Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Proposed Construction and Operation of an 80 m Guyed Mast Telecommunication Tower in Vaalgras Village, //Kharas Region

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) Namibia (hereinafter referred to as the Proponent) proposes to construct and operate an 80 m guyed mast telecommunications tower. The proposed development will be located at Vaalgras, approximately 3.7 km west of Vaalgras Primary School, at coordinates (**-26.061391°, 18.480207°**), within the Berseba Constituency, and the Tses Reserve in the //Kharas Region. The project footprint will cover an area of 100 m × 100 m and will accommodate three dual-band antennas and one microwave dish.

The rapid expansion of settlement and land use in the //Kharas Region has led to an increasing reliance on telecommunications among local residents, through the use of telephones, mobile phones, and other electronic devices for communication and information sharing. This has created a growing demand for enhanced telecommunications infrastructure and services. To ensure mobile communication services operate smoothly and efficiently, the supporting infrastructure must meet high standards to provide reliable coverage and quality service to users.

The proposed project will provide additional network capacity, by reducing congestion and improving coverage within Vaalgras village. This will also enhance the quality of service available to mobile users in the area, supporting better connectivity and communication for the local community.

1.2 Project Description

The current network limitations experienced, and anticipated, by mobile users in Vaalgras have led to the selection of the proposed project site. The project activities will include the establishment (construction), as well as the ongoing operation and maintenance, of the 80 m guyed mast telecommunications tower to enhance network capacity and service reliability in the area.

Construction Phase:

Minimal earthworks will be required to prepare the site for the tower construction. The construction phase is expected to last approximately two to three months. The tower will be mounted on a concrete foundation and will not require any supporting guy cables. All physical assembly of the tower and construction of the foundations will take place on-site by using manual labour as far as possible. The structure will be properly earthed to protect against lightning strikes.

For safety and security, the tower site will be enclosed with palisade fencing to restrict access to authorized personnel and prevent vandalism.

The Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) Namibia intends to appoint a local contractor from the //Kharas Region to carry out the construction works. All activities will be conducted during weekdays. Preference will be given to local labor from the region. The appointed contractor will be responsible for providing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to all employees involved in the construction works on-site.

Operational and Maintenance Phase:

This phase involves the operation of the tower and its associated infrastructure, providing network coverage to residents of Vaalgras village. Maintenance of the tower will be conducted by the Proponent's Maintenance Department as needed. The Proponent will ensure that all personnel performing maintenance activities on-site are equipped with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to maintain safety standards.

Services and Infrastructure

Power supply: No electricity will be required during the construction of the tower. However, electrical power will be necessary during the operational and maintenance phases. The tower will require alternating current (AC) power, which will be supplied by Nampower and connected to the 4-phase AC power network.

Water supply: Minimal amount of water will be required for the construction. This water will be used for drinking and efficiently used for in-situ concrete mixture, i.e. the amount of water will be sourced from the nearby waterpoint in the village. This will be upon agreement with the Vaalgras village council or relevant water supplier, who can be the nearest home or business owners.

The appointed local construction contractor will be responsible for the sourcing of water.

Site Access: The site is accessed via the D3910 road from Vaalgras, followed by an unpaved access road leading to the tower site.

Waste Management: There will be minimal waste generated on site. This will include general, solid, and less possibly wastewater (sewage). During construction, there will be a bin to dispose of the waste.

Decommissioning Phase

Decommissioning of the network tower is not anticipated, provided there continues to be a demand for mobile communications and related services in Vaalgras village.

1.3 Potential Impacts identified

The potential impacts of the proposed project have been identified with reference to the project activities, using a source–pathway–receptor risk-based methodology and through consultation with interested and affected parties. By evaluating the potential risks to the receiving biophysical and social environment in Vaalgras village and the surrounding //Kharas Region, the following key impacts have been highlighted for further consideration:

Potential positive impacts:

- **Telecommunication convenience:** Current and future residents (mobile users) will have an improved infrastructure and will not have to struggle with network coverage.
- **Employment creation:** Creation of temporary jobs during the construction of the tower.
- **General contribution to local economic development** through reliable communications services.

The following potential negative impacts are anticipated:

- **Physical land / soil disturbance**: Excavation activities to erect the tower,
- **Health and Safety issues:** Electromagnetic Radiation emitted from the antennae of cellular structures may affect human health.
- **Noise and disturbance:** During tower construction, the presence of the construction team and movement of heavy vehicles and machinery may disturb the immediate neighbors to the site.
- **Visual impact:** The presence of the tower in the neighborhood may be a nuisance to locals.
- **Potential occupational health and safety** risks associated with mishandling of construction and operations equipment.
- **Civil Aviation concerns:** The proposed site designs and location need to be verified to ensure that it meets the approval of the Directorate of Civil Aviation regarding the height of the mast and the position and stability of transmitter.
- **Environmental pollution** from improper disposal of waste,
- **Vehicular traffic safety** from increased number of vehicles moving around the project site and slow-moving trucks transporting project structures during construction, and
- **Archaeological or cultural heritage** impact through unintentional uncovering of unknown archaeological

The potential negative impacts were assessed, and mitigation measures provided accordingly.

1.4 Conclusion

The potential (positive and negative) impacts that are anticipated from the proposed construction of the telecommunication tower and related activities were identified, described, and assessed. Most of the identified potential negative impacts are rated as of Medium Significance. Therefore, in order to reduce the significance from medium to low, it is recommended that the Proponent effectively implement mitigation measures. In order to maintain a low significance, the implementation of measures will need to be continuously monitored in order to reduce to impact to low and bring the impact under control.

It is, therefore, recommended that in the event of an ECC issuance, the conditions provided in this ESIA may be appropriate to ensure minimal environmental impact for this project.

1.5 Limitations

EDS warrants that the findings and conclusions presented in this report were carried out in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the Scope of Work and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2007. These methodologies reflect accepted good practice for conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment of a property, with the aim of identifying recognized environmental conditions.

It should be noted that, even with the proper application of these methodologies, there may be conditions on the subject property that could not be identified within the scope of this assessment, or that were not reasonably identifiable based on the available information. The Consultant considers the information obtained from the record review and during the public consultation process regarding the proposed tower construction activities in Vaalgras to be reliable.

1.6 Disclaimer

EDS cannot and does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy or completeness of information provided by third-party sources. The conclusions and findings presented in this report are strictly limited in both time and scope to the date of the evaluations. No other warranties, express or implied, are provided. Some information included in this report is based on personal interviews, as well as research of available documents, records, and maps held by relevant government and private agencies. Consequently, this report is subject to the limitations inherent in historical documentation, the availability and accuracy of pertinent records, and the personal recollections of the individuals consulted regarding the proposed tower construction activities in Vaalgras.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
3G/4G	Third and fourth generation of wireless mobile telecommunications technology.
AC	Alternating Current
ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
CRAN	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia
CV	Curriculum Vitae
DEAF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EDS	Excel Dynamic Solutions

Abbreviation	Meaning
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMF or EME	Electromagnetic Fields or Electromagnetic Emission
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GG	Government Gazette
GN	Government Notice
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MHz	Mega Hertz
MICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
NCAA	Namibia Civil Aviation Authority
NRPA	National Radiation Protection Authority of Namibia
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Reg, S	Regulation, Section
TOR	Terms of Reference
WHO	World Health Organization

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Alternative	A possible course of action, in place of another that would meet the same purpose and need of the proposal.

TERM	DEFINITION
Baseline	Work done to collect and interpret information on the condition/trends of the existing environment.
Biophysical	That part of the environment that does not originate with human activities (e.g., biological, physical and chemical processes).
Cumulative Impacts/Effects Assessment	In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in it may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
Decision-maker	The person(s) entrusted with the responsibility for allocating resources or granting approval to a proposal.
Ecological Processes	Processes which play an essential part in maintaining ecosystem integrity. Four fundamental ecological processes are the cycling of water, the cycling of nutrients, the flow of energy and biological diversity (as an expression of evolution).
Environment	As defined in Environmental Management Act - the complex of natural and anthropogenic factors and elements that are mutually interrelated and affect the ecological equilibrium and the quality of life, including – (a) the natural environment that is land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms and (b) the human environment that is the landscape and natural, cultural, historical, aesthetic, economic and social heritage and values.
Environmental Management Plan	As defined in the EIA Regulations (Section 8(j)), a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environments effects are to be mitigated, controlled, and monitored.
Interested and Affected Party (I&AP)	In relation to the assessment of a listed activity includes - (a) any person, group of persons or organization interested in or affected by an activity; and (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.
Significant impact	means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity, or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
Mitigate	practical measures to reduce adverse impacts

TERM	DEFINITION
Fauna	All the animals found in an area.
Flora	All the plants found in an area.
Mitigation	The purposeful implementation of decisions or activities that are designed to reduce the undesirable impacts of a proposed action on the affected environment.
Monitoring	Activity involving repeated observation, according to a pre-determined schedule, of one or more elements of the environment to detect their characteristics (status and trends).
Non-Ionizing Radiation	Refers to any type of electromagnetic radiation that does not carry enough energy per quantum to ionize atoms or molecules. e.g. low frequency radiations like radio waves, microwaves, and infrared radiations.
Proponent	Organization (private or public sector) or individual intending to implement a development proposal.
Public Consultation/Involvement	A range of techniques that can be used to inform, consult, or interact with stakeholders affected by the proposed activities.
Protected Area	Refers to a protected area that is proclaimed in the Government Gazette, according to the Nature Conservation Ordinance number 4 of 1975, as amended
Scoping	An early and open activity to identify the impacts that are most likely to be significant and require specialized investigation during the EIA work. Can, also be used to identify alternative project designs/site to be assessed, obtain local knowledge of site and surroundings, and prepare a plan for public involvement. The results of scoping are frequently used to prepare a Terms of Reference for the specialized input into full EIA.
Terms of Reference (ToR)	Written requirements governing full EIA input and implementation, consultations to be held, data to be produced and form/contents of the EIA report. Often produced as an output from scoping.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background and Location

Namibia is experiencing a rapid increase in the use of mobile communication services, which has led to growing pressure to expand telecommunications infrastructure. The Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) Namibia (hereinafter referred to as the Proponent) proposes to construct and operate an 80 m guyed mast telecommunications tower. The proposed development will be located at Vaalgras, approximately 3.7 km west of Vaalgras Primary School, at coordinates (-26.061391°, 18.480207°), within the Berseba Constituency, and the Tses Reserve in the //Kharas Region, as shown in **Figure 1**. The project footprint will cover an area of 100 m × 100 m and will accommodate three dual-band antennas and one microwave dish.

Telecommunication tower and related infrastructure development are among listed activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. The relevant activities listed as per EIA regulations are:

- *10.1 (g) Communication networks including towers, telecommunication and marine telecommunication lines and cables,*
- *(j) Masts of any material or type and of any height, including those used for telecommunication broadcasting and radio transmission, but excluding (i) flag poles and (ii) lightning conductor poles.*

2.2 Proposed Site Ownership

The anticipated network shortfalls to mobile users in areas triggered this site selection. The outcome of the selection criteria used provided the best potential positions of the tower.

The proposed site (location) is under the ownership of the MTC Namibia, with a land use (leasehold) agreement to occupy the land for the purpose of operating the proposed tower between MTC Namibia and Vaalgras Traditional Authority.

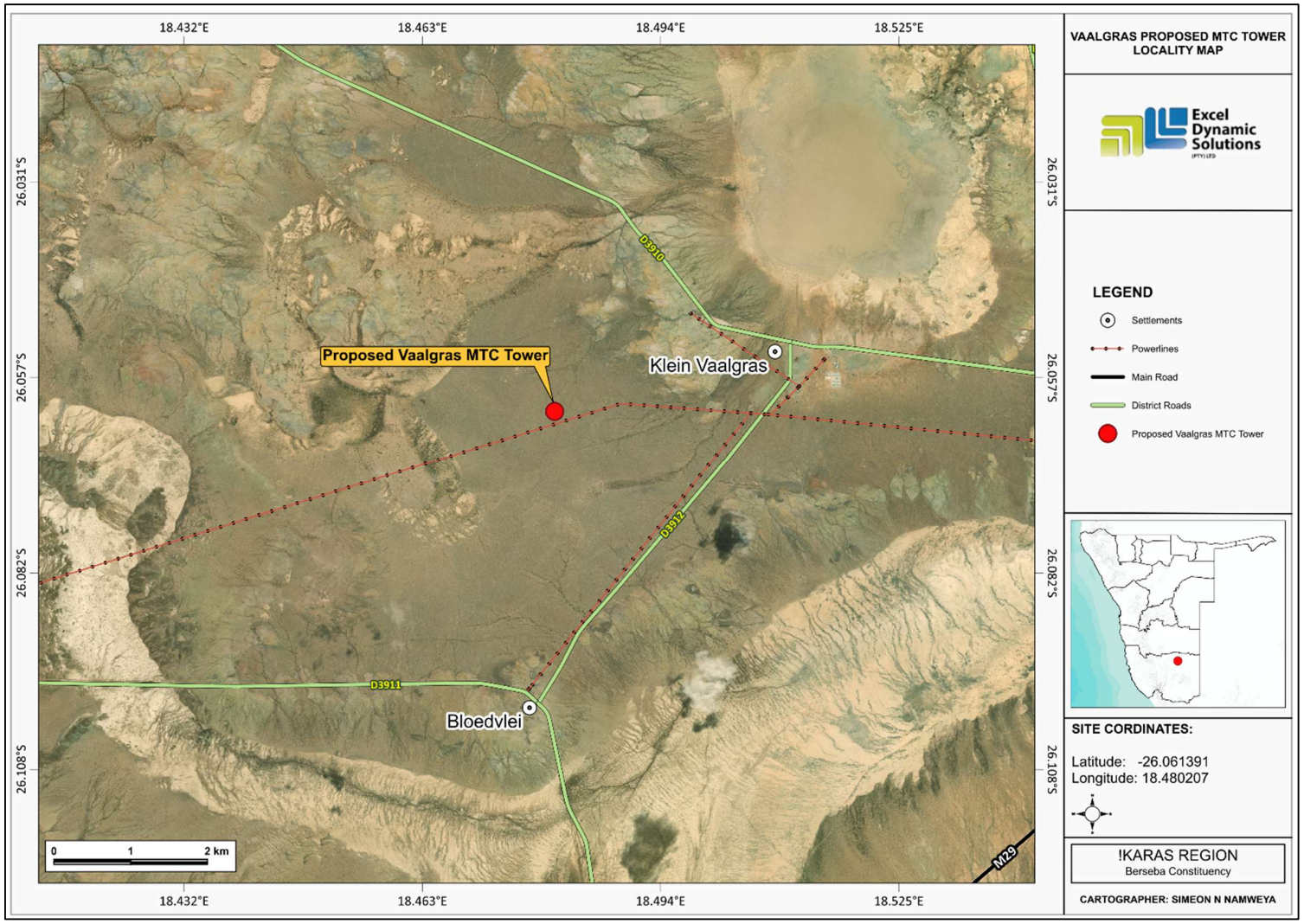

Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed tower site in Vaalgras Village, Berseba Constituency, Karas Region

2.3 Terms of Reference (TOR), Scope of Work and Document Contents

This ESIA has been conducted according to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007), and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. In line with the Terms of Reference provided for this project, the scope of works for this project (ESIA) entails the following**:**

- Confirm the suitability of the proposed site for the tower construction and suggest alternative site, if required;
- Conduct the required Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA);
- Consult all potential interested and affected parties (I&APs);
- Compile an ESA report and draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP); and
- Obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed tower.

2.4 The Need for the Proposed Project (Motivation)

Due to the continued growth in mobile communication services in Namibia, increasing pressure has been placed on existing telecommunications networks. The Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) Namibia has identified the need for a new telecommunications structure in Vaalgras village, within the //Kharas Region. The proposed development will provide additional network capacity, by reducing congestion and improving coverage in the area. This will ensure an overall improvement in the quality of service delivered to telecommunication users in Vaalgras and its surrounding areas.

2.5 Appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner

To satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the Proponent appointed an independent team of Environmental Consultants from Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS Namibia) (hereinafter referred to as EDS, the Consultant, or Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)) to conduct the required Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) process on their behalf. The findings of the ESA process are incorporated into this Report. The ESIA Report, together with the Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and associated supporting documents, will be submitted as part of the application for an

Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).

The consultation process and reporting are done by Mr. Simeon Namweya and the review was done by Mr. Silas David. Mr. Simeon Namweya, and Mr. Silas David's CVs are presented in **Appendix A.**

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

The description of project activities to be undertaken for the establishment (construction), as well as the subsequent operation and maintenance, of the network tower in Vaalgras is presented as follows:

3.1 Planning and Design Phase

The Communications Act No. 8 of 2009, requires that service providers first consider sharing existing infrastructure in an area before constructing new structures. In the case of Vaalgras, there is no suitable existing infrastructure that MTC can utilize for installing or mounting its antennas. Therefore, the Proponent will need to construct a completely new telecommunications tower in the area.

There are criteria are employed to optimize the placement of new structures. These include coverage of existing network infrastructure, surrounding topography and built environment, established and future urban areas, required footprint, and the most appropriate facility design (GCS Water & Environmental Consultants, 2017).

Once the Proponent has been issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and obtained all relevant permits and agreements, such as land use or leasehold arrangements, construction activities will commence on site.

The planning and design phase, which includes the ESIA, aims to present key project concepts, provide a general overview of the study area, outline the relevant legal framework, and conduct a preliminary assessment of factors that might affect project feasibility and associated activities. Subsequently, the environmental, technical, and financial aspects of the project are assessed by identifying potential risks and proposing mitigation measures where feasible. This process also highlights any 'fatal flaws' where mitigation measures are unavailable or impractical due to financial, technical, or other resource constraints.

Prior to the commencement of any site work, all personnel including permanent staff, contractors, and casual workers will receive induction training on the Proponent's Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) policies, as well as procedures and protocols to be followed while conducting on-site or related off-site activities.

Design and Technical Aspects

The proposed tower in Vaalgras will be an 80 m guyed mast structure. Three dual-band panel antennas and one microwave dish will be mounted on the tower. The site will also include an outdoor equipment cabinet, a perimeter fence, and electrical fencing to restrict unauthorized access. The tower is intended to provide 3G and 4G coverage, ensuring adequate indoor and outdoor signal reception.

The total project footprint, including the tower and associated equipment, is anticipated to cover an area of 100 m × 100 m, with only a portion of this area occupied by the physical footprint of the tower itself.

Telecommunication antennas come in different shapes and sizes depending on specific requirements. As mentioned, the tower will host three dual-band antennas and one microwave dish. The antennas will be attached to the guyed mast structure and are designed to operate in the 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, and 2100 MHz frequency bands. They are typically mounted approximately 15 to 50 m above ground level on the mast. Each antenna is approximately 20 to 30 cm wide and 160 cm high and contains two feeders that relay radio frequency (RF) signals to and from the antenna.

A typical example of a guyed mast-type tower for telecommunication purposes is shown in **Figure 2.**

Figure 2: A typical example of a guyed mast-type tower, (source: (https://www.anglesteeltower.com/)

3.2 Construction Phase

Construction of the tower in Vaalgras is expected to last approximately three months, with minimal earthworks required to prepare the site. The tower will be mounted on a concrete foundation, while the remaining site area will be used for storage of operational and maintenance equipment. For safety and security, the site will be enclosed with palisade fencing to restrict access to authorized personnel and prevent vandalism of the tower and its associated equipment. The tower structure will also be properly earthed to protect against lightning.

Physical assembly of the tower and construction of the foundations will take place on-site, using manual labour wherever possible. The Proponent will appoint a qualified contractor to carry out the construction work, which will be conducted on weekdays only, between 08:00 and 17:00. The

number of workers on site will depend on the capacity of the local contractor appointed for the project. The contractor will be required to provide all personnel with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during construction activities.

3.3 Project Input and Resources Requirements

In terms of human resources and services infrastructure, the following will be required:

Project Personnel and Accommodation

The exact number of personnel to be employed during the construction of the tower cannot be determined at this stage and will be established by the appointed contractor once the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) has been issued. The workforce is expected to comprise skilled and semi-skilled personnel, as required to complete the construction activities efficiently and safely.

Water Supply

A minimal amount of water will be required during construction, primarily for drinking and for mixing in-situ concrete during foundation casting. The water required for the concrete works will be sourced from nearby facilities, subject to agreement with the Vaalgras Traditional Authority or the relevant water supplier, which may include nearby households or businesses.

Power Supply

No electricity will be required during the construction of the tower. However, electrical power will be needed during the operational and maintenance phases. The tower will require alternating current (AC) power, which will be connected to the 4-phase AC power supply from Nampower upon application.

Site Access (Roads)

The site is accessed via the D3910 road from Vaalgras, followed by an unpaved access road leading to the tower site.

Health and Safety

All project personnel working on-site in Vaalgras will be provided with adequate and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). A fully stocked first aid kit will also be readily available at the site to address any minor injuries or medical emergencies.

Potential Accidental Fire management

A minimum of basic firefighting equipment, such as a fire extinguisher, will be readily available in vehicles and at the tower site.

Waste Management

Any waste generated on-site during the construction and maintenance phases will be collected, stored, and transported to appropriate waste disposal facilities, such as designated garbage skips or landfill sites, depending on the type of waste.

During the construction phase, the Proponent will ensure the availability of portable toilets for all construction personnel on-site to manage sewage waste effectively. Chemical toilets with sealed septic tanks will be used as ablution facilities, and all sewage waste will be handled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for the provided facilities.

Site Fencing

For safety and security reasons, the tower site in Vaalgras will be enclosed with fencing. This will restrict access to authorized personnel only, such as the maintenance team, and help prevent vandalism of the tower and its associated equipment and structures.

