry & Biochemistry
	Y		Y			Advanced Basic Programming
Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Advanced Big Wall Rescue (High Angle)
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Advanced Safety NOSA
Y	Y					Air Monitoring - Drager
Y						Asbestos
Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Auxiliary Fireman
Y	Y				Y	Auditor: Environmental ISO14000
Y	Y				Y	Auditor: Quality ISO 9000
Y		Y				Construction Regulations 2014
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Budget & Finance
			Y	Y		Diver-World 2 Star (CMAS)
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Facilitator: Competencies for Situation Analysis, Cause Analysis, Performance.
Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Fire Protection
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment
Y	Y			Y	Y	Human Factors in Industry
Y	Y			Y	Y	Initiator & Disciplinary Procedures
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Intermediate 4x4 instructor
Y						IRCON (for Construction Supervisors)
Y	Y				Y	Labour Law in the Workplace
Y	Y					Member of Institute of Waste Management
Y	Y			Y	Y	Management: Financial, Mgmt. skills, Interpersonal communication skills
Y	Y			Y	Y	Management: Productivity, Performance, Mgmt. by Objectives, Intrapreneurial.
Y	Y		Y	Y		Management: Strategic Mgmt.
Y	Y		Y	Y		Management: Facilitator for Situation Analysis, Cause Analysis, Decision Analysis, Performance System Analysis & Risk Analysis
			Y	Y	Y	National Mountain Guide
	Y	Y			Y	Productivity (National Productivity Institute)
Y	Y			Y	Y	Occupational Health & Safety Association: latest updates.
	Y			Y		Production Planning
Y	Y			Y		Quality Awareness
Y	Y			Y		Quality Systems Implementation & Evaluation (ISO 9001)
		Y	Y			Radio Ham Operator Certificate (Callsign: ZS2ROB)
	Y					Rubber Technology
Y	Y			Y	Y	Safety for Supervisors
Y	Y			Y	Y	Safety Representative
Y	Y					Scaffold Erector
Y	Y					Scaffold Inspector
Y	Y		Y	Y		Statistical Process Control
			Y		Y	Search is an Emergency (For wilderness & mountains)
						Namibia Tourism Guide: Field Guide for Adrenalin Activities
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Working at Height: NOSA
Y	Y			Y		World Class Manufacturing
Y	Y			Y	Y	Written Safe Work Procedures



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT

Certificate No: KACLB (LH) 0398

CERTIFICATE OF LEASEHOLD

(Section 33 and regulation 16)

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT

**SMALL SCALE COMMERCIAL FARMING UNIT NO. 1852**

(description of right of leasehold which has been granted)

has been granted to

**URSULA SABINA UNENGU**

**(ID) 84122010306**

(full names of person to whom the right concerned has been granted)

of

**HOCHLANDPARK, PERLUHUN STREET 1606, WINDHOEK**

(residential address of person to whom right concerned has been granted)

**P.O. BOX 20532, WINDHOEK**

(postal address of person to whom right concerned has been granted)

in respect of

**COMMUNAL AREA OF MBUNZA TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY**

(portion of land in respect of which right of leasehold has been granted)

measuring

**2497, 1093 hectares**

(approximate size of land concerned)

for

**99 YEARS**

(period for which right of leasehold has been granted)

The approval of the Minister is required and has been obtained \*/is not required.\*

Signature of Chairperson/Secretary of the Board

27 July 2010	Ministry of Lands And Resettlement
* Delete whichever is not applicable 27 JUL 2010	
P. O. Box 723, Rundu Kavango Communal Land Board	
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA	

