




ECC-108-292-REP-05-D

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT PLUS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CHARCOAL AND BRIQUETTE, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING FACILITY IN OTJIWARONGO, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PREPARED FOR MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS CC

SEPTEMBER 2020

PO BOX 91193 Windhoek Namibia
Environmental Compliance Consultancy CC
CC/2013/11404

TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

Project Name:	Makarra Bushproducts cc charcoal and briquette processing and packaging facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Makarra Bushproducts cc (herein referred to as Makarra) is an existing and operational charcoal facility established in 2013, located approximately 6 km east of Otjiwarongo town, Otjozundjupa Region.

The project triggers listed activities in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, therefore an environmental clearance certificate is required. As part of the environmental clearance certificate application, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. This environmental scoping report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be submitted to the competent authority as part of the application for the environmental clearance certificate.

The project activities at the Makarra facility includes the continuous operations of the facility and construction of new modification and supporting infrastructure i.e. an office building, shower and toilet facilities, storage room, a security fence (approximately 2.5 m in height), and a workshop. As a result of the construction of new infrastructure on disturbed ground, limited vegetation will be cleared for the creation of working areas and access tracks where necessary. The construction activities will commence as soon as an environmental clearance certificate has been granted by the Environmental Commissioner. All sites of activity will be managed according to stringent environmental requirements and mitigations measures are included in the EMP to minimise damage.

Makarra is located within the savannah biome with vegetation structure broadly classified as dense shrubland, the vegetation type is dominated by Black thorn (*Acacia mellifera)* and Red umbrella thorn (*Acacia reficiens), and* shrubs, (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). These species are classified as encroacher bushes and should be removed when they grow densely in a specific area, because they are a threat to the ecosystem. The regional area supports a high terrestrial diversity of animal and plant life.

This EIA has been undertaken in terms of the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2012) gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (referred to herein as the EIA Regulations). The EIA was undertaken using a methodology developed by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC), which is based on the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standard for impact assessments.

Through the scoping process, a review of the site and surrounding environment was completed by undertaking desktop reviews and verification of site data. This study has assessed potential, likely and identified impacts which includes amongst others, impacts on air quality due to dust released during operational activities, impact of terrestrial ecology due to increased movements in the area, as well as positive opportunities for the local community i.e. employment. . It was determined that the likely effects were not deemed significant, based on the magnitude of change from the baseline environment, the duration of potential impacts and the reversibility of effects. Measures to mitigate and manage potential impacts on the environment, both during the construction and the operational phases are outlined in the EMP.

On this basis, it is of the opinion of ECC that an environmental clearance certificate could be issued, on conditions that the management and mitigation measures specified in the EMP are implemented and adhered to.

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DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DoF	Directorate of Forestry
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
I&AP	Interested and affected parties
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
km	Kilometre
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
NDP5	Fifth National Development Plan
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
TB	Tuberculosis
WHO	World Health Organization

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the scoping study for the project. The project entails construction of supporting infrastructure on the existing and operational, Makarra Bushproducts facility.

The EIA has been undertaken in terms of the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 30 of 2012, gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 (referred to herein as the EIA Regulations).

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Makarra Bushproducts cc, is an existing operational facility located approximately 6 km east of Otjiwarongo on a portion of Farm Doornlaagste, Otjozundjupa Region (Figure 1). The facility's current operational activities include the sourcing of raw material (charcoal) exclusively from Namibian charcoal producers and from farms in the surrounding area. Charcoal is then processed by means of sifting, packaging, and producing briquettes that are then prepared for dispatch mostly to European countries. The project will also generate income for the local community as well as extended financial, social, and environmental benefits.

ECC has been appointed by Makarra (the proponent) to undertake an environmental impact assessment and environmental management plan for the Makarra Bushproducts charcoal facility.

The project will also generate income for the local community as well as extended financial, social, and environmental benefits.

1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

This scoping report has been prepared by ECC. ECC's terms of reference for the assessment is strictly to address potential effects, whether positive or negative and their relative significance, explore alternatives for technical recommendations and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

This report provides information to the public and stakeholders to aid in the decision-making process for the project. The objectives are to:

- Provide a description of the activity and the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, and the location of the activity on the site;
- Provide a description of the environment that may be affected by the activity;
- Identify the laws and guidelines that have been considered in the assessment and preparation of this report;
- Provide details of the public consultation process;
- Describe the need and desirability of the activity;
- Provide a high level of environmental and social impact assessment on feasible alternatives that were considered; and
- Report the assessment findings, identifying the significance of effects, including cumulative effects.

In addition to the environmental assessment, an EMP (Appendix A) is also required in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. The EMP provides standards and arrangements to ensure that the potential environmental and social impacts are mitigated, prevented and/or minimised as far as reasonably practicable, and that statutory requirements and other legal obligations are fulfilled.

The report, plus impact assessment and supporting appendices, will be submitted to the relevant competent authorities and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for review as part of the applications for environmental clearance certificate.

1.4 The Proponent of The Project

Makarra Bushproducts cc charcoal factory and briquette plant has been in operation since its establishment in 2013. The proponent details are indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1 – PROPONENT DETAILS

NAME	ADDRESS	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE
Michael von Hacht	P O Box 1612, Otjiwarongo, Namibia	mabupro@iway.na info@makarrabush.com	+264 81 419 2162

1.5 Environmental Consultancy

ECC, a Namibian consultancy (registration number Close Corporation 2013/11401), has prepared this scoping report and impact assessment on behalf of the proponent. ECC operates exclusively in the environmental, social, health and safety fields for clients across southern Africa, in both the public and private sectors. ECC is independent of the proponent and has no vested or financial interest in the project, except for fair remuneration for professional services rendered.

All compliance and regulatory requirements regarding this EIA report should be forwarded by email or posted to the following address:

Environmental Compliance Consultancy

PO BOX 91193
Klein Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264 81 6697608
Email: info@eccenvironmental.com

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 stipulates that an environmental clearance certificate is required to undertake listed activities in terms of the Act and its regulations. Listed activities triggered by the project in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations are as follows:

TABLE 2 - LISTED ACTIVITIES TRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT

LISTED ACTIVITY	EIA SCREENING FINDING
ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES 1. The construction of facilities for - (a) the generation of electricity; (b) the transmission and supply of electricity.	The project will be using generators to generate electricity. Possible solar off - grid system is envisioned at a later phase of operations.
WASTE MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES 2.1 The construction of waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste. 2.2 Any activity entailing a scheduled process referred to in the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 1976. 2.3 The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit, or export of waste.	Household waste will be generated during construction and operations, which shall be collected and removed from the site for re-use, recycling, or final disposal at the Otjiwarongo dump site which is 3 km from site. The project will generate dust due to the handling and processing of charcoal during operations. During the construction activities of new infrastructures, improved waste management and treatment system are envisioned on site. Possible construction of an industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plant and related pipeline system.
FOREST ACTIVITIES 4. The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that required authorisation in terms of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	The project intends to clear 2 hectares of vegetation to support project activities. Specially protected plant species will not be cleared without approval from the competent authority.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE 9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substance Ordinance, 1974. 9.2 Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste. (Existing activity)	The project will store approximately 2000 litres of diesel fuel on site.
LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES 5.1 The rezoning of land from – agriculture use to industrial use.	The project is currently on an agricultural zoned area. There is possible rezoning from agriculture to industrial zoning in the near future.

LISTED ACTIVITY	EIA SCREENING FINDING
WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS 8.1 The abstraction of groundwater or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes. 8.6 Construction of industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plants and related pipeline systems.	Due to the nature of the project, there would be groundwater abstraction from an existing borehole with approximately 5 cubic meters yield, during construction and operation phase. There is a pit latrine system presently on site. Due to the new infrastructures, there is possible construction of an industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plant and related pipeline system.

1.7 Report Structure

The scoping report plus impact assessment is structured as per the contents set out in Table 2.

TABLE 3 - SECTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SECTION	TITLE	CONTENT
-	Executive summary	Executive summary of the EIA
-	Definitions and abbreviations	A list of definitions and abbreviations used throughout the report
1	Introduction	An introduction of the EIA, background information of the proponent, and the listed activities applicable to the project.
2	Approach to the Impact Assessment	Provides the assessment methodology applied to the EIA
3	Regulatory framework	Describing the Namibian, international and other relevant environmental regulatory frameworks applicable to the project
4	Project description	Technical description of the project
5	Environmental and Social Baseline	Describing the existing environment through the analysis of the baseline data regarding the existing natural and socio-economic environment
6	Identification and Evaluation of Impacts	Prediction of the potential environmental and social impacts arising from the project, the assessment of impacts including residual impact. The chapter also outlines the proposed management strategies for monitoring commitments to ensure the actual and potential impacts on the environment are minimised to "As Low As Reasonably Practicable" (ALARP), which informs the EMP
7	Impact Assessment Findings and proposed mitigation and management measures	The categorisation of identified significant and insignificant impacts and the proposed mitigation and management measures.
8	Environmental Management Plan	A short description of the EMP used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur and outline mitigation measures for each impact
9	Conclusion	A synopsis of the main findings of the assessment and recommended action
10	References	A list of reference used for this report
10 - 13	Appendix A - D	– Appendix A: Environmental Management Plan – Appendix B: Non-Technical Summary – Appendix C: Evidence of Public Consultation – Appendix D: ECC CVs

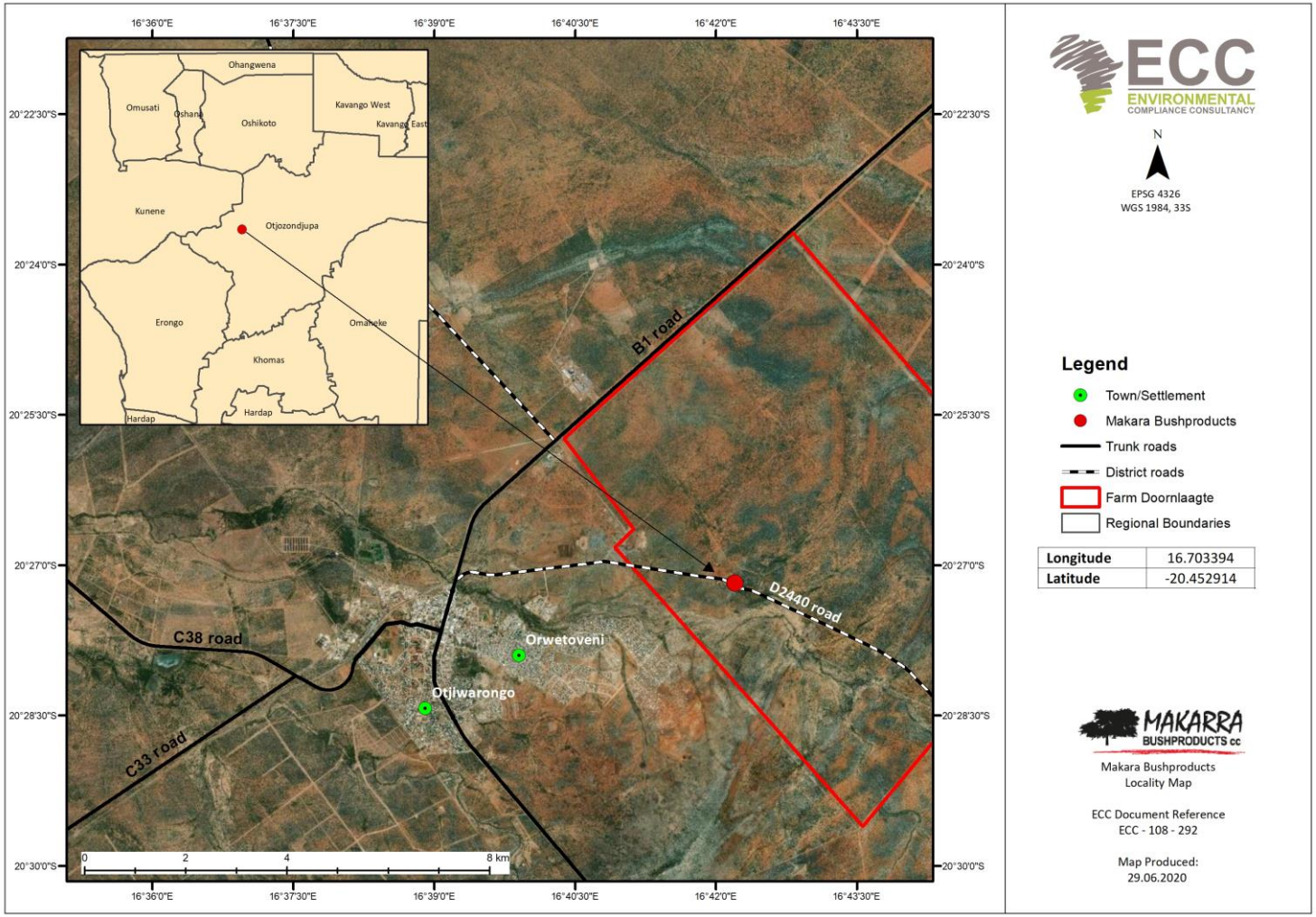

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION OF MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS FACILITY INDICATED WITH A RED DOT IN THE MAP

2 APPROACH TO THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The EIA process in Namibia is governed and controlled by the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, No. 30 of 2012, which is administered by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner through the DEA of the MEFT.

The aim of this preliminary assessment is to identify, predict, evaluate, and mitigate the potential impacts of the project on the natural and human receiving environment, scope the available data and identify the gaps that need to be filled. The assessment process helps to determine the spatial and temporal scope and identify the assessment methodology, which is most applicable for use. In addition the assessment process and subsequent reports are to apply the principles of environmental management to the activities; reduce the negative and increase the positive impacts arising from the project; provide an opportunity for the public to consider the environmental impacts of the project through meaningful consultation; and to provide a vehicle to present the findings of the assessment process to competent authorities for decision making.

2.2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The EIA methodology applied to this assessment has been developed using the IFC standards and models (IFC, 2012; 2017), in particular Performance Standard 1: '*Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts'* which establishes the importance of:

- Integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of projects;
- Effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them; and
- The client's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the project.

Furthermore, the Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (GRN, 2008) as well as the international and national best practice documents to our disposal and over 25 years of combined EIA experience, were also drawn upon in the assessment process.

An impact assessment is a formal process in which the effects of certain types of development on the biophysical, social and economic environments are identified, assessed and reported so that the effects can be taken into account when considering whether to grant development consent or to provide financial support. Final mitigation measures and recommendations are based on the cumulative experience of the consulting team and the client, taking into consideration the potential environmental and social impacts. The process followed through the basic assessment is illustrated in Figure 2 and detailed further in the following sections.