3.4 Post-Construction Site Rehabilitation and Decommissioning

Once the construction phase has been completed, all associated works will cease, and the site will be cleaned in preparation for the operational phase. The Proponent will be responsible for properly decommissioning temporary construction facilities and rehabilitating any disturbed areas. The objective is to ensure that areas affected by construction are restored as close as possible to their pre-construction condition.

3.5 Operational and Maintenance Phase

This phase involves the operation of the tower and its associated infrastructure, providing telecommunication services to the residents of Vaalgras village and future land users in the surrounding area. Maintenance of the tower will be carried out by the Proponent's Maintenance

Department as required. No on-site accommodation is anticipated during routine maintenance, as such works are not expected to last more than a day. Should maintenance activities extend beyond a single day, the Proponent will make appropriate accommodation arrangements for the maintenance team.

During the operational phase, concerns related to electromagnetic radiation may arise. The Proponent is responsible for raising community awareness on radiation safety through education and outreach initiatives. Compliance with national and international regulations regarding electromagnetic radiation is strongly recommended. Regular monitoring of radiation levels is also advised to ensure the health and safety of both workers and the surrounding community. The Proponent must ensure that all personnel performing maintenance activities on-site are provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives are defined as the "*different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity*" (EMA, 2007). This section will highlight the different ways in which the project can be undertaken and to identify the alternative that will be the most practical, but least damaging to the environment is identified.

Once alternatives have been established, they are evaluated by considering the following questions:

- What alternatives are technically and economically feasible?
- What are the environmental effects associated with the feasible alternatives?
- What is the rationale for selecting the preferred alternative?

The alternatives considered for the proposed MTC tower in Vaalgras village are discussed in the following subsections.

4.1 Types of Alternatives Considered

The "No-go" Alternative

The "**No-go**" alternative refers to the option of not proceeding with the project, which would effectively maintain the status quo. In the case of Vaalgras, this would mean that the proposed site remains unchanged, resulting in continued poor or no network and communication coverage. If the project were not implemented, inadequate network coverage in this part of the //Kharas

Region would persist, and there would be no improvement in local socio-economic development related to telecommunications services.

Considering the benefits of the proposed activity to the local community in Vaalgras, the no-go option is not considered a preferred alternative.

Locations of the Telecommunication Tower

The location is strategically chosen as MTC Namibia uses radio planning tools to select sites, and provides MTC with the instruction to apply for the intended sites. The site is chosen in order to address any network coverage issues in this selected area and provide improved network coverage.

Infrastructure sharing as per the Communications Act of 2009: Tower Sharing

The Communications Act No. 8 of 2009 requires service providers to first consider sharing existing infrastructure in an area before constructing new structures, in order to minimize cumulative impacts. In the case of Vaalgras, there are no existing telecommunication towers in the vicinity of the proposed project site that could be used by the Proponent to mount its antennas to serve the affected community. Therefore, the distance from existing structures makes compliance with the sharing requirements of the Communications Act impractical.

For this reason, the proposed tower must be constructed as a new structure. The facility is designed so that it can potentially be shared in the future with other service providers, thereby promoting infrastructure sharing in line with the objectives of the Communications Act.

5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

A review of relevant Namibian legislation, policies, and guidelines applicable to the proposed development is presented in this section. This review is intended to inform the project Proponent, interested and affected parties, and the decision-makers at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) of the legal and regulatory requirements and expectations that must be fulfilled for the construction and operation of the proposed telecommunications tower in Vaalgras.

5.1 The Communications Act (No. 8 of 2009)

The Communications Act No. 8 of 2009 provides for the regulation of telecommunications services and networks, broadcasting, postal services, and the use and allocation of radio spectrum. The Act establishes an independent Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) and defines its powers and functions. It also provides for the granting of special rights to telecommunications licensees, the creation of an association to manage the ".**na**" internet domain name space, and addresses related matters necessary for the effective management and regulation of telecommunications in Namibia.

Applicability to the Proposed Project: The Proponent is required to comply with the relevant Sections and Parts of the Act, and of importance is Part 5 of the Act. This Part (Special Rights of Carriers) states the following in relation to the project:

- ***''Applicability of this Part: Section 59(1)*** *The rights granted by this Part are granted to all holders of technology and service neutral licences and to other licensees to whom and in so far as it has been made applicable to them in terms of section 38(12) or 38(13).*
- ***(3)*** *Subject to subsection (4) and (5), the rights granted by this Part, to install telecommunications facilities, only relate to wires, fibres, or any other form of telecommunication's line as well as facilities used to protect or support such wires, fibres or lines (including poles, stays, ducts and pipes), but do not relate to masts, antennas, tower, pay telephones and other similar equipment.*
- ***Entry upon and construction of lines across any land: Section 60****. A carrier may, for the purposes of provision of telecommunications services, enter upon any land, including any street, road, footpath or land reserved for public purposes, and any railway, and construct and maintain a telecommunications facility upon, under, over, along or across any land, street, road, footpath or waterway or any railway, and alter or remove the same, and may for that purpose attach wires, stays or any other kind of support to any building or other structure.*
- ***Fences: Section 64(1)*** *If any fence erected or to be erected on land over which a telecommunications facility, pipe, tunnel or tube is constructed or is to be constructed by a carrier, renders or would render it impossible or inconvenient for the carrier to obtain access to that land the carrier may at its own expense erect and maintain gates in that*

fence and must provide duplicate keys therefor, one of which must be handed to the owner or occupier of the land.

- ***Section 64(2)*** *Any person intending to erect any such fence must give not less than six weeks' notice in writing to the carrier of his or her intention.*
- ***Height or depth of cables and facilities: 66(1)*** *Aerial telecommunication wires or cables along any railway or public or Private Street, road, footpath, or land must be at the prescribed height above the surface of the ground.*
- ***Section 66(2)*** *Underground telecommunication facilities, pipes, tunnels, and tubes must be placed by a carrier at the prescribed depth below the surface of the ground*
- ***Section 66(3****) If the owner of any private land is obstructed in the free use of his or her land by reason of the insufficient height or depth of any telecommunications wire, cable or other facility, pipe, tunnel or tube constructed by that carrier, the carrier must take such steps as are necessary for giving relief to that owner''.*

Other applicable legal obligations to the proposed tower constructions and related activities are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Applicable national and international legislations governing the proposed project and related activities

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL		
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990 as amended	The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990 as amended) addresses matters relating to environmental protection and sustainable development. Article 91(c) defines the functions of the Ombudsman to include: *"…the duty to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilisation of living natural resources, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable resources, the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia…"* *Article 95(l) commits the state to actively promoting and maintaining the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the:* *"…Natural resources situated in the soil and on the subsoil, the internal waters, in the sea, in the continental shelf, and in the exclusive economic zone are property of the State."*	By implementing the environmental management plan, the establishment will be in conformant to the constitution in terms of environmental management and sustainability. Ecological sustainability will be main priority for the proposed development.
Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia 1994	The Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia states Schedule 1: Screening list of policies/ plans/ programmes/ project subject to environment must be accompanied by environmental assessments. "The Proposed tower activities" are on that list.	The establishment of the proposed project triggers the need for environmental assessments prior commencement of civil works as they may alter the environment which could result on the damage of the environment.

Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC)

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	The policy provides a definition to the term "Environment" broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical, and political components and provides reference to the inclusion of alternatives in all project, policies, programmes, and plans.	The construction of the tower requires the assessment of all possible environmental and social impacts to avoid, minimise or compensate environmental damage associated with the activities.
The Regional Councils Act (No. 22 of 1992)	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 "to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social, and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development.	The relevant Regional Councils are considered to be Interested & Affected Parties and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The project site fall under the //Kharas Regional Council; therefore, they should be consulted.
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	To provide for the determination, for purposes of local government, of local authority councils; the establishment of such local authority councils; and to define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils; and to provide for incidental matters.	The Vaalgras Traditional Authority (TA) is the Local Authority responsible for the project site. Therefore, the TA should be consulted.
Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act No. 5 of 2005	To provide for adequate protection of the environment and of people in current and future generations against the harmful effects of radiation by controlling and regulating the production, processing, handling, use, holding,	To determine the "safe distance" around the site. The Proponent should comply with the Regulations and

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	storage, transport and disposal of radiation sources and radioactive materials, and controlling and regulating prescribed non-ionising radiation sources; to establish an Atomic Energy Board and to provide for its composition and functions; to establish a National Radiation Protection Authority; to amend the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1974); and to provide for related matters. Under Section 43(1) of the Act, the Non-ionising Radiation Regulations have been made in 2019.	requirements of the Act throughout the project life cycle.
The Aviation Act, Act No. 74 of 1962	Gives effect to certain International Aviation Conventions and makes provision for the control, regulation, and encouragement of flying within the Republic of Namibia and for other matters incidental thereto.	Provides the regulations for setting up cellular as well as other masts structures in Namibia.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Civil Aviation Act No. 6 of 2016	''……; to establish the Air Navigation Services in the Authority; to provide for a civil aviation regulatory and control framework for maintaining, enhancing and promoting the safety and security of civil aviation for ensuring the implementation of international aviation agreements; to establish the Directorate of Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations. **Section 6(1) The Minister may, by issuing a directive, require the removal of any building structure, tree or other object whatsoever on any land or water which, in the opinion of the Minister on the advice of the Executive Director, may constitute a danger to aircraft flying** in accordance with normal aviation practice.	The applicable part of the Act is the establishment of the Directorate of Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations and to provide for its powers and functions. The height of the proposed tower might be a threat to the nearest aerodrome site. Therefore, the Proponent should verify these prior to construction with the Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA).
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	The Act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and conservation of soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	Duty of care must be applied for soil conservation management measures must be included in the EMP.
Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001	The Act provides for the management and use of forests and related products / resources. It offers protection to any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100 metres of a river, stream or watercourse on land that is not a surveyed erf of a local authority area. In such instances, a licence would be required to cut and remove any such vegetation. These provisions are only guidelines.	Should there be trees within the actual footprint of the site that need to be removed; the Proponent should notify the nearest Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (Forestry Division in Erongo region (DEAF)), The number and/or type of trees to be removed to allow the construction of the tower should also be submitted to DEAF.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
		Should these trees be of a protected species, the permit to remove them should be applied from the DEAF office.
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Section 119 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 Proponent and all its employees or contractors should ensure compliance with the provisions of these legal instruments.
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	
Public and Environmental Health Act No. 1 of 2015	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 Proponent and their contractors should ensure that the project infrastructure, vehicles, equipment, and machinery are designed and operated in a way that is safe, or not injurious or dangerous to public health and that the noise which could be considered a nuisance remain at acceptable levels. The Proponent should ensure that the public as well as the environmental health is preserved and remain uncompromised.

Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC)

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	The bill aims to "prevent and regulate the discharge of pollutants to the air, water and land" Of particular reference to the Project is: Section 21 "(1) Subject to sub-section (4) and section 22, no person shall cause or permit the discharge of pollutants or waste into any water or watercourse."	The construction and operation/maintenance activities trigger section 21 and 22 of the Bill, activities like construction works generates lots of waste that require good management practices.
	Section 55 "(1) No person may produce, collect, transport, sort, recover, treat, store, dispose of or otherwise manage waste in a manner that results in or creates a significant risk of harm to human health or the environment."	Contractors of the construction works, and maintenance of the project should make it mandatory that they manage their waste in a manner that do not cause environmental threat and risk both to the surroundings and the local communities.
National Solid Waste Management Strategy	The Strategy ensures that the future directions, regulations, funding, and action plans to improve solid waste management are properly co-ordinated and consistent with national policy, and to facilitate co-operation between stakeholders. The Strategy listed priorities for the strategy to address for effective solid waste management.	The construction and operation/maintenance of the tower can potentially generate significant amount of solid waste that might need proper management by contractors to avoid pollution. Waste management plans should be compiled and implemented prior the commencement of civil works and during tower maintenance.

Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC)

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Road Traffic and Transport Act, No. 22 of 1999	The Act provides for the establishment of the Transportation Commission of Namibia; for the control of traffic on public roads, the licensing of drivers, the registration and licensing of vehicles, the control and regulation of road transport across Namibia's borders; and for matters incidental thereto. Should the Proponent wish to undertake activities involving road transportation or access onto existing roads, the relevant permits will be required.	Mitigation measures should be provided for since the project activities will make use of the public roads.
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 site or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as might be required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council. Section 51 (3) sets out the requirements for impact assessment.	The Proponent should ensure compliance with this Acts' requirement. The necessary management measures and related permitting requirements must be taken. This done by consulting with the National Heritage Council of Namibia.
The National Monuments Act (No. 28 of 1969)	The Act enables the proclamation of national monuments and protects archaeological site.	

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Labour Act (No. 6 of 1992)	The Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment is aimed at ensuring harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The Proponent should ensure that the project construction and operations and maintenance, do not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.
APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL POLICIES, PRINCIPLES, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES AND CONVENTIONS		
Statue	**Provision**	**Implication for the project and its activities**
Convention on International Civil Aviation, Annex 14	• Annex 14 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. • Chapter 4: Obstacle restrictions and removal Chapter 6: Visual aids and donating of obstacles	The proposed new structures may be obstacles to some aerodromes in Namibia; the proposed tower does not affect any aerodromes. Those that are close to existing aerodromes need to be assessed in accordance with the document. Visual aids to the new structures to make them visible to aircraft need to be applied in accordance with this Convention.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
"Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300GHz)" (April 1998 developed by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP))	Provides international standards and guidelines for limiting the adverse effects of non-ionising radiation on human health and well-being, and, where appropriate, provides scientifically based advice on non-ionising radiation protection including the provision of guidelines on limiting exposure. ICNIRP exposure limits for non-ionizing radiation is 4.5W/m².	Justifies the need for assessing the impact of electromagnetic radiation from the tower, on the nearby residents or community members.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The proposed tower will be constructed and operated within specific environmental and social conditions, making it essential to understand the pre-project state of the environment. Establishing this baseline provides critical background information on the current status quo and informs projections of environmental and social conditions following project implementation. It also helps identify sensitive environmental and social features that may require protection through the effective application of impact-specific management and mitigation measures.

The baseline information presented below has been sourced from various studies conducted in the //Kharas Region. This has been complemented by a review of existing relevant data sources for the region and the immediate surroundings of the proposed site. Additionally, the information has been supplemented with raw data obtained from on-site observations conducted on 16th March 2026, as well as from relevant published reports and literature.

The summary of selected biophysical and social baseline information about the project site areas is given below.

6.1 Climate

The climate in Vaalgras is classified as semi-arid (BSh) according, to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification. The project area experiences a mean annual temperature of about 21 °C, with average high temperature of 33 °C and low temperature of 7 °C. The annual rainfall around the project area is experienced at an average 29.5 mm, and the average humidity is 33%. Winds typically reach 16 km/h. **Figure 3** shows the climate condition around the project area.

These climatic conditions influence vegetation, soil moisture, and water availability and are therefore important considerations in planning, construction, and operational phases of the proposed telecommunications tower in Vaalgras.

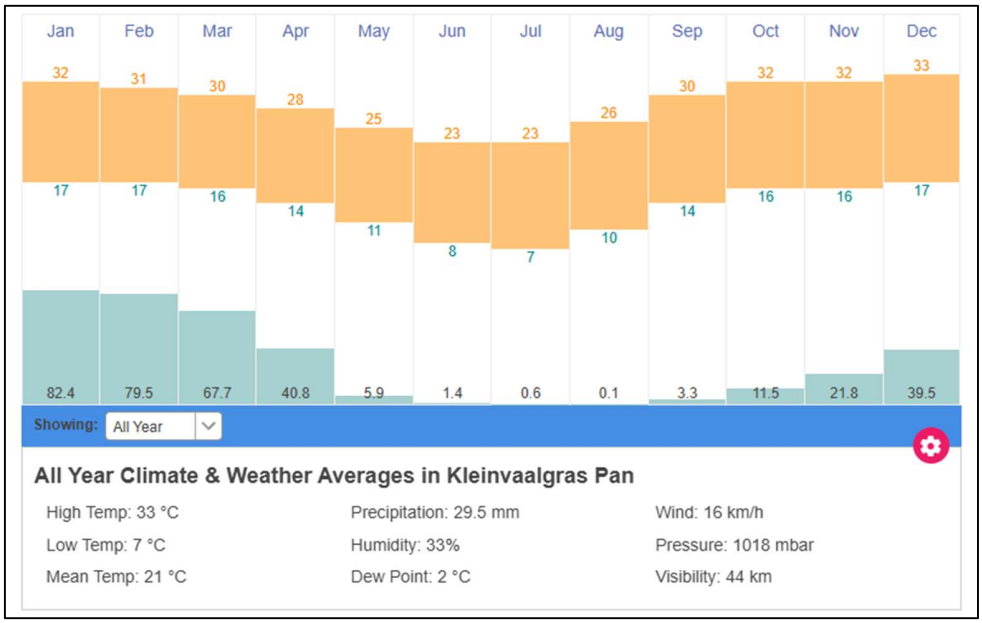

Figure 3: Annual Weather Averages in Klein Vaalgras
(https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/@3356105/climate)

6.2 Topography and Landscape

The proposed site is situated within the Nama Karoo Basin landscape, characterized by a flat-lying plateau underlain by Nama and Karoo sediments. Locally, karst features have developed in Nama limestones and surficial calcretes, while dolomite sills have weathered to form large, rounded boulders. The site lies at an elevation ranging from 1,046 m to 1,057 m above sea level (Mendelsohn, 2002). **Figure 4** illustrates the topography and elevation range of the project area.

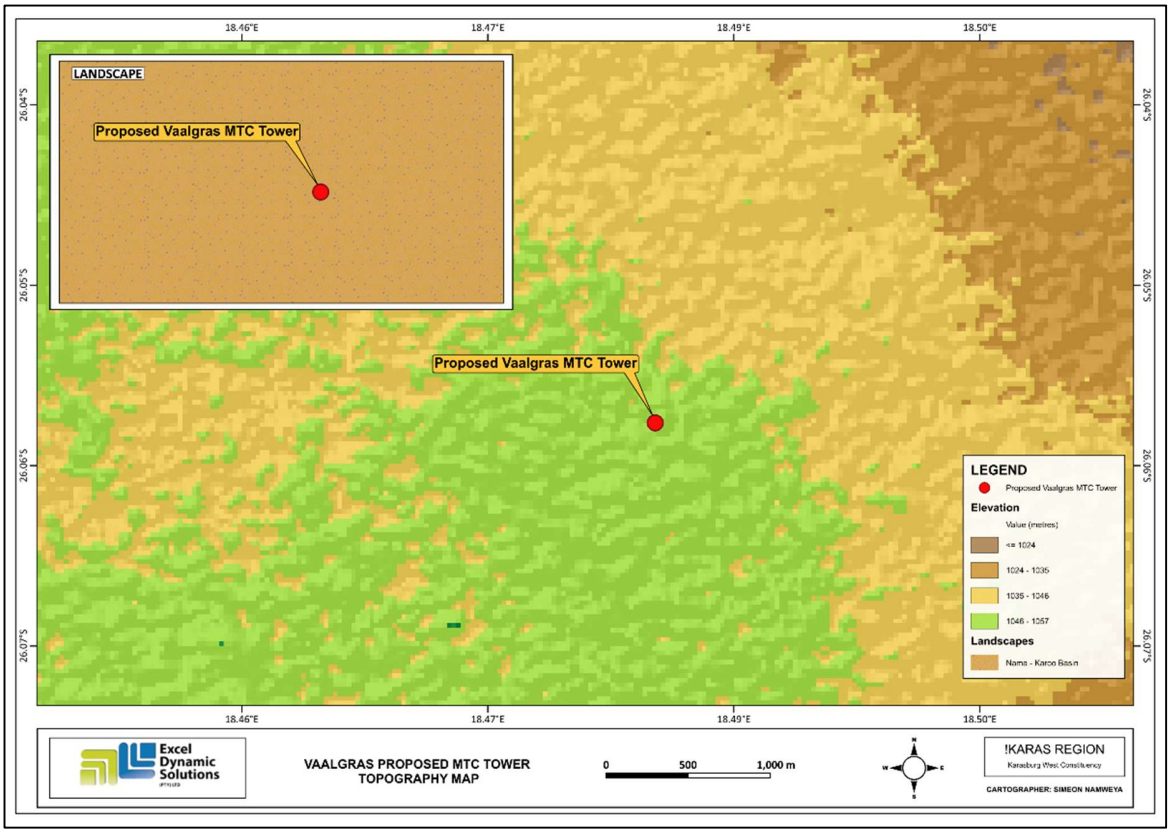

Figure 4: Topography and landscape map of Vaalgras, //Kharas Region

6.3 Soils

The project area is dominated by the Eutric Leptosols soils, which are characterized as actively eroding landscapes, formed in hilly or undulating areas that cover much of the project area. These coarse-textured soils are characterized by their limited depth caused by the presence of a continuous hard-rock, highly calcareous or cemented layer within about 80 cm of the surface, (Mendelsohn, 2002). **Figures 5** and **Figure 6** shows the soil map, and the soil observation on site, respectively.