APPROVED

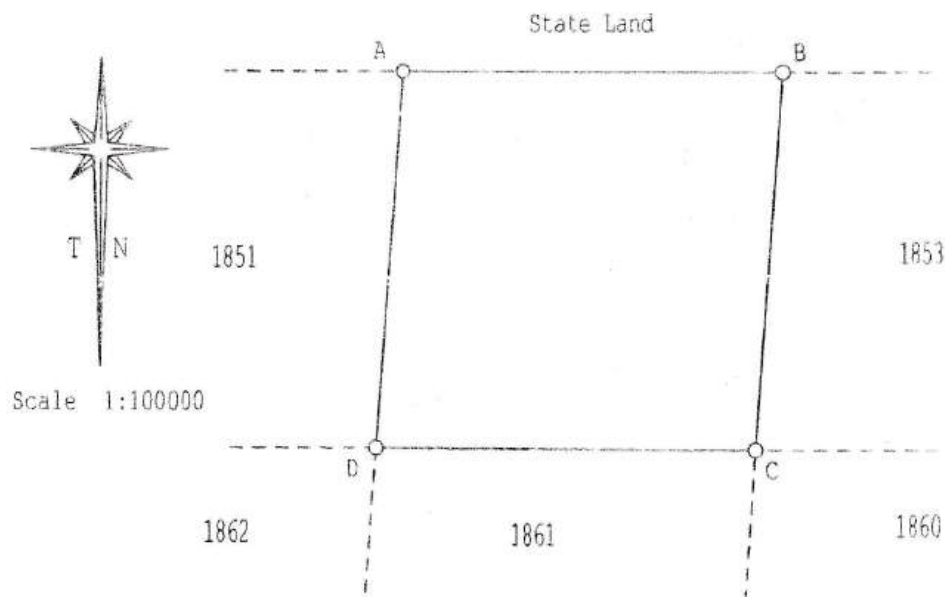
*Enrolab*  
for SURVEYOR-GENERAL

02 MAY 2006

	SIDES Metres	ANGLES OF DIRECTION		CO-ORDINATES		Designation
				Y System: Lo 22/19°	X	
		Constants:		± 0.00	± 0.00	
AB	5 009.41	270° 19' 19"	A	-43 242.85	-376 672.74	1851b
BC	5 003.38	4° 07' 46"	B	-48 252.18	-376 644.59	1853a
CD	5 000.03	90° 23' 29"	C	-47 891.88	-371 654.20	1853d
DA	4 996.73	184° 01' 36"	D	-42 891.96	-371 688.35	1851c
		T101	△	-21 741.40	-353 786.70	Hoekduin
		T131	△	-15 204.80	-380 200.50	RU-G3
		T132	△	+2 054.30	-361 185.30	RU-G4
		T140	△	-70 764.10	-348 501.20	Tennis
		T141	△	-91 654.90	-356 816.60	Nushe

## Description of Beacons

A, B, C, D.....: 20mm Iron peg in concrete + YS marker



The figure

A B C D

represents

2 497.1093 hectares

of land being

**Farm No.1852**

Situate in Registration Division " B "

Kavango Region

Republic of Namibia

Surveyed in December 2005 by us

*H. Shanyengana & S. Akubia*  
Professional Land Surveyors

This diagram is annexed to	The original diagram is	S.R. No. E002 / 2006
No.		Noting Plan
d.d.	Transfer/Grant	File No. B1852
	d.d.	Lat. 18° 55' S
Registrar of Deeds		Long. 19° 11' E



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

## MINISTRY OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT

Certificate No: KACLB (LH) 0399

CERTIFICATE OF LEASEHOLD

(Section 33 and regulation 16)

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT

**SMALL SCALE COMMERCIAL FARMING UNIT NO.1861**

(description of right of leasehold which has been granted)

has been granted to

**PETRUS EPAFRODITUS UNENGU**

**(ID) 50051800284**

(full names of person to whom the right concerned has been granted)

of

**HOCHLANDPARK, PERLUHUN STREET 1606, WINDHOEK**

(residential address of person to whom right concerned has been granted)

**P.O. BOX 20532 , WINDHOEK**

(postal address of person to whom right concerned has been granted)

in respect of

**COMMUNAL AREA OF MBUNZA TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY**

(portion of land in respect of which right of leasehold has been granted)

measuring

**2494, 7507 Hectares**

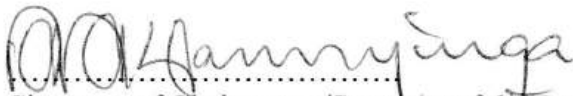
(approximate size of land concerned)

for

**99 YEARS**

(period for which right of leasehold has been granted)

The approval of the Minister is required and has been obtained \*/~~is not required.~~\*

