



CC/2024/07232

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
THE PROPOSED HARVESTING OF ROSEWOOD AND KIAAT ON SMALL-SCALE
FARM UNITS No. 1508 AND 1472 IN MASHARE CONSTITUENCY, KAVANGO EAST**

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APP: 007116

PROPONENT

Proponent: Nondunge Brands and Investment CC

Contact person: Mr. Petrus Sifafure

Telephone: +264814757066

Email: nonduge@gmail.com

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "SIFAFURE", is placed within a white rectangular box. The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP) / CONSULTANCY

Author: Ms. Aili lipinge

Company: Savannah Environmental Consultant Services

Telephone: +264 (81) 81 6600322

Email: info@savannah.com.na

Signature

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ECC | Environmental Clearance Certificate |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EMA | Environmental Management Act |
| ECO | Environmental Compliance Officer |
| I&AP | Interested and Affected Parties |
| DEA | Department of Environmental Affairs |
| MEFT | Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism |
| MAWLR | Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform |
| MIME | Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy |
| SF | Site Foreman |
| DBH | Diameter at Breast Height |

1. INTRODUCTION

Nondunge Brands and Investment CC (hereinafter “the proponent”) proposes the harvesting of Rosewood (*Guibourtia coleosperma*) and Kiaat (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) from specific commercial small-scale farm units 1508 and 1472 situated within the Mashare Constituency under the Shambyu Traditional Authority, Kavango East Region, Namibia. Harvesting activities will be strictly confined to the farm units listed above, in accordance with land-use permissions, traditional authority jurisdiction, and statutory requirements.

The proposed tree harvesting activities fall within the scope of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012. As such, these activities may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

To facilitate the environmental oversight of the intended selective harvesting project at the commercial small-scale farming units; 1508 and 1472 situated within the Mashare Constituency under the Shambyu Traditional Authority of the Kavango East Region, Namibia. The Proponent has appointed Savannah Environmental Consultant Services CC. The consultancy’s primary mandate is to formulate a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP) tailored to the operation.

1.1 Project Scope

The proponent is contracted to harvest timber on 6 commercial small-scale farming units:

| Commercial Small-Scale Farming Unit | Description | Activity | Current EMP Scope |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1399 | Mashare, Kavango East | Timber Harvesting | Excluded |
| 1472 | Mashare, Kavango East | Timber Harvesting | Focus |
| 1508 | Mashare, Kavango East | Timber Harvesting | Focus |
| 1478 | Mashare, Kavango East | Timber Harvesting | Excluded |

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1419 | Mashare, Kavango East | Timber Harvesting | Excluded |
| 1611 | Ndiyona, Kavango East | Timber Harvesting | Excluded |

Table 1: Contracted Commercial Small-Scale Farming Units

Note:

- *The EMP covers commercial small-scale farming units 1508 and 1472 , as highlighted in the table.*
- *Separate EMP will be compiled to cover other commercial small-scale farming units.*

1.2 Environmental versus Economic Development

The overall aim of the proposed project is to establish a model of community-based commercial forestry that balances livelihood improvement with long-term ecological sustainability. The project is intended to showcase how locally driven forestry initiatives can contribute to economic development without compromising the integrity and regeneration capacity of natural woodland ecosystems.

1.3 Project Proposal

Nondunge Brands and Investment CC (hereinafter “the proponent”), is a Namibian owned Agro-processing company exploring opportunities in harvesting and processing of Rosewood (*Guibourtia coleosperma*) and Kiaat (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) logs into planks. The proposed project will create employment and provide farm owners with funds to improve farm infrastructure and their livelihoods.

1.4 Individual Farm Unit Challenges

The project addresses specific challenges faced by each farm owner.

1. At ST Windel Farm 1472, Ms. Rosvitha faces financial constraints impacting school fee payments and the completion of farmhouse construction.
2. Tuvalimine Farm 1399, owned by Mr. Sebastian, is constrained by damaged fencing, borehole failure, inadequate infrastructure, and high input cost.

3. At Kasonda Farm 1419, Ms. Sylvia, reports water infrastructure damage caused by elephants and the absence of fencing.
4. Hebron farm, 1508, under Mr. Reinhold, struggles with aging infrastructure, insufficient fencing, and transport limitations.
5. Simbanguwo farm 1478, managed by Ms. Mbava, is challenged by deteriorating farm structures and inadequate fencing that compromise livestock safety.
6. Similarly, at Karama farm 1611, Mr. Kristof faces delayed fencing implementation due to a historic suspension of timber harvesting, leaving livestock exposed to wildlife risks.

1.5 Project Components

The harvesting of timber will occur only on authorized commercial small-scale farm units.