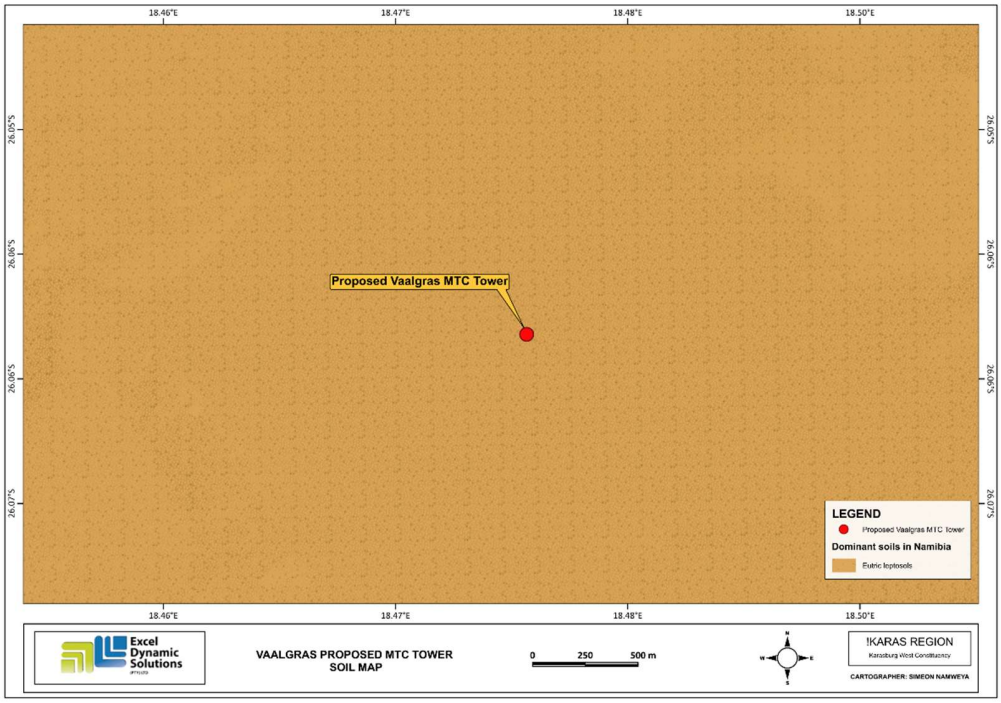

Figure 5: Soil type around the proposed project area

Figure 6: Eutric Leptosols soils observed at the project site

6.4 Flora and Fauna

Flora: The vegetation at the proposed site in Vaalgras is characteristic of the Nama Karoo biome, specifically classified as Karas dwarf shrubland. This vegetation type is dominated by low-growing, drought-resistant shrubs adapted to arid conditions, with species such as Rhigozum trichotomum commonly occurring in the area. Vegetation cover is generally sparse due to low rainfall and poor soil conditions.

Fauna: During the site visit conducted on the 16th March 2026, domestic animals (i.e. horses, cows, sheep, and goat were observed on site. According to community members seasonal springboks are known to occur around the project area, which tends to move from one place to another around the vicinity of the project in search of better grazing areas.

Figure 7, figure 8, and figure 9 shows the vegetation map, vegetation observed onsite, and animals (fauna) evidence observed on site, respectively.

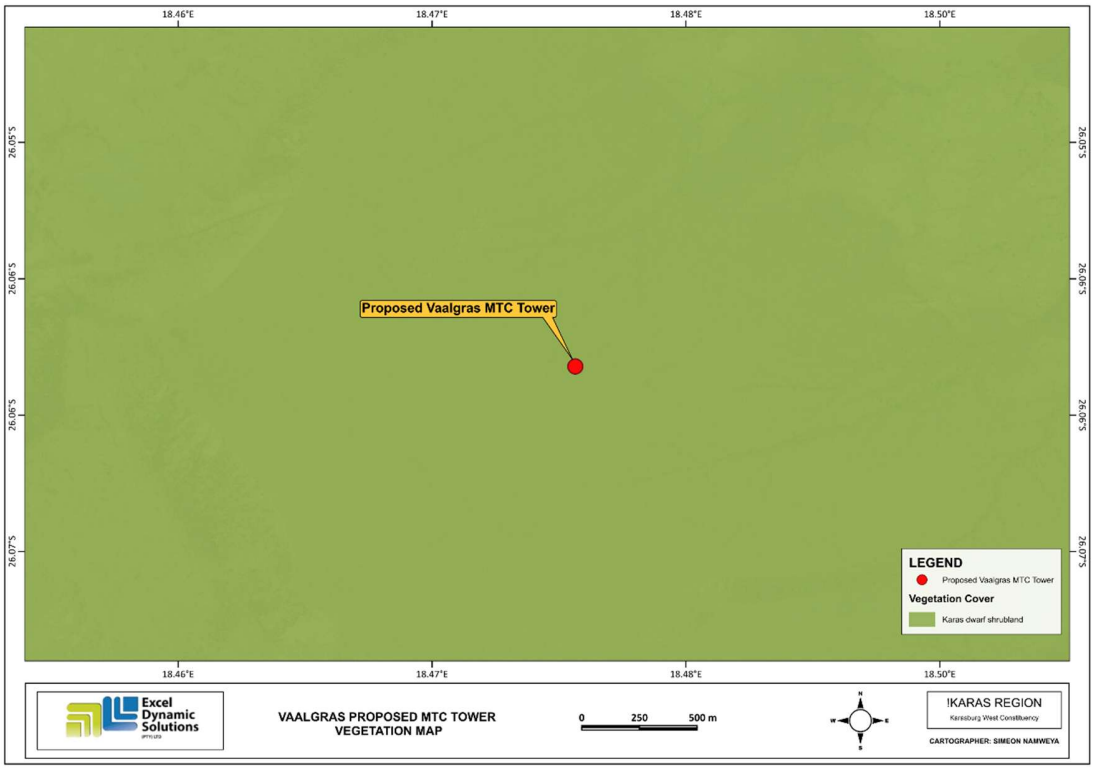

Figure 7: Vegetation map for the proposed project

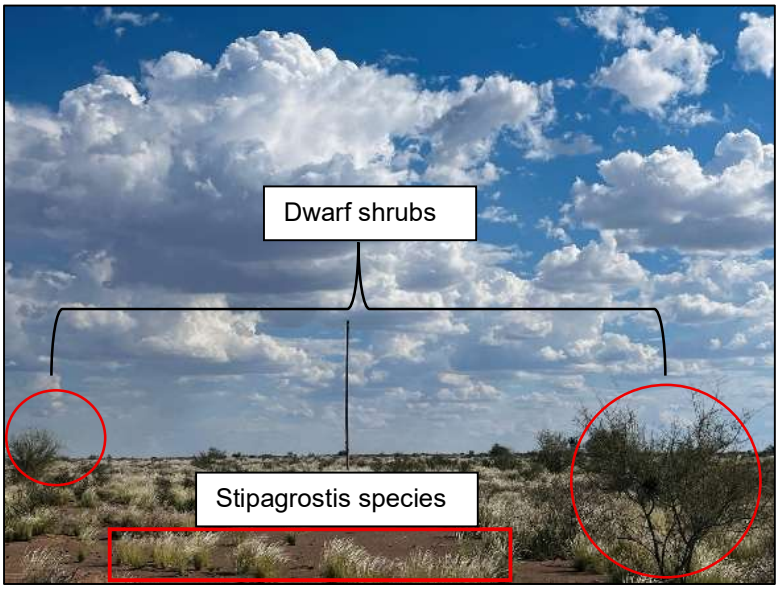

Figure 8: Flora observed on site

Figure 9:evidence of animal presence (dung) at the project site

6.5 Groundwater and Surface Water

The project area is dominated by rock bodies with little groundwater potential aquifer. The nature of the rock bodies is partially fractured which allows little water to absorb into the ground. The

project area, is prone to a moderate groundwater pollution, and is this associated with the partial fractured rock bodies. During the site visit, the project area contain ephemeral drainage surface runoff pathways are present. **Figure 10** below shows the hydrological map.

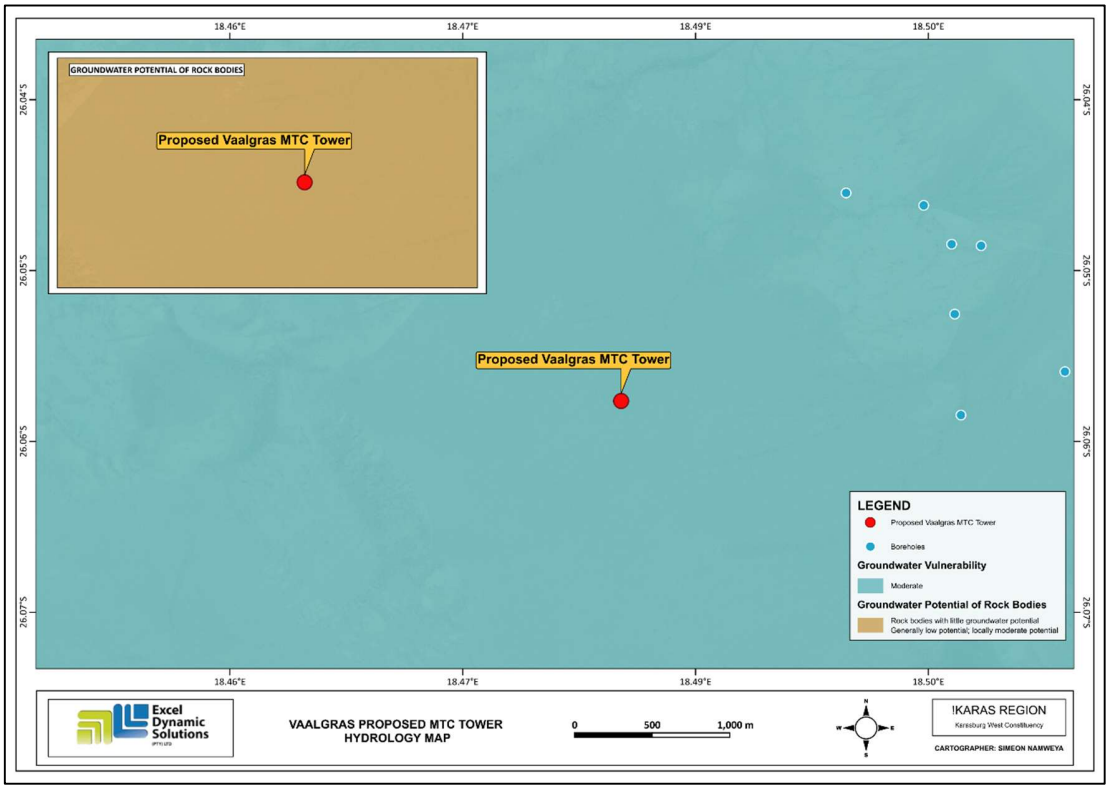

Figure 10: Hydrology Map of the project area

6.6 Socio-economic Status

Demography

The proposed project area falls within the Berseba Constituency in the //Kharas Region, which has an estimated population of approximately 11,258 people based on the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census. The settlement of Berseba itself has a population of approximately 992 residents, (NSA, 2023).

Vaalgras is a small, sparsely populated rural settlement within this constituency, characterized by dispersed households and limited access to services and infrastructure. The low population density and rural setting highlight the need for improved telecommunications infrastructure to enhance connectivity and support socio-economic development in the area.

Services and Infrastructure

The //Kharas Region has limited infrastructure compared to urban centers, with basic services available mainly in larger towns such as Keetmanshoop. Vaalgras is accessed via gravel roads and relies on basic infrastructure for transportation and communication. Water supply is provided through regional systems, while electricity is supplied via the Nampower distribution network. Infrastructure in the area primarily supports rural livelihoods, with limited access to advanced services and facilities.

Telecommunications

The Government of Namibia prioritises the improvement of telecommunications infrastructure to ensure equitable access to services. While national coverage has improved, rural areas such as Vaalgras in the //Kharas Region still experience poor network connectivity.

Telecommunication services in Namibia are provided by Telecom Namibia and Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) Namibia. However, residents of Vaalgras have reported limited and unreliable network access. The proposed tower will address these challenges by improving coverage and service quality in the area.

7 PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Public consultation is an essential component of the Environmental Assessment (EA) process, providing Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with an opportunity to comment on and raise issues relevant to the proposed project. The consultation process for this project was conducted in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its EIA Regulations.

The process assists the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) in identifying potential impacts and determining the extent to which further investigations may be required. It also contributes to the identification of appropriate mitigation measures to address potential environmental and social impacts.

7.1 Registered Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs)

The Consultant identified relevant national, regional, and local authorities, community leaders, and other interested members of the public as potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). Pre-identified I&APs were contacted directly, while additional parties who responded to project advertisement notices in the newspapers were registered upon request. Notices of the proposed tower construction were placed in two widely read national newspapers, *The Namibian* and *New*

Era, for two consecutive weeks, inviting the public to register as I&APs and submit comments. A summary of pre-identified and registered I&APs is provided in **Table 2** below**.**

Table 2: Summary of pre-identified Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

National (Ministries and State-Owned Enterprises)
Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
Ministry of Health and Social Services
National Radiation Protection Authority
Namibia Civil Aviation Authority
CRAN
Regional & Local
Keetmanshoop Town Council
Vaalgras Traditional Authority
Berseba Constituency
General Public
Interested members of the public / Neighbours

7.2 Communication with I&APs

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations outlines the procedures for public consultation, and these were followed to guide the consultation process for the proposed development. Communication with I&APs regarding the project was facilitated through the following means, in the order listed:

- A Background Information Document (BID) providing brief details of the proposed facility was compiled and circulated to pre-identified authorities and stakeholders. The BID was also made available to newly registered I&APs upon request.
- Project Environmental Assessment notices were published in *The Namibian* and *New Era newspapers* on 6 January 2026 and 13 January 2026, providing a brief description of the proposed activity and its location, and inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit comments or concerns.

- Public site notices (A3 size) were placed on the notice boards at:
  (A) Vaalgras Primary School, and
  (B) Keetmanshoop Regional Council, as shown in **Figure 11**, to inform the public about the EIA process and invite registration as I&APs, as well as submission of comments or concerns.
- Consultation meetings were held on 16 March 2026 at Vaalgras Primary School, Vaalgras, as shown in **Figure 12.**

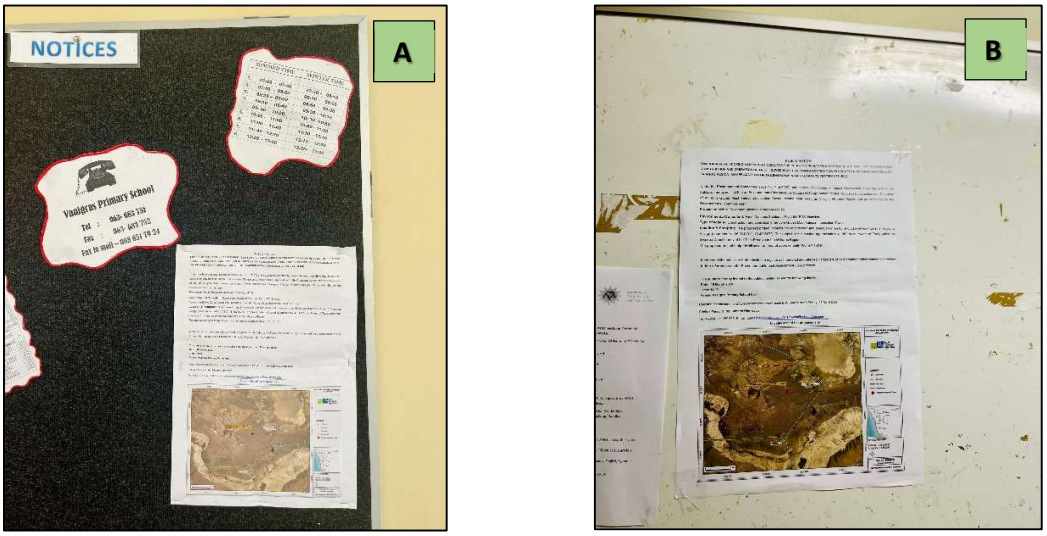

Figure 11: Site Notices at Vaalgras Primary School (A), and Keetmanshoop Regional Council (B)

Figure 12: Consultations at Vaalgras Primary School Hall

7.3 Public Feedback

Public consultation was carried out according to the Environmental Management Act's EA Regulations. Comments were received by EDS during BID distribution and via email after distribution of the BID to the neighbors.

The Drafts (Report and EMP) are circulated to all I&APs for review for a period of about 7 days. All comments received are documented in a Comments and Response Trail Document and incorporated into the Final Report, which will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) for evaluation and consideration for an ECC.

Table 3: Summary of input from I&APs

Network Coverage	The proposed project for the erection of the MTC telecommunication tower will address the poor network coverage.
Employment	The Proponent or appointed contractor should consider providing temporary job opportunities to local residents during the construction.
Theft	The proposed development may be prone to theft during the construction and operational phase.
Electricity supply	The current electricity supply around the project area experiences occasional power outages.

8 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Identification of Potential Impacts

The proposed activities are usually associated with potential positive and negative impacts. For an environmental assessment, the focus is mainly placed on the negative impacts. This is done to ensure that these impacts are addressed by providing adequate mitigation measures such that

an impact's significance is brought under control, while maximizing the positive impacts of the project to promote sustainable development and environmental and social protection. The potential positive and negative impacts that have been identified are listed as follow:

Positive impacts:

- **Telecommunication convenience:** Current and future residents (mobile users) will have an improved infrastructure and will not have to struggle with network coverage.
- **Employment creation:** Creation of temporary jobs during the construction of the tower.
- **General contribution to local economic development** through reliable communications services.

Negative impacts:

- **Physical land / soil disturbance**: Excavation activities to erect the tower,
- **Health and Safety issues:** Electromagnetic Radiation emitted from the antennae of cellular structures may affect human health.
- **Noise and disturbance:** During tower construction, the presence of the construction team and movement of heavy vehicles and machinery may disturb the immediate neighbors to the site.
- **Visual impact:** The presence of the tower in the neighborhood may be a nuisance to locals.
- **Potential occupational health and safety** risks associated with mishandling of construction and operations equipment.
- **Civil Aviation concerns:** The proposed site designs and location need to be verified to ensure that it meets the approval of the Directorate of Civil Aviation regarding the height of the mast and the position and stability of transmitter.
- **Environmental pollution** from improper disposal of waste,
- **Vehicular traffic safety** from increased number of vehicles moving around the project site and slow-moving trucks transporting project structures during construction, and
- **Archaeological or cultural heritage** impact through unintentional uncovering of unknown archaeological

8.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

The Environmental Assessment is primarily a process used to ensure that potential impacts that may occur from project activity are identified and addressed with environmentally cautious

approaches and legal compliance. The impact assessment method used for this project is in accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Legislation (Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007) and its EIA Regulations of 2012.

Impact Assessment Criteria

The identified impacts were assessed in terms of probability (likelihood of occurring), scale/extent (spatial scale), magnitude (severity) and duration (temporal scale) as presented in **Table 4**. To enable a scientific approach to the determination of the environmental significance, a numerical value is linked to each rating scale. This methodology ensures uniformity and that potential impacts can be addressed in a standard manner so that a wide range of impacts are comparable. It is assumed that an assessment of the significance of a potential impact is a good indicator of the risk associated with such an impact. The following process will be applied to each potential impact:

- Provision of a brief explanation of the impact.
- Assessment of the pre-mitigation significance of the impact; and
- Description of recommended mitigation measures.

The recommended mitigation measures prescribed for each of the potential impacts contribute towards the attainment of environmentally sustainable operational conditions of the project for various features of the biophysical and social environment. The following criteria **(Table 5)** were applied in this impact assessment:

Table 4: Impact Assessment Criteria employed to assess the potential negative impacts

Nature	Description	Rating
Extent (Spatial scale)	An indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact.	**Low (1):** Impact is localized within the site boundary: Site only. **Low/Medium (2):** Impact is beyond the site boundary: Local. **Medium (3):** Impacts felt within adjacent biophysical and social environments: Regional. **Medium/High (4):** Impact widespread far beyond site boundary: Regional

Nature	Description	Rating
		High (5): Impact extend National or over international boundaries.
Duration	The timeframe, over which the impact is expected to occur, measured in relation to the lifetime of the project.	**Low (1):** Immediate mitigating measures, immediate progress **Low/Medium (2):** Impact is quickly reversible, short-term impacts (0-5 years) **Medium (3):** Reversible over time; medium term (5-15 years). **Medium/High (4):** Impact is long-term. **High (5):** Long term; beyond closure; permanent; irreplaceable or irretrievable commitment of resources
Intensity, Magnitude / Severity (Qualitative criteria)	The degree or magnitude to which the impact alters the functioning of an element of the environment. The magnitude of alteration can either be positive or negative	**Medium/low (4):** Low deterioration, slight noticeable alteration in habitat and biodiversity. Little loss in species numbers. **Low (2):** Minor deterioration, nuisance or irritation, minor change in species / habitat / diversity or resource, no or very little quality deterioration.
Probability of occurrence	Probability describes the likelihood of the impacts occurring. This determination is based on previous experience with similar project and/or based on professional judgment	**Low (1):** Improbable; low likelihood; seldom. No known risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards. **Medium/low (2):** Likely to occur from time to time. Low risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards. **Medium (3):** Possible, distinct possibility, frequent. Low to medium risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.

Nature	Description	Rating
		Medium/High (4): Probable if mitigating measures are not implemented. Medium risk of vulnerability to natural or induced hazards. **High (5):** Definite (regardless of preventative measures), highly likely, continuous. High risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.

Impact Significance

After the impact has been assessed, its significance is then determined. The impact significance is determined through a synthesis of the above impact characteristics. The significance of the impact "without mitigation" is the main determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation required. Once the above factors have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the following formula:

SP = (magnitude + duration + scale) x probability

The maximum value per potential impact is 100 significance points (SP). Potential impacts were rated as high, moderate, or low significance, based on the following significance rating scale **(Table 5)**.

Table 5: Significance rating scale

Significance	*Environmental Significance Points*	*Colour Code*
High (positive)	>60	H
Medium (positive)	30 to 60	M
Low (positive)	<30	L
Neutral	0	N
Low (negative)	>-30	L
Medium (negative)	-30 to -60	M

Significance	*Environmental Significance Points*	*Colour Code*
High (negative)	>-60	H

Positive (+) – Beneficial impact

Negative (-) – Deleterious/ adverse Impact

Neutral – Impacts are neither beneficial nor adverse.

For an impact with a significance rating of high (-ve), mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the impact to a medium (-ve) or low (-ve) significance rating, provided that the impact with a medium significance rating can be sufficiently controlled with the recommended mitigation measures. To maintain a low or medium significance rating, monitoring is recommended for a period to enable the confirmation of the significance of the impact as low or medium and under control.