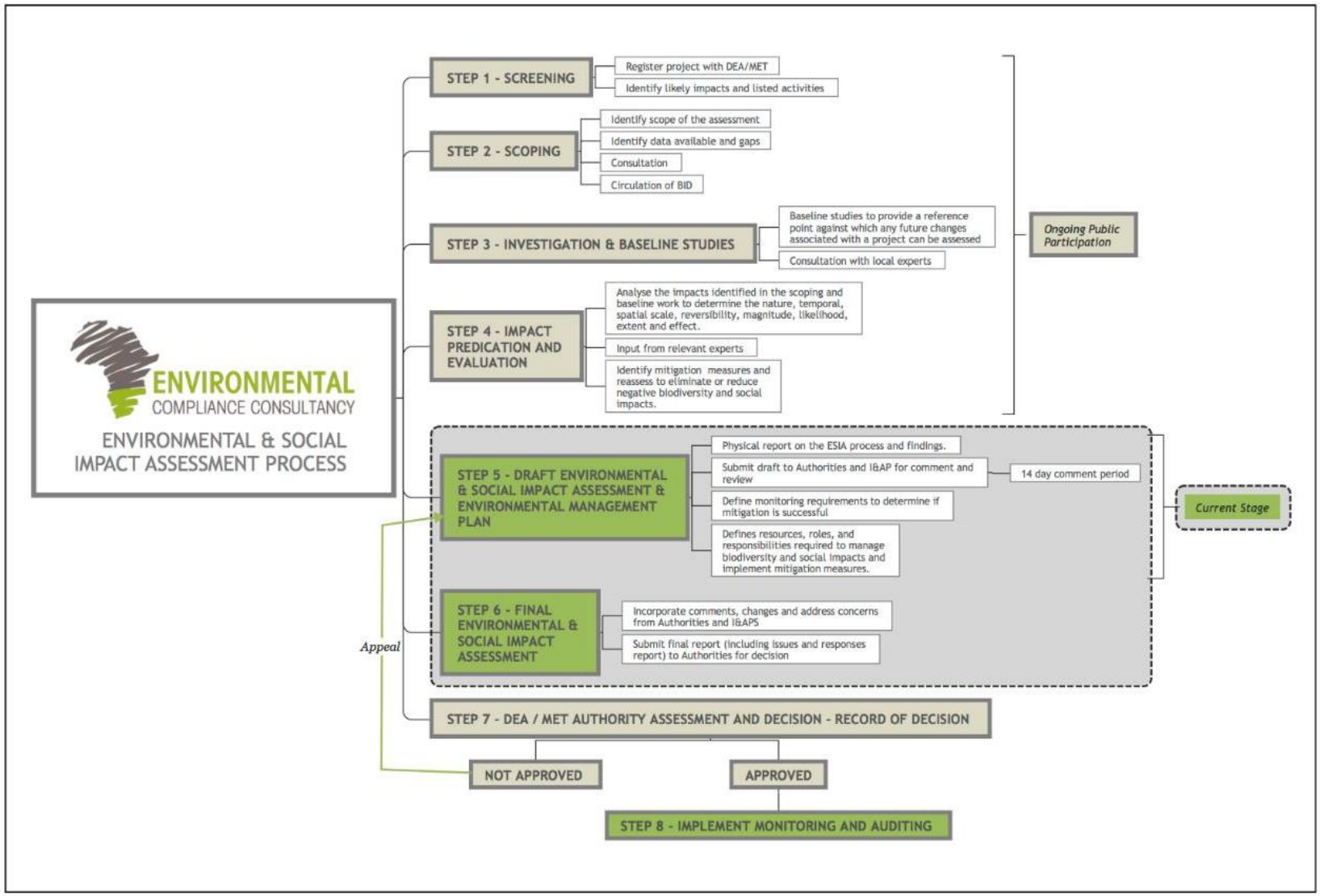

FIGURE 2 - ECC SCOPING PROCESS

2.3 METHODOLOGY FOR THE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Desktop studies on the national database are undertaken as part of the scoping stage to get information of the current status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline where changes that occur as a result of the project can be measured. This is verified through site data collection.

The environmental and social topics that may be affected by the project are described in this section. The baseline focuses on receptors, which could be affected by the project.

2.4 SCREENING OF THE PROJECT

The first stages in the EIA process is to register the project with the DEA / MEFT and undertake a screening exercise to determine whether it is considered as a listed activity under the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations and if significant impacts may arise from the project. The location, scale and duration of project activities will be considered against the receiving environment.

It was concluded that an EIA (e.g. scoping report and EMP) is required, as the proposed project is considered as a listed activity and there may be potential for significant impacts to occur.

2.5 SCOPING OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the scoping stage in the EIA process is to identify the scope of assessment, undertake a high-level assessment to identify potential impacts, and confirm if further investigation is required to assign the severity of potential significant effects and allocate appropriate mitigation.

This report presents the findings of the scoping phase and high-level assessment and confirms that no further investigation is required. This conclusion is presented in section 6.

2.6 BASELINE STUDIES

Baseline studies are undertaken as part of the scoping stage, which involves collecting all pertinent information from the current status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline against which changes that occur as a result of the project can be measured.

Baseline information for the project was obtained through a desktop study, focussing on environmental receptors that could be affected by the project, verified through site-specific information. The baseline information is covered in Section 5.

A robust baseline is required in order to provide a reference point against which any future changes associated with a project can be assessed, and it allows for suitable mitigation and monitoring actions to be identified.

The existing environment and social baseline for the project were collected through various methods:

- Desktop studies;
- Consultation with stakeholders; and
- Engagement with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). See Appendix C.

2.7 EIA CONSULTATION

Public participation and consultation are a requirement in terms of Section 21 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations for a project that requires an environmental clearance certificate. Consultation is a compulsory and critical component in the EIA process, aimed at achieving transparent decision-making, and can provide many benefits.

The objectives of the stakeholder engagement process are to:

- Provide information on the project to I&APs: introduce the overall concept and plan;
- Clarify responsibility and regulating authorities;
- Listen to and understand community issues, concerns and questions;
- Explain the process of the EIA and timeframes involved; and
- Establish a platform for ongoing consultation.

2.7.1 INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

All relevant authoritative bodies were identified and listed as I&APs, as well as organisations and individuals with an implied interest. Other I&APs were identified through invitations such as the newspaper advertisements and site notices. To all of these stakeholders a formal letter was sent. The letter and the list of registered I&APs are provided in Appendix C.

2.7.2 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The Non-Technical Summary (NTS) presents a high-level description of the project; sets out the EIA process, when and how consultation is undertaken; and provides contact details for further project specific enquiries to all registered I&APS. The NTS was distributed to registered I&APs and the NTS can be found in Appendix B.

2.7.3 NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices regarding the project and associated activities were circulated in two newspapers namely the ‘Namibian’ and the ‘Informante’ on the 09th and 16th of July 2020 (see Appendix C). The purpose of this was to commence the consultation process by informing the public about the project and enabling I&APs to register any comments and interest raised for the project.

2.7.4 SITE NOTICES

A site notice ensures neighbouring properties and stakeholders are made aware of the project. The notice was set up at the entrance gate of the Makarra Bushproducts facility as illustrated in Appendix C.

2.7.5 CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

The I&APs are encouraged to provide constructive input during the consultation period. Matters of concern (if any) will be summarized in Appendix C.

2.8 DRAFT EIA AND EMP

This report and EMP for the project’s environmental clearance includes an assessment of the biophysical and social environment.

The EIA report documents the findings of the assessment process, provides stakeholders with opportunity to comment and continued consultation and forms part of the environmental clearance application. The EMP provides measures to manage the environmental and social impacts of the project and outlines specific roles and responsibilities to fulfil the plan.

This EIA report focuses on the significant impacts that may arise from the project as discussed in Chapter 7.

This EIA report will be issued to stakeholders and I&APs for consultation for a period of 14 days, meeting the mandatory requirement of 14 days as set out in the Environmental Management Act, No. & of 2007 and its regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 30 of 2012. The aim of this stage was to ensure all stakeholders and I&APs have the opportunity to provide final comments on the assessment process and findings and register their concerns.

2.9 Final EIA and EMP

All comments received during the I&AP public review period will be collated in and integrated in this EIA report when submitted to the DEA. All comments will be responded to either through providing an explanation or further information in the response table, or sign posting where information exists, or new information has been included in the EIA report or appendices. Comments will be considered and where they are deemed to be material to the decision making or enhance the EIA and EIA report will be incorporated into this EIA report.

The final EIA report and associated appendices will be available to all stakeholders on the ECC website www.eccenvironmental.com. All I&APs will be informed via email.

The EIA report and appendices will be formally submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, DEA as part of the application to for an environmental clearance certificate.

2.10 Authority Assessment and Decision Making

The Environmental Commissioner in consultation with other relevant authorities will assess if the findings of the EIA presented in the EIA report is acceptable. If deemed acceptable, the Environmental Commissioner will revert to the proponent with a record of decision and any recommendations.

2.11 Monitoring and Auditing

In addition to the EMP being implemented by the proponent, a monitoring strategy and audit procedure will be determined by the proponent and competent authority. This will ensure key environmental receptors are monitored over time to establish any significant changes from the baseline environmental conditions caused by project activities.

3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the project. Table 3 provides a list of applicable legislation and the relevance to the project.

3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

TABLE 4 - LEGAL COMPLIANCE

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia of 1990	The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990 clearly defines the country's position in relation to sustainable development and environmental management. The constitution refers that the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the following: *"Maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present, and future; in particular, the government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory."*	The proponent is committed to engage the local community for the project by providing local employment and opportunities as well as, exploring ways of contributing to the agricultural sector and economy of Namibia.
Environmental Management Act, (No. 7 of 2007) and its regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2012)	The Act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment. It sets the principles of environmental management as well as the functions and powers of the minister. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate prior to project development. The Act states an EIA may be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application. The MEFT is responsible for the protection and management of Namibia's natural environment. The Department of Environmental Affairs under the MEFT is responsible for the administration of the EIA process.	This environmental scoping report (and EMP) documents the findings of the environmental assessment undertaken for the project, which will form part of the environmental clearance application. The assessment and report have been undertaken in line with the requirements under the Act and associated regulations.
Water Act, No. 54 of 1956	Although the Water Resources Management Act, No 11 of 2013 has been billed, but not promulgated, it cannot be enacted as the regulations have not been passed – so the Water Act 54 of 1956 is still in effect. This act provides for *"the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban and industrial purposes; to make provision for the control, in certain respect and for the control of certain activities on or in water in certain areas".*	The Act stipulates obligations to prevent pollution of water. Should wastewater be discharged, a permit is required. The EMP sets out measures to avoid polluting the water environment.

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
	The Department of Water Affairs within the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) is responsible for the administration of the act. The minister may issue a permit in terms of the regulations 5 and 9 of the government notice R1278 of 23 July 1971 as promulgated under section 30 (2) of the Water Act no. 54 of 1956, as amended.	Measures to minimise potential groundwater and surface water pollution are contained in the EMP. Abstraction of water from boreholes, requires an abstraction permit. Abstraction rates need to be measured and reported to the authorities in accordance with the requirements of this legislation. In addition, annual reporting on the environmental impacts of water abstraction is recommendable. Should the project require abstraction of water from underground sources, an application should be submitted to the authorities.
Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969) and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1971)	Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation.	This will be taken into consideration during the proposed constructions activities for supporting infrastructure and operations to be undertaken within the Makarra Bushproducts Facility site. Measures in the EMP set out methods to avoid soil erosion.
National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004.	The Act provides provision of the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance. Section 55 stipulates that the company's management must report any archaeological findings to the National Heritage Council after which a heritage permit needs to be issued	There might be potential for heritage objects to be found on site, therefore the stipulations in the Act have been taken into consideration and are incorporated into the EMP. Section 55 compels the companies' management to report any archaeological findings to the National Heritage Council after which a permit needs to be issued before the find can be disturbed. In cases where heritage sites are discovered the 'chance find procedure' will be used
Labour Act, No. 11 of 2007	The Labour Act, No. 11 of 2007 (Regulations relating to the Occupational Health & Safety provisions of Employees at Work promulgated in terms of Section 101 of the Labour Act, No. 6 of 1992 - GN156, GG 1617 of 1 August 1997)	The project will comply with stringent health and safety policies, including the compulsory use of specific PPE in designated areas to ensure adequate protection against health and safety

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
		risks. Proper storage and labelling of hazardous substances are required. The project will ensure employees in charge of and working with hazardous substances need to be aware of the specific hazardous substances in order not to compromise worker and environmental safety.

TABLE 5 - NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
Vision 2030	Vision 2030 sets out the nation's development programmes and strategies to achieve its national objectives. It sets out eight themes to realise the country's long-term vision. Vision 2030 states that the overall goal is to improve the quality of life of the Namibian people to a level in line with the developed world.	The planned project shall meet the objectives of Vision 2030 and shall contribute to the overall development of the country through continued employment opportunities created.
The Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5)	NDP5 is the fifth in the series of seven five-year national development plans that outline the objectives and aspiration of Namibia's long-term vision as expressed in Vision 2030. NDP5 is structured on the pillars of economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability and good governance. Under the social transformation pillar is the goal of improved education.	The planned project supports meeting the objectives of NDP5 by creating opportunities for employment to the nearby community and the Namibian nation.

3.2 POLICIES

TABLE 6 - NATIONAL POLICIES

NATIONAL POLICY	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
National Rangeland Management Policy	In line with the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) and the National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategy of 2012, It identifies value chain opportunities to trigger large-scale de-bushing activities. Its focus is closely aligned to the National Industrial Policy of 2012 and the Growth at Home Strategy, which promote domestic value addition for local resources.	The project aims at supporting and restoration of productive rangeland in Namibia. This assessment outlines management actions to be implemented to support the restoration and productivity of rangelands.
Bush Utilization Policy	The economic spin-offs post harvesting is largely falling outside the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and as such require policy directives that recognise the cross sectoral value that the encroacher bush holds. It has been advocated that a bush utilisation policy is established and alignment with existing regulations and policies is achieved such as Forestry Act 12 of 2001, the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007, Labour Act 11 of 2007 and Electricity Act 4 of 2007 (De-bushing Advisory services, 2016).	The project falls within a biome that is dominated by encroacher species. For vegetation clearing activities to supports the project, encroachers should be considered.

3.3 PERMITS AND LICENCES

Environmental permits, in addition to an environmental clearance certificate, may be needed in order to carry out construction and operation activities of the Makarra Bushproducts facility to ensure full compliance with the Namibian law.

The permits and license that may be relevant to the projects are outlined in Table 6.

TABLE 7 - PERMITS AND LICENCES REQUIREMENTS

PERMIT	RELEVANT AUTHORITY	VALIDITY/DURATION
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Permit dependent
Water Abstraction Permit	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Permit dependent
Wastewater and Effluent Disposal Exemption Permit	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Five years

3.4 MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

The facility will export to international companies. To adhere to standards and requirements of such companies, the facility will be subject to numerous international as well as local audits. These audits include the following:

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Audit - The FSC audit is an internationally accredited audit platform. The company is audited by the FSC on a yearly basis to maintain a valid certificate. Without this audit the products cannot be sold to their clients in Europe (Belgium, France, Netherlands, Germany and Poland).

Namibia Charcoal Association (NCA) Audit - The proponent is part of the Namibia Charcoal Association (NCA), whereby it must comply with social and environmental policies as set by the NCA.

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The agricultural sector in Namibia contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 5%, although, 25% to 40% of Namibians depend on subsistence agriculture and herding. Charcoal production in Namibia is considered to be more dynamic than in other contexts as it presents strategies to combat bush encroachment, supplement farming income, and contribute to employment creation.

Makarra, through its current facility and the planned supporting infrastructure, operates as a link between the charcoal producers and a segment of the international market. To manufacture briquettes, charcoal is crushed into a fine powder. Water and starch is then added as a binding component after which it is pressed into briquettes and dried in an oven. Charcoal is packaged and various products are refined and tailored according to international standards and codes of practice. Makarra can sustain its direct employment through the increment of its revenue. This project is in line with the vision to potentially create employment in local communities in the Otjozondjupa Region.

Makarra is an operating and existing facility, therefore the operational activities are practiced on a previously disturbed environment. The construction of new supporting infrastructure will as well, be built on the existing land of the facility.