The physical extraction and processing of timber will involve:

- Initial Harvesting: Utilizing chainsaws for felling trees.
- Compiling: A tractor will compile the broadcasted logs to a central point.
- On-site Processing and Transport: Logs are processed into planks at an on-site mobile sawmill, then transported to depots for subsequent sale under Forestry-issued movement permits.

The project design prioritizes low ecological footprint operations, ensuring minimal canopy disruption and encouraging natural regeneration.

To ensure sustainable resource management, timber extraction is restricted exclusively to two native species: Kiaat (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) and Rosewood (*Guibourtia coleosperma*). Furthermore, harvesting is strictly limited to mature specimens possessing a minimum trunk diameter of more than 45 centimeters.

To ensure compliance with Section 21 of the 2012 EIA Regulations, a comprehensive public consultation process was carried out to enable meaningful participation by all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

Key elements of the process included:

- Publication of a public participation notice in two local newspapers (refer to Annexure A).
- Placement of site notices at the Kavango Regional Council offices in Rundu (refer to Annexure B).
- Holding of a dedicated public meeting on 10 December 2025, which provided an opportunity for direct consultation with community members and I&APs (refer to Annexures C).

The public and registered I&APs were given an adequate 52-day comment period, running from 19 November 2025 to 09 January 2026, during which written submissions were invited.

1.6 Rational

Environmental assessments are undertaken to promote the sustainable use of natural resources by identifying and reducing potential negative impacts that could undermine environmental integrity and long-term ecosystem benefits.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

Developed in strict accordance with the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations of 2012, this EMP ensures full integration with all relevant multi-sectoral legislation.

2.1 What is an EMP?

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a complete, site-specific plan that helps manage ecological risks for the whole life of a project. It functions as a strategic roadmap that ensures regulatory compliance while establishing clear protocols for monitoring, mitigation, and accountability to promote sustainable outcomes.

2.2 Objectives of the EMP

The main objectives of this EMP are to:

- Ensure that all identified environmental and social impacts are effectively managed.
- Provide clear mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements.
- Promote sustainable use of natural resources.
- Protect sensitive environmental and socio-economic receptors.
- Ensure compliance with national legislation and best international practice; and
- Assign clear roles and responsibilities for EMP implementation.

2.3 Purpose of the EMP

The EMP aims to identify and address the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed activities, thereby ensuring compliance with the EMA. The EMP further provides a structured framework to guide and regulate timber harvesting activities, ensuring that all operations are carried out in an environmentally responsible manner and in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements mentioned below:

- Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
- EIA regulations of 2012
- Best environmental practices
- Other applicable legislation

The EMP provides environmental guidelines to be followed throughout the lifecycle of the project and includes the following:

- Mitigation Measures / Actions Required
- Environmental Aspects
- Monitoring Indicators
- Management Objective
- Party Response

2.4 Adjustment to the EMP

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is structured as dynamic document. This framework ensures the plan remains adaptable, allowing for the integration of enhanced mitigation strategies as new data or operational requirements emerge.

The EMP may require updates throughout the project lifecycle due to the following factors:

- Initial Data Gaps: Addressing unforeseen impacts or information omissions that were not identified during the original EIA or scoping phase.
- Operational Shifts: Adjusting for the evolution of project activities or the introduction of new onsite tasks.
- Advancing Standards: Incorporating emerging industry best practices and technological improvements.

Compliance and Integration;

Any critical information identified during the harvesting phase, whether through environmental monitoring by Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO), will be integrated into the document. Once these updates are formalized, they become binding for the Proponent.

2.5 Implementation Framework and Accountability to the EMP

The institutional roles are presented below.

Table 2: Institutional roles

| Performer | Company/ Institution | Role |
|---|--|---|
| Proponent | Nondunge Brands and Investment CC | Compliance to the EMP |
| Consultant | Savannah Environmental Consultant Services CC | Development of the EMP |
| Environmental Compliance Officers (ECO) | Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) | Monitoring Compliance to EMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-announced spot checks, • Corrective measures, warning, penalties / fines, license suspension, etc |
| Public | Interested and affected parties (I&APs) | Any activity of environmental and social concern, report to the ECO. |

3 PROJECT INFORMATION

3.1 Harvesting Phase

3.1.1 Pre-harvesting activities

- Tree marking and selection (conducted by forestry officials in Rundu).

3.1.2 Tree felling operations

- Controlled felling of approved trees using chainsaws.
- Directional felling to minimise damage to surrounding vegetation.

3.1.3 Processing at stump

- De-limbing and cross-cutting of felled trees, transforming tree into a log.

3.1.4 Compile

- A tractor will be used to compile broadcasted logs to a central point.

3.1.5 Processing

- Portable Wood Mizer sawmill is transported to the site for processing of logs into planks.

3.1.6 Loading and transportation

- Timber planks will be loaded onto 1519 truck and transported from processing site to identified loading areas for semi-trucks.