The assessment of the construction and operational phases is done for pre-mitigation and post-mitigation.

The risk/impact assessment is driven by three factors:

- **Source:** The cause or source of the contamination
- **Pathway:** The route taken by the source to reach a given receptor
- **Receptor:** A person, animal, plant, eco-system, property or a controlled water source. If contamination is to cause harm or impact, it must reach a receptor.

The potential negative impacts stemming from the proposed activities are described, assessed and management/mitigation measures provided thereof. Further mitigation measures in a form of management action plans are provided in the Draft EMP.

8.3 Assessment of Potential Negative Impacts: Construction & Operations

The main potential negative impacts associated with the construction, operation and maintenance phases of the tower are identified and assessed below:

Soil Disturbance (Land Degradation) and Pollution

Excavation and land clearing for the erection of project structures and installation of services may result in soil disturbance, leaving soils exposed and vulnerable to erosion. This impact is likely in

areas with little or no vegetation cover to stabilize the soil. Additionally, the movement of heavy vehicles and equipment during construction may cause localized soil compaction. These impacts are expected to be short-term and confined to the immediate construction footprint.

There is also a potential risk of soil pollution from accidental spills or leaks of fuel, lubricants, or other chemicals from project vehicles and machinery during construction.

The potential impacts on soils, including disturbance, erosion, compaction, and pollution from accidental spills, can be rated as **medium** if no mitigation measures are implemented. However, with the effective application of mitigation measures and ongoing monitoring, the significance of these impacts can be reduced to **low**. The impact is assessed in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Assessment of the impacts of construction activities on site and surrounding soils

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	L/M – 2	M/L - 4	M-3	L - 21
Post mitigation	L- 1	L/M – 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 10

Potential Impact on Human Health: Radiation

Although tower operational phase health concerns were not specifically raised as a concern during the public participation process, it is a national and international topic that requires investigation, as the tower will be in proximity to some residences. Electromagnetic radiation is emitted from electrical appliances commonly used in most homes today, such as TV's, radios, cell phones, microwave ovens, electrical blankets, and computers. Studies have shown that transceiver base stations emit weaker electromagnetic radiation than most household daily appliances i.e. microwave or cell phone used close to your body (Carstens and Kuliwoye, 2012).

The health authorities around the world, including Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) and the World Health Organization (WHO), have examined the scientific evidence regarding possible health effects from signal transmitting tower. Current research indicates that there are no established health effects from the low radio frequency electromagnetic emission (RF EME) exposure encountered by the public from broadcast towers (Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency, 2015). Despite the above information from ARPANSA, the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNRP) provides guidance on protecting against the adverse health effects associated with electromagnetic fields (EMF) or electromagnetic emission (EME). These guidelines are based on short-term, immediate health effects such as stimulation of peripheral nerve muscles, shocks and

burn caused by touching conducting objects, and elevated tissue temperatures resulting from absorption of energy during exposure to EMF/EME. The National Radiation Protection Authority of Namibia (NRPA) under the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) is the authority tasked with the administration of the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act (Act 5 of 2005). The Act specifically requires that account be taken of any guidelines published by ICNIRP regarding the radiation risks associated with Base Transceiver Station structures (National Radiation Protection Authority, Unknown date). The health impacts of radiation are explained for both short- and long-term in the Energy Board of Namibia Directive. These effects are summarized (as per the afore-mentioned Directive) as follows:

A. Short-term Radiation (Health) effects

The basic restrictions on the effects of exposure are based on established health effects. Different scientific bases were used in the development of basic exposure restrictions for various frequency ranges. Depending on the frequency, the physical quantities used to specify the basic restrictions on exposure to EMF are current density, SAR (Specific Energy Absorption Rate), and power density.

The significance of this impact is rated as **Medium** and can be reduced to **Low** through the implementation of adequate mitigation measures in line with national and international standards, including the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines for infrastructure EMR emissions. The assessment of this impact is summarized in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Assessment of short-term radiation impacts on human health

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M – 3	M/H – 4	M/H – 8	M– 3	M – 45
Post mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M – 2	L/M – 4	L/M – 2	L - 16

B. Long-term Radiation (Health) Effects

In the case of potential long-term health effects of exposure, such as an increased risk of cancer, ICNIRP conducted that the available data are insufficient to provide a basis for this setting exposure restriction. Thus, the ICNRIP guidelines alone should not be used as a basis for protection against non-thermal effects or long-term biological effects.

The significance of this impact is considered **medium to high**, as the long-term effects are not fully known. In line with this, a precautionary approach has been adopted, following the **Precautionary Principle**, which states that if an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing

harm to the public or the environment, the burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those undertaking the action. With the effective implementation of mitigation measures, the impact significance can be reduced to **medium** and eventually to **low**. The assessment is summarized in **Table 8**.

Therefore, ICNIRP uses a reduction factor of 10 to derive at occupational limits for workers and a factor of about 50 to arrive at exposure limits for the public. This factor serves as a precautionary buffer to compensate for uncertainties in the research. By adhering to the threshold levels of ICNIRP, the precautionary measures should be sufficient to adequately address this impact. However, the risk will not be abolished, and it is recommended that the Proponent keep up to date with regards to any new literature published by ICNIRP.

Table 8: Assessment of long-term radiation impacts on human health

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M – 3	H – 5	M/H – 8	M/H – 4	M – 64
Post mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M – 2	L/M – 4	L/M – 2	L - 16

Potential Impact on Civil Aviation

Potential impact on civil aviation is attributed to the height and location of the site. Generally, the effective utilization of an aerodrome can significantly be influenced by natural features and man-made constructions inside and outside its boundary. These features may result in limitations on the distance available for take-off and landing and on the range of meteorological conditions in which take-off and landing can be undertaken. For these reasons certain areas of the local airspace are regarded as integral parts of the aerodrome environment (Carstens and Kuliwoye, 2012).

According to GCS Water & Environmental Consultants (2017), a decrease in aviation safety could have severe impacts on third parties considering the potential for injury, death or damage/loss of third-party property associated with aviation accidents. In this regard, the consequences of potential incidents would affect families and communities beyond the project boundary and lifespan. The Civil Aviation Standards of the ICAO dictate that all obstructions to be erected within 8 km from an airport need to be approved by the applicable Civil Aviation Authority, however, the nearest airstrip around the project is about 49.77 km. Thus, no obstructions will be caused by the proposed tower.

The proposed height of the tower is 80 m and within the height limit, therefore complies with the NAMCARS. Without the implementation of any mitigation measures can be considered slightly medium and upon the implementation of the mitigation measures, the impact will receive a low significance rating.

In terms of tower heights, the national Civil Aviation Authority (Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA)) and Civil Aviation Standards of the ICAO dictate that all obstructions to be erected within 15 km and 8 km from an airport / aerodrome reference point, respectively should be authorized. The proposed tower is about 49.77 km away from the nearest airstrip (Berseba), and does not affect any aerodrome within the project area. Due to the distance of the site from the nearest airstrip, the approval from the NCAA may not be required.

Without the implementation of any mitigation measures, the impact will receive a medium significance rating, and upon implementing the measures, this significance will be reduced to low. This impact is assessed in **Table 9** below.

Table 9: Assessment of the tower presence on civil aviation

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M/H - 4	L/M - 4	M/H - 4	M - 44
Post mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M – 2	L/M – 4	L/M – 2	L - 16

Visual Impact

The presence of the tower in the area may be a nuisance to locals and or travelers. However, the site is in a vegetated area, where direct visibility is limited owing to vegetation cover. Currently and with no measures implemented, the visual impact can be rated as of medium significance. However, upon effectively implementing the measures, it will be significantly reduced to low. The impact is assessed **Table 10.**

Table 10: Assessment of the visual impacts of the network tower

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L/M - 4	M – 3	M - 24
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	L - 2	L/M – 2	L - 8

Loss of Biodiversity

The fauna most potentially affected by tower construction are birds. Migratory birds may be attracted to and disoriented by non-flashing obstruction lights, particularly on foggy or cloudy nights, which can result in collisions with guy wires or tower structures. However, the use of flashing lights can reduce bird collisions by up to 70%.

The proposed tower site in Vaalgras is located on open shrubland, at a sufficient distance from residential areas and major water bodies. While the site may lie along migratory routes, the risk of bird collisions is considered minimal. Without mitigation, potential bird collisions could have a medium significance. By avoiding non-flashing lights and carefully managing equipment around on-site vegetation, the impact can be reduced to Low. The assessment is summarized in **Table 11.**

Table 11: Assessment of the impact of the presence of the tower on avifauna

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	M – 3	M – 30
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	L - 2	L – 1	L - 4

Dust Generation

Dust generated from site access roads during the transport of equipment, materials, and supplies may affect local air quality. Emissions from construction machinery and heavy vehicles may also contribute to air pollution. These impacts are expected to be short-term and largely confined to the immediate construction area.

Given the relatively small tower footprint and short construction period, dust and gas emissions are anticipated to be minimal. Without mitigation, the impact significance is rated as low to medium; however, with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the significance can be reduced to low (see **Table 12**).

Table 12: Assessment of the impacts of the construction activities on air quality

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	LM/ - 2	L - 6	M - 3	M – 30
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	L - 2	L/M - 2	L – 8

Noise

Noise generated by project-related vehicles and equipment during construction and operation may cause temporary disturbance to nearby residents. This impact is considered minimal, as construction will be limited to weekdays (Monday–Friday) between 08:00 and 17:00, confining noise to the immediate site area.

Without mitigation, the impact significance is rated as low to medium. With the implementation of appropriate noise management measures, the significance can be reduced to low. The assessment is summarized in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Assessment of the noise impact

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	M - 3	M – 30
Post mitigation	L - 1	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L – 10

Waste Generation / Environmental Pollution

The two main project phases, construction and operations/maintenance, will generate various waste types, including domestic, sewage, and general waste. If not managed responsibly, this waste may cause land pollution within and around the site. Improper handling, storage, or disposal of hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials could also lead to soil and groundwater contamination in the event of spills or leaks. Waste from on-site ablution facilities during construction may similarly contribute to land pollution if not properly managed.

Without mitigation measures, the significance of waste-related impacts is rated as medium. With the implementation of appropriate waste management measures, the impact can be reduced to low. The assessment is summarized in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Assessment of waste generation impact

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	M - 3	M – 30
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	L - 2	L - 1	L – 4

Occupational Health, and Safety

The planned project construction and operational activities may present health and safety risks to workers. Potential incidents include minor injuries (e.g., superficial physical injuries) or major injuries involving heavy machinery, equipment, or vehicles. Construction workers will be working at height during tower erection, and improper handling of materials or equipment may lead to accidents.

The use of heavy machinery during excavation and tower installation could result in tripping, falling structures, or falling equipment, posing safety risks to personnel, equipment, and vehicles. Without mitigation, this impact is rated as medium. With the implementation of appropriate health and safety measures, the impact significance can be reduced to low. The assessment is summarized in **Table 15**, with mitigation measures provided.

Table 15: Assessment of the impacts of the project activities on health and safety

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M/H - 3	M - 6	M/H - 4	M – 48
Post mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L – 12

Vehicular Traffic Use and Safety

The project will involve the movement of one or two heavy trucks to transport materials and equipment to the tower site during construction. This may cause a short-term increase in traffic in the area. However, given the short construction period and limited vehicle movements, the impact on local roads is expected to be minimal.

Without mitigation, the impact significance is rated as medium. With the implementation of appropriate traffic management measures, the significance can be reduced to low, as shown in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Assessment of the impacts of project activities on road use (vehicular traffic)

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	**M - 3**	**M/H - 4**	**L/M - 4**	**M/H - 4**	**M – 44**
Post mitigation	**L/M - 2**	**L/M - 2**	**L - 2**	**L/M - 2**	**L – 12**

Heritage/Archaeological resources

During construction, historical and cultural resources may be inadvertently disturbed or damaged, such as through the excavation of subsurface graves or archaeological objects while preparing the site for tower foundations. No known heritage sites or culturally significant resources were identified within or near the proposed site. Therefore, project activities are not expected to have significant impacts on surface or visible archaeological remains. However, the possibility of uncovering unknown objects during construction cannot be ruled out.

Without mitigation, the potential impact significance is low. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the significance can be further reduced. The assessment of this impact is presented in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Assessment of the impacts of project activities on archaeological resources

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L - 1	L/M - 2	M/ L - 4	M/ L - 2	M – 14
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	L - 2	L - 1	L – 4

9 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The potential positive and negative impacts associated with the proposed construction and operation of the telecommunication tower have been identified, described, and assessed. Most of the identified negative impacts are of low to medium significance. To reduce and maintain these impacts at a low level, it is recommended that the Proponent effectively implement and continuously monitor the mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

It is, therefore recommended that in the event of an ECC issuance, the following conditions may be appropriate to ensure minimal environmental impact for this project:

- All required permits, licences, and approvals for the proposed activities must be obtained prior to commencement of the project.
- The Proponent must comply with all applicable legal requirements governing the project and its associated activities.

- All mitigation measures outlined in this Report and the management actions specified in the Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) must be implemented, and monitoring should be conducted as recommended.
- All necessary environmental and social, including occupational health and safety, precautions outlined in this Report must be adhered to.
- All excavated, trenched, and other disturbed areas resulting from construction activities should be rehabilitated, as far as practicable, to their original condition upon completion of the works.
- The implementation of mitigation measures should be regularly monitored, with appropriate actions taken where necessary, and all monitoring results documented and reported.
- Environmental (EMP) compliance monitoring should be conducted on a weekly basis during the construction phase by the Project Safety, Health and Environmental Officer or an independent Environmental Consultant, and bi-annually during the operational phase. Environmental compliance monitoring reports should be compiled and submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) portal.

These recommendations are aimed at enhancing environmental management, ensuring sustainability, and promoting harmonious co-existence between the project activities and the surrounding biophysical and social environment.

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Appendix A: Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Environmental Management Plan (EMP):

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF AN 80M GUYED MAST TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER LOCATED NEAR VAALGRAS VILLAGE, //KHARAS REGION

ECC Application number: APP- 007211

Document Version: DRAFT

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March 2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC) (Hereinafter referred to as the Proponent) proposes to construct and operate an 80m guyed network tower at vaalgras village (coordinate: -26.061391^0 ,18.480207^0), (**Figure 1**). The project footprint will measure 100m x 100m. The site is situated approximately 41.36 km southwest of Tses, within the Berseba Constituency of the Tses Reserve, (**Figure 2**) in the //Kharas Region.

The proposed telecommunications tower by MTC in Vaalgras village is both necessary and desirable to improve network coverage and service reliability in the area. Currently, connectivity in and around Vaalgras is limited or inconsistent, which restricts access to essential communication services. The development will enhance voice and data services, enabling better access to services. Furthermore, the project aligns with National Development Plan (NDP) 6 goals aimed at expanding digital infrastructure and bridging the digital divide in rural Namibia

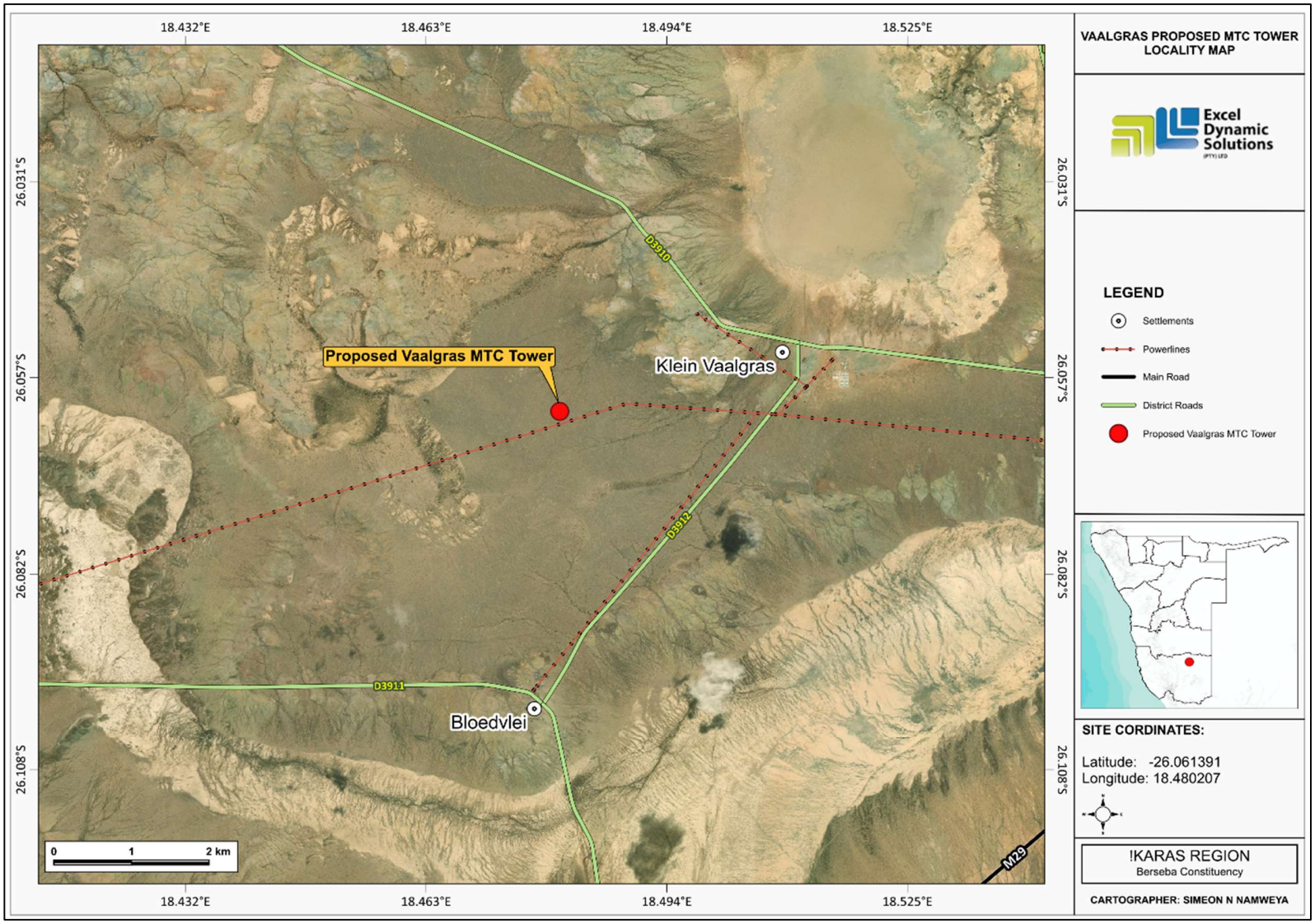

Figure 1: Location of the proposed tower site

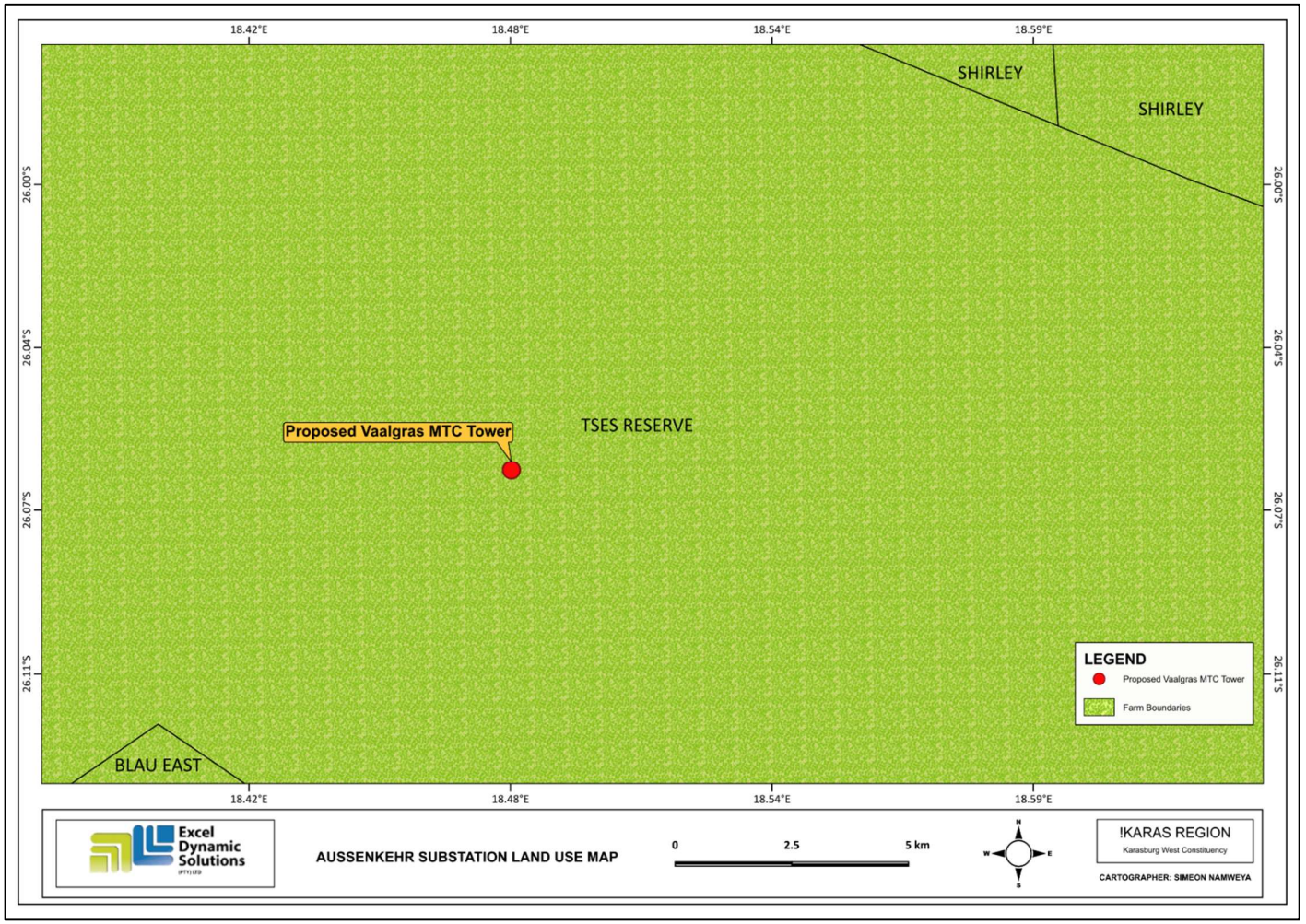

Figure 2: Land Use Map

Telecommunication tower and related infrastructure development are among listed activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. The relevant activities listed as per EIA regulations are:

- *10.1 (g) Communication networks including towers, telecommunication and marine telecommunication lines and cables,*
- *(j) Masts of any material or type and of any height, including those used for telecommunication broadcasting and radio transmission, but excluding (i) flag poles and (ii) lightning conductor poles.*

This document has been prepared as a legal requirement of Section 8 of the EMA (Act No. 7 of 2007). The compilation of this EMP is one of the outputs required of the Environmental Consultant by the Proponent. It is required of the Environmental Consultant to comply with the EMA and provide for the following:

- Prepare a detailed Environmental Management Plan to be used as a guideline to monitor compliance to the recommendations stipulated in the EA, and to assist in managing and monitoring activities throughout the proposed project.
- The Environmental Consultant must clarify in the EMP, the roles and responsibilities of the Proponent, the contractors, and any other identified stakeholders.

