CC/2024/07232

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED HARVESTING OF ROSEWOOD AND KIAAT ON SMALL-SCALE FARM UNIT No. 1478 IN MASHARE CONSTITUENCY, KAVANGO EAST

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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 unit 1478 situated within the Mashare Constituency under the Shambyu Traditional Authority of the 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 unit; 1478 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	Excluded
1508	Mashare, Kavango East	Timber Harvesting	Excluded
1478	Mashare, Kavango East	Timber Harvesting	Focus

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 unit 1478, as highlighted in the table.*
- *Separate EMP will be complied 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. Reinhald, 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: • 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 unit 1478 in the Mashare Constituency, Kavango East Region. Personnel will set up base camp on farm unit 1478 and will be housed in camping tents. Water and food (maize meal and canned fished) 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 unit 1478, within the Mashare Constituency, Kavango East Region.

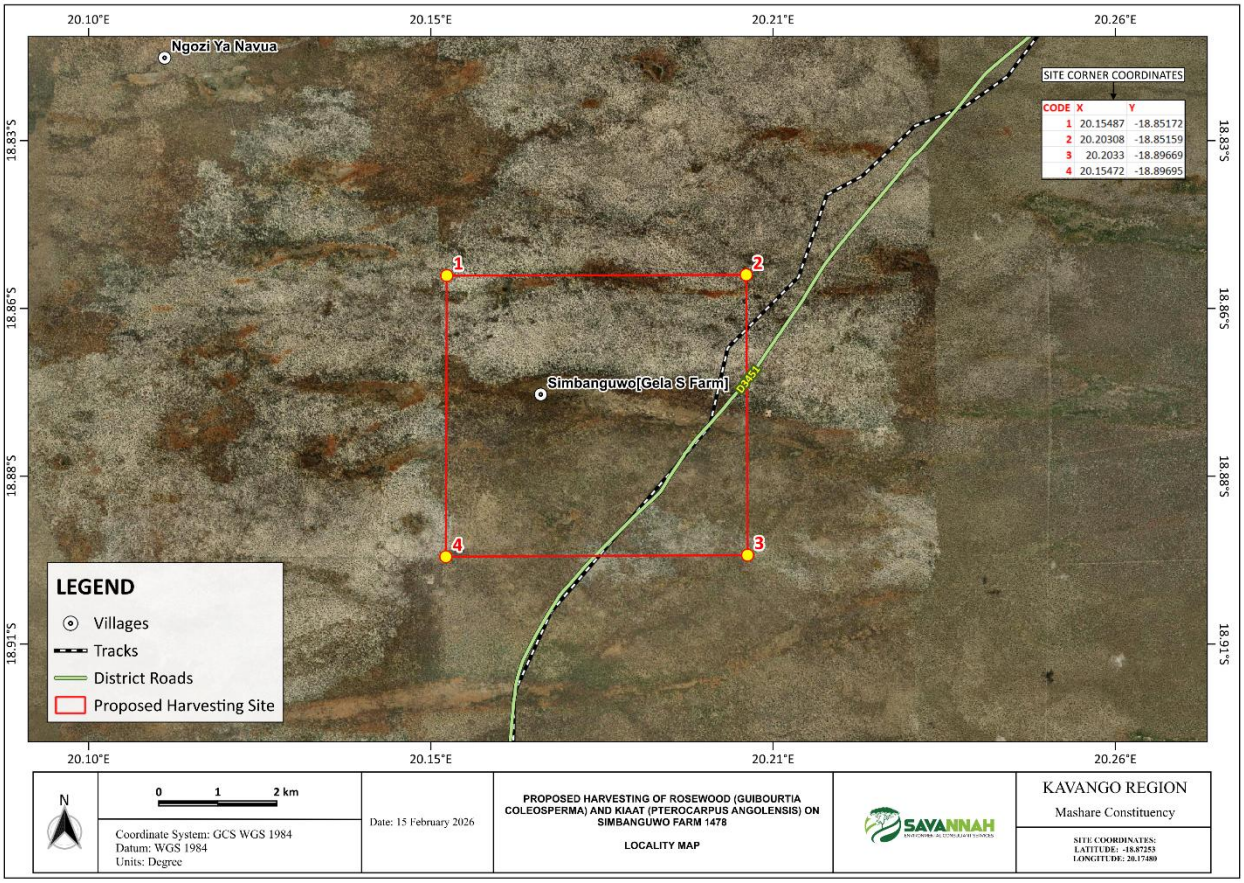


Figure 1: Locality map showing the location of the commercial small-scale farming unit 1478 within the Mashare Constituency, Kavango East Region

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
(j) a draft management plan, which includes – *(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;* *(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* *(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.*

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 Sifafure (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:

- 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	• 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.	• Machinery and Vehicle service records • Bundings at oil handling sites	Proponent/ Site Foreman
Fuel Spills	Prevent Fuel leaks into the soil	• Use Hand-Operated Fuel pumps to fuel machinery and equipment.	• Manual Fuel Transfer	Proponent/ Site Foreman
General Waste – Domestic Waste	Avoid the discharge of domestic waste in the environment	• Waste generated at site shall be collected, stored and disposed of at approved facility within the farming unit. • Proponent/Site Foreman must	• Approved facility on commercial small-scale farming unit. • Nearest Collection Point in Rundu.	Proponent/ Site Foreman

		ensure no waste is left on site on a daily basis. • 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.		