  
Signature of Chairperson/Secretary of the Board





APPROVED

No. A 60/2006

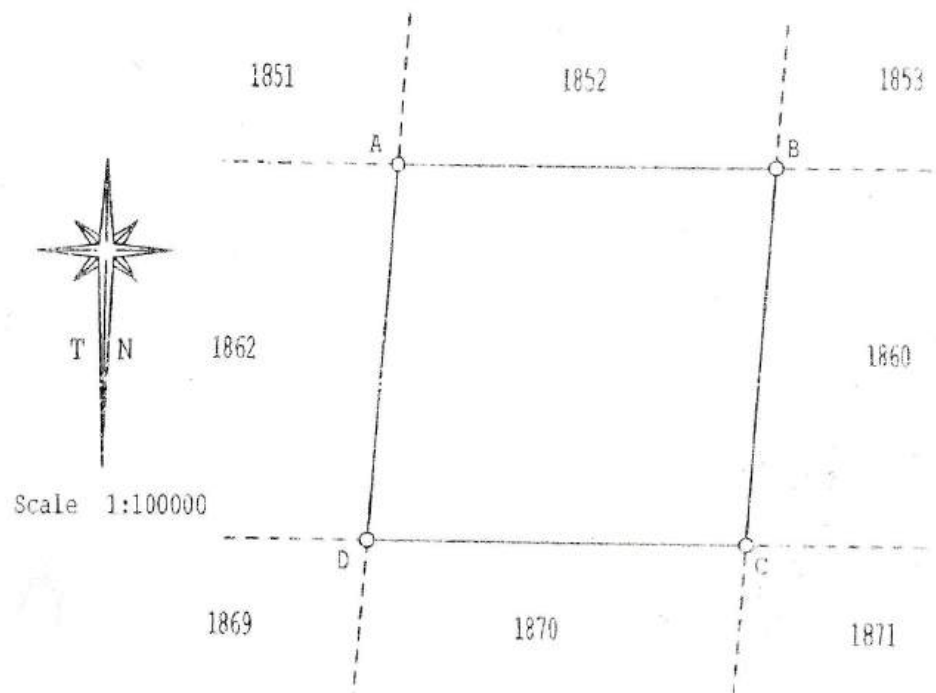
for SURVEYOR-GENERAL

11 MAY 2006

SIDES Metres		ANGLES OF DIRECTION		CO-ORDINATES Y System: 60 22/19° X		Designation
		Constants:		± 0.00	± 0.00	
AB	5 000.03	270° 23' 29"	A	-42 891.96	-371 688.35	1851c
BC	5 000.96	4° 05' 56"	B	-47 891.88	-371 654.20	1853d
CD	5 001.05	90° 25' 44"	C	-47 534.43	-366 666.03	1871a
DA	4 997.74	184° 06' 46"	D	-42 533.52	-366 703.47	1869b
		T101	△	-21 741.40	-353 786.70	Hoekduin
		T131	△	-15 204.80	-380 200.50	RU-G3
		T132	△	+2 054.30	-361 165.30	RU-G4
		T140	△	-70 764.10	-348 501.20	Tennis
		T141	△	-91 654.90	-356 816.60	Nushe

Description of Beacons

A, B, C, D.....: 20mm Iron peg in concrete + YS marker



The figure

A B C D

represents

2 494.7507 hectares

of land being

**Farm No. 1861**

Situate in Registration Division " B "

Kavango Region

Republic of Namibia

Surveyed in December 2005 by us

*N. Shanyengana & S. Akubia*  
Professional Land Surveyors

This diagram is annexed to	The original diagram is	S.R. No. E002 / 2006
No.		Noting Plan
d.d.	Transfer/Grant	File No. B1861
		Lat. 19° 21' E
Registrar of Deeds	d.d.	Long. 19° 11' E



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

**KAVANGO WEST COMMUNAL LAND BOARD**

FORM 9

**PART A**

DEED OF LEASEHOLD IN RESPECT OF RIGHT OF LEASEHOLD FOR ANY PURPOSE  
OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES OUTSIDE A  
DESIGNATED AREA  
(Section 45, read with section 36 and regulation 19)

MEMORANDUM OF LEASE BETWEEN

**THE KAVANGO WEST COMMUNAL LAND BOARD**

Herein duly represented by **STEFANUS KUDUMO**

In his capacity as chairperson/secretary\* of the said land board (hereafter referred to as "Board" on  
the one hand;  
And

**URSULA SABINA UNENGU**

(Name of Leaseholder of right of leasehold)

**84122010306**

(Identity number)

**HOCHLAND PARK, WINDHOEK**

(Residential address)

(Hereafter referred to as the "holder"), on the other hand.

WHEREAS the holder has applied for a right of leasehold/recognition of a right referred to in Section  
35 (1) of the Act\*.....

**AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES**

(State the purpose of right of leasehold)

In respect of **SMALL-SCALE COMMERCIAL FARMING UNIT**

**FARM NUMBER, 1852**

(Portion of Land)

ASK  
SMK  
S  
S

Jkm



Situated in the **MBUNZA TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY**  
(Communal area of) the **MBUNZA TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY**

(Traditional community) in the **KAVANGO WEST** Region

Measuring **2,525.78 HA**  
(Size of land)

Situated in the **TRADITIONAL UKWANGALI COMMUNAL AREA OF THE UKWANGALI COMMUNITY IN THE KAVANGO WEST REGION**

(State communal area of traditional communal community and region in which land is situated)

Measuring **2,525.78 HA**  
(Size of land)

to the holder subject to certain terms;

NOW THEREFORE the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. This leasehold will commence from the date of signing this contract and will continue for a period of **Ninety-nine (99) years** from that date. Should renewal of this lease be required at the expiry of the **99 years**, the Minister responsible for Lands should be approached to exercise his/her discretion in this regard.
2. The amount payable by the holder in respect of the right of leasehold is **NS 2809 (Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine Namibian Dollars)** upon registration of the right of leasehold per annum, with an increment of **Five Percent (5%)** per annum. The Ministry may change the rental fees amount anytime and it must be communicated to the leaseholder in writing.
3. If the holder fails to comply with any terms of this agreement and fail to remedy such breach within 30 (thirty) days after the date of written notification from the Minister to do so, the Minister may cancel this agreement with immediate effect, and all outstanding amounts due in respect of this Lease will immediately become payable upon such cancellation.
4. Any member of the Communal Land Board (CLB) or the Ministry; or person authorized thereto, in writing by the CLB or the Ministry may at all reasonable times enter and inspect the property for the purpose of the ascertaining whether the provisions of the Namibian Laws and/or the terms and conditions of this Agreement are being complied with in respect of the property.

Before exercising these powers, the members of the CLB or the Ministry; or person authorized thereto concerned shall:

- Whenever reasonably practicable, either obtain the consent of the Lessee, which consent may not be unduly withheld; or

ASK  
S.M.K.  
②

J.M.



- Give the Lessee not less than 24 hours' notice in writing of his or her intention to enter and inspect the property; and
  - Shall not, in the exercise only of the powers conferred by this clause, enter into any enclosed building or dwelling-house without the consent of the lessee, unless such consent and or 24 hours' notice has been obtained/given
5. The holder must observe and adhere to all relevant statutory provisions in force from time to time.
  6. The holder may not sub-lease his or her right of leasehold or transfer, cede or assign any of his or her rights or obligations in terms of the Lease without the written consent of the board concerned.
  7. The parties choose as their respective *domicilia citandi et executandi* the following addresses:

**The Holder:**                    **URSULA SABINA UNENGU**  
**P.O.Box 20532**  
**Windhoek**


**The Board:**                    **P.O. BOX 723**  
**RUNDU**

8. This agreement constitutes the whole agreement between the parties and no amendment, addition or omission hereto will be binding upon the parties, unless in writing and signed by both parties.
9. Any indulgence granted by either party to the other party will not be constructed as a waiver or novation of this lease by the party
10. The parties agree to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court in respect of any action which may arise from this Lease, the cancellation thereof or any other related matter.
11. Authorization for retention of the fences on the land as applied

For, or for the retention of.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Has been granted/not been granted\*

(State in respect of which fences authorization has been granted for retention if authorization has not been granted for retention of all the fences)



ASK  
 SMK  


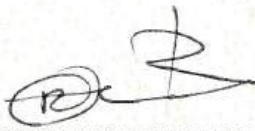




Signed at RUNDU on this.....15.....day of.....NOVEMBER.....2024

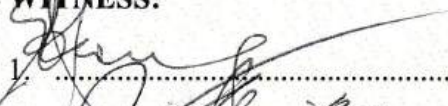
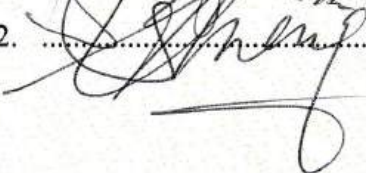
**AS WITNESS:**


1. .....
2. .....

  
.....  
On behalf of the board

Signed at RUNDU on this.....23.....day of.....November.....2024

**AS WITNESS:**

1. .....
2. .....

  
.....  
Holder



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

**KAVANGO WEST COMMUNAL LAND BOARD**

FORM 9

**PART A**

DEED OF LEASEHOLD IN RESPECT OF RIGHT OF LEASEHOLD FOR ANY PURPOSE  
OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES OUTSIDE A  
DESIGNATED AREA  
(Section 45, read with section 36 and regulation 19)

MEMORANDUM OF LEASE BETWEEN

**THE KAVANGO WEST COMMUNAL LAND BOARD**

Herein duly represented by **STEFANUS KUDUMO**

In his capacity as chairperson/secretary\* of the said land board (hereafter referred to as "Board" on the one hand;

And

**PETRUS EPAFRODITUS UNENGU**

(Name of Leaseholder of right of leasehold)

**50051800284**

(Identity number)

**HOCHLANDPARK, PERLUHN STREET 1606, WINDHOEK**

(Residential address)

(Hereafter referred to as the "holder"), on the other hand.