1.2 Aim of the Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Regulation 8(j) of the EIA Regulations (2012) requires that a draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be included as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA). A '**Management Plan**' is defined as:

> *"…a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environments effects on the environment are to be mitigated, controlled and monitored."*

An EMP is one of the most important outputs of the EA process. It synthesizes all the proposed management & mitigation and monitoring actions, set to a timeline and with specific assigned responsibilities. Additionally, it provides a link between the impacts identified in the EA process and the required mitigation measures. It is important to note that an EMP is a statutory document

and a person who contravenes the provisions of this EMP may face imprisonment and/or a fine. This EMP is a living document and can be amended to adapt to addressing project changes and/or environmental conditions and feedback from compliance monitoring.

The purpose of the Draft EMP is to ensure that the proposed project activities are undertaken in an environmentally friendly and sustainably manner. This would be done through the effective implementation of recommended environmental management and mitigation measures contained in the EMP, for which the aim is to avoid and or minimize the adverse identified impacts while maximizing the positive impacts.

The anticipated project phases for the proposed tower establishment are as follows:

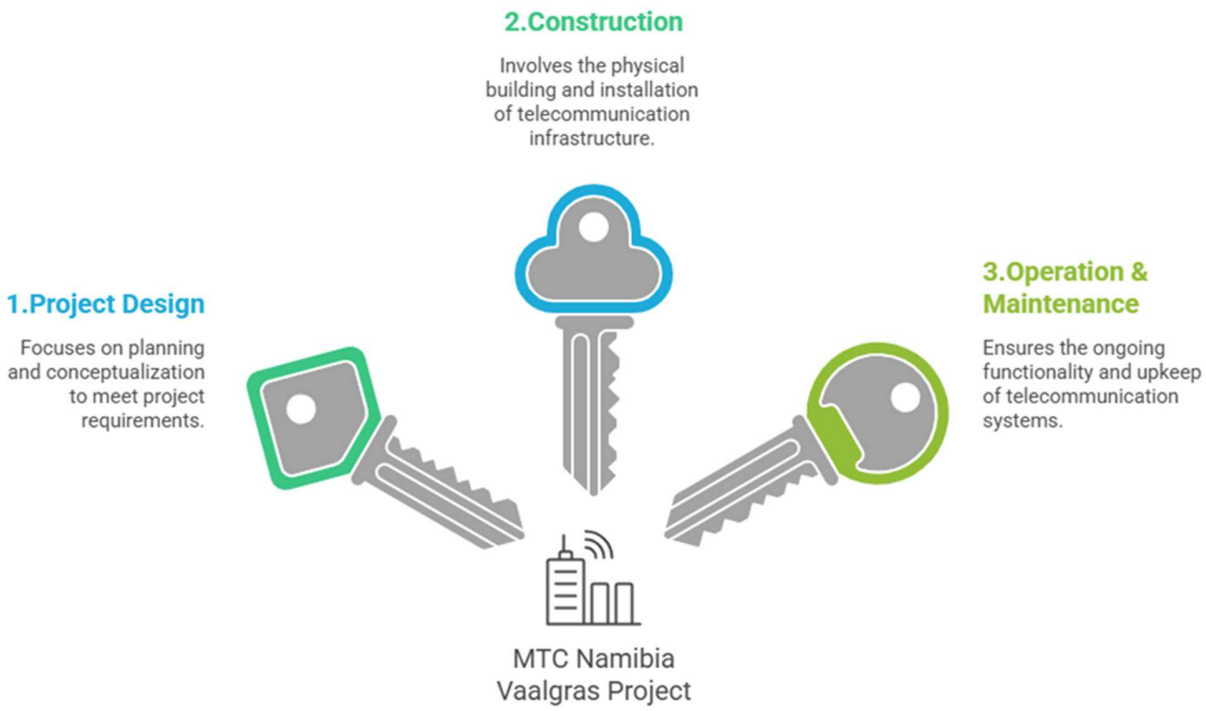

Figure 3: project phases for the proposed telecommunication tower

Environmental Monitoring Requirements: To support and ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are achieving the desired results, a monitoring plan must be implemented alongside the mitigation plan.

2 LEGAL OBLIGATIONS GOVERNING THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Upon issuance of the ECC and obtaining any other necessary and required documentations, the Proponent will then prepare for the construction of the tower. The associated project activities will have some potential impacts, particularly the negative ones for which the draft EMP has been developed.

The construction and operation as well as maintenance of the telecommunication tower and associated activities will be required to adhere to certain local, regional, national as well as internation legal framework. The legal requirements provided in the Draft EMP are these in terms of permitting/licensing, i.e., permits or licensing that the Proponent will need to obtain prior to commencing with construction, operations and/or renewal of permits throughout the operational phases of the tower. These legal requirements are provided under **Table 1**.

Table 1: Applicable legal requirements and permits to the activities of the proposed tower

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Environmental Management Act EMA (No 7 of 2007)	Requires that projects with significant environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). Details principles which are to guide all EIAs.	The EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process. Should the ECC be issued to the Proponent, it should be renewed every 3 years, counting from the date of issue. Contact details at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF),
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Office of the Environmental Commissioner Tel: +264 61 284 2701

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Communication Act No. 8 of 2009	All the relevant communication operations permit and license (broadcasting) should be applied for and obtained from the relevant regulatory authorities. The Proponent should comply with the relevant Sections of Part 5 of the Act. This special rights of carriers. The section that will apply to the proposed project are Section 59 (1) and (3), 60: Entry upon and construction of lines across any land, 64 (1): Fences, 64(2), 66(1): Height or depth of cable and facilities, and 66(2) and 66(3).	Contact: Communication Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN), Tel: +264 61222666, Alternatively, Development Planner: Ministry of Information and communications Technology, Tel.: +264 283 2676
Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act 05 of 2005	The Proponent should ensure that they have applied for and obtained all the required licenses for operating the tower in accordance with the Non-ionising Radiation Regulations (2019).	For the determination of possible exposure, the Proponent should consult with the Ministry of Health and Social Services' National Radiation Protection Authority. Director: National Radiation Protection Authority, Tel: +264 61 203 2415
"Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Vary Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300Ghz)" (April 1998 developed by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP))	To determine the "safe distance" around the site. These provisions justify the need for assessing the impact of electromagnetic radiation from the antennae, on the nearby residents.	

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Civil Aviation Act No. 06 of 2016	The heights of the proposed telecommunication tower might be a threat to the nearest aerodrome site. Therefore, the Proponent should verify these prior to construction with the Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA).	**According to NAMCARS and ICAO requirements structures erected within less than 15 km and 8 km distance, respectively require permitting.** The site is located about 49.77 km from the nearest aerodrome point (Berseba airstrip). Therefore, may not require a permit from the NCAA to erect the tower. The contact details at the NCAA to verify and advice on the construction of the tower in the area with regards to the aviation sector are as follow: Senior Manager: Aerodromes and Ground Aids Section, Tel.: +264 83 235 2361 Email: siteketag@ncca.com.na
Convection on International Civil Aviation, Annex 14	-Annex 14 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation -Chapter 4: Obstacle restrictions and removal -Chapter 6: Visual aids and donating of obstacles	
Forestry Act 12 of 2001, Amended Act 13 of 2005	Prohibits the removal of any vegetation within 100 m from a watercourse (Forestry Act S22 (1)). The Act prohibits the removal of and transport of various protected plant species.	Should there be protected plant species, which are known to occur within the actual project site footprints and require to be removed, a permit should be obtained from the nearest Forestry office (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)) prior to removing them. Contact Details at MEFT (Forestry Division in Windhoek), **Tel: +264 61 284 8291**
National Heritage Act (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	Director of the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) Tel: +264 61 301 903 Rho1@nhc-nam.org and or rho2@nhc-nam.org

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	application and granting of permits such as might be required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council. Section 51 (3) sets out the requirements for impact assessment. Should any objects of heritage significance be identified during the site clearing and excavations, the work must cease immediately in the affected site and the necessary steps taken to seek authorisation from the Council.	
The Road Traffic and Transport Act No. 52 of 1999 and its 2001 Regulations	Provides for the control of traffic on public road and the regulations pertaining to road transport, including the licensing of vehicle and drivers	Road Authority- Specialist Road Legislation, Tel.: +264 61 284 7072

2.1 EMP Limitations

This EMP has been drafted with the acknowledgment of the following limitations:

- This EMP has been drafted based on the Environmental Assessment (EA) conducted for proposed tower.
- The mitigation measures recommended in this EMP document are based on the risks/impacts identified in the ESIA, based on the project description as provided by the Proponent, site investigation and public input. Should the scope of the proposed project change, the risks/impacts will have to be reassessed and mitigation measures provided accordingly.

3 EMP IMPLEMENTATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Proponent is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the EMP. However, the Proponent may delegate this responsibility at any time, as they deem necessary during the project phases. The roles and responsibilities of all delegates/parties involved in the effective implementation of this EMP are set out in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: The persons and institutions responsible for the Implementation of the Draft EMP

Role (Person and or Institution)	Responsibilities
MTC Namibia (The Proponent)	-Managing the implementation of this EMP, updating and maintaining it when necessary. -Management and monitoring of individuals and/ or equipment on-site in terms of compliance with this EMP and issuing fines for contravening EMP provisions.
Site Manager	This individual will be responsible to ensure that the project activities of the project are completed on time. The Manager's duties and responsibilities will include: -Ensure that relevant commitments contained in the EMP Action Plans are adhered to. -Ensure relevant staff is trained in procedures entailed in their duties. -Maintain records of all relevant environmental documentation for the project. -Reviewing the EMP annually and amending the document when necessary.

Role (Person and or Institution)	Responsibilities
	-Issuing fines to individuals who may be in breach of the EMP provision and if necessary, removing such individuals from the site. -Cooperate with all relevant interested and affected parties/stakeholders. -Development and management of schedules for daily activities
Environmental Control Officer (ECO) or Safety, Health & Environmental (SHE) Officer	The Proponent may assign the responsibility of ensuring EMP compliance throughout the project life cycle to a designated member of staff or external qualified and experienced person, referred to in this EMP as the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The ECO will have the following responsibilities: -Management and facilitation of communication between the Proponent, PR and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) regarding this EMP. -Conducting site inspections of all areas with respect to the implementation of this EMP (monitor and audit the implementation of the EMP). -Advising the Proponent on the removal of person(s) and/or equipment not complying with the provisions of this EMP. -Making recommendations to the PR with respect to the issuing of fines for contraventions of the EMP. -Undertaking an annual review of the EMP and recommending additions and/or changes to this document.
Public Relations Officer (PRO)	The PRO will be responsible for the following tasks: -Liaising between the affected landowners, communities and the Proponent. -Ensure effective communication with stakeholders, local communities, farmers, media (if necessary) and the public. -Organising and overseeing public relations activities, Managing public relations issues. -Preparing and submitting public relations reports, if required. -Collaborating with personnel and maintaining project-related open communication among personnel.
Other responsibilities include Archaeology: Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) Implementation Roles	A. Operator: exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found B. Site Manager and ECO: secure site and advise management timeously C. Archaeologist: inspect, identify, advise management, and recover remains.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Management of Key Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts

From the assessment conducted, the following key potential negative impacts have been identified as:

- **Physical land / soil disturbance**: Excavation activities to erect the tower,
- **Health and Safety issues:** Electromagnetic Radiation emitted from the antennae of cellular structures may affect human health.
- **Noise and disturbance:** During tower construction, the presence of the construction team and movement of heavy vehicles and machinery may disturb the immediate neighbours to the site.
- **Visual impact:** The presence of the tower in the neighbourhood may be a nuisance to locals.
- **Potential occupational health and safety** risks associated with mishandling of construction and operations equipment.
- **Civil Aviation concerns:** The proposed site designs and location need to be verified to ensure that it meets the approval of the Directorate of Civil Aviation regarding the height of the mast and the position and stability of transmitter.
- **Environmental pollution** from improper disposal of waste,
- **Vehicular traffic safety** from increased number of vehicles moving around the project site and slow-moving trucks transporting project structures during construction, and
- **Archaeological or cultural heritage** impact through unintentional uncovering of unknown archaeological.

4.2 The Management and Mitigation of Potential Key Negative Impacts

The management and mitigation measures (action plans) for the potential adverse impacts are presented in **Table 3** for the planning, construction and maintenance phase.

There will be some overlaps with regards to some potential impact's occurrence during the construction and operational phases, therefore, potential impacts have not been separated for these project phases. The required management and mitigation plan actions have been presented together with key performance indicators, responsible person(s), resources and the timeline of such actions. These aspects form the headings of **table 3**, and they are as follows:

- Environmental aspect and issues for which management actions are required.
- Proposed impacts mitigation measures.
- Key performance indicator (KPI) for monitoring success levels of management actions.
- Responsible person(s) for implementing the proposed management actions.
- Resources required for implementing management actions and monitoring.
- Implementation timeframes for the proposed management actions.

Table 3: Management and mitigation measures for the planning & design, construction and operational & Maintenance phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
PLANNING/ DESIGN PHASE						
EMP implementation and training	Lack of EMP awareness and implications thereof	-A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan for the project activities should be compiled. This will include all the necessary health, safety, and environmental considerations applicable to respective works on site. -An EMP non-compliance penalty system should be implemented on site. -The Proponent should appoint an ECO to be responsible for managing the EMP implementation and monitoring.	-All required Plans and systems are compiled and in place. -Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Officer is appointed -Records of EMP implementation Plans and Systems -A SHE officer or ECO is appointed	Proponent	Independent Environmental Consultant: EMP compliance and auditing -DEAF: site inspections for compliance -Identification of all persons involved in the implementation of the EMP	Pre-construction works
Authorizations	Lack of Agreements, Permits/ Licenses	-All the required agreements and licenses or permits should be applied for and obtained. -The permits, agreements referred to herein include: • Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)	-Applicable permits and licenses to obtained from relevant authorities and kept on site for records keeping and future inspections.	Proponent	-Record of permits and authorizations obtained	Prior to construction and operations

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		• Power supply agreements from Manpower, • Finalized leasehold agreements from the TA, • Waste disposal authorization from the TA. • Conservancy Access agreements from TA. • Conservancy Access agreements from MEFT and/or Management for purposes of maintenance of the infrastructure during operation (such as power restoration).				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
Telecommunication permit	Lack of necessary project authorization	- A telecommunication license and other relevant communications authorizations should be applied for and obtained from the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN). - The Proponent should comply with the relevant Sections and Parts of the Act, and of importance is Part 5 of the Act. This Part (Special Rights of Carriers). The Sections that will apply to the proposed project are Section 59(1) and (3), 60: Entry upon and construction of lines across any land, 64(1): Fences, 64(2), 66(1): Height or depth of cable and facilities, and 66(2) and 66(3).	- All the relevant licenses obtained and documented.	Proponent	-Not applicable	Pre-construction phases
Tower design	Tower design failure during operations and public exposure	- The design standards to be applied for the tower and its supporting structures should comply with the internationally accepted public exposure guidelines. Please consult with the National Radiation Protection Authority of Namibia.	- The design according to the international approved standards	Planning & Design Engineer With the guidance or recommendations from the National Radiation Protection	Not applicable	Pre-construction phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
				Authority (NRPA) of Namibia		
Visual (sense of place)	Visual nuisance	- All the necessary options to improve the aesthetic of the site should be considered so that it blends in with the surrounding area or at least enhance the area to a better appeal to the locals, and neighbours. Some of the tower and equipment storage parameters to be considered here are colour, scale, design, and height.	- The parameters of the tower designed to reduce the visual impact	-Proponent -Planning & Design Engineer	Not applicable	Pre-construction phase
Civil aviation	Impact on aerodrome points	- The proposed tower design and location need to be verified to ensure that it meets the approval of the Namibia Civil Aviation Authority's Regulations (NAMCARS) regarding the tower height and the position in the area. - The Civil Aviation Act No. 6 of 2016 for setting up mast structures in Namibia should be complied with.	-Sufficient consultations done with the NCAA and approval/consent provided (if needed)	-Proponent -NCAA	Not applicable	Pre-construction and operations

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		- Civil Aviation Standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) pertaining to the tower should be adhered to. - The tower site is located beyond 8km and 15km from the nearest aerodrome point (Berseba Airstrip). Therefore, may not require a permit from the NCAA to erect the tower in accordance with the NAMCARS and ICAO requirements.				
Construction	Nuisance associated with poorly planned construction times.	- A convenient construction work / schedule should be prepared and be shared with the neighbouring property owners through the TA. This will ensure that the locals/neighbours are aware of when to expect the construction team on site. - Construction activities should be restricted to weekdays i.e., Mondays to Fridays and during working hours (08:00 - 17:00) only.	- Timely notification submitted to the conservancy Management -Clear posters erected on site	-Proponent -Construction contractor	-Notices of work schedule	-Pre-Construction
Communication between the Proponent and	Lack of communication (proper liaison)	-The Proponent should appoint a Public Relation	- A PRO is appointed	-Proponent	Grievance logbook	Pre-construction and throughout

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
surrounding land users	between surrounding land users (communities) and Proponent	Officer (PRO) to liaise with neighboring land users (home and or property owners), when needed and required. -A clear communication procedure/plan which should include a grievance mechanism should be compiled.		-PRO	-PRO appointment -PRO contact details to be provided to the affected residents -Local land users/ communities	the subsequent phases
Employment	Creation of employment opportunities	-Priority for non-skilled labour should be given to people from around the respective site, in accordance with procedures approved by the relevant authorities. -Equal opportunity should be provided for both men and women.	- Number and residence of locals employed	-Construction Contractor -Site Manager	-Record of employees -Constituency Council office to assist in identifying unemployed people	Pre-construction activities
Specialized procurement of services	Design, construction contractors, and services	-All services related to project activities such as construction related works that the Proponent may need, preference should be given to local providers of such services. If not available locally, the services search should be extended to a regional level (Karas Region)	-Number of locally hired contractors	-Proponent -Construction Contractor	-Record of hired or contracted companies or services providers	-Pre-construction As and when required for maintenance.