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	• 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.	• Safety inspection s	Proponent/ Site Foreman

		• Fuel and Oil storage site must be properly secured, and appropriate warning signage placed.		
Increase in traffic volume	Ensure traffic safety	• 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.	• Number of project vehicles on site	Proponent
Noise and Vibration from harvesting	Reduce noise levels during felling and processing	• 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	• Complaints logbook • Noise protective equipment for workers	Proponent/ Site Foreman

		glasses.		

SECTION C: ENVIRONMENT

Table 5.3: Mitigation measures pertaining Environment

Potential Sources of Impacts:

- 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	• 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	• Regular inspection of harvesting operation.	Proponent/ Site Foreman

		surfaces. • 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	• 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	• Photographic records	Proponent/ Site Foreman

		workforce of the critical importance of protecting local wildlife and their respective habitats. • Access roads must be designed to prevent disturbance of the land.		
Illegal hunting	Prohibiting illegal hunting	• Hunting of animals is prohibited.	• Regular inspection of harvesting operation.	Proponent/ Site Foreman

SECTION D: SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Table 5.4: Mitigation measuring pertaining Socio-Economic

Potential Sources of Impacts:

- Alcohol abuse
- Lack of awareness on HIV/AIDS

IMPACT	OBJECTIVE	MITIGATION MEASURES	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Job creation	Employment creation opportunities	• Unskilled labour must be sourced locally. Preference must be given to permanent residents from the surrounding area especially for unskilled labour. • Where possible equal opportunitie	• Employee record	Proponent

		s must be provided to women and men.		
Commercial Small-Scale Farm Owner Compensation	Income generation for owners of small-scale farming units	• Farm owners must receive payment based on harvested tree volume in their farms. • No harvesting must occur outside the demarcated area.	• Harvesting logbook	Proponent
Alcohol abuse, HIV/AIDS	Reduce alcohol abuse and reduce HIV/AIDS	• 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.	• 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	• Felling of trees must be limited to mature trees (DBH > 45 CM)	• Regular inspection of harvesting operation.	Proponent/ Site Foreman

SECTION E: CULTURAL HERITAGE

Table 5.5: Mitigation measures pertaining Cultural Heritage

Potential Sources of Impacts:

- 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)	• 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	• Photographic records	Proponent/Site Foreman

			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 EMPs 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.

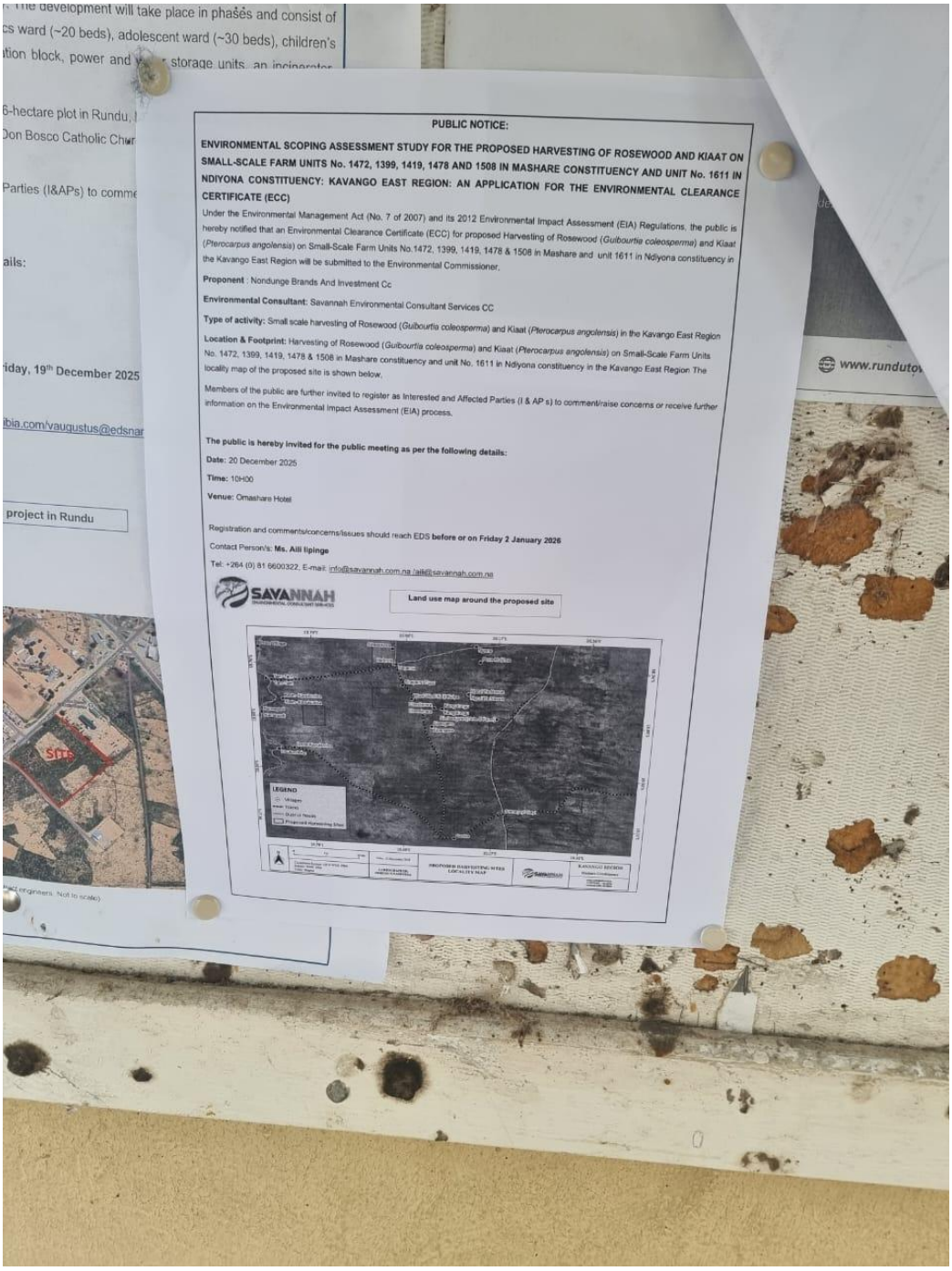
If this EMP is implemented successfully, it will:

- 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

Annexure B: Placement of Public Participation Notice at Kavango Regional Council Offices Notice Board



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

Annexure D: Attendance Form

SAVANNAH
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT SERVICES

CC/2024/07232

ATTENDENCE 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 Ngulo	0813755546	hausikuherbert@gmail.com	
Likuwa Kristof	Karam farm	0816354664	—	
Kasanda Sylvia	Kasanda farm	0812925886	—	
MANGLINDLI MICHAEL	HEBRON FARM	0816944711/0815298116	singlemichael@gmail.com	

Annexure E: Stakeholder's Form

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

I wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party and/or bring to the attention of Savannah Environmental Consultant Services CC the following comments (please use additional sheets of paper if required).

Attention: Ms. Aili Iipinge

Email:aili@savannah.com.na / info@savannah.com.na

Name of Respondent:	Kasondam Sylvia
Title:	farmer
Organization/Company:	Kasonda Farm
Nature of interest:	
Postal Address: Postal Code:	Box 118 Rundu 9000
Telephone no:	
Mobile no:	0812925886
Email:	

Comments: No comments

Signature: _____ Date: 20/12/2025

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

I wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party and/or bring to the attention of Savannah Environmental Consultant Services CC the following comments (please use additional sheets of paper if required).

Attention: Ms. Aili Iipinge

Email:aili@savannah.com.na / info@savannah.com.na

Name of Respondent:	MANGUNDU MICHAEL SIMASIKO
Title:	MR
Organization/Company:	HEBRON FARM
Nature of interest:	HARVEST
Postal Address: Postal Code:	P. O Box 1482
Telephone no:	0816944711 / 0813298116
Mobile no:	0816944711 / 0813298116
Email:	SIMASIKO MICHAEL @ gmail.com.

Comments: NO Comments

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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

I wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party and/or bring to the attention of Savannah Environmental Consultant Services CC the following comments (please use additional sheets of paper if required).

Attention: Ms. Aili Iipinge

Email:aili@savannah.com.na / info@savannah.com.na

Name of Respondent:	Likuwa Kristof. K.
Title:	
Organization/Company:	Karama farm
Nature of interest:	To Harvest
Postal Address: Postal Code:	
Telephone no:	081 6354664
Mobile no:	
Email:	

Comments: No Coment I am Interested

Signature: _____ Date: 20/12/2.

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

I wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party and/or bring to the attention of Savannah Environmental Consultant Services CC the following comments (please use additional sheets of paper if required).

Attention: Ms. Aili Iipinge

Email:aili@savannah.com.na / info@savannah.com.na

Name of Respondent:	Herbert. H. Hausiku
Title:	Mr
Organization/Company:	Shimba Nguho
Nature of interest:	Harvest
Postal Address: Postal Code:	P.O Box 565 Rundu
Telephone no:	0813755546
Mobile no:	0812498692
Email:	Shhausiku@gmail.com

Comments: Non

Signature: _____ Date: 20/12/2025