3.2 Accommodation for Harvesting Personnel

Approximately 15 workers are needed to commence with harvesting operations at commercial small-scale farming units 1508 and 1472 in the Mashare Constituency, Kavango East Region. Personnel will set up base camp on farm unit 1508 and will be housed in camping tents. Water and food (maize meal and canned fish) will be provided by the proponent to the workers. A demarcated area will be identified to set up ablution facilities for the personnel.

3.3 Project Location

The commercial small-scale farming units 1508 and 1472, within the Mashare Constituency, Kavango East Region.

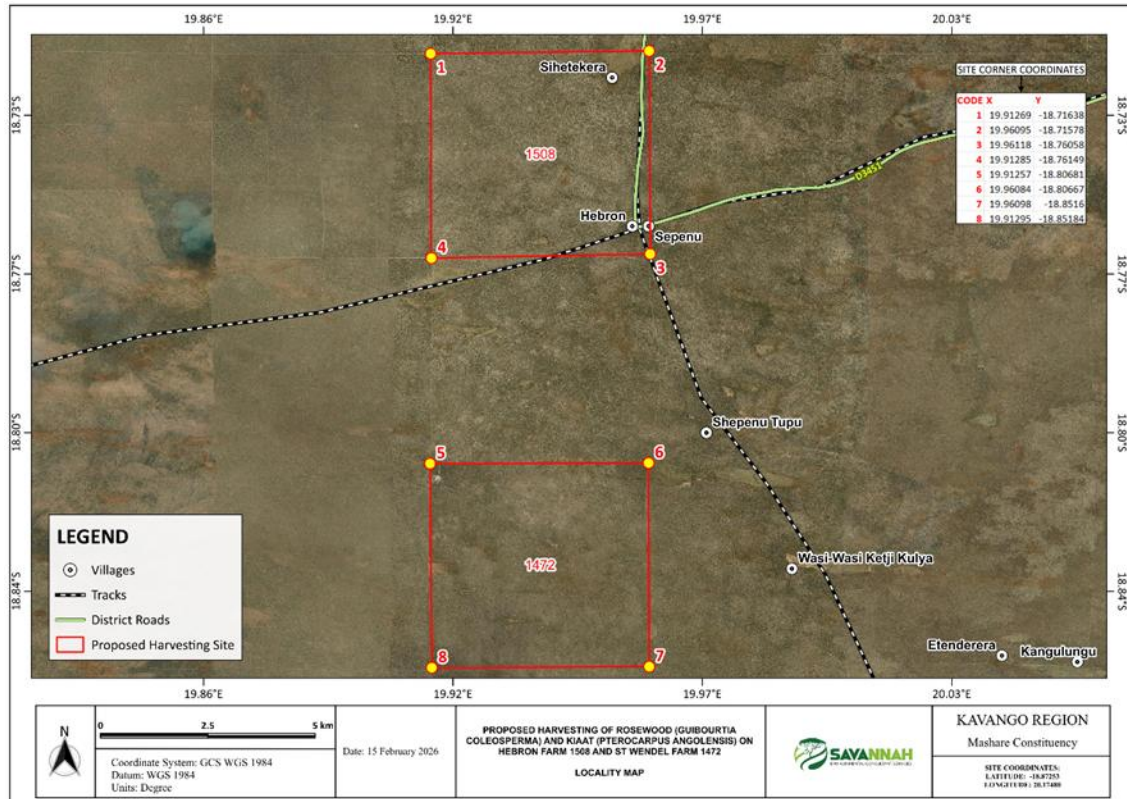


Figure 1: Locality map showing the location of the commercial small-scale farming units 1508 and 1472 within Mashare Constituency, Kavango East Region

4 COMPLIANCE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Compliance to the EMP

The EMP is binding to the Proponent. Any individual involved with the proposed harvesting is required to comply with the provisions of the EMP for the full duration of the project lifecycle. Failure to adhere to the EMP requirements may result in serious consequences, including regulatory penalties and the suspension of approvals or licences.

4.2 Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007)

The EMP must adhere to the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), Act No. 7 of 2007 and EIA regulations of 2012.

Management plan is defined by EIA Regulations as:

“...a plan that describes how activities that may have significant impacts on the environment are to be mitigated controlled and monitored.”