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		and lastly, nationally, or international, if all efforts lead to no success.				
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL & MAINTENANCE PHASE						
EMP implementation and training	Lack of EMP awareness and implications thereof	-EMP trainings should be provided to all new workers on site. -All site personnel should be aware of necessary health, safety, and environmental considerations applicable to their respective work. -The implementation of this EMP should be monitored. -The site should be inspected, and a compliance audit done throughout the project as recommended below: - Daily construction phase, -Bi-annually for operations -An EMP non-compliance penalty system should be implemented on site.	-Compliance monitoring conducted daily during construction. -Bi-annual compliance for operations. -Timely renewal of the ECC every 3 years	ECO	-Monitoring reports ECC renewed on time. Records of EMP training conducted.	Throughout the construction and operation phases
Communication between the Proponent and other neighbouring	Lack of communication (proper liaison) between	-The Proponent should compile a clear	-PRO is part of the project personnel.	PRO	Complaint's logbook	Communication to run

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
land users and custodians	landowner's and Proponent	communication procedure / plan which should include a grievance and response mechanism.	-Ongoing affected parties' Engagement & Consultation throughout the project cycles, when and as required -Community grievances addressed to their satisfaction		PRO contact details to be provided to the affected land users. Records of community' consultation	throughout the project phases.
Soils	Site soils (land) disturbance Soil erosion	-The topsoil that was stripped from certain site areas to enable construction works should be levelled to reduce erosion. -All possible trenches excavated for construction on site should be backfilled. -Soils that are not within the intended footprints of the site areas should be left undisturbed.	-record evidence of new erosion gullies. -No visible oil spills on the ground or contaminated/ pollution spots owing to construction activities	Proponent / Site Manager ECO	Tipper trucks and excavators to backfill trenches	Throughout the phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
Electromagnetic radiation	Human health	-Familiarize with the gazette non-ionizing radiation regulations, 2019: Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act, 2005. -The National Radiation Protection Authority should be involved during the operational phase to assess the possible emissions from the tower. -The Proponent should ensure that the tower construction and its EMR are within the international standards of the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act, Act 5 of 2005 and Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields.	-Consultation with the NRPA	Proponent NRPA	Exposure guidelines and 2019 non-ionizing radiation regulations, 2019: Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act, 2005	Throughout the operational phase, as and when required

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
Civil aviation	Impact on aerodromes	-Comply with the guidelines and condition set forth by the NCAA under the Planning & Design phase.	Consultation with the NCAA	-Proponent -NCAA	Relevant guidelines	Throughout the operational phase
Visual	Visual nuisance	-The Proponent should use the tower to blend in with their surroundings, thus reducing visual nuisance. -All the necessary options to improve the aesthetic of the site should be considered so that it blends in with the surrounding area or at least	-Parameters to improve the sense of place incorporated into the design and implemented.	-Planning and Design Engineer, -Proponent	None	Pre-construction and operational phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		enhance it for a better appeal to the public.				
Biodiversity	Loss of Fauna and Flora	**Fauna:** -Project workers should refrain from killing or snaring livestock that may be found on and around the site. -Access roads (even existing ones) should be utilized appropriately in a manner that disturbs minimal land areas as possible, to minimize faunal habitat destruction. -Any faunal breeding sites discovered on the site should not be disturbed. -Environmental awareness on the importance of faunal preservation should be provided to the workers and contractors. **Flora:** -The Proponent should avoid unnecessary removal of vegetation. -Movement of vehicle and machinery should be restricted to existing roads and tracks to prevent	No disturbance to unmarked areas. No complaints from locals regarding unauthorized vegetation removal or cutting down of trees. No intentional disturbance and destruction of site vegetation and faunal species Visible preservation of onsite vegetation	ECO	Barricading tape (to indicate working areas) Complaint logbook	Throughout the phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		unnecessary damage to vegetation. -Design access roads appropriately in a manner that disturbs as little vegetation as possible. -Vegetation clearing to be kept to a minimum. The vegetation of the site is largely low and open and therefore whole-sale vegetation clearing should only be applied where necessary and within the project footprint. -Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity on the site. -Environmental awareness on the importance of floral biodiversity preservation should be provided to the workers and contractors.				
Air Quality	Air quality (dust)	-The Proponent should ensure that the construction work schedule is limited to the given number of days of the	-Incident reports of illegal hunting of animals by the Project workers	ECO	Complaint's logbook -Anti-poaching Police Unit	During site set up, and throughout the phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		week to keep the vehicle-related dust level minimal in the area. --Dust control measures such as reasonable amount of water spray should be used on gravel roads and near specific exposed areas of work on site to suppress the dust that may be emanating from certain project activities on site. -Dust masks, eye protective glasses and other respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face masks should be provided to the workers carrying out potential dust generating activities such as excavation, where they are exposed to dust.	-Contact details of the Anti-poaching Police Unit provided and visible onsite		-ECO	
Waste Management	Environmental pollution	-Workers should be sensitized to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not litter. --Biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes must be stored in separate containers and collected regularly for disposal at a	--A register of all waste types generated on site is kept on site. -All waste disposal permits from relevant authorities are available on site.	PRO Proponent ECO	-Waste storage containers, -Funds to acquire waste storage bins/ drums, and transport all waste from the site.	Throughout the phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		recognized garbage skips/landfill/dump site (upon reaching an agreement with the TA). -No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else in the environment, apart from authorized and approved waste management site. -Sewage waste should be managed as per the portable chemical toilets' manufacturer's instructions and regularly disposed of at the nearest treatment facility.	-No littering on and around the project site and within the project			
Noise	Noise	-When operating excavators and other noise generating machinery on the site, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce exposure to excessive noise. -Construction and operational hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 to avoid noise by vehicles and equipment before working or after hours to avoid noise generated by equipment and	-PPE provide to workers operating noisy equipment and in noisy site areas. -Weekdays activities during construction.	-Site Manager -SHE Officer -Contractor	-Clearly written placard with construction hours in a day placed at one of the access roads to the site	Throughout phases Site access permit (s) to be applied for and obtained prior to commencement of works

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		the movement of heavy vehicles, thus affecting neighbors and animals. -Noise from vehicles and equipment on site should be reduced to acceptable levels.				
Health, safety and Security	General health and safety associated with project activities	-All items for treatment as specified in the material safety data sheets (MSDS) for hazardous materials shall be available in the first aid kit -The Labour Act's Health and Safety Regulations should be complied with. -Keep a comprehensive first aid kit at the working site. -Establish an emergency rescue system for the evacuation of injured people, if needed. -Ensure that all workers know where the first aid kits are located and who is trained in administering in first aid. -As part of their induction, the project workers should be provided with an awareness training of the risks of mishandling equipment and	-Compilation of Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan.	Proponent Site Manager ECO	Health and Safety Policies	Prior to site setup activities and throughout the phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		materials on site as well as health and safety risk associated with their respective jobs. -When working on and moving around the site, employees and visitors should be properly equipped with adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, earplugs, dust masks, safety glasses, and hard hat depending on the project phase. -The Proponent must avail adequate and appropriate PPE to all workers and visitors. -Timeously recording and reporting of all health and safety incidences. -The Labour Act's Health and Safety Regulations should be complied with.				
	Accidental fire outbreak	-Portable fire extinguishers should be provided on site. -No open fires to be created by project personnel on site.	No wildfires recorded (due to presence of workers)	Proponent ECO	Fire extinguishers (1 per vehicle) and 1 per working site	Throughout project phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		-Potential flammable areas and structures such as fuel storage tanks should be marked with clearly visible signage.				
Archaeology and heritage	Accidental disturbance and destruction of archaeological or heritage objects and sites	-A "No-Go-Area" should be put in place where there is evidence of archaeological site, historical, rock paintings, cave/rock shelter or past human dwellings. It can be a demarcation by fencing off or avoid the site completely by not working closely or near the known site. -On-site personnel and contractor crews must be sensitized to exercise and recognize "chance finds heritage" in the course of their work. -During the excavation works, it is important to take note and recognize any significant material being unearthed and making the correct judgment on which actions should be taken (refer to CFP Appendix attached to the EMP). -The footprint impact of the proposed project activities	-Preservation of all artefacts and objects that are discovered on and around project site -No-Go Areas avoided	Proponent ECO Operator Superintended	Salvage equipment Archaeologist	As and when required, i.e., prior to site set up, and during works.

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		should be kept to minimal to limit the possibility of encountering chance finds within the project boundaries. The Proponent should keep a buffer of 500 meters on all the archaeological/cultural sites observed within the project site and broader area throughout their stay (duration of their presence) in the area. -A landscape approach of the site management must consider culture and heritage features in the overall planning of infrastructures within and beyond the project boundaries. -The Proponent and Contractors should adhere to the provisions of Section 55 of the National Heritage Act in event significant heritage and culture features are discovered while conducting construction works. -Subject to the recommendations herein made and the implementation of the mitigation measures and adoption of the project		Archaeologist	Flag tapes GPS (site marking)	

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)/EMP should be complied. -An archaeologist or Heritage specialist should be onsite to monitor all significant earth moving activities that may be implemented as part of the proposed project activities. -During removal of topsoil and subsoil at sites, the sites should be monitored for subsurface archaeological materials by a qualified Archaeologist. -Show overall commitment and compliance by adapting "minimalistic or zero damage approach". -In addition to these recommendations above, there should be a controlled movement of the contractor, project crews, equipment, setting up of camps and everyone else involved in the project activities to limit the proliferation of informal pathways, gully erosion and disturbance to surface and sub-surface artefacts such as				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		stone tools and other buried materials etc.				
Social Conflicts	Job seeking, private property	-Any workers or site employees found guilty of intruding private properties should face disciplinary hearing and/or dealt with as per their employer' (Proponent)'s code of employment conduct. -No worker should be allowed to wander in private yards or fences without permission -Construction and operation personnel should not wander around other parts of the site beyond the vicinity of the site. -The Proponent should inform their workers about the importance of respecting the locals, private properties by not intruding or vandalizing homes or yard fences	-More local workers who are familiar with the values, and way of living in the area, -No complaints of property theft or damage related to project workers.	-ECO	-Employment code of conduct, -Grievance logbook	Throughout the phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
Vehicular Traffic	Traffic safety	-The site access roads should be equipped with road safety signs. -No heavy trucks or project related vehicles should be parked outside the project site boundary or demarcated areas for such purpose. -Sufficient parking space for all project vehicles should be provided and clearly demarcated on the site. -Vehicle drivers should not be allowed to operate vehicles while under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicants. -Project vehicles should be in a road worthy condition and serviced regularly to avoid accidents due to mechanical faults of vehicles. -Drivers should drive slowly (40km/hour or less) and be on	-Demarcated areas for parking, offloading, and loading zones are on the site. -The vehicles are driven at the recommended speed. --No complaints from members of the public regarding vehicular traffic issues related to the project. --Site access road permits obtained, and requirements fulfilled.	ECO	-Vehicular traffic compliance to be included in the annual environmental audit reporting	Throughout the phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		the lookout for animals and residents, especially children, within proximity of the site.				

APPENDIX 1: CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE (AFTER KINAHAN, 2020)

Areas of proposed development activity are subject to heritage survey and assessment at the planning stage. These surveys are based on surface indications alone, and it is therefore possible that sites or items of heritage significance will be found during development work. The procedure set out here covers the reporting and management of such finds.

Scope: The "*chance finds*" procedure covers the actions to be taken from the discovery of a heritage site or item to its investigation and assessment by a trained archaeologist or other appropriately qualified person.

Compliance: The "chance finds" procedure is intended to ensure compliance with relevant provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), especially Section 55 (4): "*a person who discovers any archaeological …. Object ……must as soon as practicable report the discovery to the Council*". The procedure of reporting set out below must be observed so that heritage remains reported to the NHC are correctly identified in the field.
Manager/Supervisor must report the finding to the following competent authorities:

- National Heritage Council of Namibia (061 244 375 / Technical Office +264 61 301 903)
- National Museum (061 276800),
- National Forensic Laboratory (061 240461).

Archaeological material must NOT be touched. Tempering with the materials is an offence under the heritage act and punishable upon conviction by the law.

Responsibility:

Operator:	To exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found
Foreman:	To secure site and advise management timeously
Superintendent:	To determine safe working boundary and request inspection
Archaeologist:	To inspect, identify, advice management, and recover remains

Procedure:

<u>Action by person identifying archaeological or heritage material:</u>

a) If operating machinery or equipment stop work

b) Identify the site with flag tape

c) Determine GPS position if possible

d) Report findings to foreman

Action by foreman

a) Report findings, site location and actions taken to superintendent

b) Cease any works in immediate vicinity

Action by superintendent

a) Visit site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings

b) Determine and mark exclusion boundary

c) Site location and details to be added to project GIS for field confirmation by archaeologist

Action by Archaeologist

a) Inspect site and confirm addition to project GIS

b) Advise NHC and request written permission to remove findings from work area

c) Recovery, packaging and labelling of findings for transfer to National Museum

In the event of discovering human remains

a) Actions as above

b) Field inspection by archaeologist to confirm that remains are human

c) Advise and liaise with NHC and Police

d) Recovery of remains and removal to National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory, as directed.

Appendix B: Curricula Vitae (CV) for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Curriculum Vitae **Mr. Simeon Namweya**

PERSONAL DETAILS

Name: Simeon Namweya

Profession: Environmental Assessment Practitioner & Environmental GIS Specialist

Cellphone: (+264) 81 354 9340

Email: simeonnamweya@gmail.com

Nationality: Namibian

PROFFESIONAL PROFILE, SKILLS, AND EXPERTISE

Simeon is a Remote Sensing and GIS Specialist with experience in environmental assessments, EMPs, and the analysis of geological and environmental data for exploration, conservation, and urban planning. He is an emerging environmental assessment professional, skilled in Python, R, QGIS, and ArcGIS.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Institution	Qualification obtained	Year
Namibia University of Science and Technology	Computer User Skills Certificate	2021
Namibia University of Science and Technology	Bachelor's Degree in Geo-Information Science and Technology	2024
Namibia University of Science and Technology	Bachelor's Degree in Geo-Information Science and Technology - Honours	2025
Southern Africa (**SoAfr**) School of Project Management	Certificate	2025

LANGUAGES

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Oshiwambo	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

EMPLOYEMENT RECORDS

EXCEL DYNAMIC SOLUTIONS (PTY) LTD

PERIOD: March 2024 – Present

POSITION: Environmental GIS Specialist

DUTIES:

- Conducted Environmental Scoping and Impact Assessments and supported the development of EMPs.
- Assisted in stakeholder engagement through Communication and Management Plans.
- Provided GIS mapping, training, and spatial analysis support.
- Compiled and managed GIS data, ensuring adherence to NSDI standards.
- Coordinated land resettlement using suitability analysis and optimized layouts.
- Produced maps and spatial reports using QGIS, ArcGIS, and GPS data.
- Performed advanced geoprocessing tasks (e.g., buffering, clipping) and field data collection.

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

PERIOD: June 2023 – November 2018

POSITION: GIS and Remote Sensing Intern

DUTIES:

- Collaborated with various departments to support efficient GIS resource utilization.
- Prepared metadata documentation detailing the structure and content of geospatial datasets.
- Developed cartographic outputs including maps, graphs, and charts using ArcGIS.

- Analysed aerial imagery to assess land use patterns and detect temporal changes.
- Supported geologists and GIS specialists with spatial analysis and mapping solutions.
- Conducted geological mapping and contributed to field data interpretation.
- Researched geological formations and applied regional context for data analysis.
- Produced spatial analysis reports based on field observations and geoprocessing results.

KEY PROJECT (EXPERIENCE) UNDERTAKEN AND RESPONSIBILITIES

KEY SERVICE STATIONS CONSTRUCTION, TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENTS, LANDUSE, WATER, TELECOMMUNICATION AND MINING RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES :

YEAR	PROJECT NAME	RESPONSIBILITIES
2024	Environmental Assessment for the Telecommunication Tower Project for Droombos Estate, Windhoek	- Mapped proposed telecommunication tower sites and created locality maps. - Collaborated with stakeholders to determine optimal site placement. - Provided cartographic support for environmental reports. - Analysed spatial data to support infrastructure planning.
2024	Environmental Assessment for Ondonga Community Heritage Shrine Located in Ondonga Village, Olukonda Constituency, Oshikoto Region.	- Mapped heritage sites and surrounding infrastructure - Created detailed locality maps and construction layout plans - Produced maps for environmental assessment reports

2024	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 9777 Located near Otjana Village, Kunene Region	- Site visits, environmental assessments, and mapping of project areas - Facilitation of public consultation and stakeholder engagement - Produced maps for environmental assessment reports
2025	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 9237 Located near Warmbad, //Karas Region	- Site visits, environmental assessments, and mapping of project areas - Facilitation of public consultation and stakeholder engagement - Compilation of Environmental Assessment Reports and EMPs - Production of maps for reports, including locality and topographical maps
2025	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 10436 Located near Noordoewer, Karas Region.	- Site visits, environmental assessments, and mapping of project areas - Facilitation of public consultation and stakeholder engagement - Compilation of Environmental Assessment Reports and EMPs - Production of maps for reports, including locality and topographical maps
2026	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) has been prepared for the proposed small-scale mining activities on Mining Claims No. 76494–76495, located southwest of Tsandi, Omusati Region.	- Site visits, environmental assessments, and mapping of project areas - Facilitation of public consultation and stakeholder engagement - Produced maps for environmental assessment reports

2026	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Proposed Construction and Operation of an 80 m Guyed Mast Telecommunication Tower in Vaalgras Village, //Kharas Region	- Site visits, environmental assessments, and mapping of project areas - Facilitation of public consultation and stakeholder engagement - Compilation of Environmental Assessment Reports and EMPs - Created detailed locality maps for site plans - Produced maps for environmental assessment reports

REFERENCES

Mr. Silas David

Senior Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Email: sdavid@edsnamibia.com

Tel: +264 81 718 0030

Mr. Nerson Tjelos

Managing Director (Geologist, EAP and Project Manager)

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Email: ntjelos@edsnamibia.com

Tel: +264 81 152 4420

Mr. Erich Naoseb

Senior Lecturer

Namibia University of Science and Technology

Email: enaoseb@nust.na
Tel: +264 61 284 8110

Certification:

I, Simeon Namweya, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe me, my qualifications, and experience.

_____

Curriculum Vitae **Mr. Silas David**

PERSONAL DETAILS

Name: Silas David

Profession: Environmental Assessment Practitioner & Stakeholder lead

Cellphone: +264817180030

Email: silasdavid071@gmail.com.com

Nationality: Namibian

PROFFESIONAL PROFILE, SKILLS AND EXPERTISE

Silas is an Environmental Geoscientist with over 5 years' experience in Groundwater Geostatistical analysis and Environmental Consultation. Silas is a meticulous professional, as an individual and as a team. His core expertise is in Geostatistical analysis, Cartography, conducting Environmental Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), facilitating and managing public consultation meetings.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Institution	Qualification obtained	Year
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Namibia	Certificate in Green Hydrogen (Climate change, Power-to-X, Production of hydrogen, Green hydrogen economics, Sustainable and Green Energy Transition)	March 2024
Centre of Excellence for Integrated Mineral and Energy Resource Analysis (CIMERA), South Africa	Certificate in Critical Mineral for Energy Transition	October 2023

University of South Africa (UNISA)	Certificate in Public Management	February 2022 – November 2022
University Paris Saclay, UK	Certificate in Ferromanganese	February – November 2021
Groundwater Management Institute, South Africa	Certificate in Groundwater Data Collection & Management	March 2021
University of Paris Saclay, UK	Certificate in Environmental and Societal Mine Waste	March – December 2020
Freie University, German	Certificate in Geochemical Baseline and Geochemistry	September 2019
University of Science & Technology, Namibia	Bachelor's Degree in Geo-Information Science and Technology	February 2016 - October 2019

LANGUAGES

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good
Oshiwambo	Good	Good	Good

PROFFESIONAL MEMBERSHIP (AFFILIATIONS)

- Geoscience Council of Namibia (GCN)- Professional Geoscientist, http://www.geocouncil.org.na/mem-members.php, No. GSCN/G-037.
- International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)
- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)

RELEVANT PUBLICATION

- **David, S (2024).** Production boreholes water quality evaluation using GIS based geostatistical algorithms in Windhoek, https://medcraveonline.com/IJH/IJH-08-00366.pdf.
- **David, S (2023).** Stakeholder and community engagement in Namibia's mineral exploration projects, https://t.co/59bDx7zOlU .
- **David, S (2021).** Digitalization in the Namibian mining industry: New opportunities, https://www.namibiansun.com/news/digitisation-in-the-mining-industry-new-opportunities-for-namibia2021-07-21/ .

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PRESENTATION & INVITES

- **David, S, (2024).** Production boreholes water quality evaluation using GIS based geostatistical algorithms in Windhoek. *45th MDSG Annual General Meeting, Edinburgh, Scotland.*
- **David, S, (2020).** Production boreholes water quality evaluation using GIS based geostatistical algorithms in Windhoek. *The 36 International Geological Congress, Delhi, India.*
- **David, S, (2019).** Production boreholes water quality evaluation using GIS based geostatistical algorithms in Windhoek. *The 5th Young Earth Scientist Network Congress, Berlin, German.*

MAJOR ASSOCIATES

- **Highlight:** Regional Project Stakeholder Coordinator- The development of the National Policy on Oil Dispersant Use Policy for Namibia. *Sub-contracted by the Envirodu Consulting and Training Solutions*: https://www.giwacaf.net/en/our/activities/oil-dispersant-policy-national-workshop/report.

EMPLOYEMENT RECORDS

EXCEL DYNAMIC SOLUTIONS (PTY) LTD

PERIOD: Sep 2019 – Present

POSITION: Environmental Assessment Practitioner & Stakeholder lead

DUTIES:

-Conducting Environmental Scoping Assessments/ Environmental Impact Assessments;

-Conducting Environmental Management Plans;

-Conducting Stakeholders Communication Plan and Management Plan;

- Reviewing of Technical reports i.e. EIA /ESIA;

-Provision of technical expertise related specifically to GIS mapping, training and analytics;

-Compiling and organizing GIS data from maps, databases and other sources;

-Ensuring that quality assurance on new or revised data conforms to standards laid out in the NSDI, or any other applicable standard or policy;

NAM GEO-ENVIRO SOLUTIONS

PERIOD: April 2018 – Jul 2019

POSITION: GIS Specialist

DUTIES:

- Ensuring that quality assurance on new or revised data conforms to standards laid out in the NSDI, or any other applicable standard or policy;

- Compiling and organizing GIS data from maps, databases and other sources;

- Mapping Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPL) and Mining Claims for Environmental Scoping projects;

-Conducting Spatial Analysis for development of service stations and mineral exploration related projects.