WHEREAS the holder has applied for a right of leasehold/recognition of a right referred to in Section 35 (1) of the Act\* .....

**AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES**

(State the purpose of right of leasehold)

In respect of **SMALL-SCALE COMMERCIAL FARMING UNIT**

**FARM NUMBER, 1861**

(Portion of Land)

JKM

K.I  
SMK  
SAN

Situated in the **MBUNZA TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY**

(Communal area of) the **MBUNZA TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY**

(Traditional community) in the **KAVANGO WEST** Region

Measuring **2494.7507 HA**  
(Size of land)

Situated in the **TRADITIONAL MBUNZA COMMUNAL AREA OF THE MBUNZA COMMUNITY IN THE KAVANGO WEST REGION**

(State communal area of traditional communal community and region in which land is situated)

Measuring **2494.7507 HA**  
(Size of land)

to the holder subject to certain terms;

NOW THEREFORE the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. This leasehold will commence from the date of signing this contract and will continue for a period of **Ninety-nine (99) years** from that date. Should renewal of this lease be required at the expiry of the **99 years**, the Minister responsible for Lands should be approached to exercise his/her discretion in this regard.
2. The amount payable by the holder in respect of the right of leasehold is **N\$ 2807 (Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven Dollars)** upon registration of the right of leasehold per annum, with an increment of **Five Percent (5%)** per annum. The Ministry may change the rental fees amount anytime and it must be communicated to the leaseholder in writing.
3. If the holder fails to comply with any terms of this agreement and fail to remedy such breach within 30 (thirty) days after the date of written notification from the Minister to do so, the Minister may cancel this agreement with immediate effect, and all outstanding amounts due in respect of this Lease will immediately become payable upon such cancellation.
4. Any member of the Communal Land Board (CLB) or the Ministry; or person authorized thereto, in writing by the CLB or the Ministry may at all reasonable times enter and inspect the property for the purpose of the ascertaining whether the provisions of the Namibian Laws and/or the terms and conditions of this Agreement are being complied with in respect of the property.

Before exercising these powers, the members of the CLB or the Ministry; or person authorized thereto concerned shall:

- Whenever reasonably practicable, either obtain the consent of the Lessee, which consent may not be unduly withheld; or

KI  
SM  
SMK  
SAN

Jcm



- Give the Lessee not less than 24 hours' notice in writing of his or her intention to enter and inspect the property; and
  - Shall not in the exercise only of the powers conferred by this clause, enter into any enclosed building or dwelling-house without the consent of the lessee, unless such consent and or 24 hours' notice has been obtained/given
5. The holder must observe and adhere to all relevant statutory provisions in force from time to time.
  6. The holder may not sub-lease his or her right of leasehold or transfer, cede or assign any of his or her rights or obligations in terms of the Lease without the written consent of the board concerned.
  7. The parties choose as their respective *domicilia citandi et executandi* the following addresses:

**The Holder:**                      **PETRUS EPAFRODITUS UNENGU**  
**P.O BOX 20532**  
**WINDHOEK**

**The Board:**                      **P.O. BOX 723**  
**RUNDU**

8. This agreement constitutes the whole agreement between the parties and no amendment, addition or omission hereto will be binding upon the parties, unless in writing and signed by both parties.
9. Any indulgence granted by either party to the other party will not be constructed as a waiver or novation of this lease by the party
10. The parties agree to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court in respect of any action which may arise from this Lease, the cancellation thereof or any other related matter.
11. Authorization for retention of the fences on the land as applied

For, or for the retention of.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Has been granted/not been granted\*

(State in respect of which fences authorization has been granted for retention if authorization has not been granted for retention of all the fences)

JKM

K-E  
SM  
SMK  
SAN

Signed at RUNDU on this..... 16 .....day of..... APRIL .....2024

AS WITNESS:

1. [Signature]
2. [Signature]

[Signature]  
On behalf of the board

Signed at RUNDU on this..... 04 .....day of..... OCTOBER .....2024

AS WITNESS:

1. S. M. Uenge
2. [Signature]

[Signature]  
Holder