4.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The proposed project has been subject to a process of design evolution, informed by both consultation and an iterative environmental assessment. In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, alternatives considered should be analysed and presented in the scoping assessment and EIA report. This requirement ensures that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

Makarra is operating an existing facility with existing footprint, therefore the proposed activities will be practiced on a previously disturbed environment to prevent impact on new site.

4.3 PROJECT CHANGES/ACTIVITIES

The project activities will include:

- The construction of an office building, sheds, storing rooms, showers, toilets, workshop, and supporting infrastructure.

Operational activities of the site will continue to include:

- Receipt of unprocessed charcoal (Loading and Offloading)
- Charcoal sieving and binning (Screening)
- Pelletizing
- Briquette plant

4.3.1 PROPOSE PROJECT SCHEDULE

The activities of construction are anticipated to be carried out once an environmental clearance certificate is granted by the MEFT. The environmental clearance certificate along with all required permits should be in place during the construction and operational phases of the project.

4.3.2 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

During the construction phase double and single cab vehicles will be used to transport workers to, from and around the site. The equipment that will be on site to support the project activities include a truck with a 18m link, forklift, and front-end loader. Equipment such as diesel fuel and consumables shall be brought to the site to support operation activities as and when needed.

4.3.3 WORKERS AND ACCOMMODATION

There are 15 possible job opportunities foreseen during the construction phase and 75 during operational phase. All employees will be locally sourced from the nearest towns such as Otjiwarongo. The workers will be deployed at various stages of constructions and operations.

It is envisaged that most of the workers will reside in Otjiwarongo and will be commuting to and from the site. Should workers be required to stay on site and in campsites, the proponent shall provide suitable living facilities during this period.

4.3.4 RESOURCE USE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Water will be required for various uses including human consumption and for construction and operation activities. The volume of water required during operation is 5 m^3/day and sourced from a nearby borehole. In the event that suitable water is not available, water may be brought to site by truck. In the case of water abstraction from boreholes, an abstraction permit shall be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR).

Similarly, a discharge permit will be applied for at the MAWLR for the operations of the wastewater treatment system and the discharge of treated effluent. Regular water samples will be taken to ensure that the treated effluent complies with the prescribed general water standards. Where water quality does not meet prescribed standards, effluent will be contained and pumped into the existing wastewater treatment plant for further management. Wastewater that is discharged into the environment must comply with wastewater discharge specifications.

4.3.5 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

During construction and operations, the solid waste for the facility will be managed and improved in line with the principles of the waste hierarchy of waste prevention, re-use, recycle or compost, energy recovery and disposal, where waste minimisation and recycling is preferred to waste treatment and disposal (National Solid Waste Management Strategy, MET 2019).

The solid waste produced shall be collected into separate categorized bins, no chemical or hazardous waste will be produced. Every two weeks the waste will be disposed of approximately 3 km from the site at the Otjiwarongo waste management site which is managed by the municipality. The proponent will ensure that waste transport certificates are in place. Refer to the EMP in Appendix A, for the waste mitigation measures and maintenances.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the existing biophysical environment through the analysis of the baseline data regarding the existing natural and socio-economic environment. Desktop studies on the national database are undertaken as part of the scoping stage to get information of the current status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline where changes that occur as a result of the project can be measured. This section also incorporates consultation and public participation of the project.

5.2 PROJECT SITE AND LOCATION

Makarra Bushproducts facility is located 6 km north east of the Otjiwarongo town, in the Otjozondjupa Region. The site can be accessed via the B1 trunk road, which also connects the region to the southern and the northern areas of the country.

5.3 SITE AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

Otjiwarongo is situated in the central-north Namibia and is the biggest business centre for the Otjozondjupa Region. Several district roads crisscross the region, while a network of farm roads and tracks provide access to the Makarra Bushproducts facility. The facility can be accessed via the D2440 district road from the B1 trunk road (Figure 3). Makarra is situated on a portion of Farm Doornlaagste, which is owned by the proponent. The farm has well-kept boundary fences with tracks, which can be used for access and movements during the construction and operation activities.

Otjiwarongo is one of Namibia's towns with a large population of German-speaking people. German Namibians first settled in Otjiwarongo in 1900. Moreover, The San and Damaras where the first settlers of the area, the Damaras from the / Geio-Daman clan lived in the area from as early as 1390. Otjiwarongo is an Otjiherero name which means “beautiful place”. The town has recorded 70,000 inhabitants that use the land for small scale farming / subsistence on communal land.

Tourism attraction in the Otjiwarongo's proximity includes the Waterberg Plateau Park and the crocodile ranch (one of the few captive breeding programs for the Nile Crocodile), the Cheetah Conservation Fund, which is an organization dedicated to ensuring the long-term survival of the cheetah through research, conservation and education. Moreover, approximately 48 km south of Otjiwarongo is Okonjima, which is an African Foundation, a cheetah and leopard rehabilitation centre. Built 15 km outside of town, the Omatjenne Dam provides recharge of local groundwater.

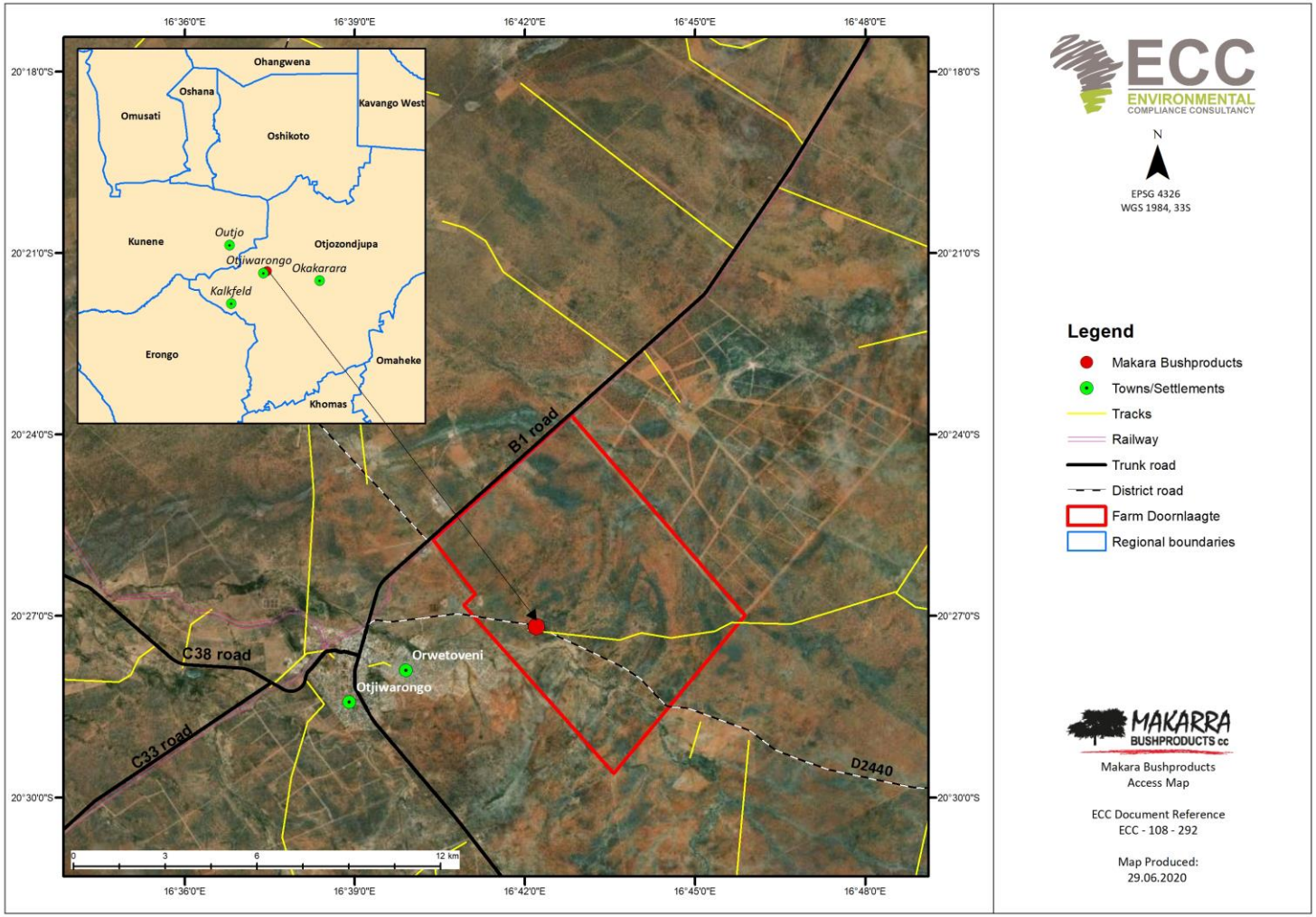

FIGURE 3 - ACCESSIBILITY MAP OF MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS FACILITY

5.4 CLIMATE

Namibia spans a zone roughly between 17° and 29° south of the equator, a belt on the globe which is dominated by subtropical high-pressure cells of which influences the prevailing dry weather. Except for the narrow zone covered by the Namib Desert along the coast where the climate can be described as arid, and the northeast quarter of the country where the climate can be described as sub-humid, the greatest part of Namibia has a semi-arid climate. During summer the prominence of the high pressure cells weakens, and moist air from the inter-tropical convergence zone is allowed to bring a rainy period which is the longest in the northeast and the shortest in the extreme west and south (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

The Otjozondjupa Region where the Makarra Facility is located, present an average annual temperature that varies between 20°C and 22°C. The hot season lasts for 4 months, from September to January, with an average daily high temperature of 32 - 34°C. The hottest month of the year is October when maximum temperatures exceed 34°C. Average minimum temperatures range between 4 and 8°C with the coldest month being July. The cool season lasts for three months, from May to July, with an average daily high temperature below 26°C (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

The study area has a semi-arid climate and receives between 400 – 450 mm rainfall per annum with a variation coefficient of <30%. Rainfall events are limited to the summer months, mainly between November and April, in the form of sudden thunderstorms often associated with heavy downpours. Potential evaporation can reach 1,960 mm per year. Relative humidity is low, rarely exceeding 20% in winter but may reach 85% in summer before or after thunderstorm build-up. The number of rainy days per annum (>1mm) is 45 – 50 (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Predominant wind direction at Otjiwarongo airport, which is the nearest station from 02nd July 2011 to 06th April 2020, is from the east, with an average wind speed of 4.3 mph (6.9 kilometers per hour), and a calm of 21.5% (Figure 4) (Iowa State University, 2020).

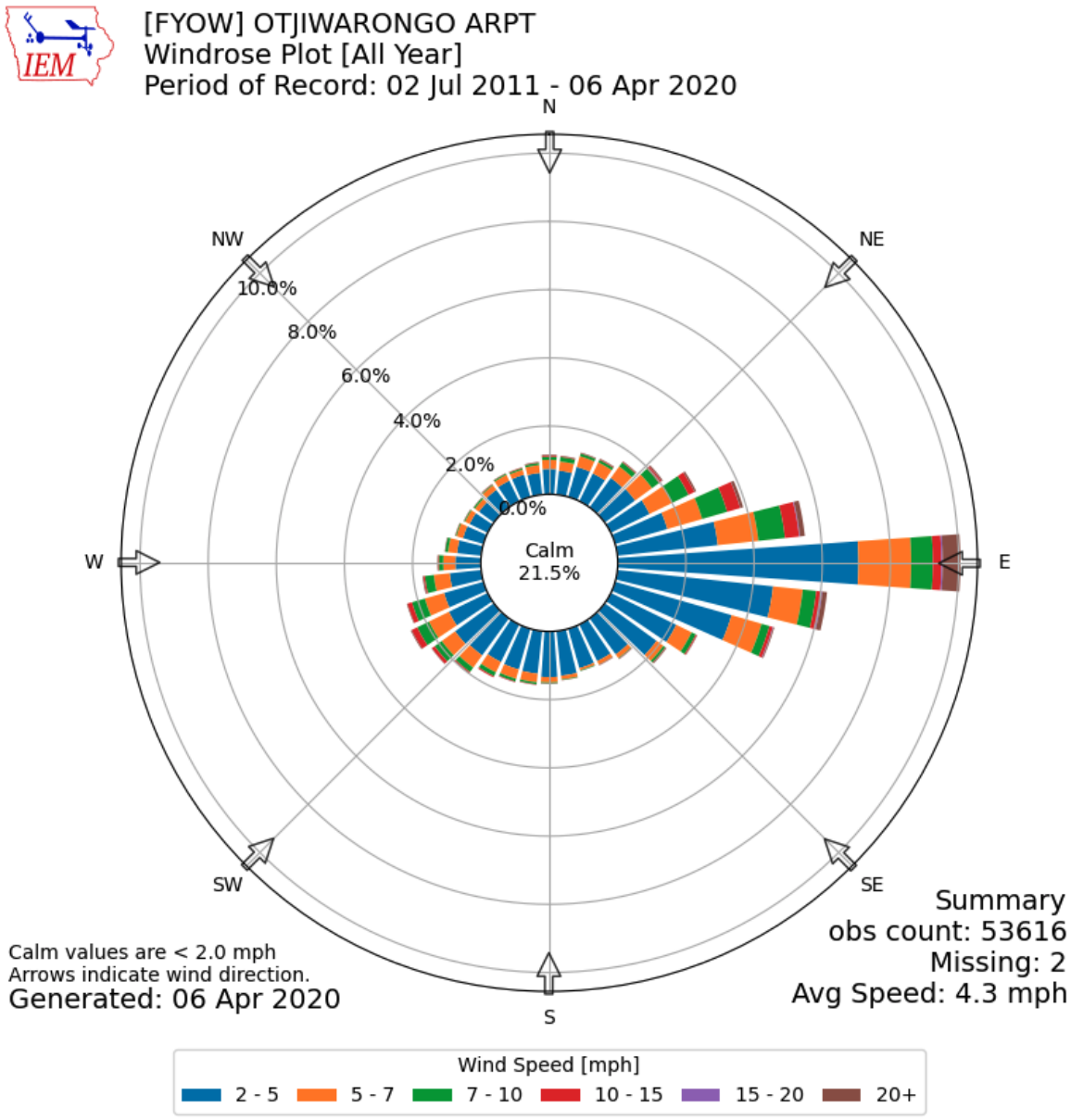

FIGURE 4 - PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION AND WIND SPEED IN THE AREA OF THE PROJECT – (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, 2020)

5.5 GEOLOGY

The geology descriptions on Farm Doornlaagte where the Makarra facility is generally comprises units, slightly of the Damara granites and largely of the Swakop Group (Figure 5). The Damaran meta-sediments have been intruded by granites in a broad zone between Otjiwarongo and Okahandja and the coast. The Swakop Group comprises from the base upwards the Adler, Quelle, Okomis, Omusema, Karibib, Tinkas, and Fahlwater Formations. These formations are oriented in a predominantly SW-NE direction, are part of the Damara Sequence and are 850 – 600 million years old (Mendelsohn et al, 2002).

The regional area is situated in the centre of the Damara trough. Classical geosyncline sedimentation produced a thick pile of ill-sorted sediments, which form the Ugab and Khomas sub-groups of the Swakop Group (Damara Sequence). On the platform edges of the trough chiefly calcareous sediments were deposited. Both rock suites were subsequently folded and metamorphosed, and granitic intrusion took place. Bands of marble and quartzite in these otherwise phyllitic metamorphic rocks are of hydrogeological significance. The youngest intrusive rocks in the area are complexes of post-Karoo age like the Brandberg, Messum Crater in the Goboboseb Mountains, Paresis Mountain and scattered smaller outcrops (Groundwater in Namibia, 2018).