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

PERIOD: Feb 2018 – April 2018

POSITION: Assistant Junior Geoscientist

DUTIES:

-Creating a File Geodatabase for Development Minerals in Namibia

- Performing Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) for the File Geodatabase for Development Minerals in Namibia

-Conducting Metadata for the File Geodatabase for Development Minerals in Namibia

-Conducting Maps for Development Minerals in Namibia

KEY PROJECT (EXPERIENCE) UNDERTAKEN AND RESPONSIBILITIES

KEY REWABLE ENERGY, ELECTRICAL POWER AND ROAD CONTRUCTION RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES

YEAR	PROJECT NAME	RESPONSIBILITIES
2023	Environmental Assessment for the upgrade of the MR033 road construction, Stampriet to Mata-Mata	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2023	Environmental Assessment for the upgrade of the DR1953 road from Karibib- otjimbingwe	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2023	Environmental Assessment for the Proposed construction of the Kokerboom Power plant (100Mv PV)	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2023	Bi-Annual Assessment for the Operations and Maintenance of the Existing 3-Megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Park within the Townlands of Arandis in the Erongo Region.	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement

		and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2022	Environmental Assessment for the construction of the NamPower voltage grid line for Karibib	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2021	Bi-Annual Assessment for the Operations and Maintenance of the Existing Megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Park within the Townlands of Rosh Pinah in the Karas Region	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP

KEY SERVICE STATIONS CONSTRUCTION, TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENTS, LANDUSE, WATER, TELECOMMUNICATION AND MINING RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES

YEAR	PROJECT NAME	RESPONSIBILITIES
2024	Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Construction and operation of a Private hospital in Okahandja.	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP

2023	Environmental Assessment for the Namwater pipeline upgrade scheme in Aroab, Karas Region.	Data collection, stakeholders consultation, spatial analysis an input for the assessment
2023	Environmental Audit Report for Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8195 located near Omakange Settlement in the Omusati Region, Namibia	Reporting and Data collection
2023	Environmental Audit Report for Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8639 located near Hochfeld Settlement in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia	Reporting and Data Collection
2023	Environmental Assessment for the Outapi Flexible Tenure system.	Data collection, stakeholders consultation, spatial analysis an input for the assessment.
2023	Environmental Assessment for the Onayena Township Development on remainder of farm 985.	Data collection, stakeholders consultation, spatial analysis an input for the assessment.
2023	Environmental Assessment for the Avis-Multi Residential Development, Windhoek	Data collection, stakeholders consultation, spatial analysis an input for the assessment.
2023	Environmental Scoping Assessment Study for the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8598 located near Opuwo, Kunene Region, Namibia.	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP

2023	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8803 Located near Karasburg, //Karas Region	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2023	Environmental Scoping Assessment Study for the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 6707 located north-west of Swakopmund, Erongo Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2022	Environmental Scoping Assessment study for the National PowerCom construction and operation of 22-sites in Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2022	Environmental Bi-Annual for the operation of Tses Sewer Oxidation Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP

2022	Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) No. 7181, 7324, 7675 & 7676 near Grootfontein, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2022	Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Construction and Operation of the Brado Lodge Conference Center Near Otjinene Settlement in the Omaheke Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2022	Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 7996 near Arandis, Erongo Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2021	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For the Upscaling of Mining Claims (MCs) No. 71309 - 71312 located North-west of Usakos in the Erongo Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP

2021	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Mining Activities of Base & Rare Metals on Mining Claims No. 72051 – 72060 located Southwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2020	Environmental Assessment for a road Construction Stones Quarry and processing Facility located Near Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2020	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For Base & rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) No. 7588 & 7663 located near Khorixas, Kunene Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2019	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For Base & rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 7258 located near Okahandja in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP

2019	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For Base & rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 7071 located near Ombombo, Kunene Region, Namibia	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
2019	Environmental Scoping Assessment for the proposed construction and operation of the Camping Car Hire, Windhoek	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP, Cartography
2019	Environmental Scoping Assessment for the proposed construction and operation of the Eco-Fuel Service Station, Windhoek	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP, Cartography
2019	Environmental Scoping Assessment for the proposed construction and operation of the E.J trading service station	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP, Cartography

2019	Environmental Scoping Assessment for the proposed construction and operation of fertilizer blending plant	Site visit & Assessment, Facilitation of Public Consultation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP, Cartography

REFERENCES

Mr. Nerson Tjelos

Director

Excel Dynamic Solutions

Email: ntjelos@edsnamibia.com

Tel: +264811524420

Ms. Paulina Pokolo

Senior Geoscientist

Ministry of Mines and Energy

Email: ppokolo@mme.gov.na

Tel: +264812125344

Mr. Zeeuw Mukuve

Managing Director

Nam Geo Enviro Solutions

Email: zeeuw@geoenvirosol.co.za

Tel: +26461402246

Certification:

I, Silas David, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe me, my qualifications, and experience.

Appendix C: Public Consultation for the proposed tower

Excel Dynamic Solutions

Public / Stakeholders' Consultation Meeting Attendance Register

PROJECT: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Proposed Construction and Operation of an 80m Guyed Mast Telecommunication Tower located approximately 41.36 km southwest of Tses, within the Berseba Constituency of the Tses Reserve in the //Kharas Region.

Venue: VAARGLAS PRIMARY SCHOOL
Date: 15 MARCH 2025
Time: 14:00

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone No.	Signature
1.	SIMEON NAMWEYA	EDS NAMIBIA	snamweya@edsn	0813549340	[signature]
2.	Simon Tsamaeb	VAALGRAS P.S	simontsamareb	0814993924	[signature]
3.	Aloysius Boys	Vaalgras T. Authority	aloyboys51@gmail.com	081 27120	[signature]
4.	SUSANNA M. FREDERICKS	VAALGRAS TRAD/ AUTHORITY SNR. TRAD/ COUNCILLOR	fsusanmomene@gmail.com	081 204 0745	S.Fredericks.
5.	Willem Apollus	Plaasembe pamen	–	081 –	[signature]
6.	RENZEL WINDSTAAN	UNEMPLOYED	/	0818072661	[signature]
7.	Isak Apollus	Vaalgras school street	/	081 3609 714	[signature]

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone No.	Signature
8.	Claudine J Eiseb	Self-employed	jennifereiseb@gmail.com	0818043080	
9.	B.A. BASSON	UNEMPLOYED.	benediktusbasson@gmail.com	0812955779	
10.	ANDRIES BASSON	PENSIONER	—	0812309554	
11.	Lucia Basson	Pensioner		0813596993	
12.	Danrich Apollus	Student	apollusd@gmail.com	0812252555	
13.	Danila Apollus	Unemployed	apollusd@gmail.com	0812252555	
14.	Gert. Rukero.	—	—	—	
15.	Heinrich Hinda	—	—	0813602089	
16.	Lydia Windstaan	Unemployed	—	0813725501	
17.	Maria Jacobs	Unemployed	mariajacobs05@gmail.com	0812571238	
18.	Merencia Goliath	Cleaner	—	0814135973	
19.	ANDRIES STEPHANUS	Teacher	andriestephanus@gmail.com	0814767336	
20.	Augustinus Hauth	Farmer	— —	0812375837	
21.	Salman Bandt	Cleaner	— —	0814880420	
22.	Ignatia Matroos	Cleaner	— —	0813141214	
23.	Sofia Shigwedha	Teacher	SShigwedha@gmail.com	0817690355	

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone No.	Signature
24.	Khairabes Answer	Teacher	answerkhairabes@gmail.com	0816327932	
25.	Mwaya Patrick	Teacher	mwayapatrick@gmail.com	0817739253	
26.	Saustos Jossop			0813831026	
27.	Floriana Jahs	Comunity member	—	0813498662	
28.	Magdalena Apellus	" "	—	0813204952	
29.	Sharoldine SZ Jacobs	Vaalgras Primary School (Teacher)	sharoldinej92@gmail.com	0814656914	
30.	Lourens Biwa	CHAIR LDC	lourensbiwa@g.mail	0812743085	
31.	Ndeshi Nghishekwa	IKRC	nnawa@ikarasi.gov.na	0813592735	
32.					
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39.					

Excel Dynamic Solutions
(PTY) Ltd

Reg. 2019/0817

Date: 12 March 2026

Keetmanshoop Regional Council
//Kharas Region
Namibia

5

Attention: Mr. Ralph Sachika

RE: STAKEHOLDERS NOTIFICATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE FOR THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING & SITE VISIT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF AN 80m GUYED MAST TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER LOCATED NEAR VAALGRAS VILLAGE, //KHARAS REGION.

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (*The Consultant)* was appointed by Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC) (*The Proponent*) to act on their behalf in obtaining the Environmental Clearence Certificate (ECC) for Proposed Construction and Operation of an 80m Guyed Mast Telecommunication Tower. The proposed project involves the construction and operation of an 80 m guyed network tower at Vaalgras Village (coordinates: -26.061391°, 18.480207°). The project site is located approximately 41.36 km southwest of Tses, within the Berseba Constituency of the Tses Reserve in the //Kharas Region. The proposed project footprint will cover an area of approximately 100 m × 100 m.

As part of the public consultation process, you have been identified as a potentially interested and affected party with respect to Construction and Operation of an 80m Guyed Mast Telecommunication Tower on the site. **Accompanying this letter is the project Background Information Document (BID)** with the locality map of the proposed project. Our office hereby invites your office to a consultation meeting at **Vaalgras Primary School Hall on the 16th March 2026 at 14:00** to inform and hear any comment or concern regarding the proposed project.

Please contact our office should you have any questions / would like more information.

Yours sincerely

EXCEL DYNAMIC SOLUTIONS (PTY) LTD
Reg. No: 2019/0817
P.O. Box 997154, Maerua Mall
Tel: +264 61 259 530
Email: info@edsnamibia.com

.....

Mr. Simeon Namweya (Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP))
snamweya@edsnamibia.com

09. 03. 17
Received

Excel Dynamic Solutions
(PTY) Ltd

Reg. 2019/0817

Date: 12 March 2026

Keetmanshoop Regional Council
//Kharas Region
Namibia

Attention: Mr. S. Isaacks

RE: STAKEHOLDERS NOTIFICATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE FOR THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING & SITE VISIT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF AN 80m GUYED MAST TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER LOCATED NEAR VAALGRAS VILLAGE, //KHARAS REGION.

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (*The Consultant)* was appointed by Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC) (*The Proponent*) to act on their behalf in obtaining the Environmental Clearence Certificate (ECC) for Proposed Construction and Operation of an 80m Guyed Mast Telecommunication Tower. The proposed project involves the construction and operation of an 80 m guyed network tower at Vaalgras Village (coordinates: -26.061391°, 18.480207°). The project site is located approximately 41.36 km southwest of Tses, within the Berseba Constituency of the Tses Reserve in the //Kharas Region. The proposed project footprint will cover an area of approximately 100 m × 100 m.

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Please contact our office should you have any questions / would like more information.

Yours sincerely

EXCEL DYNAMIC SOLUTIONS (PTY) LTD
Reg. No: 2019/0817
P.O. Box 997154, Maerua Mall
Tel: +264 61 259 530
Email: info@edsnamibia.com

.....

Mr. Simeon Namweya (Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP))
snamweya@edsnamibia.com

Office Admin Officer
Constituency
17/03/2026

Classifieds

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

DEADLINE: 12H00 - 2 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT

INDEX

Rates and Deadlines

DEADLINES 2026
- ✓ To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously.
- ✓ Classified smalls and notices: 12h00, two working days prior to placement.
- ✓ Cancellations and alterations: 16h00, two days before date of publication in writing only.

RATES:
Visit www.namibian.com.na

Please note: ID card / Passport required for advertisement placement

1410 Business & Finance

• Opportunities •

DO YOU URGENTLY NEED CASH? Get up to 75% of your vehicle's value in 45 min! Just a car! Mooo-laah when you need it! Autocash 061 400 676.

CLAO250003320

2720 Employment

• Offered •

TF Impact studios
is looking for a passionate graphic designer to join our team.
Requirements:
Bachelors degree in graphic design, visual communications
Skills:
-Proficiency in Adobe creative suite (photo-shop, illustrator, in-design)
-Knowledge of design principles (typography, color theory, layout)
-Understanding of branding and visual identity
-Experience from 5 years in graphic design
Portfolio: A strong showcasing of design skills and experience
Qualification must include:
-Adobe Certified Expert (ACE)
-Hub-spot Inbound Marketing Certification
Send your CV to hr@eastgate.com.na, due date 9 January 2026

CLAO250003626

Notices

• Legal •

IN THE HIGH COURT COURT OF NAMIBIAHELD AT WINDHOEK CASENO : HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2024/00988; In the matter between : AGRA LTD PLAINTIFF and TRANSLANDTRADING CC 1ST DEFENDANTADRIAANBERGH 2NDDEFENDANT; INAPETRA BERGH 3RD DEFENDANTOLOFFBERGH 4TH DEFENDANT. NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION Pursuantto a Judgement granted by the above Court on the 23rd of May 2024,the following goods will be sold in execution by a public auction on 16 JANUARY2026, at 10H00 at FARM MARGO NO 111,GROOTFONTEIN, namely:
1 x STEEL TABLE WITH WINDGE / GRINDER;
3 x WOBBLER SPRINGLERS;
2 x CHAIN SAWS;
1 x KRONE KR130 ROUND BAILER;
1 x BAKKIE TRALIES (VARIOUS);
1 x BEIGE ROUND OFFICE DESK;
1 x BROWN OFFICE DESK WITH FOUR CHAIRS;
1 x DINING ROOM TABLE WITH THREE CHAIRS;
1 x DARK BROWN OFFICE DESK;
1 x IRON BOOK SHELVE;
1 x GOLD AIR - AIR CONDITIONER;
1 x WOODEN FILLING CABINET;
1 x WOODEN DOUBLE WOODEN HEADBOARD WITH TWOCHEST OF DRAWERS;
1 x WOODEN DRESSING TABLE WITH CHAIR;
1 x STRONHOLD SAVE;
1 x 1.38 SPECIAL REVOLVER;
1 x 7.65 PISTOL;
1 x 8m MAUSIR RAIFEL;
1 x WIND PICK ;
1 x ROUND COFFEE TABLE ;
1 x LG DOUBLE DOOR FRIDGE;
1 x LG MICROWAVE;
1 x DEFY ELECTRICAL STOVE;
1 x TUTAI GAS STOVE;
1 x HISENSE FRIDGE;
1 x 3 PIECE BLACK LIVING ROOM SUITE;
1 x BROWN TV STAND WITH GLASS DOORS;
1 x DARK BROWN CABINET WITH DRAWERS;
1 x BROWN ROUND TABLE WITH FOUR CHAIRS;
1 x BROWN DINING TABLE WITH FIVE CHAIRS;
1 x HI SENSE SMART TV;
1 x KENWOOD HI-FI;
1 x BROWN CHEST OF DRAWERS;
1 x LIGHT BROWN TRIANGLE TABLE WITH SIXCHAIRS;
1 x KELVINATOR BAR FRIDGE;
1 x SNOWMASTER CAR FRIDGE
1 x LIGHT BROWN FILLING CABINET ;
3 x RED & BLACK SOFA'S;
1 x SMALL COFFEE TABLE WITH GLASS STANDS;
1 x DARK BROWN COFFEE TABLE;
1 x BROWN BARREL;
1 x SONY TV;
1 x SAMSUNG DVD;
1 x SMALL ROUND TABLE;
1 x BROWN DECO STAND;
1 x BLACK WOODEN MIRRORVARIOUS-DECORATIONS
1 x TRACTOR FORK PLUS ATTACHMENT
1 x GRAIN CARRIER (BLUE);
1 x TRACTOR BUCKET;
1 x GREEN DISC;
1 x 5 WHEEL RAKE;
1 x DISC;
1 x TRACTOR TRAILER (RED);
1 x GRADER TRACTOR (GREEN);
1 x TRACTOR TRAILER (BLUE) VARIOUS IRON EQUIPMENT;
1 x HAMMER MILL(NOT WORKING);
1 x TOYOTA HILUX S/C REG NO: N2031G;
1 x WATER-BERGH BOAT WITH TRAILER;
1 x RYOBI COMPRESSOR VARIOUS-CANNON SPRAYERS;
1 x AIRWOLF LEAF BLOWERVARIOUS-TOOLS TERMS: CASH to the highest bidder. DATED at WINDHOEK this 10th day of NOVEMBER 2025. FISHER, QUARMBY & PFEIFERLegal Practitioners for Plaintiffc/o Robert Mugabe Avenue & ThorerStreetP O Box 37, WINDHOEK(Ref.: SM/ph/252364)

CLAO250003313

Notices

• Legal •

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THREE (3) NETWORK TOWERS Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, the public is hereby notified that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) for the proposed construction and operation of a telecommunication towers will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).
Project Type & Location: Proposed Construction and Operation of Telecommunication Towers are located in areas stipulated below:
Site Name Location
Coordinates Network Structure
Otjikotjo Kunene Region
-17.34637° 12.9871° Guyed mast
Ombombo Kunene Region
-18.674773° 13.924847° Lattice
Vaalgras !Kharas Region
-26.061391° 18.480207° Guyed mast
Proponent: Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC)
Environmental Consultant:
Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
All interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments in writing before or on 15 February 2026. Registration and Background Information Document (BID) for the proposed project can be requested from the email address below. The public consultation dates will be communicated with the registered I&APs. Contact: Excel Dynamic Solutions Email: public@edsnamibia.com/ Tel: + 264 (0) 61 259 530

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA): FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) NO.10654 LOCATED NORTHWEST OF TSUMEB IN THE OSHIKOTO REGION, NAMIBIA. Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 10654 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement. The public is notified that an ECC application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.
Brief Project Description: The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities on EPL 10654, located about 10 km northwest of Tsumeb in the Oshikoto Region. The target commodities on the EPL are Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Stones.
Proponent: Upper-Think Investment CC
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process. Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated to all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 13 February 2026. Contact: Excel Dynamic Solution Email: public@edsnamibia.com Tel: + 264 61 259 530

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA): FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) NO.10582 LOCATED IN EPUPA AREA IN THE KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 10582 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement.
The public is notified that an ECC application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.
Brief Project Description: The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities on EPL 10582, located about 40 km northeast of Okangwati and 20 km east of Epupa Settlement in the Kunene region. The target commodities on the EPL Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Stones.
Proponent: Uatembua Tjiramba
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process. Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated to all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 05 February 2026.
Contact: Excel Dynamic Solution
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 61 259 530

READVERTISEMENT
INVITATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW HOSPITAL AND RESIDENTIAL UNITS ON ERF 875 (A PORTION OF ERF 302) IN LUDERITZ, KHARAS REGION Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Management Assessment (EIA) Regulations, an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner. The proposed project is a listed activity that cannot be undertaken without an ECC from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).
Project Type & Location: The proposed development and construction of a new private hospital and residential units on Erf 875 (a portion of Erf 302) in Lüderitz. The proposed development is on land owned by the Lüderitz Waterfront Development Company, measuring 13,536 m². The Proponent has obtained the right from the Lüderitz Waterfront Development Company to construct and operate the proposed private hospital and associated infrastructure required to support the operations of the private hospital. The proposed developments include: clinical space (e.g., surgical theatres, medical wards, intensive care units); clinical support areas (e.g., consultation rooms, pharmacy); ancillary facilities (e.g., administration blocks); other facilities (e.g., cleaning staff change rooms); and accommodation (e.g., apartments).
Proponent: Lüderitz Private Hospital Properties (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
Preliminary Public Meeting Details:
• Date: 3 February 2025
• Time: 10h00 (Slot 1) and 17h30 (Slot 2)
• Town Council Community Hall (Slot 1) and Venue: Lüderitz Old Power Station (Slot 2)
• All interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments in writing on or before 27 February 2026. The Registration and Background Information Document (BID) for the proposed project can be requested at the email address below. The final public meeting details will be communicated to the registered I&APs.
Contact: Ms Iyaloo Nakale
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 (0) 61 259 530

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA): FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) No.10652 NORTH OF GOBABIS LOCATED IN THE OMAHEKE REGION, NAMIBIA. Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 10652 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement.
The public is notified that an ECC application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.
Brief Project Description: The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities on EPL 10652, located near Drimiopsis Village, about 45 km north of Gobabis in the Omaheke region. The target commodities on the EPL are Base & Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metals. **Proponent**: Upper-Think Investment CC **Environmental Consultant**: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.
Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated to all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 05 February 2026.
Contact: Excel Dynamic Solution
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 61 259 530

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA): FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) NO.10582 LOCATED IN EPUPA AREA IN THE KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA. Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 10582 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement.
The public is notified that an ECC application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.
Brief Project Description: The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities on EPL 10582, located about 40 km northeast of Okangwati and 20 km east of Epupa Settlement in the Kunene region. The target commodities on the EPL Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Stones. **Proponent:** Uatembua Tjiramba **Environmental Consultant**: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.
Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated to all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 05 February 2026.
Contact: Excel Dynamic Solution
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 61 259 530

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA): FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) NO.10653 LOCATED EAST OF WINDHOEK IN THE KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA. Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 10653 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement. The public is notified that an ECC application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.
Brief Project Description: The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities on EPL 10653, located about 70 km east of Windhoek City Centre in the Khomas Region. The target commodities on the EPL are Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Stones. **Proponent**: Upper-Think Investment CC **Environmental Consultant**: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OPPORTUNITY

As part of its commitment to human capital and economic development, and responsible corporate citizenship, Nautilus Fishing Industries (Pty) Ltd [NFI] invites applications from eligible indigenous Namibian citizens for financial assistance towards Master's and Doctoral (PhD) studies.

Financial assistance will be provided in support of studies in priority fields aligned to national development and sustainability objectives, including Science, Law, Marine Resources, Engineering, and Medicine.

In very exceptional cases, students enrolling for, or currently enrolled in, first degrees (Bachelor's or Honours) may be considered.

In line with the NFI's social inclusion, equity, and sustainability objectives, applications from marginalised groups or communities and those who are physical challenged / persons with disability are encouraged to apply.

Minimum requirements
Applicants must hold a relevant Bachelor's/Honours degree, demonstrate a strong academic record, and have confirmed or provisional acceptance / admission to an accredited institution of higher learning.

Application documents
Certified copies of your NQA/NTA recognized academic qualification(s). A strong motivational letter, proof of confirmed or provisional acceptance / admission, a certified copy of a Namibian identity document, and a reference letter (added advantage).

Applications must be submitted to: nautilusfish1991@gmail.com

Closing date: 16 January 2025

Disclaimer
Submission of an application does not guarantee financial assistance. Support is granted at the sole discretion of NFI, subject to availability of funds, and the number of grants offered.

Only shortlisted applicants will be contacted.