4.3 Listed Activities

The proposed project activates several listed activities under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012):

Table 3: Listed Activities Triggered under the EIA Regulations

| Activity description | Description of relevant Activity | Applicable listed activity |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Activity 4.1 (Forest Activities) | The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001(Act No.12 of 2001) or any other law. | The project includes the harvesting of timber. |

4.4 EMP Requirements

Table 4: EMP Requirements as outlined in Section 8 of the EIA Regulation

| Requirement |
|---|
| <p><i>(j) a draft management plan, which includes –</i></p> <p><i>(aa) information on any proposed management, mitigation, protection or remedial measures to be undertaken to address the effects on the environment that have been identified including objectives in respect of the rehabilitation of the environment and closure;</i></p> <p><i>(bb) as far as is reasonably practicable, measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of the activity or specified activity to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development; and</i></p> <p><i>(cc) a description of the manner in which the applicant intends to modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants.</i></p> |

4.5 Disciplinary Action

As a legally binding document, the EMP mandates strict adherence; any failure to comply will result in formal disciplinary measures against the responsible parties. The severity of the response is proportional to the nature and scale of the violation. Potential sanctions include:

- Legal action
- Suspension of work
- Withdrawal of license/s
- Fines / penalties

4.6 National Regulations

Table 5: Regulatory framework applicable to the project

| Legislation Required | Custodian Organ of State | Aspect of the Project Regulated |
|---|---|---|
| Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990) | Government of the Republic of Namibia | Undertake Environmental Assessment to protect the environment and maintain ecological process. |
| Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 & EIA Regulations (2012) | MEFT – Department of Environment, Forestry and Agriculture (DEAF) | Requires environmental clearance, public participation, impact assessment, and implementation of mitigation measures via an EMP. |
| Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill | MEFT and relevant authorities | The proponent is required to minimize air, water, noise, dust pollution, and waste arising from the harvesting operations. |
| Water Act No. 54 of 1956 | MAWLR – Department of Water Affairs | Water must be used sparingly, regulation of wastewater and effluents, and prevention of water pollution by project activities. |
| Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013 | MAWLR | Water must be used sparingly, regulation of wastewater and effluents, and prevention of water pollution by project activities. |
| Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001 | MEFT | Section 15, subsection 2d-... “confer the rights, subject to the management plan, to manage and use forest produce and other natural resources of the forest, to graze animals and to authorise others to exercise those rights and to collect and retain fees and impose conditions for the use of the forest produce or natural resources;” . The proponent is granted the right to utilize forest and other natural resources for his own benefit. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969 | MAWLR | Prevent soil erosion and degradation resulting from site clearing and traffic movement. |
| Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990 & Regulations (2001) | MIME – Petroleum Affairs Division | During harvesting operations fuel will be commonly used by chainsaws, portable sawmill, tractor and 1519 truck. Hydrocarbons must be handled with care by the proponent, so it does not pollute the environment. |
| National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004 | Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC) | The proponent must protect archaeological and heritage resources during the harvesting operation. |
| Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919 | Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) | The proponent should ensure the harvesting site is off limits from the public to avoid injury or fatalities. |
| Labour Act, 2007 | Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC) | The proponent must follow the labour laws to prevent any misunderstandings during the operation. Safe and conducive environment is the responsibility of the proponent. |
| Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974 | MoHSS | Harvesting operations must comply with the legal requirements. |
| National Solid Waste Management Strategy | MEFT & Local Authorities | Guides waste minimisation, recycling, storage, and disposal of harvesting and operational waste. |

5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY

The day-to-day management of activities will be outlined signalling the personnel with their respective roles and responsibilities to ensure the implementation of the EMP.

5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Key role-players for project implementation are:

- I. The Proponent: Mr. Petrus Sifature (contractor) is responsible for the implementation of the EMP. Responsibility might be assigned to other individual/s during the life cycle of the project.
- II. Site Foreman: The individual responsible for the day-to-day management of the harvesting site and is appointed by the proponent.
- III. The Environment Compliance Officer (ECO): Representing the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) or an appointed independent environmental officer, who is responsible for auditing and monitoring.

5.1.2 The Proponent

In his capacity, the Proponent (the contractor) holds primary responsibility for the execution of all requirements specified within the applicable sections of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). This mandate includes the strategic delegation of roles and responsibilities to ensure comprehensive organizational compliance.

Core Responsibilities includes:

- The contractor is accountable for the practical application of all environmental and social mitigation measures.
- Ensuring that qualified personnel are assigned to oversee and manage specific EMP provisions.
- Maintaining overall oversight to ensure that project activities align with the established regulatory framework.
- Develop a communication strategy between the proponent, site foreman, workers, the ECO and other stakeholders.
- Appoint a site foreman (SF) that will be responsible for the day-to-day activities.

5.1.3 The Site Foreman

The Site Foreman core responsibilities:

- All the workers must abide to the conditions of the EMP.
- Exercise maximum diligence to avoid permanent environmental damage.
- Ensure activities are within the boundaries of the commercial small-scale farming unit.
- A copy of the EMP is always on site.
- Communicate any misunderstandings amongst workers to the Proponent.
- Solve any problems that may arise during the harvesting operation.
- Ensure targets set out by the proponent are met and communicate any deviations from the plan.