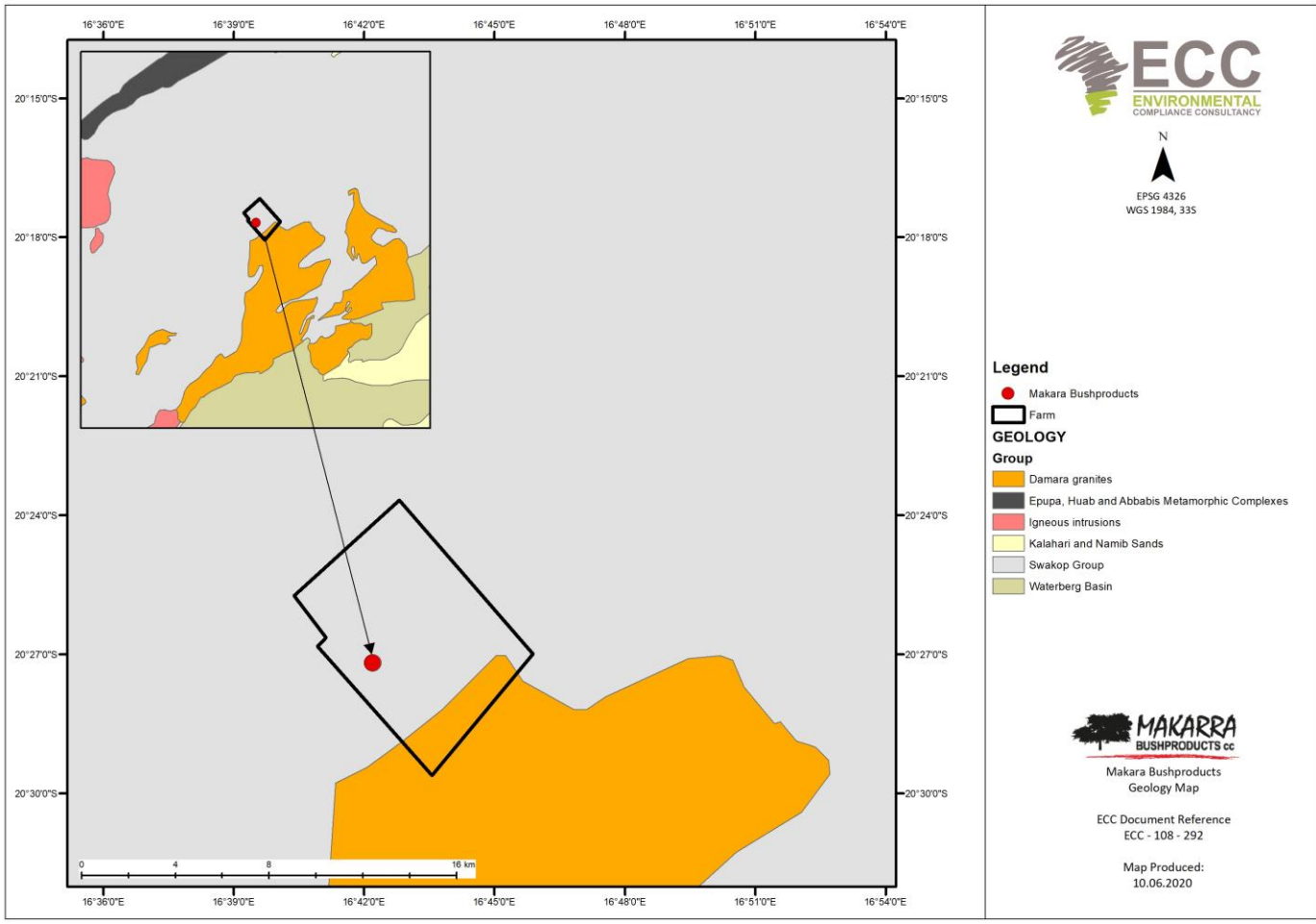

FIGURE 5 - MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS FACILITY REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

5.6 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL

Farm Doornlaagte where the Makarra facility is located is on an elevation varying between 1,415 and 1,645 m above mean sea level (Figure 7). The landscape is undulating and covered with regosols soil type (Figure 6). The soil is eautric, which is fertile with high base saturations. Regosols are medium or fine textured soils of actively eroding landscape, the thin layers lying directly above rock surfaces from which they are formed, these soils never reach depths of 50 cm. The central regions of Namibia dominated by regosols are especially susceptible to erosion where there is any degree of slope. Vegetation cover on these thin soils is generally sparse because they cannot provide most plants with sufficient water or nutrients. Areas with regosols can support low-density stock farming or wildlife (Mendelsohn et al, 2002).

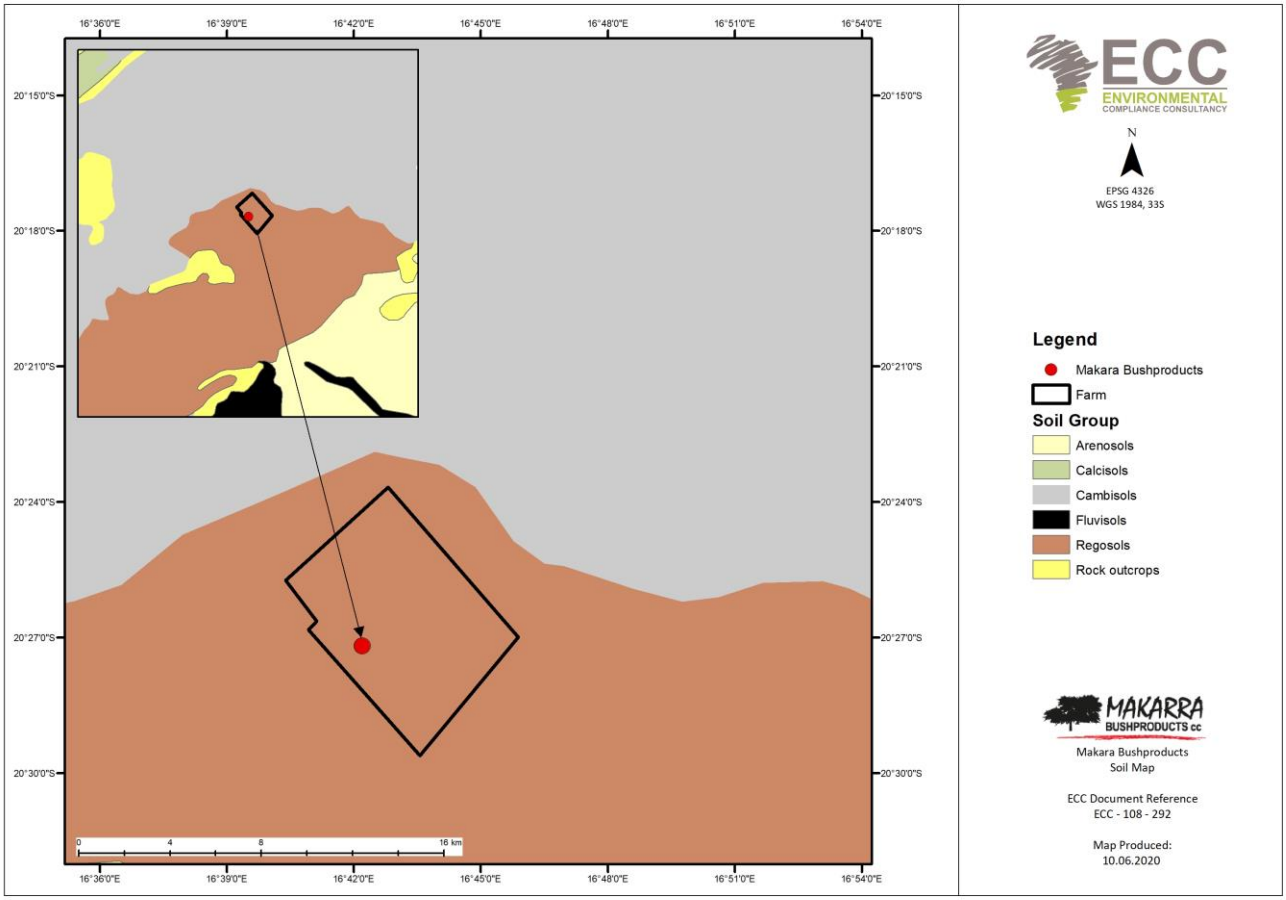

FIGURE 6 - MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS FACILITY REGIONAL AND LOCAL SOIL MAP.

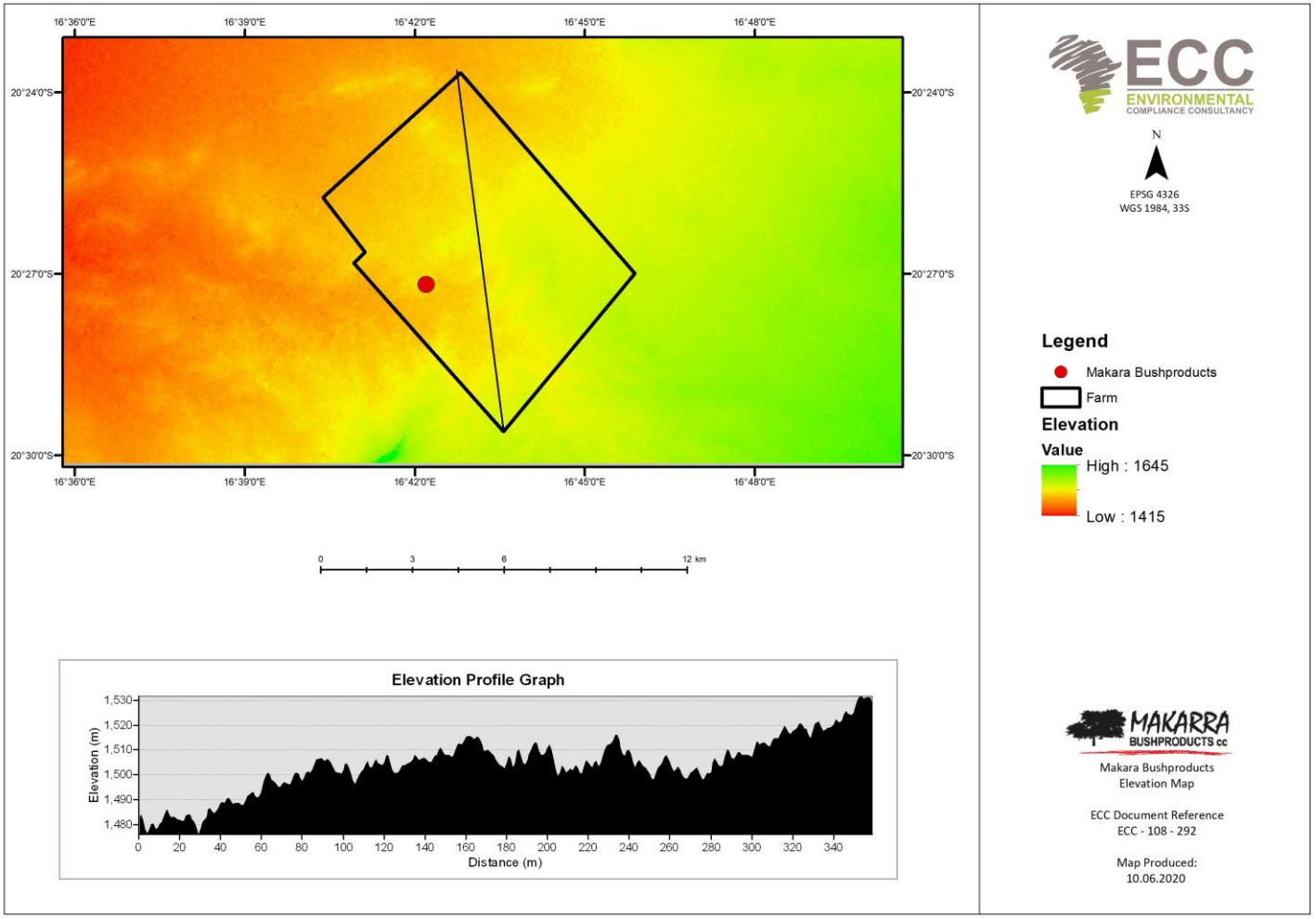

FIGURE 7 - ELEVATION PROFILE ALONG MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS FACILITY

5.7 HYDROLOGY

Makarra is located on the Kunene South Groundwater Basin. The general direction of the groundwater flow is east, towards the Omatako, Okahandja, and Erongo Basins (Figure 8). The groundwater potential of fractured aquifers in the Swakop Group of the Damara Sequence is generally low (Groundwater in Namibia, 2018). However, the carbonates (marbles and limestones) are of moderate potential and at properly selected targets like fracture zones and karstified contact zones, even high yields can be found. This depends on the amount of rainfall and associated weathering and recharge. The most significant aquifer presently utilised is the marble aquifer north and north-east of Otjiwarongo. The Otavi Mountains form part of a karst landscape, which means that well-defined surface drainage systems are absent, or follow only short distances before surface water penetrates. Although a drainage pattern can be identified, the flow of surface water is more defined by topographical valleys than the presence of streambeds (Mendelsohn et al, 2002).

There are five boreholes within the farm of the Makarra facility. Water will be abstracted from an existing nearby borehole during construction and operation activities. There is no water shortage around the project area, however, should the project require more drilling and abstraction of water from a borehole, an application must be submitted to the MAWLR.

For hydrocarbon storage on the Makarra facility, the proponent shall ensure the establishment of a well bunded storage, that should have the capacity of not less than a 110 percent of the volume to be stored.

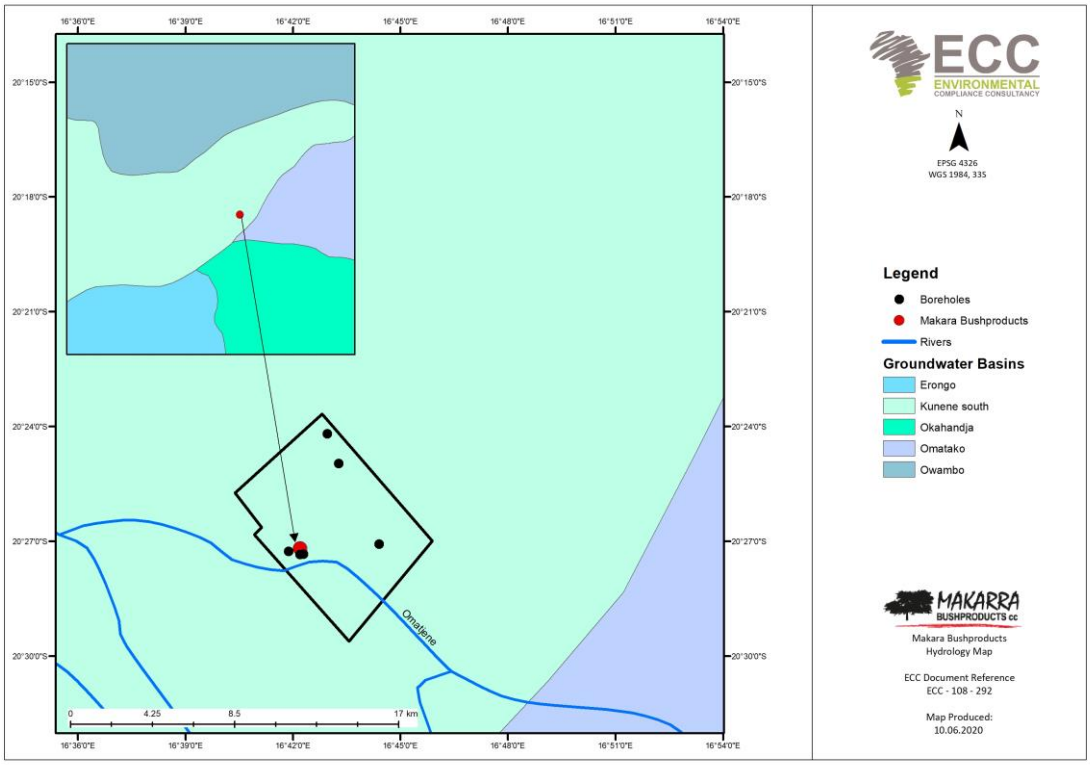

FIGURE 8 - HYDROLOGY MAP OF THE MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS FACILITY

5.8 VEGETATION

The Makarra facility area is covered by the vegetation type of the Thornbush shrubland (Acacia Tree-and-shrub Savanna Biome) (Figure 10). It is broadly classified by a dense shrubland vegetation structure, with relatively dense stands of woody shrubs and trees (Figure 9). In some places plant growth become progressively shrubby, especially where the soils are shallower, slopes are steeper and where it is hilly and rocky (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). Most of the woody vegetation vary between 1 and 3 meters in height. Plant diversity in the area is estimated to be 400 - 499 species (Mendelsohn et al, 2002), although there may be local differentiation as a result of topography and the availability of water is possible.