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Notices
• Legal •

to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process. Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated to all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 13 February 2026.
Contact: Excel Dynamic Solution
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 61 259 530

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA): FOR THE PROPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES ON THE MINING CLAIM LICENCE (MC) NO. 75712 LOCATED IN EPUPA AREA IN THE KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed mining activities on MC 75712 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement. The public is notified that an ECC application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.
Brief Project Description: The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities on MC 75712, located about 40 km northeast of Okangwati and 20 km east of Epupa Settlement in the Kunene region. The target commodities on the EPL Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Stones.
Proponent: Uatembua Tjiramba
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process. Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated to all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 05 February 2026.
Contact: Excel Dynamic Solution
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 61 259 530
CLAO250003622

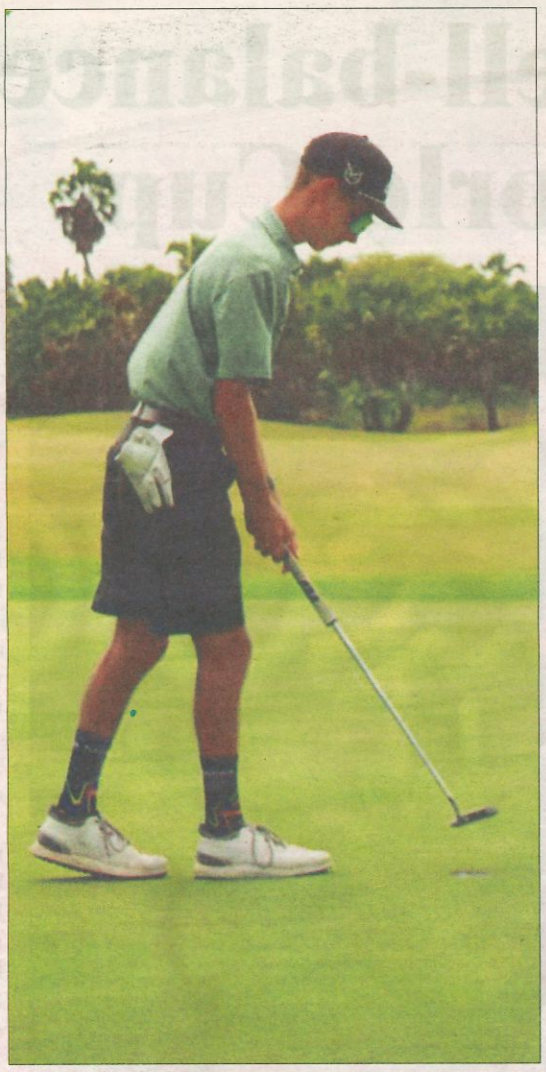
5620
Notices
• Public •

Lempy T Uugulu ID: 62110400048 authorise Shanah College - Academy to operate at 652 Oshakati Ext. 2, a Day Care / Pre-Primary School. In case of any objection complain can be lodge before 14 working days from last publication to: Oshakati Town Council Private Bag: 5530 Oshakati
CLAO250003601

5620
Notices
• Name Change •

THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME I, (1) JOHANNA NDAWANA SIMON residing at ERF 823 HENTIES STREET KLEINE KUPPE, WINDHOEK and carrying on business / employed as (2) UNEMPLOYED intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume SIMON – SHAPWA for the reasons that (3) I AM MARRIED TO VERNER TUUMOUPIKA SHAPWA FOR DOUBLE BARREL. I previously bore the name (s) (4) JOHANNA NDAWANA SIMON I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child (ren) (5) to Any person who objects to my/ our assumption of the said surname of SIMON - SHAPWA should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the Magistrate of WINDHOEK Date: 04/12/2025
CLAO250003567

THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME I, (1) ETHEL VON FRANCOIS residing at HEIBENSTREIT STREET, KLEIN WHK, COMPLEX ARANDAL and carrying on business / employed as (2) MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS – UNDER SCHOOL OF MILITARY SCIENCE – UNAM intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume VON FRANCOIS – MARTENS for the reasons that (3) PRESERVE PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY TO MAINTAIN CAREER RECOGNITION AND HONOR MY DIRECT FAMILY HERITAGE, TO CREATE A UNIFIED FAMILY NAME SYMBOLIZE OUR COMMITMENT TO OUR MARRIAGE AND ESTABLISH A SHARED FAMILY TITLE TO VALUE BOTH HISTORIES EQUALLY, MAKING A STATEMENT ABOUT OUR BALANCED, MODERN PARTNERSHIP.
I previously bore the name (s) (4) VON FRANCOIS I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child (ren) (5) to Any person who objects to my/ our assumption of the said surname of VON FRANCOIS - MARTENS should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the Magistrate of WINDHOEK Date: 28 NOVEMBER 2025
CLAO250003618



Veteran golfer Nawanga showers junior player with praises

• JOHN TUERIJAMA

VETERAN golfer Joe Nawanga says the potential demonstrated by junior golfer Samuel 'Sam' Nel during the recent Africa Youth Games in Luanda, Angola, has shown that Namibia can produce world-class golfers.

In an exclusive interview with Desert FM recently, Nawanga said he is delighted to see the country was represented in golf at the December Africa Youth Games.

"I've personally worked with Nel; laid the foundation for him. But he is a multi-talented fellow. He was one of the best junior tennis players, and he is also a pianist ... travelled to South Africa to compete." Nawanga said it is "phenomenal" to see Nel play the piano.

"There was a time that his father came to talk to me. Since he was good at both tennis and piano, his father wanted my honest opinion about golf."

Nawanga said he told Nel's father to give him an opportunity to explore more, "and when he grows up he will see what he is good at".

Nel won a silver medal for Namibia at the fourth Africa Youth Games, marking a significant achievement for Namibian junior golf.

The Walvis Bay-born player secured the silver in the junior men's golf event, placing second behind Zimbabwe's Munesu Chimhini.

"Eventually, Nel's parents knew this guy wanted to play golf. So now, as we speak, I think he is one of the best junior golfers in the country, considering what he did in Luanda," Nawanga said.

Nawanga said Nel's exceptional display has put Namibia on the continental map through golf, and that in itself is an achievement.

"We want to see youngsters representing golf, not only in Namibia but putting Namibia on the international stage."

Nawanga believes Namibia's golf talent is concentrated at the coast.

"There is something happening at the coast. I am a Swakopmunder, and these guys are my neighbours." The veteran golfer, who last year featured in two Sunshine tours, said junior golfer Kyle Johnson has also been doing very well.

He said Johnson featured in various national junior teams and has earned himself national colours.

"I don't know how many times, but he is forever on the national junior team. He won various national amateur tournaments.

"The boy, just like Nel, is talented beyond reasonable doubt. These guys could be our next superstars."

NEXT BIG STARS ... Veteran golfer Joe Nawanga says young Namibian golfers Samuel Nel and Kyle Johnson could be the country's next superstars.

Photo: Contributed

Who could be Man U's next permanent manager?

• ANDY CRYER

THE search for Manchester United's next manager is on.

After only 14 months in charge, Ruben Amorim was sacked on Monday following his latest criticism of the club's hierarchy.

United are sixth in the Premier League and in contention for Champions League football next season.

Darren Fletcher will take charge for the next few matches before United appoint a caretaker manager for the rest of the season.

But who could be handed the reins full-time this summer?

With Erik ten Hag, Ralf Rangnick and now Amorim ending in failure at United, should they go with a manager tried and tested in the Premier League?

Unai Emery has done a sterling job in leading Aston Villa from the edge of relegation back to Europe and into title contention this season.

Villa are third in the table – only six points adrift of leaders Arsenal.

Would Emery's mixed spell in charge of the Gunners work against him, though?

Andoni Iraola will also have suitors after leading unfancied Bournemouth to ninth last season.

The Cherries are on an 11-match winless streak, but it would be hard for Iraola to turn United down if the opportunity arose. Oliver Glasner is out of contract at Crystal Palace in the summer and his side won the FA Cup last season, while Eddie Howe ended Newcastle's long wait for a major trophy by winning the Carabao Cup.

Both might be tempted by a new challenge.

Could United's next permanent manager be an internal appointment?

Former midfielder and current under-18s coach Fletcher (41) spent 11 years playing for United under Sir Alex Ferguson.

Another obvious contender is former United midfielder Michael Carrick (44).

He is out of work after being sacked from his first managerial job at Middlesbrough in June.

Carrick, who also played for West Ham and Tottenham, made 463 appearances for United in a 12-year spell, winning 17 trophies before retiring in 2018.

Whether he is still out of work by the summer remains to be seen.

Ipswich Town boss Kieran McKenna (39) is another with United links who could be in the frame.

The former United assistant first-team coach has impressed in his first managerial role at Ipswich.

He guided them into the Premier League via back-to-back promotions and, after relegation last season, has got them to third in the championship this season.

What about Enzo Maresca? Sacked by Chelsea last week, he is available and – like Southgate – could be an option for the short and longer term. – ***BBC***

NAMWASTE
A proud RENT-A-DRUM company

Namwaste Statement

Namwaste does not wish to comment on hypothetical scenarios or unconfirmed assumptions. The company remains committed to communicating responsibly, based on verified facts and within the appropriate institutional and legal frameworks.

Namwaste is fully mobilized for the development of its hazardous waste management facility, a pioneering project of national interest and importance. The project is fully aligned with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's Solid Waste Management Strategy and represents a responsible and forward-looking step in strengthening Namibia's waste management capability.

The landfill project complements Rent-A-Drum's offering by providing a disposal solution for hazardous waste, in support of implementing the principles of the circular economy in Namibia.

By applying its holding company's internationally recognized expertise in the treatment of complex and hazardous waste streams, Namwaste aims to support the ecological transition of the Namibian industry as defined in the 6th National Development Plan and contribute to raising the national environmental standards in line with international best practices. The project also provides a structured and practical response to the evolving regulatory expectations around hazardous waste management, while prioritizing environmental protection, public health and the creation of local employment.

The Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility project was granted on 05 March 2025 by the competent authority based on a comprehensive environmental impact assessment (EIA) process. The EIA process included a public participation process which met and exceeded the requirements for public consultation per the relevant regulations, offering interested and affected parties a total period of 55 days to submit comments and 2 public meeting opportunities (in Arandis) to be consulted. All comments received from interested and affected parties were taken into account in the assessment. . Focus group meetings were also held and as key interested and affected parties, the Arandis residents, Arandis Town Council, !Oe≠Gan Traditional Authority and the ≠Gaingu Conservancy were consulted during the various meetings. The project has also been granted a Right of Leasehold for the land on which the project will be developed on 11 July 2025. There were opportunities for lodging appeals as part of both the EIA and leasehold application processes, however, Namwaste is not aware of any appeals raised during the regulated periods.

Namwaste remains committed to constructive engagement with all stakeholders and to advancing this project in a transparent and responsible manner.

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Notices (VAT Inclusive)
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Name Change N$460.00
Birthdays from N$200.00
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ASSISTANT SERVICE ENGINEER

- **Location:** Walvis Bay
- **Closing Date:** 02/02/2026

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Requirements:
- 3-5 years experience in marine engineering, shipboard systems and/or offshore operations.
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- Valid driver's license.

Key Responsibilities:
- Assisting with relevant routine maintenance, repair, survey and commissioning work on Marine equipment wherever the vessel or work might be.
- Assisting with conducting tests and inspections to Quality Assurance /Quality Control standards.
- Assisting the team on service operations repair work where necessary.
- Assisting with duties and responsibilities, as may be incumbent to the position or assigned by the Employer from time to time.
- Cleaning of the workshop when needed.
- Cleaning of parts.
- Assist with general duties as instructed by the team and employers.

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Apply: Send CV to **cv@dmssnamibia.com** with the subject **"Assistant Service Engineer Application."**
Join **Dynamic Marine Survey & Solutions** and power the future!

ONDANGWA PRIVATE HOSPITAL

Ondangwa Private Hospital Practitioners cc is an equal opportunity employer and invites proactive, professional, caring, ethical person to apply for the following positions:

NEUROSURGEON
Requirements:
- M.D or D.O Degree.
- Specialized Diploma/ Advanced Course in Neurosurgery.
- Minimum 3 years' experience as a Neurosurgeon.
- Must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian Citizen or eligible to work in Namibia.

DERMATOLOGIST
Requirements:
- MMed Dermatology.
- Minimum of 3 years' working experience as a Dermatologist.
- Must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia.

Should you meet the above-mentioned requirements, kindly send your CV and all certified supporting documents via e-mail to: recruitment@ophpractitioners.com.na

NB! Documents should be in PDF format.

Closing Date:
13 February 2026

PUBLIC NOTICE:
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
Proposed Construction and Operation of a Ready-Mix Concrete Plant on area A of Farm 38, Walvisbay, Erongo Region-Namibia
EnviroPlan Consulting cc, acting on behalf of Dynamic Concrete Solutions (PTY) Ltd, hereby informs all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows;
PROJECT BACKGROUND
Dynamic Concrete Solutions (PTY) Ltd has find it lucrative to establish a ready-mix concrete plant on area A of Farm 38 Walvisbay measuring 5000m². The proposed project is set to boost in local economy and investment capacity through improved access to ready-mix concrete in the Region.
PURPOSE OF THE CONSULTATIONS
As part of the ESIA process, public consultations are being held to share project information, identify potential environmental and social impacts, and obtain inputs from stakeholders before finalisation of the assessment. This provides the public an opportunity to engage directly with the project designing team.
Deadline for submission of Comments: 30 January 2026 with the Consultant.
REGISTRATION & DOCUMENTS
To register your attendance or request Background Information document, please submit your details to:
EnviroPlan Consulting
(Environmental Consultant)
Phone: +264 814 087 482
Email: info@enviroplanconsulting.com

Dynamic Concrete Solutions (Pty) Ltd
EnviroPlan CONSULTING

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME
I, (1) **ETHEL VON FRANCOIS** residing at **HEIBENSTREIT STREET, KLEIN WINDHOEK, COMPLEX ARANDAL** and carrying on business / employed as (2) **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND VETERANS AFFAIRS – UNDER SCHOOL OF MILITARY SCIENCE, UNAM** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume **VON FRANCOIS - MARTENS** for the reasons that (3) **PRESERVE PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY TO MAINTAIN CAREER RECOGNITION AND HONOUR MY DIRECT FAMILY HERITAGE, TO CREATE A UNIFIED FAMILY NAME SYMBOLIZE OUR COMMITMENT TO OUR MARRIAGE.** I previously bore the name(s) (4) **VON FRANCOIS.** I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife **N/A** and minor child(ren) (5) **N/A.** Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **VON FRANCOIS - MARTENS** should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of **WINDHOEK, 28 NOVEMBER 2025**

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Windhoek, Namibia

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LIVE WEBCAST

TRUCK & SALVAGE AUCTION
Thursday 15 January 2026 @ 10:00
Aucor, Brakwater

Duly instructed by the Client, in terms of credit Agreement Act, Aucor Namibia (Pty) Ltd, will be selling the following Vehicles by Live Webcast Auction

VEHICLES ON AUCTION:	VEHICLES ON AUCTION:
2025 TOYOTA HILUX 2.4 4X4	2021 FORD RANGER 2.2 D/C 4X4
2024 TAUTLINER FRONT TRAILER 6M	2021 BMW X5 MSPORT
2023 AUDI A1 SPORTBACK	2020 BMW 320D A/T
2023 MITSUBISHI OUTLANDER	2020 M-BENZ GLA200D A/T
2023 NISSAN NAVARA 2.5	2020 TANDEM FRONT TIPPER TRAILER
2023 JAC T6 2.8T 4WD D/CAB	2019 VW T-CROSS 1.0 TSI D
2022 TOYOTA HILUX 2.8 GR 4X4	2019 TANDEM REAR TIPPER TRAILER
2022 GWM P-SERIES 2.0TD LS	2019 TANDEM FRONT TIPPER TRAILER
2022 HAVAL H2 JOLION 1.5	2018 VW POLO VIVO 1.4
2021 HYUNDAI H100 MIGHTY TRUCK	2018 FIAT TIPO
2021 NISSAN QASHQAI 1.2T	

Registration & Bidding on: www.aucornamibia.com
Online Bidding Starts: Monday 12 January 2026 @ 10:00
Webcast Auction: Thursday 15 January 2026 @ 10:00
Viewing: Brakwater 12-14 January 2026 @ 09:00 - 16:00

T & C apply Buyer's premium will be charged.
Details subject to change without prior notice.

Windhoek: +264 61 257 945/6 | **Swakopmund: +264 64 463374**
Ondangwa: +264 65 240189 | **Email: info@aucornamibia.com**
Contact Us At:
www.aucornamibia.com

NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THREE (3) NETWORK TOWERS

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, the public is hereby notified that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) for the proposed construction and operation of a telecommunication towers will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).

Project Type & Location: Proposed Construction and Operation of Telecommunication Towers are located in areas stipulated below:

Site Name	Location	Coordinates	Network Structure
Otjikotjo	Kunene Region	-17.34637° 12.9871°	Guyed mast
Ombombo	Kunene Region	-18.674773° 13.924847°	Lattice
Vaalgras	!Kharas Region	-26.061391° 18.480207°	Guyed mast

Proponent: Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC)

Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

All interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments in writing before or on 15 February 2026. Registration and Background Information Document (BID) for the proposed project can be requested from the email address below. The public consultation dates will be communicated with the registered I&APs.

Contact: Excel Dynamic Solutions
Email: public@edsnamibia.com/
Tel: + 264 (0) 61 259 530

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND LAND REFORM

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EoI) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMERCIAL LAND RATING VALUATION AND TAXATION SYSTEM.

1. Background:
The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform is hereby inviting the Expression of Interest (EoI) from competent legally registered Namibian companies, close-corporations to provide system solutions for the development of the agricultural commercial land rating valuation and taxation system. The system: comprising of two system modules; Computer Aided Mass Appraisal System (CAMA) and Land Tax Payment Reconciliation System (LTPRS) which, will assist the Ministry in the smooth and efficient implementation of the land tax on commercial agricultural land.

The Consultant have to develop an integrated commercial agricultural property valuation and rating assessment system that will:
- Support all major rating valuation, assessment and administrative functions, making it possible to integrate and share information for use in operations and in support of planning and decision-making.
- Be flexible and easily modifiable; Provide a consistent user interface and productive tools for users to extract and analyze information and data for valuation purposes.

2. Qualification and experience of a consultant (NB: Namibian Consultants Only):

2.1 Team Leader (System Developer):
The Expert must have a minimum of a Hon Degree system programming/system development or related field. **(Certified copies MUST be submitted)**
Must have five (5) years general experience in the information communication technology-based system development industry. **(Proof must be attached)**
Proof of relevant experience must be substantiated by signed and stamped refences letters from relevant employers

2.2 Programmer:
The expert must have a minimum of a Bachelor's Degree or higher in system programming/ development or other relevant fields. **(Certified copies MUST be submitted)**
The expert must have at least Five (5) years of experience in ICT system development aspects related to computer-based. Must have least three (3) projects in the last ten years. **(Proof must be attached)**

2.3 Real Estate Valuer:
The Expert must have a minimum of a Bachelor's Degree in Property Studies or higher, in Land Economy, Real Estate Valuation or any related field and at least Five (5) years of relevant experience in conducting rating valuation for either National or Local Authorities and preparation of Valuation rolls on at least three (3) projects in the last (10) years. **(Proof must be attached)**

2.4 Accountant:
The Expert must have a minimum of a Bachelor`s Degree in accountancy, payments and reconciliations or related field and at least Five (5) years of relevant experience. She / he must have served as an accountancy expert and experience in accounts payable and reconciliation of the accounts on at least three (3) projects of similar nature of those required in this assignment. **(Proof must be attached)**

2.5 Statistician:
The expert must have a minimum of a Bachelor`s Degree or higher in Social Sciences, Economics, Statistics, or relevant fields. The expert must have at least Five (5) years of experience in socio-economic development aspects related financial modelling, statistical analysis of mathematical data and analysis of socio-economic conditions on at least three (3) projects in the last ten (10) years. **(Proof must be attached)**

2.5 GIS Expert:
The expert must have a minimum of a Bachelor`s Degree or higher in Geographical Information System (GIS)/Geomatics or relevant fields. The expert must have at least 5 years of experience in mapping aspects related integration and overlaying of various maps and analysis of cadastral data conditions on at least (3) projects in the last ten (10) years**. (Proof must be attached)**

3. Deadline to submit the EoI
Date: 15 January 2026
Time: 10:00 am

Details of submissions can be addressed to:

Mr. Mwala Lutaka
Head of Procurement Management Unit
Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Land Reform
Lands Building, Ground Floor, Auditorium
C/o Robert Mugabe & Dr May Street
Windhoek
Namibia

The Client's representative is:
Procurement enquires:
Ms. Emma #Ouses
Telephone: +264(61) 296 5153
E-mail: Emma.Ouses@mlr.gov.na

Technical Enquiries:
Mr. Protasius Thomas
Telephone: +264(61) 296 5030
E-mail: Protasius.Thomas@mlr.gov.na

Your Sincerely,

Mr.Mwala Lutaka
Head of Procurement Management Unit

Procurement Management Unit
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
2026 -01- 06
Private Bag 13184
Windhoek

Appendix C: Consent Letter

MTC Mobile Telecommunications Limited

Corner of Mosé Tjitendero &
Hamutenya Wanahepo Ndadi Streets,
PO Box 23051, Windhoek, Namibia

T +264 (0) 61 280 2000
F +264 (0) 61 280 2124

Village Name ..VAALGRAS..

Constituency..BERSEBA..

Region..IIKHARAS..

Date ..07-10-2025..

Traditional Authority:

..VAALGRAS..

Application for Land Rights

I ..MARTIN BIWA.. ID No..490925 0035 6.. hereby confirm that I gave permission to Mobile Telecommunications Limited (MTC), Company registration Number **94/458,** to occupy a piece of land in the above-mentioned village to erect a network tower.

The land is unoccupied and available for this much-needed development for the community.

Thank you

..

Headman signature

VAALGRAS TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
081 [illegible] 0745
081 [illegible] 6239
07 OCT 2025
081 127 1126
P.O. Box 1615, Keetmanshoop

Official Stamp

Executive Directors: Dr. L. Erastus (Managing Director), T. Smit (Financial Director)
Directors: T. Mberirua (Chairperson), T.Muteka (Deputy Chairperson), E. Nashilongo, R. Shipiki, T. Gawaxab, W. Schuckmann, S. Galloway
Company Secretary: N. Haikali

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