5.1.4 The Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO)

The role of the ECO is as follows:

- **Scheduled Reviews:** Execute formal site inspections prior to project initiation and maintain a consistent schedule of audits tailored to the specific risk profile of the operations.
- **Ad Hoc Monitoring:** Perform unannounced spot checks to verify compliance to environmental standards and submit formal compliance reports to relevant regulatory bodies.
- **Strategic liaison:** Act as a central point of communication between the proponent, site foreman, and the ECO to ensure alignment.
- **Expert Guidance:** Provide professional counsel on environmental incidents, emergency responses, and general management issues throughout the project lifecycle.
- **Correction Action:** Identify instances of non-compliance and issue formal recommendations for remedial measures to mitigate environmental impact.

6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Impact Themes and Recommended Measures

The EMP features a thematic structure that acts as a guide, outlining the recommended mitigation and remedial actions to be applied during the harvesting operation.

| EMP Themes | Specific Aspects |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A – Pollution and Waste Management | Oil Spills |
| | Fuel Spills |
| | General Waste – domestic waste |
| B – Health and Safety | Occupational and Community Health and Safety Risks |
| | Vehicular Traffic Safety |
| | Noise and Vibration |
| C – Environment | Physical Disturbance to the Site Soil |
| | Impact on The Sensitive Biodiversity: Fauna and Flora |
| | Illegal Hunting |
| D – Socio economic | Job Creation |
| | Commercial Small-Scale Farm owner compensation |
| | Agro-Silvo Pastoral Integration |
| | Alcohol Abuse, HIV/AIDS |
| E – Cultural Heritage | Heritage Resources |

SECTION A: POLLUTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Table 5.1: Mitigation measures pertaining to Pollution and Waste Management

| Potential Sources of Impacts: | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed activities present potential pollution risks from lubricants, fuel, and wastewater, which may contaminate soils and potentially groundwater if not properly managed. | | | | |
| IMPACT | OBJECTIVE | MITIGATION MEASURES | INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
| Oil Spills | Prevent oil leaks into the soil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil will be stored in bundeds on site. Machinery and equipment must be well maintained to prevent oil leaks. A polyethylene plastic sheet will be placed under the machinery during servicing to prevent soil contamination. Maintenance of machinery and equipment must strictly be conducted on site. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery and Vehicle service records Bundings at oil handling sites | Proponent/ Site Foreman |
| Fuel Spills | Prevent Fuel leaks into the soil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Hand-Operated Fuel pumps to fuel machinery and equipment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual Fuel Transfer | Proponent/ Site Foreman |
| General Waste – Domestic Waste | Avoid the discharge of domestic waste in the environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste generated at site shall be collected, stored and disposed of at approved facility within the farming unit. Proponent/Site Foreman must | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved facility on commercial small-scale farming unit. Nearest Collection Point in Rundu. | Proponent/ Site Foreman |

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| | | <p>ensure no waste is left on site on a daily basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals who act irresponsibly must be penalized. • Used motor oil must be stored in a clean container and taken to the nearest used oil collection point in Rundu. | | |
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SECTION B: HEALTH AND SAFETY

Table 5.2: Mitigation measures pertaining Health and Safety

Potential Sources of Impacts:

- Project personnel involved in the project activities may be exposed to health and safety risk.
- The use of heavy equipment, especially during felling and processing and the presence of hydrocarbons on sites may result in accidental fire outbreaks.
- Increase in traffic volume during the mobilization of equipment and supplies during pre-harvest and harvesting phase.
- Noise and vibrations generated during timber felling and processing present potential physiological risks to on-site personnel and may cause behavioural disturbances in local livestock and surrounding communities.

| IMPACT | OBJECTIVE | MITIGATION MEASURES | INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| Occupational and Community Health and Safety Risks | Compliance with occupational, health and safety requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proponent/ Site Foreman shall ensure compliance with health and safety requirements by including provision of PPE, potable water and first aid kits. • Alcohol and drug use on site is strictly prohibited. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety inspections | Proponent/ Site Foreman |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel and Oil storage site must be properly secured, and appropriate warning signage placed. | | |
| Increase in traffic volume | Ensure traffic safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational fleet must strictly be limited to one heavy-duty truck and two medium capacity support vehicles. Speed limits shall be enforced at all times. Off-road driving is prohibited. No new roads must be constructed; heavy-duty truck and vehicles must drive on existing roads. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of project vehicles on site | Proponent |
| Noise and Vibration from harvesting | Reduce noise levels during felling and processing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment emitting noise of greater than 90 dB (A) is limited to operate for 8 hours per day. Portable milling machine and Chainsaw operators must be provided with earplugs, Safety helmet and safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints logbook Noise protective equipment for workers | Proponent/ Site Foreman |