Large parts of the Otjozondjupa Region are marked by bush encroachment, mainly as a result of long continuous periods of selective grazing by livestock. The encroachment has led to a decreased carrying capacity on many farms and the invader bush is managed in several ways, one of which is harvesting for the production of charcoal for local and international markets. The dominant species in the area, is Black thorn (*Acacia mellifera*) and Red umbrella thorn *(Acacia reficiens*), these are classified as encroacher species. These species should be considered for removal when clearing vegetation to support project activities for the facility. The dominant perennial grasses in the biome are *Stipagrostis uniplumis* and *Eragrostis rigidior* which can be found in areas where the soil is sandier. There is no knowledge of any protected species around the facility, in the event that they are found, the Forestry guidelines shall be taken into consideration.

5.9 FAUNA SPECIES

Overall terrestrial biodiversity of the Makarra facility area ranges from medium to high. The number of mammal species ranges between 61 and 75, the number of bird species is between 201 and 230, with 71 – 80 reptile species, 12 – 15 frog species and 10 – 11 scorpion species that could be expected (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). On a local scale it is expected that diversity increases with the increase in habitats, which is closely coupled to shelter, food, and water availability and migration routes. The micro-climate associated with an increase in elevation plays a prominent role in this regard and is directly related to the increase in terrestrial diversity.

The surrounding area is entirely covered with land used for extensive agriculture. The nearby landowners / farmers are required to protect their livestock, by managing predators such as cheetahs, leopards, and caracals. There are no known species of rare or endemic status observed at the Makarra facility.

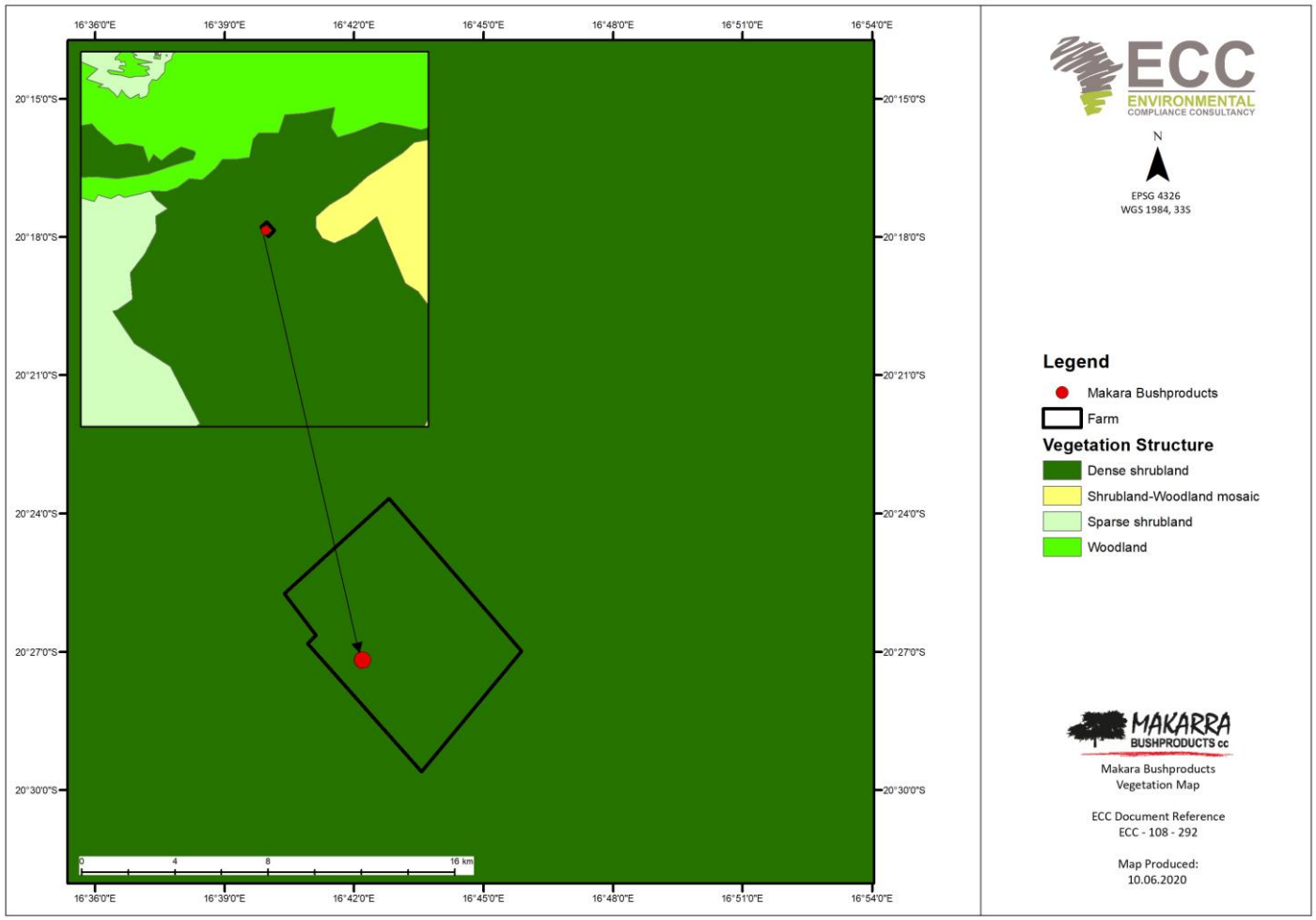

FIGURE 9 - MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS FACILITY REGIONAL AND LOCAL VEGETATION STRUCTURE MAP

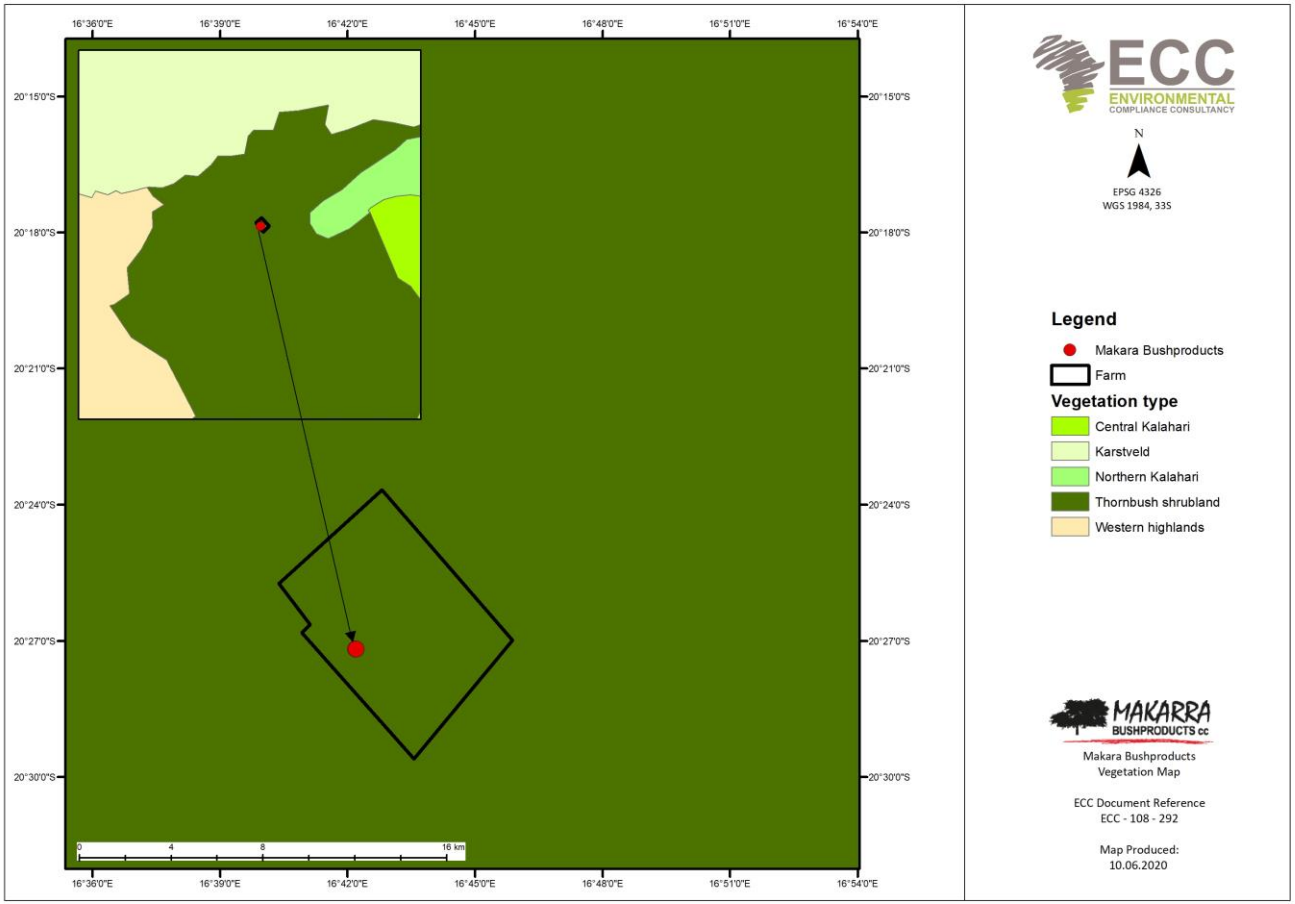

FIGURE 10 - MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS FACILITY REGIONAL AND LOCAL VEGETATION TYPE MAP

5.10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The Otjozondjupa Region is located in the northern half of the country, bordering the Khomas and Omaheke Regions to the south, the Erongo and Kunene Regions to the west and the Oshikoto, Kavango-West and Kavango-East Regions to the north. The region stretches along the international border with Botswana to the eastern side. Otjozondjupa is home to one of Namibia's national parks, the Waterberg Plateau Park which is ecologically diverse and rich with over 200 different species of birds and small antelope on the lower hills of the mountain (Namibia Nature Foundation, 2016).

The economy of the Otjozondjupa Region is predominantly agriculture-based. Extensive livestock farming especially cattle farming forms the livelihood of many people, and is one of the reasons for the low intensity land use over much of the 105,460 km2 the region covers, the low total population (142,400 in 2011) as well as the low population density approximately 1.5 persons per km2 (NSA, 2011). Guest farms and hunting farms are also common. On both commercial and communal land, bush encroachment decreased the carrying capacity of the farms markedly over the last four decades. The invader bush is managed in several ways, one of which is the production of charcoal for export.

Makarra Bushproducts has a major potential to contribute to the employment and skills development at a local and regional level, increasing job creation and economic growth in Otjiwarongo, and in the Otjozondjupa Region.

5.10.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Namibia is one of the least densely populated countries in the world (3.2/km^2), with an estimated population of 2.5 million people in 2020. The population growth rate is estimated at 2%, slightly lower than most African countries. It is estimated that 60% of the population falls in the age group 15 – 64, and 36% of the total population is younger than 15. Since 2005 there is a steady improvement in life expectancy, currently estimated at 65 years. In 2018 it was estimated that 50% of all Namibians are urbanized, in other words living in an urban settlement (retrieved from www.worldpopulationreview.com). The last national census was conducted in 2011 and counted 2.1 million Namibians (NSA, 2011).

The population density of the Otjozondjupa Region is much lower than the national average and the current total population of the region is projected at 160,100 (retrieved from www.citypopulation.de). In 2011 the population of Otjiwarongo was 28,249 and with a growth rate of 3.0% the current estimated population is more than 35,000 residents (NSA, 2011). Otjiherero is the most widely spoken language in the region.

5.10.2 GOVERNANCE

Namibia is divided in 14 regions, subdivided by 121 constituencies. Otjozondjupa Region is divided into seven constituencies. Each region has a regional council, elected during regional elections per constituency. Towns are governed through local authorities, in the form of municipalities. Otjiwarongo is the capital and the largest town in the Otjozondjupa Region where many of the region's head offices are located. Other towns in the region are Grootfontein, Otavi, Okahandja and Okakarara. In 2011 54% of all people living in the Otjozondjupa Region reside in an urban setting (NSA, 2011).

Relevant to Makarra Bushproducts facility, the closets towns of Otjiwarongo, Grootfontein, Otavi, and Okahandja provide linked transportation by rail and by the main trunk road running from south to north. The infrastructure of the region allows for effective administration. The state of development in the area,

and the facilities available, form a solid basis for future development. This region has the potential to be economically independent.

5.10.3 INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Since independence in 1990, the health status of Namibia has increased steadily with a remarkable improvement in access to primary health facilities and medical infrastructure. Despite the progress, the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015 recommended strategic priorities of the health system in Namibia which include improved governance, an improved health information system, emergency preparedness, risk reduction and response, preventative health care and the combating of HIV/AIDS and TB (WHO, 2016).

HIV/AIDS remains a major reason for low life expectancy and is one of the leading causes of death in Namibia. There is a high HIV prevalence among the whole population, but since the peak in 2002 (15,000 new cases of HIV per year, and 10,000 yearly deaths due to AIDS) the epidemic started to stabilise (UNICEF, 2011). Although new infections as well as fatalities halved during the next decade, life expectancy for females returned to pre-independence levels but for males it did not reach pre-independence levels yet. HIV/AIDS remains the leading cause of death and premature mortality for all ages, killing up to half of all males and females aged 40 - 44 years in 2013 (IHME, 2016).

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading killer of people infected by HIV/AIDS, and Namibia has a high burden – in 2018, 35% of people notified with TB were infected with HIV. The country is included among the top 30 high-burden TB countries in the world, with an estimated incidence rate of 423 per 100,000 people and 60 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2018 (retrieved from www.mhss.gov.na).

Charcoal processing activities are associated with charcoal dust exposure, which may increase the risk of workers developing adverse respiratory outcomes. There are no documented studies on dose–response relationships between respiratory symptoms and dust levels exposure among charcoal workers.

Over the period 2000 – 2013 significant rises were observed for stroke, ischemic heart diseases, diabetes, and depressive disorders, but HIV/AIDS remained the top cause of premature mortality. Over the same period significant decreases were observed for diarrheal diseases, neonatal conditions, and malaria. Risk factors are key drivers of premature mortality, and social ills were identified as the leading factor for death – particularly unsafe sex and alcohol and drug abuse. TB and malaria are compounded by the AIDS epidemic, and the risk of contracting malaria and TB is 15% greater if a person is also infected with HIV, with a risk of 50% higher to die as a result (IHME, 2016).