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SECTION C: ENVIRONMENT

Table 5.3: Mitigation measures pertaining Environment

| Potential Sources of Impacts: | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site establishment and vehicular activity may result in localized soil compaction and increased erosion vulnerability due to vegetation removal. • Possible land degradation due to site clearing. • Hunting of wildlife is part of African cultural practice. | | | | |
| IMPACT | OBJECTIVE | MITIGATION MEASURES | INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
| Soil disturbance | Reduce soil disturbance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only trees authorised (DBH>45 cm) by forestry officials within the commercial small-scale farming unit shall be felled. • Harvesting activities must be avoided after heavy rain where practicable to prevent soil compaction and erosion. • Use existing farm tracks where possible. • Avoid creating unnecessary parallel tracks. • Processing site must be established on already compacted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular inspection of harvesting operation. | Proponent/ Site Foreman |

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| | | <p>surfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate portable sawmill off the ground using wooden beams. • Train staff on soil protection measures. | | |
| Ecological disturbances (both fauna and flora) | Reduce disturbance to prevent loss of biological diversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proponent shall ensure minimal disturbance to surrounding vegetation and fauna. • Movement of machinery and vehicles must be restricted to existing roads and tracks to prevent unnecessary damage to the vegetation. • Vegetation clearing shall be limited to a maximum width of approximately five metres along access routes. • Clearing will be restricted to designated routes, kept to a minimum, and will avoid protected tree species. • The workers must refrain from killing or snaring animals that may be found on and around the site. • All personnel must undergo an awareness program designed to inform the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographic records | Proponent/ Site Foreman |

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| | | <p>workforce of the critical importance of protecting local wildlife and their respective habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access roads must be designed to prevent disturbance of the land. | | |
| Illegal hunting | Prohibiting illegal hunting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting of animals is prohibited. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular inspection of harvesting operation. | Proponent/ Site Foreman |

SECTION D: SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Table 5.4: Mitigation measuring pertaining Socio-Economic

| Potential Sources of Impacts: | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol abuse • Lack of awareness on HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| IMPACT | OBJECTIVE | MITIGATION MEASURES | INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
| Job creation | Employment creation opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unskilled labour must be sourced locally. Preference must be given to permanent residents from the surrounding area especially for unskilled labour. • Where possible equal opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee record | Proponent |

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| | | s must be provided to women and men. | | |
| Commercial Small-Scale Farm Owner Compensation | Income generation for owners of small-scale farming units | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm owners must receive payment based on harvested tree volume in their farms. • No harvesting must occur outside the demarcated area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting logbook | Proponent |
| Alcohol abuse, HIV/AIDS | Reduce alcohol abuse and reduce HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers must be informed on the consequences of alcohol abuse on site. • Provide HIV/AIDS awareness at commencement of the harvesting project. • Condoms must be provided to workers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor site for any visible signs of alcohol abuse • Availability of condoms | Proponent/ Site Foreman |
| Argo-Silvo Pastoral Integration | Improve light penetration for understory crops or grass for grazing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees must be limited to mature trees (DBH > 45 CM) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular inspection of harvesting operation. | Proponent/ Site Foreman |

SECTION E: CULTURAL HERITAGE

Table 5.5: Mitigation measures pertaining Cultural Heritage

| Potential Sources of Impacts: | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area within the site has LOW Archaeological significance, and this is based on the surface walk-over conducted, which recorded only a few graves. | | | | |
| IMPACT | OBJECTIVE | MITIGATION MEASURES | INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
| Archaeological and Heritage Resources | Reduce impacts of the harvesting operation on heritage sites (graves) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage remains discovered on site must be reported to the National Museum (+264 61 276800), National Heritage Council of Namibia (+264 61 244 375) and National Forensic Laboratory (+264 61 240 461) The Proponent must adhere to the provisions of Section 55 of the National Heritage Act in event significant heritage and culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photographic records | Proponent/Site Foreman |

| | | | | |
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| | | features are discovered during the harvesting operations. | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

7 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

According to Namibia's Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and associated forestry regulations, rehabilitation is an essential and required part of any Environmental Management Plan (EMP) submitted. This is especially true for activities like selective timber harvesting of species like *Guibourtia coleosperma* (Rosewood) and *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Kiaat) in woodland ecosystems. In addition to preventing irreversible environmental degradation and supporting national commitments to fight land degradation, bush encroachment, and biodiversity loss, it guarantees the long-term sustainability of forest resources.

The term decommissioning describes the methodical end of harvesting operations and the removal of temporary infrastructure. This focuses on reducing the ecological footprint that the harvesting operation creates.

7.1 Rehabilitation Measures

Phase 1: Site Clean-Up and Decommissioning

7.1.1 Waste Management

Objective: Prevent visual deterioration and environmental contamination.