As of the beginning of 2020 the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), a communicable respiratory disease, causes illness in humans at a pandemic scale and has resulted in an increasing number of deaths worldwide. The viral outbreak is adversely affecting various socio-economic activities globally, and with reports of the increasing number of people testing positive, it is anticipated that this may have significant impacts on the operations of various economic sectors in Namibia too. The disease caused many countries to enter a state of emergency and lockdown mode, with dire economic consequences. In addition, these measures have a detrimental effect on imports and exports– and Namibia is in both cases no exception.

5.10.4 EMPLOYMENT

As of 2018, the overall unemployment rate in Namibia was estimated at 33.4%, which is a slight decrease of 0.6% compared to 34.0% in 2016. Otjozondjupa's labour force participation rate was more than 76.8%,

compared to the average of 71.2% for Namibia. More than half of the people were employed in the private sector and approximately one-quarter by the state. Agriculture is the economic sector with the most employees – about 30%, while 40% of those employed fell in the occupational group of general labourers and other unskilled occupations. Wages and salaries represented the income source of 61.7% of households (NSA, 2018). The region was marked by low education levels, which affected employability and prevented many households to earn a decent income. More than 60% of the population is over 15 years of age and about one-third of the total population can be regarded as part of the labour force. The unemployment rate in the Otjozondjupa region is 36.1%, while the unemployment rate for people between 15 and 34 years of age was 47.4% in 2018, slightly higher than the national average of 46.1% (NSA, 2018).

5.10.5 Economic activities

The primary sectors agriculture, fisheries and forestry employ most Namibians, 23% in total. Based on this figure and considering agriculture as the most important economic sector in the Otjozondjupa Region, one out of every four persons are employed in agriculture (NSA, 2018). By far agriculture is the sector with the highest percentage of people informally employed by industry – 87.6% of all agriculture-based employees (NSA, 2018).

Since 2016 Namibia recorded slow economic growth, registering an estimated growth of only 1.1% in 2016. The primary and secondary industries contracted by 2.0 and 7.8% respectively. During 2017 the economy contracted by 1.7, 0.7 and 1.9% in the first, second and third quarters respectively (NSA, 2018). Despite the more positive expectations, the economy retracted to an average growth of not more than 1% annually since 2017.

The Makarra Bushproducts Company delivers approximately 10,000 tonnes of charcoal per year and employs about 150 people. The products are available on the shelves of the local market stores such as Spar, Checkers, and Pick n’ Pay. An integrated approach to charcoal and livestock feed production to optimise investment, production processes, and outputs/end-use products is proposed as an attractive viable approach to address market potential. This would be complemented by marketable by-products from charcoal production at no additional marginal cost of production (UNIDO, 2019).

5.10.6 Cultural heritage

A review of the National Heritage Council database was conducted, and no known heritage sites were identified in Makarra Bushproducts facility area. In cases where heritage sites are discovered the chance find procedure will be used.

If any historical importance or heritage sites on or around the project area encountered during construction activities will be reported to the Monument's Council in Windhoek, and the site will be left untouched.

6 IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

The key stage of the EIA process is the impact prediction and evaluation stage. This stage is the process of bringing together project characteristics with the baseline environmental characteristics and ensuring all potentially significant environmental and social impacts are identified and assessed. Impact prediction and evaluation involve envisaging the possible changes to the environment as a result of the project. The recognized methodology was applied to determine the magnitude of impact and whether or not the impact was considered significant and thus warrant further investigation. The assessment considers all stages of the project's life cycle that is scoped into the assessment and is presented in this report. It is an iterative process that commences at project inception and runs through to the final design and project implementation (construction and operations). The impact prediction and evaluation stage were undertaken in June and July 2020 and the findings of the assessment are presented in this document.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the approach used in this EIA process and details each of the steps undertaken to date. Predication and evaluation of impacts is a key step in the EIA process. This chapter outlines the methods followed to identify and evaluate the impacts arising from the project. The findings of the assessment are presented in this chapter.

This chapter provides the following:

- Details on the assessment guidance used to assess impacts
- Lists the limitations, uncertainties and assumptions with regards to the assessment methodology
- Details how impacts were identified and evaluated, and how the level of significance was derived
- Details how mitigation was applied in the assessment and how additional mitigation was identified, and
- Details the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) method.

6.2 ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

The principal documents used to inform the assessment method are:

- International Finance Corporation standards and models, in particular Performance Standard 1, 'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts' (International Finance Corporation, 2017) (International Finance Corporation, 2012);
- International Finance Corporation CIA and Management Good Practice Handbook (International Finance Corporation, 2013) and,
- Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008).

6.3 LIMITATIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Some limitations and uncertainties were acknowledged during the EIA process, which are summarised in Table 7, along with the assumptions made to manage them. In line with EIA best practice, assumptions have been made based on realistic worst-case scenarios, thereby ensuring that the worst-case potential environmental impacts are identified and assessed.

TABLE 8- LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

LIMITATION / UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
The program of construction work is not confirmed	The construction period is not determined at the moment but as soon as an environmental clearance certificate has been issued, construction activities will commence.
The exact number of workers for the project is not confirmed, the area or location where they will come from and their mean of accommodation.	There are 15 possible job opportunities foreseen during the construction phase and 75 during operational phase. Most of the employees will stay in Otjiwarongo.

Where uncertainties exist, a cautious approach has been applied, allowing the worst-case scenario for potential impacts to be identified. Where limitation and uncertainties exist, assumptions have been made and applied during the assessment process. These have been clearly described in the baseline section.

6.4 Determination of Significance

The evaluation and identification of the environmental and social impacts require the assessment of the project characteristics against the baseline characteristics, ensuring all potentially significant impacts are identified and assessed. The significance of an impact is determined by taking into consideration the combination of the sensitivity and importance/value of environmental and social receptors that may be affected by the project, the nature and characteristics of the impact, and the magnitude of potential change. The magnitude of change (the impact) is the identifiable changes to the existing environment which may be negligible, low, minor, moderate, high, or very high; temporary/short term, long-term or permanent; and either beneficial or adverse.

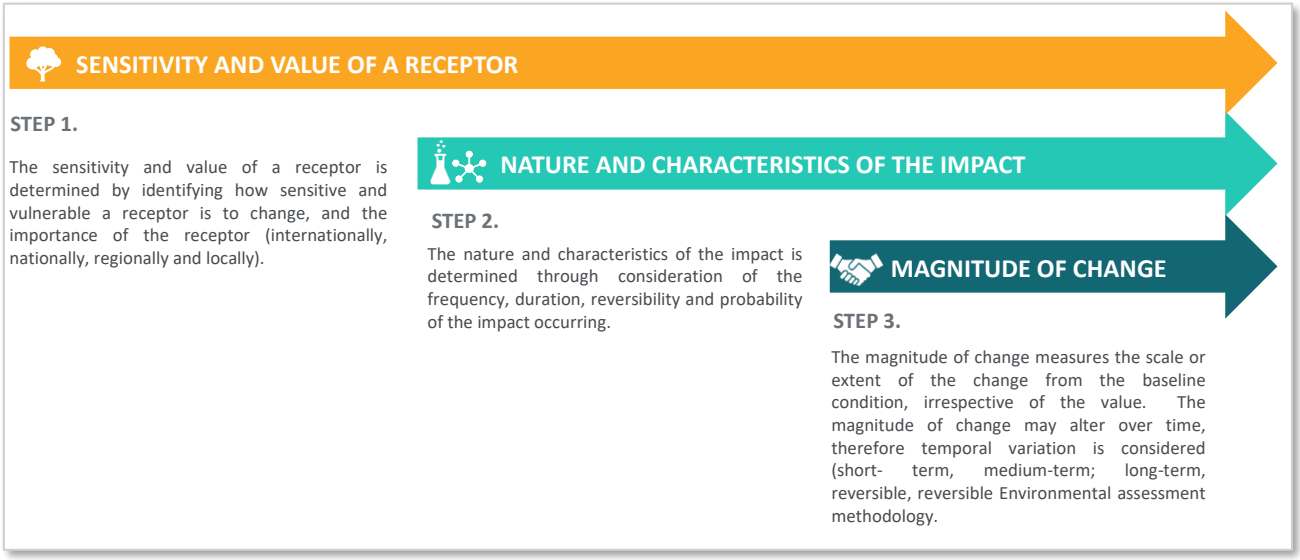

FIGURE 11 - DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The tables below set the description and thresholds used in determining impact significance.

TABLE 9 - NATURE OF IMPACT

NATURE	
Term	**Description**
Beneficial (Positive)	An impact that is considered to represent an improvement on the baseline or introduces a positive change.
Adverse (Negative)	An impact that is considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline or introduces a new undesirable factor.

TABLE 10 - TYPE OF IMPACT

TYPE	
Term	**Description**
Direct	Impacts causing an impact through direct interaction between a planned project activity and the receiving environment/receptors.
Indirect	Impacts that result from other activities that are encouraged to happen as a result / consequence of the Project. Associated with the project and may occur at a later time or wider area
Cumulative	Impacts that arise as a result of an impact and effect from the project interacting with those from another activity to create an additional impact and effect

TABLE 11 - REVERSIBILITY OF IMPACT

REVERSIBILITY	
Term	**Description**
Reversible	Impacts are reversible and recoverable in the future
Partly Reversible	Some parts of the impact can be reversed while others remain
Irreversible	Impacts which are not reversible and are permanent

TABLE 12 - MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE

MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	
Term	**Description**
None / negligible	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one (or maybe more) characteristic, feature or element; or Very minor benefit to, or positive addition of, one (or maybe more) characteristic, feature or element.
Low / Minor	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristic, feature or element; or Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (or maybe more) key characteristic, feature or element; some beneficial effect on attribute quality or a reduced risk of a negative effect occurring.
Moderate	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting its integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements; or Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvements of attribute quality.
High / Major	Loss of resource, and quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements; or Large scale or major improvement of resources quality; extensive restoration or enhancement; major improvement of attribute quality.

Very high / unknown	Loss of resource, significantly affecting the long term quality and integrity of a resource; irreparable damage or loss of key characteristics, features or elements; or the magnitude is too great to quantify as it is unknown.

TABLE 13 - DURATION OF IMPACT

DURATION	
Term	**Description**
Temporary	Transient; a period of less than 1 year
Short term	Impacts that are likely to last for the duration of the activity causing the impact and are recoverable (1-5 years)
Medium term	Impacts that are likely to continue after the activity causing the impact and are recoverable (5-15 years)
Long term	Impacts that are likely to last far beyond the end of the activity causing the damage (greater than 15 years with impact ceasing after decommissioning of the project)
Permanent	Permanent

TABLE 14 - SCALE OF CHANGE

SCALE OF CHANGE - EXTENT / GEOGRAPHIC SCALE	
Term	**Description**
On-site	Impacts that are limited to the boundaries of the project site
Local	Impacts that occur in the local area of influence, including around the site and within the wider community
Regional	Impacts that affect a receptor that is regionally important by virtue of scale, designation, quality or rarity.
National	Impacts that affect a receptor that is nationally important by virtue of scale, designation, quality or rarity.
International	Impacts that affect a receptor that is internationally important by virtue of scale, designation, quality or rarity.

TABLE 15 - PROBABILITY OF CHANGE

PROBABILITY	
Term	**Description**
Improbably (Rare)	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances yet, rarely occurs in the industry. The event could occur once every 100 years
Low probability (Unlikely)	The event has happened elsewhere yet, is unlikely to occur. The event could occur once every 10 years
Medium Probability (Possible)	The event could occur under some circumstances. The event could occur once every 5 years.
High Probability (Likely)	The event is expected to occur. The event could occur twice per year
Definite (Almost certain)	The event will occur. The event could occur once per month

TABLE 16 - SIGNIFICANCE DESCRIPTION

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	DESCRIPTION
Low – Major (Beneficial)	Impacts are considered to be beneficial to the environment and society:

All scores	
Low (negative) 0 - 25	Impacts are considered to be local factors that are unlikely to be critical to decision-making.
Minor (negative) 25 - 50	Impacts are considered to be important factors but are unlikely to be key decision-making factors. The impact will be experienced, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small (with and without mitigation) and well within accepted standards, and/or the receptor is of low sensitivity/value. Impacts are considered to be short-term, reversible and/or localized in extent.
Moderate (negative) 50 - 75	Impacts are considered within acceptable limits and standards. Impacts are long-term, but reversible and/or have regional significance. These are generally (but not exclusively) associated with sites and features of national importance and resources/features that are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.
Major (negative) 75 - 100	Impacts are considered to be key factors in the decision-making process that may have an impact of major significance, or large magnitude impacts occur to highly valued/sensitive resource/receptors. Impacts are expected to be permanent and non- reversible on a national scale and/or have international significance or result in a legislative non- compliance.

TABLE 17 - SENSITIVITY AND VALUE OF RECEPTOR

SENSITIVITY AND VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Low	Of value, importance or rarity on a local scale; and/or not particularly sensitive to change or has considerable capacity to accommodate a change.
Medium	Of value, importance or rarity on a regional scale, and with limited potential for substitution; and/or moderate sensitivity to change, or moderate capacity to accommodate a change.
High	Of value, importance or rarity on an international and national scale, and with very limited potential for substitution; and/or very sensitive to change or has little capacity to accommodate a change.

TABLE 18 – SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT

				Signifance of Impact			
			Signifance of Impact	Impacts are considered to be local factors that are unlikely to be critical to decision-making.	Impacts are considered to be important factors but are unlikely to be key decision-making factors. The impact will be experienced, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small (with and without mitigation) and well within accepted standards, and/or the receptor is of low sensitivity/value. Impacts are considered to be short-term, reversible and/or localized in extent.	Impacts are considered within acceptable limits and standards. Impacts are long-term, but reversible and/or have regional significance. These are generally (but not exclusively) associated with sites and features of national importance and resources/features that are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.	Impacts are considered to be key factors in the decision-making process that may have an impact of major significance, or large magnitude impacts occur to highly valued/sensitive resource/receptors. Impacts are expected to be permanent and non- reversible on a national scale and/or have international significance or result in a legislative non- compliance.
	Biophysical	Social		Low	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)
Sensitivity	A biophysical recepeotr that is protected under legislation or internaiton conventions (CITES) listed as rare, threatened or endangered IUCN specidices. Highly valued/sensitive resource/receptors	Those affected people/communities will not be able to adapt to changes or continue to maintain-pre impact livelihoods.	High (3)	Minor (3)	Moderate (6)	Major (9)	Major (12)
	Of value, importance or rarity on a regional scale, and with limited potential for substitution; and/or Not protected or listed (gloabbally) but may be a rare or threatened species in coutnry; with little reslisence to ecosystem changes, imporant to ecosystem functions, or one under threat or popultion declinet.	Able to adapt with some difficulity and maintain preimpact status but only with a degree of support	Medium (2)	Low (2)	Minor (4)	Moderate (6)	Major (8)
	Not protected or listed as common / abundant; or not crtical to other ecosystems functions	Those affected are able to adapt with relative ease and maintain preimpacrt status. There is no perceptible change to people's livelihood.	Low (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Minor (3)	Moderate (4)

To ensure the beneficial impacts are brought out in the assessment, green has been applied to ensure the different type of impact is clear. The description for each level of significance presented in Table 15 was also followed when determining the level of significance of a beneficial impact.