Actions:

- Gather all non-biodegradable waste, such as packaging, metal scraps, plastics, and household trash.
- All temporary worker camp structures should be dismantled and removed.
- Transport waste to an approved facility within farming unit.
- Forbid burning of waste on site.

Responsibility: Contractor/ Site Foreman

Timeframe: 21 days after the end of harvesting operations.

7.1.2 Hazardous Materials Management

Objective: Avoid contaminating groundwater and soil

Actions:

- Examine the areas used for refuelling and equipment maintenance.
- Determine the presence of hydrocarbon contamination (oil, fuel)
- Excavate soil that is obviously contaminated
- Follow the Environmental Management Act when disposing of or clearing up contaminated material.
- Keep track of every remedial action.

Responsibility: Environmental Control Officer

Timeframe: Right after decommissioning

7.1.3 Log landing Rehabilitation

Objective: Restore soil-seed interaction and reduce fire risk.

Actions:

- Remove excessive bark and large wood-waste piles.
- Spread organic debris evenly to promote decomposition.
- Loosen compacted surfaces where feasible.
- Eliminate artificial berms that obstruct natural drainage.

Responsibility: Site Foreman

Timeframe: Within 30 days post-harvest

Phase 2: Soil Stabilisation and Erosion Control

7.1.4 Scarification of Compacted Areas

Objective: Restore infiltration and root penetration.

Actions:

- Rip compacted skid trails and temporary roads.
- Conduct ripping along contour lines.
- Avoid excessive disturbance of subsoil layers.

Performance Indicator:

- No visible runoff channels forming after rainfall.

7.1.5 Brush Packing

Objective: Protect exposed soil and enhance regeneration.

Actions:

- Lay slash material across decommissioned tracks.
- Position material perpendicular to slope direction.
- Ensure even distribution to prevent concentrated fuel loads.

Expected Outcome:

- Reduced wind erosion.
- Improved moisture retention.
- Protection of seedlings from grazing.

Phase 3: Restoration of Silviculture

7.1.6 Gap Enrichment Planting

Objective: Enhance regeneration in poorly regenerating canopy gaps.

Actions:

- Identify areas with inadequate natural regeneration.

- Transplant indigenous saplings sourced locally.
- Prioritize Kiaat and Rosewood species.
- Conduct planting at onset of rainy season.

Performance Target:

- Minimum 70% survival rate after 12 months.

Phase 4: Fire Management

7.1.7 Firebreak Establishment

Objective: Protect regenerating vegetation from late dry-season fires.

Actions:

- Establish and maintain a 5-meter-wide firebreak around harvested blocks.
- Clear firebreak before peak fire season.
- Coordinate with local community fire management structures.

7.1.8 Fuel Load Management

Objective: Prevent high-intensity fire events.

Actions:

- Distribute slash evenly.
- Avoid accumulation of large debris piles.
- Conduct dry-season inspections.

Phase 5: Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

7.1.9 Initial Rehabilitation Audit

Requirement:

- Conduct joint inspection within 14 days of logging cessation.

Participants:

- Contractor
- Farm owner
- District Forestry Office Official (Rundu)

7.1.10 Regeneration Monitoring**Requirement:**

- Conduct survey 12 months after first rainy season post-harvest.

Parameters to Record:

- Seedling density per hectare
- Species diversity
- Evidence of grazing damage
- Fire damage indicators

7.1.11 Soil and Erosion Monitoring**Requirement:**

- Inspect rehabilitated trails after significant rainfall events.
- Reinforce brush packing or silt traps where necessary.

7.1.12 Rehabilitation Completion Report**Requirement:**

- Compile and submit final report to the District Forestry Office in Rundu.

Report shall include:

- Photographic evidence (before and after)
- GPS coordinates of rehabilitated areas
- Monitoring results
- Compliance checklist

Outcome:

- Formal closure of rehabilitation phase.

7.2 Performance Indicator

Successful rehabilitation will occur when:

- There are no active erosion gaps.
- There is no unmanaged waste left on the property.
- Firebreaks are kept up and operational.
- No notable dominance of invasive species was noted.

8 CONCLUSION

The proposed timber harvesting operations possess an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that was created to make sure that all project activities are carried out in a way that is environmentally sustainable, controlled, and responsible. The EMP offers a thorough framework that covers every stage of the harvesting operation's lifecycle, including site setup, active harvesting, decommissioning and post-harvest rehabilitation. Attention has been made to:

- Using brush packing, scarification, and controlled access to protect the sandy soils.
- Preventing contamination from waste and hydrocarbons in compliance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act.
- Structured fire management techniques, such as fuel load distribution and the construction of perimeter firebreaks.
- Putting in place reporting, auditing, and monitoring systems to guarantee responsibility and adherence to regulations.