The significance of impacts has been derived by applying the identified thresholds for receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change, as well as the definition of significance. **Moderate and major adverse impacts are considered as significant**. The following thresholds were therefore used to double check the assessment of significance had been applied appropriately; a significant impact would meet **at least one** of the following criteria:

- It exceeds widely recognized levels of acceptable change;
- It threatens or enhances the viability or integrity of a receptor or receptor group of concern; and
- It is likely to be material to the ultimate decision about whether or not the environmental clearance certificate is granted.

6.5 MITIGATION

Mitigation comprises a hierarchy of measures ranging from preventative environmental impacts by avoidance, to measures that provide opportunities for environmental enhancement. The mitigation hierarchy is avoidance; reduction at source; reduction at receptor level; repairing and correcting; compensation; remediation; and enhancement.

Mitigation measures can be split into three distinct categories, broadly defined as:

1. Actions undertaken by the EIA process that influence the design process, through implementing design measures that would entirely avoid or eliminate an impact or modifying the design through the inclusion of environmental features to reduce the magnitude of change. These are considered as embedded mitigation.
2. Standard practices and other best practice measures for avoiding and minimizing environmental impacts. These are considered as good practice measures.
3. Specified additional measures or follow-up action to be implemented to further reduce adverse impacts that remain after the incorporation of embedded mitigation. These are considered as additional mitigation.

The EIA is an iterative process whereby the outcomes of the environmental assessments inform the project. Considerable mitigation has been built into the project as potentially significant adverse environmental impacts have been identified and design changes have been identified to overcome or reduce them. The EMP (Appendix A) provides the good practice measures and specified additional measures or follow-up action.

Embedded mitigation and good practice mitigation have been taken into account in the assessment. Additional mitigation measures have been identified when the significance of impact requires it and causes the impact to be further reduced. Where additional mitigation has been identified, a final assessment of the significance of impacts (residual impacts) was carried out taking into consideration the additional mitigation.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MANAGEMENT MEASURES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings of the EIA for the project as per the EIA process, scope and methodology set out in Chapter 2 and Chapter 6. A range of potential impacts have been identified that may arise as a result of the project. The aim of this EIA report is to focus on the significant impacts that may arise as a result of the project. This chapter therefore only considers the significant impacts and or those that may have specific interest to the community and stakeholders. However, a summary of impacts that are not considered significant is discussed in Section 7.2.

Impacts that were considered for assessment or those of interest to the community and stakeholders are as follows:

- Surface water and groundwater;
- Soils and topography;
- Socio-economics (employment, demographics, and land-use);
- Noise;
- Ecology (fauna and flora);
- Air quality (including dust); and
- Cultural heritage.

For each potential significant or sensitive impact, a summary is provided which includes the activity that would cause an impact; the potential impacts; embedded or best practice mitigation (stated where required / available); the sensitivity of receptor that would be impacted; the severity, duration and probability of impacts; the significance of impacts before mitigation and after mitigation measures are applied.

7.2 IMPACTS NOT CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT

As a result of an iterative development process, mitigation has been incorporated and embedded into the project, thereby designing out potential environmental and social impacts or reducing the potential impact so that it is not significant. Best practice has also played a role in avoiding or reducing potential impacts. The EMP provides best practice measures, management and monitoring for all impacts.

Impacts that have been assessed as not being significant are summarised in Table 18 below and not discussed further.

TABLE 19 - IMPACTS NOT CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT

The listed impacts below are of a non-significant nature and do not render any threat to the environment in a way that adversely challenges the resilience of it to continue in its modified form.

ENVIRONMENT OR SOCIAL TOPIC	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
Groundwater	The project will store diesel fuel on site. Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination.	Findings are that with the mitigation measures outlined in the EMP, it is unlikely that the groundwater may be impacted upon. Even though the site is on a fractured aquifer, infiltration will be unlikely with such establishment of well bunded storage, which should have the capacity of not less than a 110 percent of the volume to be stored.
Cultural heritage	Potential to uncover heritage remains during project activities.	Findings are unlikely, as no known heritage sites are mapped and protected in the project area. The site also has a tried and tested chance find procedure in place in the very unlikely event a heritage item is discovered.
Impacts on soil	Vegetation clearing to support project activities, increased exposure due to vegetation clearance can cause soil erosion.	The proposed project area is located on an already disturbed land. Erosion control and prevention measures are to be in place when vegetation clearance is required.
Noise impacts in the community	Ambient noise as a result of construction and operation activities, machinery use and movement in the area.	The project is located on farm Doornlaagte, which is owned by the proponent and has a 5247 hectares area of extent. For construction and operation activities to generate noise that will impact neighbours adversely (nuisance impact) is unlikely given the distance of the operations to the nearest sensitive receptor.
Visual impacts in the sites area	Operational activities may increase fumes and dust emissions on site.	Mitigation measures through the installation of dust extractors at industrial sieving, bagging, and conveying operations are outlined in the EMP. Dust suppression shall be applied where possible. Specific activities that may generate dust and impact onto residents shall be minimized during high wind events.

ENVIRONMENT OR SOCIAL TOPIC	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
Public health impacts	Health nuisances impacts due to ambient air quality and dust pollution.	All employees are to be provided with Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE), which should be adhered to at all times. Induction will be conducted with the workers before duties commence.
Fire risks and occurrences	Operational activities may increase the risk occurrence of fires. Fire risks may result into property damage, possible injury and impacts caused by explosions or uncontrolled fires.	With the mitigation measures such as a fire protection and prevention plan, with inclusion of an emergency response and firefighting, fire risk can be managed. The occurrence of fire is unlikely and rare at the Makarra facility.
Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Increased movement of transportation trucks and vehicles for construction and operation activities may results into residing, nesting and slow-moving organisms to be disturbed, injured or killed.	As outlined in the EMP they shall be use of existing tracks and routes only and movements are to be restricted to daytime operating hours No driving off designated access routes (into the bush).

7.3 Scoping Assessment Findings

When undertaking the scoping exercise, the design of the project and best practice measures were considered to ensure the likely significant effects and any required additional mitigation measures were identified. A summary of the potential impacts and mitigation and / or control measures were discussed. The following topics were considered during the scoping phase:

- Socio-economics (employment, demographics, and land-use.

Table 19 sets out the findings of the scoping assessment phase. Activities that could be the source of an impact have been listed, followed by receptors that could be affected. The pathway between the source and the receptor has been identified where both are present. Where an activity and / or receptor has not been identified, an impact is unlikely, thus no further assessment or justification is provided. Where the activity, receptor and pathway have been identified, a justification has been provided documenting if further assessment is required or not required.

Due to the nature and localised scale of the construction and operation activities, and the environmental context of the site, the potential environmental and social effects are limited and unlikely to be significant. The only area where uncertainty remained during the scoping phase was the potential effects on human receptors from the increase movement in the area and dust pollution and visual impacts, namely residents in the near houses. Further consideration of the potential effects on humans was therefore undertaken and results are presented in the next section.

TABLE 20- SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Operation activities i.e. handling and offloading of charcoal products	**Air quality**	Pollution of the air quality Dust emission impacts	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Short term On-site Almost certain	Low	Moderate	Minor (3)	- A dust extractor unit should be installed at the industrial sieving, bagging and conveying operations - Any dust related issues and complaints shall be registered, and mitigation steps taken to address complaints where necessary e.g. dust suppression - Monitor air quality to detect areas of concern by implementing dust monitoring stations around the factory	**Low (2)**
Construction and operation activities	**Community**	Triggers job creation, skills development and opportunities for the local economy	Beneficial Direct Reversible Minor Short term Local Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Maximize local employment - As far as possible promote local procurement - Enhance development of local skills where possible	Low beneficial

8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The EMP for the project is presented in Appendix A. It provides management options to ensure the impacts of the project are minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary. The management measures should be adhered to during all stages of the construction and operation activities. All persons involved and partaking in the activities should be made aware of the measures outlined in the EMP to ensure activities are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

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

9 CONCLUSION

ECC's EIA methodology was used to undertake the environmental assessment for the project to identify if there is potential for significant effects to occur as a result of the project activities. Through the scoping process, the only risk to the environment was the potential for dust impacts due to the planned modifications to the Makarra facility. All other social and environmental receptors were scoped out as significant effects were unlikely and therefore no further assessment was deemed necessary. Through further analysis and identification of mitigation and management methods, the assessment concludes that the likely significance of effects on air quality from dust pollution impacts is expected to be minor and prior awareness and mitigation measures shall be encouraged. Various best practice and mitigation measures have been identified to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practical, as well as ensure the environment is protected and unforeseen effect and environmental disturbances are avoided.

On this basis, it is of the opinion of ECC that an environmental clearance certificate could be issued, on conditions that the management and mitigation measures specified in the EMP are implemented and adhered to.

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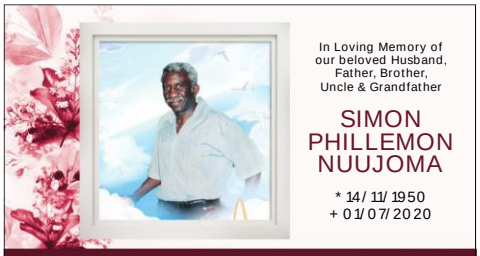
APPENDIX A- EMP

APPENDIX B - NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

APPENDIX C- EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The following was advertised in the Namibian newspaper on the 09th and 16th July 2020,



In Loving Memory of
our beloved Husband,
Father, Brother,
Uncle & Grandfather

SIMON PHILLEMON NUUJOMA

* 14/11/1950
+ 01/07/2020

"I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith."
2 Timothy 4:7

Funeral arrangements are as follow:

Memorial service
Friday 10 July 2020
@ Martin Luther Congregation, Khomasdal, corner of Mahatma Ghandi and M.U Greef street
Time: 17h00

Burial Service
Saturday 11 July 2020 07h00-08h00 from home Erf 2605 Omongo street, Wanaheda proceed to Pionierspark cemetery

For further enquiries contact:
Maria Uejulu.....081 284 3978
Bronie Nuujoma.....081 344 3119
Thabo / Uirab.....081 763 5552
Joyce Mukuahima.....081 289 4293
Martha Mavulu.....081 149 1300

ECC ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
A CHARCOAL PROCESSING AND PACKAGING FACILITY IN OTJIWARONGO, OTJOZUNDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy CC (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 will be made as per the following:

Applicant: Makarra Bushproducts cc
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia

Project: A Charcoal & briquette processing and packaging facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia.

Project Activities: Makarra Bushproducts is operating at an existing facility and intends to expand operations to increase its processing plant. Key proposed infrastructure and activities on the site will include: construction of buildings and associated i.e. an office building, shower and toilet facilities, storage room, a fence, and a workshop; continued operation of the existing charcoal processing and packaging facility; and the establishment and operation of a briquette processing and packaging facility.

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of Makarra Bushproducts cc is required to apply for environmental clearance to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

Purpose of the Review and Comment Period: The purpose of the review and comment period is to present the proposed project and to afford I&APs an opportunity to comment on the project to ensure that all issues and concerns are captured and considered in the assessment.

Review Period: The review and comment period is effective from **09th of July – 30th July 2020**.

How you can participate: ECC is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation process in terms of the Act. Interested and affected parties (I&APs) and Stakeholders are required to register for the project at: https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: CC/2013/11404
Members: Mr JS Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 81 669 7608
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: http://www.eccenvironmental.com
Project ID: ECC-108-292-ADV-02-A

MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS cc

DEBMARINE NAMIBIA

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

DBMNE0376 - PROVISION OF ACCESS CONTROL AND RELATED SECURITY FUNCTIONS AT THE NAMDEB CENTRE

SCOPE OF WORK:

Debmarine Namibia is seeking for an experienced service provider to provide security services at the Namdeb Centre.

- General building safety management – integration and participation with the tenants and relevant policies, procedures and practises.
- Reporting and providing feedback as part of an integrated security management team .
- Staffing/manning of the:
  - Security control room
  - Building front entrance – reception area
  - Building back entrance – parking area
- Scan, control and regulate entry points to the building as far as the movement of employees, visitors, contractors and goods are concerned.
- Surveillance and where required physical patrols and observation duties.
- Duty hours are dependent on the specific functions but in general, access, surveillance and other critical service requires a 24 hours, 7 day week, 365 days presence and deployment of security personnel at the centre.
- Basic risk assessment as per requirements or as risks become known.
- Integration with formal law enforcement, City of Windhoek's fire and rescue section and other related emergency services.
- General security awareness, interventions and patrols in order to provide protection to persons and assets.

DOCUMENTS TO BE DELIVERED:

1. Company profil
2. Years of security experience
3. Company risk assessment template and competency of the risk assessment
4. Organogram for the scope
5. Company registration documents
6. Documents substantiating and supporting the above requirements:

- Demonstrate 5 years' experience of relevant security services. A key criteria will be companies of suitable size and dealing with complexities in line with the requirements needed for bigger corporate clients.
- List 3 corporate clients relevant to this scope of work – describe the service provided and skills or competency required and number of resourced assigned to the service provided.
- Training manuals.
- Number of staff allocated to the scope of work, describing their skill, background and relevant experience and qualification for this scope of work.
- Show services rendered in other regions in Namibia.

CLOSING DATE:

Registered companies or individuals interested in providing such services are requested to submit the required documentation with Reference Number **DBMNE0376** by **10 July** at **12h00 noon.**

ENQUIRIES:

The Procurement Officr
Tel: +264 61 297 8460
Email: DBMNtenders@debeersgroup.com
Specify the Reference Number DBMNE0376

DISCLAIMER:

Debmarine Namibia shall not be responsible for any costs incurred in the preparation and submission of a response to this expression of interest and furthermore reserves the right not to extend this expression of interest into any future tenders, negotiations and or engagements.

Debmarine Namibia shall not accept submissions rendered after the closing date and time.

VACANCY:

Namib Poultry (Pty) Ltd is a fully integrated broiler production operations established in 2012 and situated 30 km north of Windhoek on the A1 Highway on the farm Klein Okapuka. Namib Poultry (Pty) Ltd is an equal opportunity employer with the following vacancy available. Interested and suitably qualified candidates as well as candidates from the designated groups are invited to apply.

NAMIB POULTRY
BECAUSE YOU DESERVE BETTER

- **Primary Health Care Sister | Windhoek/Okapuka**

Please visit https://www.npi.com.na/ for a detailed outline of the relevant advertisment. A detailed CV with supporting documents to be forwarded to hr3@namibmills.com. na (not larger than 2MB) with subject line: NMC001 – Primary Health Care Sister. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: 17 July 2020

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VACANCIES

Engen is proud of its roots in Namibia, which dates back to 1897 and Engen Namibia is an oil company focusing on the downstream refined petroleum products market and related businesses that is passionate about progress and places customers at the heart of all the things we do. We provide a range of energy solutions for our customers and to the public, at over 60 retail convenience service stations across the country.

In our strive for better customer-centricity and superior customer service we are looking for candidates to fill the following vacancies:

No	VACANCY	TOWN
1	Finance Manager	Windhoek
2	Management Accountant	Windhoek
3	Project & Maintenance Engineer	Windhoek
4	Commercial Sales Executive (Coastal/Marine/Export)	Walvis Bay
5	HSEQ Specialist	Walvis Bay
6	Distribution Manager	Walvis Bay
7	Administration Controller	Ondangwa

For more information please visit **https://careers.engenoil.com** or **https://nieis.namibiaatwork.gov.na**

CLOSING DATE: 23 July 2020

PLEASE NOTE: Applicants from designated groups are encouraged to apply. Emailed and/or hand delivered CV's will not be accepted.

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People | Passion | Opportunities

Unlimited opportunities for people with passion!
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TRAINEE MANAGER PROGRAMME

We have exciting opportunities available to complete a Retail Trainee Manager Programme with Clicks Retailers in Namibia. The positions is across Namibia in the following towns:

WINDHOEK X 3 POSITIONS
MARIENTAL
WALVISBAY
OTJIWARONGO
RUNDU
GROOTFONTEIN
OSHAKATI
ONDANGWA

The programme is a structured 12-month learning journey aimed at developing competencies for management roles and commences in August 2020.

During the programme graduates will be exposed to various learning opportunities across retail store operations, finance, supply chain, distribution center and customer service. Graduates will acquire business and retail knowledge.

To be considered for the programme, you need to:
- have successfully completed Grade 12 and have a pass in Mathematic
- Retail and/or management experience (Desirable)

Essential Competencies:
- Strong interpersonal and communications skills
- Computer literacy and analyzing skills
- Planning and organizing
- Conflict management Competencies
- Leading and Deciding
- Supporting and coordinating
- Interacting and presenting
- Analyzing and interpreting
- Creating and conceptualizing
- Organizing and executing
- Adapting and coping
- Enterprising and performing

Application process:
Please send applications to cwrequisitions@clicks.co.za

Closing date for applications is Thursday 23rd July 2020

ECC ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS A CHARCOAL PROCESSING AND PACKAGING FACILITY IN OTJIWARONGO, OTJOZUNDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy CC (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 will be made as per the following:

Applicant: Makarra Bushproducts cc
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia

Project: A Charcoal & briquette processing and packaging facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia.

Project Activities: Makarra Bushproducts is operating at an existing facility and intends to expand operations to increase its processing plant. Key proposed infrastructure and activities on the site will include: construction of buildings and associated i.e. an office building, shower and toilet facilities, storage room, a fence, and a workshop; continued operation of the existing charcoal processing and packaging facility; and the establishment and operation of a briquette processing and packaging facility.

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of Makarra Bushproducts cc is required to apply for environmental clearance to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

Purpose of the Review and Comment Period: The purpose of the review and comment period is to present the proposed project and to afford I&APs an opportunity to comment on the project to ensure that all issues and concerns are captured and considered in the assessment.

Review Period: The review and comment period is effective from **09th of July – 30th July 2020**.

How you can participate: ECC is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation process in terms of the Act. Interested and affected parties (I&APs) and Stakeholders are required to register for the project at: https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: CC/2013/11404
Members: Mr JS Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 81 669 7608
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: http://www.eccenvironmental.com
Project ID: ECC-108-292-ADV-02-A

MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS cc

german cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

implemented by giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

GIZ-Start-up Namibia Project

TENDER INVITATION

For

IT Equipment for the StartUp Incubation and Innovation Center

The StartUp Namibia project is a joint Namibian-German technical cooperation project for Sustainable Economic Development, funded by the German Government and implemented by GIZ together with the Namibian Ministry of Trade and Industrialisation (MIT), the Ministry of Higher Education, Technology and Innovation (MHETI) and the City of Windhoek (COW).

StartUp Namibia is established in an Incubation and Innovation Centre on the premises of the Bokamoso Entrepreneurial Centre in Windhoek and will serve four regions through mobile outreach platforms. The Centre will incubate startups and serve as a "one-stop-shop" for all needs a startup business faces in its ideation, establishment, and growth phases.

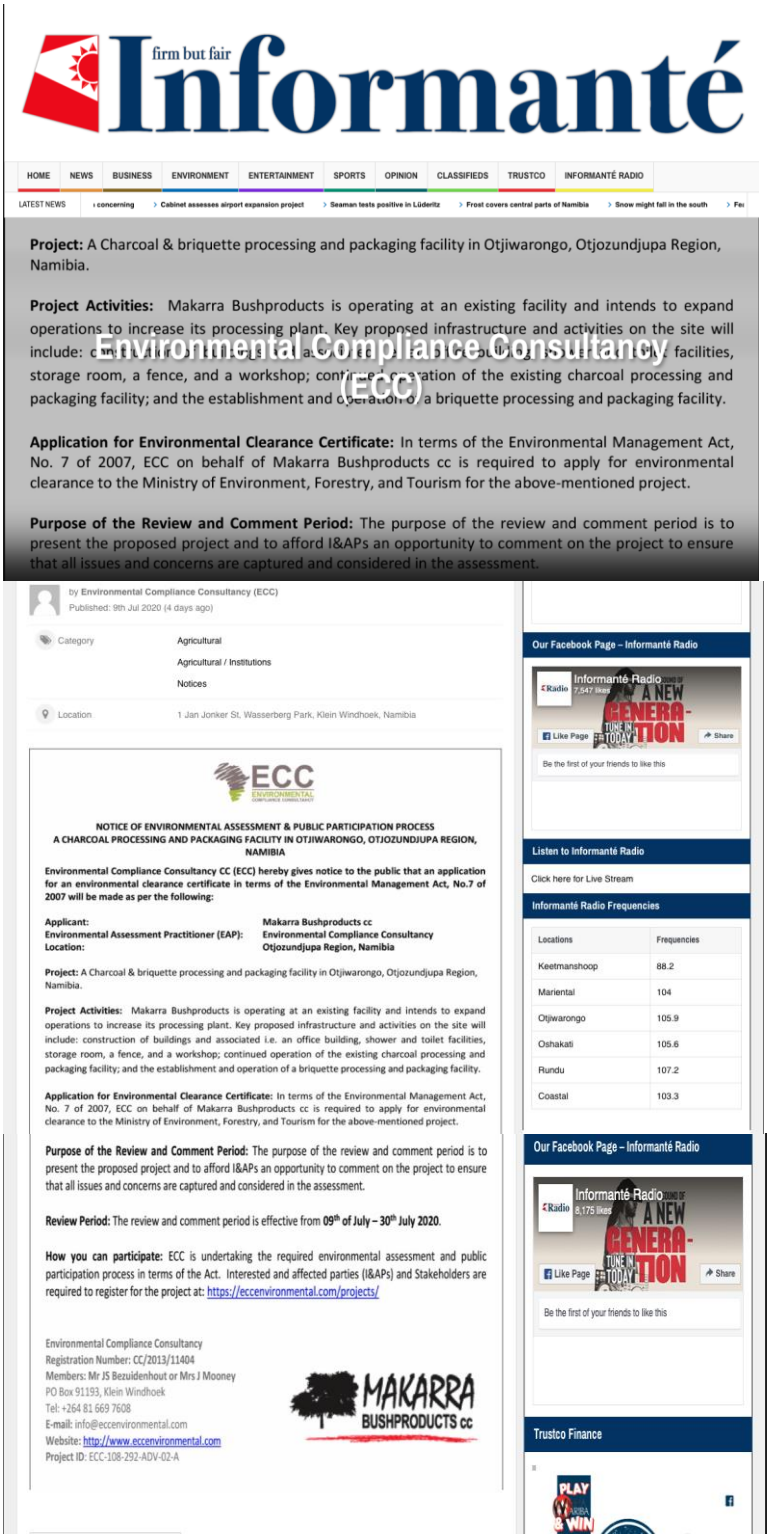
In light of the above, GIZ is inviting eligible and professional companies with relevant expertise to participate in the following bid:

Bid No: 91140571 – Electronic Equipment: Mobile phones, Tablets, Conferencing equipment

Bidding Document may be obtained by interested bidders via email: martha.shingenge@giz.de. Please quote # 91140571 as your reference in the email subject line.

The deadline for submission of Bids is Tuesday, 28 July 2020 at 11h00 a.m. Bids must be submitted by hand delivery in a sealed envelope to the following address: Procurement Unit, GIZ-Office Namibia, P.O. Box 8016, 88 John Meinert Street, Windhoek West.

The following was advertised in the Informante' on the 09th and 16th July 2020, (online newspaper).



firm but fair **Informanté**

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LATEST NEWS › Cabinet assesses airport expansion project › Seaman tests positive in Lüderitz › Frost covers central parts of Namibia › Snow might fall in the south

Project: A Charcoal & briquette processing and packaging facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia.

Project Activities: Makarra Bushproducts is operating at an existing facility and intends to expand operations to increase its processing plant. Key proposed infrastructure and activities on the site will include: c[illegible] facilities, storage room, a fence, and a workshop; continued operation of the existing charcoal processing and packaging facility; and the establishment and operation of a briquette processing and packaging facility.

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of Makarra Bushproducts cc is required to apply for environmental clearance to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

Purpose of the Review and Comment Period: The purpose of the review and comment period is to present the proposed project and to afford I&APs an opportunity to comment on the project to ensure that all issues and concerns are captured and considered in the assessment.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC)

by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC)
Published: 9th Jul 2020 (4 days ago)

Category: Agricultural / Agricultural / Institutions / Notices

Location: 1 Jan Jonker St, Wasserberg Park, Klein Windhoek, Namibia

ECC ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
A CHARCOAL PROCESSING AND PACKAGING FACILITY IN OTJIWARONGO, OTJOZUNDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy CC (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 will be made as per the following:

Applicant: Makarra Bushproducts cc
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia

Project: A Charcoal & briquette processing and packaging facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia.

Project Activities: Makarra Bushproducts is operating at an existing facility and intends to expand operations to increase its processing plant. Key proposed infrastructure and activities on the site will include: construction of buildings and associated i.e. an office building, shower and toilet facilities, storage room, a fence, and a workshop; continued operation of the existing charcoal processing and packaging facility; and the establishment and operation of a briquette processing and packaging facility.

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of Makarra Bushproducts cc is required to apply for environmental clearance to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

Purpose of the Review and Comment Period: The purpose of the review and comment period is to present the proposed project and to afford I&APs an opportunity to comment on the project to ensure that all issues and concerns are captured and considered in the assessment.

Review Period: The review and comment period is effective from **09th of July – 30th July 2020.**

How you can participate: ECC is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation process in terms of the Act. Interested and affected parties (I&APs) and Stakeholders are required to register for the project at: https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: CC/2013/11404
Members: Mr JS Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 81 669 7608
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: http://www.eccenvironmental.com
Project ID: ECC-108-292-ADV-02-A

MAKARRA BUSHPRODUCTS cc

Our Facebook Page – Informanté Radio

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Informanté Radio Frequencies

Locations	Frequencies
Keetmanshoop	88.2
Mariental	104
Otjiwarongo	105.9
Oshakati	105.6
Rundu	107.2
Coastal	103.3

Our Facebook Page – Informanté Radio

Informanté Radio 8,175 likes — A NEW GENERATION — TUNE IN TODAY

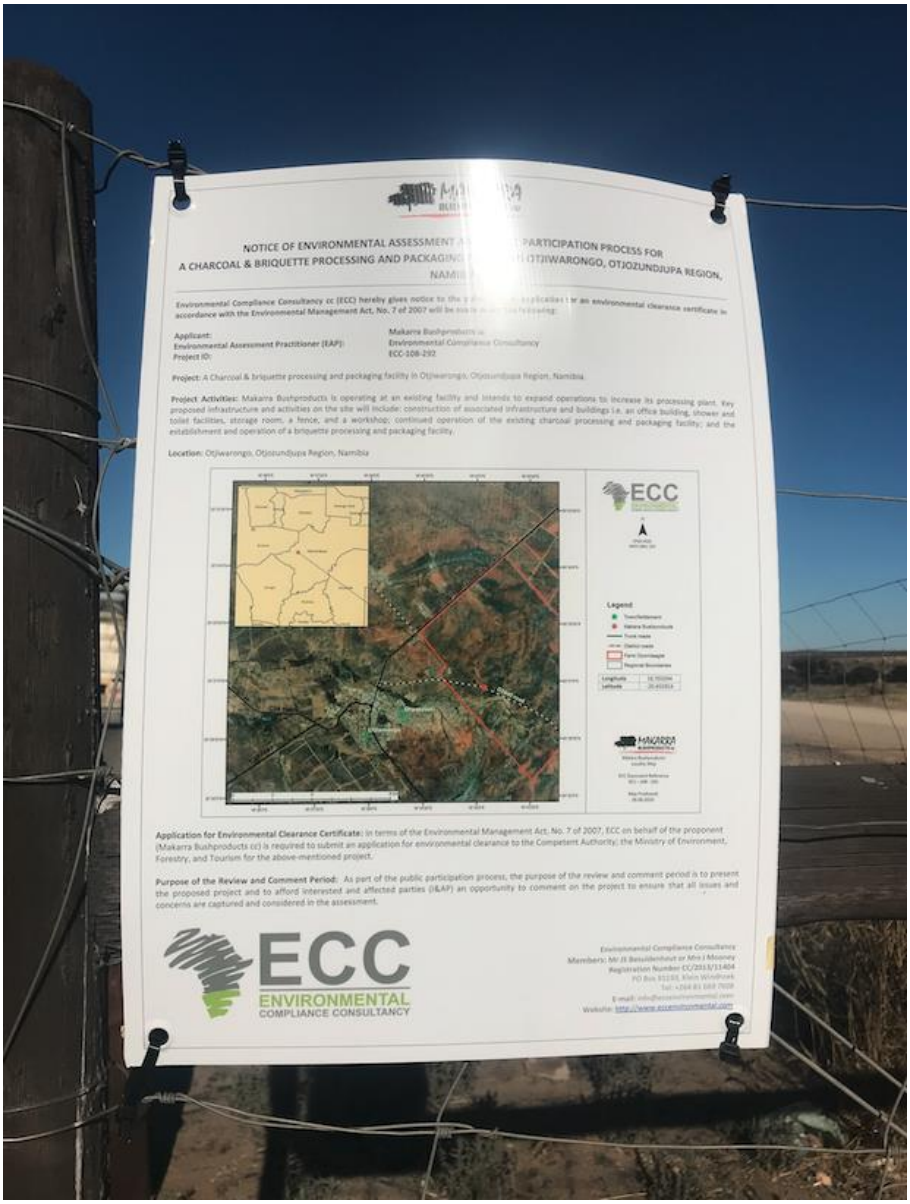
Like Page | Share

Be the first of your friends to like this

Trustco Finance

PLAY & WIN

SITE NOTICE


NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR
A CHARCOAL & BRIQUETTE PROCESSING AND PACKAGING
OTJIWARONGO, OTJOZUNDJUPA REGION,
NAMIBIA
Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC) hereby gives notice to the
an environmental clearance certificate in
accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be
Applicant:
Makarra Bushproducts cc
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Project ID:
ECC-108-292
Project: A Charcoal & briquette processing and packaging facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia
Project Activities: Makarra Bushproducts is operating at an existing facility and intends to expand operations to increase its processing plant. Key proposed infrastructure and activities on the site will include: construction of associated infrastructure and buildings i.e. an office building, shower and toilet facilities, storage room, a fence, and a workshop; continued operation of the existing charcoal processing and packaging facility; and the establishment and operation of a briquette processing and packaging facility.
Location: Otjiwarongo, Otjozundjupa Region, Namibia
Legend
Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of the proponent (Makarra Bushproducts cc) is required to submit an application for environmental clearance to the Competent Authority; the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.
Purpose of the Review and Comment Period: As part of the public participation process, the purpose of the review and comment period is to present the proposed project and to afford interested and affected parties (I&AP) an opportunity to comment on the project to ensure that all issues and concerns are captured and considered in the assessment.
ECC
ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Members: Mr JS Beuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney
Registration Number CC/2013/11404
PO Box 85183, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 81 669 7608
E-mail: info@ecoenvironmental.com
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APPENDIX D - ECC CVS