This EMP's rehabilitation plan is based on industry best practices for selective harvesting in semi-arid woodland ecosystems. The strategy encourages sustainable forest management while permitting the ethical and profitable use of valuable native timber species by emphasizing natural regeneration, reducing soil disturbance, and preserving ecological processes.

Rehabilitation results are measurable and verifiable when clear performance indicators are included, such as waste clearance standards and erosion control benchmarks. Additionally, the mandate for collaborative inspections and the official submission of a Rehabilitation Completion Report to Rundu's District Forestry Office enhances governance oversight and transparency.

If this EMP is implemented successfully, it will:

- Preserve the harvested area's ecological integrity.
- Minimize long-term environmental risks.
- Preserve ecosystem services and community resources.
- Encourage sustainable timber harvesting.
- Exhibit adherence to national forestry and environmental regulations.

In summary, the expected environmental effects of the proposed timber harvesting operations can be decreased to levels that are acceptable and controllable as long as all mitigation, rehabilitation, monitoring, and reporting procedures outlined here are completely carried out and upheld. As a result, the project is regarded as environmentally sustainable in the context of the Kavango East Region's selective, controlled harvesting.

Annexure A: Newspaper Adverts

CLASSIFIEDS

(061) 208 08044
(061) 220 584
classifieds@npe.com.na

| SERVICES GENERAL | NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE | NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE | NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE | EMPLOYMENT OFFERED | EMPLOYMENT OFFERED | SPCA ADOPT A PET |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| <p>CLASSIFIEDS</p> <p>Real Estate</p> <p>To find out more about our advertisement rates and terms, please contact our advertising department on 061 208 08044. We are open Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm. For more information, please visit our website at www.classifieds.com.na.</p> <p>Real Estate</p> <p>For more information, please contact our advertising department on 061 208 08044. We are open Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm. For more information, please visit our website at www.classifieds.com.na.</p> | <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> | <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> | <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE</p> | <p>EMPLOYMENT OFFERED</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT OFFERED</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT OFFERED</p> | <p>EMPLOYMENT OFFERED</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT OFFERED</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT OFFERED</p> | <p>SPCA ADOPT A PET</p> <p>SPCA ADOPT A PET</p> <p>SPCA ADOPT A PET</p> |

NOVONAM

Novonam is a leading provider of... (text continues)

DBV SPCA

Windhoek Adopt a Pet

Optimise your heart to those in need. Give them a warm & loving home!

SAVANNAH

CONTRACT FOR SALE... (text continues)

NAMIBIA TRACKS & TRAILS

VACANCY

We are seeking a... (text continues)

VACANCY

... (text continues)

VACANCY

... (text continues)

FOR CLASSIFIEDS

061-2080800

PROPERTY

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL5637, KHOMAS AND HARDAP REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Various landowners or other stakeholders, who wish to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect of Block and Range 363636, 363636, 363636, Minerals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximately area of 500000 Ha in the 30700000 and 30700000 Regions. The key components of the proposed activity include geological mapping and survey and mineral sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operations. Access to the targeting for survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA), Scoping and EIA/DIA documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are therefore required to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 09 January 2025.

3. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

Please register and direct all comments/questions to:
Ms. Lawrence Tjebba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EnviroLeap Consulting cc

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED OPERATION OF A 20 MW SOLAR PLANT IN ERUDO AREA, SAMBESI REGION.

The main objective of the project is to establish a 20 MW solar plant in the Erudo area, Sambesi Region. The project is owned and operated by 20 MW SOLAR PLANT, PROJECT LOCATION: ERUDO AREA, SAMBESI REGION - SAMBESI REGION AND PROJECT AREA: ERUDO AREA, SAMBESI REGION - SAMBESI REGION.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: A PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE HELD ONLINE ACCORDING TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSTITUTIONS SHOWN ON THE 10th OF DECEMBER 2024.

EnviroLeap Consulting cc

SAVANNAH

... (text continues)

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Annexure C: Holding of dedicated public meeting on 20 December 2025



Annexure D: Attendance Form



CC/2024/07232

ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR THE PROPOSED HARVESTING OF ROSEWOOD AND KIAAT ON SMALL-SCALE FARM UNITS No.1472,1399, 1419, 1478 AND 1508 MASHARE AND UNIT 1611 IN NDIYONA CONSTITUENCY: KAVANGO EAST REGION; NAMIBIA

DATE: 20 December 2025

VENUE: Omashare Hotel

TIME: 10h00

| Name | Institution/ village / farm name | Telephone | Email address | Signature |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Herbert H. Hausiku | Shimba Nguho | 0813755546 | hausikuherbert@gmail.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Likweng Kristof | Karama farm | 0816354664 | / | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Kasanda Sylvia | Kasanda farm | 0812925886 | / | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| MANGLINDU MICHAEL | HEBRON FARM | 0816964711 / 0815298116 | simonsmichael@gmail.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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